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NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1869.

$3 00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE—112 CAMP STREET.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 —The statement of public debt for the month of December will show an increase of between two and three millions of dollars.

It has been published erroneously that the debt has been decreased about eight millions.

The internal revenue receipts have been about the average at this season, but the customs receipts have fallen off slightly.

The War Department expenses, owing to the Indian difficulties, have largely increased.

Announcment is made that the President will, at an early day after Congress assembles, veto the Southern States militia bill. There is no authority for any such statement, and the President has not received notice of the passage of such a bill.

The party given by the children of the President to night was a magnificent affair; about three hundred children were present, attired in gay and brilliant costumes; many of the parents of the invited children were present, beside notables who were friends of the President's family. Among the guests were several members of the cabinet—Randall, Welles, Schofield and Browning, ex-Attorney General Stanbery, Admiral Radford, a few Senators and Representatives, the wives and ladies of the several families of these, and a number of private citizens.

This was the first juvenile party ever given at the executive mansion, and such was the approbation with which the idea was received that it is believed that there will be a recurrence of such scenes from time to time hereafter.

The order of the President's reception on New Year day is as follows: At eleven o'clock A. M the President will receive the members of the cabinet and foreign ministers, the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, Senators and Representatives in Congress, the judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and of the Court of Claims; at half past eleven o'clock A. M. the officers of the army and navy and marine corps will be received; at eleven o'clock and forty-five minutes, the Associated Soldiers of the War of 1812, and members of the Oldest Inhabitants' Association of the District of Columbia will be received

The reception of citizens will commence at twelve M. and will terminate at two o'clock.—*New Orleans Times.*

Reports are rife in Washington of a breach between General Grant and a portion of the Radical members of Congress, growing out of the natural desire of the President elect to have the tenure-of-office act repealed, and the struggle against the repeal on the part of the friends of the Radical office holders, to protect whom against the President was the true intent and meaning of the act. It is stated that General Grant, with his own military month, has demanded the repeal of the act. Unlike his great military predecessor in the Presidency he has a multitude of friends to reward, and not a few enemies to punish, but the tenure act bars the way both to his beneficence and to his resentment. As the whole meaning of Radicalism may be summed up in the expressive formula "tenure-of-office," and as everybody in the party of any note either hopes to get an office or wants to keep an office, a difference on a point which involves the whole question of keeping and getting office would be sure to lead to an irreparable breach between the "ins," represented by the restiff Congressmen, and the "outs," under the "general commanding our armies." A sort of compromise between them is proposed, by which Congress is to pass the repealing bill, but too late for it to become a law in case President Johnson declines to act on it, a course of action on his part which is taken for granted. It is quite probable that when the Radical leaders chose Grant they did not give him credit for much perspicacity, but they must consider him little better than an idiot if they presume that he can be deluded by so transparent a pretense. *New Orleans Crescent.*

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.—SENATOR MORTON'S BILL.

The Radical Senator from Indiana has introduced a bill to compel the government and individuals to resume specie payments within a fixed time, and has advocated its adoption in a speech of considerable length and some ability. The main features of his plan are these:

1. That the government shall begin straightway to hoard all the gold that it may receive, in order to create a specie fund, in anticipation of the resumption of specie payments.

2. That the government shall, on the 1st day of July, 1870, resume specie payments, and thereafter pay in coin all its notes that may be presented for redemption.

3. That the National Banks shall, on and after July 1, 1870, retain in their vaults all the coin which they may receive as interest on their government bonds, so as to create a specie reserve.

4. That the National Banks shall resume specie payments on the 1st day of January, 1872.

5. That the United States notes shall cease to be legal tender after January 1, 1872, but shall be still receivable in payment of dues to the government.

6 That the Secretary of the Treasury may issue bonds wherewith to purchase the specie, with which to enable the government to resume specie payments on the 1st of January, 1870.

The avowed object of Senator Morton, in introducing this bill, is to put an end to those fluctuations in the value of currency which are so disastrously affecting the business of the country. He does not exaggerate their effect when he says that

"The prices of provisions, goods and labor change from month to month. Every branch of legitimate business, which depends upon small but regular profits, is greatly impaired with such fluctuation in the value of the currency, in the cost of living, in the profits of business and the value of everything that enters into trade, together with the painful uncertainty that hangs over the whole financial policy of the country. Men hesitate to engage in new enterprises, or to make new investments in business. The prudent capitalist is standing still, awaiting the course of events and the establishment of some definite financial policy by which he can judge of the future. It is impossible to calculate the aggregate loss to the country even in one year by this state of things, or to estimate the suffering and destitution produced by this stagnation of business and the want of employment for labor."—*New York News*

PARIS, Dec. 29 —Details of the conference have been settled. The session commences Saturday night.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Decem. 29 —The Porte has issued a circular refusing to participate in the projected conference upon the Cretan question.

LONDON, Dec. 29 —The Russian government denies authorizing Grecian merchant vessels to bear the Russian flag for any purpose whatever.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—A collision is reported as having occurred between the Greeks and the Turks, on Turkish soil, in which the former were victorious.

MADRID, Dec. 29.—General Cabello has been ordered to take troops to the provinces of Seville and Grenada, to prevent trouble. The country, however, is entirely quiet. The government has contracted a loan with Erlanger.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—The tribunals have forbidden the new government organ to use the title of *Moniteur*.

FLORENCE, Dec. 29.—Garibaldi, in a letter published, formally declines the commission tendered by the Greek government in view of threatened war.

LIVERPOOL, Dec 29.—Afternoon.—Cotton market firm—uplands 10¾d.; Orleans 11d.

HAVRE, Decem. 29.—Afternoon.—Cotton market buoyant—tres ordinaire on the spot 1.24.

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 30.—Legislature adjourns *sine die* to-morrow. The next session is to commence in July next. The business of both houses has been confined for the past week to local matters. A sensation was attempted to-day over the killing of Page, a member from Washington county. Investigation proved that he was killed in Mississippi, and consequently the matter was dropped. Page left here for Washington county before Christmas, and was killed a day or two ago.

Cotton on the Arkansas river is being lost. The negroes are all in the militia. Watson's negro militia are at Marion, ten miles from here, re-enacting the scenes at Augusta. They have arrested all prominent citizens, and helped themselves to the contents of stores and shops. Fearing an attack, they were fortifying this afternoon.

MADRID, Dec. 30.—The government will dispatch ten thousand troops for Cuba during the month of January.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 29.—Great preparations are progressing in the arsenals on account of threatened war. Transports with supplies have been sent to Hobart Pasha's fleet.

LONDON, Dec. 30. — Parliament met to-day. The new ministers were sworn in, writs issued for elections to fill vacancies, and adjourned till February 16.

Roverdy Johnson has no doubt of the ratification by the Senate of the naturalization treaty.

GEORGIA.

Georgia is one of the States which has been reconstructed by Congress. Its constitution was adopted by a convention which was assembled by the military commander of that district. That convention was elected by the negroes and such of the white citizens of Georgia as were permitted to vote. The convention frequently advised with General Meade, and was enlightened by his experience and great political wisdom, as well as protected by his sword. The results of its, and his labors, was a constitution which established a State government. That constitution was approved by Thad. Stevens and other Radical leaders; and, through their influence, was adopted by the votes of the Georgia negroes and General Meade's manipulation of the returns. Under it an election, conducted by the United States soldiery, was held, and Congressmen, State officers and a State Legislature chosen. An express agent, by the name of Bullock, was elected Governor. He was not only a carpet bagger, but a dyed-in-the-wool Radical. The Legislature consisted of negroes and white men. A majority of the members were Radicals. They elected two very decent men to the Senate of the United States. The Congressmen presented themselves at Washington with their constitution. It was approved and confirmed by Congress, and Georgia was declared to be reconstructed and entitled to all the rights of a State. This was done on the 25th of June, 1868; and since that time people have believed that Georgia was as much a State of the Union as New York, and so she has been, and is.

But Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, has introduced a bill to repeal the act of June 25, and to expel Georgia from the Union. He assigns his reason, for the proposed legislation, namely: "That the Legislature of Georgia has violated the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and so made itself liable to expulsion from the Union."

This extraordinary doctrine seems to commend itself to the Radicals. But we cannot believe that it will be sanctioned by Congress, even by that constitution defying Congress which is now in session. It is simply monstrous. Congress might just as well exclude New York from the Union, upon a similar pretext, that the Legislature of this State had enacted some unconstitutional law. The Constitution provides the means for testing the constitutionality of a State law. It submits the question to the Supreme Court of the United States. It never has been pretended before that Congress could try such a question, or punish a State for a violation of the Constitution by expelling it from the Union.

It seems to us that this bill of Senator Edmunds means more than is apparent on its face. It may be intended to establish the right of Congress to regulate the legislation of the several States, to revise their laws, and to compel them to conform to the will of the central government in all things. The Radical leaders are manifestly resolved to do all they can to bring about such a state of things, and to convert the government into a centralized despotism, through which the moneyed classes may rule the country for their own benefit. We recognize the power of money, and know how corrupt some Congresses are; but we have an abiding faith in the good sense and power of the people, and believe that these men, who are seeking to use the government for their own selfish purposes, will yet be confounded.—*New York News.*

THERE are five thousand photographers in the United States.

ALL THE members of the Austrian cabinet are Freemasons.

THE czar is having a locomotive made to run on ice.

THE London *Times* now sells for three pence.

Close Communion.—Giving the Reasons.

A late number of the Tennessee *Baptist* contains an earnest editorial arguing against the interchange of Baptist ministers with the ministers of other denominations. "Pulpits," says the editor, "should be as close as the Lord's Supper. Who is so blind that he cannot see?" In response to this question the *Examiner and Chronicle* (Baptist organ) of this city, in a leading editorial, answers:

"We are that blind man. We cannot see it. We deny the right of the Pedobaptist to come to the Lord's table because we believe the Lord designed baptism to be a prerequisite to communion, and because we conscientiously believe that unconscious infants cannot, by any process, be baptized; and that any thing less, any thing other than the immersion of a believer in water, in the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, is not Christian baptism. But we take this position in no glow of savage exultation. We believe our Pedobaptist brethren to be, in their individual relations to the Master, every whit as good as ourselves. Hence we delight to recognize them as Christians by interchange of pulpits, by cordial co operation in every good word and work—by everything, in fact, save that one thing which we believe our Lord to have inhibited. There, we trust, we are stiff enough even for the Baptists of Tennessee; but we see no occasion, no divine warrant, for the position which they are inclined to take respecting the exchange of pulpits."

Of course we are quite grateful to our brother editor of the *Examiner and Chronicle* for coming to the defense of even the partial fraternization shown by the Baptist Church toward other denominations. We are glad to be recognized in our "individual relation" as Christians, "by interchange of pulpits, and by cordial co-operation in every good word and work—by everything, in fact, save that one thing," of communion at the Lord's table. May the time come when that "*one thing*" (so unseemly and, as we think, so unworthy of the Baptist Church) shall no longer be a bar to the interchange of the largest courtesies and the utmost fraternization between the leading evangelical denominations.

It will be noted in the paragraph quoted above that the "immersion of a believer in water, in the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost," is indicated as the only prerequisite to communion. We find, however, on the same editorial page of the *Examiner and Chronicle*, two articles from the pens of correspondents, which (without a single word of dissent from the editor) mention with special emphasis another and, as we suppose, the *real* reason for shutting the communion doors against other churches. The writer of one of these says:

"The present restriction of the privileges of the Lord's Supper as administered in Baptist Churches to members of those churches, is indefensible on the single ground that baptism on profession of faith is prerequisite to communion. What shall we say to immersed open communionists, members often of our congregations, in justification of *their* exclusion from this ordinance? If believers' baptism alone qualifies for participation of the Supper, we are bound by every consideration of honor and consistency to open our doors to all immersed believers. But this is not the custom of our churches; and it follows that, in an argument with an intelligent opponent, we are finally forced to the position which, if tenable, should have been taken at the outset, namely: 1. The Lord's Supper is a *church ordinance* designed exclusively for church members. 2 Baptist Churches are the *only Gospel* churches; therefore, 3. Only members of Baptist Churches are entitled to the privileges of the Supper."

The other writer alluded to closes his argument thus:

"It follows that the baptized have no right to the Lord's table unless they have been added to the church—that is, unless they have church membership. Their baptism cannot, of itself, give the right. The most that can be said of it is, that it confers an *inchoate* right which church membership alone can make perfect. It follows that baptized persons who are without church membership ought not to come to the Lord's table. There are more of such persons than we are apt to suppose. Some Baptist preachers have a loose way of baptizing those who desire baptism, but with no view to church membership. It follows that baptized persons who are in Pedobaptist organizations cannot through courtesy, to say nothing of right, be invited by Baptists to the Lord's Supper. They have not the church membership; they do not belong to a loyal constituency. No one who believes, as every Baptist does, that 'a church of Christ is a congregation of *baptized believers*,' etc., can consider a Pedobaptist organization *a church* in the New Testament sense of the word. Hence, the persons referred to, though they may have been baptized by Baptist ministers, are without the church membership, which is in all cases a prerequisite to the Lord's Supper."

In plain language, our Baptist friends specify and insist on these two prerequisites to admission to the communion table: First, that the believer be *immersed by a Baptist minister;* and, second, that he become a *member of the Baptist Church.* A few years ago a Methodist ministerial friend of ours was present at a Baptist communion season. The officiating deacons, in distributing the elements, passed by him without offering them to him, knowing that he was not a member of the Baptist Church. On the return of the deacons to the table the presiding minister inquired if any one had been passed, and requested any one thus omitted to rise up. Our friend arose. The following dialogue ensued: "But you have not been baptized?" "Excuse me, sir; I have been baptized." "Were you *immersed*?" "I was." "By a Baptist minister?" "I was." "But you are not a member of the *Baptist Church*." "*Ah!*" said our friend, and sat down.—*New York Christian Advocate.*

THANKSGIVING DAY.

It was our good fortune to worship on Thanksgiving day with our brethren at McKendree. The pastor, Dr. Young, delivered an eloquent and appropriate discourse—a few paragraphs of which, of peculiar historical interest, he has kindly furnished, at our request, for the readers of the *Advocate* It concerns the first colonists of our country:

Northern writers have furnished our school books and histories long enough. They have related the story of the Pilgrim Fathers with such great length and nice particularity that many of our children think that the Plymouth colony was not only first in point of importance, but *first in point of time* Such is not the fact. It is our duty to correct the error. Virtue is not a commodity; but if it were, we do not think the Puritans used it all up. There is some left.

The English made a permanent settlement at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607. The Dutch settled on the spot where New York now stands in 1610; and a Dutch governor presided over this settlement in 1614. The Puritans landed on Plymouth Rock just as the year 1620 expired. So the Jamestown colony was on the soil of the New World thirteen years before the Plymouth.

"But the settlers in Virginia had no religion;" so the New England historians would have us to believe. Because the Pilgrim Fathers came over for "freedom to worship God," they seek to leave the impression that the Jamestown colonists came over to worship no God at all. The truth of history reverses this impression.

Even in the "Articles, Instructions and Orders" of the charter, granted by James I. for the settling of Virginia, provision was made for the due carrying out of that which is the highest end of every Christian colony. For it is expressly ordered that, "The said presidents, councils and ministers should provide that the true word and service of God be preached, planted and used according to the Rites and Doctrines of the Church of England, not only in the said colonies, but also as much as might be amongst the savages bordering upon them;" and "That all persons should kindly treat the savage and heathen people in those parts, and use all proper means to draw them to the true service and knowledge of God."

The Plymouth colony had no chaplain. Their pastor, the Rev. John Robinson, remained in Holland. The Jamestown colonists brought over their chaplain, the Rev. Robert Hunt. This pious clergyman, with the zeal and earnestness of apostolic times, accompanied the first expedition. And he had the joy of administering the Lord's Supper to the united company, on the 14th of May, 1607, *the day after their first landing.* Here, on a peninsula, upon the northern shore of James river, was sown the first good seed of those Englishmen, who were, in after years, to grow and multiply into the great and numerous American people. It was an omen for good, that almost the first act on reaching land was to offer unto God this appointed "sacrifice of prayer and thanksgiving." The first house completed by the Jamestown colony was "the church and temple of the rising settlement."

Hunt was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Whitaker, a son of the celebrated master of St. John's College, Cambridge. As early as 1613 he was established "in a handsome church." With the name of Whitaker is joined the romantic story of the first Indian convert, Pocahontas. In the year 1613 she made a profession of faith in Christ, and was baptized by Mr. Whitaker. The font used on the occasion was hewn from the trunk of a tree.

It is related of Lord Delaware, one of the early governors of the Jamestown colony, that on the morning after his arrival he began his administration with religious exercises; after which he caused his commission to be read. He made it the first business of each day to assemble early in the morning in their "little church, which was kept trimmed with the wild flowers of the country," and there to invoke the presence and blessing of God; after which they repaired to their daily labors.

In the year 1620, the year when the Puritans of New England landed, this Virginia colony numbered one thousand eight hundred and sixty souls. These were divided into eleven parishes, and served by five ministers of the Gospel.

The quill-drivers of the North have taken great pleasure in stigmatizing the Jamestown colonists as "vagabond gentlemen," "rakes and libertines," etc. We read these epithets and smile—like the English nobleman does when he reads that his Norman ancestors of 1066 were "a fleet-load of thieves and pirates." For, from that little Jamestown colony descended the George Washingtons, and Patrick Henrys, and John Marshals, and Henry Clays and Robert E. Lees, and the long list of patriots, and statesmen, and jurists, and generals, and scholars and Christians, that have adorned our Southern society, and made it illustrious forever.—*Nashville Christian Advocate.*

Northwest Texas Conference.

WACO DISTRICT —L B Whipple, presiding elder, post office, Waco; Waco station, Thomas Stanford, Waco; Brazos circuit, William L Kidd, Golindu, Falls county; Belton circuit, William R D Stockton, Belton; San Gabriel, Hilliard B Smith, Belton; Georgetown, James Peeler, Georgetown and Round Rock; Pt. Sullivan and Cameron, J Fred Cox, Cameron; Brazos African mission, to be supplied by H S Taylor, sup't, Marlin.

WAXAHACHIE DISTRICT.—John S McCarver, presiding elder, Waxahachie post office; Waxahachie station, J B Annis, Waxahachie; Waxahachie circuit, R B Womack, Waxahachie; S S Yarbro, sup't; Lancaster, T W Hines, Lancaster; Fort Worth circuit, Guy C McWilliams, Fort Worth; Weatherford station, Samuel E Hale, Weatherford; Weatherford circuit, John P Mussett, Veal's station; Acton circuit, J P Jeffers, to be supplied, Acton; Grand View, James M Johnson, Cleburne; John Powell, sup'y, to be supplied; Hillsboro circuit, D Womack, Hillsboro; J F Hines; Jackspero and Black Springs mission, to be supplied by P M Tackett, Cartersville; Waxahachie African missions, F P Rey, sup't, Waxahachie; Waxahachie College agent, W G Veal, Waxahachie.

SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT.—James M Jones, presiding elder, post office, Cleburne; Springfield circuit, Jno. F Neal, Springfield; Owensville circuit, William Monk, Owensville; Centreville circuit, J M Boyd, Jno. C S Baird; Fairfield circuit, Thomas G Gilmore, Horace Bishop, Butler; Corsicana circuit, Samuel C Littlepage, A A Cornett; Chatfield, Sam'l D Aikin; Marlin circuit, John Carpenter; Mount Calm circuit, Thomas Whitworth, Centreville; West Navisota circuit, R Long; M Gill, sup't; Springfield African missions, R Orofford, sup't, Owensville.

LAMPASAS DISTRICT. — William F Cummins, presiding elder, post office, Lampasas; Lampasas circuit, George W Graves, Double Horn; Stephensville circuit, Peter W Graves, Stephensville; Valley Mills circuit, to be supplied by J F W Taland; Gatesville circuit, Benjamin A Kemp, to be supplied by J M Lewis; San Saba, James M Vinson; Colorado mission, to be supplied; Sulphur Springs circuit, to be supplied.

A DANISH HYMN.

"The Hymns of Denmark," translated by Gilbert Tait, and just published by Strahan & Co., in London, contains the following, by Zetlitz:

THE ETERNITY OF GOD.

Lovely is earth, in gladness opulent,
And heaven's firmament is strong;
They as a garment shall wax old, be rent,
Shall perish, though their reign be long.
He who from nothing called them by his nod,
Remains the same, is the eternal God.

Ere time arose, and ere the regal sun
To world on world gave life and light—
Ere man sprang forth to see what God hath done,
And glorify his love and might—
Ere the rapt seraph grandly breathed God's praise,
He lived, the Lord of everlasting days.

If all things, in the whirl of fiercest ire,
Were wildly trampled, torn and crushed;
If the whole universe, in gulfs of fire,
To hideous ruin madly rushed;
If nature, sweetest, noblest, were to die,
God still would be his own eternity.

Rises the sun and shines benigh, goes down;
Day chaseth night, night chaseth day;
Earth pours her treasures, wears her gorgeous crown;
Then treasures, crown, alike decay.
What is immensity but change immense?
Yet varies not God's being, high, intense.

Yea, God, thou art immutable; and thou
Defiest death, and scornest time;
Never shall be my hope less bright than now,
For its foundation is sublime.
Father, thou hast been our Redeemer great,
And thou wilt be our God compassionate.

Then let all earthly gladness fade, depart,
And let all earthly hopes grow dim;
Let from my lips the cry of anguish dart,
And let my eyes in sorrow swim;
In joy, affliction's cry and tear shall end;
Thou, God, consolest—thou, immortal Friend!

LETTERS FROM TWO CHINESE BOYS.

Mr. Editor: Brother Lambuth, in China, requests that the following letters from Charles K. Marshall, or Sir Whoa, and John R. Lambuth, or Nebu, to him should be published. These were orphan boys, taken by Brother and Sister Lambuth into their family about twelve years ago. They were little ignorant heathens then. But these letters show that the efforts to educate and Christianize them have not been in vain. I think these letters a good argument in favor of his proposed orphan school. Let all the Sunday school children think of it, and then send us something for that school. If ten Chinese children, by our small contributions, may be rescued from heathenism, educated, Christianized and sent out to work among their countrymen as missionaries, we will have great cause for rejoicing in heaven. Then this work will roll on till the end of time! Heaven will be sweeter to us for having done good in the world. H. H. Montgomery.

Lebanon, Tenn., July 23, 1868.

Rev. J. W. Lambuth—*My Dear Friend:* I received your letter of May 25, and was glad to hear from you once more. I have written to you two or three times, but I suppose you did not get my letters. I thought you had forgotten me; but still you write me. You ask me if I have the same desire to return to China as a missionary among my own people. Yes, sir; I have thought so for years past. I am very anxious to be a missionary among my own people; but there is no chance for me to get any funds to go to China with. But I am going.—You may look out for me, if I have my health. About two weeks before I received your letter I went down to Nashville to see Bishop McTyeire on the subject—to see if the board would send me back to China as a missionary. But the bishop said: "The board is not able to do it now, but will in two or three years." I feel it to be my duty to do all the good I can for God and man, and to do all the good I can as a missionary; and why should I have any other feeling? I am indebted to God for all his kindness to me in days past. I am indebted to you for your kind care, and also to Mrs. Lambuth for her kindness, and for all her trouble with us in America. I know I was a trouble, and shall never be able to repay you. But there is One who can and will repay you, and you shall reap a great reward in heaven.

But I will try to come to China so soon as I have money enough. You may look out for me soon. The times in this country are hard, and there is but little money in the country. I feel that I am alone in the world, and I am determined to do better or worse. Of course I want to do better, and do all the good I can. I hope you will forgive me for such an expression. I feel it to be my duty to come to China as a missionary, to do all I can for the salvation of men. That is the right spirit for a Christian. I have been in this country about eight years, and lived in Christian families, and know what my duty is. I have prayed to God for help, and I hope you will help me. John says he is not going to China any more, but will remain in this country and make a living. You will not have time to write any more to me. Pray for me. Give my best love to all the family, and my kind regards to all my Chinese friends, and tell them I will be there soon. I remain, your's truly and sincerely,

Charles K. Marshall,
Or Sir Whoa.

Lebanon, Tenn., Aug. 5, 1868.

Rev. J. W. Lambuth—*Dear Friend:* Nothing affords me greater pleasure than to read your kind letter of May 25, filled, as it is, with sacred love for that holy cause. It has been quite a long time since I heard from you. I had about come to the conclusion that you had certainly forgotten that there was such a boy in existence named after your revered father. Do not think my heart is composed of steel, or any other obdurate substance, as to allow you to think I have forgotten you or Mrs. Lambuth. My noblest friends! how can I forget those who have been more to me than a father or mother?—especially Mrs. L. Who could have done more for me than you? The kindness you have shown me I cannot repay. But there is One who takes cognizance of the mystic hearts of many, and takes notice even if a sparrow falls to the ground. He will repay. I have concluded never to return to China, either as a missionary or otherwise. I have passed many hours in solitude, thinking of my own native land, in timorous condition, before the eyes of a furious and insulted God; but feel no inclination to go back. May God speed your noble efforts in that high and noble mission of evangelizing and ameliorating the condition of that benighted and superstitious race.

There is no word to express the nobleness and greatness of your philanthropic heart, for you have left all that is dear to you in this world and have gone to a land of heathenism, to be among strangers. May your name finally be enrolled upon the immortalized list of the saints of our Saviour.

Friend, I hope you do not think I am a devotee to the god of wealth. God forbid that I should be one of them!

Dr. Kelly and Mrs. Kelly—his mother—are my true friends.—They are very kind to me. May God bless them, and make their lives long and happy.

I think Charles has determined to start for China this autumn. He is quite well, and I hope he will do much good there.

I am quite well and busy. I devote all my spare time to reading and studying. I intend—though my future path may be rugged and mountainous—to make a man of myself, or die in the attempt. Life is momentous! But above all, I want to be a Christian!

I would like to write you a long, long letter, but time does not permit. Give my kind love to all the family, and to all Chinese friends. I hope you will excuse the roughness of this letter, for it was written in a hurry. It is late, and I must be up early in the morning. Write soon.

I remain, your's sincerely,

John R. Lambuth.

MONTGOMERY CONFERENCE.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, PRESENTED TO THE MONTGOMERY CONFERENCE, GREENVILLE, ALABAMA, DECEMBER 9-16, 1868.

NUMBER ONE.

At the recent session of the Montgomery Conference the following report on Education was presented by the Rev. George W. F. Price, president of Tuskegee Female College, chairman of the committee:

The eighteenth century produced in England two extraordinary men, moving in widely different spheres of life, actuated by sentiments and controlled by principles drawn from widely different sources, yet each destined to wield an influence at once potent, illustrious and permanent. The unreflecting reader of English history may smile at the bare mention of Edmund Burke and John Wesley in immediate juxtaposition. The thoughtful student, however, will discover much in the results of their lives to warrant a brief parallelism between these great men. Placed providentially, as he was, upon the theater of political events, at a period of extraordinary significance in the world's history, the fertile intellect of Burke grasped with singular clearness and profundity the principles of statesmanship in their broadest possible application. With prophetic insight he discovered the tendencies and anticipated the issues of the most complicated and delicate political movements. In his published sentiments and opinions are to be found the germs of those conservative maxims of public policy which have since given definite shape to the statesmanship of the British government. His writings furnish the common mine of inexhaustible political wealth, from which subsequent writers and thinkers have drawn, often without acknowledgment, often, perhaps, in entire unconsciousness of the real sources of their inspiration.

Contemporary with the illustrious Burke, but moving in a sphere so widely sundered from the scene of political agitation, lived and labored the celebrated founder of Methodism. Coming upon the stage of life at an era when true religion was almost extinct in the British realm, Wesley was led by the spirit of God to undertake the gigantic task of rescuing a nation from heathenism, and of spreading Scriptural holiness over all lands. His intellect literally teemed with plans of benevolence. His spirit was influenced by that restless zeal for God which we attribute to those seraphic natures that live nearest to the throbbing heart of infinite love. Wesley's religious movements awakened the dormant spirit of piety in Britain, quickened the Established Church, vitalized every form of dissenting worship, and revived in all their blessed efficiency the doctrines of the Gospel.

Great and beneficent, however, as were these results, Wesley's labors were not restricted to the channel of direct religious influence. Seizing the central idea of the regenerating power of Christianity, he recognized the momentous truth that religious training, in order to secure its highest results, should include the culture and elevation of man's intellectual nature, as well as the purification of his spiritual being. We find him acting upon this enlarged view with his accustomed energy and persistency. At an early stage of his labors he became enlisted in the founding of schools for the training of young men. In 1739, passing through Kingswood, he laid the corner stone of a charity school for the grateful colliers, and kneeling in their midst prayed that the gates of hell might not prevail against it. At the first Wesleyan Conference, in 1744, it was formally asked: "Can we have a seminary for laborers?" Wesley earnestly advocated popular education under the patronage of the church. His acute intellect eagerly embraced the plan of reaching the minds of the masses through the agency of brief and pungent tracts. In this aspect of the case, he may be said to have originated the idea of modern cheap literature. Amidst abundant and increasing labors he found time to compose treatises for the use of schools. Had science, in Wesley's day, been advanced to its present exalted range of discovery, it is safe to affirm that he would have mastered its principles, and would have simplified its facts to the level of popular apprehension. If Burke's mind was the prolific seed-bed of political principles, which have given shape and coloring to the statesmanship of Europe and America, it is no rash assertion that Wesley's vigorous intellect was the affluent treasury from which have been drawn, often without grateful recognition, lavish stores of religious wisdom, not only for the furtherance of personal piety, but for the organization of aggressive Christian communities, and for the promotion of popular enlightenment. And thus to these illustrious contemporaries, so unlike in character and position, in theater of action and scope of endeavor, in intellectual constitution and products of mental energy, continue through the medium of English civilization and of Protestant Christianity, to mold the destinies of the world.

Following the example of Wesley, to an incidental feature of her economy has Methodism given greater prominence than to the promotion of education. And this is wholly legitimate. Not to be a friend of education is not to be a Wesleyan.—He who has no zeal for learning has not the spirit of the founder, "some time fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford." Upon him who does not advocate liberal intellectual culture, the mantle of Wesley has not fallen. Wherever Methodism has gone in the spirit of its great apostle, education under the guardianship of religion has followed. The rude log meeting house in the wilderness has gradually given way to the neat academy, in its turn to be superseded by the well organized collegiate institution, vitalized by the breath of the church. Upon the shrine of sanctified learning have the costliest donations of noble-hearted Methodists been laid, with a willingness that finds its archetype alone in the joyful alacrity with which the people of Israel offered their treasures of gold and silver to be fashioned into divinely-ordained vessels of the sanctuary. From the scanty pittance of an itinerant service have Methodist preachers, a thousand times over, appropriated to the same great cause the slender contributions of pious souls with a thankfulness that filled their eyes with tears, and a hopefulness that filled their hearts with melody unto the Lord. To-day it is, we believe, the proud distinction of Methodism to have originated, built and equipped more institutions of learning, within a briefer period, than all other bodies of evangelical Christians combined. To the cause of education she has consecrated the intellects of her master-spirits. In the halls of her colleges have been heard the voices of her Fiskes and her Olins, her Bascoms and her Paines, her Pierces and her Wightmans, while from personal contact with these mighty champions of the truth, has gone forth, "panoplied in the armor of a pure intent," many a stripling David to smite the uncircumcised Philistine in the host of his blatant blasphemy.

Ours is, therefore, brethren beloved, no new theme. We speak as unto wise men, who have "an unction of the Holy One," instructed of the Lord. Suffer the word of exhortation.

We are in a crisis in affairs. Our country lies before us desolated, rived, peeled. From the general wreck our educational institutions have come forth sadly shattered. Goodly endowments, built upon the noble charities of devout souls, have melted away when within our very grasp. When now there is the loudest demand for education we have the slenderest means to meet it. Private fortunes have been swept away. Princely incomes have dwindled to sordid penury. Parents weep in secret over the sad necessity that consigns their children to helpless illiteracy. The crowds that once thronged our schools and colleges, no longer frequent those noble seminaries of learning and of piety. The godly men who have given their best years to the humble toil of the class-room languish, in common with the itinerant brethren, upon insufficient pay. Some of them, after struggles of no ordinary character, have reluctantly abandoned positions of honor in our leading institutions, having eaten up the little savings of more prosperous seasons, in the vain effort to sustain their cherished schools. What is the duty of the church in this day of tribulation? Shall she yield to the despairing sentiments which a worldly infidelity suggests? Shall she lie supinely prostrate in the shadow of this mighty sorrow, bemoaning her grievous case, as the Jews are said piteously to lament, amidst the dust of their ruined city, by the Wall of Wailing, in stricken Jerusalem? Such was not the spirit of the Master, who began his mighty work of human redemption alone and unattended amidst a gainsaying generation. Such was not the temper of Luther, who *would go* to Worms though every tile upon the house-tops were a devil. Such was not the spirit of the early Methodist preachers, upon whom a hooting rabble trampled; that, as they blasphemously declared, they might "stamp the Holy Ghost out of them." Nay, brethren, no sentiments of despondency must be permitted to paralyze our efforts in the cause of the higher Christian education. The greater the needs of the time, the more strenuous must be our exertions. Young men are found in every part of our work whose education was interrupted by the war, whose parents were ruined in fortune by its results, who yet have energy, industry and a noble ambition. Such men would with eagerness embrace any opening that promises the opportunities of liberal education. Seek out such cases, direct them to our college at Auburn, assist to put them in correspondence with its officers. Encourage them to undertake a college course, upon those principles of sobriety, economy and industry which the institution so happily fosters. You will thus diffuse the blessings of education, conducted under the sanction of the religious views which you labor to disseminate. You will thus fill the walks of professional life with cultivated men, who have grown up under the genial influences of sanctified learning, and who have been taught to love and to cherish the peculiar system which has conferred upon them this excellent training. Thus will you give the perpetuity of educated intellect and the stability of sound religious convictions to the organization which you believe so well adapted to a progressive evangelism. Thus will you provide the cheapest form of endowment for the institutions, founded in your prayers and supported by your alms deeds, which you have done.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Money for Brother Lambuth in China.

Mr. Editor: In June last I had $263 currency converted into a bill of exchange and sent to Bro. Lambuth; in July $70 15 was sent him. In his letter dated October 12, 1868, he acknowledges the receipt of both bills.

I now send $161, making $494.15 raised for his special benefit in the Mississippi Conference for the year 1868.

I have on hand a lot of jewelry to dispose of for the same cause.

As the Mississippi Conference directed that all moneys raised for foreign missions should be sent to me for Brother Lambuth, unless the donors directed otherwise, and that collections for missions should be taken in the early part of the year—am not positive as to the month—and in October also, I hope the brethren will remember Brother Lambuth in the early part of the year, as he needs our assistance. Send your amounts to me at Canton, Mississippi.

H. H. Montgomery,
Special Treasurer.

December 15, 1868.

ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 15, 1868.

Mr. Editor: The weekly visits of the Advocate are cheering to me in this far-off home. The day of its coming is looked for anxiously. It seems like the visit of an old, true and tried friend. I don't understand how any one can get along without such a paper. The *Advocate* published here is a most excellent paper. I hope to put it into every family belonging to my congregation. The official board of the church I serve have placed one hundred copies at my disposal, to be distributed in the congregation, which, in addition to those already taken, will meet the demand. If such a course was generally adopted, the circulation and usefulness of our church papers might be increased fourfold in a few weeks. The pastors would find themselves greatly helped, and the spiritual and financial interests of the church wonderfully improved.

We are looking for "refreshing times from the presence of the Lord" during this winter. Already the drops begin to fall.—Some are converted almost every week, and many are being added to the church. The pastors here are all diligently and faithfully at work.

May the great Head of the Church send his blessings upon you in your abundant labor, and greatly prosper the Advocate.

Your's truly,

Clinton.

A WORD IN SEASON.

Some of our friends may consider it impertinent to caution the readers of the *Christian Advocate* from improper indulgence during the Christmas holidays; but we can assure them we are performing no work of supererogation in so doing. It is saddening to reflect that many who profess and call themselves Christians, observe this great Christian festival as if it were the feast of Saturn, which the Roman pagans celebrated at this season of the year. Saturnalian licentiousness befitted the heathen system of "abominable idolatries"—but is it in keeping with the glorious Gospel of the great God, and our Saviour Jesus Christ, whose advent we now commemorate? We see clearly enough why Christmas should not be a fast—a time to afflict our souls—why it should be a season of joy and gratitude, of gifts to children and special kindness to the poor; but why it should be made an occasion of sensual gratification, is past our comprehension. We warn our lady friends against the presentation of the "Christmas glass" to their visitors. Thousands have entered upon the inclined plane, which took them down to the chambers of death, by such means as this. We fear that even "eggnog" is frequently taken more for what is drunk than for what is eaten; and there is sometimes enough of the former to turn the heads of women and children—not to say of men—who take it without scruple. As to wine—not to speak of stronger beverages—we advise you to refrain from it, and the rather, as the compounds which usually go under its name, are no better—sometimes they are worse—than "Bourbon" itself. We are amazed at the folly of mothers, sisters, wives, and those who expect to sustain this most intimate relation to the other sex, in setting these temptations before them. Are they insane? Do they want their sons, and brothers, and husbands, to become sots? to go to the dogs and then to the devil? Look around you and see how many of your friends and neighbors are irrecoverably lost, conquered by this giant evil. They can remember when at a Christmas party—or a wedding party, or a wake—they took the ruby glass from the hands of beauty, wreathed with her smiles, little dreaming that they were taking to their bosom the adder that would sting them to death! Yet, so it was. They have received the fatal sting, and the most sanguine of their friends can scarcely entertain the hope that they will not follow on in the wake of the millions who have preceded them in the short and rapid race to the drunkard's grave and the drunkard's hell!—*Nashville Christian Advocate.*

General Joseph E. Johnston is now acting as agent, for the States of Georgia and Alabama, of the New York Life Insurance, and the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Companies.

Some one has erected a monument over the remains of Aaron Burr.

WHAT RABBI JEHOSHA SAID.

Rabbi Jehosha used to say
That God made angels every day,
Perfect as Michael and the rest
First brooded in creation's nest,
Whose only office was to cry
"Hosanna!" once, and then to die;
Or, rather, with life's essence blent,
To be led home from banishment.

Rabbi Jehosha had the skill
To know that heaven is in God's will;
And doing that, though for a space
One heart beat long, may win a grace
As full of grandeur and of glow
As Princes of the Chariot know.

'Twere glorious, no doubt, to be
One of the strong-winged hierarchy,
To burn with seraphs, or to shine
With cherubs, deathlessly divine;
Yet I, perhaps, poor earthly clod,
Could I forget myself in God—
Could I but find my nature's clue,
Simply as birds and blossoms do,
And but for one rapt moment know
'Tis heaven must came, not we must go,
Should win my place as near the throne
As the pearl-angel of his zone,
And God would listen, 'mid the throng,
For my one breath of perfect song,
That, in its simple, human way,
Said all the host of heaven could say.

—*Under the Willow.*

MISSIONARY NEWS.

THE Bible is translated into two hundred living languages.

A VOLUME has been published in Shanghai giving brief biographies of all the three hundred and thirty-eight Protestant missionaries who have labored in China since 1799. Of these sixty have died in the service—six by violence, six by accident, and eight while on voyages.

REV. E. FARRAZIN, a Baptist preacher in France, was, according to the Missionary Magazine, condemned last June to an imprisonment of eight days and in fine of one hundred francs, at the instigation of the Jesuits, for having been the instrument of a revival near Fontainebleau.

OF THE societies supported by the Evangelical Episcopalians, it is reported, the Church Missionary Society increased its receipts last year by nearly ten per cent., and the Educational Society twenty per cent. The former has increased its home and foreign missionaries from sixty to one hundred and ten; and the latter aids one hundred and sixty-four students, against one hundred aided last year.

THE superintendent of the Methodist mission in Sweden says that, at his late visit to Carlskrona, from one thousand to twelve hundred people attended the preaching.—More than fifty had been added to our church there within a short time. Within a short time scores of people have been converted in Gottenburg. Their influence is spreading every day, and ought to spread, for the Established Church is a very lifeless affair.

THERE is a real idol temple erected and formally established in the United States, at Portland, Oregon. The building is completed, and the Chinamen are actively engaged in furnishing it. The vestibule contains two large oil globes, inside of which lamps are burning, so as to show to advantage the heathenish figures painted on the outside. One of the transparencies represents ecclesiastical warriors or saints, some on foot and some on horseback.—Whatever they are, they go round and round, propelled in some manner by a current of heated air.

A CIRCULAR addressed from the rooms of the American Board to two hundred and twelve children of missionaries, of whom one hundred and ninety answered, revealed the following statistics: Of ninety-five males, eighty-one are members of the church, fifty-one have received a collegiate education, thirty-one are now in college, and thirteen are now in the Gospel ministry. Of eighty-nine females, seventy-eight have been educated and are professing Christians, and thirteen are the wives of missionaries. The answers to the circulars sent out show that the system pursued with children of missionaries has produced most happy results. No other class of children can exhibit such a moral and religious average.

THE testimony of Rev. J. B. Smythe, a British naval chaplain, to the success of the Methodist mission to the Fejee Islands, is remarkable as coming from an English Episcopalian. It reminds us of Rev. Franklin S. Rising's testimony to our own Sandwich Island mission. He says:

"Never was I so much impressed with the power of Divine truth as when I stood in the midst of the native congregation at Bau, of over seven hundred—the king seated in a dignified manner in an arm chair, with his large Bible before him; the queen (the finest specimen, as regards flesh and bones, of the "human form divine" that I ever saw) in a conspicuous place among the women—and heard the Gospel preached by a native minister, and the accents of their praise ascending up on high like the voice of many waters. The church is a large native building, capable of holding one thousand persons, and displays great ingenuity in its style of architecture. It is situated within a few yards of the ruins of an old heathen temple, where human sacrifices were wont to be offered to their gods."

ROMAN CATHOLICISM is putting forth every energy to gain control in China. It is known that the Chinese government has restored to the Jesuits vast amounts of property which were confiscated two hundred years ago. The whole empire has been divided into twenty-four Catholic missions, governed by nineteen bishops and five prefects apostolic, of Italian, French, Spanish and Belgian nationalities. Each bishop has under him not less than four European missionaries, and some of them have upward of twenty. Each mission is subdivided into districts, according to the number of European missionaries. The number of native Christians varies from two thousand up to ten thousand in each mission. Twenty-four colleges are maintained, in which natives are taught Latin, philosophy and theology. Numerous schools and orphanages are also established. The most important college is kept by Germans and Italians, near Shanghai, and has three hundred pupils, who are taught trades, painting, drawing, and Chinese literature; and some are sent to Pekin, to take the degrees. Several printing establishments are in operation, under the direction of missionaries, and works on mathematics and theology are published. Several parts of the Bible have been translated into Chinese and printed; but always with explanatory notes, and with a dictionary of Latin and Mandarin. The Sisters of Charity have eight establishments, situated at or near to various important centers. In Canton a cathedral is rapidly approaching completion, which for architectural finish and magnificent proportions will be unrivaled in the empire, and compare favorably with almost any similar structure in the West.—*New York Independent.*

THE EPOCH OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

That which will ever be regarded as characterizing the evangelism of the present half century is not ecclesiastical organization, though there are ecclesiastical organizations, new and old. It is not revivals, though there be many of them. It is not missions, though they abound. It is not lay preachers, for that is not new. We stand on the threshold of the Sunday school age; the age of wisdom; when Christians give themselves to the study of childhood, that they may sow while it is seed time, and not wait until harvest.

It is true that the Sunday school has existed for a hundred years, and has counted its pupils by the million in the past generation. Sunday school orators have for a quarter of a century expended the whole force of their hyperbolic rhetoric in describing the progress of the Sunday school cause. But, after all, the progress was chiefly one of extension. It was of that sort which could be represented almost entirely by columns of figures—the least important of all advancement. The Sunday school in its truest development is hardly ten years old, and is yet unknown in many parts of the United States. We have only just begun to have Sunday schools. The things Gail Hamilton sneers at do not deserve the name, and do deserve the sarcasm. No man can visit the more progressive schools and not feel that the dawning of the day of Sunday schools is yet upon us; and that, whatever the fathers have done to prepare the way, the true Sunday school has only begun to exist.

For even unto this day Christian men have oftener failed than succeeded in attempts to find the true doorway to the child's intellect and heart. Rather, they have not tried; but, passing by God's open doorways, coming through which they would have been welcomed, they have persisted in forcing other passages, like thieves and robbers. So that Christ's truth, so beautiful in parables and object lessons, as he gave it, has been changed to hardness and homeliness in the catechism and the wrongly-taught Scripture lesson. Teachers in secular schools have been wiser in their generation; and, finding the child's soul reaching out eagerly with the tentacles of curiosity, have supplied the want according to nature's own methods. But the Bread of Life has been turned to stone by those who were to have fed Christ's children. And weariness of the flesh has sunk deeper, and become weariness of the spirit. The repulsion from the mode of teaching has grown into an aversion from the truth itself. While we wish to give all due credit to the religious instruction of past generations, we have no doubt that many a man has come to reject Christianity by the mental association of its doctrines with the intolerable penance of learning a dull and incomprehensible lesson in the Bible or the catechism.

Now this is changed. In the best schools, the room is made beautiful by pictures, flowers and sometimes by fountains. The blackboard is used to stimulate the curiosity, to illustrate the truth, and to help the memory. The object lesson, in its various forms, is used by the teacher and superintendent to render the lesson delightful. Dullness is accounted a capital sin. Music and library, teaching and talking, must keep pace with the joyousness of the child's spirit. Christ and Christ's holy religion are made just the most beautiful and attractive thing in the world. So that we must insist that, great as has been the good accomplished by its work hitherto, in its best form it is an institution hardly ten years old.

We may say, in even a more fundamental sense, that the Sunday school is new. We now first begin to know what it is for. Not to teach doctrines merely or chiefly, not to commit Scripture by rote, not to learn biblical geography or archæology, but to develop a Christian character, is its true purpose, and all other things as means to this end.

The revolution now taking place is a radical one. The leading Sunday school men in the country—most of them, at least—are settling the work upon its true corner stone. The aim of the Sunday school is, first and foremost and supremely, to produce a Christian life. And so, to go back to the foundation of foundations, the first work is the bringing of the heart of the pupil to a trust in Christ. Not the sowing now for a germination in after life, which is only a poor excuse for present failure, but a germination now for a future harvest. The Sunday school people, in some sections at least, are becoming conscious of the fact that adult converts are born out of due time. There is no normal Christian life but that which begins with childhood.

The *Independent* reaches many places where all things in this work continue as they were. Very heartily shall we give whatever aid we can to the earnest men who are making the Sunday school the greatest of the great evangelizing movements of the period.—*New York Independent.*

ONLY.—Only one drop of water at a time that had found its way from the mighty ocean through the dike, and was slowly wearing a little channel. Only one drop! Yet if that little child in his morning ramble had not noticed it, who can tell what the terrible results might have been?

Only a stray sunbeam! Yet perchance it hath pierced some wretched abode, gladdened some stricken heart, or its golden light found its way through the leafy branches of some wood, kissed the moss covered bank where the tiny violets grew, and caused shades of beauty to adorn its lovely form.

Only a gentle breeze! But how many aching brows hath it fanned! how many hearts cheered by its gentle touch!

Only one stray bullet that pierced the noble soldier boy as he trod the lonely midnight round, faithfully guarding the precious lives intrusted to his keeping, and the sunbeams fell on the cold face of the dead.

Only a sentinel! And yet one soul more had passed from its earthly tenement to meet its reward at the hands of a merciful God.

Only a drop of ink! And yet it carried the news of death to anxious ones at home, and caused the tear of anguish to trickle down the furrowed cheek of a widow mother.

Only a frown! But it left a sad, dreary ache in that child's heart, and the quivering lips and tearful eyes told how keenly he felt it.

Only a smile! but ah! how it cheered the broken heart, engendered a ray of hope and cast a halo of light around the unhappy patient; made the bed-ridden one forget its present agony for a moment as it dwelt in sunshine of joy, and lived in the warmth of that sunshine!

GENERAL CUSHING'S MISSION.—The telegraph announces the arrival of General Cushing at Aspinwall, en route for Bogota. Several days since a Washington special of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* said:

General Cushing has gone—or am I in error—to Bogota, to treat with the republic of New Grenada about a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The head waters of the Atrato river, which flow into the Gulf of Darien, now mingle, after heavy rains, with those of the San Juan, which flow into the Pacific ocean, and a ship canal along the route of these two streams is believed to be practicable.

IN THE Bank of Prussia no employe is appointed until after a close secret observation of the person.

NAPOLEON thinks he will die of a hunting accident, a gipsy having thus predicted.

VESUVIUS emitted twenty million cubic feet of lava during her last sputter.

FARM AND GARDEN.

ORCHARDS.

As the nut-bearing trees of the temperate zone were treated of in a former number of this magazine, we will confine our attention to those which are not usually classed, in popular estimation, among the valuable nut bearing trees, viz: the oaks which produce edible acorns, the beech, the salisburia and the nut-bearing evergreens.

The oak is the king of forest trees, the Arcadians believed it to have been the first created of all trees, and from its majestic beauty we must suppose it had its place in Eden, and had the dual Eden character, comprising goodness for food as well as pleasantness to the sight. If the apple degenerated under the paralyzing influence of the curse into the crab, from what noble fruit must the oak have degenerated, and to what excellence may we hope to see it restored. When man labors in the sweat of his brow, with patient faith to remove the curse, God's blessing comes benignly to his aid, and he has cause to rejoice in his labor.

The Grammont oak (*Quercus gramuntia*) a native formerly of the wood of Grammont, near Montpelier, France, and is still growing wild in great abundance, in some of the forests of Spain. It is quite hardy, maturing its acorns in England, which are said to be "as good as or superior to the chestnut." It is thus described by Captain S. C. Cook: "The tree is very much like the Italian evergreen oak (*Quercus ilex,*) its nearest congener, but the leaves are thicker and more rounded at the point, and the head of the tree is more compact. The great and essential difference, however, consists in the nuts, which are edible, and when in perfection, are as good as or superior to a chestnut. To give this sweetness, they must be kept; as, at first, they have a considerable taste of the tannin, like those of other species, which disappears in a few days, and accounts for the scepticism of some five writers who assert that both the sweet and bitter acorns are the fruit of the same tree. The sweet acorned oak (*Quercus ballota*) is a native of Greece, and a large, handsome evergreen tree. The acorns are cylindrical, and an inch and a half, or two inches long, eatable and very palatable, according to Prof. Desfontaines, and used, either in a fresh state or roasted."

The round-leaved Spanish oak, (*Quercus rotundifolia*) a native of Spain—"leaves stalked, an inch or more in length, glaucus-gray, and not quite smooth above; white and cottony beneath. The acorns are said to be large and long and eatable like chestnuts." (Rees' Cyclopedia.)

The cluster fruited oak (*Quercus spicata*) is described by Dr. Buchanan, who remarks: "That the acorns are eatable, but not very good; they are of the size and shape of a large filbert, even, pointed, dark brown; the cups short and scaly."

Quercus tribuloides was also discovered by that able botanist, Dr. Francis Buchanan. He found it in upper Nepaul, Hindostan, and after describing the tree says: "Its great peculiarity consists in the acorns, which are eatable, and in some of our specimens, seem even to split into two or three valves like chestnuts."

Quercus cuspidata, pointed Japan oak. The species appears, by its prickly cup, to be allied to the Fagus family, especially as Kœmpfer calls it *Fagus folia fraxini*, and describes its dry cup as splitting into three, four or five parts. The nut is eaten by the Japanese both raw and cooked.

Quercus æsculus is the Italian, or small prickly cupped oak, and as its name imports, is used for food.

The *Quercus persica* and *Quercus pyrami* have also edible fruit. In our own country Michaux describes the chestnut-leaved white oak (*Quercus prinus*) as having a pleasant tasted nut, and also the swamp white oak (*Quercus bicolor,*) which is nearly allied to the former, and of which it is said: "The nuts are sweet and nutritious, like most of the *prinus* tribe."

These oaks being mostly of foreign growth, are not found in our nurseries, but many of our large nurserymen have constant communication with the gentlemen of their own profession in Europe, and could, doubtless, obtain the acorns of any of these varieties for their customers. We would particularly recommend the *Quercus ballota*, which is described as a large, evergreen tree. Some persons think the *ballota* and *gramuntia* are identical. Our own evergreen oak, *Quercus virens*, grows as far north as Norfolk, Virginia, and all these foreign varieties are probably allied to it, and would flourish in the same latitude. This oak, of all varieties, is so valuable for timber that it is worth planting by the thousand for that purpose alone. There is no tree more valuable for timber than our evergreen oak—it is almost imperishable. In Scotland, in 1738 Duke James, of Athol, commenced planting the larch over whole districts. In 1819 a British frigate, built of these trees, was launched upon the ocean, and he left to his family "the blessed legacy of about fifteen thousand five hundred and seventy-three English acres of ground, which consumed above *twenty seven millions four hundred and thirty-one thousand and six hundred trees!* Under the larch the land becomes most valuable pasture, worth from eight to ten shillings an acre for this purpose alone, where it was not worth one shilling before.

The beech is also so beautiful that we think it must have had its place in Eden, and that the little, sweet, oily nut it bears was once large and delicious, and very "good for food." Its name, the beechen tree, always brings up poetical images, and makes one feel inclined to carol forth in the words of Campbell's familiar poem:

"As love's own altar honor me—
Spare, woodman, spare the beechen tree."

Downing says the best use to which the nuts are applied is in the manufacture of oil, which is scarcely inferior to olive. This is produced from the nuts of the beech forests in the department of Oise, France, in immense quantities; more than a million of sacks of the nuts being collected in that department in a single season. They are reduced when perfectly ripe, to a fine paste, and the oil is extracted by gradual pressure. The product of oil, compared with the crushed nuts, is about sixteen per cent.

The *Salisburia* or Ginko tree was brought to this country from Japan, and flourishes like a native. It was planted by Mr. Hamilton, at Woodlands, near Philadelphia, in 1784, and the largest of those then planted had attained a height of sixty feet in 1840. A fine specimen also stood on the north side of Boston common, to which spot it had been transplanted from the grounds of Gardiner Green, Esq., after it had attained a growth of thirty or forty feet. Mr. Landreth, of Philadelphia, has a Salisburia which now forms quite a handsome tree. It is said to grow to an enormous size in its native country, with a trunk forty feet in circumference. It is a very singular and beautiful tree. The leaves are wedged shaped, or somewhat triangular, attached to the petioles at one of the angles, and are of a pale yellowish green color; the ribs or veins, instead of diverging from the central mid-rib of the leaf, are all parallel, almost exactly like those of the beautiful Maidenhair fern (*Adiantum,*) common to our woods, except that they are three or four times as large. The bark is somewhat soft and leathery, and on the trunk and branches assumes a singular fawny yellow color. The tree grows rapidly, and is nearly allied to the pine family, being apparently a link between the coniferæ and exogenous trees. The fruit is a drupe about an inch in length, containing a nut, which is highly esteemed in China and Japan, and is constantly seen for sale in their markets. They are eaten after being roasted or boiled, and are considered excellent. Young salisburia trees may be obtained from Mr. P. J. Berkman's, at Fruitland nurseries, near Augusta, Georgia.

Evergreen fruit bearing trees have not attracted the attention to which their beauty and utility entitle them.

The stone pine (*Pinus pinea*) furnishes a nut which forms an article of export from Greece, and is a commercial commodity in the markets of Turkey and Syria. In Italy they are much used, the tree being common to that country also. The nuts supply the place of almonds in various articles of cookery, and that they have done so from remote antiquity, appears from their having been found among the domestic stores of the pantries of Herculaneum and Pompeii. There is no tree in Europe which surpasses the stone pine in picturesque beauty. "Its vast canopy, supported on a naked column of great height, forms one of the chief and peculiar beauties in Italian scenery, and in the living landscapes of Claude." Dr. W. M. Thompson, in describing the stone pine in Palestine, says: "The cone from which the nut is obtained is very large and compact. When ripe, it is gathered by the owners of the forests and thoroughly dried upon the roof of houses. In drying, the cone separates into many compartments, from each of which drops a smooth white nut. The shell is very hard, and within is the kernel, which is much used in making pillau or other preparations of rice, and also in various kinds of sweetmeats. In the Arabic Bible, the *myrrh* which the Ishmaelites, who purchased Joseph, were carrying into Egypt, is called *snubar*, and the name *snubar* is applied by the Arabs to the stone pine. In Hebrew *ers* is the distinctive name for the cedar, and *berosh* for the pine; and if this is in truth the *berosh* of the Bible, scarcely any other tree is more frequently mentioned, and this would be in exact correspondence with its actual value." The stone pine, although it is a native of the south of Europe, is hardy in England, and Downing thought would stand our winters south of Philadelphia.

The Swiss stone pine (*Pinus cembra*) is hardy in every portion of the United States, and is one of the most interesting of the pine family. The fruit is similar to the Italian stone pine, but the shell is thinner.

The nut pine of California is thus described in Hittell's Resources of California: "The nut pine (*Pinus sabiniana*) is remarkable as a conifer for its spreading top, and for its large cones filled with edible seeds. Its branches spread somewhat after the manner of a maple; rarely more than sixty feet high, though often with a trunk four feet in diameter—a thickness of trunk only found in other conifers of double this height. The nuts are larger than the common white bean, and are very palatable. The Indians formerly relied upon this tree for a considerable portion of their food.

The nut bearing yew (*Taxus nucifera*) is a native of Japan, from the fruit of which the Japanese extract an oil, much esteemed for culinary purposes. Thoro is also the Torreya nucifera, a hardy nut-bearing evergreen, which might possibly be developed into something valuable.

The Torreya Californica (called in California "wild nutmeg") is a graceful and beautiful evergreen, found in the coast mountains, near San Francisco. It grows from fifty to seventy five feet high, and produces a fruit about the size and shape of a nutmeg, which has too strong a terebinthine taste to be palatable. It has only one of the Eden characteristics as yet, but having one, it ought to have the other, and we hope some Van Mons will take hold of it, and restore it to its full Eden heritage.

We now come to the last and most magnificent and perhaps valuable class of fruit-bearing evergreens, the Araucarias. The nuts are nutritious and excellent, and borne in immense abundance.

The Chili pine (*Araucaria imbricata*) is the first of this species, and is now to be found in all our first class nurseries. A fine specimen grows in the grounds of the late Mr. Lyon, of Columbia, South Carolina. This tree has a wide range of latitude—being found from twenty-seven degrees to forty-eight degrees south latitude—which in our hemisphere would embrace an extent of country reaching from the upper portion of Canada to Florida. It grows without protection in Scotland. It is one of the most striking and peculiar of trees, "distinguished by its close scale-like foliage, closely overlaid or imbricated, and its horizontal branches, springing out from the trunk in whorls or circles, and the immense globular cones, containing the fruit, which is of the shape of the almond, but twice as large. A single cone will contain between two and three hundred of these nuts, and they furnish the Indians of the Andes their chief supply of food.

The Australian Araucaria (*Araucaria bidwellii,*) called by the natives *bunya bunya*, is not quite so hardy as the preceding, and will not stand the winters of England; but has not, so far as we know, been tried in the Southern United States. Its height is said to be immense, sometimes presenting a naked trunk of one hundred and sixty feet before the branches begin to appear; which, in old trees in the wild state, only grow near the tops, owing to the want of light in the woods; but if planted out in an open space, they feather down quite to the ground. The leaves are of a rich, dark green, and the cones are sometimes twenty-seven inches in length and twenty-five inches in diameter—they are also of a beautiful green before they become quite ripe. The nut is about an inch and a half in length. The natives assemble in great numbers, often from a distance of several hundreds of miles, to obtain these nuts, of which they are extravagantly fond. "Each tribe claims its own peculiar set of trees, and each family, as well as each individual, has a particular allotment. These rights are handed down from generation to generation with the greatest exactness, and if any one is found at a tree not his own, a fight is the inevitable consequence. This is believed to be the only hereditary personal property of the native Australians, and is therefore generally adhered to with the greatest respect."—*Land we Love.*

ROUNDED LIFE.—The religion of Christ develops men as distinct originals, and every true believer so receives the spirit of truth as to best direct and to use his talent, his time and his opportunities in doing good. And this makes religious duty constant pleasure; and working, the Christian rapidly strengthens in graces and powers, and springs up into large and symmetrical life, as willows by the water courses.

The Christian Advocate.

Official Organ of the Montgomery, Mobile, Mississippi, and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

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New Orleans:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1869.

To Subscribers.—*Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.*

N. B.—*Agents are requested, wherever practicable, to invest and remit funds in a* Post Office Order, DRAFT, *or by* express. *If this cannot be done,* REGISTER *the letter at our expense.*

When money is forwarded in either of the above methods we will be responsible for it, *but not otherwise.*

NOTICE TO PREACHERS.

Those preachers whose post offices are to be changed, will please notify this office, as soon as convenient, of the change to be made—being particular in giving the post office *from* which and that *to* which the change is to be made.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED.

The Rev. Ransom Jones, of the Mississippi Conference, has sent us an earnest of good things—ten subscribers *with the money. This is the time for a general rally.* Let the subscribers begin in January; it is a convenient month to reckon from. By the by, we wish those Mississippi preachers who paid for their paper would pay themselves out of the first subscriber, giving us due notice thereof. We intend to hold on to the policy of furnishing our agents the Advocate free.

Please send us your post office—the place *from* as well as the place *to* which the change is to be made.

The sooner the Advocate is diffused throughout the circuit, the sooner will the preacher be advertised, and the higher will his labors be appreciated. The Advocate may be said to bear twelve manner of fruits—it yields in so many pleasant directions. A preacher who gropes his way around a circuit where there are no *Advocates* taken, is like a prince without a herald. He has to endure the mortification of constantly announcing himself, and of *explaining* who he is, whence he is, whither he is going, and what for. All which can be done far more satisfactorily, and in much better style, by his forerunner—the Christian Advocate. After preaching at an appointment it must be to the preacher a bracing thought to consider that while he is absent, gone, maybe, for a month, the silent visits of his "assistant" will keep things in a good way until he can get back again.

The Bingham School, Mebaneville, North Carolina.—Our readers will please notice the advertisement of this institution, presided over by Colonel William Bingham. It is either a preparatory or a finishing school, at the option of parents. A classical or a purely English course can be taken. The spring session begins February 3, 1869. During the war this school was upon a regular military footing.

Of the human race about one million two hundred and fifty thousand are Masons.

THE NEW YEAR.

How few can write for the first time the figures of a new year without some momentary sadness. It is the unmistakable sign of an ebbing life—another tide-mark is left by the retreating ocean. The fallen leaves of autumn have but partially prepared the mind for the decseceding night of the old year.—No matter how gently its final hours move, when at last we are told "it is gone!" the soul feels a shock through all its being. For an instant there rallies in our nature some purpose to arrest this great motion of the spheres, and refuse to advance with the incessant force—to say with Joshua: "Stand there still upon Gibeon!" but at the next beat of the pulse all the frail sense of a dying life comes over us, and awes into submission the stontest heart. Yes, we are borne on by the same mighty forces which wheel the planets to their appointed bound. The whole world feels the jar as time passes from '68 to '69. In many a heart it is a shudder; in some it is as if an earthquake for a moment heaved. Then the whole past rushes in one great wave upon the mind, and the future yawns to the day of doom.

Must life really utterly pass away at the last—all its light, its pleasant society, this solid footing of earth reel and (to me, at least) dissolve! How terrible the thought to one whose whole heaven and earth are in the present, or in the memories of the past, in whose heart there is no supernatural hope. It is only by the spirit of God that such a "substance of things hoped for" can fill the whole future of the soul, such memory sweeten the past as that the swift flight of time can bring with it no sorrow. May our readers have such a visitation of the Spirit of grace, and may the old year be joyfully yielded up, and the new one hailed with gladness! for it brings us all "A day's march nearer home."

"This is the midnight of the century—hark!
Through aisle and arch of Godminster have gone
Twelve throbs that tolled the zenith of the dark,
And mornward now the starry hands move on;
'Mornward!' the angelic watchers say;
'Passed is the sorest trial;
No plot of man can stay
The hand upon the dial;
Night is the dark stem of the lily Day.'"

GOLDEN QUARTERAGE.

We are in receipt of a barrel of the very best oranges that Louisiana can produce, grown in the neighborhood of Houma—a present from Mrs. Dr. Robertson. We call it "quarterage," because it is the precise and complete sum received by us from the entire circuit for the current year. It comes from a region where disaster has followed upon disaster until but little remains for either preacher or people. Talking of fruits reminds one of fowls, because in all fruit-pieces the old artists distributed ducks, pheasants, etc. We make no mention of chickens—the events of the war transformed the Gallus into a purely military bird, and henceforth identified its fortunes with the camp—but we allude to the turkey. Last Christmas we acknowledged the present of one from a city friend, brought, as we have since learned, from Indianola, Texas; this Christmas we received one from a city brother, and yet another from Dr. William Walker, of New Iberia—a thoughtful friend. We put these things upon record, not in any spirit of boasting, but as in evidence that the whole country is waking up to the real merits of the Advocate.

The Evangelische Apologete.

The eighth number of this excellent sheet is on our table. It is a credit to our church. It is published here at the low price of $1. Let every German who wishes well to himself and his family subscribe for this literary and religious German paper.

Address Rev. J. B. A. Ahrens, 112 Camp street, New Orleans.

A Southern Patent.—*Louisiana.* F. Pinckard, New Orleans, sanitary brace to keep the mouth closed during sleep.

Why did he not take it out for the whole twenty-four hours? In that case many a man would buy it for his wife.—Ed.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

ON MONDAY.

The Conference meets in a fever—everybody full of the notion of getting through by five o'clock P. M. This state of mind is incompatible with good judgment and defeats itself, for when a body of men feel in a hurry they make poor speed.—Therefore all men who move previous questions, or give notice when the steamboat is to leave—they have "just seen the captain"—or allude to being expected home by a certain day, or who, learning where they are to be appointed, ask for leave of absence, are the bane of a Conference session. One day is with them as a year. Better they had never come all that long distance from wives and babes, than to suffer so much in twenty-four hours.

Fortunately the report on Sabbath Schools drew out our good bishop into one of his best talks, and others, sympathizing in the importance of the theme, spoke until the hope of getting away oozed out of the homeward bound. The training and reception of young persons in the church led to the consideration of the great work of conversion.—"Water baptism," said the bishop, "is being palmed off for spiritual regeneration. It is the smartest thing ever achieved by the infernal powers to get a spurious regeneration in the churches. We are in danger from taking unconverted members in the church, and then allowing them to remain in that condition. Jesus Christ has said with a double asseveration: 'Ye must be born again.' Scriptural holiness is inward holiness and outward holiness. While I make these charges I am bound to say that the doctrines of some churches are better than their practice. Their articles of faith call for a better religion than they enforce; for they allow a spurious regeneration to be imposed upon the public."

Our own denominational Sunday schools were declared by the Conference to be the proper training schools of the church—with our own *Sunday-School Visitor*, our own questions, our own catechism, our own hymn books, our own Sunday school missionary societies, and our own Bible classes. The formation of societies for the support of our foreign missionaries was specially enjoined upon the superintendents of the schools; and the teaching of the catechism to the children, that they may be indoctrinated thoroughly, must not be left to the mere whim of the hour, but be a prominent part of the Sabbath day training.

The report of the chairman of the Committee on Ministerial Support next comes in review. The amounts necessary for the widows, orphans and superannuates of the Conference is $2,150; the amount collected $1,290, being some sixty per cent. of their claims. The bishops' claim is $1,200; amount collected toward this, $728. (By the by, we notice that the Memphis Conference is assessed only $1,400 for the bishops. It seems out of proportion that a membership more than twice as large as ours should be assessed but one-sixth more; not to mention the excess of ruin which our State has suffered and is still suffering.) A plan of raising current expenses, as adopted by the Carondelet street church, was read by Dr. Walker, at this point, and the entire field of finance came under observation. No new discoveries, but many sage reflections were made. An old and wise preacher remarked that the admiration which was constantly being expressed for the endurance of the itinerant ministry reminded him of what he had recently read of a poet in England, who the people permitted to starve in a garret, but after he was dead they erected a marble monument to his memory at a cost of ten thousand dollars. He had noticed that stewards sometimes protected the people by making a narrow allowance for the support of the preacher—that everything and every business had passed from a credit to a cash basis, except preaching, and that it looked as if the preachers were about to perish in making this transition. Here a brother described a monument that he had seen, with a willow gracefully weeping at its side, and having inscribed upon its front the words: "Sacred to the memory of Credit, who departed this fitful life in the year 1864." Having now heard discussions upon this subject at four Conferences, we may be permitted to parenthesize thus much: The old ideas of allowance and assessments are the only ones advanced; the plans of collecting are modified; some collect quarterly, some monthly; the sums and names of members are distributed among the stewards, to be notified, visited and collected; some plans send a notice by mail, monthly to each member of his arrearage, others send a paid collector; some state the whole expense of the station for the year, in a printed notice, the highest apportionment and the lowest, and then that of the person thus notified; some collect every month in the church plate, in an envelope which has been previously supplied, having the name of the member printed on its back. So the steward can give the proper credit. A very large share of the legislation of the several Conferences this year has been upon this question—how to "pass the center." *We* think that any system which is not operative each week, and by the week, is defective—that subscriptions should be so much a week, not so much a month or a year; that the religious element is the main one in all church collections—not the "value received" idea; that all the members, even boys and girls, should share in the support of the church, and be assessed so much a week—a system which does not embrace the young is a temporary expedient, and not worthy the name of a system; that by some method the whole membership must be divided into small companies, say of ten, one of whom shall be responsible for the financial oversight of the rest.

Just then a daguerreotype man came to the rescue. The photograph of the whole Conference was wanted—in fact, earnestly wished for—all things were ready at the church—would the brethren consent? Who could resist such an appeal, or quell that rising vanity which calls for endless photographs! So, true to our nature, we all went off to the church and were duly manipulated into advantageous lights, the bishop being the stem of the cluster. After being fixed we were left—the artist "would be back in a minute." He was gone long enough for one of the brethren to tell this story: It reminded him of a traveler who wished to cheat a Yankee tavern keeper out of his bill. So he told the host he would show him how he might quickly turn a barrel of cider into vinegar. They both went into the cellar; the traveler bored a hole in one head of the barrel and told his host to put his finger in it; then bored the other head, and told him to put another finger in that; whereupon the traveler excused himself, went up stairs, mounted his horse and left. A good story. While we were in this state of artistic expectancy all eyes were turned toward the door; there was Deacon Watkins, with his silver spectacles, standing in an attitude as significant as our own, the Discipline wide open in his left hand, and he poring over it with the conscientious air of one who had much to learn in a given time! Doubtless supposing that the sweep of the instrument would make him a part of the picture. To the grief of all concerned, the glass was broken after the picture had been taken—*sic transit gloria mundi*—and the only picture which remains imperishable is that of the deacon and the Discipline at full length upon the retina of the Conference.

TUESDAY MORNING.

The report of the chairman of the Committee on Education was read. This report we shall hereafter insert at length. The Revs. Charles B. Stuart, B. F. White and other practical educators were on the floor, and the comparative merits of the Protestant schools and those of the Roman Catholics were discussed. The education imparted by Jesuit and other Catholic schools was for the purpose of shocking rather than developing the minds of children, and, therefore, consisted mainly in French, music and needle work. But little attention was given to mathematics. The children were required constantly put upon ten to twenty studies a day, and everything must therefore be superficial. Nuns and priests who had spent life in cloisters could only educate after a very unpractical style. The sympathies and solicitudes of a parent they could not have, and were therefore unfit to train children; but they could teach how to work mats for saints. These facts were declared to be constantly coming under the notice of teachers who are receiving pupils from Catholic schools.

The Branch Publishing House at New Orleans was ably represented, and the book interests of our church, by the agent, Rev. R. J. Harp, in an earnest speech. The preachers responded in that they purposed better things for the future. So also this Advocate set forth its beneficent aims, and appealed with the touching eloquence of its merits to all the brethren. They promised to advertise their calling, their church and themselves over all the territory of Louisiana, far more this year than they had ever done, by greatly increasing its circulation.

The following action was taken:

Resolved, That the bishops be requested to so arrange the appointments of 1869 that the time of the meeting of the Louisiana Conference shall be not sooner than the 1st nor later than the 15th of January.

The *time for adjournment* had come. *Thanks*, hearty, immeasurable, to the good people of New Iberia for their hospitality, and to the New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad, and to the Attakapas Mail Transportation Line and their accommodating officers, for their unequaled liberality, were passed in the full unison of a rising vote, by bishop, preachers and laymen. The journals were read up. The sixth chapter of Second Corinthians was then read by the bishop, after which all sang the 275th hymn:

"Jesus, the truth and power divine,
Send forth these messengers of thine."

Grand was the hymn and grand the singing. Surely there is no such hour on earth as that which immediately precedes the reading out of appointments! After prayer the address.—It was comprehensive and tender—full of all manly Christian sentiment. It addressed the preachers, their wives and the people. The only question was: "O have I a chance to spread abroad the savor of a Saviour's name!" "I know," said the venerable superintendent, "of no business where diligence is more rewarded than in the ministry. You know not whether your appointment is a good one or not until you try it." And with many such words he prepared our minds and hearts for the year's work before us. Very soon a large part of the Conference was on board the excellent steamer "W. Bell," and under the courteous protection of Captain E. B. Trinidad we steamed down the Teche.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. L. Dunnica & Co., No. 99 Poydras street, general commission merchants and dealers in Western produce.

Those of our friends who wish to purchase bacon, flour, etc., if they imitate our example, will purchase of this house. These gentlemen are thoroughly conversant with their business, and it is a pleasure to deal with them.

THE HEARTH AND HOME.

An extended prospectus of this new paper appeared in last week's Advocate. Messrs. Pettengill & Co., New York, are associated in its publication. We have had a good deal to do with these gentlemen, and feel great confidence in any enterprise in which their names appear. Writers of great ability are employed for its columns. The combination, for talent and responsibility, is a powerful one, and must prove a great success. We can guarantee good faith with subscribers.

East Alabama Male College.

The president, Dr. J. F. Dowdell, sends us this week an advertisement of this institution. It is under the special patronage of the Montgomery Conference, and has a strong place in the hearts of all our people in East Alabama. It is ably officered, and promises to afford to any one who has a real desire to be educated an opportunity at the very lowest rates. If a young man is willing to live as a soldier, and upon soldier's rations, he can do so, and the cost will not exceed $12 per month, including all expenses except clothing. Such students are put upon a war footing, and mess together. We could say many good things of the accomplished gentlemen who fill the chairs of this college if it were not wholly superfluous. They are better known than we.

"The Oaks" at New Iberia.—Mrs. Mary R. Hilliard will receive either boarders or transient custom at this excellent house of entertainment. Of its good fare and boundless hospitality we can speak, having seen it full from top to bottom during the whole week of Conference—full of preachers. The excellent lady never wearied in her attentions to her guests. We hope that she will be repaid a thousand fold for her generous favors.

Christmas and New Year's Gifts. The Branch Southern Publishing House, No. 112 Camp street, is just in receipt of many attractive books, chromo palatings, writing materials, etc., among which we notice a very fine painting of John Wesley—offering a varied and beautiful list to those who wish to purchase holiday presents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Dictionary of the Bible, comprising its antiquities, biography, geography and natural history, with illustrations and maps. Edited by William Smith, of the University of London. Cincinnati, Ohio: National Publishing Company. 1868. 8vo, pp. 1,017.

This work embodies, in a condensed form, the results of recent research, and of the best biblical scholarship. Dr. Smith is well known as one of the most eminent scholars in this department of knowledge, in Europe or America. It is not so full as Calmet, nor does it take the place of our own enlarged Watson, but it presents in a comprehensive form, and with wood-cut illustrations, the information which a Sunday-school teacher, or the general reader of the Scriptures, demands for a more intelligent understanding of the accompanying history, archæology and topography of the people and region where the sacred word and the lives of the prophets, the apostles and the Saviour were first illustrated.

Wild Life Under the Equator, narrated for young people. By Paul Du Chaillu, author of "Discoveries in Equatorial Africa," "Stories of the Gorilla Country," etc. With numerous engravings. New York: Harper & Brothers, publishers. 1868. 12mo, pp. 231.

The life and adventures of this celebrated hunter will furnish stories for many a Christmas fireside. The scenery, the beasts and the tribes of Africa are destined to be the wonder of the world for a long time to come. Du Chaillu was not credited when he brought the first news of the existence of the gorilla; and he had to return and secure specimens of this "horrible dream creation" of a monster before the fact was accepted by the scientific men of France and England. The engravings in this book, of elephants, snakes, gorillas and wild boars and wild people, together with the hair-breadth escapes of the illustrious traveler, make it a most acceptable holiday present for young people. We shall insert some of its chapters in the Advocate. For sale by G. Ellis, No. 7 Old Levee street, New Orleans, opposite the post office.

The Apache Country; a tour through Arizona and Sonora. By J. Ross Browne, author of "Usef," "Crusoe's Island," etc. With numerous illustrations by the author. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1868. 12mo, pp. 535.

This narrative of travel and life among the Indians and miners of

the Pacific slopes, and the far West, includes a description of the home of the Apaches, the Washoe country, Bodie Bluff, Mono lake, the Walker river region and the Reise river district. The eye of the artist and the imagination give great interest and power to the descriptive writings of this industrious traveler. He sees a great deal, groups it, and fixes it with his pencil; he hears a great deal and records it, and has thus embodied a vast amount of information, especially in regard to the social condition, the agricultural and mineral resources, and the historical incidents of the regions visited. These facts are enlivened by a hundred incidents, which will give relief to the severer recital of the historian who, at some future day, shall describe the first settlement of this vast country The engravings are many and beautifully executed. For sale by G. Ellis, No. 7 Old Levee street, opposite post office.

A TREATISE ON PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE, for schools, families and colleges. By J. C. Dalton, M. D., professor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. New York: Harper & Brothers. London: Sampson Low, Son & Marston. 1868.—12mo, pp. 370.

This work is a treatise on the natural actions of the living body, and how to maintain these actions in a healthy condition. It is a masterly setting forth of this most interesting study, by one thoroughly conversant with the science of human physiology, aided by the microscope and the photograph.—These have created a new era in all science, but in none more than in physiology. This work abounds in most admirable photo-microscopic cuts, illustrating all the marvels of the structure, the circulation, the nerves and the growth of the human body. We intend to put several youngsters we wot of at it during the long evenings of this winter, to read aloud for the common entertainment and instruction of the family. For sale by G. Ellis, No. 7 Old Levee street, opposite post office.

THE RIGHTFUL HEIR. A drama, in five acts, by the author of Richelieu. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1868. 16mo, pp. 61.

An admirable plot, powerfully and beautifully developed.

SCHOOL LYRICS, for schools. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1868. 24mo, 159 pp.

A collection from Doddridge, Newton and other evangelical poets. For sale by G. Ellis, No. 7 Old Levee street, opposite post office.

THE GORDIAN KNOT. By Shirley Brooks. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1868. 8vo, pp. 168.

For sale by G. Ellis, No. 7 Old Levee street, opposite post office.

HONDURAS.

CANTON, December 21, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: As there is some misunderstanding about the time the steamer will leave New Orleans for Belize on her January trip, you will please say to all interested that she will leave on the 20th of January, at 5 P. M., at which time I expect to return to my home in British Honduras.

Your's truly, L. PEARCE.

THE COLUMBIA CONFERENCE.—The *Spectator* says: This Conference was held at Roseburg, Douglas county, Oregon, September 2-7; Bishop Marvin presided. W A Finley and J Emory were elected secretaries. N M Elton and John Wood were admitted on trial. B F Burch was elected to elder's, and L E V Coon to deacon's orders. E Oliver, a deacon, was received from the Northern Methodist Church. The *Spectator* adds: Roscoe G Oglesby, David C McFarland and Eliel Oliver were ordained elders, and N M Elton and L E V Coon deacons. The Conference, by resolution, solicits the payment of $1 by every member of the church within its bounds, for the cause of missions—an example worthy of imitation; of course the rich will be expected to "cast in much" more than this. The first Friday in June is set apart as a day of fasting and prayer for more laborers—as they are greatly needed The statistical report shows: local preachers, eleven; members, eight hundred and forty; infant baptisms, fifty-eight; adult baptisms, eighty-four; Sunday schools, ten; superintendents and teachers, fifty-four; scholars, three hundred and seventeen; domestic missions, $114 50; bishops' fund, $175; preachers' claim, $5,065; preachers' receipts, $2,405—deficit, $2,663. The next session is to be held at Corvallis, September 1, 1869.

MARRIED.

By Rev. John A. B. Jones, November 26, 1868, at the residence of Mr. G. W. Humphreys, Mr. LORD JOHN BUTLER and Miss KATE C. HUMPHREYS, only daughter of Colonel John C. Humphreys, all of Claiborne county.

By the same, December 15, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. THOMAS M. REA and Miss CHRISTINA C. STAMPLEY.

OBITUARIES.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF DR. PHILIP P. NEELY.

At the last quarterly meeting conference of the St. Francis street Methodist Episcopal Church South, held on Friday, November 20, 1868, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased almighty God, in his wise but mysterious providence, to remove by death from our midst our beloved pastor, Rev. Dr. P. P. Neely; and

WHEREAS, We feel that a great affliction has befallen our church, and we, the quarterly meeting conference of the St. Francis street Church, feel especially crushed and humbled by this dispensation; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That we deeply deplore this sad event, and that in the loss of Dr. Neely we feel that a great light has been extinguished in the church; that we cherished for him a deep and unfeigned love, and revered and honored him as our minister, pastor and friend.

Resolved, That we feel that no panegyric at our hands will add to his "praise, which is in all the churches," and that we expect this to be done by more skillful, though not more loving hands than ours.

Resolved, That while we deeply mourn his loss, and cherish the memory of his love, friendship and many virtues as sweet incense in our hearts, we humbly bow in submission to the will of our Master, who calls home "his laborers and gives them their hire" in his own good time.

Resolved, That we tender his afflicted widow and his two daughters our deep sympathy, and humbly pray that God in his mercy may give them grace to sustain them in this the day of their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That the secretary of this conference be requested to furnish a copy of these proceedings to the Nashville and New Orleans *Christian Advocates*, and that a copy be sent to Sister Neely.

THOS. W. DORMAN, P. E., Chairman.

A. W. LAMPKIN, Secretary.

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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

THE CHILD AND SUNBEAM.

BY J. W. E.

Brightly through the crevice
Shot a little ray,
Athwart the dusky chamber
Where "Rivers" was at play.

Brightly as the sunbeam
Shone his h xel eyes,
While gazing on the vision
Issuing from the skies.

A thousand little atoms
Were dancing in the light,
And awhile he stood bewildered,
Wondering at the sight.

Then stealthily advancing,
His hands above his head,
He sought, with rosy fingers,
To clasp the golden thread:

While vainly thus attempting
To seize the shining ray,
The sun passed by, recalling
His truant beam away.

His little heart was saddened;
A tear was in his eye,
And, turning to his mother,
He sweetly asked her why

The sunbeam had departed,
And whither had it flown:
"Oh, mother! tell me, mother,
Say, will it not return?"

"O, yes, my boy, the morrow
Will bring you back the ray;"
And his features quickly brightened
With thought of coming day.

Thus ever from our childhood,
In every stage of sorrow,
Our solace is that mystic word,
The ever-coming "morrow."

—*Planters' Banner.*

Games for the Children's Evening.

'And what is our evening?' I hear some child pathetically ask. I know, little friend, how it is. If you are permitted to be up an hour after sunset you are, in a sense, in durance, for 'papa' has his sermon or lecture to write, or letters to answer, or the older children have lessons to learn, so that you dare not speak, or 'baby' is asleep, and you cannot part your lips without having some elderly finger raised in warning, or 'mamma' has a headache, or she is planning breakfast or a dinner party, or is cutting some garment, and talking will disturb the movements of her scissors.

You may well ask, poor dear, 'Which is our evening?' I am sorry for the children who have no evening peculiarly their own. There is something radically wrong in the domestic arrangements of the family that has not a children's evening in every week, or, at least, in every fortnight. On Friday evening, for instance, when the week's school duties are ended, father should leave his business at his office, or lock his pen and ink away in his study, and give himself up to unrestrained enjoyment with the children; and mother should put by her thimble, needle and scissors—though she cannot always lay baby away—and enjoy her children and allow them to enjoy her.

I know a minister of fifty-five, the father of nine children. He is a stately kind of man—the very impersonation of serious dignity in the pulpit—and yet he has for years joined his children in their charades, tableaux and games with an unmistakable heartiness. One of the most enjoyable occasions I know is the children's evening in his family.—The taste, and artistic skill, and wit, and pathos displayed are remarkable.

The young men of this family, of whom there are now four, are never seen in beer saloons or at the gambling table, and the girls are cheerful, womanly and healthy in mind and body. To them all home is the pleasantest place in all the world. Parties, and theaters, and watering places, and fashionable bonnets and new dresses are not necessities.—They are a party within themselves. Father, and mother, and children ride, and row, and skate, and play croquet together, and it seems to me that they get more enjoyment out of each other, and out of life, than any people I know.

Well, I am wandering somewhat. Parents rather than children may find suggestions in these remarks. There are two evenings in the year which your children may claim; these are Thanksgiving and Christmas. Christmas especially belongs to you. Then you have a right to assert yourselves; then you are entitled to the first table, and you have a right to talk there—to be heard as well as seen. You are at liberty to beat your drum, to blow your whistle, to fire your cannon, to spin your top, to scatter your blocks and nine pins, to eat candy and nuts, to play in the best room, to sit up late, and finally, you have a right, for that one evening at least, to father and mother. After you have drummed, and cannonaded, and whistled till you are fairly tired yourself of the noises which have put grandma into a headache, and yet find your enthusiasm unspent, then is the time to impress father and mother, your big brother, your young lady sister, and the younger children, not forgetting the baby; to assemble them in the roomy library, where the grate is glowing and the lamps lighted, and to have your games. And my object in writing this article is to tell you of some games which I consider of interest for such an occasion.

There are some old games, such as 'blind man's buff,' 'genteel lady,' etc., which are always good.

But I shall pass over these games, which everybody knows, and tell you of some which are newer.

I.—THE GAME OF STATUES.

Oftener than otherwise I have seen the game of statuary improvised, that is, got up at a moment's warning, without preparation. In such a case one of the party is appointed artist and another a visitor to his studio, which is represented by the parlor. The other members of the company are to be statues. Of course, care must be taken to select bright, quick-witted persons for the parts of artist and visitor, or the game may prove a stupid affair. This visitor may choose to personate a shrewd Yankee purchaser, or a gaping, wondering countryman, or a vulgar moneyed man, or the cultivated, appreciative lover of art. The statues are, of course, expected to be immovable, though it is extremely difficult to keep down the smiles, as each person is ignorant of what he represents till the artist announces it. And where the parties are well known, and their peculiarities understood, there is always opportunity for happy hits, funny incongruities, and striking surprises. I was once present when one of the statues was the rigid figure of a maiden lady, the most uncompromising hater of everything Southern that I ever knew. I used to think on some occasions, when she got started on the rebel question, that Aunt Sally, before the war should end, would actually give her friends an exhibition of spontaneous combustion.—She had no charity for anybody who had any charity for anything Southern. She thought herself called to hate them all. So we more reasonable people, as we called ourselves—more disloyal, Aunt Sally pronounced us—used to have our laughs and jokes at her expense.

So when our artist, standing before Aunt Sally's gray eye severely fixed on vacancy, announced in sonorous tones and with a majestic wave of the hand: 'In this piece I have sought to represent the flight from tyrannical pursuers of the gallant rebel chieftain, Jefferson Davis,' the equanimity of the statues was disturbed, and the artist's room rang with shouts and laughter, while the statue of the hunted rebel chieftain grew very red in the face, as if with pique and indignation; and then, as though fairly overcome by the comical aspect of affairs, it laughed and laughed till the tears rolled down the marble front.

And when there are no such hits as this in the case of Aunt Sally, it is always laugh-provoking to have two people standing in front of you, commenting on the expression of your eyes, the length of your nose, the size of your mouth, the shape of your hand, etc.

I am not sure that an informal, improvised game is not as entertaining as one which is carefully studied beforehand. But it is possible to make the game of statuary very elaborate and artistic. The statues may be powdered, and draped, and grouped, and attitudinized, and the artist and visitor may have an understanding as to what is to be said and done, and so a grand success may be achieved, which will well repay the time and trouble expended.

II.—CHARACTERS.

One of the company is selected to leave the room. When he is out of hearing the others assign him a character. They agree, for instance, that he is to represent Benjamin Franklin. Then he is called in and treated and addressed as though he was Franklin, care being taken to conceal from him the character which has been assigned him, as that he is expected to discover. For example, one asks: 'Did you enjoy that loaf of bread?' in allusion to Franklin's walking the streets of Philadelphia eating a loaf of bread. Another asks: 'Were you not afraid that people would laugh at you?' 'The ladies still keep up that house-cleaning against which you made such a funny protest.'—'Didn't you feel badly when your mother didn't recognize you?'—'There have been great developments in electricity recently.'

III.—TWENTY QUESTIONS.

When well played, the game of twenty questions is one of the finest I know. One person mentally selects an object, with which he acquaints a second person, who is called the umpire, whose office it is to decide all disagreements between the first person and the party or parties propounding the questions. You perceive that the game may be played by three persons, or any larger number.

The inquisitors or questioners are entitled to have twenty questions answered, and then they have three guesses to discover the subject of thought. Great care and judgment must be exercised in asking the questions, so that every one will advance you toward the desired object. Not one must be wasted. I will give you an illustration of the manner in which the game is to be played. The first person having announced that his selection is made, a good question to open with is: 'To which of the three kingdoms, animal, vegetable or mineral, does it belong?'

'Animal.'

'Is it an animal or the product of an animal?'

'The product of an animal.'

'Does it belong to a water or land animal?'

'To a land animal.'

'Biped or quadruped?'

'Biped.'

'To man or to bird?'

'To bird.'

'What is the form or shape of this object?'

'It is spherical.'

At this point an egg naturally suggests itself, and your questions are directed to the discovery of the individual egg which the person has in his thought. So you ask: 'Has this object an historical interest?'

'It has.'

'Has it a place in sacred or profane history?'

'In sacred history.'

'In postdiluvian or antediluvian history?'

'In both.'

You, of course, connect it with the flood, and most naturally think of the dove that went forth with the olive branch.

'Is it the egg from which Noah's dove was produced?'

'It is.' And so the game ends.

The interest which attaches to the game is exhaustless, and the play is enjoyable to both old and young. I was once in a house where seven Presbyterian clergymen were boarding during the session of the synod, and these reverend gentlemen indulged themselves every day after dinner in a game of twenty questions, and I don't believe they preached, or sang, or prayed any the less earnestly for it.—*Golden Hours.*

SCIENTIFIC.

MR PARKES, of London, has just made a lens, three feet in diameter, three inches thick in the center, and weighing two hundred and twelve pounds. In the focus of this powerful lens the most refractory metals are almost instantly fused and dissipated in vapor, while unyielding stony substances are as rapidly vitrified.

PROF. CARL NEUMAN, of Munich, a diligent student of Chinese antiquities and bibliography, has discovered from the Chinese year books that a company of Buddhist priests entered this vast continent, via Alaska, a thousand years before Columbus, and explored thoroughly and intelligently the Pacific borders, penetrating into "the land of Fusung"—for so they called the Aztec territory, after the Chinese name of the Mexican aloe.

IN France every effort has been made of late years to resuscitate the fisheries by attention paid to artificial breeding. Various kinds of fishes, oysters, lobsters and crabs have been cultivated, with complete commercial success. The French government gives sailors of the naval reserve the right to portions of the shore, which are devoted to this branch of industry, under the direction of a scientific board.

PROF. B. F. MUDGE gives in *Silliman's Journal* an account of a remarkable meteorite, which exploded over Kansas, June 6. It was clearly visible at twenty minutes before noon, showing a pink flame, and a light such as would have obscured the full moon, had it appeared at night. It is calculated that its nucleus or head was one thousand eight hundred and ninety feet in diameter, that its height was eighty-one miles when first seen, and 12.5 when it exploded. At a distance of fifty-eight miles the explosion, which was heard about four minutes and a half after it was seen, sounded as loud as a twelve-pounder a mile distant. The explosion produced a cloud a mile and a half long and a mile wide. As it exploded about midway between the Republican and Soloman rivers, a country rather sparsely inhabited, no aerolites have been found, although they must have fallen.

THE speed attained by the swifter kind of velocipedes averages from twelve to thirteen miles an hour.—Adepts find no difficulty whatever in accomplishing fully fifty miles within five hours, without once alighting from their vehicles. A couple of amateurs, making a tour through a part of France, challenged each other as to which could perform the greatest distance within four and twenty hours. One gave in after having accomplished eighty-seven miles; the other went on an additional six and thirty miles, making one hundred and twenty-three miles in all. In impelling a velocipede the limbs are not constantly in motion. A slight impulsion given to the vehicle from time to time suffices to keep up the speed. The ascent of any incline greater than one in twenty-five is said to be impracticable. When the rider, therefore, encounters a hill of more than average steepness, he has to dismount and lead his velocipede with his hand, which he can do with almost the same ease as he can carry an ordinary walking-stick. Although one wheel is directly in front of the other, when in motion there is no more tendency to fall over than in a hoop, which will proceed perpendicularly until it loses its motion, or in a top or gyroscope, which tends to preserve its plane of revolution.

DISRAELI'S DESCENT.

The old story of the raccoon, who offered to come down, rather than trouble his enemy to fire his unerring weapon, has been used so often as an illustration that we are almost ashamed ever to allude to it now. Yet the temptation to apply it to Mr. Disraeli's resignation is well nigh irresistible. After vaunting and vaporing up to the very eve of the elections about the certainty of his success, after exulting coarsely and noisily in his speech at the Lord Mayor's dinner over the anticipated defeat and discomfiture of his antagonists, Mr. Disraeli now comes down from his tree without waiting for Mr. Gladstone's shot, and declares himself a gone minister. He has resigned his office. Mr. Gladstone has formally accepted at the hands of the Queen the task of forming a new administration, and has begun the work by inviting John Bright to a seat in the cabinet.

Not many, perhaps, of our readers understood, when the news came of Disraeli having been offered a peerage, that this was an official recognition of his coming fall. In England the peerage is an elevation to a man obscure in politics; to a political leader, situated as Mr. Disraeli was, it is a graceful way of intimating that his career has closed. Toward the later years of Charles James Fox it was made known to him that the king was willing to confer on him a peerage. The great Whig orator raised his head, prematurely languid, and said, in a tone half mournful, half angry: "Great heavens! they surely do not think it has come to that with me yet?" Mr. Disraeli seems to have taken the proffered compliment in the same sense. He will not yet consent to leave the stirring scene of his many brilliant struggles; the hall of splendid debate, wherein it can only be said that he was not the foremost; the House of Commons, whose animated and momentous nights keep alive through whatever change of fortune the soul and spirit of a true politician, and, to a man like Disraeli, make ambition virtue. He will not submit to be translated just yet to the sleepy, lethargic House of Lords, where debate is conducted in droning whispers, and a division is a ceremonial as rare as it is meaning. As the shade of Achilles in the Odyssey declares to Ulysses that any life, however hard, in the active world is better than the dreary quietude of the land of shadows, so Disraeli would doubtless say that any toil, any struggle, any defeat in the stirring Commons, is preferable to the Lethean tranquility of the House of Lords. Disraeli accepts for his wife the barren title of Viscountess Beaconsfield (they have no children,) and thus signifies his gratitude to the devoted woman who did so much to aid him in his career, of whom he has so often said that she made him what he is. But he will not be a peer himself. He will sit in his old seat as leader of the Opposition in the Commons, and face his brilliant and triumphant rival as before.

We see nothing cowardly in Mr. Disraeli's resignation, although the London *Times* thus characterizes it. Nor, on the other hand, do we agree with the New York *Tribune* in thinking that there was anything particularly graceful or magnanimous in the act. Disraeli loves to be dramatic; and his sudden abdication has a dash of stage-play and artistic effect about it which suits his humor better than to await a formal defeat. It looks dimly like making a sacrifice for the sake of public business; and Disraeli delights to seem self-sacrificing without cost. Moreover, it is, on the whole, the best thing he could do, as a mere stroke of policy; and it convinces us that he believes he has yet a career before him. He has saved his party from a declaration and a defeat on the grand issue, and he doubtless hopes to worry, distract, and perhaps even for a time baffle his opponents, by raising side issues and minor questions, and winning little victories of detail, and trying to alienate half-hearted followers, if there be any such, of the Gladstone ministry. It was in this way that he twice succeeded in defeating a Liberal reform bill—that of the Palmerston government, in 1860, and that of the Russell Gladstone government, in 1866. We do not think he will succeed in his favorite policy this time. The issue is too simple; the mind of the country is too well made up. But we feel convinced that he had some such scheme in his mind when he anticipated defeat by resignation. Whatever his characteristics, they do not include either cowardice or magnanimity. If it were his cue to fight, he would have fought to the last. If he flies, it is only because he has even still some faint hope of acting the part of the last of the Horatii, who abandoned the field in order that he might divide his antagonists and defeat them.—*New York Independent.*

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mar28 1y

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The following are optional: French, $15; Instrumental Music, $25; use of Instrument, $3; Vocal Music in class, $2—not charged to those who take Instrumental Music; Drawing, $15; Painting, $20.
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Special advantages provided in the departments of French, Music and Painting. For further information address the President.
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sep5 tf

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Tuition in English and Latin, in currency 25 00
French, in currency 15 00
Music, in currency 30 00
Use of instrument, in currency 7 50
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For catalogues, containing full particulars, address the President. july25 3m

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ALABAMA,

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TEXAS,

Constitutes it as good a medium for reaching the people who trade with this city and Mobile as any offered in the Southwest.

Our Circulation is Widening Daily

Under the care of

FIVE HUNDRED SOUTHERN METHODIST PREACHERS,

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A men who wishes to be known in the country is certainly much in his own light who does not display his name in our advertising columns.

Our terms are precisely the same as those of other weekly newspapers in this city.

We have fewer advertisements than the secular papers, but what we have are read with that conscientious regard for everything that appears in a Christian paper which takes hold—in fact, too strong a hold—and holds the editor responsible for all the patent medicines, hardware, shoes, pork, flour, and even *whisky*, which may be set forth in its columns.

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The HOME MONTHLY will contain forty-eight pages of reading matter, printed upon fine paper and in clear type, and will, from time to time, be accompanied by elegant steel-plate engravings. The subscription price will remain $3 per annum, or $1.50 for six months, invariably in advance. In order to build up a still larger circulation, we have concluded to offer the following

Liberal Inducements to Agents.

To any person sending us three yearly subscriptions, with nine dollars, we will send the MONTHLY six months, or allow them, if they prefer, to retain One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents of the amount.

To any person sending us six subscriptions, with eighteen dollars, ($18,) we will send the MONTHLY one year, or allow them to retain Two Dollars and Fifty Cents of the amount.

On amounts for subscription less than nine dollars, agents will be allowed to retain ten per cent.

Ministers, it is hoped, will act as agents, not so much from pecuniary considerations as from a laudable desire to assist in building up a home literature worthy of a place among the families of the South and on the center-tables of a Christian people.

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THE GOOD SAMARITAN COOKING STOVE.

The great and serious objection to Stove Ovens has been entirely overcome in the

GOOD SAMARITAN,

by the adoption of a *New Principle of Heating and Ventilating the Oven*, as by means of the Hot Draft formed by the Ventilation of the Oven, the temperature of the fire is so much increased that a large supply of fuel is never necessary, as the Oven can be thoroughly heated, and all the different operations of Cooking performed with a saving of fuel of

At Least Thirty per Cent, as Compared with any other Stove.

and at the same time rendering it the most perfect and even Baking Stove now in use. For Roasting, the Tin Kitchen or Roaster, generally known as the "Dutch Oven," is most admirably adapted to THE GOOD SAMARITAN, as its height above the hearth is such that a large and capacious one can be used. That meats roasted in such an oven are always preferable in every way to those baked in the Stove Oven, we believe no one will deny, and we therefore do not deem it necessary to dwell upon these advantages, which are peculiar to this Stove.

It also has a most complete arrangement for Broiling on the front hearth, thus enabling this very important branch of the culinary department to be successfully carried on without interfering with the other work, and thus avoiding the serious objection made to those Stoves which possess no other convenience for Broiling than on the top. One trial of this apparatus for Broiling will be sufficient to commend it to the approbation of the operator, as it works well, and the food retains all its flavor and tenderness. Believing, as we do, THE GOOD SAMARITAN to be all, and even more than it is here described, it is confidently recommended to all. A fair and impartial trial is all that is necessary to any unprejudiced mind, to satisfy them that it is in all respects the

BEST STOVE EVER INVENTED.

For sale only by the undersigned.

In addition to the above, I also have a large and complete assortment of COOKING STOVES, comprising all of the leading Stoves of the day, equal to any offered in any other house in this city.

G. W. W. GOODWYN,
(Successor to Austin & Goodwyn,)
62 Camp street,
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A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN

PRICE'S

Patent Texas Tonic.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

It is a certain antidote against Constipation of the Bowels, Torpor of the Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, Determination of Blood to the Brain, Indigestion, Pain in the Head and Vertigo; also a remedy for

CHILLS AND FEVERS.

For particulars, see accompanying Envelope with each bottle.

For sale at 59 Camp street, New Orleans,

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Or, Vegetable Medicine.

T. K. PRICE, Esq., Vendor of "Price's Patent Texas Tonic," or Vegetable Medicine:

DEAR SIR—After a fair and deliberate use and experiment of your Vegetable Medicine, known as PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC, we give it as our decided opinion, that it is the best recipe that we have ever known, for *Indigestion, Torpor of the Liver, Constipation of the Bowels and Dyspepsia*. We consider your Vegetables Medicine worthy of all commendation, and therfore feel no hesitation in recommending its use to all our friends, as well as the public at large, and that in doing so we are contributing to all the afflicted. Many of us have been suffering from these evils from ten to fifteen years, and have been greatly benefitted.

Wishing you great success in introducing this valuable medicine,

We remain yours truly,
J. J. MULLON, Pastor St. Patrick's Church.
J. H. CALDWELL, of Gas Works, City N. O.
SAM'L. SUMNER, of Home Insurance Office
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New Orleans, June, 1863.

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6 " " 2 50
8 " " 3 00
12 " " 5 00

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All Bells warranted in quality and tone. Send for Catalogue and Price List. no7 1y

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PAPER WAREHOUSE,

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JAMES MACLENNAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, ETC.,

Greenville, Mississippi.

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G. W. W. GOODWYN, (SUCCESsor to Austin & Goodwyn,)

Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of

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COOKING AND HEATING STOVES

Of all kinds; sole Agent for the Good Samaritan Cooking Stove.

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Next door to the Picayune Office,
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D. TILLOTSON.

SUCCESSOR TO

C. E. Cate & Co.

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Keeps constantly on hand

THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES

ALSO, CONTINUES TO MANUFACTURE

Sumpter Brogans and Russets

LADIES AND GENTS,

—AND—

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S SHOES

—AT—

Hammond Station.

Nov9 1y

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TUITION.

Academic Department, per term.....$35 00
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The whole expense for the scholastic year, including everything except books and clothing, will be $250, payable one-half at the opening of the session and the remainder on the 15th of February. If the student wishes to board in a private family it will be $280. This great reduction in the price of board and tuition will bring the advantages of the University within the reach of those whose limited means have heretofore placed the highest scholastic training beyond their reach, as well as secure the patronage of those who, on the score of economy, are sending their sons out of the State to be educated.

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For further information apply for circular to

O. F. CASEY,
aug15 2m Secretary of Faculty.

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	PRICE.
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Pictorial Methodist Catechism, over 100 Illustrations.....	1 00
Whedon's Commentaries.....	3 00
Colenso, Fallacies of.....	75
Jay's M. and E. Exercises, 2 vols....	3 50
Agency for Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, vol. 1.....	6 50
Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, Part I	75
Philosophy of Eating, by Bellows...	2 00
Pilgrim Street.....	75
Life Truths, Tract Society.....	60
Ben. Holt, Tract Society.....	40
Globe Edition of Dicken's, muslin, fine paper, per vol.....	1 50
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Introduction to the Study of the Bible	1 50
Methodism in Kentucky, Redford....	2 00
Crimes of the Late Civil War, Dean, published by W. T. Smithson.....	2 50
Biblical Encyclopedia, by McClintock and Strong, vol. I, muslin.....	5 00
Biblical Encyclopedia, by McClintock and Strong, vol. I, sheep.....	6 00
Love in Marriage, Guizot.....	1 00
Protestant Episcopal Church not Exclusive—Her Ministers not Priests—by Rev. J. W. Ellis, Rector of Christ Church, Nashville.....	25
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Sermon Paper, 9 lbs., Holly Mills, per ream.....	4 00

MUSIC BOOKS.

Sacred Harp, $15 per dozen; each..	1 50
Sabbath-School-Hozanna, per dozen.	3 00
Sabbath School Bell, per dozen.....	4 25
Sabbath School Double Bell, per doz.	7 20
Golden Censer, per dozen.....	4 00
Golden Chain and Censer, per dozen.	7 00
Temperance Chimes, per dozen.....	4 20
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Also, a great variety of Toy Books, selected with reference to the improvement of the taste and morals. We have also a large assortment of

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

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ang15 ROBT. J. HARP, Agent.

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FEMALE COLLEGE.

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Incidental Fee..... 5,00

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Tuition in the entire Course..... $75,00
Incidental Fee..... 5,00
Board exclusive of Lights and Washing. 20,00

We commend the Institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respectfully solicit its patronage. Address.

A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board Trust.
Oct. 19th, 1867.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1869.

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
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	31						
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MAR.		1	2	3	4	5	6
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MAY							1
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	30	31					
JUNE			1	2	3	4	5
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	27	28	29	30			

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JULY					1	2	3
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	26	27	28	29	30		
OCT.						1	2
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	31						
NOV.		1	2	3	4	5	6
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	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
DEC.				1	2	3	4
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	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received, and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The general market has exhibited more animation since our last issue, but without much activity. There is, however, a fair business doing in most branches of the wholesale trade. Our leading staple has been in brisk demand, and prices have ruled still more in favor of factors. Sugar and molasses have met a ready sale from the levee, all the receipts having been taken, at full prices for the former and a further advance for the latter. Light stocks have prevented much movement in Western produce, the principal exception to this remark being corn, the receipts of which have been much more liberal, and met a demand both for foreign export and from the trade. A considerable amount has been taken for shipment to Great Britain at 78c. for prime white. At 78c. per bushel and 13d. freight but a narrow margin is left to shippers; but there are heavy orders pending here, and parties ready to go on freely at these figures.—Double extra and the lower grades of flour have ruled more in favor of sellers, prices being stiffened by the prospect of interrupted navigation above Cairo.

The weather has been mild and generally cloudy or foggy, with the prevailing wind from the South. Nothing of any moment has been reported from the country.

The river has fallen six inches since our last report, and is now eleven feet below high water mark.

Cotton.—The following are the arrivals since the 25th instant:

Louisiana and Missis-ippi	bales..	12621
Arkansas		415
Montgomery		426
Mobile		352
Texas		35
Total		13849

On Saturday the movement commenced with a pretty general inquiry, but a disposition among factors either not to uncover their samples, or to raise their pretensions ⅛ to ¼c., which checked operations, but still the sales summed up 6,000 bales, at prices showing some irregularity, indicating, on the whole, a decided advantage on the side of the factors, low middling selling at 22¾c., but toward the close could not be had under 22⅞ to 23c., and strict low middling in some cases brought a fraction over 23c. Middling was firm at 23½c., with occasional sales at 23⅝c. On Monday the general activity was increased by the execution of some considerable orders to complete freight engagements at Mobile. The business comprised fully 9,000 bales, at stiffer prices generally, and a more decided improvement in the higher grades. On Tuesday the market opened with a very good inquiry, and a moderate business was done at about Monday's prices, but under the encouraging tenor of the early telegrams from Liverpool, and as the demand became more fully developed, factors raised their pretensions ¼ to ½c. The bulk of the business was consequently at an advance of fully ¼c., and notwithstanding the high figures asked, the movement continued lively throughout the day, resulting in sales of 10,000 bales, and closing at the subjoined quotations. Most of the business was for Great Britain and the North, the ruling rates being above the limits of the French and Continental orders.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 25,000 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 419,958 bales, against 238,650 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 132,022 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 68,397 bales to France, of 3,279 to other foreign ports, and a decrease of 23,478 to Great Britain.

Referring to our remarks above, we quote as follows:

Low	— to —
Ordinary	21½ to 21¾
Good ordinary	22½ to 22¾
Low middling	23½ to —
Middling	23½ to 24
Strict middling	24¼ to —

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868, bales		1959
Arrived past three days	18849	
Arrived previously	422553	—439402
		438361
Exported past three days	20714	
Exported previously	285556	—315270
Stock on hand and on shipboard		123091

Sugar.—The demand has been quite active since our last review, and all the receipts were sold at fuller prices. There were sales on Saturday and Monday of 1,400 hogsheads. On Tuesday 700 hogsheads were sold.

CATTLE MARKET.

Jefferson City,
Tuesday Evening, Dec. 29, 1868.

Western beef, choice, per lb net	12 to 15c
Western beef, second qual, per lb net	— to —
Texas cattle, choice, per head	$40 to 50
Texas cattle, second qual, per head	30 to 35
Texas cattle, third qual, per head	18 to 25
Hogs, per lb gross	9 to10c
Sheep, first quality, per head	$— to 5
Sheep, second quality, per head	2½ to 3½
Sheep, third quality, per head	— to 1½
Milch cows, choice, per head	80 to100
Milch cows, per head	50 to —
Texas cows, with calves	— to —
Yearlings, per head	6 to 10
Calves, per head	5 to 8

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(*Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire*)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	9 50	10 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	0 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	17 00
Spades	11 00	18 00
Axes	11 00	15 00
Bagging, ₱ yard:		
Kentucky		
East India	19	19½
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₱ lb	8	8½
Bran, ₱ 100 lbs	1 40	
Bread, ₱ 100 lbs.: Pilot	7 00	9 00
Crackers	8 00	
Bricks, Lake, ₱ M	8 00	16 00
English, Fire	50 00	60 00
Candles, ₱ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	45	50
Tallow		
Adamantine	17	21
Star	17	23
Chocolate, No 1 ₱ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₱ bbl		
Northern	13 00	
Coal, Cannel ₱ ton		15
Anthracite ₱ ton		10
Western, ₱ barrel		50
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₱ lb	14	17
Havana		
Java	22	23
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₱ ton	14 60	15 00
Hulled, ₱ bushel		
Copper, Braziers' ₱ lb	35	36
Sheathing		
Copper Bolts	35	36
Yellow Metal	28	29
Cordage, Manilla, ₱ lb	22	24
Tarred, American		21
Russia	30	
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl	3 75	3 87½
Dyes, ₱ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	4	4½
St. Domingo	4½	4½
Fustic, Tampico	5	
Indigo, ₱ lb	1 75	1 85
Madder	22	24
Eggs, ₱ doz. Western	48	50
Feathers, ₱ lb	85	87½
Fish, Cod, ₱ box	1 85	
Herrings	75	
Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ bbl		23 00
No. 2		19
No. 3		15 50
Flaxseed, ₱ lb	4	6
Flour, ₱ bbl:		
Superfine		7 50
Extra	7 62½	12 75
Fine	6 75	
Fruit, Prunes, ₱ lb	16	
Figs, Drum	23	
Dried Apples	8	9
Currants, Zante	14	15
Almonds, soft shell	25	30
Raisins, M R, ₱ box	none	here
Layer	3 80	
Lem's Sicily ₱ box	none	here
Malaga, ₱ box	3 75	4 00
Oranges, La. ₱ 1000	20 00	22
Sicily ₱ box		
Glass, ₱ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 25	
10 x 12	3 50	
12 x 18	4 00	4 50
Grain, ₱ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 40	2 75
Canada	2 70	2 80
Oats		70
Corn, shelled ₱ bushel	77	80
Beans, ₱ bbl		
Hops, ₱ lb	18	23
Gunpowder, ₱ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₱ bag	19½	20
Hay, Western, ₱ ton	23 00	26 00
Northern		26 00
Louisiana		
Hides, ₱ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	17	18
Wet salted, city slaughter	10	13
Kip Skins		
Dry country	18	19
Pelts ₱ piece		
Iron, Pig ₱ ton	45 00	
Country, Bar ₱ lb	5	6
English, ₱ lb	4	5
Hoop, ₱ lb	6	8½
Sheet	6½	9
Boiler	8	10
Nail Rods	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties	6	7
Castings, American	6½	7
Lime, Western ₱ bbl	1 05	1 90
Shell Lime	1 75	
Rockland, &c	2 25	2 40
Cement	3 00	
Molasses, ₱ gallon:		
Louisiana	53	68
Muscovado		
Refinery, Reboiled		
Moss, ₱ lb:		
Gray, Country	3	
Black do	4	4½
Select, water rotted	6½	
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₱ lb	5½	5½
Wrought, German	15	20
English	16	18
Naval Stores, ₱ bbl:		
Tar	2 00	4 50
Pitch	3 50	
Rosin A No. 1	3 25	
No. 2	2 40	
No. 3	2 25	
Spirits Turp ₱ gallon	45	
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₱ gallon	1 10	1 15
Coal Oil	34	37
in cases	45	46
Cotton Seed, Crude		80
Refined	1 00	
Tanners' ₱ gallon	1 15	1 30
Oil Cake, Linseed ₱ ton		46 00
Cotton Seed	35 00	40 00
Meal		
Provisions, ₱ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
" Western		
" North half bbl	15 00	15 50
Dried, ₱ lb		
Tongues ₱ doz	5 00	7 00
Pork, Mess	28 25	28 50
Prime Mess		
Hog, round, ₱ lb		12
Bacon, Hams, ₱ lb		15
Do., canvassed	15	10
Sides	17½	19½
Shoulders		14
Green Shoulders	11½	12
Lard, Prime, in tierces	18½	19
In kegs	19½	19½
Fair, in tierces		17
Butter, Northern	40	48
Western	30	40
Cheese, American	10	22
Potatoes, ₱ bbl	2 50	3 50
Onions	4 60	6 00
Green Apples	7 00	8 50
Rice, ₱ lb, Louisiana	3	9
India		
Carolina		
Saltpetre, refined, ₱ lb	14	25
Crude		
Salt ₱ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 10	2 15
from store	2 20	2 25
coarse, cargo		
from warehouse	2 00	2 05
from store	1 90	1 95
Turks Island, ₱ bushel		
Soap, ₱ lb, Western	7	7½
Northern	10½	12
Southern		
Castile	18	20
Sugar, Louisiana, ₱ lb:		
In the city	8	14½
Havana, White	14½	15
Yellow	13	13½
Brown	11½	12
Tobacco, in hhds, ₱ lb:		
Balers & Cutters		
Choice and Selections	17	22
Fine Leaf	15	20
Medium Leaf	10½	13
Fair Leaf	12	15
Common Leaf	9	12
Good Refused	7	10
Common Refused	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₱ lb		
Bailing	20	20½
Wool, Washed, ₱ lb	30	35
Burry	12	15
Louisiana, Native	18	24
Texas, ¼@½ Merino	23	25

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLORED CONFERENCE.

The Colored Conference of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences will meet for organization at Hazlehurst, on the New Orleans and Great Northern Railroad, on the 7th day of January next.

It is expected that all persons engaged or concerned in its organization—both white and colored—will attend.

Four lay delegates from each presiding elder's district.

Thos. Taylor,
Supt. of Colored Work.

Woodville Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Jackson, at Pipkin's Chapel, January 16, 17; Woodville station, 23, 24; Wilkinson, at Midway, 30, 31.

Percy's Creek, at Percy's Creek, February 20, 21; Buffalo, at Smyrna, 27, 28.

Liberty, at Liberty, March 6, 7; Amite, at Ebenezer, 20, 21; Tunica, at Bayou Sara, 27, 28.

Meadville, at Meadville, April 17, 18; St. Helena, at Day's, 24, 25.

Note.—The recording steward of each quarterly conference will please meet me at Midway, Mississippi, on the 30th of January, at 11 o'clock A. M., as district stewards. Jas. A. Godfrey, P. E.

Wetumpka Dist., Montgomery Conf'e.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Wetumpka, January 9, 10; Prattville, 16, 17; Autaugaville and Ivy Creek, at Autangaville, 23, 24; Lowndesboro, Hayneville and Union, at Lowndesboro, 30, 31.

Tallassee circuit, at Tallassee, February 6, 7; Socoptoy circuit, at Nixburg, 13, 14; Autanga circuit, at Rehoboth, 20, 21; Carolina circuit, at Providence, 27, 28.

Pleasant Hill circuit, at Pleasant Hill, March 6, 7. Wm. S. Turner, P. E.

Jasper District, Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Northport, at Bethel camp ground, January 16, 17; Lost Creek mission, at Bethel camp ground, 16, 17; Littlesville, at Gold Mine, 23, 24; Mosco mission, at Gold Mine, 23, 24.

Jasper, at Jasper, February 6, 7; Blount Springs, at Hamly's Mills, 13, 14; Blountsville, at Blountsville, 20 21.

Jonesboro, at Jonesboro, March 6, 7; Cahaba mission, at Jonesboro, 6, 7; Elyton, at Elyton, 13, 14; Elyton circuit, at Smith's Chapel, 20, 21; Murphy's Valley, at Murphy's Chapel, 27, 28.

J. M. Boland, P. E.

Meridian District, Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Enterprise, January 2, 3; Meridian, 9, 10; Shubuta and Waynesboro, at Shubuta, 16, 17; Belmont, at Coetoba, 23, 24; Livingston, 30, 31.

Clarke, at Quitman, February 6, 7; Pierce's Springe, at Oak Grove, 13, 14; Bladon Springs, at Mount Zion, 20, 21; Enterprise circuit, at Concord, 27, 28.

Butler, March 6, 7; Gaston, at Coke's Chapel, 13, 14.

Joshua T. Heard, P. E.

Columbus District, Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Columbus, January 9, 10; Pickensville, at New Hope, 16, 17; Carrolton, at Carrolton, 23, 24; Gordo, at Hargrove's, 30, 31.

Fayetteville, at Payne's Chapel, February 6, 7; Caledonia, at Pleasant Ridge, 13, 14; Athens, at the camp ground, 20, 21; Bexar, at Ashby, 27, 28.

Yellow Creek, at Ebenezer, March 6, 7; Green, at Romulus, 13, 14; Eutaw, 20, 21. T. C. Wier, P. E.

Lafayette Dist., Montgomery Conference

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Montevallo station, January 23, 24.

Montevallo circuit, at Ebenezer, February 6, 7; Chandler Springs, at Wesley Chapel, 13, 14; Lincville, at Union, 20, 21; Arbacoochie, at Cahulga, 27, 28.

Fredonia, at Union, March 6, 7; Lafayette, at Lafayette, 13, 14; Dadeville, at Rock Spring, 20, 21; Pinckneyville, at Sunny Level, 27, 28.

Marble Valley, at Andrew Chapel, April 3, 4. Jos. T. Curry, P. E.

Mobile District, Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mobile, St. Paul and City Mission, January 3; Mobile, Franklin street, 10; Mobile, St. Francis street, 17; Whistler, 23, 24; Eastern Shore and Fish River, at Dauphine, 30, 31.

Cottage Hill, at Cottage Hill, February 6, 7; Pascagoula and Bay Shore, at Antioch, 13, 14; West Pascagoula, at McClendon's, 20, 21; Citronelle, at Beaver Meadow, 27, 28.

St. Stephen's and State Line, at Herman's, March 6, 7.

Jas. A. Heard, P. E.

Tuscaloosa District, Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Summerfield, January 2, 3; Perryville, 9, 10; Selma and Water street, East Selma, 16, 17; Randolph, 23, 24; Tuscaloosa, 30, 31.

Havana, February 6, 7; Forkland and Clinton, 13, 14; Greensboro and Newberne, 20, 21; Brush Creek, 27, 28.

Marion, March 6, 7.

Jas. L. Cotten, P. E.

Camden Dist., Montgomery Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Camden, January 23, 24; Oak Hill, at McRinyn's, 30, 31.

Snow Hill, at Monterey, February 6, 7; Farmersville, at Philadelphia, 13, 14; Sepulga, at Bethel, 20, 21; Black's Bend, at Academy, 27, 28.

Evergreen, at Moore's, March 6, 7; Monroeville and Flat Creek, at Monroeville, 13, 14; Mount Pleasant, at Mount Pleasant, 20, 21.

Anson West, P. E.

Shreveport Dist., Louisiana Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Natchitoches, January 16, 17; Pleasant Hill and Manny, at Pleasant Hill, 23, 24; Mansfield, at Mansfield, 30, 31:

Springville, at Couchatta Academy, February 6, 7; Keachie, at Belle Bower, 13, 14; Greenwood, at Greenwood, 20, 21; Mooringsport, at Pleasant Hill, 27, 28.

Shreveport, March 6, 7.

B. F. Alexander, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist., Miss. Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Holmesville ct., at Holmesville	Dec.	19, 20
Summit and Magoolia, at Summit		26, 27
Bogue Chitto ct., at Bogue Chitto	Jan.	2, 3
Brookhaven station		16, 17
Scotland and Brandywine circuits, at Union Church		23, 24
Wesson and Beauregard, at Wesson		30, 31
Pleasant Valley circuit, at Rehobath	Feb.	6, 7
Bahala circuit, at White Bay		13, 14
Burtenton circuit, at Zion		20, 21
Georgetown ct., at Bathesda		27, 28
Crystal Springs and Hazlehurst, at Crystal Springs	Mar.	6, 7

The pastors will please take pains in publishing their quarterly meetings, as a full attendance of the official members is very much desired.

The district stewards will please meet with the board of stewards of the station or circuit of which they are members, and assist in making out the presiding elder's assessment, as a meeting of the district stewards may be impracticable in consequence of bad weather.

G. F Thompson, P. E.

Yazoo District, Mississippi Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Richland, at Richland	Dec.	26, 27
Durant, at Durant	Jan.	2, 3
Black Hawk, at Emory		9, 10
Lexington, at Lexington		16, 17
Carrollton, at Bethel		23, 24
Yazoo circuit, at Midway		30, 31
Mt. Olivet ct., at Fletcher	Feb.	6, 7
Yazoo city, at Yazoo city		13, 14
Mount Zion and Eden, at Mount Zion		20, 21
Snaflower and Greenwood, at McNutt		27, 28

W. P. Barton, P. E.

Vicksburg Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Fayette, at Bethel	Jan.	2, 3
Natchez		9, 10
Port Gibson		16, 17
Rocky Spring, at Rocky Spr.		23, 24
Ceynga, at Bear Creek		30, 31
Vicksburg	Feb.	6, 7
North Warren, at Featherston's Chapel		13, 14
South Warren, at Red Bone		20, 21

The pastors will please circulate the time of their quarterly meetings as soon as possible, as it is important to have an early meeting of the official members.

J. G. Jones, P. E.

My numerous correspondents will hereafter address me at Port Gibson, Mississippi, instead of Fayette, Mississippi.

J. G. Jones.

Jackson Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Raymond and Spring R., at Raymond	Dec.	12, 13
Jackson station		19, 20
Canton station		26, 27
Sharon, at Sharon	Jan.	2, 3
Clinton, at Clinton		9, 10
Vernon and Livingston, at Vernon		16, 17
Madisonville, at Brown's School House		23, 24
Camden, at Soule Chapel		30, 31
Carthage, at Carthage	Feb.	6, 7

District stewards' meeting at Jackson, December 19. R. Abbey.

Macon District, Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Brookeville, at Soule Chapel	Jan.	16, 17
Macon station		23, 24
Cooksville, at Cooksville		30, 31
Scooba, at Scooba	Feb.	13, 14
Marion, at Marion		20, 21
Crawford, at Artesia		27, 28
Trinity, at Trinity	Mar.	6, 7
Summerville, at Mecedonia		13, 14
De Kelb, at Pleasant Ridge		20, 21

S. H. Cox, P. E.

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The chair of English Literature and Modern Languages, now vacant, will be filled by the Joint Board at their annual meeting in June next. Applications can be made through the undersigned to the Board.

E. E. WILEY, President,
del2 3m Emory Post Office, Va.

WHITWORTH FEMALE COLlege, Brookhaven, Mississippi, one hundred and twenty eight miles from New Orleans, on the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

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The good discipline, the thoroughness of instruction, the healthiness of the location, the parental care over the pupils, the very low terms, all recommend the institution.

In the English Department $125 will pay all the expenses for five months, including tuition, board, fuel, lights, washing and books.

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sep5 2m President.

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Mississippi Conference ministers are not charged ordinary tuition. We would like to hear from them.

Transportation from Grand Gulf by railroad, Board, $16 per month. Circulars may be obtained from Mr. W. H. Dameron, 51 Union street, New Orleans, or address

nov14 1m A. J. WRIGHT, President.

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THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has in charge FRANKLIN SEMINARY, and has a good school, which is designed to be permanent, in successful operation, and that he is prepared to receive any number of pupils that may be entered to his care. He would board, in his own family, some eight or ten pupils.

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Elementary Branches	$20 00
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Latin, Greek, etc	30 00
French, extra.	

Board can be had, in good families, for $15 per month, exclusive of lights and washing. Present session ends on the 7th of February, and the next ends on the 10th of July. No vacation until July. Pupils can be entered at any time. For further particulars apply to

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ORGAN OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH FOR THE MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES

VOLUME XIV.—NUMBER 51.
WHOLE NUMBER..... 715.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1869.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

PARDON TO ALL.

The President, on Christmas day, issued the following proclamation, granting full and free pardon and amnesty to all persons actually engaged in the late rebellion, and to all who aided or abetted the same either directly or indirectly:

By the President of United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States has heretofore set forth several proclamations, offering amnesty and pardon to persons who had been or were concerned in the late rebellion against the lawful authority of the United States, which proclamations were severally issued on the 8th day of December, 1863, on the 26th day of March, 1864, on the 29th day of March, 1865, on the 7th day of September, 1867 and on the 4th day of July, in the present year; and

WHEREAS, The authority of the Federal government having been re-established in all the States and Territories within the jurisdiction of the United States, it is believed that such prudential reservations and exceptions as, at the dates of said several proclamations, were deemed necessary and proper may now be wisely and justly relinquished, and that a universal amnesty and pardon for participation in said rebellion, extended to all who have borne any part therein, will tend to secure permanent peace, order and prosperity throughout the land, and to renew and fully restore confidence and fraternal feeling among the whole people and their respect for and attachment to the national government, designed by its patriotic founders for the general good.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the Constitution, and in the name of the sovereign people of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare unconditionally and without reservation, to all and to every person who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection or rebellion, a full pardon and amnesty for the offense of treason against the United States, or of adhering to their enemies during the late civil war, with restoration of rights, privileges and immunities under the Constitution and the laws which have been made in pursuance thereof.

In testimony whereof I have signed these presents with my hand and have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the 25th day December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
F. W. SEWARD,
Acting Secretary of State.

GRANT'S CABINET.

As to the cabinet, it may be called certain that Mr. E. B. Washburne, of Illinois, wants a place in it, and will get the Secretaryship of the Interior; and there will be no mistake made if it is assumed that Grant sympathises strongly in those peculiar and ardent efforts to save the people's money, by which Washburne's career in Congress has been distinguished, and which have made him hated and feared by the lobby. Those best informed do not think there will be a change in the War Department. There is no more competent man for war minister in the country than General Schofield, and he is on terms of the closest personal friendship with Grant. It is conjectured, and something more, that Grant's Secretary of the Navy will be a naval officer, and Admiral David D. Porter is very confidently named as the man. It will be remembered that he and Grant were, during the war, long and intimately associated in combined military and naval enterprises.

It has been whispered in Washington that General Grant, during his visit to New York city, has been sounding some of the eminent men of that place as to the Secretaryship of the Treasury. That he was at pains to gather opinions is pretty clear. How influential those opinions may be is another matter. But we may add that the most weighty New York opinion favors Mr. David A. Wells for Secretary of the Treasury. That gentleman has certainly displayed extraordinary knowledge of financial topics, and honestly earned a national fame. It is certain that Grant will not look among the politicians for a Secretary of the Treasury, and that Mr. Wells will be backed by his excellent reputation, and by zealous friends of high distinction.

Last and not least, there is something more than mere gossip as authority for the assertion that General Grant looks upon Charles Francis Adams as a man admirably calculated by education, experience and temper for the management of our relations with foreign powers; and one well-known friend of General Grant is quoted as saying that he "knows" the Secretaryship of State will be offered Mr. Adams.

This leaves the Postmaster Generalship and Attorney Generalship, for both of which offices there are Ohio aspirants, to fill; and our information does not warrant the use of their names on the slate.

We may mention, in this connection, that Senator Sumner wishes to be Secretary of State, and that Senator Morton does not wish to be Secretary of the Treasury.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

HAVANA, Jan. 6.—Lersundi and Admiral Chaon sailed yesterday for Spain. Before leaving, the former visited Admiral Hoff on the steamer Contocook.

The inaugural proclamation of Dulce is anxiously awaited.

The Cubans say the insurgents will never consent to a compromise, while the Spaniards feel confident that the insurrection will be suppressed.

A report exclusively from rebel sources states that in the battle of the 22d ultimo, between the revolutionary forces under Generals Santisban and Lopez, and the Spanish troops under Colonel Lano, the latter were defeated, with a loss of two flags and forty-two prisoners. The insurgents admit the loss of sixteen killed and thirty-six wounded. The authorities at Havana flatly contradict this report.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Later African advices confirm the safety of Dr. Livingstone. He is in Zanzibar, prevented from reaching the coast by wars.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—*La Turque* newspaper, discussing the conference, warns Russia to beware of another Crimean war.

PLYMOUTH, England, Jan. 6.—The British ship Southern Empire foundered at sea. All on board lost. The Southern Empire sailed last from New Orleans for Liverpool with cotton, November 13.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The dullness of the Paris Bourse and decline in Rentes yesterday is said to be attributable to Russia's demands on Turkey.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 6.—Evening.—Cotton quiet. Sales, 12,000 bales.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Evening.—Consols 92⅞. Bonds 74⅞.

ARKANSAS.

PEACE.—As two rather prominent commentaries on General Grant's text, "let us have peace," we would suggest the present condition of affairs in Georgia and in Arkansas. In the one State the negroes are banded together in open rebellion against the civil authorities, and maintain their freedom from law with muskets and bayonets. In the other State bands of thieves, regularly organized as State militia, are marching through the country, pillaging indiscriminately, and in many instances adding arson and even murder to robbery. There is no need to rehearse their atrocities; they have become only too familiar. The wonder is that the people of Arkansas have so long submitted to these outrages. They have not been confined to the rural districts, as in several instances the militia have taken possession of considerable towns. It would seem that the citizens would rise *en masse* and sweep from the face of the earth the militia and the men who organized them. When such things as the deeds done by these ruffians occur, talk of peace is cowardice and submission abject fear. We hope soon to chronicle the utter extinction of the so-called militia of Arkansas, and shall deem every moment which passes until that justice is done, as one more moment of disgrace to the people of Arkansas. Let the militia be broken up and Arkansas will have peace.—*New Orleans Crescent.*

LOUISIANA.

The hall of the House of Representatives is just now surprisingly like what the Academy of Music was a month ago. On the floor can be heard the purest negro oratory, varied sometimes by a horse-laugh when something occurs to tickle the Ethiopian fancy, while a glance up reveals a gallery as packed with darkies as was ever the upper tier of the St. Charles Theater. To this complexion have we come at last.—*New Orleans Crescent.*

IT IS proposed to ask the Legislature for a new parish to be made out of Caddo and Bossier.

UNIVERSAL AMNESTY.

The President has at last proclaimed and declared "unconditionally and without reservation, to every person who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection or rebellion, a full pardon and amnesty for the offence of treason against the United States, or of adhering to their enemies during the late civil war, with restoration of all their rights, privileges and immunities under the Constitution and the laws which have been made in pursuance thereof."

This gracious act, justly done on the birthday of the Prince of Peace, puts an end, so far, at least, as the President is concerned, to that war upon the Southern States which ought not, under no circumstances, to have been prosecuted beyond the day when the Confederate armies were disbanded and the Confederate States ceased to exist. Let us hope that the universal assent with which the people greet the President's act will inspire Congress with the same gracious spirit, and make it conform its legislation to the heartfelt desire of all for peace. Let it complete the good work which the President has begun, and give us real and perfect peace. Let it repeal all those harsh measures with which it has sought to fetter the Southern whites, and to punish their "rebellion" against the government. Let it repeal those hateful test-oaths and acts of disfranchisement which now wound the hearts and cripple the energies of the best and the most intelligent part of the Southern people. Let it again subordinate the military to the civil authority within those States, and re-establish that grand principle of self-government, which is the corner stone of our liberties and the source of all our prosperity.

For, after all, it rests with Congress to give full and complete effect to the President's proclamation of amnesty, and to "secure that permanent peace, order and prosperity throughout the land, and to renew and fully restore confidence and fraternal feeling among the whole people, and their respect for and attachment to the national government." His proclamation only protects the Southerners against prosecutions for treason. It does not restore to them the rights of which they have been deprived by the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, and by Congressional action; chief among which rights is the inalienable right to participate in the making and administration of their own laws.

The immediate and most important effect of the President's proclamation will be the dismissal of the proceedings against Mr. Jefferson Davis, and the return to this country of Mr. Breckinridge and the other Southern leaders against whom indictments have been pending. We presume that there are not a thousand people in all the land who will object to the release of Mr. Davis. There was a time, while the passions engendered by the war were still aflame, when the public sentiment of the North demanded that the people of the Confederate States should be punished and humiliated through their fallen president; but that time has long since passed.—We believe, indeed, that any time within the last two years the Northern people would have almost unanimously protested against the execution of Davis, even had he been duly convicted of treason.

The truth is, the President's proclamation of universal amnesty has been delayed too long; much longer than was demanded by the people; very much longer than was consistent with the best interests of the country. Had it been made in May, 1865, when he published his first amnesty, or even in September, 1867, when he published his second, much of the vindictive and ruinous legislation of Congress would either have never been enacted, or would have been neutralized and made harmless.

But we are in no mood to find fault. Let us rather applaud the President's wise and gracious act, and pray Congress to complete it, by re-enfranchising the Southern whites, and by repealing all the *ex post facto* laws with which it has sought to punish those who adhered to the Confederacy. Let Congress do this, and make the President's amnesty what it ought to be, what all real amnesties are, a complete oblivion and forgiveness of the offenses charged to have been committed. Let us have peace!—*New York News.*

IT IS a fine thing to ripen without shriveling, to reach the calmness of age and yet keep the warm heart and ready sympathy of youth.

THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE has passed into the hands of Messrs. Veal & John, members of the Texas Conference. Both are enterprising in a high degree, and as able to command the support of the church in Texas as any two men in it. We copy from its highly interesting

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Waxahachie district meeting, which had met some time before at Weatherford, held an adjourned meeting at Waxahachie, beginning November 6. We found quite a large attendance of the official members. Bishop Doggett presided.

The principal item of business before the meeting was the selection of the site of a district college. Weatherford, Gathings' neighborhood, and Waxahachie were in the field. On Friday night, after addresses from Rev. J. W. P. McKenzie and Bishop Doggett, Brother Annis, the P. C. of Waxahachie station, called on its citizens to subscribe toward the erection of suitable college buildings in their town. Their response reached over $9,000, which was the next day increased to $12,000. On Saturday night, after a protracted discussion, it was resolved to locate the institution at Waxahachie. The representatives of that point pledged for it and vicinity the sum of $30,000. It is the wish of the members of the district meeting to make this the Conference college, whatever may be the decision of the Annual Conference. Waxahachie has won for itself a good name by this advance movement in the cause of education.

This district has been visited in a remarkable manner with revival power. From the report of the Committee on the State of the Church, we learned that there had been within its bounds nine hundred and thirty-nine conversions, and one thousand and thirty-one accessions to the church the past year. Additional reports at the Annual Conference will possibly swell these figures. Every circuit and station, and almost every appointment, has witnessed this revival influence. In addition to this increase, the district will send up a goodly number of recruits to the itinerant ranks. Brother Veal, the presiding elder, has been abundant in labors. Though crippled in the earlier part of the year, he has met all his appointments. He gave an evidence of his efficiency by presiding over three Quarterly Conferences at the same time, on Saturday of the district meeting. Putting the P. C. of each work in the chair, and collecting each body into a separate part of the house, he moved about, giving directions to the business of each Conference, so that all moved on without friction or jar. * * * * *

NORTHWEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

The Conference opened Wednesday, November 11. Bishop Doggett had been suffering severely from exposure and illness during his trip, but was able to be in the chair; and after some earnest and impressive remarks, proceeded promptly to the business of Conference. When the roll was called no voice responded to two of the names: Rev. J. L. Crabb and J. N. Mullins had passed from labor to reward. Our sadness was mingled with holy triumph as we thought of their faithful lives and triumphant deaths.

The reports of the preachers showed unusual prosperity in every portion of the Conference. The conversions reported amount to two thousand six hundred and fifty-five, and the accessions to the church to two thousand four hundred and eighty-six. With such tokens of divine favor our people may "thank God and take courage." Throughout the Northwest Texas, as well as the Trinity Conference, we have unquestionably an earnest ministry and a living church. The past year had been full of trials, but they came to the Conference filled with that buoyant, hopeful spirit which men who are conscious that they are doing a great work can exhibit in the midst of privations. They had received but little money. It had been a scarce article in the region where they had traveled. One brother told us that he had seldom seen a dollar during the year, but his people had supplied his wants, furnishing him with meat and bread, clothing his family, and the tuition of his children at school, and he was ready to devote another year to the work with the same prospect of support. Another said, "I don't see how I have gotten along, but we have had enough to eat. My family have been comfortably clad, and I am willing to trust God for another year." We never meet such men but we feel exalted by our association with them.

The Northwest Texas Conference is now, in point of ministerial strength and membership, the leading Conference in our State. It has plenty of room for expansion. As the population, which is spreading over its rich black prairies, push the line of civilization far out into the Indian range, the field of church extension will be enlarged, until the question of division will again agitate the minds of its members. Its ranks are fast filling up. Quite a number of new recruits, and among them several young men, were admitted into the traveling connection. May God answer the prayer of his church, and as converts crowd our altars may men of God be sent forth to meet the growing wants of the church.

We listened with especial interest to the statement of Brother J. M. Johnson, presiding elder of Lampasas district. His work embraces the larger portion of the frontier work. Every mission in its bounds is more or less exposed to the raids of the Indians. It takes the same sort of heroism which enabled the apostle to contend with "wild beasts at Ephesus," to travel these border circuits, where every light moon brings the Comanche within their bounds. Brother Johnson reports Methodism firmly established in that region. The people rely on the Methodist preachers to bring them the Gospel message, and as they brave the perils and privations of frontier life to proclaim its promises, the hearts of the people not only answer the call, but regard with grateful affection these faithful ministers of the word. Though the frontier settlements have been driven in, families have been murdered, women and children carried into captivity, yet our church has been wonderfully prospered, and out of this scattered, suffering population, upward of five hundred have been gathered into the church.

In the examination of character the bishop bestowed especial attention to the obligation resting on the preacher to meet the classes to attend to their pastoral work and promote, both by precept and example, family religion among the membership. There is a manifest improvement in all these departments of ministerial usefulness, and the extraordinary increase is no doubt attributable in a large degree to this cause.

Much interest was manifested respecting the educational interests now under the care of the Conference, in those new movements which are being set on foot. The report of the committee was an able paper, in which the difficulties attending the establishment of permanent institutions of learning were forcibly stated, and the importance of wise plans and vigorous action clearly enforced. We left before final action was taken, and shall mark with interest the policy this young and growing Conference will adopt with reference to an interest so important to the church and society.

Numbers, North Georgia Conference.

MR. EDITOR: I send the grand totals. I owe an apology to Brother W. J. Cotter, who goes to the Grantville circuit, and to Brother J. N. Myers, who goes to the Acworth mission. The omission of their names was a mere clerical *lapsus*—the list being made out after one o'clock at night. Dr. Jesse Boring presented his "certificate of location" and was readmitted by a rising vote just before the adjournment. He is supernumerary at Wesley chapel, Atlanta.

ATTICUS G. HAYGOOD.

ATLANTA, December 12, 1868.

From the secretary's report, sent with the above note, we make up the following synopsis of numbers, collections, etc.:

Members, white	19,195	Inc.	2,284
Members, colored*...	4,119	Dec.	2,566
Local preachers, white	375	Inc.	12
Local preachers, col'd	21	Inc.	2
Sunday schools.....	495	Inc.	46
Sunday school officers and teachers	3 579	Inc.	318
Sunday school pupils.	27,020	Inc.	4,480
Number of churches.	552	Inc.	13
Value.....	$37,440	Inc.	$11,110
Parsonages.....	43	Inc.	1
Other property.....	$80,890		

COLLECTIONS.

For building, repairing, furnishing, etc...	$23,489 72	Inc.	$8,253 76
For pastors and assistants.....	55,043 55	Inc.	6,654 32
For presiding elders.	6,766 02	Inc.	501 79
For bishops.....	1 142 95	Inc.	153 07
For Conference collections	4,334 63	Inc.	1,356 53
For domestic missions	3,906 44	Inc.	286 43
For foreign missions.	1,248 75	Inc.	474 45
For Bible cause.....	219 40	Inc.	122 70
For S. S. in charge..	1,263 26	Inc.	1,178 50
For S. S. Society....	486 35	Inc.	466 35
For mission debt....	95+ 87	Inc.	156 87
Other ch'h enterprises	1,576 40		

* The colored members and preachers are not all reported here, but will be reported to the Conference to be held for them 6th January, 1869.—*Southern Christian Advocate.*

THE St. Louis bridge will cost $4,500,000.

A CHURCH ORGAN IN CHINA.

SHANGHAI, China, Aug. 12, 1868.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHINESE RECORDER—*Dear Sir:* The time seems now to have arrived for the introduction of that most important and useful adjunct to our missionary labors, to wit, a church organ; and as I am favorably situated at present for conducting such an enterprise, I would beg to notify brethren of the respective missions and others interested therein that arrangements for its issue are now quite complete.

It is to be exclusively Chinese, i. e., in the Chinese character, and to bear the title of *Kiau Hwui Sing Bou*, of octavo size, each copy to contain four or five sheets, i. e., eight or ten pages, and from five to seven thousand characters, with occasional Scripture and other illustrations. Its subject matter will be the same as that of similar periodicals in the West, modified to some extent, it may be, by our different circumstances; and its object the same—the diffusion of Christian and useful knowledge, to disseminate information and news of the churches, to offer a medium of communication between the native brethren, and afford a convenient record of the past and present history of the church in China for the present and future benefit of all concerned. It shall be conducted in all faithfulness and brotherly love, without partiality or bias of any kind, and afford, *if possible*, both to the Christian and the heathen an unequivocal testimony of "the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace."

All the missionary brethren at Shanghai with whom I have had opportunity to communicate are in favor of it, and the native preachers and Christians without exception, so far as I have been able to hear, are delighted, and have promised their hearty co-operation.

A weekly issue is contemplated, and the first copy will perhaps be ready by the middle of September. The price suggested by the native preachers at this place, and fixed upon, is one Mexican dollar per annum, say for fifty copies, which amount, supposing it to have a paying circulation of five hundred copies, will, according to our present calculation, keep it from financial embarrassment. My services will be gratuitous, and the only expenses to meet will be for paper and printing, etc., and perhaps postage to some of the ports; to most it can be sent free.

Communications from both foreign and native brethren are solicited, and any brother, whether foreign or native, sending us ten dollars, together with the names and address of the subscribers, shall have a copy free. Brethren of the respective missions desirous of promoting such a periodical will kindly act as agents for the same.

Address YOUNG J. ALLEN,
Care Messrs. John Thorne & Co.,
Shanghai, China.

—*Chinese Recorder and Miss. Journal.*

THE NEXT SENATE.—On the 4th of March next the terms of the following Senators expire: Bayard, of Delaware; Buckalew, of Pennsylvania; Chandler, of Michigan; Conness, of California; Dixon, of Connecticut; Doolittle, of Wisconsin; Edmunds, of Vermont; Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey; Henderson, of Missouri; Hendricks, of Indiana; Morgan, of New York; Morrill, of Maine; Patterson, of Tennessee; Ramsey, of Minnesota; Sprague, of Rhode Island; Stewart, of Nevada; Sumner, of Massachusetts; Tipton, of Nebraska; Van Winkle, of West Virginia; Wade, of Ohio; Welch, of Florida, and Whyte, of Maryland. Of these twenty-two Senators, only two, so far, have been re-elected—Messrs. Edmunds and Sprague, both Republicans. In California, Eugene Casserly, Democrat, has been elected to succeed Mr. Conness. In Connecticut, ex-Gov. Buckingham, Rep., has been elected to succeed Mr. Dixon, Democrat. Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee, son-in-law of President Johnson, will be succeeded by Parson Brownlow. Ohio will exchange Ben Wade for Judge Allen G. Thurman, Democrat, and Maryland, William Pinckney Whyte for William T. Hamilton, both Democrats. The Florida Legislature has elected Abijah Gilbert to succeed A. S. Welch. The latter gentleman, although he had been representing Florida in the Senate for the last six months, has never given up his residence in his own State of Iowa, where he will return after the 4th of March, to take charge of the State Agricultural College. He is the only Southern Senator who goes out with this Congress.

THE FIRST SNOW-FALL.

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

"The snow had begun in the gloaming,
And busily all the night
Had been heaping field and highway
With a silence deep and white:

"Every pine and fir and hemlock
Wore ermine too dear for an earl,
And the poorest twig on the elm tree
Was ridged inch-deep with pearl.

"From shed new-roofed with Carrara
Came Chanticleer's muffled crow,
The stiff rails were softened to swan's-down,
And still fluttered down the snow.

"I stood and watched by the window
The noiseless work of the sky,
And the sudden flurries of snow-birds,
Like brown leaves whirling by.

"I thought of a mound in sweet Auburn,
Where a little headstone stood;
How the flakes were folding it gently,
As did robins the babes in the wood.

"Up spoke our own little Mabel,
Saying, 'Father, who makes it snow?'
And I told of the good All-father
Who cares for us here below.

"Again I looked at the snow-fall,
And thought of the leaden sky
That arched o'er our first great sorrow,
When that mound was heaped so high.

"I remembered the gradual patience
That fell from that cloud like snow,
Flake by flake, healing and hiding
The scar of our deep-plunged woe.

"And again to the child I whispered,
'The snow that husheth all,
Darling, the merciful Father
Alone can make it fall!'

"Then, with eyes that saw not, I kissed her;
And she, kissing back, could not know
That my kiss was given to her sister,
Folded close under deepening snow."

IN THE SADDLE AGAIN.

MONTGOMERY CONFERENCE,
December 21, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: Returned from Conference on Thursday last. A horse must be had for the new year. A generous friend has supplied me for two years past. I must now look about me for a Selrin or Bucephalus. The gospel must have transportation.—While thus musing a drover comes up. I am no jockey. Two of my stewards being near, I deliver over the trade to them. In fifteen minutes this deponent is in possession of a beautiful bay horse, for the moderate sum of $150.—How independent he feels! A horse of his own for the first time in thirteen years! Now he can obey the great command: "Go." Never feel so much at home as on horseback. How free, elastic, buoyant, strong! Can now run through a troop and leap over a wall. What a place for thinking is the back of a horse! How many thunderbolts have been forged there! How many grand thoughts have had their birth there! While musing, at this gentle elevation, how the soul is roused, and the heart all set aglow and astir with emotion, and the desires leap forward—the irrepressible longings—to do better and to do more for Christ's kingdom! What a place for self-searching, for introspection, looking inside as well as out, examining our motives, desires, plans, probing our selfishness, and discovering how mean and vile and low and sordid we are!

And sometimes the devil takes a trip with you. He whispers to you: "This is a very poor business you are at. Who cares for you? Here you ride through the mud, and over the ice and over the snow, while others are by their cheerful fire. There is your comrade at home, who has made money and to spare, and you are straitened, your coat threadbare, and your wife and children stinted, and may be suffering." He has his outside comforts, but you have inside blessings. Whip up. You will soon be at New Prospect. Soon you are in sight. The brethren greet you warmly. You are soon on your knees begging for help. The power of the Highest overshadows you. He that liveth and was dead is by you, and is alive forever more, and reveals his life in you. There is power in your preaching because Jesus is in it, and a good sister meets you and tells you she is very glad you are returned to the circuit, and tells you how much good the sermon has done her, and you see the glistening dew-drop on her face, and you forget for the time your coat and the humble board at home, and your soul feasts and laughs and grows fat.

Preached twice on yesterday. House well filled in the morning. Received four members into the church, and took the name of one candidate. Two of these were the head of a large family. The Lord be praised.

Went to dinner with a Baptist brother. He encouraged me by saying: "We raised $50 for you last year, and could have raised $100 easily." This is a week-day appointment, and a small membership, and paid nothing two years ago.

We are beginning the new ecclesiastical year auspiciously. Let us to our knees and our work. Let us strive by the Lord's help to push the battle to the enemy's gate—to stem the tide of ungodliness that threatens to sweep over the land. On, comrades, on! The foe is crafty, sleepless, mighty, subtle. Put on all your armor. Despise your own strength. "Go forth in his great might." On, fellow-itinerants, on! Let us, by God's help, upheave society and make it right. The prevailing morals taught are all wrong. The divine law—the golden rule—must not yield to expediency or to circumstances.

"Arm, warriors, arm for fight!"

Amen. Your's, BEBER.

TO THE YOUNGER MEMBERS OF MY CONFERENCE.

MY DEAR BRETHREN: You will probably allow me to say a few things to you, such as I think you will see tend to religious usefulness and the elevation of ministerial character among us.

Our last annual session at Vicksburg was, I think, one of the most profitable the Conference has ever had. Last year put many of us to a pretty severe test. It was a hard year. But the meeting and greeting, and comparison of notes, brought out signs of improvement. Every one seemed to look on the brightest side. The country is improving, the church is improving. We will take courage.

Our need of more pastors is apparent, particularly young men without families, who can go anywhere. For supply we must look to ourselves. Keep your eye on the young men of the church.—Good preachers are sometimes found in the most unlikely looking places. Notice the young men who come into the church. Seek opportunities to make them acquainted with themselves. The Sunday school is a first rate place to invite them forward. May be they possess the elements of a preacher. Try them in conversation. Test their sense of personal responsibility. Bring them forward in family prayer, in your own family and elsewhere. Send them to talk with others about religion. Many will hear a layman who will not listen to you.

Look for preachers, also, out of the church. Very many preachers—that is, those Divinity designated for preachers—are out of the church. Don't let any young man escape your observation. Approach him socially—then closely, but carefully. Be his friend, though the enemy of his wickedness and irreligion, and he will soon find it out and esteem you for it. All men are grateful and kind-hearted. If you think you see something in a man that points toward the ministry, you will be able to adopt many ways of probing it to the bottom. You can make an extensive reconnoissance without intimating anything on the subject directly to him. If you suspect him, pray for him, specially, personally, directly. In some way—I don't know how—he will feel it. It will get to him.

In searching for preachers, look among all classes, high and low—of the best and the poorest religious and literary opportunities; and not only among men, but among boys. Who knows how old persons must be before they are personally designated, by the Almighty, for the ministry? Who knows but it is always from childhood?

Before I dismiss this point I might mention that our Conference requested me to publish an essay on The Call to the Ministry, which I did. I feel the more free to speak of this because Bishop Andrew, Dr. Summers and several other editors, and others, highly recommended its circulation.—Bishop Andrew expressed a great desire, for reasons which he stated, that it might be largely distributed and read, particularly by young men.

Our religious literature contains very little on this subject. Indeed this is almost the only essay I know of wholly devoted to it. It is for sale at the Publishing House at Nashville, at about the cost of publication—say, including postage, about six for $1. I have also a few, sent me to sell, at the same price.

There are two or three other matters which, with the permission of the editor, I will call your attention to in the future.

Your's affectionately,

R. ABBEY.

"FIRING AT THE CRISIS."

ST. LANDRY PARISH, LA.,
December 5, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: I propose the question again to all whom it may concern: Shall we have evangelic or church theaters? This is a plain question, but it is evidently misapprehended. It does not involve the question of amusements in the abstract. The question is: Shall we adopt a system of amusements as a church plan? Will "New Iberia" admit the following conclusions, drawn from his premises: "There are and should be amusements," therefore there is no impropriety in the action of the church providing or supervising them. "Pious people bring their children and strain their eyes to see torchlight processions, transparencies, humorous mottoes," etc., therefore the church can with propriety get up such exhibitions. "Verdant visitors to your great city are delighted and entranced sight-seers," therefore the church can with propriety furnish transportation for their benefit, or tax their verdancy for her own. If these conclusions were not intended, then "New Iberia" has been "firing at the crisis." No enemy to invent amusements was near. If he says they are logical deductions, then I will take his argument and show that there is no impropriety in having church theaters. If there is no harm in an occasional dramatic or any other theatric exhibition, supervised by church wardens, then there is no harm in an organized theater, with scientific performers, under the direction of the same wardens.—Will the church superintend only the elementary department, where the tastes and tendencies of the young begin, and then turn them out to graduate, she knows not where? Why a man with only one eye can see the result. We insist that the church should admit no person or plan on probation that she will be ashamed to receive in full fellowship by confirmation.—There are many things useful and innocent that should not be allowed to join the church, and neither "New Iberia" nor any other real Christian would seek to place the church in a position where the shadow of reproach would be cast upon her sacred character. The spirit of John Wesley lives and works in the Methodist Church, and it will never change his old plan of church improvement and extension till doomsday. Your's truly,

P. BRUCE.

TRUST IN GOD.—For those who trust him, God keeps in his great storehouse manifold blessings; and though one should come disguised under the form of "tribulation," an infinite love will send with it the good angels of Trust and Patience, who will show you light in the darkness, and teach you to find heavenly joy in earthly sorrow.

MONTGOMERY CONFERENCE.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, PRESENTED TO THE MONTGOMERY CONFERENCE, GREENVILLE, ALABAMA, DECEMBER 9-16, 1868.

NUMBER TWO.—CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.

Once again, upon the plan presently proposed, we beg you to seek out such young men as feel already the movings of the Spirit, urging them to the work of the ministry. Send them up to "the school of the prophets," where they may learn "to behave themselves wisely in a perfect way," where they may grow in stature and in wisdom, where they may increase in favor both with God and man. Put away the enthusiastic doctrine that, with the call of the Spirit, God imparts, with plenary beneficence, all requisite qualifications for the solemn functions of the sacred office. Let no brother so judge of us, as though we spake heresy against the opinions of the fathers. If a man be called to the ministry in mature life, when opportunity has passed and leisure is denied, and occasions of mental enlargement no more invite; when habits of thought are fixed, and tastes are irreversibly settled, and intellectual processes run their little rounds in long-accustomed grooves; when sustained toil of mind is intolerable and scholarly acquirements in any direction are impossible; if the call lie heavy upon his heart and the voice of the Master ring loudly in his ears; if the burden of his spirit cause him to groan inwardly with unspeakable yearnings over his dying fellow-men, and the joy of his soul be to sound the trumpet and call the charge, and dash into the thick of the fight, with the "holy turbulence" of an impassioned Peter—let such a man gird up his loins, and stay not upon the order of his going. Let him not stop to try on Saul's armor, for as he runs God shall give into his hands munitions of war, though they be but smooth stones of the brook; God shall give bread for the multitude, though, like the lad in the Gospels, he have but five loaves and two small fishes. But when youth and opportunity conspire with the unmistakable call of the Spirit; when a noble rage for learning fires the opening mind, and the soul of the boy longs, with irrepressible ardor, to enter upon the limitless domain of knowledge; when the busy hours of the day are full of plans for self-improvement, and the snatches of leisure are husbanded with delicious self-denial, and the dreams of night are radiant with the far-seen splendors of a lofty intellectual companionship, let such an one be trained in a suitable novitiate, as was Samuel at the hands of Eli, and let us with pious diligence send annually to the lad the little coat, wet with tears of wrestling, and broidered with golden threads of prayer. And there, in that blessed stage of preparation, though there be no "open vision" in Israel, the devout soul shall catch, in the night watches, such thrilling messages of God as shall make men's ears tingle when they hear the prophetic burden!

We frequently hear from the pulpit emotional allusions to the rude and illiterate characteristics of the early apostles and evangelists who attended upon the ministry of our Lord. We hear pathetic references to the unlearned fishermen of Galilee. Even the illustrious Apostle Paul is sometimes spoken of, with patronizing complacency, as *the great itinerant*, the speaker, in his glowing declamation, wholly subordinating the wonderful intellectual abilities and profound learning and masterly powers of epistolary composition, through which the apostolic mind glows and burns along the Christian ages, to the apostle's connection with the early missionary efforts of the primitive church. In our zeal to exalt the divine and all-sufficient spiritual efficacy of a call to preach the Gospel, we are in danger of drawing hasty and inconclusive inferences. That little band of devoted men, who constituted the nucleus of Christian discipleship, deserves our reverential admiration. Learned men they were not, in the modern sense. Yet were it equally a misnomer to pronounce them illiterate. The probability is that they spoke and read, with correctness and colloquial felicity, the Hebrew and the Greek tongues, two of the most difficult idioms of antiquity, the latter the most elaborate, refined and *spirituelle* language of the ancient world. Some of them unquestionably understood, in addition, the Latin, the language of the Roman legal and military tribunals, the spoken and written tongue of their political masters. Certainly no man of intelligence will be so hardy as to speak of the evangelists as illiterate. Matthew, it is believed, wrote his Gospel both in Hebrew and in Greek. Mark is the most vivid and graphic of biographers, catching look and tone and fold of drapery and sweep of gesture, and fixing them before our gaze forever. Luke was himself an educated physician, polished by travel and adventure in many a foreign clime. St. John, writing his Gospel at Ephesus, amidst the waning splendors of the heathen worship, grasps the very weapons of the prevalent Neoplatonic philosophy, and in the sublimest utterances of the New Testament sets forth the pre-existent glory and eternal sonship of the word of God.

Never was there a greater demand than now for educated ministerial labor. Infidelity, though often foiled, as often renews the fearful struggle upon new fields of endeavor. We need trained and polished intellects to meet and grapple with the Protean foe. Everywhere before the Christian minister spread out inviting fields of study, in which fresh victories may be won in the Master's cause. Yet where are our men furnished to the work of repelling the assaults of the learned skepticism of the present time? Had the burden of the refutation of Straus' Mythical Theory rested upon the Methodist Church, where should we have found the champion prepared for the strife? Were it imposed upon us to answer, upon the basis of scientific truth, the infidel cavils of Nott and Gliddon, drawn from their ethnological studies, who of our number would step into the arena? Where are our astute metaphysicians who can expose and explode the offensive materialism of Herbert Spencer? Should we be met by the insidious scientific speculations of the learned and ingenious Darwin, where is our master of learning competent to accept the wager of battle? Much as we may decry the heretical views of Renan, where are our learned Oriental scholars who have sounded the depths of Hebrew and Arabic literature needful to challenge his numerous citations, and to refute his conclusions upon his own chosen ground of debate? True they have been met and answered, each and all, well and thoroughly, but with little help from our learning or scholarship. Without enlarging upon this suggestive topic, we offer these thoughts as tending to evince the urgent necessity that exists for the most liberal education of young men preparing for the ministry.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Rev. WILLIAM VENABLE died at the residence of his son-in-law, Walter K. Carruth, in St. Helena parish, Louisiana, on the 12th of November, 1868, in his eighty-second year. He was born near Liverpool, England, April 25, 1787.

He became religious and joined the Wesleyan Methodists at the age of fourteen years, from which he never swerved. He emigrated to the United States, in company and under the care of Rev. Lorenzo Dow, when about twenty years of age. Landing in New York, they remained only a short time. They pursued their way to the Ohio river, and came down that river to Jefferson county, Mississippi, where together Dow and Venable carried on milling for some years.

Here Brother Venable married Miss Mathews, sister of the late Rev. John Mathews, about 1809, by which marriage there were six children, only two of whom remain. She also died in the faith in 1818.

In 1822 he married Miss Sarah Watson, sister of the late Rev. Jas. Watson, of the Mississippi Conference, by whom there were fifteen children, of whom only two remain. This wife died, in sight of heaven, in 1839.

In 1841 he married Miss Sarah Lewis, by whom there were two children, both of whom died. Sister Venable, after suffering much affliction for several years, also died in the faith.

Brother Venable was licensed to exhort and preach by the Methodist Episcopal Church in St. Helena parish, Louisiana, but I have no means of ascertaining the time. He has been an acceptable working local elder at least a quarter of a century. He had the unbounded confidence of the community. He was a fast friend to the itinerant preachers. His house and purse were ever open to them. Of a robust constitution, he labored much—constantly, willingly, anxiously—for he looked for the recompense of reward. He was arrested by disease a year ago. His strength overcame it for a time; but relapse came, and he suffered greatly, but with resignation. Whenever asked of his prospects, his answer was: "All is clear. All right." Anxiously he looked for the time of release, that he might join those three holy women, with whom he had spent a pleasant and happy life, and his nineteen children, whom he had given back to the God who gave them, as also nearly all his early Christian friends, among whom was the beloved Dow; but, above all, his Saviour.

"The voice at midnight came;
He started up to hear;
A mortal arrow pierced his frame;
He fell, but felt no fear."

We conveyed his body to the church, where the writer preached a sermon over his remains to a large and weeping congregation, who followed them to the place of interment. "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his." Your's, in the Gospel of peace, JOS. NICHOLSON.

SPAIN.—The "Annual of Public Instruction," published in Madrid, shows that there are at this time in Spain and the adjacent Spanish islands twenty-seven thousand schools for young children, attended, according to the last census, by one million five hundred thousand pupils. There are seventy seven normal institutions for the training of teachers, and five establishments for the education of the deaf and blind. Of higher academic schools there are two of the first class, sixteen of the second, thirty-two of the third, and fourteen local institutions. There are ten universities for teaching the law, medicine, the sciences, literature, philosophy and theology. There are eleven special schools for the study of the fine arts, one for music and elocution, two for manufactures, one for diplomacy, five for commerce, and seventeen for navigation. There are twenty-nine boarding schools, and one hundred and eighteen private establishments. More than two and a half millions of dollars are annually paid from the public funds for the support of these schools, while the additional sums raised by the different provinces and the communes increase the total amount annually expended in education to about twelve millions. Spain abounds in large and valuable libraries. Nothing but the most oppressive of governments and a superstitious and depressing system of religious belief, could have kept her from holding the conspicuous rank among the educated peoples of the nineteenth century that she held politically under Charles V. and Philip II.

In the Spanish national libraries there are one million one hundred and sixty-six thousand five hundred and ninety-five volumes. The library of Madrid contains three hundred thousand books; that of the Central University three hundred thousand, of Barcelona one hundred and thirty six thousand, and of Salamanca fifty-five thousand. No nation has exhibited more vigilance in watching over its public archives. The whole history of the country, internal and external, and for long periods that of the whole civilized world, are embodied in the immense treasures of manuscripts, carefully filed and preserved. Packages of such invaluable papers, to the number of over seventy thousand, are stored in the old palace of Simancas; ninety-seven thousand in the National Historical Record office; thirty-five thousand at Alcala de Henares; and thirty-four thousand in the archives of the Crown of Aragon. Our historians have revoled among these dusty alcoves, and enriched the literature of the world out of their buried treasures. Irving, and Prescott, and Bancroft, and Motley, and Kirk, have here found the inspirations and the materials for their fascinating pages. *New York Christian Advocate.*

THIS WORLD A FLEETING SHOW.

MOORE.

This world is all a fleeting show,
For man's illusion given;
The smiles of Joy, the tears of Woe,
Deceitful shine, deceitful flow—
There's nothing true but Heaven.

And false the light on Glory's plume,
As fading hues of Even;
And Love, and Hope, and Beauty's bloom,
Are blossoms gather'd for the tomb—
There's nothing bright but Heaven!

Poor wanderers of a stormy day,
From wave to wave we're driven,
And Fancy's flash, and Reason's ray,
Serve but to light the troubled way—
There's nothing calm but Heaven.

Report of Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Montgomery Conference, M. E. Church South.

Since the last anniversary of the society, the condition of the country and the straitened circumstances of our treasury have prevented very enlarged operations in the field of missionary effort. That it should have been otherwise is a wish shared by every lover of our Lord Jesus. From the minutes it appears there are but nine domestic missions recognized and supported by our Conference. This, with a very small contribution to the foreign work in China, constitutes the measure of the apparent missionary effort of nearly thirty thousand of Christ's followers, whose religious boast is that their organization is Christianity in earnest. While the figures which appear do not fully represent our missionary effort, inasmuch as we have supplimented the salaries of a limited number of our preachers who have labored during the year in partially destitute fields, still it must be admitted the exhibit we make is in strange contradiction with our boast and character.

The keen eye of the Christian world has not been asleep to this fact, and the charge has been reproachfully made that ours is not a missionary church. In certain influential quarters it has been rather sneeringly said that in estimating the missionary effort of the Christian world, the Southern Methodist Church is not to be counted—her contributions being so very small as not materially to affect the general estimate. That this should be said of us, who claim to be the vanguard of Christ's militant hosts—ever ready to enter and cultivate any moral waste—is strikingly significant and calculated to impress us with the most painful emotions. There is some truth in the assertion, though the impression sought to be made is more to our damage as a church than it should be.

Our whole system is partially on a missionary basis. And in these times many of our ministers who draw nothing from the missionary treasury, may be said to do missionary work—and that too largely at their personal expense. It is likely not twenty members of the Montgomery Conference have been so supported since the war as to be above the necessity of supplimenting their salaries with their individual means and exertions. And it is with feelings of gratification bordering on pride that we witness the heroic spirit of sacrifice with which our ministers, regardless of poverty, loss and toil, have gone through our bounds repairing the wastes of the last few years, relieving the needy, soothing the disconsolate and preaching Jesus everywhere.—Scarcely a corner of our territory has failed to receive a visit from some one of these evangelists of our blessed Lord.

We may well ask what would the country do for the Gospel but for the minister of our church? Most truly may we boast that we give the Gospel to the people at home; and the reproach that we are not a missionary church is unjust in the sense of our being devoid of interest in the great work and not giving the Gospel to the destitute in our midst.

But we cannot deny that in zeal for the work abroad we are not abreast with many other evangelical churches. Leaving out our Indian missions, which properly are of the domestic character, we have but two missionaries—and they feebly supported—representing us in the foreign work. To say this is the measure of the ability of nearly seven hundred thousand members is to make a confession of poverty and weakness our condition will not guarantee, and but few of us are willing to allow. With the light of experience shining fully upon us, we are forced to see that the mistake of former years was in magnifying what was called the domestic work among the slaves of the South to such an extent as to weaken our sympathies for other interests and partially to blind us to other fields of religious effort.

The cry, "the Greeks are at your doors," seems to have startled and confused us to such an extent as to hush the melting voice of the multiplied millions who from the depths of the deepest moral gloom and death asked us for light and salvation; and we rarely stopped to inquire if there was the taint of selfishness in all our boasted liberality. While the fruit of our labor among the slaves is seen in the quiet subordination and general good conduct of the freedmen of the present day—which gratifies us as much as it astonishes the world—still as a people and a church we cannot repress a sigh that in the days of our abundance we were so blinded as to satisfy our consciences, and vainly try to satisfy God, by a great show of missionary zeal and liberality in a work we should have recognized as a part of the claim of our own household upon us. The fact that some men would do nothing to give their domestics the Gospel was not enough to have induced and continued our policy to the extent to which it governed us, for it is a mistaken opinion that every man at home must be preached to and converted before the church can properly look abroad.

This idea would have confined the ministrations of the apostles to the region around Jerusalem, and Paul never would have preached in Athens nor founded a church in Rome.

Limiting our operations to home interests, we rarely look to the perishing millions of the pagan world. We seem not to know that a majority of our race never heard of the Saviour. Asia, the seat of the early churches and region where the apostles chiefly preached, has to-day only about 13,000,000 of professing Christians out of an estimated population of 798,600,000; and many of her Christians are only such in name. Africa, with 188,000,000, has but 4,900,000 professing Christians. A moral night, as dark and seemingly as permanent and hopeless as the color of the inhabitants, has settled upon her arid plains and marshy fens. And the islands of the sea stretch out their hands also and cry for help. In short, out of an aggregate population of 1,250,200,000 there is only a Christian population of 369,400,000. In other words, nearly three out of every four of earth's vast family are entirely ignorant not only of the principles of the Gospel, but of the very name and character of the Saviour. "And how shall they hear without a preacher? And how shall they preach except they be sent." With this vast destitution before us our ideas and efforts of a missionary character have been mainly bounded by the horizon of our former plantations and the spiritual necessities of our own domestics. Is it strange that the Lord of the vineyard has taken away our talents from us? The Christian world has been in motion all the while, but we have not been provoked either to emulation or good works. Even their taunts have not aroused us from our inaction in the missionary cause.

That we may see how we appear by contrast let us look for awhile at the operations of some of the leading churches of the United States.

The Methodist Episcopal Church North numbers 1,144,763. Her missionary contributions for 1867 were $680,000, and she supports missions in West Africa, India, China, Polynesia, and in North and South America and in various parts of Europe. She supports 2,341 missionaries and gives the Gospel to 75,954 members in her distant fields. Her church extension society last year raised over $60,000. And the whole church last year—the centenary of American Methodism—by a united effort raised for colleges, theological schools and other church interests, over $7,000,000.

The Baptists, for foreign and home missions, raised $328 804. They have missions in Birmah, farther India, China and Siam, and 90 American missionaries, with 300 native assistants and 16,000 members, in those fields. Besides this they have sent out and supported missionaries in almost every kingdom in Europe, until they now have 1,300 stations and out stations, many of which are returning money to the parent treasury.

The American Board of Foreign Missions raised last year $448,000.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign and Domestic Missions and Church Extension Society (O. S.) raised last year $411 637. They support missions in Africa, India, Siam, China, Japan, and North and South America.

The Presbyterians (N. S.) raised $238,849 for foreign and domestic missions. They support 43 foreign missionaries, and missions in Africa, Turkey, Syria, Southern and Eastern Asia, Pacific Islands, and among the North American Indians. The reformed Dutch Church, for foreign and domestic missions, raised $144,738. They have missions in China, India and Japan, and 26 missionaries and assistants.

United Brethren in Christ—a sect unknown among us, numbering 97,982 members—support 3 missionaries in the foreign work, 81 on the frontier and 127 in the home field. It is said the Moravians have one foreign missionary for every sixty members at home.

Time would fail me to speak of the activity and vast labors of the Roman Catholics, and of the energy and liberal donations of the Congregationalists, Protestant Episcopalians, and of almost every other sect in the United States, in the blessed work of sending the Gospel to the poor and benighted of other lands. And a comparison of the operations of the various missionary societies of England—including the Wesleyan, which is abreast with the first—and of France, and Germany, and the Propaganda in Rome, with what we are doing is well calculated to make us pause, reflect and ask, is it true we are a branch of the vanguard of Christ's militant hosts?

As we have seen above, our brethren of Christendom have been moving, and laboring, and giving to light up the waste places of the pagan world, while our operations abroad, at least, have been so limited as scarcely to be considered worthy of mention in the general estimate.

The spirit of self-sacrifice seems not to be upon us. Long years have passed since any young man has stepped forward with the spirit and heroism of the sainted Belton and said—"send me."

Painful and humiliating as these facts are, they are nevertheless true, and while they reflect on the enterprise and liberality of the church at large, it is not to be denied that with the ministry rests a large share of the blame. Not that they have been slow to give of the little they have, or not in sympathy with the work, but because they have failed with due faithfulness and constancy to plead for the heathen and to urge God's claims on us in their behalf. I am satisfied, when the mind of the church is fully enlightened on this subject and the heart touched, there will be no difficulty in procuring men and means for any work; it matters not how distant or arduous it may be.

This is the work before us—to bring our membership up to a knowledge of their privileges and obligations in this regard. No plan can more effectually do this than that our society has so wisely adopted. Let each pastor early in the year see every member of his charge, as our regulations require, and present the subject of missions to his prayerful consideration. Let him take time, carry with him his statistics and be fortified with scriptures bearing on this Christian duty, and very soon, instead of hundreds, we shall control thousands of dollars, and our brethren, Allen and Lambuth, who now so nobly represent us among 477,500,000 of earth's population, will shout for joy at the swelling tide of missionary co-laborers coming to their help in their heaven-appointed labor.

It is a striking and instructive fact that those who have followed the society's plan of operations have usually succeeded in raising the amounts assessed to their charges.

The plea of the poverty of the people won't do as an excuse for inaction so long as the example of the widow's two mites and Christ's endorsement of her course is a part of the Bible. That little incident—so beautiful as an act of simple trust in God—shows most powerfully that withholding from the Lord enriches no one, and giving to his treasury sends no one supperless to bed.

M. S. ANDREWS.

ROMISH SCHOOLS.

"Yes, my son goes to a Catholic school; but the teachers never bother him about matters of faith; the instruction is tolerable, though not thorough; the care is unremitting, and so I continue to let him go." Such is the language of thousands of American fathers, every one of whom would be horrified with the belief that one of *his* children could be induced, by any means, to accept the dogmas and the polity of the Romish church. Whether this son is in danger or not from the contamination of Romish theological doctrine, it is not ours to inquire. His change of faith, if he be of mature years, is his business, not ours. It is not with that branch of the subject that we propose to deal. Our purpose is to point out the fact, that every Protestant pupil in a Romish school is an encouragement, moral and pecuniary, of that bad spirit which is gathering all possible strength, far and near, for an assault upon the system of popular education which has made this country what it is. Every such pupil is boasted of as a living proof of the imperfection of the Protestant system, and of the necessity of replacing it by such instruction as the church affords. Every dollar paid is a contribution to intolerance and bigotry which will by and by address themselves to the destruction of religious liberty in this land. And what we say in relation to the patronage of schools established, is doubly true of schools contemplated, which are asking, nay, demanding, aid from Protestant carelessness and liberality. To say, No! with emphasis when such demands for help are made, is the imperative duty of every friend of free institutions everywhere. The American people have, with rare liberality, though overwhelmingly Protestant in their religious preferences, decreed that education in their public schools shall be non-sectarian.—These schools are open and free to all. They have proved their beneficence in a way not to be disputed. To them all may go, Catholic and Protestant alike, on a footing of equality. There is no valid reason why they should not have the support and patronage of Catholic parents, and the constant presence of all Catholic children. Nothing but the fear of education without the taint of sectarian basis, as a means of religious and political enlightenment, has made the priesthood their deadly enemy. Nothing but the desire to mold the youth of the country to their purposes, political as well as theological, has spurred that priesthood on to such prodigious exertion to maintain the schools of their choice, in which the youthful mind is poisoned at the beginning, by the preposterous pretensions and revolting fables of the church. We would not have Protestant money or Protestant encouragement bless their exertions.—Catholicism is ultimately deadly to human liberty, and he is careless or criminal who promotes it.

In this country, the war between the opposing forces—Catholicism as the representative of authority, on the one hand, and of Protestantism as the representative of freedom, on the other—will probably be one in which only words will be invoked. The great primary battle is for the education of the young. The Catholics have recognized this fact from the first; and their constant endeavor has been to hold the power over that education in their hands. For a like purpose they are imperiling the peace of a large part of Europe, and for this they are moving all their available forces in the United States. Their partial success in wringing from the Protestants of this country a support of their schemes, proves only how wary they are and how thoughtless their Protestant helpers have been. It is time that public attention was called to the danger of not only sending Protestant children to Catholic schools, but of using Protestant money to give these schools the foundations on which they rest. The poison of papal pretension runs through them all. It is in the history, the moral philosophy, the metaphysics—in all they teach. Theology, especially of the Catholic sort, is, where firmly held, an all-pervading force in the mind of the holder. It shapes opinion, colors fact, distorts history, warps the reason, and perverts imagination. Unconsciously it crops out in everything. Say that there is no intention of proselyting, or of turning the mind of the young pupil from its Protestant rectitude, and we reply that the intention will make no difference in the fact—the teacher is the mouth piece through which theology speaks. Our institutions are the result of a revolution, the seeds of which are inherited from the days of 1644. Can any Catholic tell the story of that date, or of any of the modern upheavals of revolutionary energy? What son of the church could be trusted to write of the French revolution? What Catholic priest does not regard that great tragedy, which gave light and hope to half of Europe, as the war of the adversary? What American wants his son or his daughter to be instructed in the Catholic estimate of the events of 1848? Yet in all Catholic schools in which history is taught, it is history with a theological gloss. Republicanism and democracy have historical as well as moral foundations. Do American parents desire to sap the foundations of the political creed in which they believe?—*Chicago Evening Post*

THE EXECUTIONS AT ROME.—In Paris an immense sensation was created among the lower orders by the execution of Monti and Togneti by the pope. M. Marcello Ranzi sent to the *Opinione Nationale* a copy of a letter he addressed to Pius IX, in which, in vigorous language, he reproaches his holiness for having caused this scandal. The letter occupies two columns, and in it M. Marcello Ranzi enumerates the number of heads that have already fallen from the scaffold with the pope's sanction. Among other victims, we are reminded of the fate of Giardini and his four companions; of the three custom house officers, who ascended the scaffold singing a stanza from "Marino Falioro;" of Count Simoncelli, a relative of the Pius, guillotined in spite of the tears and prayers of his own family, who knelt at his feet, crying out "Misericordia, Holy Father, for the innocent!" of Castantini, the young sculptor, aged twenty, likewise beheaded, although falsely accused of participation in the murder of Count Rossi; of that of Grandoni, who shared the imprisonment of Castantini, and who preferred strangling himself in his dungeon rather than ascend the scaffold. To this frightful list must be added another victim, whose guilt was never proved, Locatelli, and who yet was sacrificed to papal vengeance.

FARM AND GARDEN.

WINTER MANAGEMENT OF SHEEP

There is no part of the United States, if there is of the world, where sheep are not better for some degree of winter shelter. In western Texas and in the Gulf States perhaps they demand no more than a polo-shed or dense clump of trees to break the fury of the "northers;" north of latitude forty degrees, to forty two degrees, close barns or stables, with abundant ventilation, are beginning to be preferred by careful and systematic breeders. Open sheds are too much exposed to drifting snow, and they cannot be shut up and made warm enough for early lambing. A room twenty by forty feet in the clear will properly accommodate seventy-five Paular sheep, and they can all eat at a time, without crowding, at wall racks placed around it. The Infantados want a little more room; and the English breeds still more. Sheep barns should be placed in dry, elevated, but not windy situations. They are usually two stories high, the upper one being used for the storage of hay. The sheep stables underneath should be at least seven or eight feet high. A room large enough to hold one hundred and fifty Merinos may be partitioned across the middle by feeding racks, and seventy-five sheep kept on each side—their outside yards being also divided—but not more than one hundred and fifty ought to breathe the atmosphere of the same general apartment, however it may be divided on the floor. The rooms should be well lighted, capable of abundant ventilation, and that ventilation constantly employed. Confined, impure air is highly injurious to sheep, and perfectly fatal if a dangerous epizootic makes its appearance in the flock. The slatted box rack is now generally preferred in sheep barns and yards. The stables should be kept well littered down, and should be thoroughly cleaned out at least three times during the winter, so that the sheep should not lie, especially during thaws, on fermenting beds of manure. It is well, at intermediate periods, to scatter gypsum over the manure before covering it with fresh straw, as this absorbs the escaping gases, and adds greatly to the value of the manure. Sheep yards should, if practicable, be on dry gravelly ground, and should have at least three times as much area as the stables. They should have high, tight fences on the sides most exposed to severe winter winds, and should be kept well littered down. Habitual exposure to mud and filth is highly injurious to sheep.

The close confinement of sheep to stables and small yards operates on them as it does on all other domestic animals: it renders them torpid in habit, and promotes the taking on of fat and flesh. This is well for fattening sheep, but not for breeding ewes. The want of exercise and the increase of condition promotes that tendency to plethora which is natural to pregnancy, and though the evil effects of this are not always visible in the offspring, yet there come seasons when other co-operating conditions render it highly destructive. The lambs are yeaned small and weak, and those that live are of but little value. Breeding ewes should have exercise by having access, at proper times, to a field, or obtain it in some other way.

Water is indispensable to sheep fed on dry feed in the winter, and they should have constant access to it. Salt is also indispensable to vigorous health. It is improper to salt sheep-hay heavily when it is put in the mow or stack, or to brine all their hay for them at intervals, because in either case the instincts of the animals are not left to guide its consumption. Salt should be placed in boxes in the sheep house so that they can eat it at will; or the orts taken from the rack may be brined and put in a large rack kept for that purpose where the sheep can come to it at their pleasure.

It is estimated that all sheep daily consume, in the average winter weather of the Northern States, about one pound of hay, or its equivalent, for every thirty pounds of their own live weight. All that they will eat of meadow hay is about the amount of nutrition demanded by the Merino sheep in good, plump, store condition. If a portion of concentrated food like grain is given, its excess of nutrition may be safely counterbalanced by feeding a corresponding amount of food less nutritious than hay, as, for example, straw. Barley and oat straw, if cut and cured green, are highly relished by sheep. Wheat straw is less so, and they will eat but little besides the chaff and heads of it, if they can obtain other food. Rye straw, unless chopped fine and mixed with meal, is wholly unfitted for sheep feed. Pea-haulm, if cured green, is an admirable fodder, but dry and dead, as it is generally gathered, it is wholly valueless except for manure. The blades and tops of nicely cured cornstalks make prime sheep feed. Fine red clover hay, cured bright and green, is better than the best meadow hay and on a full winter allowance of it sheep actually fatten; it is also highly favorable to the milk secretions in breeding ewes. The grains and pulse most used in our country for sheep feed are oats, corn and peas. Oats are given to store sheep and lambs; corn is given to fatten sheep, and with some it is a favorite for all other classes of sheep. Some excellent feeders, like Mr. Johnson, of Geneva, New York, employ buckwheat. Peas are fed in a few instances to breeding ewes, and they greatly promote the growth of wool and the secretion of milk, but they are too scarce and expensive for common use. The same is true of beans, though they are accounted among sheep breeders more heating, and therefore less suitable feed. Bran and shorts, mixed with a little grain, make a most excellent feed both for lambs and old sheep. Bran slop is admirable for promoting the secretion of milk in yeaning ewes. Breeding ewes thrive better, and are better prepared in their general physical condition to bring forth well-developed, strong lambs, if they habitually receive green food during the winter, and other sheep are healthier for it. Colic or "stretches," often so serious a malady among flocks confined to dry feed, does not attack sheep that get green feed. In regions adapted to their culture, Swedes and some other varieties of the turnip are especially adapted to this object. There is a beet which was brought from Silesia by Mr. William Chamberlain, (not the variety sold in seed stores as the Silesian beet,) which some persons who have tried them prefer to turnips. Either root is vastly cheaper than grain of any description for the feed of sheep. Carrots have been tried and do not give satisfaction, and potatoes are too expensive.

Regularity in feeding is one of the important points of successful sheep farming, and consists in strict regularity in the time of feeding, and in proportioning the amount of fodder to the want of the animal. With good attention to these particulars, sheep will do better on moderate keep than on the best food fed with irregularity.—*American Stock Journal.*

SUNDAY.

If Sunday had not been observed as a day of rest during the last three centuries, I have not the smallest doubt that we should have been at this moment a poorer and less civilized people than we are.—*Lord Macaulay.*

There is no religion without worship, and no worship without the Sabbath.—*Count Montalembert.*

The more faithfully he applied himself to the duties of the Lord's day, the more happy and successful was his business during the week. *Sir Matthew Hale.*

A corruption of morals usually follows the profanation of the Sabbath.—*Blackstone.*

The Sabbath, as a political institution, is of inestimable value, independently of its claims to divine authority.—*Adam Smith.*

Sunday is a day of account, and a candid account every seventh day is the best preparation for the great day of account.—*Lord Kames.*

I can truly declare that to me the Sabbath has been invaluable.—*William Wilberforce.*

Give to the world one-half of the Sunday, and you will find that religion has no strong hold of the other. Pass the morning at church, and the evening, according to your taste or rank, in the cricket field or the opera, and you will soon find thoughts of the evening hazards and bets intrude themselves on the sermon, and the *recollections* of the popular melody interfere with the Psalms.—*Sir Walter Scott.*

I feel as if God had, by giving the Sabbath, given fifty-two springs in the year.—*S. T. Coleridge.*

A Sunday given to the soul is the best of all means of refreshment to the mere intellect.—*Isaac Taylor.*

Where there is no Christian Sabbath there is no Christian morality; and without this free institutions cannot long be sustained.—*Justice McLean.*

The religious character of an institution so ancient, so sacred, so lawful and so necessary to the peace, the comfort and the respectability of society, ought alone to be sufficient for its protection; but, that failing, surely the laws of the land, made for its account, ought to be as strictly enforced as the laws for the protection of person and property. If the Sunday laws be neglected or despised, the laws of person and property will soon share their fate, and be equally disregarded.—*Attorney General Bates.*

As a day of rest, I view the Sabbath as a day of compensation for the inadequate restorative power of the body under continued labor and excitement. One day in seven, by the bounty of Providence, is thrown in as a day of compensation, to perfect by its repose the animal system.—*John Richard Farre, M. D.*

The Christian Advocate.

Official Organ of the Montgomery, Mobile, Mississippi, and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1869.

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By looking on the printed direction of your paper the date of expiration can be ascertained—one year from the time as there printed.

In changes of post office, where the place *from* is not given we pay no attention to the request.

TO AGENTS.

A brother sends "a happy new year" and several new subscribers—*with the money.* There's an air of sincerity in such greeting that we could wish universal.

Another sends an admirable article for a "pigeon-hole experience." He makes the good point that if the ADVOCATE could be moved up into Mississippi territory there would be a great rallying to it. May be so—but they did not rally to the *Methodist,* though in the heart of that noble State. He was "glad to pay for the paper"—well, the law now is, that every preacher who has paid for the paper is to reimburse himself out of the first subscriber obtained, sending on the surplus dollar and giving due notice. The same writer says that "want of money," "mail facilities," etc., are a good joke—that those who urge these reasons for not taking the ADVOCATE have hanging on a string, by the chimney, a file of *New York Ledgers, Albions,* etc. Well, we are trying to learn something every day.

A CLOCK has been invented that runs by electricity and never needs winding up. The battery that runs it may be connected with any number of dials in the same building.

THE Houma *Civic Guard,* of the 2d, estimates the sugar crop of Terrebonne parish at ten thousand hogsheads.

THERE are thirty million bearing grape vines in California.

THE VICTORIES OF 1869.

The marshaled hosts of God upon earth are so many and so powerfully armed, and the forces of the adversary are so vast in array, so industrious, so thoroughly drilled, and so bold to dispute every foot of territory, that every hour conflicts transpire upon which hang the fate of myriads, and every day the great battle of Armageddon goes on.—From the very hour that the Prince of Light declared, "I came not to send peace, but a sword," the friends of the Saviour have assailed the empire of darkness, and have steadily diffused the glory of his power. If at any point the church has faltered, the enemy has by so far recovered, just as night presses quickly upon the yielding day.—Never was the battle wider than at present. The shouts of the contestants may be heard along the banks of the Yellow river, on the shores of Australia, upon the steppes of eastern Russia, at the Cape of Africa, in the cities of Europe, and among the gold washings of the Pacific range.

Previous to 1800 the only representatives of the Protestant Church of Christ in the thickly peopled East were Carey, in India, and Morrison, in China. Now that seed has become a million of Christians, each of whom bears the torch of truth. In another half century, if as much be proportionately accomplished, the world will be everywhere on fire of the glory of God. The arsenal is stored with ammunition—the resources of the church of God have been gathering strength in every direction, until now she wields, or may wield, a wealth of substance, of science, of language, of inspired truth and of faith, which are adequate to unlock both the gates of earth and heaven. The greater part of the world's population are found gathered in a single territory, speaking and reading a single tongue, and waiting to hear the words of one greater than Confucius. Already some of the noblest sons of the East have found the Star of the Magi, and the spirit of God has formed Christ in their hearts the hope of glory. This determines the whole question—that great civilization is the inheritance of the Son.

The responsibility of this great enterprise of enlightening the world has been at last placed upon the consciences of the wealth-producing nations. So it is that those who have most truth have most money. God has provided a stream which should flow with the church in all her journeyings. Woe be to those who turn this river of wealth out of its appointed channels, that it may minister to the mere pleasures of sense! If this tide, springing from a rock harder than that of Horeb, shall but be turned full in its proper course, there are men now living who will see the knowledge of God covering the earth, as the waves cover the sea. And why not? Why may not the great use of property be at last acknowledged? Why may not the art of reducing the covetousness of the church be discovered this year—a discovery greater than that of Newton, or Watt, or Morse. Must men wait until every waster of his Lord's goods shall be subjected, as Dives, to the smelting furnace of God before they learn the awful value of gold? This is the sole want, we may say, to the fullest realization of the empire of the Son. The covetousness of the church alone keeps him out of his lawful right. "*Woe unto you that are rich!*"

One of the most hopeful things of the present hour is that the real enemies of Christianity are being disclosed. The Roman Catholic Church has put Mary in place of the one Mediator. It already openly assails the holy Scriptures under the guise of a protector of the truth, and it everywhere proclaims the doctrine of baptismal regeneration. Following in their footsteps, a large part of the Church of England has renounced the doctrine of justification by faith only, and the regenerating power of the Holy Spirit, in favor of the power of a derivative priesthood. But to these wolves in the garb of piety the Holy Spirit presents a front of fire. His searchings have awakened the dark holds of the Pyrenees, and released the multitudes of the peninsula from the grasp of the Dominican. The time has passed when superstition, by assuming the vail of a Christian, can be mistaken for Christianity. Courage is being recognized as a grace of the new manhood, and satan, in all his shapes, is being detected and withstood.

The power, the mighty power, of the present dispensation of the Spirit must be accredited. The might that waits upon the preaching of one "son of thunder" must be felt in all its original fullness—the arm of God is not shortened. In no other way can the huge bulk of this world's array against heaven be overcome. One *must* be able to chase a thousand. The Holy Spirit is at work now upon uneasy floods, and all that is wanting is a single preacher to declare the word—for God saves men by the foolishness of preaching. The events which have but just transpired in Spain prove that the Spirit is in advance of the movement of the church, and is waiting at a thousand points for her to come up and secure the victory.

"O'er the gloomy hills of darkness,
Look, my soul, be still and gaze!
All the promises do travail
With a glorious day of grace!"

Branch Southern Publishing House, 112 Camp Street.

We insist upon it that every Southern Methodist in this city and the Southwest should feel pride enough in the enterprise of the agent of the church—the Rev. R. J. Harp—to largely and promptly patronize this establishment. It abounds in good books. There is not a Protestant church in the South that would not rejoice in such a book house as an important element of ecclesiastical force.

Just as we had written the above, the agent appears and places upon our table the CLERGYMEN'S VADE-MECUM, designed for ministers of all denominations. It is a blank book with various departments, admirably ruled and headed: as 'Official Boards,' 'Sermons Preached,' 'Baptisms,' 'Marriages,' 'Members,' 'Sick Person's Diary,' 'Salary Receipts,' 'Periodicals,' 'Presents Received,' 'Texts for Consideration,' 'Engagements,' etc., some of which are excellent, as the 'Presents Received,' which, by the by, reminds us of a barrel of molasses which we heard of this morning as likely to be on the way to us—which, when it comes, will be the fourth entry to be made in that department for the current year, viz: 'One turkey,' 'one ditto,' 'one barrel of oranges,' 'one barrel of No. 1 syrup,' or 'one-half barrel,' as the case may be. The cost of this very neat blank-book by mail will be $1 50.

We have also, from the same house, the NILE TRIBUTARIES OF ABYSSINIA, and the Sword Hunters of the Hamran Arabs. By Sir Samuel Baker, M. A., F. R. G. S., author of the 'Albert N'Yanza Basin of the Nile.' Philadelphia: J. A Lippincott & Co. 1868. 12mo, pp. 413. This work we will fully review hereafter.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Louisiana Equitable Life Insurance Company, 142 Canal street, New Orleans. Capital $500,000. The directors of this institution are gentlemen of the highest integrity, and have been successful in business. It is upon the non-forfeiting principle—that is, after their annual premiums have been paid, if the party wishes to discontinue further payments he will receive a paid up policy for as many even dollars as he has paid the company. The entire surplus of this company belongs *jointly* to the *policy holders and stockholders,* in proportion to their contributions. Premiums may be paid in *semi-annual* and in *quarterly* instalments, thus placing the benefit of life insurance within the reach of persons with small incomes.

SINCERITY.—The only way for a man to escape being found out is to pass for what he is. The only way to maintain a good character is to deserve it. It is easier to correct our faults than to conceal them.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A COMPLETE GRAMMAR OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE, with exercises, readings, conversation, paradigms and an adequate vocabulary. By James H. Worman, A. M. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co., 111 and 112 William street. 1868. 12mo, pp. 576.

This excellent work might have been well named the German conversation grammar; as it combines this object in its structure with that of teaching to read and write the German correctly. Its plan of gradual unfolding has all the advantage of the Olendorf method, without its redundancy of repetition. Its type-distinctions are a great help to the student in enabling him to catch at a glance the tense peculiarities of the language. We do hope the time will be when the Germans will adopt the Roman letter in place of their barbaric equivocal signs of speech. The paper of this book and everything about it is highly satisfactory to the eye. For sale by Henry C. Andrews, 332 Magazine street, New Orleans.

THE LIFE OF GEORGE STEPHENSON, and of his son Robert Stephenson, containing a history of the invention and introduction of the railway locomotion. By Samuel Smiles, author of "Self Help," "The Huguenots," etc. With portraits and numerous illustrations. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1868. Octavo, pp. 496.

The founding of the railway system, by George Stephenson and his son, must be regarded as one of the most important events, if not the very greatest, in the first half of this nineteenth century. This admirable "Life" of these great men is a republication from a revised English edition, the first having been published some ten years ago.—George Stephenson was born, 1781, in Wylam, a colliery village on the Tyne, about eight miles from Newcastle. His father, Robert, was a Scotchman, who found employment at Wylam, as fireman of the old pumping engine at that colliery, his earnings amounting to twelve shillings a week. In one quarter of a small brick house, which was occupied by four families, George was born. His first employment, as a boy, was to assist his father at the engine; his duty was to watch it, to see that it kept well in work, and that the pumps were efficient in drawing water. Here were developed that marvelous accuracy of observation, and that inventive genius and industry which made him a blessing to the world.

Railroads in that day were merely iron or wood rails strung together with a cograil, in which a cogwheel worked to keep the car from slipping. Horses or stationary engines were the motive power. In all England and France there was not an engineer who believed or suspected that a smooth wheel could do more than slip when turned upon a smooth rail. Stephenson, by actual experiment, demonstrated that the cog was superfluous. A locomotive engine had been invented by Trevethick, a lumbering machine which lacked steam and speed. Stephenson conceived the idea of improving the draught of the chimney by turning into it the escape steam; by this means, and the tubular boiler which he adopted and improved, he was enabled to produce "The Rocket," a locomotive that moved off at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour, and took the prize at Rainhill, in October, 1829. This was the beginning, we may almost say the perfecting, of that great power which has revolutionized the travel of the world. In this great success both George and his son Robert shared, as they had in the experiments which led to it. But the next great achievement of these engineers was in the construction of the Liverpool and Manchester railway, and subsequently that between London and Birmingham. Not only genius in the highest degree, but courage, perseverance and the knowledge of men were necessary to convince Parliament and the outside public of the feasibility and the utility of these new and wonderful applications of steam to the wants of commerce. The conflict with opposing dukes, engineers and advocates was properly called by the elder Stephenson, "The Battle of the Locomotive." And his successes were such as seldom have fallen to original thinkers or the pioneers of science. The construction of the North Midland railway line was a greater work than Napoleon's military road over the Simplon. If the labor expended in constructing the London and Birmingham railway be compared with the building of the Great Pyramid of Egypt, it is calculated that, reducing the two kinds of work to a common denomination, twenty-five thousand million *more* cubic feet of stone were raised in building this line. The two great tubular bridges, one over the Menai Strait, England, the other the Victoria Bridge, over the St. Lawrence, in Canada, were built by the younger Stephenson.

We have never read a more inspiring and entertaining recital of the labors and triumphs of self-made men than is to be found in this volume. Every family where there are boys should have in the book case this life of the Stephensons.

THE Leonard Scott Publishing Company continue to issue promptly all the British quarterlies and Blackwood's Edinburg Magazine, in excellent style and at their usual low rates. The contents of "Blackwood" for November are: Doubles and Quits, a Comedy of Errors, Part I; Lewis' History of Philosophy; Madame Aurelia; conclusion of Disestablishment and Dean Alford on the Church of the Future; Spanish Revolution; Cornelius O'Dowd; Walewski; Medical Lectures; Old and New; The Coming Elections. Those wishing to subscribe for these excellent works can address Leonard Scott Publishing Company, No. 140 Fulton street, New York.

INFANTICIDE AT THE NORTH.

A most remarkable meeting has recently been held at the Cooper Institute, New York, in behalf of Hester Vaughan, now under sentence of death for killing her own infant.—At this meeting Mr. Horace Greeley presided.—The murderess was spoken of as "glorious Hester Vaughan," and the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the association demand, in civil and criminal cases, woman shall be tried by a jury of her peers, who are to have a voice in the making of the law, the electing of the judge who pronounces the sentence, and of the sheriff who executes it.

Resolved, That the death penalty, odious where man is the victim, is doubly so when an inexperienced girl is to suffer; and the case of Hester Vaughan should startle every mother into a sense of her responsibility in making or executing laws under which her daughters are to live or perish.

Resolved, That human life should be held alike sacred by the individual and the State, and capital punishment should be banished from the land.

We give below an article from the *New York Times* upon this horrible condition of things in Massachusetts and elsewhere. It will account for the very remarkable statistic that in the State of New York there are one hundred and ninety thousand families without a single child. These people, many of them, are too mean to live, and so are killing themselves off, that is, destroying their own posterity.—The prevalence of this crime marked the decay of the Roman empire just before its overthrow. There are now in the city of New York thirty houses for the avowed object of producing abortion. Their "rules" for the conduct of inmates and applicants are duly published. That a public meeting should be called to shield one convicted of this great wickedness strikingly displays that fanaticism that can die for a slave, and murder a child.

The horrible crime of infanticide prevails to such an extent in America, that in some localities the growth of the population is seriously affected by it. In great cities especially its results are as shocking as they are alarming; and the attention of social philosophers and Christian moralists has lately been directed to the necessity of adopting some means of limiting its prevalence. It is not only practiced by women who, having gone astray, are so anxious to conceal the result of their error as not to stop at murder, but women who are legally married, and move in respectable society, redden their souls and their hands with the blood of legitimate children, to escape the troubles of maternity and the labors of nursing and training. Some of the most eminent physicians in the country—notably those in Massachusetts, where the subject has been investigated more carefully than elsewhere—have revelations on this subject which must challenge the serious thought of all who are capable of appreciating its moral and social bearings.

Legislation has failed to reach the evil as a preventive, though it undoubtedly has a restraining influence so far as it shows, or is able to show, that it will be treated as a crime, and will meet the punishment of crime. But it is an offense generally committed in secret, and so difficult of detection that the law is rarely brought to bear against it; and when the law *is* invoked, it is rare that a penalty is inflicted sufficient to serve as a warning and a terror to the guilty. The clergy have lately taken up the subject, and some of them have treated it with befitting plainness and solemnity; they have dealt with it as a damnable sin against heaven, as well as a crime against society, law and the human race. But unfortunately the clergy fail to reach the greater proportion of those who are guilty in this direction; and the terrible evil continues as though neither law nor Gospel had any bearing upon it.

It is inexpressibly shocking to observe that, just at this time, when recent developments and statistics have shown more clearly than ever the results of this social evil, there should be an attempt by certain parties to ignore its criminal nature and do away with its penal consequences. A wayward woman in Philadelphia was recently convicted of murdering her infant, for the purpose of getting rid of the fruits of a guilty connection. The deed was traced to the culprit. She was tried, and, after a fair hearing, was condemned. She is now in prison in Philadelphia. Her case has been taken up there and in this city by the party of "Woman's Rights."—Several of the journals have been filled with apologies for her crime, mawkish sentimentalities about her sufferings, and appeals, not only for her pardon, but for her triumphal release from the prison where she is confined. A meeting is to be held this evening in the Cooper Institute in this city to help her case. The advertisement says it is held "at the solicitation of several distinguished ladies of this city," and we are promised "eloquent addresses" and "discourses of the most thrilling character," and are also assured that it is "confidently believed the Governor can easily be induced to restore her to liberty."

VICTOR HUGO TO SPAIN.—Victor Hugo has just addressed a new proclamation to the Spaniards, demanding the abolition of slavery. From it we cite the following passage for the benefit of our readers:

"A final word. In the depth of evil, despotism and slavery meet, and produce the same effect. No identity is more striking. The yoke of the slave rests more heavily, perhaps, upon the master than upon the slave. Which of the two possesses the other? It is a question. It is an error to imagine that you are the proprietor of the man whom you buy and whom you sell. You are his prisoner. He holds you. His rudeness, his grossness, his ignorance, his savage nature, you must partake of them; if not, you will be a horror to yourself. You imagine that this black man belongs to you; it is you who belong to him. You have taken captive his body; he takes captive your intelligence and your honor. There is established between you and him a mysterious level. The slave chastises you for being his master. Sad and just retaliation, only the more terrible because the slave, your dark ruler, is unconscious of it. His vices are your crimes; his misfortunes become your catastrophes. A slave in a house is a savage soul who is in your house and in you. By it you are penetrated and obscured; it enters your system, a corrupting poison. Ah! this great crime, slavery, cannot be committed with impunity! Fraternity denied becomes fatality.

"If you are an intelligent and illustrious people, slavery, accepted as an institution, makes you abominable. The crown on the forehead of the despot, the chain on the neck of the slave, is the same circle, and the soul of the people is stifled by it. All your splendors have this stain, the negro. The slave imposes his darkness upon you. You do not communicate to him civilization; he communicates to you barbarism. Through the slave, Europe is inoculated with Africa.

"O, noble people of Spain, there is for you a second deliverance. You have freed yourselves from despotism; now free yourselves from slavery. VICTOR HUGO.

"HAUTEVILLE HOUSE, Nov. 22, 1868."

TREASURER'S REPORT.

A. E. GOODWYN, TREASURER,

In account with the Board of Domestic Missions of the Louisiana Conference.

NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT.

1868.	Dr.	
Carondelet street	$106 35	
Felicity street	122 22	
Moreau street	108 75	
Bergmann street (German)	1 75	
Dryades street	86 00	
		$425 07

OPELOUSAS DISTRICT.

New Iberia (anniversary)		155 90

SHREVEPORT DISTRICT.

Mansfield		5 00

OUACHITA DISTRICT.

Minden	$10 00	
Vernon	10 00	
North Bossier	5 00	
		25 00

LAKE PROVIDENCE DISTRICT.

Bastrop	$5 00	
Ion circuit	3 50	
		8 50

FROM OTHER SOURCES.

Mrs. Eliza L. Hallberg	$5 00	
Miss Ida M. Hallberg (gold)	1 00	
Mast. Chas. A. Hallberg (gold)	1 00	
Mast. Robt. Lee Hallberg (gold)	1 00	
Premium on gold	1 05	
		9 05

RECAPITULATION.

New Orleans district	$425 07
Opelousas district	155 90
Shreveport district	5 00
Ouachita district	25 00
Lake Providence district	8 50
From other sources	9 05
To cash on hand at last report	95 90
Grand total	721 42

CREDIT.

By amount paid draft of Bellevue mission	$112 50	
By amount paid draft of P. E. of Lake Providence district	50 00	
By amount paid draft of Lafourche mission	50 00	
By amount paid draft of J. Pauly (German)	55 75	
By amount paid draft of P. E. of Shreveport district	50 00	
By amount paid draft of Mallet mission	37 50	
By amount paid draft of Spring Creek mission	37 50	
By amount paid draft of Waterproof mission	37 50	
By amount paid for printing Conference Minutes of 1867	68 97	
By per cent. of total receipts paid Parent Treasurer	72 45	
Less amount of cash in hand	152 25	
Total		724 42

West Texas Conference Appointments.

SAN ANTONIO DISTRICT.—T T Leach, presiding elder; San Antonio station, Buckner Harris; Sutherland Springs circuit, Harrison A Graves; Cibolo circuit, W S Hamilton, supply; Pleasanton circuit, John S Gillet; Kerrville circuit, Andrew J Potter; Uvalde circuit, to be supplied, D W Fly, supernumerary; Seguin and New Braunfels, James G Walker; Fort Mason mission, to be supplied; Cibolo colored mission, to be supplied; Seguin colored mission, David Thompson, supply.

GONZALES DISTRICT.—Walter T Thornberry, presiding elder; Gonzales circuit, Robert H Belvin; Concrete circuit, James T Gillet; Hallettsville circuit, R M Kirby; Belmont circuit, T A Lancaster, supply; Lockhart circuit, J W Brown; San Marcos, W J Joyce, A B Duvall, supernumerary; Blanco mission, C M Carpenter; Plum Creek mission, to be supplied; Gonzales colored mission, to be supplied; Hallettsville colored mission, to be supplied.

GOLIAD DISTRICT.—A Davidson, presiding elder; Goliad station, A A Killough; Helena circuit, Eli Y Seale; Lecsburg, Robert Neely, supply; Clinton, C M Rogers; Mission Valley, James M Cooley, C H Sheppard; Texana, Robert M Leaton; Victoria and Lavaca stations, W C Dunlap; Indianola station, A H Sutherland; Goliad colored mission, to be supplied; Clinton colored mission, to be supplied; Victoria colored mission, to be supplied; Texana colored mission, John F Cook, supply.

CORPUS CHRISTI DISTRICT.—O A Fisher, presiding elder; Corpus Christi circuit, John L Harper; Rockport circuit, to be supplied, Thomas Myers, supernumerary; Refugio, to be supplied; Beeville and Oakhill, Roswell Gillet; Nueces Bay, E G Duvall; Brownsville, to be supplied.

Homer S Thrall, transferred to the Texas Conference.

A C McDougal, transferred to the Trinity Conference.

East Texas Conference Appointments.

BISHOP KAVANAUGH PRESIDING.

The following are from the *Texas Observer*:

MARSHALL DISTRICT.—L R Dennis, presiding elder; Marshall circuit, G W Cottingham; Marshall station, to be supplied; Elysian Fields circuit, J R Middleton; Carthage circuit, J R Bellamy; Henderson station, N W Burks; Belview circuit, J B Hall, Neill Brown, supernumerary; Starrville circuit, J S Matthis; Knoxville mission, to be supplied; Marshall and Harrison colored charge, D Mims and E Clair, colored.

PALESTINE DISTRICT.—L P Lively, presiding elder; Palestine station, to be supplied by J Crawford; Palestine and Kickapoo circuit, D P Cullin and J Adams, and J H Kelly, supernumerary; Tyler station, E P Rogers, J W Fields, supernumerary; Jacksonville circuit, to be supplied by D M Stovall; Rusk and Alto circuit, C G Young, supply; Rusk circuit, E F Boon; Athens circuit, to be supplied; Tyler colored charge, William Taylor, colored.

SAN AUGUSTINE DISTRICT.—D S Watkins, presiding elder; San Augustine circuit, S Weaver; Jasper circuit, E L Armstrong, supply; Newton circuit, A D Parke; Shelbyville circuit, L C Cronse; Hemphill circuit, J Bond, supply; Melrose circuit, to be supplied, J Shook, supernumerary; Douglas circuit, to be supplied, J W Overall, supernumerary; Mount Enterprise circuit, to be supplied by —— Bridges.

CROCKETT DISTRICT.—J C Woolam, presiding elder; Crockett circuit, F M Stovall; Sumpter circuit, Martin Matthews; Homer circuit, W C Collins; Livingston and colored charge, T A Scurlock; Woodville mission, Aeton Young; Liberty and Woodville mission, to be supplied; Beaumont, Orange and Sabine Pass mission, to be supplied.

Located.—J Patillo and R A Wooten.

Superannuated.—J B Tullis and J R Burke.

Died.—A H Shanks and Joseph Bond.

Next Annual Conference at Henderson, Texas.

J. SHOOK, Secretary.

SUNDAY.

We are to account the sanctification of one day in seven a duty which God's immutable law doth exact forever.—*Richard Hooker.*

The very life of religion doth much depend upon the solemn observance of the Sabbath. Consider, if we should but intermit the keeping of it for one year, what a height of profaneness would ensue in those that fear not God!—*Archbishop Leighton.*

We never, in the whole course of our recollection, met with a Christian friend, who bore upon his character every other evidence of the Spirit's operation, who did not remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.—*Dr. Chalmers.*

The Sabbath must be observed as a day of rest. This I do not state as an opinion, but knowing that it has its foundation upon a law in man's nature as fixed as that he must take food or die.—*Willard Parker, M. D.*

So far as my observation extends, who are in the habit of avoiding worldly cares on the Sabbath are those most remarkable for the perfect performance of their duties during the week. I have a firm belief that such persons are able to do more work, and to do it in a better manner, in six days, than if they worked the whole seven.—*John C. Warren, M. D.*

SENSATIONAL TRAIN emitted the following reply to a committee of reception:

ON BOARD STEAMSHIP AUSTRALASIAN,
Christmas Day, 1868.

Dear Committee of the Fenian Brotherhood:

"Pay or fight. Release citizens or war. If short of cash, sell us Ireland for Alabama claims."

That is the platform on which I accept these addresses of the Fenians. Ireland is all ablaze with hope; but relies on Ireland. They didn't want your money—they will only accept your guns.

James Stevens has been reinstated to supreme control. England shakes with the palsy. The delivery of this address under the British flag shows you in earnest.

Russia and America are back of Greece. Farragut has all the soundings. The monarchy and laws have gone up in England. As a matter of hospitality, you had better engage a hospital on the Hudson for the dethroned monarchies.

All right for the great meeting at Cooper Institute, when I will bombard England again with bastile epigrams. Sincerely,

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, Rev. J. B. Holloman, Yazoo county, Mississippi, on the 26th of November, by Rev. C. G. Andrews, Rev. ANDREW B. STEWART to Miss ELLEN A. HOLLOMAN.

December 24, by Rev. J. W. Shores, Rev. HUGH M. GILLIS, of the Montgomery Conference, to Miss MARY N. V. LEWIS, of Pike county, Alabama.

On the 31st of December, 1868, by Rev. J. Nicholson, at the residence of the bride's father, T. W. Allen, W. J. COURTNEY to Miss ADELIA ALLEN, all of St. Helena parish, Louisiana.

In Port Gibson, on the 29th of December, 1868, by Rev. John A. B. Jones, Mr. CHARLES W. FOSTER and Miss EMMA F. DOUTERMAN, all of Claiborne county.

OBITUARIES.

Rev. JACOB CARR, of Rankin county, Mississippi, died October 3, 1868.

I knew this excellent old man only a year before his death, but I seemed to know him perfectly, so unconcealed, so bold, frank and generous was his nature. In his presence one always felt respectful. Contemplating his character, I have often felt what a fine soldier he would have made. When I first knew him his tall form was bent with age and disease and toil, but his spirit was buoyant and his intellect vigorous. He was intelligently devoted to the doctrines and usages of the church, and in the days of his strength labored extensively and usefully as a local preacher. Once he was in circumstances of ease and affluence. After the war he felt impelled to the hard labor of the farm, as well as to the most rigid economy. To this his strength was unequal. His health failed rapidly.

A month before his death I was with him in the love-feast. His soul was alive in religion. He alluded touchingly to the reverses of the late years of his life. He said thus far he had not suffered want. He had confidence in God that he never would. "Before that time comes God will take me out of this world to a better." The good man's faith was honored, and the Scripture was fulfilled that "the righteous is taken from the evil to come."

By papers handed me it appears that Jacob Carr was born in South Carolina, August 30, 1796; was married first in Simpson county, Mississippi, to Mary Magre, and second, in Rankin county, in February, 1865, to Mrs. Jane Mann, who survives him. In 1832 he received license to preach, and in 1857 was, in Brandon, ordained elder by Bishop Early.

JOHN A. ELLIS.

Died, on Sunday, the 29th of November, 1868, BENJAH SMITH ELLIS, of Jefferson county, Mississippi, in the twenty-ninth year of his age.

Our friend Smith was a great sufferer. His disease, in its early stages, was pronounced incurable by the most eminent physicians of the South. After he learned this thrilling fact he began to realize the great change that awaited him. Remembering vows he had made to his heavenly Father on the battle-field, he commenced at once to set his house in order. He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South, professed faith in a precious Saviour, and gave evidence of that preparation of heart that is recognized by Bible Christians as necessary to the truly converted, and died in the faith.

He was a gallant soldier, a true patriot, a faithful friend, and a devoted husband, father and brother.

He leaves a wife, sister, and two dear little children. His friends deeply deplore his death, but we would not call him back. He has joined a host of relatives and friends in that "far better land." Let us who remain be faithful, and try to meet them all on the other side of Jordan.

R.

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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

THE LITTLE ONES.

A row of little faces by the bed,
A row of little hands upon the spread,
A row of little roguish eyes all closed,
A row of little naked feet exposed.

A gentle mother leads them in their praise,
Teaching their feet to tread in heavenly ways,
And takes this lull in childhood's tiny tide
The little errors of the day to chide.

No lovelier sight this side of heaven is seen,
And angels hover o'er the group serene;
Instead of odor in a censer swung,
There floats the fragrance of an infant's tongue.

Then, tumbling headlong into waiting beds,
Beneath the sheets they hide their timid heads,
Till slumber steals away their idle fears,
And like a peeping bud each face appears.

All dressed like angels in their gowns of white,
They're wafted to the skies in dreams of night;
And heaven will sparkle in their eyes at morn,
And stolen graces all their ways adorn.

MY LITTLE FRIEND KATY.

BY ANNA WILMOT.

Dear little Katy! Her sweet, serious face was like the memory of a saintly picture seen in some far-away time. It was too old and thoughtful; and the eyes had too much depth of meaning—blended too many shadows with their sunlight.

I found her in tears one Sabbath evening.

'What troubles you?' I asked.

'Oh, I am so wicked!' she answered; and she laid her head down in my lap, weeping silently.

'Indeed!' I said, in a serious tone. 'What dreadful things have you been doing?'

She raised her head quickly, looking at me with a surprised expression on her face.

'Wicked people do bad things,' I said.

'Oh, I am not wicked in that way,' she answered, in some confusion of manner.

'How then, Katy? Have you been thinking wicked thoughts?'

'It isn't that either, Miss Anna. I have wicked thoughts sometimes, but then I put them away as quickly as I can. No, it isn't that.'

'What then, dear?' I laid my hand softly on her head and smoothed the silken hair.

'My heart is so wicked, Miss Anna.'

'Who told you so?'

She lifted her serious eyes to mine with a look of wonder.

'We are all born wicked,' she answered.

'No, dear, not wicked, but with evil inclinations. There is a great difference, Katy. If we do the evil to which our hearts incline, then we are wicked.'

'Oh, Miss Anna, I never thought of that!' and light played in among the shadows on her face. 'Then God isn't angry because of the evil that is born in us, but only for the evil we do?'

'Never think of God as an angry being, Katy,' I replied; 'but as a good and loving Father; our Father in heaven, who watches over us with the tenderest care. He knows about all the evil into which each of us is born—a great deal more than we can know—and is ever ready to help us overcome and put it away. He doesn't want us to feel condemned and unhappy because of the evil things in our hearts. That can do no good. But he wants us to fight against and overcome them; and he promises to give us divine strength in every conflict. If we do the evil to which our hearts incline, then we sin against God—then we are wicked, and should be very sorrowful and repentant. But, if we resist and fight against evil desires and evil thoughts, then we have no cause for self-condemnation.'

She dropped her eyes to the floor and sat very still, thinking.

'How have you spent to-day?' I asked.

She almost started at the question, a shade passing over her face.

'If ever I tried to be good and religious, Miss Anna, I have tried to-day,' she answered.

'The good are happy. I fear you have not been successful.'

'It has been one of my unhappy days;' and the child's voice broke into a sob. 'It seems as if the harder I tried to be good, the worse I felt.'

'There is something wrong in your way of trying, Katy. I am sure of that.'

'Maybe there is;' and she drew a long sighing breath.

'How did you begin the day?' I asked.

'When I awoke this morning,' she answered, 'and remembered that it was Sunday, I said to myself, "This is God's holy day, and I will devote it to religious thoughts and self-communion." So I got up, and after dressing myself quickly, sat down and read the Bible until breakfast time.'

'Were you interrupted while you read?'

'Oh, yes; many times.'

'By what?'

'Little sister Ellen, who sleeps in the room with me, and who can help herself very well if she chooses, kept troubling me every little while for one thing and another. It was, "Won't you fix this for me?" and "Won't you untie this knot?" and "Won't you see what ails my shoe?" and so on and on, until I got worried and spoke cross to her.'

'You did not feel very peaceful when you went down to breakfast, although you had been reading in the Bible for half an hour.'

'Oh, no. Instead of feeling peaceful, I was disturbed. Ellen complained to mother about me, and said that I had been cross to her and wouldn't help her a single bit. Mother looked at me reproachfully, and said she was sorry. Oh, dear, I felt so wretched! And yet I had tried to begin the day aright, so that it would be one of heavenly life and progress.'

'After breakfast what did you do?'

'I went up to my room and read, and thought, and prayed until church time.'

'Did that make you feel any better?'

'No. Somehow there seemed to be a dark cloud over my mind, and my heart was so hard and cold that I was grieved on account of it.'

'You were dressed and ready for church in time?'

'Oh, yes. I'm particular about that.'

'And found all the family ready when you came down from your room?'

'All but mother.'

'Why was she late?'

'Oh, she has the children to dress for church, you know.'

'Your father is a very punctual man.'

'Yes; he is like me in that; or, I should say, I am like him. He can't bear to be late—particularly late to church.'

'Was your mother much behind time this morning?'

'Yes;' and when she at last came down, looking worried, father spoke a little crossly. She was hurt, and he was sorry, I know, for what he had said, a moment afterward.'

'There was not much pleasant talk in going to church?'

'No; there was scarcely a word spoken, except by the children.'

'Did you feel better after you got to church?'

'No. I couldn't fix my mind on anything.'

'What caused this wandering state?'

'I don't know. My wicked heart, I suppose.'

'What happened after church? How did you spend the afternoon?'

'As soon as I got home I ran up to my room, and, falling on my knees, wept and prayed for a long time.'

'Did you feel better after that?' I asked.

'I was calmer, but not happier. The weight here,' laying her hand on her breast, 'was like lead. I opened my Bible after that, and tried to fix my thoughts on its holy words, but they seemed to hurt instead of comforting me. In the afternoon I went to Sunday school.'

'With your little sisters?'

'Only with Mary.'

'Why didn't Ellen go?'

'When I came down from my room I found only Mary, and she said that mother's head was aching so badly that she couldn't get Helen ready. So she had to stay at home.'

'The Sunday school didn't help you any more than church-going and reading the Bible?' said I.

The poor child shook her head sadly, and her eyes were full of tears.

'And there isn't much cause of wonder,' I added, 'seeing that the day was devoted to self.'

'To self, Miss Anna!' There was a startled look in her face.

'Only to self, on your own confession. Why did you read in the Bible this morning?'

'That I might know my own heart, and learn the way to heaven—that I might get a deeper conviction of my own sinfulness and need of divine mercy. I wanted to separate myself from the world on this holy Sabbath day, and live a higher and purer spiritual life.'

'All for yourself, Katy, and nothing for your neighbor. It was that you might learn how to be good, and not how to do good.'

She caught her breath in a wild sort of way, like one half suffocated.

'Let me,' said I, 'show you a better path in which to walk—the path of self-forgetfulness and love of others. If, when Ellen came to you for aid, you had kindly helped her, your state of mind would have been opened toward heavenly influences by the loving act; and then, when you turned again to your Bible, you would have found help and comfort in its pages. There would have been no complaint against you at breakfast time, and so that cause of disturbance would not have existed. Then if, instead of shutting yourself up in your room to read, pray and commune with yourself, you had given a portion of the morning to helping your mother with the children, she would have been ready for church in time, and you would have shared the peaceful satisfaction of the whole family, instead of its unhappy disturbance. I need hardly say that you would then have gone to church in a more religious state of mind, and in the services of the sanctuary found that peace and strength you so much desired. If, again, my child, you had been thoughtful of your mother and little sisters, instead of only yourself, Ellen would not have been compelled to stay home from Sunday school because her mother's head ached so badly that she could not get her ready.'

At this point Katy's feelings all broke down, and sobs shook her slender frame.

'Oh, I see it all, dear Miss Anna!' she cried. 'I see it all! I was just trying to save myself—to please the Lord by religious thoughts and feelings, instead of by doing good.'

'It is only by doing good,' I answered, 'that we can get good.—"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me."'

'But, Miss Anna, isn't there danger of self-righteousness?' Her face was calmer, but very serious.

'We are always in danger from self,' I answered, smiling; 'but in far less danger when thinking of and trying to serve others than when thinking of and trying to serve ourselves.'

One Sabbath afternoon, a few weeks afterward, I met Katy on her way from Sunday school, holding a hand of each of her little sisters, Mary and Ellen. On her gentle, serious face there was a look of peace. It brightened as she saw me.

'How is your mother?' I asked.

'Not very well; she had one of her bad headaches to-day.'

'Oh, I'm sorry. I didn't see her at church this morning.'

'No; she wasn't able to sit up.'

'Who got the children ready for church? I saw them there.'

'I did.' She looked at me half shyly.

'Hadn't much time for reading and self-communion?'

'Not much; but I was up early and read a chapter in the Bible before the children were awake. After that I was as busy as I could be until church-time.'

'Were you unhappy at all this?'

'Why, no, Miss Anna; I was only too glad to take the burden from mother, and help everything to go on as smoothly as if she hadn't been sick.'

'But,' said I, 'the course of religious thought was so interrupted and disturbed by these common duties that you were in no state to enjoy the service at church or to profit by the sermon.'

She lifted her large, saintly eyes to mine, half in wonder. Then, as a sweet smile played about her lips, she answered:

'I never felt so near to heaven as I felt this morning, and never had so much help and comfort in a sermon.'

'And the day is closing peacefully,' I remarked.

'Yes, very peacefully.'

We stood for a moment looking into each other's eyes. I stooped and kissed her. The children drew upon her hands, saying, 'Come, Katy,' and she moved on with them, a light playing over her face that made me think of the beauty of an angel.—*Children's Hour.*

A STORY OF TERRIBLE SUFFERING.—Particulars by the steamship Wasser of the suffering of one of the boat's crew that left the Hibernia, are of a most painful character. Second officer Davis, of the lost vessel, says they were out fourteen days. They had twenty-eight passengers, and reached the Irish coast with only three, and on landing their limbs were so swollen that they could not move. The boat had very rough weather. There were a number of children on board, all of whom died in their mothers' arms. They ran short of food and water. Nine or ten persons went mad, drank salt water and leaped into the sea. On the eleventh day out, the waves upset the boat and washed the provisions and every one overboard. The three men clung to the keel until the boat was righted, and then hoisted a tarpaulin for a sail, and after three days of intense suffering from thirst and suspense, they ran upon the beach, on the west side of Fannett Point. The narrative of Davis is one of the most thrilling and terrible in the annals of shipwrecks.

THERE are twenty-nine universities in Germany, with twenty-one thousand five hundred and forty-two students, and the number of professors engaged in lecturing at them amounted in the last term to two thousand one hundred and ninety-four. There is a movement on foot for raising funds for the benefit of the poorer scholars, so as to enable them to give their minds exclusively to their studies.

THE envious man is like that rich man in Quintillian who poisoned the flowers in his garden so that his neighbor's bees should get no more honey from them.

SCIENTIFIC.

Tooth's System of Boiling Sugar.

The *London Produce Markets Review* says: "In an ordinary vacuum pan the top of the liquid alone forms the evaporating surface, and evaporation would, of course, be more rapid were a greater portion of the liquid exposed. The most notable feature of Mr. Tooth's invention consists in pumping the juice down from the top of the vacuum pan, at the moment of granulation, through a rose. The juice is thus distributed in small streams through the air contained in the evaporating vacuum chamber, and the surface exposed, as compared with the old system, is said to be as 1,000 to 50. The evaporating chamber differs from the old vacuum pans in shape, being, to speak roughly, a long cylinder with the ordinary round pan at the top and bottom. The juice, before reaching the evaporating chamber, is pumped up through a number of pipes surrounded by steam in a cylinder. The following advantages are stated by the inventor to be secured by this process: 1. The juice is protected from excessive and long-continued heat. Long exposure to the injurious influence of the atmosphere is avoided. 2. Great rapidity in carrying on the evaporation is secured. 3. The juice is transferred to the vacuum pan (or evaporating chamber) immediately after defecation and filtration, avoiding the necessity of open pans. 4. Any extent of heating and evaporating surface is easily obtained. 5. The cost of fuel is greatly lessened. 6. Vacuum pans now in use may be made available for the improved system at a comparatively small cost. 7. The finest sugar is produced without the expense of animal charcoal, and the crystallization being perfect, there is no loss by drainage. 8. There is no formation of molasses beyond that naturally existing in the juice, as the temperature never need exceed one hundred and forty degrees to one hundred and sixty degrees Fahrenheit. 9. The system is also useful in beet-root sugar manufactories. There is an arrangement by which the clogging of the rose, through which the partly granulated sugar passes, is remedied. The idea of exposing a greater surface to evaporation seems to us excellent in theory, but it belongs, of course, to practical men to say if it will work. Mr. Tooth has another patent to compete with Mr. Fryer's concretor for rapid and cheap evaporation. This consists in passing the partially granulated juice through a rose, and letting it drop down through a long cylinder or tower filled with heated air. The patentee states that the juice reaches the bottom in the shape of sugar.—*American Artisan.*

THE NOSE BLEED.—There are two little arteries which supply the whole face with blood, one on each side; these branch off from the main arteries on each side of the windpipe, and, running upward toward the eyes, pass over the outside of the jaw-bone about two-thirds of the way back from the chin to the angle of the jaw, under the ear. Each of these arteries, of course, supplies just one-half of the face, the nose being the dividing line; the left nostril is supplied with blood by the left artery, and the right nostril by the right artery. Now, supposing your nose bleeds by the right nostril, with the end of the forefinger feel along the outer edge of the right jaw till you feel the beating of the artery directly under your finger, the same as the pulse in your wrist, then press the finger hard upon it, thus getting the little fellow in a tight place between your finger and the jaw-bone; the result will be that no drop of blood goes into the side of your face while the pressure continues; hence the nose instantly stops bleeding for want of blood to flow; continue the pressure for five minutes, and the ruptured vessels in the nose will by this time probably contract so that when you let the blood into them they will not leak. Bleeding from a cut or wound anywhere about the face may be stopped in the same way.

PHOTOGRAPHY AND GUNNERY.—With reference to some experiments with heavy guns, soon to take place at Fortress Monroe, it is stated that a skillful photographer, connected with the Ordnance Department at Washington, is making arrangements to take photographs of the targets, from a bomb-proof, after each shot, thus showing the exact amount of damage done by each projectile.

HOW EGGS ARE PRESERVED IN PARIS. Into a caldron of boiling water a colander containing a dozen eggs is plunged, and kept in it during a minute. This short immersion coagulates a thin layer of albumen, which, attached to the interior of the shell, constitutes an impermeable lining.

NOVEL AND INGENIOUS.—A remarkable combination of physical forces, applied to purposes of war, has lately been made the subject of experiment at Antwerp, with a view to the defense of the passes of the Scheldt. Torpedoes are placed in the river, and cameras similar to those used by photographers are adjusted, so that an object directly over one of them will present its image in the instrument situated on the shore at any convenient distance. As soon as the image of an approaching hostile vessel appears in the camera, an electric current is sent through a wire to the torpedo which underlies it, and the explosion takes place.

IMPROVED CHINA INK.—A correspondent gives an account of a new preparation of China ink. The preparation is a solution of the ink in a chemical liquid which renders the glue used to agglomerate the carbon particles insoluble when it becomes dry on the paper in the usual way. The lines made by this ink will not wash in coloring a drawing. The preparation has the advantage over other solutions of China ink, that it will not decompose by long keeping.

ANTIQUITY OF COAL.—Bituminous coal was known and employed by blacksmiths in the earliest ages of Greece and Rome; nevertheless, no indications can be found that it was employed largely in the metallurgy of iron. Such coal was found in Elea, on the road to Olympia, and in Liguria, where amber was to be obtained also.

IRON RUST.—Shellac varnish, made with alcohol, is a good preparation to prevent iron from rusting; but it will not stand wear, neither will any other varnish.

IMPORTANT RECORDS OF THE CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT SECRETLY TAKEN AWAY FROM RICHMOND AND CONCEALED. In his article on the flight of Jefferson Davis, in the current number of *Packard's Monthly*, Mr. Edward A. Pollard makes the remarkable statement that the bulk of the valuable documents of the Confederate government, including the correspondence of Jefferson Davis, exists to-day in concealment; that many days before the fall of Richmond there was a careful selection of important papers, especially those in the office of the President, and letters which involved confidences in the North and in Europe, and that these were secretly conveyed out of Richmond and deposited in a place where they remain concealed to this time, and will probably not be unearthed in this generation. Where this repository of the secrets of the Confederate government is, Mr. Pollard is not prepared to say.

He has repeatedly sought access to these papers out of historical curiosity, but he has been invariably met with the explanation that, while this indulgence might be allowed him for such legitimate purpose, it would be unsafe for private reasons, and the information if published might be productive of serious consequences to persons of importance yet living, and within the jurisdiction of the government. It has been impossible to surmount this objection, and there is no doubt that many of these papers do really involve discoveries of some curious negotiations in the war, the parties to which might astound the public. During the war it was well known, in some circles of confidence in Richmond, that Mr. Davis maintained a large secret correspondence in the North; that he had sources of comfort, information, and advice there; and indeed it would have been strange, considering the volume of disaffection in the North—a remarkable peculiarity of the late war—if it had not found some expression in secret negotiations, or some sort of surreptitious communication with the Confederate authorities.

Mr. Pollard mentions the case of a single secret document which he was once permitted to see in Richmond, wherein certain parties offered to assist the Confederacy, by supplying its Western armies for a whole year from the granaries and magazines of the North. Such important letters and other secret papers (says Mr. Pollard) still exist, were preserved from the wreck and fire of Richmond, and at this moment are kept in a manner and place which render them secure against discovery, loss or mutilation.

The mysterious information which Mr. Pollard thus communicates is much more agreeable than the belief which we had before entertained, that the papers in question had perished. We can testify that on the capture of Richmond the offices of the Confederate government were found to have been carefully stripped of every document which was thought important, and that the rebel archives now preserved at Washington are of very little historical value indeed.—*New York Sun.*

A TRUE philosopher is one who can smile at his own misfortunes, and pity and relieve those of others.

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French, in currency	15 00
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Use of instrument, in currency	7 50
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Parents and guardians are earnestly requested not to give their children or wards much spending money. It is unnecessary, and has a pernicious effect upon mind, morals and health.

A sufficient amount must be deposited for the purchase of books, etc. Their pocket money should be limited by the discretion of the Principal.

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FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1868,

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BRITISH PERIODICALS.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Con.)
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Radical.)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church)
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

These foreign periodicals are regularly published by us in the same style as heretofore. Those who know them and who have long subscribed to them, need no reminder; those whom the civil war of the last few years has deprived of their once welcome supply of the best periodical literature, will be glad to have them again within their reach; and those who may never yet have met with them, will assuredly be well pleased to receive accredited reports of the progress of European science and literature.

TERMS FOR 1867.

For any one of the Reviews	$4 per annum
For any two of the Reviews	7 "
For any three of the Reviews	10 "
For all four of the Reviews	12 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4 "
For Blackwood and one Review	7 "
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews	10 "
For Blackwood and 3 of the Reviews	13 "
For Blackwood and the 4 Reviews	15 "

Clubs.

A discount of *twenty per cent.* will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one *address* for $12 80. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for $48,00, and so on.

Postage.

When sent by mail, the POSTAGE to any part of the United States will be but **Twenty-four Cents** a year for "Blackwood," and but **Eight Cents** a year for each of the Reviews.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

New Subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1867 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any *one* of the *Four Reviews* for 1866. New Subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1867 may receive, gratis, Blackwood or any *two* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1866.

These premiums will be allowed on all new subscriptions received before April 1, 1867.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, 1866, inclusive; the *Edinburgh* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864 to December, 1866, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for the years 1865 and 1866, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review; also Blackwood for 1866, for $2.50.

☞ Neither premiums to Subscribers, nor discount to Clubs, nor reduced prices for back numbers, can be allowed, unless the money is remitted *direct to the Publishers.*

No premiums can be given to Clubs.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co.,
38 Walker street, N. Y

The L. S. PUB. CO. also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

by HENRY STEPHENS, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, of Yale College. 2 vols., Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

Price $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8. feb 2

TO THE MERCHANTS OF

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE.

The great number of points to which

THE NEW ORLEANS

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

is sent in the States of

ALABAMA,

MISSISSIPPI,

LOUISIANA AND

TEXAS,

Constitutes it as good a medium for reaching the people who trade with this city and Mobile as any offered in the Southwest.

Our Circulation is Widening Daily

Under the care of

FIVE HUNDRED SOUTHERN METHODIST PREACHERS,

Who are both the agents and owners of this sheet.

A man who wishes to be known in the country is certainly much in his own light who does not display his name in our advertising columns.

Our terms are precisely the same as those of other weekly newspapers in this city.

We have fewer advertisements than the secular papers, but what we have are read with that conscientious regard for everything that appears in a Christian paper which takes hold—in fact, too strong a hold—and holds the editor responsible for all the patent medicines, hard ware, shoes, pork, flour, and even *whisky*, which may be set forth in its columns.

The terms of advertising are as follows:

SQUARES.	1 MO.	3 MOS.	6 MOS.	12 MOS.
One (8 lines)	$5 00	$12 00	$20 00	$30 00
Two	7 50	15 00	25 00	40 00
Three	10 00	20 00	30 00	50 00
Four	12 50	25 00	35 00	60 00

Larger advertisements in proportion.

Address

Rev. J. C. KEENER, D. D.,
112 Camp St., New Orleans.

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL, GRADUeto of the Philadelphia Dental College, has established himself at No 109 Carondelet street, near Poydras, where he will perform all Dental Operations in a skillful and satisfactory manner. Teeth inserted upon Gold or Vulcanite base. Being familiar with all Anæsthetics, he will extract teeth without pain, by the use of such as best suits the case. Particular attention given to the medical and surgical treatment of diseases of the mouth and teeth. oct31 1y

MAGIC PRESS.

J. P. WILSON,
JOB PRINTER.....JOB PRINTER,
77 Magazine street, corner of Poydras,
nov1 New Orleans, La.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

One Million Acres of Land for Sale.

The undersigned are the sole Agents of Messrs YOUNG, TOLEDO & Co., for the sale of their lands, in British Honduras.

For particulars apply to J. P. HARRISON, 52 Union street, New Orleans, JAS. M. PUTNAM, Belize, British Honduras. nov 24 1y

CENTENARY COLLEGE,
Jackson, Louisiana,

was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, $75 per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance.

Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month.

The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, are all unsurpassed by those of any institution the Southern States.

The past history of the College is the pledge its future prosperity.

The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

THE GOOD SAMARITAN COOKING STOVE.

The great and serious objection to Stove Ovens has been entirely overcome in the

GOOD SAMARITAN,

by the adoption of a *New Principle of Heating and Ventilating the Oven*, as by means of the Hot Draft formed by the Ventilation of the Oven, the temperature of the fire is so much increased that a large supply of fuel is never necessary, as the Oven can be thoroughly heated, and all the different operations of Cooking performed with a saving of fuel of

At Least Thirty per Cent. as Compared with any other Stove.

and at the same time rendering it the most perfect end even Baking Stove now in use. For Roasting, the Tin Kitchen or Roaster, generally known as the "Dutch Oven," is most admirably adapted to THE GOOD SAMARITAN, as its height above the hearth is such that a large and capacious one can be used. That meats roasted in such an oven are always preferable in every way to those baked in the Stove Oven, we believe no one will deny, and we therefore do not deem it necessary to dwell upon these advantages, which are peculiar to this Stove.

It also has a most complete arrangement for Broiling on the front hearth, thus enabling this very important branch of the culinary department to be successfully carried on without interfering with the other work, and thus avoiding the serious objection made to those Stoves which possess no other convenience for Broiling than on the top. One trial of this apparatus for Broiling will be sufficient to commend it to the approbation of the operator, as it works well, and the food retains all its flavor and tenderness Believing, as we do, THE GOOD SAMARITAN to be all, and even more than it is here described, it is confidently recommended to all. A fair and impartial trial is all that is necessary to any unprejudiced mind, to satisfy them that it is in all respects the

BEST STOVE EVER INVENTED.

For sale only by the undersigned.

In addition to the above, I also have a large and complete assortment of COOKING STOVES, comprising all of the leading Stoves of the day, equal to any offered in any other house in this city.

G. W. W. GOODWYN,
(Successor to Austin & Goodwyn,)
62 Camp street,
inly6 1y Next door to Picayune Office.

A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN

PRICE'S

Patent Texas Tonic.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

It is a certain antidote against Constipation of the Bowels, Torpor of the Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, Determination of Blood to the Brain, Indigestion, Pain in the Head and Vertigo; also a remedy for

CHILLS AND FEVERS.

For particulars, see accompanying Envelope with each bottle.

For sale at 59 Camp street, New Orleans,

THOS. K. PRICE, Vendor.

Read the following opinions of some of our old and well known citizens of

PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC,
Or, Vegetable Medicine.

T. K. PRICE, ESQ., Vendor of "Price's Patent Texas Tonic," or Vegetable Medicine:

DEAR SIR—After a fair and deliberate use and experiment of your Vegetable Medicine, known as PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC, we give it as our decided opinion, that it is the best recipe that we have ever known, for *Indigestion, Torpor of the Liver, Constipation of the Bowels and Dyspepsia.* We consider your Vegetables Medicine worthy of all commendation, and therfore feel no hesitation in recommending its use to all our friends, as well as the public at large, and that in doing so we are contributing to all the afflicted. Many of us have been suffering from these evils from ten to fifteen years, and have been greatly benefitted.

Wishing you great success in introducing this valuable medicine,

We remain yours truly,
J. J. MULLON, Pastor St. Patrick's Church
J. H. CALDWELL, of Gas Works, City N. O.
SAML. SUMNER, of Home Insurance Office
T. GREENFIELD, of house of Fellowes & Co.
LEWIS ELKIN, Merchant, New Orleans.
GEO. W. HINSON, Ship Agent.
JACOB HARKER, Bank of Commerce.
New Orleans, June, 1863.

TERMS:

4 oz Bottles	$2 00
6 " "	2 50
8 " "	3 00
12 " "	5 00

Sold to Druggists by the dozen bottles or more at 33⅓ per cent discount off retail price.

All orders will meet with prompt attention.
ep22 1y THOS. K. PRICE.

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS!

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Established in 1837.

VANDUZEN & TIFT,
102 and 104 East Second st., Cincinnati, Ohio,

Manufacturers of BELLS for Churches, Academies, etc., made of the Genuine Bell Metal, and mounted with our Patent Improved Rotary Hangings.

All Bells warranted in quality and tone. Send for Catalogue and Price List. no7 1y

GEORGE H. VINTEN,

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

137.....Poydras street.....137

Between Camp and St. Charles streets,
New Orleans.

Agent for the sale of R. Hoe & Co.'s Printing Presses and James Conner's Sons Type. no7 3m

JAMES MACLENNAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, ETC.,
Greenville, Mississippi.

Refers to Governor H. G. Humphreys, and many others in Mississippi, and to H. L. Walker, 190 Common street, Rev. J. B. Keener, D. D., and Rev. J. H. Walker, D. D., 112 Camp street, New Orleans, La. oct31 3m

G. W. W. GOODWYN, SUCCESsor to Austin & Goodwyn,

Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of

TINWARE,

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES

Of all kinds; sole Agent for the Good Samaritan Cooking Stove.

No. 62 Camp Street,
Next door to the Picayune Office,
oct20 1y NEW ORLEANS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

D. TILLOTSON,

SUCCESSOR TO

C. E. Cate & Co.,

AT THE OLD STAND,

18 CAMP STREET,

UNDER THE CITY HOTEL

Keeps constantly on hand

THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES

ALSO, CONTINUES TO MANUFACTURE

Sumpter Brogans and Russets

LADIES AND GENTS,

—AND—

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S SHOES,

—AT—

Hammond Station.

Nov9 1y

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, AT Greeneboro, Alabama.

The next session of this institution begins the first Wednesday in October, and is divided into two terms.

TUITION.

Academic Department, per term.....$35 00
Preparatory Department, per term.....30 00
Contingent fee, per term.....2 50

A fee of $5 is charged those who attend the schools of Chem. and Nat. Phil.

Board, exclusive of washing and lights, $16 to $20 per month. By messing, it can be obtained even cheaper than at these rates.

Sons of ministers of the Gospel in the regular work, and those studying for the ministry, are admitted free of tuition.

The whole expense for the scholastic year, including everything except books and clothing, will be $250, payable one-half at the opening of the session and the remainder on the 15th of February. If the student wishes to board in a private family it will be $280. This great reduction in the price of board and tuition will bring the advantages of the University within the reach of those whose limited means have heretofore placed the highest scholastic training beyond their reach, as well as secure the patronage of those who, on the score of economy, are sending their sons out of the State to be educated.

Especial attention is called to the fact that preparatory students are taught exclusively by the Faculty.

The Law School has been organized under the management of Hons. Judge Coleman and A. Hennen.

For further information apply for circulars to
O. F. CASEY,
aug15 2m Secretary of Faculty.

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS!

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Established in 1837.

VANDUZEN & TIFT,
102 and 104 East Second st., Cincinnati, Ohio,

Manufacturers of BELLS for Churches, Academies, etc., made of the Genuine Bell Metal, and mounted with our Patent Improved Rotary Hangings.

All Bells warranted in quality and tone. Send for Catalogue and Price List. no7 1y

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTItute, Staunton, Virginia.

The next session begins on the 21st day of SEPTEMBER, 1868, and closes on the 24th of June, 1869.

Rev William A. Harris, President, with a Faculty of twelve professors, teachers and matrons.

This is a Female College of the first rank; one of the most flourishing in the South; young ladies here from nearly all sections of Virginia, and various Southern States. Method of teaching like that pursued in the University of Virginia. Health and comfort of pupils unsurpassed. Those from the Gulf States, especially, have greatly improved in health. No social disquietude. The population of this great Valley is nearly all white. This institution is an educational home for the daughters of the South.

Charges for the entire scholastic year, board and tuition, in collegiate course, embracing

Ancient Languages	$215 00
Music	50 00
French or one Modern Language	20 00

Refer to Professors Smith and Holmes, Virginia University; Mrs. John H. Floyd; Bishops Pierce, Early, Doggett; Rev. Drs. Duncan and Munsey.

For catalogues address
WM. A. HARRIS,
sep5 0t Staunton, Va.

NEW BOOKS, RECENTLY RE-ceived at the DEPOT, 112 Camp street.

	PRICE.
Rationalism, History of, by Hurst	$3 50
Guizot's Meditations	
Pictorial Methodist Catechism, over 100 illustrations	1 00
Whedon's Commentaries	3 00
Colenso, Failacies of	75
Jay's M. and E. Exercises, 2 vols	3 50
Agency for Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, vol. 1	6 50
Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, Part I	75
Philosophy of Eating, by Bellows	2 00
Pilgrim Street	75
Life Truths, Tract Society	60
Hen. Holt, Tract Society	40
Globe Edition of Dicken's, muslin, fine paper, per vol	1 50
New and beautiful Globe Edition of Dicken's, half calf, 13 vols., illustrated	39 00
Old Decent Days	1 25
Robinson Crusoe, Globe Edition, six engravings	1 25
Robinson Crusoe, 12mo. ed., 12 colored engravings	1 25
Æsop's Fables, 12mo., Murray's Ed'n.	1 25
Imitation of Christ, by Thos. A. Kempis, tinted paper, beautifully bound	1 00
Our Parish	75
Pilgrim's Progress, at 25 cts., 50 cts., $1 and	1 50
Mother of the Wesleys	2 00
Literary Attractions of the Bible, Trail	1 75
Introduction to the Study of the Bible	1 50
Methodism in Kentucky, Redford	2 00
Crimes of the Late Civil War, Dean, published by W. T. Smithson	2 50
Biblical Encyclopedia, by McClintock and Strong, vol. I, muslin	5 00
Biblical Encyclopedia, by McClintock and Strong, vol. 1, sheep	6 00
Love in Marriage, Guizot	1 00
Protestant Episcopal Church not Exclusive—Her Ministers not Priests—by Rev. J. W. Ellis, Rector of Christ Church, Nashville	25
Comprehensive Commentary, ed. by Jenks, 6 vols., sheep, 500 maps and engravings, 10 tables, Concordance and Symbol Dictionary	18 00
Sermon Paper, 10 lbs., Berkshire Mills, per ream	5 00
Sermon Paper, 9 lbs., Holly Mills, per ream	4 00

MUSIC BOOKS.

Sacred Harp, $15 per dozen; each	1 50
Sabbath School Hozanna, per dozen	3 00
Sabbath School Bell, per dozen	4 25
Sabbath School Double Bell, per doz.	7 20
Golden Censer, per dozen	4 00
Golden Chain and Censer, per dozen	7 00
Temperance Chimes, per dozen	4 20
Glad Tidings, per dozen	4 00

In addition to the above we have added largely to our stock of

Juvenile and Sunday School Literature.

Also, a great variety of Toy Books, selected with reference to the improvement of the taste and morals. We have also a large assortment of

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Also, Faber's and the Eagle Pencils, Inks, Carmine, Envelopes, etc., all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.
aug15 ROBT. J. HARP, Agent.

CENTENARY INSTITUTE.
SUMMERFIELD ALA.

Notice is hereby given that, in view of the decline in the price of cotton and other articles, tuition and board are reduced to the following rates in currency.

FEMALE COLLEGE.

Tuition in the regular course, including Latin and Modern Languages	$80,00
Incidental Fee	5,00

MALE INSTITUTE.

Tuition in the entire Course	$75,00
Incidental Fee	5,00
Board exclusive of Lights and Washing	20,00

We commend the Institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respectfully solicit its patronage. Address.

A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board Trust
Oct. 19th, 1867.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1869.

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
FEB.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
MAR		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
APR				1	2	3	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
MAY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
JNE			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JLY	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AUG	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
SEP.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
OCT						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
NOV		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
DEC				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

TO AGENTS—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received, and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The general market has exhibited only a moderate degree of animation since our last issue. A fair business has been done in some branches of the wholesale trade, but very little in Western produce, operations being restricted by light supplies. Corn, in fact, is the only article in which there has been anything taken for shipment, but it comes forward too sparingly to afford much scope to buyers. Sugar and molasses, on the contrary, have been in good request, and the receipts have met a ready sale from the levee at full prices. Our leading staple has advanced ¼ to ⅜c., and, notwithstanding unfavorable weather, sold to a fair extent.

The weather was clear and pleasant on Saturday, but on Monday it was dark, rainy and muggy. On Tuesday it was clear and cool. We learn from the country that there is still a large amount of cotton in the field, which, with fair weather and diligent picking, might produce a considerable yield, but it is neglected and going to waste. The negroes cannot be induced to go out early in cold weather, so that many planters are abandoning what remains ungathered. The accounts from Arkansas are highly discouraging. The outrages committed by the militia have created such general disturbance as to materially prevent service by laborers, and picking in many districts has been abandoned.

The river remains the same, being eleven feet below high water mark.

Cotton.—The following are the arrivals since the 1st instant:

Louisiana and Mississippi ....bales..	13419
Mobile	279
Texas	28
Total	13726

On Saturday prices were unsettled and easier, and although factors were unwilling to recede from their stringent pretensions of the day previous, yet the advantage throughout the day was on the side of the buyers, the grades below middling closing at a falling off of ¼c., while middling was held at the previous advance. The movement, however, was materially restricted by the difference between factors and buyers, and the sales were confined to 3,700 bales. On Monday the failure of the usual morning telegrams and very unfavorable weather prevented much movement until toward noon, when encouraging telegrams from Liverpool and New York renewed the demand, which was subsequently still further stimulated by Liverpool dispatches, reporting a further advance, and for the rest of the day buyers operated with considerable spirit, the business summing up 6,550 bales, and prices closing at an advance of ⅜ to ½c., low middling ruling at 24⅝ to 24¾c., strict low middling at 24⅞ to 25c., middling at 25½c., and strict middling at 25¾ to 26c. On Tuesday the market opened with an active inquiry, and a moderate business was done at Monday's prices, leaning to outside rates, but toward noon the demand became more active, and although factors raised their pretensions, variously claiming from ¼ to ¾c. over previous rates, yet the movement continued quite animated, and 5,700 bales changed hands, at an average advance of ⅜ to ½c. The demand was stimulated by the advance reported at New York and the upward tendency of the Liverpool market.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 15,950 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 451,611 bales, against 262,497 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 111,664 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 67,885 bales to France, of 11,825 to other foreign ports, and a decrease of 25,327 to Great Britain.

Referring to our remarks above, we quote as follows:

Low	— to —
Ordinary	22⅜ to 23½
Good ordinary	24 to 24½
Low middling	25 to 25¼
Middling	25⅞ to 26
Strict middling	— to 26¼

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868, bales....	1959
Arrived past three days..... 13726	
Arrived previously..... 454743—468469	
	470428
Exported past three days 17934	
Exported previously ..... 324275—342211	
Stock on hand and on shipboard....	128217

Sugar.—The demand continues good. The receipts were all sold at previous prices. There were sales on Saturday and Monday of 1,800 hogsheads.

CATTLE MARKET.

Jefferson City,
Tuesday Evening, Jan. 5, 1868.

Western beef, choice, per lb net.....	12 to 15c
Western beef, second qual, per lb net	— to —
Texas cattle, choice, per head $40	to 50
Texas cattle, second qual, per head.	30 to 35
Texas cattle, third qual, per head ...	18 to 25
Hogs, per lb gross	8 to 9c
Sheep, first quality, per head.....$—	to 5
Sheep, second quality, per head.....	2½ to 3½
Sheep, third quality, per head.....	— to 1½
Milch cows, choice, per head.....	80 to100
Milch cows, per head.....	50 to —
Texas cows, with calves.....	— to —
Yearlings, per head.....	6 to 10
Calves, per head.....	5 to 8

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(*Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire*)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Colton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	9 50	10 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	17 00
Spades	11 00	18 00
Axes	11 00	15 00
Bagging, ₽ yard:		
Kentucky	16	22
East India	19	..
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₽ lb	5	8½
Bran, ₽ 100 lbs	..	1 37½
Bread, ₽ 100 lbs.; Pilot	7 00	9 00
Crackers	8 00	.. ..
Bricks, Lake, ₽ M	8 00	16 00
English, Fire	50 00	60 00
Candles, ₽ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	45	50
Tallow	..	..
Adamantine	17	23
Star	17	23
Chocolate, No 1 ₽ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₽ bbl	.. ..	.. ..
Northern	13 00	.. ..
Coal, Cannel ₽ ton	.. ..	15 ..
Anthracite ₽ ton	.. ..	10 ..
Western, ₽ barrel	.. ..	50
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₽ lb	14	16¾
Havana	..	..
Java	..	..
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₽ ton	14 00	15 00
Hulled, ₽ bushel	.. ..	.. ..
Copper, Braziers' ₽ lb	35	36
Sheathing	.. ..	.. ..
Copper Bolts	35	36
Yellow Metal	28	29
Cordage, Manilla, ₽ lb	22	24
Tarred, American	..	21
Russia	30	.. ..
Corn Meal, ₽ bbl	3 75	.. ..
Dyes, ₽ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	4	4½
St. Domingo	4½	4½
Fustic, Tampico	5	.. ..
Indigo, ₽ lb	1 75	1 85
Madder	22	24
Eggs, ₽ doz. Western	30	35
Feathers, ₽ lb	85	87½
Fish, Cod, ₽ box	1 85	.. ..
Herrings	75	..
Mackerel, No. 1, ₽ bbl	.. ..	23 00
No. 2	.. ..	19 ..
No. 3	.. ..	15 50
Flaxseed, ₽ lb	4	6
Flour, ₽ bbl:		
Superfine	.. ..	7 40
Extra	7 62½	11 50
Fine	6 50	6 75
Fruit, Prunes, ₽ lb	16	..
Figs, Drum	23	.. ..
Dried Apples	8	8½
Currants, Zante	14	15
Almonds, soft shell	25	30
Raisins, M R, ₽ box	none	here
Layer	3 80	.. ..
Lem's Sicily ₽ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₽ box	3 75	4 00
Oranges, La, ₽ 1000	.. ..	.. ..
Sicily ₽ box	.. ..	.. ..
Glass, ₽ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 25	.. ..
10 x 12	3 50	.. ..
12 x 18	4 00	4 50
Grain, ₽ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 40	2 75
Canada	2 70	2 80
Oats	68	70
Corn, shelled ₽ bushel	77	80
Beans, ₽ bbl	.. ..	.. ..
Hops, ₽ lb	18	23
Gunpowder, ₽ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₽ bag	19	..
Hay, Western, ₽ ton	23 00	26 00
Northern	.. ..	26 00
Louisiana	.. ..	.. ..
Hides, ₽ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	17	18
Wet salted, city slaughter	8½	13
Kip Skins	.. ..	.. ..
Dry country	18	19
Pelts ₽ piece	.. ..	.. ..
Iron, Pig ₽ ton	45 00	.. ..
Country, Bar ₽ lb	5	6
English, ₽ lb	4	5
Hoop, ₽ lb	6	8½
Sheet	6½	9
Boiler	8	10
Nail Rods	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties	6	7
Castings, American	6½	7
Lime, Western ₽ bbl	1 65	1 90
Shell Lime	1 75	..
Rockland, &c.	2 25	2 40
Cement	3 00	.. ..
Molasses, ₽ gallon:		
Louisiana	53	70
Muscovado	.. ..	.. ..
Refinery, Reboiled	..	..
Moss, ₽ lb:		
Gray, Country	3	.. ..
Black do	4	4½
Select, water rotted	6½	..
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₽ lb	5½	5¾
Wrought, German	15	20
English	16	18
Naval Stores, ₽ bbl:		
Tar	2 00	4 50
Pitch	3 50	.. ..
Rosin A No. 1	3 25	.. ..
No. 2	2 40	.. ..
No. 3	2 25	.. ..
Spirits Turp ₽ gallon	42½	45
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₽ gallon	1 10	1 15
Coal Oil	34	37
In cases	45	46
Cotton Seed, Crude	..	80
Refined	1 00	.. ..
Tanners' ₽ gallon	1 15	1 30
Oil Cake, Linseed ₽ ton	.. ..	46 00
Cotton Seed	35 00	40 00
Meal	.. ..	.. ..
Provisions, ₽ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
" Western	.. ..	.. ..
" North half bbl.	15 00	15 50
Dried, ₽ lb	17	20
Tongues ₽ doz	5 00	7 00
Pork, Mess	29 50	30 00
Prime Mess	.. ..	.. ..
Hog, round, ₽ lb	.. ..	12
Bacon, Hams, ₽ lb	..	15
Do., canvassed	15	..
Sides	18	19½
Shoulders	..	14½
Green Shoulders	..	12
Lard, Prime, in tierces	18½	19
In kegs	..	20
Fair, in tierces	.. ..	17
Butter, Northern	40	48
Western	30	40
Cheese, American	10	22
Potatoes, ₽ bbl	2 50	3 50
Onions	3 00	6 00
Green Apples	5 00	0 00
Rice, ₽ lb, Louisiana	3	8½
India	..	..
Carolina	..	..
Saltpetre, refined, ₽ lb	14	25
Crude	..	..
Salt ₽ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 00	2 05
from store	2 10	2 15
" coarse, cargo	1 75	1 80
from warehouse	2 00	2 05
from store	1 90	1 95
Turks Island, ₽ bushel	80	85
Soap, ₽ lb; Western	7	7½
Northern	10½	12
Southern	—	—
Castile	18	20
Sugar, Louisiana, ₽ lb:		
In the city	8	14¾
Havana, White	14½	15
Yellow	13	13½
Brown	11½	12
Tobacco, in hhds, ₽ lb:		
Baiers & Cutters	—	—
Choice and Selections	17	22
Fine Leaf	15	20
Medium Leaf	10½	13
Fair Leaf	12	15
Common Leaf	9	12
Good Refused	7	10
Common Refused	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₽ lb	—	—
Baling	20	20½
Wool, Washed, ₽ lb	30	35
Burry	12	15
Louisiana, Native	18	24
Texas, ¼@¼ Merino	24	27

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Woodville Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Jackson, at Pipkin's Chapel, January 16, 17; Woodville station, 23, 24; Wilkinson, at Midway, 30, 31.

Percy's Creek, at Percy's Creek, February 20, 21; Buffalo, at Smyrna, 27, 28.

Liberty, at Liberty, March 6, 7; Amite, at Ebenezer, 20, 21; Tunica, at Bayou Sara, 27, 28.

Meadville, at Meadville, April 17, 18; St. Helena, at Day's, 24, 25.

Note.—The recording steward of each quarterly conference will please meet me at Midway, Mississippi, on the 30th of January, at 11 o'clock A. M., as district stewards. Jas. A. Goufrey, P. E.

Wetumpka Dist., Montgomery Conf'e.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Wetumpka, January 9, 10; Prattville, 16, 17; Autangaville and Ivy Creek, at Autaugaville, 23, 24; Lowndesboro, Hayneville and Union, at Lowndesboro, 30, 31.

Tallassee circuit, at Tallassee, February 6, 7; Socopntoy circuit, at Nixburg, 13, 14; Autauga circuit, at Rehoboth, 20, 21; Carolina circuit, at Providence, 27, 28.

Pleasant Hill circuit, at Pleasant Hill, March 6, 7. Wm S. Turner, P. E.

Jasper District, Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Northport, at Bethel camp ground, January 16, 17; Lost Creek mission, at Bethel camp ground, 16, 17; Littlesville, at Gold Mine, 23, 24; Mosco mission, at Gold Mine, 23, 24.

Jasper, at Jasper, February 6, 7; Blount Springs, at Hamly's Mills, 13, 14; Blountsville, at Blountsville, 20, 21.

Jonesboro, at Jonesboro, March 6, 7; Cahaba mission, at Jonesboro, 6, 7; Elyton, at Elyton, 13, 14; Elyton circuit, at Smith's Chapel, 20, 21; Murphy's Valley, at Murphy's Chapel, 27, 28.

J. M. Boland, P. E.

Meridian District, Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Enterprise, January 2, 3; Meridian, 9, 10; Shubuta and Waynesboro, at Shubuta, 16, 17; Belmont, at Coetoba, 23, 24; Livingston, 30, 31.

Clarke, at Quitman, February 6, 7; Pierce's Springs, at Oak Grove, 13, 14; Bladon Springs, at Mount Zion, 20, 21; Enterprise circuit, at Concord, 27, 28.

Butler, March 6, 7; Gaston, at Coke's Chapel, 13, 14.

Joshua T. Heard, P. E.

Columbus District, Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Columbus, January 9, 10; Pickensville, at New Hope, 16, 17; Carrolton, at Carrolton, 23, 24; Gordo, at Hargrove's, 30, 31.

Fayetteville, at Payne's Chapel, February 6, 7; Caledonia, at Pleasant Ridge, 13, 14; Athens, at the camp ground, 20, 21; Bexar, at Asbury, 27, 28.

Yellow Creek, at Ebenezer, March 6, 7; Green, at Romulus, 13, 14; Eutaw, 20, 21. T. C. Wier, P. E.

Lafayette Dist., Montgomery Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Montevallo station, January 23, 24.

Montevallo circuit, at Ebenezer, February 6, 7; Chandler Springs, at Wesley Chapel, 13, 14; Lineville, at Union, 20, 21; Arbacoochie, at Cahulga, 27, 28.

Fredonia, at Union, March 6, 7; Lafayette, at Lafayette, 13, 14; Dadeville, at Rock Spring, 20, 21; Pinckneyville, at Sunny Level, 27, 28.

Marble Valley, at Andrew Chapel, April 3, 4. Jos. T. Curry, P. E.

Mobile District, Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mobile, St. Paul and City Mission, January 3; Mobile, Franklin street, 10; Mobile, St. Francis street, 17; Whistler, 23, 24; Eastern Shore and Fish River, at Dauphine, 30, 31.

Cottage Hill, at Cottage Hill, February 6, 7; Pascagoula and Bay Shore, at Antioch, 13, 14; West Pascagoula, at McClendon's, 20, 21; Citronelle, at Beaver Meadow, 27, 28.

St. Stephen's and State Line, at Herman's, March 6, 7.

Jas. A. Heard, P. E.

Camden Dist., Montgomery Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Camden, January 23, 24; Oak Hill, at McRinyn's, 30, 31.

Snow Hill, at Monterey, February 6, 7; Farmersville, at Philadelphia, 13, 14; Sepulga, at Bethel, 20, 21; Black's Bend, at Academy, 27, 28.

Evergreen, at Moore's, March 6, 7; Monroeville and Flat Creek, at Monroeville, 13, 14; Mount Pleasant, at Mount Pleasant, 20, 21.

Anson West, P. E.

Tuscaloosa District, Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Summerfield, January 2 3; Perryville, 9, 10; Selma and Water street, East Selma, 16, 17; Randolph, 23, 24; Tuscaloosa, 30, 31.

Havana, February 6, 7; Forkland and Clinton, 13, 14; Greensboro and Newberne, 20, 21; Brush Creek, 27, 28.

Marion, March 6, 7.

Jas. L. Cotten, P. E.

Shreveport Dist., Louisiana Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Natchitoches, January 16, 17; Pleasant Hill and Manny, at Pleasant Hill, 23, 24; Mansfield, at Mansfield, 30, 31:

Springville, at Conchattu Academy, February 6, 7; Keachie, at Belle Bower, 13, 14; Greenwood, at Greenwood, 20, 21; Mooringsport, at Pleasant Hill, 27, 28.

Shreveport, March 6, 7.

B. F. Alexander, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist., Miss. Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Holmesville ct., at Holmesville.....Dec.	19, 20
Summit and Magnolia, at Summit.....	26, 27
Bogue Chitto ct., at Bogue Chitto.....Jan.	2, 3
Brookhaven station	16, 17
Scotland and Brandywine circuits, at Union Church ...	23, 24
Wesson and Beauregard, at Wesson	30, 31
Pleasant Valley circuit, at Rehobath .....Feb.	6, 7
Bahala circuit, at White Bay	13, 14
Burtenton circuit, at Zion...	20, 21
Georgetown ct., at Bathesda.	27, 28
Crystal Springs and Huzlehurst, at Crystal Springs..Mar.	6, 7

The pastors will please take pains in publishing their quarterly meetings, as a full attendance of the official members is very much desired.

The district stewards will please meet with the board of stewards of the station or circuit of which they are members, and assist in making out the presiding elder's assessment, as a meeting of the district stewards may be impracticable in consequence of bad weather.

G. F. Thompson, P. E.

Yazoo District, Mississippi Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Richland, at Richland.....Dec.	26, 27
Durant, at Durant .....Jan.	2, 3
Black Hawk, at Emory.....	9, 10
Lexington, at Lexington....	16, 17
Carrollton, at Bethel.....	23, 24
Yazoo circuit, at Midway...	30, 31
Mt. Olivet ct., at Fletcher..Feb.	6, 7
Yazoo city, at Yazoo city...	13, 14
Mount Zion and Eden, at Mount Zion.....	20, 21
Sunflower and Greenwood, at McNutt.....	27, 28

W. P. Barton, P. E.

Vicksburg Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Fayette, at Bethel.....Jan.	2, 3
Natchez	9, 10
Port Gibson	16, 17
Rocky Spring, at Rocky Spr.	23, 24
Cayuga, at Bear Creek.....	30, 31
Vicksburg.....Feb.	6, 7
North Warren, at Feutherston's Chapel	13, 14
South Warren, at Red Bone.	20, 21

The pastors will please circulate the time of their quarterly meetings as soon as possible, as it is important to have an early meeting of the official members.

J. G. Jones, P. E.

My numerous correspondents will hereafter address me at Port Gibson, Mississippi, instead of Fayette, Mississippi.

J. G. Jones.

Jackson Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Raymond and Spring R., at Raymond.....Dec.	12, 13
Jackson station.....	19, 20
Canton station	26, 27
Sharon, at Sharon .....Jan.	2, 3
Clinton, at Clinton	9, 10
Vernon and Livingston, at Vernon	16, 17
Madisonville, at Brown's Sch. House	23, 24
Camden, at Soule Chapel.....	30, 31
Carthage, at Carthage.....Feb.	6, 7

District stewards' meeting at Jackson, December 19. R. Abbey.

Macon District, Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Brooksville, at Soule Chapel.Jan.	16, 17
Macon station	23, 24
Cooksville, at Cooksville....	30, 31
Scooba, at Scooba.....Feb.	13, 14
Marion, at Marion	20, 21
Crawford, at Artesia.....	27, 28
Trinity, at Trinity .....Mar.	6, 7
Summerville, at Macedonia..	13, 14
De Kalb, at Pleasant Ridge.	20, 21

S. H. Cox, P. E.

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nov14 1m A. J. WRIGHT, President.

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VOLUME XIV.—NUMBER 52.
WHOLE NUMBER..... 711.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1869.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FUNERAL OF MR. BOTTS.

RICHMOND, Jan. 10.—Hon. John M. Botts was buried this afternoon from St. James Church. All the State officials and the Grant and Colfax Association were in the procession. A very large crowd of freedmen followed the remains to the cemetery.

THE EUROPEAN CONFERENCE.—THE CRETANS.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The conference met yesterday and hold its first session, which lasted seven hours.

The Greek and Turkish representatives manifested a conciliatory disposition, and a peaceful solution is confidently looked for next session, which occurs Tuesday.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The *Post* publishes a letter from Dr. Samuel G. Howe, stating that the insurrection in the interior of Crete is in full blast, and urges the Cretan relief committees not to be misled by lying Turkish reports.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The present status of Turkey and Greece will continue, pending the conference. The general impression is that a war is obviated.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

The steamer Glide, Captain J. Muse, left the wharf at the lower landing Tuesday evening, shortly after five o'clock, for Grand Ecore, on Red river. When at Valcourraine's plantation, about forty-nine miles above the city, she ran aground, and shortly afterwards, between twelve and one o'clock, exploded her larboard boiler, destroying almost every part of the boat.

By the explosion the following officers, passengers, deck hands and firemen were badly and slightly scalded and burned: Captain J. Muse badly about the head, face and hands, also internal injury. L. Clayton, first clerk, scalded badly. T. Clemens, second clerk, hands, arms and shoulders badly scalded. Charles Conklin, badly scalded. Richerson, passenger, badly scalded—taken to the St. Charles Hotel. George Wood, badly scalded. Thos. Shepard, barkeeper, badly scalded. George Shepard, barkeeper, badly scalded. Cabin boy missing. Three firemen and five deck hands, some slightly and others badly scalded, all taken to the Charity Hospital.

The steamers J. C. Blackford, Captain Pickett, and Thos. Powell, Captain Dinvant, running up about a mile and a half astern, soon came to her assistance, and took off all the wounded and those who escaped, and transferred them to the steamer Governor Allen, Captain Tobin, bound down from Camden, and brought them to the city on Wednesday morning.

The Glide had on a good freight of merchandise and seventy-five head of mules, all of which, with the boat, were burned.

CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

The boat struck the bank, and remained stationary until all the passengers, crew and wounded were taken off. It is the belief that the severe concussion of running aground was the cause of the explosion. The boat, shortly after the explosion, took fire and was entirely destroyed. We could not learn the amount of insurance. The boat was valued at $25,000.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.—We have the most cheering accounts from the work on Grand Levee. Mr. Lombard, who is devoted to the interests of the people resident behind this great protective earthwork, is working with a will to have it built in such a manner that the overflowed lands may be again planted and improved with every confidence that the crops will not again be swept away. The base will be probably enlarged to one hundred feet. On or about the 12th the gap will be completely closed with a levee ten feet high, and two-thirds of base completed.—*Baton Rouge Advocate.*

THE Micajah Barrow place has been bought by the heirs. It is badly cut up and "sand barred" by the old Chinn crevasse. The Blount farm in East Baton Rouge has been sold to Pritchard, of Orleans—three hundred arpents for $3,500. This place is well improved. The Le Blanc plantation, situated on the first point above this city, in West Baton Rouge, was sold last Saturday to Colonel Hugar, for $14,000. This is a sugar plantation with dwelling and sugar house.—*Ibid.*

THE sugar crop of this parish may be put down at ten thousand hogsheads. This is rather more than half a full crop.—*Houma Civic Guard.*

STATISTICS OF ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONS IN THE EAST, 1868.

I.	China.	Number of foreign missionaries.		No. nat'e priests.	No. of divinity students.		No. of Chris'ns	Expen's per ann.
	Provinces.	*Bishops.*	*Priests.*		*Colleges*	*Studen's*		*Mex.dol*
1	Chili	4	34	40	1	50	62000	$20000
2	Shantung	1	7	7	1	†	10750	3000
3	Shansi	1	7	17	.....	.....	13839	2800
4	Shensi							
5	Kansuh joined	1	7	16	1	†	23000	2800
6	Kiangan joined, Ki-							
7	Nganh'y angnan	1	35	17	1	56	73000	8600
8	Chekiang	1	10	16	.....	.....	3000	3600
9	Honan	*1	4	5	.....	.....	5000	2400
10	Hupeh	1	20	14	1	35	20000	5600
11	Hoonan	1	6	11	1	35	3000	4000
12	Szchuen	3	34	60	1	110	468000	18000
13	Kiangsi	1	10	10	1	†	10000	3000
14	Fukhien	1	16	10	1	20	40000	7000
15	Kwangtung joined	1	19	5	1	25	10000	8800
16	Kwangsi							
17	Kwelchow	1	15	1	1	†	5000	6400
18	Yunnan	1	9	8	1	†	8000	5300
	Total	20	233	237	12	331	363580	101300
ii.	Japan	1	10	.....	.....	.....	§	5000
iii.	Tibet	1	10	.....	1	†	2000	5600
iv.	Corea	2	10	.....	1	†	25000	2200
v.	Mongolia	1	10	6	1	†	11000	9100
vi.	Manchuria	1	10	.....	1	†	7900	5200
vii.	Cochin China	3	38	60	1	110	93000	20000
viii.	Tonkin	5	27	150	1	360	335167	26200
	Grand total	34	348	453	18	801	836747	174900

*Supor. †Unknown. ‡Present number, 90,000. §Some thousands known.

A JAPANESE TRACT AGAINST CHRISTIANITY.

TALES OF NAGASAKI.

THE STORY OF THE EVIL DOCTRINE—THE ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIGION.

At a village named O oura, near Nagasaki, the French built a church and five or six priests took up their residence there. They gave wages of one or two hundred Rios annually to about twenty Japanese readers, and sent them out in the disguise of traders or of traveling students to Hirado, Simabara in Hizen, to Fanchabori and to Amahousie. To the poor they gave money and to the superstitions they exhibited prodigies in order to proselytize them, or worked upon their feelings by conventicles (a conventicle is a meeting of both sexes at night in a secret house or chamber for pleasure.)

In a short time therefore one hundred or two hundred followers sprung up who disregarded the most stringent injunctions of the Lord of the district, and neglected the social relations and the five virtues, a most fearful state of things indeed.

A certain spy, as he was concealed under the veranda of a house in Auracami, heard a priest of the evil religion preaching, who said "persons who enter our sect and believe its doctrine will be born in heaven and enjoy eternal felicity; whilst believers in Christianity, Confucianism and Buddhism, will all go to hell and suffer torment; should only a simple person of a family enter our sect all the rest will be born in heaven;" then he showed in glorious palaces and mansions, people enjoying themselves with beautiful women. Consequently they became desirous of dying at once and being born in heaven, and do not care for the severest punishments.

I will narrate further stories of prodigies performed.

THE JESUS OR PROTESTANT DOCTRINE.

In the same way the American and English have built Jesus halls (churches,) and five or six priests have come, and try to lead astray the talented and clever men of Japan. These priests of Jesus doctrine live mostly in private houses and under pretence of teaching astronomy, geography and the use of fire arms and medicines—desire, in actual fact, to spread abroad the abominable poisons of Jesus Compared with the Roman Catholic Religion; this is a very cunning doctrine indeed. Although they try to make out that there is nothing abominable in it, they are really foxes in the same hole, and it is really more injurious than the Roman Catholic doctrine. The priests say "the Jesus doctrine which we recommend to you does not practise magic." It advocates the observance of the social relations and the five virtues, and is very beneficial to the state; just see for yourselves in this book; and they try to convert by showing books with plausible titles, such as Easy Road to Knowledge of Right Reason; Elements of the Five Virtues; Elements of the Five Social Relations, but in the matter of abolishing Shinto and Buddhism, and of treating Prince and Father with contempt, it does not differ from the Roman Catholic religion, for which reason it is very hurtful to the state. A Chinaman named Chang-chit-sao, in a letter to a friend of mine, says: "I find from my acquaintance with the retainers of Japanese Daimios residing in Nagasaki, that they are all studying Western learning by command of their princes. The fact is the Western barbarians practice murder instead of agriculture. Astronomy, geography, warlike weapons and other toys of theirs, are only fit to amuse the eye and ear. But there is not one of their books which does not praise the spirit of Jesus, or of the Lord of heaven (God,) and persons who do not study these books with a profound appreciation of fundamental truth, will find themselves respecting the doctrine before they know where they are. I sincerely hope that the doctrine of Jesus and of the Lord of heaven may not spread all over Japan in two or three years."

These words are perfectly true; should it turn out so, Japanese will become enemies of their own country for the sake of foreigners. I pray most earnestly that superior and benevolent men may not be overcome by the plots of these people, but will assist our countrymen with just laws and keep our state as firm as Taien.

ELEMENTS OF THE EVIL DOCTRINES.

The Jesus doctrine and the doctrine of the Lord of heaven are the same in origin and are merely branches of one. Three hundred and fifty-two years ago a division of the Roman Catholic religion was founded, which professed to observe the true meaning of Jesus, and called itself the Jesus doctrine. They say that the Roman Catholic religion consecrates wooden images and practices all sorts of prodigies; the Jesus does not practice prodigies; they derive their doctrine from the Old Testament in twenty-nine books, and the New Testament in twenty-seven books. The commencement of the Old Testament says five thousand eight hundred and sixty-three years ago the Lord of heaven made the heavens and earth, the sun, moon and stars, herbs, trees, birds and beasts; in the space of five days, and on the sixth made a man and a woman, who are the original ancestors of all mankind, wherefore the Lord of heaven is also called Creator. He is also called the great Prince and great Father, natural princes and fathers being distinguished, as little princes and little fathers. In that case, what is said in the classic poetry, "that in the whole of what is under the heavens, there is no place which is not royal territory—in the whole earth there are none who are not royal subjects"—comes to nought. When they say that the Lord of heaven made human bodies, which were of earth, and that the Lord of heaven put life into them, what is said in the classics of filial piety, "that we have received our bodies, hair and skin from our fathers and mothers," comes to nought. They look upon prince, father and mother as nurses who merely nourish us, and say that if we worship our ancestors we shall be hated by the Lord of heaven. This is treating prince and father with contempt, and entirely disregarding the natural relations of prince and vassals—father and child—which is a great evil to the state.

The Old Testament contains the Commandments of the Lord of heaven. The first of them says, "There is no other God but me;" consequently the evil consideration of Uracomi-muro, in Nagasaki, throws the tablets of Tenstro-Ko Dai gin (the sun goddess,) and of Hasuga Hachi-man and the rest into the fire—into the water and into the privies. The sixth says, "Thou shalt not kill," but this means, thou shalt not kill people of our religion; they murder the most virtuous and superior men if they do not belong to their religion. There are many cases in the Old Testament of persons who are said to be beloved by the Lord of heaven, becoming united in the bonds of parent and child, husband and wife, and besides at Uraca-mi, near Nagasaki, very lately under the name of conventicles, men and women met secretly in the depth of the night, which is abominable lechery. The eighth says, "Thou shalt not steal," but they seize on other countries and make them subject to their own. Is not this flagrant robbery?

In the New Testament is written the history of Jesus from his birth to his death by crucifixion. This person called Jesus was originally very poor. In his twenty-fifth year he was banished, upon which he traveled through many countries, learning magic, arts, curing the sick, stopping floods and other magic. He deceived the ignorant lower classes, making them follow him, until his evil design of murdering the sovereign of the country being discovered, he was put to death by crucifixion. He was a most traitorous criminal. It is however written that he was crucified to atone for the sins of all men; that after death he came out of his grave and preached to his disciples for the space of forty days, and then ascended to heaven alive; this is the invention of these fellows and is entirely unfounded.

Considering that the foundation is such violent wickedness it is impossible that any of his believers can be either filial or loyal. They say that the most unfilial and disloyal can go to the very top place in heaven if they only love the Lord of heaven. The dissesters of Simabara and Amaconsa may be looked upon as warnings. The love of novelty is unfortunately such that divine tickets and images of Buddha are caused to fall down from heaven, as they have done since last autumn. There are plenty of common people who, under the pretence of worshiping the God, dance and sing drunken songs and forget the principles of the social relations. Such would be the misfortune of the state were people to be sunk in this evil doctrine. What I pray for, is that patriotic Laman in this shall know how this people offend against the principles of fidelity and filial piety, what ambitious designs they have against the state, and by fortifying men's minds with good principles, block up every chink by which the evil doctrine might creep in.

I do not aim here at describing the thing in detail, but only to speak my mind and narrate a story for the benefit of the ignorant and young.

HISTORY OF THE EVIL DOCTRINE AT NAGASAKI.

Since the opening of the port of Nagasaki, the French among the Western barbarians have mainly preached the Roman Catholic religion, and the English and American the Protestant religion. In addition to these there is the Greek religion, the Mohammedan religion, and others, all of which resemble the former and are as injurious to the state as they are. In O Ura, at Nagasaki, Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches have been built, and the Japanese are secretly induced to join these religions.

The Roman Catholic religion proselytizes from the middle down to the lowest classes of the inhabitants. The Protestant religion chiefly proselytizes those in a higher position than the middle classes.

The numbers of the Roman Catholics are as follows: In Uracami, near Nagasaki, about two thousand people. In the territory of O-nura, above one hundred. In the territory of Fercshora, in Hizen, above one hundred and fifty. In Takagami, Shimabara in Hizen, Amacoma in Hiogo, Hirado in Hizen, proselytizing is going on, and it is not known exactly how many thousands there are.

On the evening of the 23d day of the sixth month of last year, (July, 1867,) the Governor of Nagasaki sent to seize the evil ones and threw them into prison. The images in the church which had been erected at Uracami were seized at the same time and entrusted to the charge of the mayor of the village. The officers who were sent to apprehend these men brought them all, seventy odd in number, to the Governor's official residence. Six or seven men were left to guard the mayor's house, but the remainder of the evil band, to the number of several hundred, attacked the place and repossessed themselves of the images. They also seized two of their subordinates as hostages, declaring in violent language that they would not give them up unless the prisoners were set at liberty; in consequence of this hundreds of other offenders were left alone and not apprehended.

The people of the next village were all of a resolute disposition, and always observed the principles of loyalty and filial piety, although built in a continuous line with the village of Urecami. When the evil fellows of Uracami were apprehended, the officials were very much afraid and did not like to force an entrance, but the people of Nishi thought now was the time to do their duty, and forced their way among the enemy and did good service.

In Uracami there is a place subject to Amura; that place contained some of the evil band; the authorities of Amura arrested more than one hundred in the commencement of September and committed them to prison. The evil ones who had been apprehended by the Governor of Nagasaki, and cast into prison, were quietly summoned by him and remonstrated with on their evil conduct, but they remained obstinate and gave no signs of repentance; on the contrary they actually begged that they might be permitted to openly join the Roman Catholic sect.

As the Governors and the collectors could do nothing with them, on the 14th day of the eighth month the priests from nine temples, seven being of the Swinshion sect and two of the Teashian sect, were summoned to the Governor's official residence and asked if they could suggest plans for bringing back the evil fellows of Uracami. The priests replied that they would give in their answer after mature consideration, and retired, and the following day they sent in their reply, which was to the effect that they would do their best in exhorting these people to change their hearts.

On the 19th day the collector and judges went to Uracami with the priests of the nine temples and tried to exhort these people, but they were obstinate and refused to be convinced in the slightest degree, the fact being that as they had not been severely dealt with up to that time, the evil hands only increased in their obstinacy.

In the middle of the ninth month the people imprisoned by the Governor of Nagasaki falsely pretended to have repented and were released from prison, but they collected together again and increased in numbers from day to day, and the affair ended by the village being made responsible for those who had been released from prison. The evil fellows thought they had found a capital opportunity; they took a quantity of money belonging to their church and went secretly to all places, giving it to the people; consequently in a short space of time large additions were made to their number, ten in one place, a hundred in another. The fourth commandment of the evil religion ordains the observance of a day of rest; the Japanese began gradually to keep this day, by which their having entered the sect became apparent. As the Roman Catholic religion had spread so evidently it behooved those of the Protestant doctrine to take measures to increase the circle of their sect. A person called Maria, of one Verbeeck, a priest of Jesus, left her child at the breast and went to China in a steamer; she went as far as Shanghai and Hongkong for the purpose of inducing the priests residing there to come with her to Japan.

This is a summary of the doings of the evil ones at Nagasaki. I do not know what may be the state of things at Yokohama and Hakodate, but as there are several priests residing at those places, it is pretty certain they will entice the Japanese gradually.

Hiogo became an open port last winter, and there is no doubt the priests will gradually make their entrance there, and I fear they will soon pour their abominable poison into Osaka and Kioto; but as they have not yet commenced working at those places, I hope that a plan for preventing them will be taken while there is yet time.

As the evil ones of Nagasaki are fully convinced and are not at all likely to be converted again, they ought to be visited with the severest punishment; but the persons who have been merely drawn in by others will probably repent if they are exhorted in the proper manner.

In the above I have given an account of the rise and progress of the evil doctrine.

Through the kindness of a friend who arrived by the Costa Rica we have been favored with the above article, which is one of the most remarkable productions we have ever read, and shows the insidious means resorted to by the native priests to countervail the exertions of the foreign missionaries in Japan.

We hasten to lay it before our readers that they may understand what is being done by these people against progression, and the necessity for extra watchfulness on the part of our ministers.

After reading this ingenious attack, it is not difficult to understand the action of the government in the case of the Christians who were recently sent away in the steamer Sir Harry Parkes to parts unknown, or to their death.

The paper was only discovered a few days before the Costa Rica arrived at Nagasaki, and immediately the best interpreters were engaged to translate it, and we are the first, we believe, that will present it to the public in print. A number of copies were made for distribution, but the "News" is the first to publish it for universal perusal.—*Friend of China.*

The Legislature and the Public Schools.

The attack of Governor Warmoth upon the School Board of this city met with prompt treatment. The board is composed of gentlemen who are able to assert and defend their rights and the interests confided to them. Immediately upon the publication of the scathing reply of the board, the Legislature comes to the rescue. The citizens will sustain the board despite the equivocal indorsement of one or two of the city papers.

Yesterday two bills were introduced into the lower house, both providing for the immediate abolishment of the present School Board, and the appointment of another by Warmoth. One was introduced by a man named Carr. It makes the board to be composed of seventeen members, to be appointed by Warmoth, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The other was offered by Rey, a colored man, who was elected to his seat by the House itself and not the people. It gives only five members to the board, and provides for their absolute appointment by Warmoth.—Both bills were referred to the education committee. It is not to be doubted that one or the other of these bills will become a law. One similar to them was introduced last session, but dropped simply because the members thought they had then gone to the very furthest verge of outrage that they would be allowed to go. When the bill does pass, Warmoth will undoubtedly appoint negroes on the board, when the question of mixed schools will be brought very plainly before the people. Time alone will show how they will receive it.—*Crescent.*

BARCLAY'S DIGEST.—An occurrence demonstrating the ineffable stupidity and complete ignorance of a portion of the members of the lower house took place yesterday. The House had been adopting certain rules of order for its own governance, the last one being that, whenever the rules then adopted were silent, Barclay's Digest should be considered authority. A motion was made, of course, to print the rules for the use of the members, when some saphead, whether negro, carpet bagger or scalawag, we could not discover, moved that one hundred and fifty copies of Barclay's Digest be printed for the use of the members.—The debate on the proposition continued in good earnest for some minutes, when one of the members informed the House that Barclay's Digest was a book of some two or three hundred pages, to print which would be rather a large job, and that the book was copyrighted and that the State had no right to reprint it. The mover of the proposition, after this explanation, relapsed into silence, and the last seen of him he was hunting a dictionary to find out the meaning of the word copyright. Mr. Carroll, in discussing the question of printing, suggested that only sufficient copies be printed to supply those members who could sign a receipt for them, in which case the expense would have been materially reduced. This proposition was indignantly rejected.—*New Orleans Crescent.*

TO BE engaged is good and useful; to be idle is pernicious and evil. They who do good are employed, but they who spend their time in vain recreations are idle.—*Socrates.*

A CANNY Scotchman, speaking of the way the money goes in London, said he had not been there half a day before "bang! went sax-pence!"

ADAMS COUNTY, Illinois, with a population of ten thousand, has been granted ninety-six divorces within a month.

THE JESUIT.

BY DEAN MILMAN.

"I've sunk,
For ever, title, rank, wealth—even my being;
And, self-annihilated, deem myself
A limb, a nameless limb, of that vast body
That shall bespread the world, unchecked, untraced—
Like God's own presence, everywhere, yet nowhere—
Th' invisible control by which Rome rules
The universal mind of man. On me
My father's palace gates no more shall open,
I own no more my proud ancestral name,
I have no property even in these weeds—
These coarse and simple weeds I wear; nor will,
Nor passion, nor affection, nor the love
Of kindred touch the earth-estranged heart;
My personal being is absorbed and dead.
A noble born
Of Rome's patrician blood, rich, lettered, versed
In the affairs of men—no monkish dreamer
Hearing Heaven's summons in ecstatic vision—
God spoke within this heart, but with the voice
Of stern, deliberate duty, and I rose
Resolved to sail the flood, to tread the fire—
That's naught—to quench all natural compunction,
To know nor right, nor wrong, nor crime, nor virtue,
But as subservient to Rome's cause and Heaven's.
I've schooled my haughty soul to subtlest craft,
I've strung my tender heart to bloodiest havoc,
And stand prepared to wear the martyr's flames
Like nuptial robes—far worse, to drag to the stake
My friend, the brother of my soul—if thus
I sear the hydra-head of heresy."

A VISIT TO SUMMERFIELD, ALA.

COLUMBIANA, Ala., Jan., 1869.

MR. EDITOR: On my return home from the session of the Montgomery Conference, recently held at Greenville, Alabama, I concluded, on arriving at Selma, to make a short visit to Summerfield, nine miles distant, and the site and location of that noble old school, the Centenary Institute—an institution, by the way, that perhaps has sent ont a larger number of yonths, both male and female, edncated in head and heart to bless the world, than any other in this section of country. To accomplish this desired visit, I improvised an old mnle in Selma—there being no hack going out at that time—borrowed a saddle from the livery-stable man—a gentleman of color—and took passage upon the hurricane deck of the aforesaid mnle.

Jndging from the exterior appearances of my craft, I concluded, very rationally I think, that the materials from which locomotion is generated had not been very bonntifnlly supplied for the days, weeks and months last past. Conseqnently my speed was not equal to that of the iron horse. Bnt in my case patience and perseverance conquered this difficulty, and a little before snnset I cabled up at the hospitable gate of my old and tried friend, Dr. A. H. Mitchell, long the efficient president of the Institute, and now the presiding elder of the Demopolis district, Mobile Conference. The doctor is in rather feeble health, and begins to show age and bodily infirmity; but his mind is still vigorous, and he manifests much cheerfulness of spirit. How pleasant it is to see a green, cheerful old age, full of years and usefulness, its hallowed influences falling as gently as the soft, mellow rays of the setting sun. Much better this than the sour querulousness that too often characterizes those in the infirmities of old age. I was much pleased with the doctor's household arrangements. The religious element enters largely into the family government. After tea we had sweet singing by the young people, and then a prayer, and in the morning the reading of alternate verses of the Scriptures by each member of the family; and then the morning sacrifice of prayer and thanksgiving, and again each repeating from memory a verse before the morning meal. I conld but feel that my son, an only child—now a member of this Christian family—was safe. There can be no friction in the family machinery of a household like this. Luckily my visit happened to be at the time of the review and exhibition that preceded the Christmas vacation and holidays, and being appointed by my Conference one of the visiting committee to this institution, I felt I was not out of place. An incident occurred soon after I entered the college chapel, which demonstrated that I was, at least in one respect, the right man in the right place. It was bitter cold weather, and I had taken a vacant seat near the stove, and was holding a pair of large buckskin gauntlets in my hand. One of the older boys was delivering an original speech on "Providence."—Suddenly, without any apparent cause, the stove-pipe began to fall, and I as suddenly caught it. using my gloves, which prevented me from being burned, thus saving a crowd of ladies, seated near. from a terrible fright, and perhaps from serious injury.

I was much pleased with all I saw and heard. The boys acquitted themselves well in their speeches, some of which were original and some selected. If the ban of the voting masses was not upon Southern boys, it would not havo been difficult for me to have come to the conclusion that there was in all probability an embryo President in that class of youthful orators. My son was among the speakers. His was a selected speech. The subject was "The Lone Star State." I shed some large tears while he was speaking, not because of the subject matter of the speech, or the manner of delivery, but because of recollections which it brought up. Texas was the adopted home of two of my brothers, as noble as ever blessed the existence of any man. Full of Southern blood, patriotic and chivalrous, when the tocsin of war sounded they were not slow to gird themselves in defense of the lost cause.

The yonnger was the first man killed in his first battle, gallantly leading his command in a charge upon the enemy, and is buried in an adjoining State. The elder sleeps quietly beneath the soil of the Lone Star State. Thank God, they were also Christian soldiers, and I havo good reason to believe they have secured an eternal peace.

But my object in this communication was to say something about Centenary Institute and her accomplished corps of teachers.—Professor Massey, the principal of the male department, seems to understand all about boy-nature—I rather suspect he has been a boy himself—and if they are not disciplined it is because they are incorrigible, and if they do not learn it is because they are minus the brains. I am told his discipline is very mild and persuasive. Perhaps he is right, but I have always been impressed with the fact that there were some specimens of boy-juvenility that needed the birch. However, Professor Massey succeeds in having good discipline, and that is the best test of the means and manner of securing it.

Professor Vaughn is all that could be desired in the female department, and although I am not an adept in the music art, I judged from the specimens interspersed through tho exercises of the day that the music department was not deficient in competent teachers. The trustees have wisely rednced the price of tuition and board. Everything connected with the institntion is in good running order, and all that Centenary Institnte needs to regain its former prestige and usefulness is for parents to send in their children by the scores and hundreds, thereby giving their brain capital that cannot be confiscated or taken away. I observed quite a number of young preachers who are tarrying at this Jericho for their theological beards to grow. They are being educated free of charge, both tuition and board. This noble work is being done principally, if not wholly, by Professor Massey and the citizens of Summerfield.

Ought not others, who can and are able, to help in this good and benevolent work? I, at least, think so. Would it not be well for each presiding elder's district to select from its own bounds one young man, at least, who is called of God to preach, and pay his expenses in securing a liberal education? No investment, in my opinion, would pay a better dividend than this. Who will set the ball in motion? Let it roll round to all the district meetings to be holden this summer, and in these advisory councils assume practical form.

And last, bnt not least, in the exercises was the admirable address of my old friend, B. J. Harrison, Esq., to the Franklin Society. Brother Harrison is an old citizen of Summerfield. I knew him when I was a boy-preacher, twenty years ago, and after so long an absence I found him, as then, the same high-toned Christian gentleman, and staunch friend of the church, and zealous advocate of sanctified education. His address abounded with good advice to his youthful audience.—Especially did he emphasize the evils of debt and immoderate use of tobacco.

But, Mr. Editor, I must close. I saw your good-humored face, for the first time, at the Greenville Conference, and this is the reason I have presumed upon your good nature with this rather lengthy letter, and that you may not get out of humor trying to decipher my hieroglyphics. I will have them copied into a plainer hand. We mountain preachers are not egotistic enough to think we can write as well as editors; but is it not well to mix in some long forage with the better and more matured grains of journalism now and then? The people rather relish it. Many there are among the masses whoso intellectual teeth are not sufficiently strong to crack productions of a high literary character.

L. M. WILSON.

Bishops' Deficiency, Montgomery Conf'e.

To the Preachers of the Montgomery Conference:

DEAR BRETHREN: You will remember that resolutions were adopted by our Conference, at its late session, requiring preachers in charge of such works as failed to pay their assessments for the support of our bishops last year to take up collections to make up the deficiency, immediately upon entering on their work; also requiring presiding elders to give special attention to this matter. The secretary of the Joint Board of Finance was also requested to publish in the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE a statement showing the amount of deficit on each pastoral charge.

I have no means of furnishing such a statement, as the assessments were laid by the Joint Board upon the districts only. The district assessments were apportioned by the presiding elders or district stewards to the several pastoral charges, but no statement of the amount assessed to each ever came into my hands. Hence I can only give a statement of the deficiency of the districts, and leave for the presiding elders to ascertain the deficiency of the several works. The statement is as follows:

Districts.	Assess't.	Amt. pd.	Def'y.
Montgomery	$475 00	$419 60	$55 40
Wetumpka	250 00	113 00	137 00
Gadsden	50 00	18 05	31 95
Jacksonville	50 00	70 25	.....
Lafayette	80 00	54 80	25 20
Eufala	325 00	294 25	30 75
Union Springs	200 00	157 00	43 00
Marianna	70 00	61 00	9 00
Camden	100 00	39 55	60 45
Other sources	.....	22 00	.....
Total	1600 00	1249 50	372 50
Less paid from other sources			22 00
Leaving			350 50

Brethren, will you not raise the above deficiency of $350 50 at once, and forward it to Rev. William Shapard, president of the Joint Board of Finance, at Auburn? Let our people know how great is the necessity, and they will respond promptly.

E. S. SMITH,
Sec. Joint Board of Finance.
LOWNDESBORO, Alabama.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

BLACK HAWK, Mississippi.
January 4, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: A few weeks ago, just before the close of the last Conference year, and under the pastorate of Brother J. D. Newsom, the church at this place was blessed with an extensive revival. A large number were converted, and seventy-two united with the church, quite a large proportion of whom are heads of families.

Much of the interest of the meeting was due, under God, to the searching and spirited sermons and exhortations of Brother Stephen Johnson. The church here is in a good condition for effectiveness during the coming year.

Your's in Christ, L. H. B.

WHISTLER, Ala., Jan. 6, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: I have entered into my new field of labor, and find plenty to do. Brother Dunlap, who has lived at this place and served the church one year, says "it is the most important work in the bounds of the Mobile Conference."

I had a fine congregation last Sabbath. There were two accessions to the church. There was one baptism and a very interesting communion service. Last night I received a dying man into the church, and baptized him and his sweet babe.

We had a church meeting last Sabbath evening, but owing to the rain the attendance was small. I presented the claims of the *Advocates*, and got three subscribers, and expect more soon.

Your's truly, J. J. GRACE.

To the Preachers of the Montgomery Conference.

At your late session much was said about "full minutes," and the funds necessary to defray the expenses of publication. The final action resulted in two orders:

1. The secretary must publish five thousand copies.

2. The preachers must, on reaching their fields of labor, at once raise the necessary funds and send to the secretary.

You wish to let the church know what has been done, and what is proposed for the future. This is a healthy purpose, but it will cost something—cost between four and five hundred dollars.

Shall I have five thousand copies published, with at least sixty-four pages, or shall I fall back and publish as heretofore?

The money can be raised. How? Let each preacher secure subscribers at say twenty-five cents per copy.

Who would refuse that amount for the knowledge to be gleaned, through this channel, of the activities, the results and developments of our church for 1868? I shall expect a hearty response from every minister, and from many laymen, within our bounds.

Another item. A resolution was passed requiring every preacher to send to the secretary the name of his post office, county and State, to be published in the minutes. There is danger of delaying the publication. Only two have complied up to date.

JOHN MATHEWS,
Secretary.

JANUARY 1, 1869.

PREACHING AND PRAYER.—An American pastor saw his preaching extraordinarily blessed. For twelve years he had a revival in his church every year. He was himself surprised at such success, until one evening, in a prayer meeting, one of the brethren stated that for some years he had been in the habit of praying every Saturday until midnight that on the morrow the preaching of his pastor might find its way to the people's hearts. We should, without doubt, see more fruits of the numerous sermons which are preached every Sunday, if every minister had one friend who took really to the heart his pastoral work, and presented it without ceasing at the throne of grace.

A sermon of a Scotch preacher, John Livingston, was the means of the conversion of five hundred persons in one day. But it should be said that a large number of Christians had devoted all the preceding night to prayer for this object. Let us not forget that the Holy Spirit alone can make preaching efficacious, and that he is sent in answer to the prayer of faith.

WE are always looking into the future, but we see only the past.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

REV. DR. GEORGE W. STEWART died near his late residence, in Madison county, Mississippi, on the evening of the 9th of November, 1868.

He was born in East Tennessee, May 23, 1810. He was converted to God and called to preach the Gospel in his twenty-second or twenty-third year. He removed to the place of his late residence in 1835, and has spent his life in the practice of his profession, preaching as a local minister in the Methodist Church regularly and faithfully, as opportunity offered. He was married to Miss Mary Crozier in 1838, who, with an interesting family, still survive him.

The above dates contain in brief the salient points in the history of a true friend to his Maker and to his race. The particulars of that history, stretching, as it does, over a period of fifty-eight years, and spent in the duties of the two most useful professions of earth, would fill a volume, which would interest and benefit the reader, exemplify and adorn the Christian character, and reflect honor upon the man himself.

From the time of his conversion to the day of his death, love to Christ and his church were predominant traits in his character. All things were held truly subservient to the claim of God. Honor and wealth did not tempt him to stray. He sought rather to lay up treasure where moth and rust do not corrupt. Trials and sufferings did not dismay him. He was confident in the faith that one moment in glory would make up for them all. A firm faith in the overruling providence of God carried him safely over the rocks that stranded the belief of many. During the late war and at its close, when many were wavering in faith, and some, alas! actually avowing their infidelity, he was accustomed to say that God was at the helm, and that all things were working together for good.

Religion was with him not a mere profession—not something that he would lay on and off as a garment—but it was a part of himself. It had taken possession of his heart, and spoke out in his words and exemplified itself in his actions. He loved the people of God and the place of worship. His delight was to talk of religious experience and to sing the songs of Zion. There was nothing austere in his piety. He was genial and frank. In the social circle, with his own family at home, as well as with acquaintances abroad, the love of Christ and the service of God were as household words. Out of the fullness of the heart the mouth spoke.

Dr. Stewart was a most successful practitioner of medicine. He had that combination so very desirable, yet so rare—skill in his profession, with continual dependence upon the great Physician. With him, in "saving the sick," the "prayer of faith" always accompanied the "anointing with oil." The healing agent could only be efficacious with the blessing of God. He practiced a great deal among the poor. If they were unable to pay, the expectation of hearing from the great Judge, "I was sick and ye visited me," was compensation sufficient for him.

As a preacher Dr. Stewart aimed at immediate results. It did not satisfy him to think that he had preached an acceptable sermon unless he could believe that sinners had been awakened or believers comforted. He was so entirely opposed to sermons gotten up for show—to that kind of preaching which has the enticing words of man's wisdom merely—that perhaps he rather erred on the other side, trusting too much to the inspiration of the moment. He was an *ex tempore* preacher, and occasionally his discourses were delivered with thrilling effect. At camp meetings, in his earlier days, his ministry was often so attended with the demonstration of the Spirit that vast throngs would be aroused to the highest pitch of religious excitement.

He loved the ministry of Christ. He felt great comfort and pride in giving to the church his eldest surviving son, Rev. Andrew B. Stewart, of the Mississippi Conference. He himself once joined the same Conference, and filled with success and acceptability the Raymond and Spring Ridge circuit; but at the close of that year, being unable to attend the Conference, he was discontinued from the traveling connection through a misapprehension of his brethren, and because his services as a physician were so much prized and needed in his old neighborhood. He had made all his preparations to rejoin the Conference, which was to meet just eleven days after his death, and he felt great satisfaction in the prospect of spending the remainder of his days in the untrammeled service of the church. But God had a better appointment in reserve for his servant. He had proved him to be faithful in a few things, and took him to be a ruler over many things.

He was sick only nine days. He was so violently attacked as to be unable to reach home, having to stop at the house of his niece. His sick-room, from the very first, was a place of almost continuous worship of God. Prayer and praise were being constantly offered up. His death displayed the completest triumph of Christianity. There was not an action, not a word, not a look that betrayed the slightest trepidation. All was calm, trusting, triumphant. A number of Christian friends witnessed his death, and all could indorse the sentiment:

"Privileged beyond the walks of common life,
Quite on the verge of heaven
Is the chamber where the good man meets his fate."

C. G. ANDREWS.

CATECHISING CHILDREN.—The Jewish Rabbins observe a very strict method in the instruction of children and others, according to their age and capacity. At five years old they were called sons of the law, to read it. At thirteen they were sons of precept, to understand the law; then they received the Passover as a sacrament, for even children did eat it as a remembrance of their deliverance out of Egypt. At fifteen years old they came to be Talmudists, and went to deeper points of the law, the Talmudich doubts. Thus did the Jews. And let not Christians lag behind them in propagating the truths of Jesus Christ, their Master. Let children be well instructed, principled and catechised in the fundamentals of the Christian religion; for without catechising, the people perish in the want of knowledge, and become fit subjects for every priest, Jesuit and sectary to work upon. The papists have confessed that all the ground we have gotten of them is by a more diligent requiring and practice of it. In a word, catechising is as well a family as a church duty. Were but the family well instructed, the minister would have less work to do; there would not be so many uncatechised heads, nor so many weather-cock Christians as now are to be found among us.—*Spencer.*

THE TEACHER.—One cannot prescribe specific methods and duties for teachers. Each one will work out in those ways in which he finds he works best. If I were called upon to say what is the first and greatest qualification of a Sabbath school teacher, I should say it is to have his heart full of the Holy Ghost. That would be the first thing needed, the second thing needed, and the third needed. *Be prompt:* Every superintendent knows how chilling it is to look over the school and see that half the teachers are not present. *Be earnest:* I do not mean be in earnest simply in the Sabbath school, but everywhere. *Be direct and personal:* Remember you are dealing with immortal souls, and that you and they must stand before the judgment seat of Christ. *Be exemplary:* in the week day as well as on the Sabbath; in your business as well as in your religion. *Be prayerful:* Whatever you do and however you do it, neglect not to call upon God to bless the means. It will be your fault if he does not send his Holy Spirit. *Be hopeful:* Be expectant: How can a teacher be otherwise? Believe that God will convert the children. It is useless to work without this; having it we certainly shall succeed.—*Scarrett.*

CHRISTIANITY has given to truth a dignity, independent of time and numbers. It has required that truth should be believed and respected for itself.—*Vinet.*

SANCTIFIED afflictions are like so many artificers, working on a pious man's crown, to make it more bright and massive.

VANITY.

The sun comes up and the sun goes down,
And the day and the night are the same as one;
The year grows green and the year grows brown,
And what is it all when all is done?
Grains of sombre or shining sand,
Gliding into and out of the hand.

And men go down in ships to the seas,
And a hundred ships are the same as one;
And backward and forward blows the breeze;
And what is it all when all is done?
A tide with never a shore in sight,
Steadily, steadily on to the night.

The fisherman droppeth his net in the stream,
And a hundred streams are the same as one;
And the maiden dreameth a love-lit dream;
And what is it all when all is done?
The net of the fisher the burden breaks,
And after dreaming the dreamer wakes.

EXTRACT FROM A SERMON

PREACHED AT TRINITY CHURCH, BALTIMORE, BY REV. R. A. HOLLAND.

"How old art thou?"—Gen. 47: 8.

This is the last Sabbath of the old year. It brings to our hearts a black-bordered invitation to attend his death scene. Let us, then, in imagination gather around his couch to hear a sage's counsel and kneel at his side to receive a patriarch's blessing. Pale, emaciated, wrinkled and gray-haired, the dying year lingers under his sheet of snow—with eyes fixed on vacancy as if in effort of recollection—with breath feeble and short as if almost spent. His thin lips move. Bow thy ear, my brother, and catch the farewell whisper—"*How old art thou?*" Ah, it is a solemn question. It sends memory down the cypress-shaded vista of the past to count the milestones life has left behind, which are indeed the tombstones of dead years, whose dust shall hear no resurrection trump; and as she pensively passes from slab to slab and stoops to decipher their weather-stained inscriptions, it is not strange that tears get tangled in her long eye-lashes and that involuntary sighs startle the stillness of her reveries. How much of thy time is gone, irreparably gone; and of what is it composed? Hast thou *truly* lived? Hast thou caught the moments as they flew by and tied around their carrier-dove necks messages of love to God, written in good works?

How old art thou in *sin*?

Born in iniquity and nurtured in disobedience, how long hast thou despised the reproofs of conscience and turned away from the sweet persuasions of religion?—how long hast thou postponed penitence with specious promises of future amendment—promises which, because broken, have only aggravated the sense of guilt they were designed to allay.

Five, ten, twenty years have elapsed since persons in this congregation swore to themselves that they would forsake the ways of sin, descending to hell, and follow the footprints of Christ to heaven. It was probably on an occasion like the present, when seated in the sanctuary and cut to the soul's quick by the word of truth—"sharper than any two-edged sword"—that they anointed the wound of conviction by a pledge at some more convenient season to call for the Spirit of God. That pledge has been often re-applied. When felled by the stroke of severe sickness, they languished through dreary days darkened by the shadow of death; they vowed in importunate prayers for recovery that if spared they would give their lives as a pure thank-offering to God. When bending over the wan features of a pale face, watching the hectic shift on the hollow cheek, feeling the flickering pulse, wiping with a gentle hand the death-damp—the dew of heaven's dawn—from the cold forehead, kissing the colorless lips already parted for the spirit's flight from the body, they promised between stifling sobs to meet the dear one then just ready to depart, among the white robed saints who worship around the throne. When standing at the grave of a husband, a wife, a parent, a child—one whose life had become so *enfibred* with theirs that the shock which sundered the union was like an earthquake of the soul; as they took the last, lingering look of the loved lineaments locked in lifeless marble—saw the coffin slowly slide into the ground—heard the solemn "dust to dust," and the heavy fall of shovelled clods—thought of the fond embraces, the holy confidences, the many hours made happy by being enjoyed in each other's society, all buried, buried under the sod; oh! with what deep sincerity of grief did they resolve to renew the precious companionship beyond the dividing stream of death. Had you insinuated to them then that at the end of this year those oaths would be still unredeemed and blotted over with perjury, they would have spurned with indignation the dishonoring insult. But moons have waxed and waned, seasons have chased each other in annual round, and the life that was to improve has steadily tended downward to deeper depravity, and the heart that was to be placed upon God's altar, has lain in the mire as offal for the swine of sinful appetites, and the spirit of that departed friend, which was to shine from the sky as a load-star to guide a heavenward course, has watched with misty beam a rudderless wreck drifting nearer and nearer the engulfing maelstrom of hell!

How old art thou in sin? How long hast thou been hazarding thy immortality against the Devil's stake of a little life-time's lust of flesh? How long hast thou been defying the wrath of him who is a consuming fire! How long hast thou been using the name that seraphs adore, as a by-word to spice a vulgar jest or emphasize an angry oath? How long have thy knees been stiffened by pride from bending in prayer and thy eyes been blinded by the dust of sordid cares from gazing after Christ into the sky? How long have God's Sabbaths, beautiful with sunshine, looks of hope, been beckoning thee in vain to that rest they typify? or melancholy with rain-weepings of sympathy been ineffectually pleading with thee to flee like Bunyan's Pilgrim from the city of destruction? What o'clock is it, O man, in thy brief day? How many hours past noon? How few till dark? Are there no thunder clouds piled around thy Western horizon like bastions ready to belch forth fury?—no rumbling sounds as of distant peals predicting the storm? If thou wouldst *not* have thy sun set in gloom and tempest; if thou wouldst have it go down clear and cast back on the world a twilight testimony that means "this eventide enchanting vision here with its celestial hues is only a hint of the more glorious morn that is at the same moment breaking beyond in a world where there is no night"—is it not high time for thee to invoke the breezes of God's spirit to blow away these direful portents which sin so rapidly gathers about the dusk of the wicked.

Baltimore Episcopal Methodist.

The Wesleyans and the Elections.

The last *Watchman* states that the Wesleyans were bitterly misrepresented in the late elections throughout the kingdom. We quote:

Our connection, as such, has no politics. It exists for purely spiritual and evangelical purposes. This was clearly explained at the last Conference, and was set forth in the president's letter. Among the Wesleyan Methodists there are Conservatives and Liberals of all shades and classes, and every man exercises the right of private judgment, without let or hinderance. Let us, however, say to our church friends that if any Wesleyan Methodists have, in the late elections, assumed an attitude of active hostility to the church, some of the clergy have to thank themselves for it. They have denounced us as schismatics, they have treated our ministers as laymen, they have rebaptized our children, they have refused to bury our dead, they have driven our children from the national schools because their parents wished them to attend their own Sabbath school, they have prevented us obtaining sites for schools and chapels, they have dismissed Methodist servants and ejected Methodist tenants, and they have threatened to prosecute our missionary collectors under the vagrancy act! We are thankful to believe that ten thousand faithful and excellent clergymen would scorn such conduct and condemn such doings, but while a large section of their brethren treat us thus it is not difficult to understand how it is that the love of Methodists for the church has undergone some abatement.

But the gravest charge that has been brought against the Wesleyan Methodists is that they have betrayed Protestantism, and the proof is that they have indorsed Mr. Gladstone's policy for the disendowment and disestablishment of the Irish Church. Let us say that, while we are favorable to the abstract principle of a national ecclesiastical establishment, our Protestantism is entirely independent of that principle. According to the teaching of Mr. Wesley, and to our own profoundest convictions, the essence of Protestantism is found in the supremacy of the Bible and in the doctrine of salvation by grace. It is true that for years we have been friendly to the United Church of England and Ireland because we believed it to be the bulwark of Protestantism, but when we find one school of clergymen denying the divine inspiration of the holy Scriptures, and another school trying to subvert the Reformation, we honestly confess that our faith in existing establishments is very much shaken. It is not improbable that the proposed experiment with the Irish Church will soon be tried upon the English Church. If it is to be simply a question of majorities and minorities, a few years will wind up the whole business. If churchmen expect Wesleyan Methodists to prove their Protestantism by defending the church, churchmen must convince the Wesleyan Methodists that the Protestantism of the church is worth defending.

RAGGED SCHOOLS IN NAPLES.

"I had the pleasure, one day, of visiting nearly all the free schools which the wise philanthropy of the Protestant residents of Naples has established in that city. * * * I cannot help offering a very cordial homage to the truth that the missionaries are doing a vast deal of good in Naples, where they are not only spreading the Gospel, but the spelling book, the arithmetic and the geography.

"It is not to be understood from the word missionaries, that this work is done by men especially sent from England or America to perform it. The free Protestant schools in Naples are conducted under the auspices of the Evangelical Aid Committee—composed of members of the English Church, the Swiss Church and the Presbyterian Church; the president of this committee is Dr. Strango, an Englishman, and the treasurer is Mr. Rogers, the American banker. The missionaries in Naples, therefore, are men who have themselves found out their work, and appointed themselves to do it. * * * *

"The schools are no older than the union of Naples with the kingdom of Italy, when toleration of Protestantism was decreed by law; and, from the first, their managers proceeded upon a principle of perfect openness and candor with the parents who wished to send their children to them. They announced that the children would be taught certain branches of learning, and that the whole Bible would be placed in their hands to be studied and understood. In spite of this declaration of the Protestant character of the schools, the parents of the children were so anxious to secure them the benefits of education that they willingly ran the risk of their becoming heretics. They were principally people of the lower classes—laborers, hackmen, fishermen, domestics and very small shopkeepers—but occasionally among them were parents able to send their children to other schools, yet preferring the thorough and conscientious system practiced in these. So the children came, and, thanks to the peaceful, uncombative nature of Italian boys, who get on with much less waylaying and thumping and bullying than boys of Northern blood, they have not been molested by their companions who still live the wild life of the streets, and they have only once suffered through interference of the priests. On complaint to the authorities, the wrong was promptly redressed, and was not again inflicted. Of course, these poor little people, picked up out of the vileness and ignorance of a city that had suffered for ages the most degrading oppression, are by no means regenerate yet, but there seems to be great hope for them. Now, at least, they are taught a reasonable and logical morality—and who can tell what wonders the novel instruction may not work? They learn for the first time that it is a foolish shame to lie and cheat, and it would scarcely be surprising if some of them were finally persuaded that honesty is the best policy—a maxim that few Italians believe."—*Howell's Italian Journeyings.*

THE USE OF REMEMBERING.—'What's the *use* of remembering all this?' pettishly cried a boy, after his father, who had been giving him some instructions, left the room.

'I'll tell you what, remembering is of great service sometimes,' said his cousin. 'Let me read to you now. Please hear.'

'My dog dash was once stolen from me,' says Mr. Kidd. 'After being absent thirteen months, he one day entered my office in town with a long string tied round his neck. He had broken away from the fellow who had held him prisoner. Our meeting was a very joyful one. I found out the thief, had him apprehended, and took him before a magistrate. He swore the dog was *his*, and called witnesses to bear him out. 'Mr. Kidd,' asked the lawyer, addressing me, 'can you give any satisfactory *proof* of this dog being your property?' Placing my mouth to the dog's ear—first giving him a knowing look—and whispering a little communication known only to us two, Dash immediately reared up on his hind legs, and went through with a series of manœuvres with a stick, guided meanwhile by my eye, which set the whole court in a roar. My evidence needed nothing stronger; the thief stood convicted, Dash was liberated, and among the cheers of the multitude we merrily bounded homeward.'

That dog's remembering was of service to him; it was taken as evidence in a court, and it fairly got the case. Yes, he was set free and the thief was convicted. Well, if remembering his master's instructions served a dog so well, how much more likely it is to be important for a boy to treasure up the instructions of his father? No knowing what straits they may keep him out of.—*Child's World.*

God does not always smile, lest we should be careless, and presume.

Breaking Out of the French Revolution.

Civil war broke out openly as soon as the Assembly refused to declare the Catholic religion the church of the nation. The ignorant and superstitious masses of Nimes, Uzez and Montauban showed as much fury against those who had abolished an odious privilege, as the people of Paris had exhibited against its champions. But violence was the law of both parties, and liberty was destined to be enfeebled and wounded in the contest. As soon as the defeat of the motion of Dom Gerle was known in the South, the clergy began to excite the people to send violent protests to the Assembly. In April, 1790, a large meeting was held at Nimes in the church of the White Penitents. They petitioned unanimously in favor of the ancient state of things. This meeting was preceded and followed by exhibitions of Catholic effervescence. Wherever they caught sight of a Protestant the cry was, "Kill him! kill him!" Similar scenes took place at Uzez and in Alsace. In the latter province the Jews were sadly maltreated. Surely the Catholic party was unfortunate in its mode of procedure. It strove to obtain the rights of conscience by petitioning that these rights should be blotted from the constitution of the country; but this inconsistency will surprise no one who understands how manifold are the tortuosities of the human heart. The Assembly ordered procedure against the abettors of the troubles at Nimes, and summoned to its bar (despite the invocation in their favor, by Malouet, of the rights of meeting and discussion) the chief signers of the petition. But the trouble did not cease. The news of the adoption of the Civil Constitution of the clergy intensified the displeasure of the South. In the months of May and June it took at Nimes, all the features of earnest war. The opposition arose not from fanaticism alone, but rather from fanaticism used as a tool by the party of the old *regime*. This is clear from the declaration of Froment, the chief exciter of these troubles. "One strong passion," said he, "cannot be quenched except by exciting a still stronger one; consequently the republican mania can only be counteracted by calling into play a zeal for religion." The struggle broke out at the municipal elections. The Catholic party at Nimes, always fanatical and determined not to tolerate religious equality before the law, firmly resolved to prevent the election of Protestants. Their rage knew no bounds when they learned of the honor conferred by the National Assembly in April on Rabaut St. Etienne. A placard was put up bearing these insulting words: "The infamous National Assembly has just capped the climax of its iniquities by electing as its president a Protestant." A league was formed. Troops of zealous Catholics, with a special badge, calling themselves the Companies of the Cross, were formed in opposition to the National Guard, which latter was composed of all classes of citizens. Every means was used to work up the feelings. Nocturnal meetings were held in the churches, and violent harangues delivered. Incendiary pamphlets representing religion as proscribed, and the King as in captivity, were spread abroad. In these libels the Protestants were described as venomous serpents, whom numbness alone had hitherto kept from harming, but who, now that they were recalled to life by favors, were engaged in plotting vengeance and death. The struggle broke out June 13th, by an assault of the champions of the cross on the troops of the Guard. The day previous the peasantry had rushed in from the country, but had mostly returned home as soon as they learned that they were desired to defend the counter revolution. The Protestants of the neighborhood had also taken the alarm and flocked to the city. They would also have returned, had they not been violently attacked from the convent of Capuchins. Furious at this assault, they rushed upon the Catholic companies. Finally a parley for peace was entered upon. This was interrupted at the order of the royalist Froment, who was posted at the castle, by an attack with musketry. This traitorous act broke up all hope of peace, and delivered the city to the rage of the justly exasperated Protestants and republicans. More than three hundred Catholics were slain in the city; while in the neighboring country the scale was reversed, and the blood of Protestants was freely shed. Impartial history must admit that the misfortunes at Nimes were the natural fruit of an abominable plot worthy the days of St. Bartholomew. The party which provoked them was not defending the liberties of the church, but rather its odious privileges and intolerance.—*Prevsense's Religion and the Reign of Terror.*

IF WE examined our own faults, we should have less time to detect, and more inclination to pardon those in others.

A HUNDRED YEARS IN PRISON.—A certain housebreaker was condemned in the latter part of the last century in France, and under peculiar circumstances, to a hundred years in the galley, and, strange to relate, this man recently made his appearance in his own native province at the advanced age of one hundred and twenty years, he having been twenty years old when the sentence which condemned him to such a dreadful punishment was passed. It is difficult to conceive what the feeling must have been with which he returned, as soon as emancipated from the shackles which had enthralled him for a century, to breathe once more the cherished air of the scene of his infancy. Bourg, in the department of Ain, was his native home, but time had so changed the aspect of the whole that he recognized it only by the church of Brou, which was the only thing that had undergone no alteration. He had triumphed over laws, bondage, man, time, everything. Not a relation had he left, not a single being could he hail in acquaintance, yet he was not without experiencing the homage and the respect—the French pay old age. For himself he had forgotten everything connected with his early youth; even all recollection of the crime for which he had suffered was lost, or, if at all remembered, it was a dreary vision confounded with a thousand other dreary visions of days long gone by. His family and connections for several generations are all dead, himself a living proof of the clemency of heaven and the severity of man, regretting, perhaps, the very irons which had been familiar to him, and half wishing himself again among the wretched and suffering beings with whom his fate had been so long associated. Well might he be called the patriarch of burglars.

AN OLD AND TRUE FRIEND.—A gentleman played off a rich joke on his better half the other day. Being somewhat of an epicure, he took it into his head that morning that he would like to have a first-rate dinner. So he addressed his wife a note politely informing her that a gentleman of her acquaintance—an old and true friend—would dine with her that day. As soon as she received it, all hands went to work to get everything in order. Precisely at twelve o'clock she was prepared to receive her guest. The house was as clean as a new pin, a sumptuous dinner was on the table, and she was arrayed in her best attire. A gentle knock was heard, and she started with a palpitating heart to the door. She thought it must be an old friend, perhaps a brother, from the place whence they once moved. On opening the door, she saw her husband, with a smiling countenance.

'Why, my dear,' she said in an anxious tone, 'where is the gentleman of whom you spoke in your note?'

'Why,' replied the husband, complacently, 'here he is.'

'You said a gentleman of my acquaintance, an old and true friend, would dine with us to day.'

'Well,' said he good-humoredly, 'am I not a gentleman of your acquaintance, an old and true friend?'

'Oh!' she cried distressingly, 'is there nobody but you?'

'No.'

'Well, I declare this is too bad,' said his wife in an angry tone.

The husband laughed immoderately, but finally they sat down cosily together, and for once he had a good dinner without having company.

DRAWING FROM ANOTHER'S POND.—In a certain town, we will not say where, a man had a house to sell, but the well had no water. What does he do? He must sell the house, and therefore there must, for the time; at least, be water in the well. He accordingly, in a quiet way—for it, that is, his remedy, leaked out at length—had water brought for the purpose from a neighboring well and put into his own. He sold his house, but the next day the well was dry. A clever trick, certainly, but by no means commendable in a moral point of view. What shall we think, then, of a minister who wished to dispose of his services to a certain church, but who, fearing that his own well might be deemed too shallow, borrowed for the trial day from another's pond? What a splendid sermon! That man's pond can never run dry! And many were ready to give a call at once to this preacher who was *so deep*. The bargain would have been made, but for certain suspicions, which grow into proofs, that the sermon was drawn for the occasion from a fountain which flowed in a distant land.—*Dr. Chaplin.*

THE new suspension bridge at Niagara Falls was thrown open to the public on Saturday noon. The bridge is the longest span on the continent.

THE beauty of the mind is more lovely than that of the body.—*Socrates.*

FARM AND GARDEN.

SHARPENING KNIVES.—The old maxim says, "A workman is known by his tools," which is sufficiently correct for a reliable rule. The first thing of importance to a mechanic, farmer, or any other person who handles edge-tools, is to know how to put the cutting edge in order. Then those who use edge-tools ought to be instructed how to keep their tools sharp. Carving knives, broad knives, eating or case knives, and pocket knives, all need to be touched up occasionally on a fine-gritted grindstone. And when the blades are ground, the basil should not be ground too thin. Excellent tools, and especially knives, are frequently spoiled by grinding the edge so thin that there is not sufficient strength left to hold a good cutting edge. When the blade near the cutting edge is ground too thin, the steel will turn over, thus forming a feather edge, or break out. After the blades have been properly ground on a stone that runs true, the edge will be coarse, and the knife will not cut at all satisfactorily until the edge has been made more perfect by means of a fine-gritted whetstone. A coarse stone is a very unsuitable thing for putting a knife in order. A good oil stone, that will cost fifteen cents, should be employed by every family when putting knives, shears and scissors in order. Such a whetstone will save a vast deal of perplexity. An expert carver will not take the keen edge off his knife, the first slash, by drawing it across bones, but he will keep half the edge sharp by using the heel of the blade to cut among bones.—*Hearth and Home.*

SHOULD ORCHARDS BE PLOWED?—The most plausible argument that can be advanced against the practice of plowing the ground around fruit trees of any kind is the fact that every tree will send out a system of coronal roots just beneath the surface of the soil, which will again throw out branch rootlets in a horizontal direction, all of which will continue to multiply until the entire surface of the ground is completely occupied with open mouths of hungry rootlets, ready to drink in the first supply of nourishment that is dissolved by the falling showers. It is as much a legitimate *habit* of a fruit tree to provide a close network of roots, near the surface of the ground, as it is to send other roots downward into the earth. Every fruit tree, most deciduous ornamental and timber trees, as well as evergreens of all kinds, when growing on dry upland, will send down a long tap-root, for the purpose of reaching moisture, to supply the growing branches during a dry period in the growing season. Let the tap-root be removed, and the tree will make but slow growth, because its *habit* has been interfered with. The same is true touching the upper system of coronal, or secondary roots, near the surface of the ground. These are, what are properly called, *the feeders* of the parent stem. They should not be mutilated nor removed, as they usually are cut off and torn away by the plow. All vegetation should be kept down around fruit trees as far from the body as the extremity of the longest branches, by hoeing the surface over frequently, or by the application of a few inches in depth of a mulch. Fruit trees *may* bear well when every coronal root has been removed with the plow; but if those roots had *not* been removed, the crop of fruit would have been more abundant.—*Hearth and Home.*

PETROLEUM IN THE CAUCASUS.—One of the most remarkable deposits of petroleum is in the region of the Caucasus mountains. The oil springs have been known and the oil collected there (by skimming) for ages. On the eastern shore of the Caspian twenty thousand such wells, all of them quite shallow, are now skimmed. The wells are often quite close to each other, and a new one does not affect the productiveness of another near it. One sunk in 1863 by the very side of another, which had for centuries produced three thousand four hundred pounds per day, yielded forty thousand pounds per day, without affecting in the least the other. The American method has lately been introduced, and flowing wells have burst forth from a depth of two hundred and fifty feet, which have, until controlled, maintained a jet from forty to sixty feet high. It is calculated that nineteen million pounds are annually produced in the Caucasus region, while two hundred thousand pounds of parafline are now made from asphaltum.—*New York Sun.*

THE way to produce a smile on the face of nature is to plant it with seeds of flowers. Tickle nature in that way and she will laugh with blossoms.

"BETTER to be alone than in bad company." True; but, unfortunately, many persons are never in so bad company as when they are alone.

The Christian Advocate.

Official Organ of the Montgomery, Mobile, Mississippi, and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

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New Orleans:

SATURDAY JANUARY 16, 1869.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—*Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.*

N. B.—*Agents are requested, wherever practicable, to invest and remit funds in a* Post Office Order, DRAFT, *or by* express. *If this cannot be done,* REGISTER *the letter at our expense.*

When money is forwarded in either of the above methods we will be responsible for it, *but not otherwise.*

NOTICE TO PREACHERS.

Those preachers whose post offices are to be changed, will please notify this office, as soon as convenient, of the change to be made—being particular in giving the post office *from* which and that *to* which the change is to be made.

LAST NUMBER OF THE VOLUME.

When a wheel has turned round three hundred and sixty-four days it would seem to require but little faith to turn it one time more; and yet all the bread we have ever eaten does not lessen the need of the prayer for "daily bread." Of all callings we know of none more like a revolving wheel than this same business of publishing and editing. Its revolutions force the spirit on, no matter what may be its lassitude; if it were designed for punishment we cannot conceive of anything more ingenious; if for a test of resigned industry we know of nothing so thorough. Its motion hardly stops long enough to afford a view of the past, or even to separate past from future. And yet it has a past—a period over which we have come marvelously, mercifully.

The wise man has said that "In the multitude of words there wanteth not sin;" then a newspaper has a great accountability. Arnold, of Rugby, saw in the columns of a London "daily" the reflection of the world's temper and life, and thought there was nothing more fearfully suggestive; there might be read the whole story of its pleasure, its strife, its labor, its sorrow, its glory and its shame. To be sure some of these elements rarely find their way into a *Christian Advocate;* still it is sufficiently a reflex of the times to make one who reads feel that he has been borne along with the movement of the world in its columns. Indeed the ideal *we* have of a religious journal will always introduce an unusual measure of the secular into its pages. For we think that all the departments of healthy life should find some expression in a family paper.

When we consider what abundant opportunity it has afforded to do good, and how large the audience is that waits upon its weekly teachings, we cannot but feel with Luther the terrible force of the Saviour's law of speech: "But I say unto you that every idle word that men shall speak they shall give an account thereof in the day of judgment." All that we can say is we have *tried* to do good—to make this newspaper a source of light and spiritual comfort to the church of God.

The Presbytorian Church in New Orleans and the Methodist.

A friend who was present reports some items gathered from a sermon of Dr. Palmer's on last Sabbath The doctor stated that at the close of the war they were in debt, for their six churches, some $90,000; that this had been reduced to $28,000, and the whole was now under control. He did not wish to see his own membership any larger, but desired to aid to the utmost the various branches which had gone out from this center. He deprecated the central absorption of money and religious effort, but hoped to see six large Presbyterian churches built in this city during the next twenty years; that is, one at the rate of every three years. He would at once take the streets and go from member to member to accomplish this end.

We greatly admire and rejoice in the prosperity of this powerful arm of the Protestant Church in this city. May it be an hundred times as many more in its strength! and with such men as Dr. Palmer, and Revs. Messrs. Markham, Smith, Mallard, Wayne and Doremus, whatever can be done by toil, sacrifice, intellect and faith will be done, for they have the spirit of their Master in them. We only wish that these successes and good works may provoke our people to an equal zeal.

It occurs to us that one of the advantages of their pew system (along with certain disadvantages) is, the congregation are taught by it that the amount collected for the support of the pastor is *not given;* it comes as a matter of course.—And when appeals are made for the extension of Sunday schools and churches they are not discounted by the sum paid annually for preaching. The current expenses of the year are more equally distributed, and this leaves the wealthier part of the membership at liberty to aid in these outside directions.

The condition of Methodism in this city is conservative enough, may be too much so. We are out of debt, excepting one or two thousand dollars; but then we make no progress. Some of our best members and most "solid" men are in favor of doing nothing until the cash is in hand—a very sound doctrine—one that very few men act upon in their own affairs; but when will that be—when will any church have more mercy than it can use upon itself? There is always something wanted—a parsonage or an organ, or softer seats or new apparatus for the Sunday school.—Churches, like individuals, wish to be comfortable, and like individuals they are prone to think more of the children at home than of the poor without. We need—that is, the city needs—at this hour four additional large Methodist churches; one, say in the neighborhood of Bayou St. John and Claiborne streets, one out Poydras street, one on the north side of the New Basin, and one near Louisiana avenue and St. Charles streets. Methodism can do a work among the people that no other form of Protestantism can do. If she does not do it, it goes undone. But one thing is wanted, and that is money. Those of our people in this city who have money, and die here, will have no ordinary account to render, not that they have so much, but the Lord has here so much need for what they have. In an able article the New York editor estimates that the Methodist Church of that city would have been far, very far, in advance of its present strength if only *eligible lots* had been secured for churches at an early day, when the price of property made it comparatively easy to do so. Who is there of our people who will give a good church lot, for the cause of Christ, in either of the sections named? We call upon all to walk abroad and see what the Jesuits and other orders of the Catholic Church are accomplishing in this city—what strongholds these people are raising here who have been driven forth from Europe by their own kind and faith, as intolerable.

An able speech upon the elevation and reform of the masses, in that great commercial center, New York, by Rev. Dr. W. H. Ferris, presiding elder of the New York district, has come to hand after we had written the foregoing paragraphs. It has in it many points adaptable to our own work. To be sure we have not now that wealth of which he speaks, but we once had it; and the prospect now is that we shall soon have it again. Nor do we forget that the Methodist churches here have always had a great deal to do in proportion to their membership; and there are some who constantly respond with commendable liberality. We give a few extracts:

Aggressiveness is one of the essential attributes of Christianity and of Methodism. It is an element of health and life. The church has suffered vastly more from its timidity than from its boldness. *God works with us,* and there are no impossibilities.

The masses, then, are within reach: Christian effort will save many of them. An effectual door is open, and invites, commands, our utmost efforts. And who so well adapted to this work as ourselves? Our doctrines and organization, our lay-pastorate, extemporized devotions, and our more social forms of worship, all adapt us to this work. Methodism has little pomp and display to repel, but much freeness and warmth to attract. Many see the necessity, the *opportunity,* that is before us, and are ready to help.

The wealth of New York Methodists, made almost exclusively in this city, has never, to any creditable degree, been concentrated upon local church improvement. The time has come for a change. We have reached a crisis. We must have more churches.

The great practical question is, *How are we to evangelize the city?* Assuming that we have piety, then we need, 1. *Money.* 2. *Organization* 3. *Work.* With these we can storm the stoutest intrenchments of sin and infidelity, and carry them. And the *money, the material, the men, are now with us* for this work. Most of our attempts at city mission work have been crippled or foiled for lack of money. Every man who has toiled in this field has felt the pressing want of more means.

1. Men of power must man this work, and they must be supported as the pastors of our city churches are supported. Churches must be built and made attractive. Sites for churches must be procured in advance of the population. We must anticipate the growth of the city and provide for it. The poor must be sought out and clothed and fed, and this cannot be done without cost. Methodism needs at least twenty new church edifices in the city to day, costing from $25,000 to $250,000 each. We need them for the poor and for the rich as well; for a moral decay begins at the two extremes of society. Nothing can be put in the place of money; neither holy lives nor fervent prayers will answer here.

The Jews have expended for synagogues in the upper part of the city, within a single year, half as much as the value of our entire church property gathered in a century.

The venal government of this sadly misgoverned city leased perpetually to the Romish Church on Fifth avenue, for one dollar per annum, property valued at $3,000,000; nearly double in value to all our church property in the city.

Is our religion of less value than Judaism or Romanism? We will not imitate their elaborate synagogues or massive cathedrals. But we must have neat and attractive churches, and more of them. God's house should be the best in the parish. The children of Methodism will be lost to us unless church architecture keep pace with home improvements.

2. We must *organize.* We need a general organization to man and supervise the city mission work, and to marshal the forces. This we have already in our city Sunday school and missionary society. It is well manned and worked, so far as means will allow. It is all we need, except to increase its scope and power by more money and more laborers. The organization we now need is to make churches out of the masses—self-reliant, self-sustaining churches; not mere reuniting offices in some hall or room fitted for the occasion—not mere chapel arrangements, all the while dependent upon the parent church. This may do for a little, but these spiritual children must be weaned if you would have them healthy and full grown.

Way-side efforts amount to but little. They are a useless expenditure of time and effort. The people understand, and have, since the days of Abraham, that religion must have an altar, and God a habitation among men. The masses want *religious homes* quite as much as domestic ones. You must localize religion. God's ark must have a resting place among men. Not in halls that echo with God's praise on the Sabbath day, and with the revelry of the thoughtless on week day. Clothe your efforts for the masses with neat, attractive church edifices, having the sacredness of temples exclusively devoted to religion.

THE FIELD IN CHINA.

We publish this week a condensed view of the Catholic missions, taken from a Shanghai paper. It will doubtless startle the Protestant church of this country, or should, to learn the extent to which the Romish priests have already spread their nets over the Mongolian race. In a few months China will be one of the nearest missionary fields from New Orleans, St. Louis, or the Mississippi. Our intercourse with the Chinese, political and commercial, will be more intimate than with any other people, and they will receive from us, to a great extent, their religious character. The condition of an intelligent civilized pagan of the present century is very much that of the Greek and the Roman at the introduction of Christianity, and we may expect to see the same sweep of revival influence which marked the first century after the death of Christ, only the wave will pass over five hundred millions of people, speaking the same tongue, instead of the few millions who then inhabited Asia Minor and the borders of the Mediterranean. The immense influx of Chinese into this Western valley will quicken the work of evangelization. Their idols will vanish before the clear light of a New Testament worship. Their wise men will receive the religion of the West with the science of the West, for they have not learned to draw the infidel distinction between the God of nature and the God of men. Those vast multitudes cannot have learned to read without having acquired the mental development and training which are highly favorable to a reception of the great word. That which to our minds is attractive in the character of Christ will appear equally so to them. That prince of Chinese converts, Lien Seen Sang, of whom Dr. Cunnyngham said that he was the equal, intellectual and spiritual, of any member of the General Conference, was converted by the sermon on the Mount. No one but a divine person could in his opinion have conceived such a discourse. This single instance is enough to convince us of the adaptability of the Gospel to the conversion of China. One highly cultivated mind of that race is in evidence as weighty as was the conversion of the Areopagite of the power of St. Paul's preaching. The Gospel may yet receive its grandest illustrations in the quality and number of these sons of the East. Descendants as they are of those who brought a new halo with them in their search for the babe of Bethlehem, it may be reserved for them to add a new glory to the diadem of the lowly King. O for a mania for missions, as there have been manias for railroads and ocean telegraphs, and life insurance companies, and gold and silver and quicksilver discoveries! Satan is beforehand with the church as with Christ. Quickly mixing the evil with the good, and error with truth, he seeks to occupy in advance the whole of China. The Jesuits, with a thirst for power and gold, and an art for possessing them never as yet surpassed or equaled, are on the ground, strongly entrenched, busily at work, preoccupying the minds of the ignorant with dogmas as fatal and ineradicable as those which they displace. Thus does the industry of the foe force the true Christian to run quickly to the defence and salvation of those who have been bought by the blood of Christ. "For from the rising of the sun, even to the going down of the same, my name shall be great among the Gentiles; and in every place incense shall be offered to my name, and a pure offering; for my name shall be great among the heathen, saith the Lord of hosts."

THE METHODIST ALMANAC FOR 1869 Hitchcock & Walden, Cincinnati It gives the times of the rising and the setting sun—that is, provided it rises far enough *north.* It also gives the machinery of Northern Methodism entire, including a catalogue of books for sale by H. & W.

ACTUALLY COMING.

We are receiving subscribers quite briskly. Some of the preachers have gone to work in good earnest, in the Louisiana, Mississippi, Mobile and Montgomery Conferences. So we are not to be smothered with "resolutions" merely, which are much like a man's seeing his natural face in a glass and then directly forgetting what manner of man he is. When a man stirs the Sampson that is within him, goes out of his study, and determines to dissipate the surrounding darkness of the circuit, if he be a wise man he will hold this ADVOCATE in his right hand. Then we can imagine no one more pleasantly irresistible.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE.—We have received Vick's annual illustrated catalogue of seeds; and beautiful it is. It is full of plain and thorough directions for the culture of flowers and vegetables. Our readers have doubtless noticed several advertisements from Mr. James Vick, Rochester, New York.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—Messrs. Hynson & Co. insert the times of the sailing of the Honduras steamer.

PICTURES OF "THE BETTER LAND," ETC.—Mr. James H. Hummel, 106 Camp street, advertises two beautiful pictures, to which he especially calls the attention of clergymen.

SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL DEPOT, No. 9 Perdido street. Messrs. Thomas B. Bodley & Co. advertise largely this week, to which we call special attention, as well as to their circular, sent to our subscribers this week, of the Blymer, Norton & Co. steel composition bell.

MESSRS. GEORGE P. ROWELL & CO., advertising agents, 40 Park Row, New York. We call attention to their card, and also to their advertising circular, containing a list of all the leading daily papers in all the large towns and cities of the United States and Canada.

JAPAN.

It is not often that so original a document comes within reach as the one which we give elsewhere, taken from the *Friend of China,* a paper published in Shanghai. It evidences the acuteness and general information of the priests of Japan, and gives us a good notion of the kind of battle our Eastern missionaries have to wage in introducing the Gospel.

REV. ASBURY DAVIDSON.

The *Texas Christian Advocate* says: With a sad heart we publish the tidings of the death of Rev. Asbury Davidson. Only a few days ago we parted with him in Corpus Christi, a veteran of the cross, leaning on his shield and looking forward with confidence to the field before him. He told us that he felt in better health than for a long time past, and that there was yet a "great deal of good hard work in him." He never reached his home, it seems—died ere he reached his own roof-tree. His gray hairs have gone to a grave which will be honored in the memory of all who knew his worth. May the Lord sustain his family under this stroke, and supply the place of the prince in Israel, who has fallen.

MR. EDITOR: Brother Asbury Davidson is no more. Assisted by Brother Dunlap, I have just committed his mortal remains to the grave. On our way from Conference we were exposed to the severest weather, and on reaching the San Antonio river, opposite Helena, we found it impassable for vehicles of any kind. Brother Davidson was left on the west side of the river, to spend the night, with very poor accommodations. I crossed the river in company with Brother E. M. Fly, in order to make arrangements to meet Brother Davidson on the following morning and assist him in crossing the river. On returning, we found him too sick to sit up. We conveyed him to the residence of his nephew, Mr. James Fly, where he had every attention until his death, which occurred on Monday evening last, at half past seven.

A great and good man has fallen at his post, and in the faithful discharge of duty. He died of pneumonia. Your's in Christ,

BUCKNER HARRIS.

GONZALES, Dec. 21, 1868.

ONLY three of the sovereign princes of Europe confess to enjoy good health. They are the kings of Prussia, Bolgium and Bavaria.

MISSISSIPPI COLORED CONFERENCE.

HAZLEHURST, January 9, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: I hasten to inform you that Bishop Kavanaugh convened the Mississippi Colored Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at this place, on the 7th instant. Owing to the season of the year, it being midwinter, and the time to move among the colored people, there were not at first so many as is usual. The number continued, however, to increase until we had quite a respectable body of colored preachers. The bishop presided with his usual ability, giving much satisfaction to both white and colored. It consisted of about forty members, the most of whom were well tried and true men, receiving their work with much pleasure, and acquiescing in all the proceedings of the Conference.—This, I am happy to inform you, is decidedly a success, considering the embarrassments under which we have labored. You will receive the proceedings in regular form. With this I close, hoping that Louisiana may do likewise.

Truly and fraternally,

THOMAS TAYLOR, Sup't.

GENERAL LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU.

The death of this distinguished soldier has deeply impressed every good citizen. No recent event has so moved the hearts of the people. A deserved tribute to his worth has been paid by the mayor, the City Council, the courts and the Assembly. In the present unsettled state of political affairs it was a great relief to feel that we had a true man at the head of this district. To part with him in the hour when we most valued his presence is no ordinary trial. Our Christian sympathies are with all the members of his family.

The following order from military headquarters will be read with great interest:

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, La., Jan 9, 1869.
General Orders No. 2.

It becomes the painful duty of the brevet major general commanding to announce to the officers and soldiers serving in this command the death of the distinguished patriot and soldier, Lovell H. Rousseau, brevet major general and brigadier general, United States army.

General Rousseau was born in Lincoln county, Kentucky, August 2, 1818. He studied law in the office of his brother, Richard L. Rousseau—now United States minister to Honduras, Central America—and began to practice in 1841, in Green county, Indiana, entering into partnership with James Dozier, a distinguished member of the Kentucky bar.

During the war with Mexico he commanded a company of the second regiment Indiana volunteers, and was highly complimented by Colonel Humphrey Marshall for his gallantry in the repulse of an attack of Mexican cavalry at the battle of Buena Vista.

Upon his return from Mexico he was elected to the lower house of the State Legislature; and at the expiration of his term was elected to the upper house. His readiness in debate, and the accuracy of his judgment, won for him golden opinions from the legislators of the time.

General Rousseau was appointed brigadier general, United States volunteers, October 6, 1861, and was promoted major general, United States volunteers, October 8, 1862, for gallant and distinguished services in the field. He served with great distinction in the battles of Shiloh, Perryville, Stone river, Tullahoma, Chickamauga and Chattanooga, and commanded a very successful raid through Alabama in 1864.

He was elected a member of the thirty-ninth Congress, and was serving in that capacity when appointed a brigadier general in the regular army on the 28th of March, 1867.

Immediately after his appointment he was assigned to the command of the Department of Columbia, on the Pacific coast, consisting of the State of Oregon and the Territories of Idaho and Washington. Whilst exercising this command he was selected by the President of the United States, as commissioner on the part of the United States, to receive the territory of Alaska from the emperor of Russia.

This duty performed, he returned to the command of his department, whence he was subsequently summoned to Washington. On the 28th of July, 1868, he was assigned to the command of the Department of Louisiana, comprising the States of Louisiana and Arkansas, with headquarters at New Orleans, where,

during the peculiarly exciting circumstances attending the late presidential election, affairs in this State, both civil and military, were so judiciously and ably administered as to prevent almost entirely the loss of life and property, which would have resulted had the anticipated collision taken place. During the exercise of this last important command, he has suddenly passed from among us.

It is difficult in a military order to properly express our appreciation of the civic and military virtues which adorned this illustrious man. He was frank, open and generous in the extreme. He endeared himself to all who enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance.—Highly chivalrous and brave, he loved his country with an ardor and devotion rarely equaled, and never excelled. A proud defender of the Union, and staunch supporter of the Constitution, his example is to be emulated by all who succeed him.

As a proper token of respect in memory of the deceased, the officers of the army on duty in this department will wear the usual badge of mourning for a period of thirty days.

By command of Brevet Major General R. C. Buchanan.

THOS. H. NEILL,
Maj. 20th Inf., Brev. Brig. Gen., U. S. A.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:
NATHANIEL BURBANK,
2d Lt., 37th Inf., Bvt. 1st Lt. U. S. A.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—In addition to the work on political economy by Horace Greeley, which is to be published in the *Tribune*, the publishers will send "Mr. Greeley's History of the War" to clubs. See terms in advertising columns.

HEALTH AND HOME is a weekly illustrated Agricultural and Fireside Journal of sixteen handsome pages, devoted to the interests of Farmers, Gardeners, Fruit Growers and Florists. Edited by Mr. Donald G. Mitchell, assisted by a large corps of practical Agriculturists. The Fireside Department is edited by Harriet Beecher Stowe, assisted by Mrs. Mary E. Dodge, with Grace Greenwood, Madame Le Vert and other able contributors. Terms for 1869: Single copies, $1, invariably in advance; three copies, $10; five copies, $15. Any one sending us $45 for a club of fifteen copies (all at one time,) will receive a copy free. Address PETTENGILL, BATES & Co., publishers, 37 Park Row, New York. ja16 4tr

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AGENTS WANTED.—McCLINtock and Strong's Religious Cyclopedia, embracing the features of all Biblical and Theological Dictionaries. Sold by subscription only. For circulars and terms address
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She begs leave to refer to Rev. Drs. J. C. Keener and J. B. Walker, sep5

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BY ELLEN M. H. GATES.

See the children, marching, marching,
O! how gaily now they tread,
Morning skies above them arching,
Blue, and gold, and rosy red;
Dewdrops sparkle on the grasses,
Bird songs float from every tree,
And the children laugh and chatter,
Pleased with every thing they see.

O, the happy, careless children,
Some have many a mile to go,
On the highlands, in the lowlands,
Storms may beat and winds may blow;
They will drink from many a fountain,
They will knock at many a door,
Love, and joy, and peace, and honor,
Seeking, seeking, evermore.

O, the precious, precious children,
Some will weary by and by,
Long before their sun that shineth
Shall be half way up the sky,
They will say, "O, little playmates,
Leave us now, let go our hands,
We can hear in faintest whispers,
Words you cannot understand.

Leave us here and go without us,
Through to-morrow's golden gate;
With the violets o'er us growing,
We a little while will wait."
So the children kiss each other,
Lips like coral, lips like snow;
Ah! how sad the broken columns,
Some to stay, and some to go.

Blessings on the little children!
Scatter flowers beneath their feet,
Tell to them your gladdest stories,
All your happy songs repeat;
Grown to thoughtful men and women,
Soon this morning march will be
Something sweet they left behind them,
The rose-path of memory.

—*Little Corporal.*

A Child Taken off by an Eagle and Carried Two Miles.

A gentleman named Bowers, from Meigsville, Jackson county, now in town, informs us that, on Christmas eve, about three o'clock in the afternoon, the farm of a Mr. Whiteside, about five miles from Meigsville, was the scene of a most exciting and nearly fatal event. It is briefly this:

Mr. Whiteside was in the little town doing some business; his wife was away at a neighbor's, where a sick child was struggling with cholera infantum, and the only in-door servant they had was out in the barn looking after some cattle, when their child—a bright little boy, just learning to toddle around on its little feet and prattle the name of pa—tumbled or crawled out of its cradle, in which it was left asleep by the servant a few moments before, and managed somehow to get to the door, which was, unfortunately, open at the time, although the girl left in charge of the place swore that she had closed it on going out.

The child tumbled into the front yard, it is supposed, and was crying and sprawling around, when a great gray eagle, seen by the girl as she was leaving the barn, came swooping down, and, fastening its immense and cruel talons in the clothing of the little boy, rose up, apparently with much difficulty, as high as it could, which was not very high, and sailed off across the adjacent woods, just skimming, as the servant says, the tops of the trees. When the servant saw the eagle coming down, as she was leaving the barn, she had a presentment of the strangest kind, and says that she felt that the child was out doors, and that the fierce bird of prey was pouncing down upon it; but when in a moment after she beheld the great tyrant of the air rise above the house top with the little child in its claws, she grew dizzy and fell to the ground. Her weakness, however, did not continue long; the cold air blowing across her face revived her quickly, and jumping on her feet and gazing round wildly, she saw the eagle disappearing over the woods in the direction of the Cumberland river. She was filled with but one impulse—to rescue the little boy. She became as one frantic, for she had a remarkable affection for the child. She rushed forward, bounded over the fence as if she were endowed with the lightness and agility of a deer; dashed into the wood, dark and tangled as it was, not taking time to hunt out footpaths or cow tracks. She instinctively felt that the thieving bird would keep in a straight line, and she kept in a straight line also. With the strength and unthinking courage of a strong man who has become suddenly deranged, she dashed the undergrowth aside, crossed ravines as if she were on the level plain, spurned the fallen trees and jagged rocks as if they were the smoothest and softest moss. The patch of wood was fully a mile and a half through; but the girl made the run to the other edge of it without feeling in the least fatigued. Beyond the wood, and between it and the river, lay a patch of cleared ground, partly marshy and partly corn field, full of old stumps. When she left the wood, and had a clear view, she saw the eagle as if he were inclined to alight with his burden somewhere in the neighborhood of the river.—This gave her new courage and fresh hope, and she ran forward with increased speed. It luckily happened at that time that there was a man hunting in the neighboring marshes, and just at the particular moment, when the eagle reached the ground with his burden, a shot went off, so dangerously and alarmingly near him (for the hunter was behind a clump of bushes, about twenty yards off, and had his back toward the spot where the eagle and the child were,) that he mounted into the air again, but this time without his burden. The pursuing girl was filled with joy, when she beheld the bird rise without the child. But fearing he would return, as he seemed inclined to do, she set up a vigorous shouting as she ran, which attracted the hunter's attention in that direction, who, seeing the eagle quite near him, and a lady running down the slope with streaming hair and garments, and wildly shouting, concluded at once there was something strange and, perhaps, dreadful in his immediate vicinity, and he also set up a vigorous hallooing, and proceeded to reload his gun with much precipitation, forgetting to go after the game which he had just shot.

The eagle became aware of the formidable opposition he would meet if he attempted to recapture his prey, and thinking better of it, he wheeled round and swung himself in one grand swoop across the river and disappeared behind the shelving rock which forms the opposite bank at that point before a shot from the hunter's gun was ready to speed its flight to his bold heart. When the girl came down to the hunter, she fell stiff, and was not able even to indicate what was the matter. While the rough gallant was endeavoring to restore her to consciousness, he heard the scream of a child, and leaving the slowly recovering girl, he went toward the spot where the screaming came from, and beheld a fine, healthy rosy boy, with torn clothes, but otherwise uninjured, endeavoring to rise upon his little feet. The tears streamed down his little innocent cheeks, and his face wore a most hideous expression. He took the baby in his arms and carried it to the girl, who was now sufficiently recovered to comprehend that her beloved charge was safe. She clasped it to her bosom, covered it with kisses and wept with joy.

In the meantime the mother and father of the child had returned home, and finding it empty, with no sign to indicate where the inmates were gone, save a bucket of spilled milk out near the barn, where the girl had dropped it in her flight, they became exceedingly anxious and uneasy; but the return of the servant, the hunter and the wonderful little *voyageur*, who had the most thrilling adventure that was ever heard of, restored them to tranquility. There was a truly merry and joyous Christmas in that household. *Nashville Press, January* 1.

A SPONGE—WHAT IS IT?

'What is sponge made of?' said George, gasping, snuffing and winking under his Croton bath. No one near could tell him, and the maid suggested that he 'needn't be askin' such foolish questions, but just keep still and get washt;' and so the matter ended.

Now, listen, Georgie, and I will tell you what a sponge is.

The sponge which washes your face was brought up from the bottom of the ocean, and was part of a living animal. For a long time sponges were supposed to be plants, but later observations have decided them to be animals, and they are placed in the class Protozoa, the class most resembling plants.

When first found in the water their appearance is very different from this which you now see. This is the skeleton only—the part corresponding to our bones. When this was a complete living thing, deep down under the ocean, it was covered all over the outside, and filled in every one of these little holes, with a soft substance something like the white of an egg, and this was like our flesh. It was fastened tightly to a rock, and its color was a dull, bluish black on the upper side and a dirty white below. It was formerly supposed to be a plant, because it was always fast in one place; but for other reasons it is decidedly an animal. All through this mass is a regular circulation, like our blood and food. It has been seen to absorb nutritious matter—that is, to eat, or rather to drink. You see all over its surface orifices or holes; these communicate with each other throughout. Into the largest of these, called pores, the sea water is constantly entering, and out of the small ones, called vents, it is regularly spouted out; and it doubtless finds in the sea water minute animals, which serve it for food and increase its bulk.

And this strange animal produces others like itself. I will tell you how. From the soft part a little globule is seen to float off, and after moving about a while very briskly here and there, as if looking for a place, it fastens itself to some rock. Next, gradually, begins to be seen the more solid skeleton—what we have here—the soft part increases, and so it grows; not very slowly either, for the divers find it at the end of three years large enough to bring away.

To get these sponges from the bottom of the ocean furnishes occupation for a great number of people. One thousand men are busy in the Grecian Archipelago alone; and thousands besides, with many hundred boats, are engaged in the Gulf of Machri, on the Barbary coast, and elsewhere, so that in many villages there, from May to September—the best diving time—only old men, women and children can be found.

The finest kind is brought from the Ægean sea. At daylight there in the summer time, when the weather is pleasant—for it requires smooth water—the boats, each with six or eight men and one pair of oars, will leave the shore and proceed to where the water is eight or ten, or even thirty fathoms deep, for those found in shallow water are very inferior.

Here they stop, and the divers prepare to descend. Each one puts a hoop around his neck, and to this fastens a bag, in which the sponges are put as they are gathered. In very deep water the diver uses a rope with a heavy stone to it. He sinks the stone to the spot he intends to reach, and this holds the rope steady, which he uses to assist himself in coming up again to the surface.

After being busy till noon, they retire to some of those pleasant little nooks which abound on the shores of the archipelago, to prepare what they have gathered fit for sale.

The first thing is to press out the soft part of the animal, and then to bleach the remainder in the sun; so they beat them, and stamp on them, and trample them till there is no more life left. The skeleton part is then washed and spread in the sun till it is quite clean, and grows to be this dull yellowish color; then it is packed in bags and sent to market for sale, to all parts of Asia, Europe and America. *Golden Hours.*

SCIENTIFIC.

GUN COTTON.

It appears that some decided advance has been made toward placing nitro-glycerine more on an equality with other explosive substances as regards the safety attending its use. But, unfortunately, for the interest of nitro-glycerine, a new and valuable addition to our knowledge of the properties of gun cotton, which has recently been made in the chemical establishment of the War Department at Woolwich, renders it very doubtful whether in the future the explosive liquid, in whatever form it may be presented, is likely to enter into successful competition with that material in any one direction. It has been found that the explosive force of gun cotton may, like that of nitro-glycerine, be developed by the exposure of the substance to the sudden concussion produced by a detonation; and that if exploded by that agency, the suddenness and consequent violence of its action greatly exceed that of its explosion by means of a highly heated body or flame. This is a most important discovery, and one which invests gun cotton with totally new and valuable characteristics. For it follows, as recent experiments have fully demonstrated, that gun cotton, even when freely exposed to air, may be made to explode with destructive violence, apparently not inferior to that of nitro-glycerine, simply by employing for its explosion a fuse to which is attached a small detonating charge. Some remarkable results have been already obtained with this new mode of exploding gun cotton. Large blocks of granite and other very hard rock, and iron plates of some thickness, have been shattered by exploding small charges of gun cotton, which simply rested upon their upper surfaces—an effect which will be sufficiently surprising to those who have hitherto believed, as every one has believed, that unconfined gun cotton was scarcely to be considered explosive at all; that it puffed harmlessly away into the air, not exerting sufficient force upon the body upon which it might be resting to depress a nicely balanced pair of scales, supposing the charge to be fired upon one plate of the scale. Further, long charges or trains of gun cotton, simply placed upon the ground against stockades of great strength, and wholly unconfined, have been exploded by means of detonating fuses placed at the center or at one end of the train, and produced uniformly destructive effects throughout their entire length, the results corresponding to those produced by eight or ten times the amount of gunpowder when applied under the most favorable conditions. Mining and quarrying operations with gun cotton applied in the new manner have furnished results quite equal to those obtained with nytro-glycerine, and have proved conclusively that if gun cotton is exploded by detonation it is unnecessary to confine the charge in the blast-hole by the process of hard tamping, as the explosion of the entire charge takes place too suddenly for its effects to be appreciably diminished by the line of escape presented by the blast-hole. Thus, the most dangerous of all operations connected with mining may be dispensed with when gun cotton fired by the new system is employed.

It will be readily observed that this discovery, which we believe is due to Mr. Brown, of the War Office Chemical Establishment, is likely to be attended with most important results. Not merely is the strength of gun cotton exploded in this way very much greater than that of the same substance fired by simple ignition, but it now operates under conditions which were sufficient under the old system practically to deprive gun cotton of its power. It has been said, and said justly, that if you want gun cotton to exert itself you must coax it into the belief that it has a great deal to do. You must give it bonds to break and physical obstacles to overcome, with no outlet or possibility of escape. But now gun cotton will exert itself, and put forth more than what was believed to be its full strength, whether it see any work to do or not. It will behave as less coy explosives have behaved before it—always with this difference, that it is half a dozen times as powerful as any of its rivals, with the exception of nitro-glycerine, to which in mere power even it is not inferior. This discovery, therefore, can hardly fail to give a considerable impetus to gun cotton, and to lead to its universal adoption for mining purposes as soon as its new properties become generally known. In connection with possible military applications the discovery is invaluable. There can no longer be any doubt what agent should be employed for the breaching of stockades and the like; and the absence of all necessity for the use of strong confining envelopes will have an important bearing upon the employment of gun cotton for torpedoes and all submarine explosive operations, besides greatly simplying mining and breaching operations in the field. We have, in fact, discovered several new advantages to add to those which already had sufficed to recommend gun cotton as an explosive agent in preference to all others.

The conditions that are fulfilled by a detonating fuse in determining the violent explosion of gun cotton, under circumstances which, hitherto, have been altogether unfavorable to such a result, have been made the subject of investigation by Mr. Abel, and we hope at some future time to notice the conclusions at which he has arrived, as they appear to have a very important general bearing upon the conditions which regulate the development of explosive force, not merely from gun cotton and nitro-glycerine, but from explosive compounds and mixtures generally. Meanwhile it is satisfactory to be able to record what has been done, and to add that the subject is now occupying much attention at Woolwich and Chatham, under the intelligent direction of the department to which the discovery is due.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

"WHO WILL CARRY ME OVER?"—A few years ago, in a New England village, a little boy lay upon his death-bed. Starting suddenly up, he exclaimed: "Oh! mother, mother, I see such a beautiful country, and so many little children, who are beckoning me to them; but there are high mountains between us, too high for me to climb. Who will carry me over?" After thus expressing himself, he leaned back on his pillow, and for awhile seemed to be in deep thought, when, once more arousing and stretching out his little hands, he cried, as loud as his feeble voice would permit: "Mother, mother, the strong man's come to carry me over the mountain!" He was peacefully asleep. The strong man had indeed come to carry the little one over.

THE number of books at present contained in the principal libraries of Europe is as follows: The library of Paris, said to be the largest in Europe, contains 1,100,000 volumes and 80,000 manuscripts. The *bibliotheque de l'Arsenal*, 200,000 volumes and 5,800 manuscripts. That of Sainte-Genevieve, 155,000 volumes and 2,000 manuscripts. The *bibliotheque Mazarine*, 150,000 volumes and 4,000 manuscripts. Sorbonne, 80,000 volumes and 900 manuscripts. Hotel de Ville, 65,000 volumes, making a total in the French libraries of 6,233,000. Great Britain has only 1,772,000 volumes. Italy has 4,150,000. Austria, 2,488,000.—Prussia, 2,040,000. Russia, 852,000 Bavaria, 1,268,500. Belgium, 540,000, making in all Europe about 20,000,000 volumes.

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Every pupil is required to furnish his own bedding, towels, wash-basin, mosquito bar, etc., all marked plainly with his name; also a satchel for dirty clothes.

SPECIAL CAUTIONS.

Parents and guardians are earnestly requested not to give their children or wards much spending money. It is unnecessary, and has a pernicious effect upon mind, morals and health.

A sufficient amount must be deposited for the purchase of books, etc. Their pocket-money should be limited by the discretion of the Principal.

It is urgently requested that students be prompt in their attendance. A few days' absence at the beginning is often a serious disadvantage during the entire session.

TERMS—Board and Tuition per session, $360.
PAYMENTS—$150 in advance, balance on 1st March.

Tuition of day scholars, per month, $7. Payable monthly, in advance.

Modern languages will be taught when the wants of the school demand it, at an extra charge as low as it can be made.

No expense is spared to secure as teachers gentlemen of the highest character and ability.

july25 W. H. N. MAGRUDER.

CENTENARY MALE INSTITUTE Summerfield, Alabama.

The twenty-seventh annual session of this school will begin on the

FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1868,

and continue nine months, with no vacation, except one week at Christmas.

The expense for tuition, incidental fees, board, washing, fuel and lights, will be $230, one-half to be paid on entrance and one-half on the 15th of February, 1869.

Persons wishing to patronize this school may address JOHN MASSEY,
aug15 2m Principal, Summerfield, Ala.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Con.)
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Radical.)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church)
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

These foreign periodicals are regularly published by us in the same style as heretofore. Those who know them and who have long subscribed to them, need no reminder; those whom the civil war of the last few years has deprived of their once welcome supply of the best periodical literature, will be glad to have them again within their reach; and those who may never yet have met with them, will assuredly be well pleased to receive accredited reports of the progress of European science and literature.

TERMS FOR 1867.

For any one of the Reviews	$4 per annum
For any two of the Reviews	7 "
For any three of the Reviews	10 "
For all four of the Reviews	12 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4 "
For Blackwood and one Review . . .	7 "
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews	10 "
For Blackwood and 3 of the Reviews	13 "
For Blackwood and the 4 Reviews	15 "

Clubs.

A discount of *twenty per cent.* will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to *one address* for $12 80. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for $48,00, and so on.

Postage.

When sent by mail, the POSTAGE to any part of the United States will be but **Twenty-four Cents** a year for "Blackwood," and but **Eight Cents** a year for each of the Reviews.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

New Subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1867 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any *one* of the *Four Reviews* for 1866. New Subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1867 may receive, gratis, Blackwood or any *two* of the *"Four Reviews"* for 1866.

These premiums will be allowed on all new subscriptions received before April 1, 1867.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, 1866, inclusive; the *Edinburgh* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864 to December, 1866, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for the years 1865 and 1866, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review; also Blackwood for 1866, for $2.50.

☞ Neither premiums to Subscribers, nor discount to Clubs, nor reduced prices for back numbers, can be allowed, unless the money is remitted *direct to the Publishers.*

No premiums can be given to Clubs.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co.,
38 Walker street, N. Y.

The L. S. PUB. CO. also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

by HENRY STEPHENS, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

Price $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8. feb 2

TO THE MERCHANTS OF

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE.

[The great number of points to which

THE NEW ORLEANS

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

Is sent in the States of

ALABAMA,
MISSISSIPPI,
LOUISIANA AND
TEXAS,

Constitutes it as good a medium for reaching the people who trade with this city and Mobile as any offered in the Southwest.

Our Circulation is Widening Daily

Under the care of

FIVE HUNDRED SOUTHERN METHODIST PREACHERS,

Who are both the agents and owners of this sheet.

A man who wishes to be known in the country is certainly much in his own light who does not display his name in our advertising columns.

Our terms are precisely the same as those of other weekly newspapers in this city.

We have fewer advertisements than the secular papers, but what we have are read with that conscientious regard for everything that appears in a Christian paper which takes hold—in fact, too strong a hold—and holds the editor responsible for all the patent medicines, hardware, shoes, pork, flour, and even *whisky*, which may be set forth in its columns.

The terms of advertising are as follows:

SQUARES.	1 MO.	3 MOS.	6 MOS.	12 MOS.
One (8 lines) . .	$5 00	$12 00	$20 00	$30 00
Two	7 50	15 00	25 00	40 00
Three	10 00	20 00	30 00	50 00
Four	12 50	25 00	35 00	60 00

Larger advertisements in proportion.

Address

REV. J. O. KEENER, D. D.,
112 Camp St., New Orleans.

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL, GRADUate of the Philadelphia Dental College, has established himself at No 109 Carondelet street, near Poydras, where he will perform all Dental Operations in a skillful and satisfactory manner. Teeth inserted upon Gold or Vulcanite base. Being familiar with all Anæsthetics, he will extract teeth without pain, by the use of such as best suits the case. Particular attention given to the medical and surgical treatment of diseases of the mouth and teeth. oct31 1y

MAGIC PRESS.

J. P. WILSON,

JOB PRINTER.....JOB PRINTER,
77 Magazine street, corner of Poydras,
nov4 New Orleans, La.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

One Million Acres of Land for Sale.

The undersigned are the sole Agents of Messrs YOUNG, TOLEDO & Co., for the sale of their lands, in British Honduras.

For particulars apply to J. P. HARRISON, 52 Union street, New Orleans, JAS. M. PUTNAM, Belize, British Honduras. nov 23 1y

CENTENARY COLLEGE,
Jackson, Louisiana,

was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, $75 per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance.

Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month.

The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, are all unsurpassed by those of any institution the Southern States.

The past history of the College is the pledge its future prosperity.

The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the Institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

THE GOOD SAMARITAN COOKING

STOVE.

The great and serious objection to Stove Ovens has been entirely overcome in the

GOOD SAMARITAN,

by the adoption of a *New Principle of Heating and Ventilating the Oven*, as the means of the Hot Draft formed by the Ventilation of the Oven, the temperature of the fire is so much increased that a large supply of fuel is never necessary, as the Oven can be thoroughly heated, and all the different operations of Cooking performed with a saving of fuel of

At Least Thirty per Cent, as Compared with any other Stove.

and at the same time rendering it the most perfect and even Baking Stove now in use. For Roasting, the Tin Kitchen or Roaster, generally known as the "Dutch Oven," is most admirably adapted to THE GOOD SAMARITAN, as its height above the hearth is such that a large and capacious one can be used. That meats roasted in such an oven are always preferable in every way to those baked in the Stove Oven, we believe no one will deny, and we therefore do not deem it necessary to dwell upon these advantages, which are peculiar to this Stove.

It also has a most complete arrangement for Broiling on the front hearth, thus enabling this very important branch of the culinary department to be successfully carried on without interfering with the other work, and thus avoiding the serious objection made to those Stoves which possess no other convenience for Broiling than on the top. One trial of this apparatus for Broiling will be sufficient to command it to the approbation of the operator, as it works well, and the food retains all its flavor and tenderness. Believing, as we do, THE GOOD SAMARITAN to be all, and even more than it is here described, it is confidently recommended to all. A fair and impartial trial is all that is necessary to any unprejudiced mind, to satisfy them that it is in all respects the

BEST STOVE EVER INVENTED.

For sale only by the undersigned.

In addition to the above, I also have a large and complete assortment of COOKING STOVES, comprising all of the leading Stoves of the day, equal to any offered in any other house in this city.

G. W. W. GOODWYN,
(Successor to Austin & Goodwyn,)
62 Camp street,
july6 1y Next door to Picayune Office.

A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN

PRICE'S

Patent Texas Tonic.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

It is a certain antidote against Constipation of the Bowels, Torpor of the Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, Determination of Blood to the Brain, Indigestion, Pain in the Head and Vertigo; also a remedy for

CHILLS AND FEVERS.

For particulars, see accompanying Envelope with each bottle.

For sale at 50 Camp street, New Orleans,

THOS. K. PRICE, Vendor.

Read the following opinions of some of our old and well known citizens of

PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC,
Or, Vegetable Medicine.

T. K. PRICE, Esq., Vendor of "Price's Patent Texas Tonic," or Vegetable Medicine:

DEAR SIR—After a fair and deliberate use and experiment of your Vegetable Medicine, known as PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC, we give it as our decided opinion, that it is the best recipe that we have ever known, for *Indigestion, Torpor of the Liver, Constipation of the Bowels and Dyspepsia.* We consider your Vegetables Medicine worthy of all commendation, and therfore feel no hesitation in recommending its use to all our friends, as well as the public at large, and that in doing so we are contributing to all the afflicted. Many of us have been suffering from these evils from ten to fifteen years, and have been greatly benefitted.

Wishing you great success in introducing this valuable medicine,

We remain yours truly,
J. J. MULLIN, Pastor St. Patrick's Church.
J. H. CALDWELL, of Gas Works, City N.O.
SAM'L. SUMNER, of Home Insurance Office.
T. GREENFIELD, of house of Fellowes & Co.
LEWIS ELKIN, Merchant, New Orleans.
GEO. W. HYNSON, Ship Agent.
JACOB BARKER, Bank of Commerce.

New Orleans, June, 1863.

TERMS:

4 oz. Bottles	$2 00
6 " "	2 50
8 " "	3 00
12 " "	5 00

Sold to Druggists by the dozen bottles or more at 33⅓ per cent discount off retail price.

All orders will meet with prompt attention.

ap22 1y THOS. K. PRICE.

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS!

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Established in 1837.

VANDUZEN & TIFT,

102 and 104 East Second st., Cincinnati, Ohio,

Manufacturers of BELLS for Churches, Academies, etc., made of the Genuine Bell Metal, and mounted with our Patent Improved Rotary Hangings.

All Bells warranted in quality and tone. Send for Catalogue and Price List. no7 1y

GEORGE H. VINTEN,

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

137.....Poydras street.....137

Between Camp and St. Charles streets, New Orleans.

Agent for the sale of R. Hoe & Co.'s Printing Presses and James Conner's Sons Type. no7 3m

JAMES MACLENNAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, ETC.,
Greenville, Mississippi.

Refers to Governor B. G. Humphreys, and many others in Mississippi, and to R. L. Walker, 120 Common street. Rev. J. C. Keener, D. D., and Rev. J. H. Walker, D. D., 112 Camp street, New Orleans, La. oct31 3m

G. W. W. GOODWYN, (SUCCESsor to Austin & Goodwyn,)

Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of

TINWARE,

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES

Of all kinds; sole Agent for the Good Samaritan Cooking Stove.

No. 62 Camp Street,
Next door to the Picayune Office,
oct20 1y NEW ORLEANS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

D. TILLOTSON.

SUCCESSOR TO

C. E. Cate & Co.

AT THE OLD STAND,

18 CAMP STREET,

UNDER THE CITY HOTEL,

Keeps constantly on hand

THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES

ALSO, CONTINUES TO MANUFACTURE

Sumpter Brogans and Russets

LADIES AND GENTS,

—AND—

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S SHOES,

—AT—

Hammond Station.

Nov9 1y

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, AT Greensboro, Alabama.

The next session of this institution begins the first Wednesday in October, and is divided into two terms.

TUITION.

Academic Department, per term.. ....$35 00
Preparatory Department, per term..... 30 00
Contingent fee, per term..... 2 50

A fee of $5 is charged those who attend the schools of Chem. and Nat. Phil.

Board, exclusive of washing and lights, $16 to $20 per month. By messing it can be obtained even cheaper than at these rates.

Sons of ministers of the Gospel in the regular work, and those studying for the ministry, are admitted free of tuition.

The whole expense for the scholastic year, including everything except books and clothing, will be $250, payable one-half at the opening of the session and the remainder on the 15th of February. If the student wishes to board in a private family it will be $280. This great reduction in the price of board and tuition will bring the advantages of the University within the reach of those whose limited means have heretofore placed the highest scholastic training beyond their reach, as well as secure the patronage of those who, on the score of economy, are sending their sons out of the State to be educated.

Especial attention is called to the fact that preparatory students are taught exclusively by the Faculty.

The Law School has been organized under the management of Hons. Judge Coleman and A. Henners.

For further information apply for circular to
C. P. CASEY,
aug15 3m Secretary of Faculty.

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTItute, Staunton, Virginia.

The next session begins on the 21st day of SEPTEMBER, 1868, and closes on the 24th of June, 1869.

Rev. William A. Harris, President, with a Faculty of twelve professors, teachers and matrons.

This is a Female College of the first rank; one of the most flourishing in the South; young ladies here from nearly all sections of Virginia, and various Southern States. Method of teaching like that pursued in the University of Virginia. Health and comfort of pupils much promoted. Those from the Gulf States, especially, have greatly improved in health. No social dissipation. The population of this great Valley is nearly all white. This institution is an educational home for the daughters of the South.

Charges for the entire scholastic year, board and tuition, in collegiate course, embracing

Ancient Languages	$215 00
Music	50 00
French or one Modern Language	20 00

Refer to Professors Smith and Holmes, Virginia University; Mrs. John B. Floyd; Bishops Pierce, Early, Doggett; Rev. Drs. Duncan and Munsey.

For catalogues address
WM. A. HARRIS,
sep5 6t Staunton, Va.

NEW BOOKS, RECENTLY RECeived at the DEPOT, 112 Camp street.

	PRICE.
Rationalism, History of, by Hurst . . .	$3 50
Guizot's Meditations	
Pictorial Methodist Catechism, over 100 illustrations	1 00
Whedon's Commentaries	
Colenso, Fallacies of	75
Jay's M. and E. Exercises, 2 vols. . . .	3 50
Agency for Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, vol. 1	6 50
Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, Part 1	75
Philosophy of Eating, by Bellows . . .	2 00
Pilgrim Street	75
Life Truths, Tract Society	60
Ben. Holt, Tract Society	40
Globe Edition of Dicken's, muslin, fine paper, per vol	1 50
New and beautiful Globe Edition of Dickon's, half calf, 13 vols., illustrated	39 00
Old Deccan Days	1 25
Robinson Crusoe, Globe Edition, six engravings	1 25
Robinson Crusoe, 12mo. ed., 12 colored engravings	1 25
Æsop's Fables, 12mo., Murray's Ed'n.	1 25
Imitation of Christ, by Thos. A. Kempis, tinted paper, beautifully bound	1 00
Our Parish	75
Pilgrim's Progress, at 25 cts., 50 cts., $1 and	1 50
Mother of the Wesleys	2 00
Literary Attractions of the Bible, Trail	1 75
Introduction to the Study of the Bible	1 50
Methodism in Kentucky, Redford . . .	2 00
Crimes of the Late Civil War, Dean, published by W. T. Smithson . . .	2 50
Biblical Encyclopedia, by McClintock and Strong, vol. 1, muslin	5 00
Biblical Encyclopedia, by McClintock and Strong, vol. 1, sheep	6 00
Love in Marriage, Guizot	1 00
Protestant Episcopal Church not Exclusive—Her Ministers not Priests—by Rev. J. W. Ellis, Rector of Christ Church, Nashville	25
Comprehensive Commentary, ed. by Jenks, 6 vols., sheep, 500 maps and engravings, 10 tables, Concordance and Symbol Dictionary	18 00
Sermon Paper, 10 lbs., Berkshire Mills, per ream	5 00
Sermon Paper, 9 lbs., Holly Mills, per ream	4 00

MUSIC BOOKS.

Sacred Harp, $15 per dozen; each . .	1 50
Sabbath School Hozanna, per dozen .	3 00
Sabbath School Bell, per dozen	4 25
Sabbath School Double Bell, per doz.	7 20
Golden Censer, per dozen	4 00
Golden Chain and Censer, per dozen.	7 00
Temperance Chimes, per dozen	4 20
Glad Tidings, per dozen	4 00

In addition to the above we have added largely to our stock of

Juvenile and Sunday School Literature.

Also, a great variety of Toy Books, selected with reference to the improvement of the taste and morals. We have also a large assortment of

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Also, Faber's and the Eagle Pencils, Inks, Carmine, Envelopes, etc., all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

aug15 ROBT. J. HARP, Agent.

CENTENARY INSTITUTE.
SUMMERFIELD ALA.

Notice is hereby given that, in view of the decline in the price of cotton and other articles, tuition and board are reduced to the following rates in currency.

FEMALE COLLEGE.

Tuition in the regular course, including Latin and Modern Languages $30,00
Incidental Fee 5,00

MALE INSTITUTE.

Tuition in the entire Course $75,00
Incidental Fee 5,00
Board exclusive of Lights and Washing. 20,00

We commend the Institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respectfully solicit its patronage. Address.

A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board Trust.
Oct. 19th, 1867.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1869.

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
FEB.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
MAR.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
APR.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
MAY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
JUNE			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JULY						1	2
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AUG.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
SEP.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
OCT.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
NOV.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
DEC.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received, and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The general market continues to exhibit only a moderate degree of animation: A fair business is doing in many branches of the wholesale trade, but without evincing much activity. Our leading staple was in brisk request on Saturday, but on Monday and Tuesday the demand was fair but less active. Sugar and molasses have been in less active request and both have sold at lower prices. We have but few operations to notice in Western produce. The receipts of flour have been liberal, but buyers have stood aloof in the expectation of a decline, and there are no stocks of other leading articles to offer any scope to purchasers for shipment. There are large orders pending here for both wheat and corn, and heavy receipts would meet a ready sale at the highest possible prices consistent with foreign markets.

The river has risen two feet since our last report, and is now eight feet six inches below high water mark.

Cotton.—The following are the arrivals since the 8th instant:

Louisiana and Mississippi.....bales..	12682
Mobile.....	97
Florida.....	1
Texas.....	58
Total,.....	12838

On Saturday, under the influence of favorable accounts from Liverpool and New York, and some speculative feeling, the movement commenced at an advance of fully 1c. per pound—in fact in some instances the sales showed an improvement of 1¼ to 1½c.—but after it was ascertained the previous advance had not been maintained at New York, factors evinced more desire to realize and submitted to concessions of from ¼ to ½c., the closing rates, however, showing a net improvement of about ¾c., low middling being quoted at 25¾ to 26c., and middling at 26¼ to 27c. The sales at the same time were on a liberal scale, comprising fully 6,000 bales. On Monday, owing to the encouraging tenor of the New York and Liverpool dispatches, at the opening factors were disposed to be still more stringent in their pretensions, but finding that the most active buyers had withdrawn, and the few who came forward were unwilling to go on unless at easier rates, they found it necessary to make some concessions, and until toward the close prices exhibited increasing weakness. The five P. M. telegrams then inspired a better feeling, and including 2,000 bales at a late hour, the business summed up 4,900 bales, and the closing rates showed a falling off of about ¼c., low middling being quoted at 25½ to 26c., and middling 26½ to 26¾c. On Tuesday the market opened with a moderate demand, mostly for the North, but although the movement was at no time very animated, yet 4,100 bales changed hands at steadier prices, without any quotable variation.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 15,000 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 477,280 bales, against 282,801 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 140,057 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 64,053 bales to France, of 11,938 to other foreign ports, and a decrease of 28,489 to Great Britain.

Referring to our remarks above, we quote as follows:

Low.....	— to —
Ordinary.....	23 to 23¼
Good ordinary.....	24½ to 25
Low middling.....	25½ to 26
Middling.....	26½ to 26¾
Strict middling.....	27 to 27½

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868, bales....		1959
Arrived past three days.....	12830	
Arrived previously.....	481701	—494537
		496498
Exported past three days.....	14157	
Exported previously.....	361177	—375334
Stock on hand and on shipboard....		121162

Sugar.—The demand has somewhat slackened since our last review, but prices remain firm and unchanged. The receipts were mostly sold, however, comprising on Saturday and Monday 1,500 hogsheads. On Tuesday the demand was very good, and 500 hogsheads, all the supplies, were sold.

Molasses.—The demand has somewhat fallen off since our last review, and prices have declined 2c. per gallon. The receipts were pretty much all sold, however. On Tuesday 1,000 barrels, all the supplies, sold readily at the prices paid the day before. Some half barrels choice brought 75c. per gallon.

CATTLE MARKET.

Jefferson City,
Tuesday Evening, Jan. 12, 1868.

Western beef, choice, per lb net.....	— to —
Western beef, second qual, per lb net	— to —
Texas cattle, choice, per head.....$40	to 50
Texas cattle, second qual, per head. 30	to 35
Texas cattle, third qual, per head... 18	to 25
Hogs, per lb gross.....	9 to 10c
——, first quality, per head.....	— to 5
——, second quality, per head.....	2½ to 3½
——, third quality, per head.....	— to 1½
Milch cows, ——ce, per head.....	80 to160
Milch cows, ——r head.....	50 to —
Texas cows, with calves.....	— to —
Yearlings, per head.....	10 to 10
Calves, per head.....	9 to 14

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(*Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire*)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows.....	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers...	9 50	10 50
Cotton Scrapers.....	6 00	0 50
Sweeps.....	6 00	0 50
Cultivators.....	10 00	11 00
Shovels.....	10 00	17 00
Spades.....	11 00	18 00
Axes.....	11 00	15 00
Bagging, ₩ yard:		
Kentucky.....	16	22
East India.....	19	..
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₩ lb..	5	8½
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs.....	.. ..	1 37½
Bread, ₩ 100 lbs.: Pilot....	7 00	0 00
Crackers.....	8 00	.. ..
Bricks, Lake, ₩ M.....	8 00	16 00
English, Fire.....	50 00	60 00
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford.....	45	50
Tallow.....	..	..
Adamantine.....	17	23
Star.....	17	23
Chocolate, No 1 ₩ lb.....	38	55
Sweet and Spiced.....	35	67
Cider, Western ₩ bbl.....	.. ..	.. ..
Northern.....	13 00	.. ..
Coal, Cannel ₩ ton.....	.. ..	15 ..
Anthracite ₩ ton.....	.. ..	10 ..
Western, ₩ barrel.....	.. ..	50
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb.....	13	10
Havana.....	..	..
Java.....	..	..
St. Domingo.....	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₩ ton.....	14 00	15 00
Hulled, ₩ bushel.....	.. ..	.. ..
Copper, Brazlers' ₩ lb.....	35	30
Sheathing.....	..	.. ..
Copper Bolts.....	35	38
Yellow Metal.....	28	29
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb.....	22	24
Tarred, American.....	.. ..	21
Russia.....	30	.. ..
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl.....	3 75	.. ..
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y.....	4	4½
St. Domingo.....	4½	4½
Fustic, Tampico.....	5	.. ..
Indigo, ₩ lb.....	1 75	1 85
Madder.....	22	24
Eggs, ₩ doz. Western.....	30	32
Feathers, ₩ lb.....	85	87½
Fish, Cod, ₩ box.....	1 85	.. ..
Herrings.....	75	..
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl.....	.. ..	23 00
No. 2.....	.. ..	19 ..
No. 3.....	.. ..	15 50
Flaxseed, ₩ lb.....	4	6
Flour, ₩ bbl:		
Superfine.....	7 00	7 25
Extra.....	7 50	11 50
Fine.....	6 25	6 50
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb.....	10	..
Figs, Drum.....	23	..
Dried Apples.....	8	8½
Currants, Zante.....	14	15
Almonds, soft shell.....	25	30
Raisins, M R, ₩ box.....	none	here
Layer.....	3 80	.. ..
Lem's Sicily ₩ box.....	none	here
" Malaga, ₩ box.....	3 75	4 00
Oranges, La. ₩ 1000.....	.. ..	.. ..
Sicily ₩ box.....	.. ..	.. ..
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10.....	3 25	.. ..
10 x 12.....	3 50	.. ..
12 x 18.....	4 00	4 50
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western.....	2 40	2 75
Canada.....	2 70	2 80
Oats.....	65	08
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel....	75	85
Beans, ₩ bbl.....	.. ..	.. ..
Hops, ₩ lb.....	18	23
Gunpowder, ₩ keg.....	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag.....	19	..
Hay, Western, ₩ ton.....	23 00	26 00
Northern.....	.. ..	26 00
Louisiana.....	.. ..	.. ..
Hides, ₩ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican.....	17	18
Wet salted, city slaughter..	8½	13
Kip Skins.....	..	.. ..
Dry country.....	18	19
Pelts ₩ piece.....	.. ..	.. ..
Iron, Pig ₩ ton.....	45 00	.. ..
Country, Bar ₩ lb.....	5	8
English, ₩ lb.....	4	5
Hoop, ₩ lb.....	0	8½
Sheet.....	6½	9
Boiler.....	8	10
Nail Rods.....	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties.....	6	7
Castings, American.....	8½	7
Lime, Western ₩ bbl.....	1 65	1 90
Shell Lime.....	1 75	.. ..
Rockland, &c.....	2 25	2 40
Cement.....	3 00	.. ..
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana.....	53	71
Muscovado.....	.. ..	.. ..
Refinery, Reboiled.....	..	..
Moss, ₩ lb:		
Gray, Country.....	3	.. ..
Black do.....	4	4½
Select, water rotted.....	6½	..
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₩ lb.....	5½	5½
Wrought, German.....	15	20
English.....	16	18
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Tar.....	2 00	4 50
Pitch.....	3 50	.. ..
Rosin A No. 1.....	3 25	.. ..
No. 2.....	2 40	.. ..
No. 3.....	2 25	.. ..
Spirits Turp ₩ gallon.....	42½	45
Varnish, bright.....	50	55
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon.....	1 40	1 50
Coal Oil.....	34	37
in cases.....	45	46
Cotton Seed, Crude.....	..	80
Refined.....	1 00	.. ..
Tanners' ₩ gallon.....	1 15	1 30
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton.....	.. ..	46 00
Cotton Seed.....	35 00	40 00
Meal.....	.. ..	.. ..
Provisions, ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern.....	none	here
" Western.....	.. ..	.. ..
" North half bbl.	15 00	15 50
Dried, ₩ lb.....	17	20
Tongues ₩ doz.....	5 00	7 00
Pork, Mess.....	20 50	30 00
Prime Mess.....	.. ..	.. ..
Hog, round, ₩ lb.....	.. ..	12
Bacon, Hams, ₩ lb.....	..	15
Do., canvassed.....	15	..
Sides.....	18	19½
Shoulders.....	..	14½
Green Shoulders.....	..	12
Lard, Prime, in tierces....	18½	19
in kegs.....	..	20
Fair, in tierces.....	.. ..	17
Butter, Northern.....	40	48
Western.....	30	40
Cheese, American.....	10	22
Potatoes, ₩ bbl.....	2 50	3 50
Onions.....	3 00	6 00
Green Apples.....	5 00	0 00
Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana.....	3	8½
India.....	..	..
Carolina.....	..	..
Saltpetre, refined, ₩ lb.....	14	25
Crude.....	..	..
Salt ₩ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 00	2 05
from store	2 10	2 15
coarse, cargo	1 75	1 80
from warehouse..	2 00	2 05
from store	1 90	1 95
Turks Island, ₩ bushel	80	85
Soap, ₩ lb. Western	7	7½
Northern.	10½	12
Southern.	—	—
Castile.	18	20
Sugar, Louisiana, ₩ lb:		
In the city	8	15½
Havana, White.	14½	15
Yellow.	13	13½
Brown.	11½	12
Tobacco, in hhds, ₩ lb:		
Balers & Cutters.	—	—
Choice and Selections	17	22
Fine Leaf	15	20
Medium Leaf.	10½	13
Fair Leaf.	12	15
Common Leaf.	9	12
Good Refused.	7	10
Common Refused	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₩ lb..	—	—
Bailing	20	20½
Wool, Washed, ₩ lb	30	35
Burry..	12	15
Louisiana, Native	18	24
Texas, Mexico..	24	27

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Woodville Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Jackson, at Pipkin's Chapel, January 16, 17; Woodville station, 23, 24; Wilkinson, at Midway, 30, 31.

Percy's Creek, at Percy's Creek, February 20, 21; Buffalo, at Smyrna, 27, 28.

Liberty, at Liberty, March 6, 7; Amite, at Ebenezer, 20, 21; Tunica, at Bayou Sara, 27, 28.

Mendville, at Meadville, April 17, 18; St. Helena, at Day's, 24, 25.

Note.—The recording steward of each quarterly conference will please meet me at Midway, Mississippi, on the 30th of January, at 11 o'clock A. M., as district stewards. Jas. A. Godfrey, P. E.

Wetumpka Dist., Montgomery Confer'e.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Wetumpka, January 9, 10; Prattville, 16, 17; Autaugaville and Ivy Creek, at Autaugaville, 23, 24; Lowndesboro, Hayneville and Union, at Lowndesboro, 30, 31.

Tallassee circuit, at Tallassee, February 6, 7; Socopatoy circuit, at Nixburg, 13, 14; Autauga circuit, at Rehoboth, 20, 21; Carolina circuit, at Providence, 27, 28.

Pleasant Hill circuit, at Pleasant Hill, March 6, 7. Wm S. Turner, P. E.

Jasper District, Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Northport, at Bethel camp ground, January 16, 17; Lost Creek mission, at Bethel camp ground, 16, 17; Littlesville, at Gold Mine, 23, 24; Mosco mission, at Gold Mine, 23, 24.

Jasper, at Jasper, February 6, 7; Blount Springs, at Hamly's Mills, 13, 14; Blountsville, at Blountsville, 20, 21.

Jonesboro, at Jonesboro, March 6, 7; Cahaba mission, at Jonesboro, 6, 7; Elyton, at Elyton, 13, 14; Elyton circuit, at Smith's Chapel, 20, 21; Murphy's Valley, at Murphy's Chapel, 27, 28.

J. M. Boland, P. E.

Meridian District, Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Enterprise, January 2, 3; Meridian, 9, 10; Shubuta and Waynesboro, at Shubuta, 16, 17; Belmont, at Coetoba, 23, 24; Livingston, 30, 31.

Clarke, at Quitman, February 6, 7; Pierce's Springs, at Oak Grove, 13, 14; Bladon Springs, at Mount Zion, 20, 21; Enterprise circuit, at Concord, 27, 28.

Butler, March 6, 7; Gaston, at Cooke's Chapel, 13, 14.

Joshua T. Heard, P. E.

Columbus District, Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Columbus, January 9, 10; Pickensville, at New Hope, 16, 17; Carrollton, at Carrollton, 23, 24; Gordo, at Hargrove's, 30, 31.

Fayetteville, at Payne's Chapel, February 6, 7; Caledonia, at Pleasant Ridge, 13, 14; Athens, at the camp ground, 20, 21; Bexar, at Ashury, 27, 28.

Yellow Creek, at Ebenezer, March 6, 7; Green, at Romulus, 13, 14; Eutaw, 20, 21. T. C. Wier, P. E.

Lafayette Dist., Montgomery Conference

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Montevallo station, January 23, 24.

Montevallo circuit, at Ebenezer, February 6, 7; Chandler Springs, at Wesley Chapel, 13, 14; Lineville, at Union, 20, 21; Arbacoochie, at Cahaiga, 27, 28.

Fredonia, at Union, March 6, 7; Lafayette, at Lafayette, 13, 14; Dadeville, at Rock Spring, 20, 21; Pinckneyville, at Sunny Level, 27, 28.

Marble Valley, at Andrew Chapel, April 3, 4. Jos. T. Curry, P. E.

Mobile District, Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mobile, St. Paul and City Mission, January 3; Mobile, Franklin street, 10; Mobile, St. Francis street, 17; Whistler, 23, 24; Eastern Shore and Fish River, at Dauphine, 30, 31.

Cottage Hill, at Cottage Hill, February 6, 7; Pascagoula and Bay Shore, at Antioch, 13, 14; West Pascagoula, at McClendon's, 20, 21; Citronelle, at Beavor Meadow, 27, 28.

St. Stephen's and State Line, at Herman's, March 6, 7.

Jas. A. Heard, P. E.

Camden Dist., Montgomery Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Camden, January 23, 24; Oak Hill, at McRinyn's, 30, 31.

Snow Hill, at Monterey, February 6, 7; Farmersville, at Philadelphia, 13, 14; Sepulga, at Bethel, 20, 21; Black's Bend, at Academy, 27, 28.

Evergreen, at Moore's, March 6, 7; Monroeville and Flat Creek, at Monroeville, 13, 14; Mount Pleasant, at Mount Pleasant, 20, 21.

Anson West, P. E.

Tuscaloosa District, Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Summerfield, January 2, 3; Perryville, 9, 10; Selma and Water street, East Selma, 16, 17; Randolph, 23, 24; Tuscaloosa, 30, 31.

Havana, February 6, 7; Forkland and Clinton, 13, 14; Greensboro and Newberne, 20, 21; Brush Creek, 27, 28.

Marion, March 6, 7.

Jas. L. Cotten, P. E.

Shreveport Dist., Louisiana Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Natchitoches, January 16, 17; Pleasant Hill and Manny, at Pleasant Hill, 23, 24; Mansfield, at Mansfield, 30, 31.

Springville, at Conchatta Academy, February 6, 7; Keachie, at Belle Bower, 13, 14; Greenwood, at Greenwood, 20, 21; Mooringsport, at Pleasant Hill, 27, 28.

Shreveport, March 6, 7.

B. F. Alexander, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist., Miss. Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Holmesville ct., at Holmesville.....Dec.	19, 20
Summit and Magnolia, at Summit.....	26, 27
Bogue Chitto ct., at Bogue Chitto.....Jan.	2, 3
Brookhaven station.....	16, 17
Scotland and Brandywine circuits, at Union Church...	23, 24
Wesson and Beauregard, at Wesson.....	30, 31
Pleasant Valley circuit, at Rehobath.....Feb.	6, 7
Bahala circuit, at White Bay	13, 14
Burtenton circuit, at Zion...	20, 21
Georgetown ct., at Bathesda.	27, 28
Crystal Springs and Hazlehurst, at Crystal Springs..Mar.	6, 7

The pastors will please take pains in publishing their quarterly meetings, as a full attendance of the official members is very much desired.

The district stewards will please meet with the board of stewards of the station or circuit of which they are members, and assist in making out the presiding elder's assessment, as a meeting of the district stewards may be impracticable in consequence of bad weather.

G. F. Thompson, P. E.

Yazoo District, Mississippi Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Richland, at Richland.....Dec.	26, 27
Durant, at Durant.....Jan.	2, 3
Black Hawk, at Emory.....	9, 10
Lexington, at Lexington....	16, 17
Carrollton, at Bethel.....	23, 24
Yazoo circuit, at Midway...	30, 31
Mt. Olivet ct., at Fletcher..Feb.	6, 7
Yazoo city, at Yazoo city...	13, 14
Mount Zion and Eden, at Mount Zion.....	20, 21
Sunflower and Greenwood, at McNutt.....	27, 28

W. P. Barton, P. E.

Vicksburg Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Fayette, at Bethel.....Jan.	2, 3
Natchez.....	9, 10
Port Gibson.....	16, 17
Rocky Spring, at Rocky Spr.	23, 24
Cayuga, at Bear Creek.....	30, 31
Vicksburg.....Feb.	6, 7
North Warren, at Featherston's Chapel.....	13, 14
South Warren, at Red Bone.	20, 21

The pastors will please circulate the time of their quarterly meetings as soon as possible, as it is important to have an early meeting of the official members.

J. G. Jones, P. E.

My numerous correspondents will hereafter address me at Port Gibson, Mississippi, instead of Fayette, Mississippi.

J. G. Jones.

Jackson Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Raymond and Spring R., at Raymond.....Dec.	12, 13
Jackson station.....	19, 20
Canton station.....	26, 27
Sharon, at Sharon.....Jan.	2, 3
Clinton, at Clinton.....	9, 10
Vernon and Livingston, at Vernon.....	16, 17
Madisonville, at Brown's Sch. House.....	23, 24
Camden, at Soule Chapel....	30, 31
Carthage, at Carthage.....Feb.	6, 7

District stewards' meeting at Jackson, December 19. R. Aubrey.

Macon District, Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Brooksville, at Soule Chapel.Jan.	16, 17
Macon station.....	23, 24
Cooksville, at Cooksville....	30, 31
Scooba, at Scooba.....Feb.	13, 14
Marion, at Marion.....	20, 21
Crawford, at Artesia.....	27, 28
Trinity, at Trinity.....Mar.	6, 7
Summerville, at Macedonia..	13, 14
De Kalb, at Pleasant Ridge.	20, 21

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VOLUME XV.—NUMBER 1.
WHOLE NUMBER..... 715.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1869.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

ASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Su-ne Court decides that green-ks and certificates of indebted-s are not liable to State taxation. ypher's bill allowing Louisiana eceive her proportion of agricul-l college scrip, provides that the s shall be devoted for ten years ormal and common-school pur-es. The bill carefully guards land against speculators.

nate.—A large number of busi-men throughout the country tion that sales of bonds by the ernment be only made after due e, and sales of gold by auction. enator Sherman, from the Finance mittee, reported a bill legalizing contracts, reserving $140,000,-from custom receipts for pay-t of interest and reduction of principal of the public debt. orizing the exchange of lawful y for new 10 40s, five per cent. bonds to be issued for that se. Also the issue of govern-demand gold notes, not ex-ing the amount of coin in the sury, to be used for the pur-e in New York, when in the ket, of six per cent. securities, the amount expended for this ose not to exceed the amount egal tenders surrendered for bonds.

he bill also authorizes national ks to issue gold notes to the nt of sixty five per cent. of the nnt of bonds which they may sit as security, regardless of nt restriction of the total circu-n to $300,000,000.

House.—Butler introduced a bill arding negro church property in lately rebellious States. It vides that property used for ritable, religious, educational or r like purposes, bought or given the use of congregations or as-iations of colored men, hereto-e held by trustees for the benefit nch associations, such title shall reafter rest in deacons, elders or stees chosen by such associations, are made corporate bodies. h associations shall call meet-s on the 1st of May next, and ry 1st of May thereafter, to ose trustees for the coming year. Wood introduced a bill repealing charter of the National Life rance Company of the United tes, also bills preventing the ing of money on United States tenders, forbidding national ks paying interest on deposits, ting Louisiana to receive ds donated by Congress eral c . A joint resolution against grant-y or lands to railroads was ; the part against granting ney passed; that against granting ds was tabled.

A joint resolution was passed, t persons now holding office in ginia and Texas, except those ose disabilities have been re-ved, who cannot take the test th of July 2, 1862, be removed m office within thirty days from passage of the resolution, and district commander to fill their ces with men who can take the h. This was passed without ision.

The House then went into com-ttee of the whole and adjourned. Bingham's bill provides for the mission of Mississippi when its gislature ratifies the fourteenth endment, shall remove disabilities posed by the fifth section of enth article of the Constitution, declares void the disabilities posed by third section of the nstitution.

The Virginia committee, in a y, accompanied by other Virgin-s and General Schofield, visited ant today. The conversation ed on the business of the com-ttee, and Grant, who showed self familiar with the Underwood nstitution, expressed himself in or of a speedy settlement. The erview was of some duration. e committee afterward visited President.

The President's response to the ate's amnesty questions simply oted the authorities upon which proclamation was based.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—The t reception this season of the ident and his daughter took e to-night; an immense crowd f all the reception rooms and the hall leading thereto.

t was attended by a greater ber of persons than was ever wn to be present at a Presiden-l reception before.

The company included the usual portion of dignitaries and nota-s found at Washington recep-s—Chief Justice Chase, members the cabinet, nearly all the foreign diplomatic corps, Congressmen, ilitary and naval officers, heads of bureaus, etc. The ladies' costumes were exceedingly brilliant.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—A committee of the Colored National Convention called on Grant, who, replying to an address, said:

"I thank the convention, of which you are the representatives, for the confidence they have expressed, and I hope sincerely that the colored people of the nation may receive every protection which the law gives them. They shall have my endeavors to secure such protection. They should prove by their acts—their advancement, prosperity and obedience to the laws—that they are worthy of all the privileges the government has bestowed upon them, and by their future conduct prove themselves deserving of all they now claim."

Grant's interview with the Mississippi Radical delegation is variously reported. He appears to have expressed a desire for the early admission of Mississippi, and that the Southern constitutions should be made to conform with the reconstruction acts; also said he would enforce the laws. It is not known whether Grant alluded to Bingham's bill, or to another which the committee is preparing. Bingham's bill, in addition to the points telegraphed last night, provides that the Legislature shall meet within twenty days after the passage of the act, upon proclamation thereof by the Governor. No person prohibited by the fourteenth amendment shall hold office until their political disabilities are removed. The Radical committee are in high spirits to-day.

RE-ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATORS.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—Sumner has been re-elected Senator from Massachusetts.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 19.—John Scott has been elected United States Senator.

DETROIT, Jan. 19.—Chandler has been re-elected to the United States Senate.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—The sultan has instructed his embassador to sign the conference. It is thought Greece will accept the terms.

A sharp earthquake is reported from Calcutta.

Napoleon, speaking from the throne, congratulates the members on the strength and harmony of the nation, which was now ready to meet all events.

The army and navy and resources being complete, he favored discussion not touching the Constitution, which was above debate.

He concludes: "All governments are liable to error, fortune declines to smile on all enterprises, but the country knows that there is no thought or act of mine which is not given to the glory of France."

He congratulates the powers on the result of the conference.

MADRID, Jan. 19.—The election returns show unmistakably that an overwhelming majority of the people favor a monarchy. The strength of the republicans in the new Cortes will be only about one hundred.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* hopes that Parliament will not ratify the Alabama treaty if the question of recognition of the Confederates as belligerents is to be re-opened.

The *Times* says: "The Alabama treaty provides that four commissioners shall sit in Washington; if they fail to select one umpire each side shall select one, and in disputed cases one of the two umpires shall be chosen by lot to decide. The commission will select a sovereign to arbitrate points of international law, including the recognition of the South. All claims must be prosecuted within six months, and indemnities be paid eighteen months after the meeting of the commission. One year is allowed for ratification."

The *Independence Belge* says: "If Greece agrees to the protocol of the conference, Turkey will withdraw her ultimatum; if not, the powers will remain neutral and let events take their course."

MADRID, Jan. 19.—The Cortes will stand monarchists three hundred, republicans thirty-five, revolutionists fifteen.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—In the Senate, Wilson introduced a bill reducing the army, providing, among other things, the abolition of brigadiers during peace.

The Reconstruction Committee heard arguments from Governor Wells and Mr. Baldwin on Virginia.

The House election committee hears Jones vs. Mann to-morrow.

The Virginia committee have presented to the Senate judiciary committee a memorial submitting amendments to the House bill providing for an election in Virginia, now under consideration, modifying the constitution to an extent which they believe would be accepted by the people of Virginia.

In connection, they say the real feeling of the State was expressed when they declared their belief that the freedmen South, in their present uneducated condition, are not prepared for the intelligent exercise of the elective franchise, yet in view of the public opinion expressed in the recent elections, they believe a majority of the people are willing to incorporate it in their fundamental law, as an offering on the altar of peace, hoping for the restoration of union and harmony, on the basis of universal suffrage and universal amnesty. Considering the policy of the government to require in Virginia constitutional recognition of the civil and political equality of all men before the law, they have in the amendments proposed inserted all the provisions looking to that result heretofore deemed proper by Congress, and leave untouched any provisions of the Constitution relative to the subject.

The President to-day withdrew the name of Perry Fuller and nominated W. H. Wisener collector of customs at New Orleans. Also nominated Robert C. Buchanan and Alvin C Gillem brigadier generals, vice Hooker and Rousseau.

The Virginia committee authorize the statement that it is not true that any conference has been had between the committee of nine and the Radical committee. There was an informal talk between members of both committees, but the nine have no objection to the fullest disclosure of the origin, objects and purpose of this talk if the Radicals are willing.

Three hundred men, mostly recruited in the West, have safely landed in Cuba within ten days. The vessel conveying them is nearly ready for another trip.

Wreck of the Steamship Gulf City.

FULL PARTICULARS.

The Wilmington (North Carolina) *Morning Star* of the 15th gives the following details of the loss of the Gulf City:

The survivers from the wreck of this steamship were, yesterday morning, brought into this port on board the W. P. Clyde, from New York, commanded by D. P. Morgan.

From the mate of the Clyde, and from the unfortunate men themselves, we have learned full particulars. The Gulf City was a steamship that plied between New York and Galveston, Texas. Her captain was James Stewart, whose family lives in Connecticut. Her owners was a New York firm, about whose names some contradiction exists, but the principal name centered upon is Mr. James Mallory. The Gulf City cleared from New York about the 22d of November, and made a prosperous voyage to Galveston, which point she left New Year day. The lapse of time between the two days would intimate that her trip was a delayed one. Her return voyage, as far as Key West, was without incident, and she departed from that place Thursday, the 7th instant. Fair winds and a smooth sea were her portion for a few days, and fate appeared to be in a propitious mood. With Monday came a tolerable brisk gale, and the night was dark and cloudy. Toward eight or nine o'clock it became impossible to control the direction of the vessel, and at eleven o'clock she ran ashore on the shoals at Cape Lookout, and was, in a few hours, dashed to pieces by the breakers.

At two o'clock she was a complete wreck, and the moans of the dying, mingled with the clashing of the broken timber, were so terrible as to create a shudder in the most resolute, and to evoke a prayer from the most hardened. All was confusion, and each moment the gaping sea claimed its victim. The majority there found a watery grave; while others, clinging with desperation to the shattered, floating pieces of the wreck, escaped momentary death, and were thus enabled to offer a few prayers ere their agonized hearts ceased in their pulsations and their bruised bodies sank beneath the stormy waters of the Atlantic.

Of twenty-five human beings, but three remain to tell the sad story and to weep for the fate of their comrades. Among the number who were drowned was a passenger—a gentleman—whose name we could not ascertain. Many left families, and among others the captain.

The three men who were saved are named Patrick McGale, from Jersey City, and Anthony Thomas and Henry McCardle, from New York. When the ship was rent asunder these three men were so fortunate as to cling firmly to a portion of the deck. Their dangerous, uncertain life-guard was nothing save several planks nailed together, and not more than ten feet long and eight feet wide. On this frail craft they were tossed about for forty-eight hours, without food or water, without means to steer their course, without any promise of relief, and totally at the mercy of the treacherous waves. Five, who bore them company, gradually expired, and when the W. P. Clyde passed by, but three half starved men remained to receive the needed succor.

At this time they were floating toward the open sea, and were a dozen miles from the scene of disaster. The officers of the Clyde report the spot as off Cape Lookout, N. W., and distant twelve miles. This opportune relief from drowning or starvation was on Wednesday afternoon last at about two o'clock. When carried on board of the Clyde, the poor sailors were only partially clad, and were rapidly declining under accumulating weakness.—They are now in this city, stopping at the Seaman's Home, and show many signs of the terrible ordeal through which they have gone.

The cargo was principally cotton, and we could not learn with certainty whether or not it was insured.

More Militia Horrors in Arkansas.

UNOFFENDING CITIZENS MURDERED IN COLD BLOOD NEAR MADISON, ARK.

Clayton's loyal bloodhounds are still murdering, plundering and outraging the unfortunate people of Arkansas.

Only a day or two since they fell upon a most peaceable and unoffending citizen by the name of Dillard, as he was returning from his place of business, and, for attempting to escape, murdered him in cold blood. Yesterday a Mr. John Organ was shot dead at Fifteen Mile Bayou, near Madison, where they now have eight or nine hundred head of horses and other property, stolen from citizens of the surrounding country.

At Madison they broke open every house and building in the place, regardless of locks and keys, and the citizens are fleeing in every direction, leaving everything behind.

One hundred and thirty were expected yesterday evening at Hopefield, where they also have a large number of stolen horses.

We heard of two other men who were shot down, a day or two ago, near Madison, but failed to learn their names.

Yesterday the steamer Linton was boarded, near Madison, by a number of officers and privates, who robbed the bar, cursed the officers of the boat, telling them that they were all damned Ku Klux, and ordering them to leave.

As the boat moved off, it was fired into, and the bar-keeper barely escaped with his life.

The citizens are reported as hiding in the woods, and business entirely suspended.

A number of refugees arrived yesterday evening, who were being hunted down like dogs and who had to flee for their lives.

Among the outrages committed by these thieving vagabonds yesterday, was the following, upon three well known and respectable citizens of Hardeman county, Tennessee: Messrs. L. M. Bray, John Thompson and Archibald Mayfield, who have been back of Crowley's Ridge to purchase land.

They reached Mound City, from Marion, in the afternoon, and stepped aboard the ferryboat to come to Memphis. Before the little steamer left, a company of militia, commanded by a man supposed to be white, came aboard and arrested the three gentlemen. In reply to questions, they were informed that they must go back to Madison at once. They were placed under guard and sent back. For nearly half the distance, and especially on reaching muddy places, the prisoners were compelled, at the point of the bayonet, to "double quick," and their ears were regaled with such choice epithets, from their negro custodian as "d—d rebel," and "d—d Ku Klux."

Once in Marion they were taken before Colonel McWray for examination. The white officer who effected the arrest finally arrived and testified. He pronounced Messrs. Bray, Thompson and Mayfield, three men whom he had for some time particularly desired to capture; said they were Ku Klux, and had been inciting resistance. Two or three negro militia, whom the prisoners never saw before, swore to personal knowledge of them for two or three years, and pretended to identify their horses as the property of certain "loyal" colored persons in the county.

Unfortunately for the rascals, they proved entirely too much. The prisoners found no difficulty in establishing that they had been in the State only three weeks, and in that immediate section simply while making the trip to and from the river. Everything sworn to by the white officer and blacks was so clearly shown to be lies that the colonel, though steeped in infamy, was compelled to order the release of the prisoners, who regained the river late in the evening, fortunately in time to be ferried to Memphis.

The above are fair samples of the outrages daily committed by order of Governor Clayton on law-abiding people unfortunate enough to fall into their clutches. These outrages are all in the name of "loyalty"—all designed to strengthen the government and illustrate the beauties of reconstruction as ordered by Congress and executed by carpet baggers and scalawags. And he who cries out against it is denounced by the Radical press of the country as "rebel and traitor" to "the best government the world ever saw." Late reports from parties just from Camden, on the Ouachita, give the following particulars of outrages committed, very recently, by the negro militia appointed by Governor Clayton, the Radical Governor of Arkansas:

"In Ashley county they robbed Mr. Wimberly, a merchant of Petersburg, of all his money, clothing, bed clothing, goods, and of everything that was of any service to him whatever; robbed Mr. Pugh, a merchant of Orion, of all his goods and money; robbed Mr. A. W. Files, a merchant of Hamburg, of all his goods, caught him, and by threats induced him to pay $1,000 in greenbacks and $1,000 in gold, in order to have his life spared and to be turned loose; met some ladies going to a little social dance in the country; robbed them of their bonnets and shawls and made them dance in the road; injured Messrs. Files & Norris, at Marie Saline, to considerable extent, by plundering their warehouse. They are robbing the people of all their corn and provisions, mules and horses, guns and pistols, which they either destroy or appropriate to their own use. They did not spare a man's purse, and by presenting a loaded gun or a navy six, make him shell out the cash. The citizens are in a state of great consternation, and many are leaving their homes. They are now going around among the people in the country, with a document, which they make the citizens sign, binding them to protect the negro militia which they intend organizing in said county; those who refuse to sign they say they intend to burn out. They are composed of Kansas jayhawkers and men from Northern Arkansas. They commit these depredations only in the counties declared under martial law. Neither the lives nor the property of citizens are safe where they are."

At Hamburg the militia took possession and sacked all the stores in the town.

At Marie Saline the militia took possession of the store and warehouse landing of Files & Norris, the major commanding standing at the principal door with drawn sword, and with revolvers in his belt, whilst his minions plundered the premises. They also took possession of goods lying on the landing at the place, belonging to many different persons in the county, and carried whatever they wanted away. *Memphis Avalanche, January 8.*

DR. W. A. SMITH.

The following, from the St. Louis *Advocate*, tells us that our honored friend and brother is hard at work to build up the educational interest of the great West. The doctor can and will succeed:

CENTRAL COLLEGE.

I have been occupied (for the most part) in behalf of this institution, in the city of St. Louis, since the session of our Conference in September. I am now about to leave the city. I expect to present the claims of the college through the State generally. During the winter months I shall confine my labors to the towns on the railroads.

I am happy to announce to the friends of this great enterprise, that my success in this city is very highly gratifying indeed. My efforts in the three principal churches have resulted in what I consider an available subscription in interest bearing bonds, as follows: Centenary Church, corner of Fifth and Pine streets, $16,950; First Church, corner of Eighth street and Washington avenue, $14,100; St. John's Church, corner of Ewing avenue and Locust street, $7,500. This subscription is considered a very liberal one. It indicates a very [illegible] and cordial appreciation of the enterprise. In the present unsettled state of the finances of the country, it is probably without a parallel. But the brethren in the city seem (many of them) to realize the [illegible] that the obligation is [illegible] on us, to give our church in years to come, *and especially our people*, the full benefit of the priceless advantage of thorough mental as well as moral cultivation. So far as they have acted, they have done nobly. Many members and friends of the church are yet to contribute. They will do so in due time.

We have a large amount to raise to realize the great enterprise we propose to accomplish. Let our friends throughout the great State of Missouri come up to the work in the same spirit of liberality, and our final success is certain.

WM. A. SMITH,
President of Central College.

IMPORTANT MILITARY ORDER.

GENERAL MOWER IN COMMAND OF THE DISTRICT.

By the death of General Rousseau, General Buchanan, the next officer in rank, and who previously was in command of the district of Louisiana, succeeded by right of seniority to the command of the department of Louisiana, which includes both this State and Arkansas. To the command of the district thus vacated General Joseph A. Mower, the next ranking officer, was on Tuesday assigned in the order which we publish below, the headquarters of his regiment, the 39th infantry (colored,) being, at the same time transferred to this city. This does not, however, involve the arrival of the regiment itself, which is now distributed in garrisons at the forts below the city, at Fort Pike and at Ship Island. Brevet Major General Frank Wheaton, lieutenant colonel of the regiment, has also been assigned to duty in this city. The order making these changes is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, La., Jan. 19, 1869.

Special Orders No. 13.

1. Brevet Major General Frank Wheaton, lieutenant colonel 39th infantry, having reported for duty in this department, is temporarily assigned to duty at these headquarters, to take effect from the 18th instant.

* * * * * * *

3. The limits of the post of New Orleans are restricted so as hereafter to embrace the city of New Orleans.

The post at Sedgwick Hospital will be known as Greenville Barracks.

4. Brevet Major General Joseph A. Mower, colonel 39th infantry, will repair to this city, without delay, and relieve Brevet Major General R. C. Buchanan, U. S. A., in the command of the district of Louisiana.

The headquarters of the 39th Regiment U. S. Infantry will be transferred to the city of New Orleans.

By command of Brevet Major General R. C. Buchanan.

THOS. H. NEILL,
Maj. 20th Inf., Brev. Brig. Gen., U. S. A.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

NATHANIEL BURBANK,
2d Lt., 37th Inf., Bvt. 1st Lt., U. S. A.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

EXCLUSIVISM AT FLOOD TIME.—The *American Presbyterian*, perhaps the ablest and most influential "New School" organ, gives an ominous *resume* of the movement of many leading denominations toward exclusivism and High Churchism, and makes the whole a text of warning, in view of the probable results of the union of the two great Presbyterian bodies. The fear is expressed that it "will turn out in the end one of the most important re-enforcements yet made to the backward movement in the church." The way in which the minor Presbyterian sects are described is not a bad piece of rhetoric. "The smaller bodies of Presbyterians in our country who have reformed and re-reformed, and refined and re-refined upon each other, to distressing minuteness, are little else than an ascending scale up the dreary and barren heights of exclusivism; each little plateau being narrower than the one beneath it, and all ending, some think, very near to heaven—others say, close to the edge of eternal snows."—*New York Independent.*

WILLIAM H. WISENER, nominated for collector of New Orleans, is said to be of Tennessee.

MY CROSS.

It is not heavy, agonizing woe,
Bearing me down with hopeless, crushing weight;
No ray of comfort in the gathering gloom,
A heart bereaved—a household desolate.

It is not sickness, with her withering hand,
Keeping me low upon a couch of pain;
Longing each morning for the weary night—
At night, for weary day to come again.

It is not slander, with her evil tongue,
'Tis no presumptuous sin against my God.
Not reputation lost, or friends betrayed;
That such is not my cross I thank my God.

Mine is a daily cross of petty cares,
Of little duties pressing on my heart,
Of little troubles hard to reconcile,
Of inward struggles—overcome in part.

My feet are weary in their daily round,
My heart is weary of its daily care,
My sinful nature often doth rebel—
I pray for grace my daily cross to bear.

It is not heavy, Lord, yet oft I pine;
It is not heavy, but 'tis everywhere—
By day and night each hour my cross I bear;
I dare not lay it down—thou keep'st it there

I dare not lay it down. I only ask
That, taking up my daily cross, I may
Follow my Master humbly, step by step,
Through clouds and darkness, unto perfect day.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—PRAYER.

Of all the modern wonders, the electric telegraph is perhaps the most wonderful. We open the morning papers and we read what Mr. Bright or Gladstone said the day before in the Parliament of England, or what the Emperor Napoleon said to the diplomatic corps who have waited on him to tender the congratulations of the season, or we read what the Sultan at Constantinople has said about the Cretan imbroglio, or the result of an election the day before in California, on the shores of the far-off Pacific. This is truly wonderful. Our fathers could not have believed it possible. It surpasses all previous conceptions, and attempts to communicate thought with speed to the far distant. But here the spiritual and the divine, as everywhere, surpasses the material and the human. Prayer is a much more wonderful and efficient means of communicating and receiving messages than the telegraph. To realize this let us consider the following particulars:

1. Dispatches often go wrong. The operator at one or the other end of the line makes gross mistakes in sending or in reading the message sent. This often results in great loss, great inconvenience or great grief. Sometimes, through the carelessness of operators, our messages are never sent at all. It never happens thus in prayer. God always knows precisely what we mean and desire. He knows the thoughts and intents of the heart. Our messages to the throne of grace never fail, for his ear is not heavy that he cannot hear.

2. Dispatches by the telegraph must be exceedingly brief, or else they are exceedingly expensive. A few carefully counted words are all that most persons think of sending. But in prayer we may "three times a day" or "seven times a day," say all that is in our hearts to say. We may wrestle, like Jacob, till the break of day, or, like Christ, continue all night in prayer—in short, pray without ceasing—and it is all well pleasing to God. The incense that fragrantly rises about his throne is the prayers of the saints.

3. Dispatches cost money—even the briefest, and long dispatches cost great sums. The Secretary of State sent one from Washington to London recently that cost $18,000 in gold. Now if dispatches from the soul to God cost money, some people could never send a long one. Some would not send a dispatch more than once a week, or once a month even, and would be exceedingly brief at that. But we may boldly and freely send the wish of the heart to God on the swift wings of faith. Poor beggars and little children who have no money, and no means of making any, may, without money and without price, send dispatches of prayer from their hearts to God. It shall cost them nothing.

4. Dispatches on the telegraph cannot be sent from anywhere.—The dispatch must first be sent to the office. These offices are scores, hundreds, and even thousands of miles distant from the habitations of millions—often inconvenient, and sometimes impossible. But we can send our thought to God in prayer "from the ends of the earth"—on the sea, on the land, in distant barbarous climes, wherever we may roam, we are in reach of the throne of grace. On the bed of death, in the shipwreck or on the battle-field, whatever our peril, wherever we may be, we may send our quick and ardent thought to God, for he is not far from any one of us. In him we live, and move, and have our being.

5. Dispatches by the telegraph cannot yet be sent everywhere, and perhaps it will be long, if ever they can be. But as God fills immensity, heaven and earth—is with us to the end of the world—we can send a prayer to God for the long absent and most distant. Our friends may be among "Greenland's icy mountains" or coasting along "India's coral strand," or wandering where "Afric's sunny fountains roll down their golden sand"—no matter, we can send a prayer to God for them, and God can send them an answer of safety and salvation. We can, from our closets, prayer meetings and domestic altars, send prayers after all the absent and all the distant, and God can send the peaceful answer down.

6. Dispatches are not always answered. The parties are unwilling, absent or dead. But God always answers. He never says, "Seek ye my face in vain," nor turns any empty away. He says, "Ask and ye shall receive, seek and ye shall find." What a glorious and blessed arrangement is this that man can communicate with God, and through God send the blessing given in answer to prayer to the ends of the earth, and to them that are afar off on the sea. W.

New Orleans, January, 1869.

THE CHURCH IN ALABAMA.

Mr. Editor: If I were to confer with flesh and blood, or consult the impoverished condition of the good people of Alabama, I would not write about money.—But money answereth all things, and the love of it is the root of all evil. We may love it more than God or the poor.

The demand for Bibles is pressing me on all sides. The Parent Society is extending aid to the full extent of its means. We are now actually in need of the means to put at least fifteen additional colporteurs in the field. We have the men and the Bibles, but are not able to pay the colporteurs while distributing the bread of life to the poor. Much is being accomplished in many places. The Montgomery Bible Society has canvassed seven counties, and supplied over twelve hundred destitute white families, and many among the colored people.

The Montgomery Conference gave me a formal Bible meeting at the last session—collected over $100. That Conference is alive to all the interests of the church. This was the only Bible meeting I have heard of being held at our Annual Conference since the war in the South.

I am trying to supply every destitute family in Alabama with the Bible, and if the church would only come up to her duty I could soon accomplish the great work. The Bible cause is not alone in needing help. All our schools and colleges are in straightened circumstances. They need patronage and money. We are keeping a full corps of the ablest professors in the nation at the Southern University, where young men can be as thoroughly and cheaply educated as anywhere in this country. This institution ought to have at least one hundred and fifty students. The East Alabama Male College is a first class institution. Dr. Dowdell, president, has but few equals as a Christian gentleman and educator of youth. The church, I am glad to know, is rallying to its support. There ought also to be one hundred and fifty young men in that college.

The Tuscaloosa Female College is now under the control of Bro. Oliver, and, I believe, is self-sustaining. Under his able and efficient management we have no doubt of its success. But here is Summerfield. I am truly glad to report the Male Institute in so flourishing a condition. Centenary Female College has perhaps as many boarders as any similar institution, but, with the high standard of scholarship and excellent religious culture which young ladies have always received at this time-honored institution, we should have at least as many more.

When will Methodists, and Southern people generally, and especially in Alabama, learn to respect their own intelligence and educational advantages, and cease to send their sons and daughters out of the State to inferior institutions of learning? It is greatly to be feared that they will first break down their own educational interests.

But I have wandered from the subject. We have here at school six young men, all preparing for the ministry, with a view of joining the Mobile Conference. We only receive young men of known worth. These are mainly dependent upon the citizens of Summerfield for board, and Prof. Massey for tuition. As the treasurer of the Preachers' Educational Aid Society, I know that on the 1st of January we had only about $100 to pay the board and tuition of these young ministers. If the church in the Mobile Conference knew our real condition in this respect, I feel sure that our present necessities would be very much relieved.

Something must be done, and that soon, or some of these young men will have to leave. Dr. Mitchell came to me a few days since with the fact that two others had come, and no means to provide for them; but such is the doctor's interesting zeal in the cause of their education that he found homes for them. The brethren about Summerfield are poor, and it is not just for them to educate all the young men for the ministry in the Mobile Conference. Can the church make a more profitable investment than to give a few dollars to educate young men whom God has called to preach? Will not one hundred members of the church in this Conference give $10 each for this good work? If you will, respond to this urgent call. Please send the money to me, and I will acknowledge the receipt of it through the Advocate.

At our last week of prayer we prayed especially that the Lord would send more laborers into his vineyard. Will we prove the sincerity of our supplication by aiding to prepare those young men whom he has called?

The preachers might take up a collection, any Sabbath morning, for this good cause.

S. P. Richardson.

Summerfield, Ala., Jan. 7, 1869.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

LITTLE ROCK CONFERENCE.

Mr Editor: I have been on the Lowisville circuit for two years past. We have had three camp meetings in two years. I find it the most successful way of fighting the devil. On the Lewisville circuit I found two family altars. I left one hundred. I found five who would pray. I left one hundred and ten. I am anxious to see my old Louisiana friends again.

Yours, R. Parvin.

Princeton, Arkansas.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

David Blacksher was born in the State of Georgia, on the 20th of February, 1795, and removed to Conecuh county, Alabama, in 1818. He was married to Nancy Taylor in 1821. Her influence, both temporal and spiritual, was always for good.

While attending a camp meeting, in 1827, he was happily converted, and became a member of the Methodist Church. He remained a member in good standing until the 17th of October, 1868, when he was called to the church triumphant. His example, as well as precept, was always in favor of religion. He never excused himself from the duties required by the church, but took up all the crosses of the Christian, looking with confidence to the reward promised the faithful.

He removed to Sumter county, Alabama, in 1833, being one of the first settlers. There was neither church nor preacher in that new country; but with characteristic energy he, with a few other pioneers, came together, and soon a church grew up in the wilderness. Rev. William Weir formed them into a society, and for more than thirty-five years did Brother Blacksher remain a faithful member of the Belmont church. Having "received the word" at a camp meeting, he was partial to that mode of worship, and his tent was found on every camp ground in his reach.

Having lost his first wife, he was married some seventeen years since to Miss Martha Taliaferro, of Demopolis, who cordially supported his effort to lead a godly life.

It was a source of great comfort to him that all his children became members of the church of his choice. Prosperity caused him to render thanks and love to the Giver; and misfortune only made him cling more fondly to the cross. His faith seemed to grow as his strength failed, and at the ripe age of seventy-three, when the summons came, it found in him neither alarm nor regret. He said: "More than forty years I have been living for this hour." He passed away as if led by the unseen hand of the great Friend in whom he had trusted.

A.

Died, November 29, 1868, in Rodney, Jefferson county, Mississippi, of chronic diarrhea, James Redfield, aged thirty years.

The father of the deceased was an exhorter in the Methodist Church, and, with his pious Baptist wife, endeavored to raise the children "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord."

Not long after the decease of his father, in Waterproof, Louisiana, James was taken charge of by Captain Robert King, of Tensas parish, and sent to Oakland College, Mississippi, after which he was apprenticed to the trade of carpenter. Two years after his majority he enlisted, and faithfully served during the late war—save when prisoner—as a member of the Rodney Guards. The seeds of disease were implanted in his system while in the army, which finally fructified in his dissolution.

Active, energetic, intelligent, earnest in whatever he undertook, characterized the deceased. Like his father, it is said of him, "He was loved by every one who knew him."

For some time he was N. G. of Rodney Lodge, I. O. O. F., the members of which will testify as to his usefulness and ability.

His vivacity, impulsiveness and generosity too frequently led him from the path of rectitude. But amid all his wanderings the memories of the departed and sainted ones shocked him. This he thought; but it was an awakened conscience which caused him to resolve, and resolve again, to live a better life. For a while he tried to believe the absurdities of Romanism; but in his last illness the cloud was lifted from his mind, and many times has the writer heard him fervently pray for pardon and remission of sins through the merit of Christ, his Saviour, whose laws he had transgressed. He had vainly hoped to be restored to health, that he might lead a different life, and prove to his associates and the world the vitality of pure religion. God, however, willed otherwise, and removed him to another sphere of action. His only hope of salvation, as he expressed shortly before his death, was in the mercy of his Redeemer. May God sanctify this bereavement to the good of his sorrowing sister and other relatives and friends.

R. A. New.

MISS HELEN ROGERS.

"Soul springs to soul, and heart unites to heart."

There is perhaps no feeling of our nature so vague, so complicated, so mysterious, as that with which we look upon the cold and stiffened form of a beloved friend. The livid cheek, the marble brow, the pulseless breast, the heavy eyelids drooping over the eyes which once looked so sweetly upon us, the closed lips which will never again utter a kind word, produce in our hearts feelings of deepest gloom and sorrow. On Friday morning, October 1, at two o'clock, I stood by the bedside of my dying friend, Helen, and saw her spirit pass so gently to the "unbounded prospect" that her soft breathing would scarcely have disturbed a frail flower-leaf resting on her bosom. Gladly would I have avoided a scene so impressive and solemn had not duty bid me linger with those whose hearts were so deeply wrung with anguish at the loss of an only daughter, young, gentle and loving. She was not only an affectionate and dutiful child, but a sweet companion for her now heart-broken mother. Little dreamed we, when she visited me last, that we would never meet again till I would be summoned to witness the launching of her frail bark upon the sea of death. Beneath the "listening evening star," with the moonbeams playing around us, we sat, as usual, upon our porch steps, our arms twined around each other. On the morrow we parted, and her familiar words, "Jennie, come soon," still linger sadly in memory's home. Yes, dear departed one, I visit your home as in the happy past, but your vacant chair fills my heart with untold grief.

Typhoid fever, of a violent nature, carried her to an early grave. Could the combined efforts of a kind physician and friends have availed anything she would still be with us. But who can solve the ways of Infinite Wisdom?

So serenely did she speak of death that it seemed disrobed of terror. "Strew my grave with flowers, and plant them on it; I know they will do no good, but I love them," was a request she made shortly before she died. She seemed to think, from the first of her illness, that she would not recover. Her dying gift to me, a ring, which she drew from her finger and asked her mother to give me, will be treasured with sacredness, and will, as it encircles my finger, recall mournfully the association with one who quietly sleeps in the cold grave.

Sweet friend, thou art gone; but often will I visit your newly-made mound, will plant flowers there, and list to the lonely notes of the forest minstrel. You will sleep quietly on—will not heed the silent tears I drop. Jennie.

Orville, November 16, 1868.

Died, in Sunflower county, Mississippi, on the 28th day of November, 1868, Mrs. Rebecca T. Carter.

She was the daughter of Hillard and Olivo Petty, and was born in Franklin county, Tennessee, January 1, 1832. In the year 1843 she came to Carroll county, Mississippi. At the age of eighteen she joined the Baptist Church. In 1853 she was married to W. W. Carter, and in 1855 joined the church of which her husband was a member—the Presbyterian. In 1859 moved to Sunflower county, Mississippi, where she united with the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at a protracted meeting held at McNutt, August 6, 1867, where she rejoiced in God, her saviour. Since that time she has lived a consistent Christian. She was the mother of six children. Only one survives her—a lovely little boy, who often weeps for his mother, and says: "She is gone." Sister Carter was a devoted wife, assisting her husband in all the domestic relations of life. She was a kind mother, instructing her children and training them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. She was confined to her bed about three weeks before her death, and bore her affliction with Christian fortitude. She often expressed a willingness to die, and only regretted leaving her family. For several days before she died she talked but little. Her speech had left her. The time came when she must part, and without a murmur quietly fell asleep in Jesus. The friends and especially the physicians, who attended her during her illness have the sincere thanks of the bereaved husband.

"Thou art gone to the grave, but we will not deplore thee,
Whose God was thy ransom, thy guide and guide;
He gave thee, he took thee, and he will raise thee;
And death has no sting, for the Saviour died."

Thos. W. Flowers.

Memphis Advocate please copy.

IN MEMORIAM.

Sarah Malissa Martin, only child of Benjamin F. and Charlotte Martin—whose father died Septe 26, 1863, of gunshot wounds received at Chickamauga, Septe 21, 1863—was born August 1861, and died in Milton, Flo October 5, 1868.

Malissa was a girl of rare promise, possessing a natural disposition amounting almost to religion. Having been her pastor for years of her life, I have looked for her with intense interest, and hoped to see the day when Ma would enter upon the meridian of womanhood. But rare as was the bud of promise, Providence saw fit that it should never bloom.

A few days before her death, having spent the day with her daughter, on leaving for home she spoke of her death, and bade the children good-by with emotion. To her mother she spoke in the way, gave directions concerning her burial, and mentioned the happiness of the children in heaven.

She wished to join the church, but her mother thought her too young; to which she replied: "I am not too young to die!" A few days she joined the church above. J. A. Parker

Milton, January 8, 1869.

Public Prayer.—There are strong inducements to infuse didactic, hortatory, and even controversial discussions into public prayer. Several valuable tendencies in an honest and zealous minister, in him, when not on his guard, to bring his prayers with reference to instruction and persuasion. A grave and impressive announcement of a doctrine in the form of devout acknowledgment to God carries with it a sort of sacramental attestation of solemn conviction in the speaker, and is in some respects adapted to produce a correspondent conviction in the hearer. But we observe in some ministers a proneness to assert views of doctrine, and also of practice, which they suppose to be questioned or rejected. This sort of improprieties creeps into the petitions presented for the conversion of impenitent persons; when the minister prays that they may be taught a great variety of particulars, comprehending in his view, the system of saving knowledge and faith; that they may be led through a course of experience, which he delineates in thematic detail—departing, throughout, from the proper sphere of public supplication, except when he introduces each series with the appropriate prefix, "We pray."

Nothing but a defective apprehension of the nature of public prayer can reconcile a devout congregation to these didactic supplications. While in form addressing God, they, in fact, address the people. The people feel the prayers not as the expressions of their own devotion to God, but as a means of persuasion to themselves. The part of the evil thus incurred is the check thrown upon the fervor of devotion in the pious mind; and another is the injury suffered by those who have become so familiar with the impropriety as not to notice it. *Princeton Review.*

A method of sewing boots and shoes with copper wire, instead of the common thread, has been patented, the advantage being that at a very small increase in expense the strength and durability of the boots are much improved.

MICHAEL ANGELO.

One of the very remarkable men whose career includes the era of the Reformation was the great artist, painter, sculptor, architect and poet, Michael Angelo Buonarotti. He was descended from the Counts of Canova, some of whose family settled in Florence, and filled many offices in the republic. They were, however, not rich, and the father of the great man of whose career we propose to give a sketch was Podesta, or magistrate of Caprese and Chinse.

At the castle of Caprese Michael Angelo was born in the year 1474, but the family afterward returned to Florence. There the boy, when old enough, was placed with a celebrated grammarian, to be educated like other boys of his class. But the taste for art, which his father considered a degrading one, here displayed itself so strongly that one of his fellow-pupils, who was learning the art of painting from the brothers Ghirlandaio, furnished him secretly with materials and models, and at length introduced him to their *atelier*. At last his father yielded to his wishes, and he became himself the pupil of the Ghirlandaii.

Lorenzo de Medici, who then ruled Florence, had made his palace and gardens a school of art. He provided the finest models, and also rocks of marble, on which students might exercise their talents. Here was that Michael Angelo became sculptor. And it is more than probable that, in the intercourse which he here enjoyed with the most philosophical minds of the time, he took off much of the reverence for the superstitions of the Church of Rome, which was already diminishing in many countries of Europe. But, unfortunately, Lorenzo and his friends, in leaving his path so full of dangerous error, wandered into that of very false so-called philosophy. It was not till long after that a purer teaching is supposed to have had a blessed effect on the mind of the great artist.

Michael Angelo now lived in the palace of the Medici. And the envy which the patronage of Lorenzo excited showed itself at this time in a very unpleasant manner.—While Michael Angelo and some other artists were studying the paintings of Massacio in the chapel of La Carmine, on some slight provocation one of them, named Torrigiano, struck him so violent a blow on the nose that the bone was broken, and the victim disfigured for life.

Still his life in the palace of the Medici was a happy one, and it lasted till after the death of his patron. It might have continued longer had not the son of Lorenzo, Piero de Medici, asked him to make a colossal statue of the snow, which lay deep on the ground. Michael Angelo was so angry with this insult to his talents that he immediately quitted the service of the Medici. After various wanderings, Michael Angelo returned to Florence to find the family of the Medici expelled from their native city, and the reforming monk, Savonarola, at the head of affairs. The severe principles of Savonarola had already caused not only valuable ornaments and rich attire to be consigned to the flames, but had indeed possessed of precious works of art, and even artists themselves, to burn the productions of the finest painters. This, therefore, was no place for an artist, and Michael Angelo went for a time to Rome.

Afterward he executed at Florence, in rivalry with Leonardo da Vinci, the famous cartoon called the Cartoon of Pisa, because it exhibits an incident in a war between that city and Florence. The splendor of this cartoon far surpassed that of its competitor, and now Michael Angelo was destined to feel once more the force of envy. Bacio Bandinelli, a painter, during the tumult of excitement consequent on the return of the Medici, who were recalled to Florence, cut the great cartoon into fragments with a knife brought for the purpose. The unhappy Savonarola had suffered the punishment of death by fire in consequence of his daring exposure of the vices of the Roman clergy by order of that monster of iniquity, Pope Alexander VI.

Now began the connection between Michael Angelo and Pope Julius II. The quarrel and reconciliation between the artist and the fiery and imperative Julius are highly interesting and characteristic. Bramanti, envious of the credit of the Florentine with Julius, induced the pope to withdraw his favor from him. When Michael Angelo went to demand the reason, he was refused admittance to the presence of Julius. He turned away, saying to the chamberlain: "When your master wants me you may tell him that Michael Angelo is absent."

The mode in which these two hot-tempered men were reconciled by means of Loderini, who, during another banishment of the Medici, resided in Florence, is curious. Lodovini gave to Michael Angelo the title of embassador to Julius, and he was obliged to follow him to Bologna. The great works which he executed are too well known, as well as too numerous, to be described here.

The doctrines of the Reformation had made great progress in Italy during the early part of the sixteenth century. One of the most distinguished votaries of purer religious doctrines was Vittoria Colonna, widow of the Marquis of Pescara. She collected around her many other persons distinguished for their hatred of superstition, and at last, like herself, strongly suspected of favoring the new doctrines. Michael Angelo was one of the chosen friends of this virtuous and noble lady. She had a powerful and softening influence over his mind. To her many of his noble sonnets are addressed; and there is no doubt that he, too, had thrown off, in a great measure, though not openly, the bonds of that deadening and corrupting superstition, and that slavery of the soul which the sixteenth century had done so much to loosen, if not to throw aside.

Michael Angelo lived to complete his ninetieth year. He was a most kind master, and nursed his old servant Urbino to the very last. He was a very affectionate brother, and a true and unchanging friend. He died, leaving, as he said, "his soul to God; full of faith, of hope, and of charity."

It is not too much to believe that this pure and noble soul, strengthened by the associations formed with the friends of the Reformation who surrounded Vittoria Colonna, held the true faith, free at least from much of the superstition that his great mind must have abhorred.

Alas! the smoldering fire of Protestantism was quenched in Italy; as well as in France, Spain, and part of Germany, during the terrible period called in history "The Roman Catholic Reaction." This reaction is one of the historical events which make us feel so deeply our own utter incompetence to fathom the designs of the Ruler of the universe. All we know is, that in his good time the truth will shine clearly over all the nations of the earth.—*Golden Hours.*

EARLY'S TRIBUTE TO LEE.—A striking passage in the recent letter of General Early is its tribute to General Lee. The idea that General Lee was cautious to a fault on the battle-field, and betrayed indecision in leaning upon his subalterns for counsel, has been disseminated much too widely. The strong testimony of General Early on this subject is so admirable that we here reproduce it:

"There is another reason, which to me is a most potent one, and that is because I know that the boldest man in his strategic movements and his tactics on the field of battle in all the army of Northern Virginia, Stonewall Jackson not excepted, was General Robert E. Lee. Yes, under that calm and dignified exterior there beat one of the boldest hearts and dwelt one of the most daring minds that ever inspired the commander of an army. He required no council of war to urge him to do deeds of boldness, and I never heard of a council of war during the whole history of that army under his command. It is true that he often conferred with his corps commanders, and sometimes with subordinates intrusted with special duties, but it was not to catch inspiration from their counsels, but to instill into them a portion of his own daring spirit. General Jackson had his confidence in a pre eminent degree, because he was always ready to second with alacrity the plans of the commanding general; and no one felt the loss of that individual lieutenant more than General Lee himself did.

"To satisfy any one of what I say in regard to General Lee it is only necessary for him to examine the yet unwritten history of that unparalleled campaign to the James, of the operations on the line of defences around Richmond and Petersburg, and of the retreat for more than a hundred miles to Appomattax Court House—a place that will remain forever famous, not as the scene of triumph for the invader with his untold legions, but as the scene of the struggle of that great heart and that great mind which so reluctantly surrendered the small remnant of less than nine thousand of the army of Northern Virginia with arms in their hands."

A PARIS correspondent tells this: Dining at the club one night, somebody said, "Horrible bore—lent X 10,000 francs—have not even got an acknowledgment; and he's gone to Constantinople." "Write to him," said the Baron. "Have done so, and it don't answer—he does not answer." "Then, *mon cher*, write to him thus: 'Dear M. X, when the Turks and Turkesses leave you a little leisure time, send me the 20,000 francs I lent you.'" "But he only owes me 10,000." "Precisely! he will write and say so, and then there's your acknowledgment."

Theology and Beer in Germany.

A correspondent of the *United Presbyterian* gives us the following:

The beer hall, coffee garden or coffee house, are with the Germans (to use an Americanism) a decided institution. All public meetings, whatsoever be their character, be they social, charitable, political or religious, take place in these localities. Questions of state, social science, benevolent or missionary enterprises, are discussed by the members of the innumerable *vereins*, under the inspiration of tobacco and the stimulus of beer.

The Gustavus Adolphus *verein*, which is a church building association extending throughout Germany—a kind of home missionary society in the interest of Protestantism—held its sessions always in Bonn, in the spacious saloon of one of its numerous restaurants, and over the foaming beer or fragrant cigar, learned divines and grave theological professors leisurely discuss (the Germans never do anything in a hurry) the past history and future prospects of German Protestantism. Intricate problems in mathematics or natural science find their solution in the same way. Their charities grow tenderer under the influence of smoke, and knotty questions in theology or philosophy are dissolved in a cup of coffee or a glass of Rhenish wine.

The exercises of the various associations are, however, always decorously conducted, and anything like intemperate excess rarely known. To these meetings we were frequently invited, and occasionally accepted the invitation; and perhaps a few notes as to the manner in which they were conducted may not fail to interest your readers.

Dr. Lange called one morning and invited us to attend a meeting of a theological exegetical society in connection with the Presbytery of Cologne. It took place, of course, in a coffee house in the Kley Garden, on the bank of the Rhine. We were introduced by the doctor, and took our seat at a long table running the entire length of the hall, and around which were ranged the members of the presbytery. Coffee and cake were served up; the meeting was open, and the discussion commenced.

A brother had been appointed at the preceding meeting to present before the association an exegesis of the seventh chapter of the Apocalypse. The brother, who was a pastor of one of the neighboring churches, presented a lengthy, learned and exhaustive exegesis of the passage assigned him, to which his brethren patiently listened; then the whole matter was thrown open for general discussion. The member, in his discussion of the passage assigned him, had developed some millenarian views. Upon that question the subsequent debate hinged. The anti-millenarians were, however, decidedly in the majority, and, as we conceived it, had the best of the argument—among whom Dr. Lange was prominent.

The debate rapidly crossed from one side of the table to the other, members all the while remaining seated, with the Greek Testament in one hand and a cup of coffee in the other. Sometimes a brother would launch out at considerable length, and then again it would subside into a running debate or sharp passage of words betwixt two ponderous D. Ds. or learned professors; and so it continued without any diminution or animation or interest for a couple of hours, when the hour for concluding the formal business of the association had arrived, and the debate was closed, and another half hour spent in pleasant and social conversation.

The Theological Society amongst the students of divinity held its weekly meetings in one of the rooms of a celebrated restaurant. Room, fuel and light were gratuitously furnished, the proprietor expecting to remunerate himself on the beer consumed. One evening we accepted an invitation to attend. When we got there the exercises had been already introduced. The young theologians were seated on either side of a table, the *Prases* at their head, flanked by a mug of beer, leisurely puffing a cigar or inhaling the fragrance of the weed through a long and limber shanked pipe; some were participating in and others attentively listening to the discussion, and some were doing neither the one nor the other, but appeared to have given themselves over to reverie and smoke, seeming utterly oblivious to what was transpiring.

The question for discussion was—"Should the Second Epistle of John be understood literally or allegorically?" The majority were in favor of regarding it as a real epistle, addressed to a Christian mother eminent in the church. Nevertheless, the opposite view was sustained with a good deal of animation and ingenuity.

We should have remarked, the student was not only provided with his mug of beer and his inevitable pipe, but his Greek Testament, of which he made a frequent and ready use. The use of the one was continually alternating with that of the other, some of them actually participating in the debate with the pipe between their teeth. The beer mugs were never permitted to stand for a moment empty—a watchful Ganymede stood ever ready to replenish them, and the smoking was not for a moment intermitted. The atmosphere of the room grew gradually obscurer, and the fumes of tobacco grew stronger and stronger, until your correspondent, who is guiltless of the use of the weed, was glad to escape into the open air, with the conviction that he for one must seek his theology in regions less smoky. Clothes and hair were completely saturated with smoke, and the odor of that single meeting haunted us for nearly a week.

WRITE HOME.—There can be no excuse for any young man who never writes home, or whose letters to the old folks there—whose dreams are ever of her son—are few and far between, and not worth much even when obtained. It is sad to think that there are young men who let weeks and months pass away without a letter to their parents or their brothers and sisters, who, when they do write, only send a line or two, with some lame excuse for their not doing more; a line or two saying nothing, just containing some stereotyped statement, or vague utterance, which gives no information. Why, the value of a letter from a young man to the far-off town or village home consists in its little details; its affectionate gossip; its account of any circumstance or incident that may have promise in it of advantage; its story of hopeful struggle, of dawning success; or its references to new-formed friendships, to books read, churches attended, lectures listened to, with a thousand things besides, which may be small in themselves, but which show an interest in the members of the home circle, and manifest the beating of the child's heart within the man's. Young men are not aware what pain they may inflict by apparent neglect; how letters, brief and unfrequent, may give rise to fear and doubt, and occasion anxious days and wakeful nights! Now, don't neglect home. Don't seem indifferent to your own family, as if all your interest were transferred to strangers. Keep the chain of communication bright by use; and write freely and fully, with unrestrained confidence, that it may be felt that there is neither blight on the affections nor error in the life, which is too often the cause of that lapse in filial or fraternal correspondence, which, though the result also at times of mere thoughtlessness, is always unkind and sometimes cruel. *Count de Gasparin*—"*Seventeen to Thirty*"

AN AMUSING INCIDENT.—Two Highland men who had never walked beyond the mountains that bounded their Highland home, came to Edinburg in search of employment. As they walked along the streets, viewing with wonder and astonishment the splendid edifices that adorn that part of the city which is called the New Town, they observed several well-dressed persons enter a handsome and imposing structure which they believed to be a Presbyterian, but was really an Episcopal church. They at once determined to join the number, passed the sexton or door-keeper unobserved, and seated themselves in a handsomely cushioned pew in a prominent part of the church. Ere long, to their unutterable surprise, the organ began to send forth its melodious sounds, and at the same time a gentleman in a white gown entered the pulpit. As nothing around them had the slightest resemblance to any thing they had seen before in a place of worship, they became convinced that they must have entered a place of amusement. While they were thus meditating, a gentleman and lady of no ordinary importance presented themselves before the pew, the former making signs to the strangers to withdraw, which were not heeded by them. The aid of the sexton was then invited, but no sooner had he entered the pew and proceeded to take the man next to him by the arm to lead him gently out of the seat, than pointing to his comrade, he exclaimed in a tone loud enough to be heard by all, "Tak Donald; he's a better dancer."

The sequel need scarcely be told. The intruders were unceremoniously ejected from the pew, and wandering down the aisle into the subjected street, through Edinburg, took their solitary way.—*Central Presbyterian.*

THE *Evening Post* contains the following advertisement: "For sale cheap, my pew, No. —, Christ church (Mr. Ewer's) It is a very desirable pew, and was in great demand before Protestantism was called a failure."

THE HISTORIC JESUS.

The practical task imposed upon Jesus, in view of what he asserted in his own behalf, was that of *dramatizing* in the forms of living action two totally dissimilar characters without contradiction and without mutual repugnance; the task of being *divine* and *human* at the same time, and of so acting that neither idea should suffer damage from the other. The *human* was apparent; and the *divine* was claimed on the evidence of miracles.—How, then, shall Jesus act out the *man* in perfection, and also act the God in perfection; setting forth all that is simple, pure, lovely and beautiful in the former, and exhibiting all that is grand, glorious and appropriate in the latter, and thus blending both in one progressive and finished history of facts stupendously different, yet completely harmonious? Let a fanatic or an impostor try this experiment—yea, let any merely human being attempt to imitate this feature in the public life of Jesus—and he would instantly disgust the intelligence of the world. Criticism would hurl its shafts upon him at all points, and at once expose the absurd and monstrous pretension. The *human* would be constantly doing discredit to the *superhuman*. Impostors there have been in the world from time immemorial; yet we have never read of an impostor who really set himself to the work of playing the game of humanity and divinity at the same time. We challenge all history for the production of any other person who actually imposed upon himself, by his own professions, this practical task.

And yet this is the very thing which Jesus did, and did successfully. Skeptical criticism has never objected to Jesus, so far as we know, on the ground that his deportment in the *human* sphere would be discreditable to him considered as *divine*. It urges no fault in the *man* as an argument against his claims. There is nothing in the man unworthy of the God. Singular extremes here meet and become harmonious. Though the highest assumptions are united with the simplest forms of our humanity, both seem equally natural and normal, and both are worn with equal grace and facility. Jesus spoke and acted as if his own testimony in regard to himself were true; and, moreover, he so spake and acted as to commend this truth to millions upon millions of human minds. We see no occasion to be offended with the testimony when we observe the total exhibition of the person. He could not have done better, if we suppose the testimony to be true; and he certainly could not have done so had it been false. He needed to do what he declared himself to be in order to fulfill as he did the demands of his own position. If there be any truth in the history, Jesus is not a mere man. He is *more*; and as to the question *how much* more, what better thing can we do than to trust his own words? *The Independent*

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH.

Notwithstanding the unpleasantness of the weather, quite a fair attendance was present on Friday afternoon, at the Franklin Square Presbyterian church, Rev. J. A. Lefevre, pastor, to witness the ceremonies attendant on the corner-stone laying of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church South, now in course of erection on Fayette street, east of Republican street. The Franklin Square church was kindly tendered by the pastor and elders for religious services appropriate to the occasion, the season rendering it almost impossible that they could be held at the site of the new church. The exercises began with a hymn by the choir, followed by a fervent prayer by Rev. J. A. Lefevre. Rev. Dr. Huston, who has charge of St. Paul's congregation, then gave a sketch of the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in Baltimore, dating from the separation at Staunton, Virginia, in the Conference of 1861. He traced the trials and tribulations of the church during the dark days of the late war, when, he said, worshipers of God were almost hunted down in the secluded places they had sought to worship. He congratulated the people on the increase of church membership, which necessitated the erection of this new temple. He was followed in a brief but most effective address by the Rev. Dr. W. E. Mussey, of the Central Methodist Episcopal church.

The officers and a number of members of Arcana Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons were present to perform the ceremony of laying the corner-stone, which was done by Rev. Dr. McCron, grand chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Maryland. The design of the church gives promise that it will be one of the handsomest church edifices in the city. The front will be one of the gothic style of architecture, with two towers, and will be built entirely of concrete stone from the works of the Baltimore Concrete Stone Company. The base will be in imitation of red sand stone of rustic style, and the upper portion will be conglomerate, with alternate blocks of drab and dark granite color. The concrete stone already put up has all the specific gravity of granite, and is so manufactured that it is capable of sustaining quite as great a pressure as the best of natural sand stones. The texture of the concrete stone is as fine as that of marble, and it is much harder to break, while it cannot be affected by frost. This will be the first public building in the city with a concrete stone front, and it will doubtless attract the attention of those who desire to build, as the cost is far below that of any other fine stone. The front will be pushed forward as rapidly as the weather will permit, and will probably be completed early in the spring.—*Baltimore Episcopal Methodist.*

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND THE WESLEYANS.—The earnest and highly sugared attempt of the High Church party in the Church of England, under the lead of Dr. Pusey, to win over the great body of Wesleyan Methodists to the support of the establishment, shows at once how heavily the pressure is felt of advancing public opinion, and the tenacity with which Anglicanism clings to its fancied title of exclusive legitimacy. They do not intimate the least intention of receiving the Wesleyan preachers as Christian ministers, but only propose to employ them as lay evangelists until they consent to admit their irregularity by accepting *re*ordination at the hands of some bishop. The discussion of the subject has called out an able pamphlet by Rev. Dr. J. H. Riggs, Wesleyan, who goes right to the foundation both of the controversy and of the High Church assumption. He shows how Wesley himself wholly changed the views which he entertained in early life. After reading Lord King's book on the Primary Church, he entirely renounced the High Church views, and boldly trampled, one after another, on all the principles involved in the divine right of episcopacy, until he had consecrated with his own hand an episcopate for America, and provided for the registration of his own chapels as "*dissenting*" places of worship. The present generation of Wesleyan preachers will never so much as seriously consider a proposal to plunge their united and powerful organization into the confusion and uncertainty which now envelop the Church of England. The London *Weekly Review*, a Presbyterian paper, says of them:

"They have their own church government, in almost all respects Presbyterian—defective only in not completing its Presbyterianism by the introduction into conference of lay representation—and they find it so much better, as well as believe it so much more scriptural, that they do not dream of returning to episcopacy. They have a vast power for good in the country, and they have a great future before them; and they would be fools indeed if they even distantly considered—which they do not—the question of reunion with a divided and, through its divisions, insecure establishment."

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH. The following statistics relative to the progress and condition of this church in the United States during the past year have been compiled from the latest reports published in 1868: Dioceses 39, bishops 49, clergy 2,736, parishes 2,412, ordinations 206, candidates for holy orders 331, baptisms 35,702, confirmations 21,958, communicants 149,692, membership 1,100,000, marriages 9,945, burials 15,346, contributions $4,457,888 28, Sunday school scholars 104,040.

A DELUDED citizen of Portland, Maine, becoming impressed with an idea that the world is soon to be visited by a second deluge, has applied his whole property ($6,000) to the building of an ark of refuge. The boat will be fifty feet long, fifteen feet wide, flat-bottomed, square-sterned, round bows, with a house a little aft of amidships. He is sole planner and builder, and intends, when it is completed, to furnish it with necessary provisions and calmly await the rising of the waters.

FOUR GREAT HINDRANCES TO PRAYER. 1. Too much outward business uncommanded by God. 2. Too little subduing of the body. 3. Too little privacy. 4. Too great slothfulness.

ROBERT J. WALKER was once described by Colonel Wigfall as a political gipsy, who pitches his tent and swings his kettle wherever there is a prospect for plunder.

IF YOU want to make a long story short ask the teller to begin at the end; in other words, to give the tail of the tale first. It is a good method to punish bores.

The Christian Advocate.

Official Organ of the Montgomery, Mobile, Mississippi, and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1869.

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NOTICE TO PREACHERS.

Those preachers whose post offices are to be changed, will please notify this office, as soon as convenient, of the change to be made—being particular in giving the post office *from* which and that *to* which the change is to be made.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The fine iron steamer Mexico, Captain Gordon, is advertised for Belize, British Honduras, by R. A. Perdreauville. This is represented to be a first class sea going steamer. We shall take occasion to go down and see her cabins, etc., and report more particularly for the benefit of our friends. See advertisement for terms. Apply to No. 59 Poydras street, or to Messrs. J. P. Harrison & Sons, No. 52 Union street.

See the card of Messrs. Garthwaite, Lewis & Stuart, Nos. 31 and 33 Camp street. They have a large and excellent stock of clothing.

Financial Condition of the South.

Most of the planters are out of debt. The war and the bankrupt law swept away negroes, houses and debts. During this past year they have worked through without advances, and have made good crops at very low rates of labor. The crops of cotton, sugar and corn have been large—probably as fine, to the acre planted, as were ever made in the South. The prices of both cotton and sugar have been high. The amount of money from cotton alone will be $250,000,000, and the sugar crop will probably yield $16,000,000 more. The old temptation to buy more negroes or lands no longer troubles the planter. All the crevices made by the war were tolerably well filled two years ago, so that now all that remains to do is to pay about $50,000,000 for moneys advanced in 1866 and 1867 by the merchant, which leaves the snug balance of $200,000,000 in hand.

Now what will they do with this? Will they waste it in extravagance or bury it in the cellar? We trust they will do neither, but put it in Southern manufacturing companies, in Southern railroads or in building or buying ships, that the South may reap the immense wealth which lies in the portage of her grand productions. But before all these, we hope they will repair their churches and school houses, and reorganize and man their colleges, and send their boys and girls to school, that the South may continue to yield as noble men and women in the future as in the past.

CATHOLIC PRIESTS AT WAR WITH THE CITY SCHOOLS.

The *Morning Star* is, we suppose, the organ of Archbishop Odin and the Catholic clergy of this city, as it is published by a company of which the Rev. "Fathers" are the principal directors. In its issue of the 10th it has an editorial headed the "School Squabble," in which the position of the Catholic church and clergy, upon the school question, is squarely stated as follows:

"We are no friend of the common school system. We are its unrelenting opponent to every extremity and under every circumstance. What side, therefore, shall we take in the little family feud that has broken out very recently in the common school camp?"

Whatever hesitancy the writer may affect in this first sentence, there is no difficulty in seeing which side he *does* take. He finds it to his purpose to side with Governor Warmoth.

"The Governor says that incompetent teachers are sometimes employed through political influences. * * * Is the charge true or false? We leave the answer of this question entirely to the parties interested. We can only say that such conduct as that denounced by the Governor would be perfectly natural. We do not remember to have heard the charge before, though we have heard much more serious ones, and it may be that New Orleans has been so peculiarly blessed with public spirited school directors as to have enjoyed an action on their part free from any taint of personal or private motive."

He not only does not leave the answer to "the parties," but directly proceeds to denounce the whole public school system as a political "engine."

"The much vaunted plea of popular education is a mere subterfuge. There is no real, pure, charitable desire to educate the poor for the sake of education. The object really but secretly aimed at is to place another engine of power in the hands of the controlling class. Education is the plea; religious or political effect is the motive."

What those "much more serious" charges are, which the writer has heard against the School Board, we are left to gather from the indirect statement that "A school director could listen complacently to the application of a lady ill suited to the desk, though quite an ornament to the parlor, but a mother would look elsewhere for her little girl's model and preceptress." We take it for granted that the directors themselves are fathers, and are likely to feel as much solicitude in placing proper models before their daughters as nuns or priests could feel, who have no "little girls" to send to school. It occurs to us that no lady is fit to be a teacher of girls who is not "an ornament to the parlor," and that there can be no greater mistake than to subject a child to the daily sight and contemplation of a recluse in the hope of forming and developing its mind and heart in any healthy, practical way. We believe that the directors of our schools are gentlemen who have reputable families, and as such may be trusted to select ladies of high repute as instructors for our children—ladies who are fully competent both to teach them and to command their respect—an "ornament" and a "preceptress." If we may judge by the excellent character of the schools themselves, it would be difficult to find a more competent directory than the present one. It was first to prevent a positive legal check to the Radical violence which attempted to place negroes upon the school forms with white children. And until this time with untiring vigilance it has resisted foes without, and foes within, not the least of whom have been these very Catholic priests and their rings.

It required no great insight to detect these ecclesiastics, even before they unmasked. They were friends of the public schools, but were opposed to the reading of the Scriptures in them. Well, the Scriptures were held in abeyance out of respect to a tender conscience! Next they were friends, but the text books and histories used were by Protestant writers, and would [illegible] justice to Catholic truth. Now, [illegible] complaint is, they are "political engines"—with other dark insinuations of "more serious charges;" which we suppose is about as far as they dare go in indorsing the calumnies of Governor Warmoth. It has been a year since one of these "Fathers" said that he was "glad the negroes were in power, for it would break up the public schools." It seems now that he only uttered a little in advance the sentiment of this Catholic organ: "We are no friend to the common school system. *We are its unrelenting opponent to every extremity, and under every circumstance.*" Let this stand in italics, that the State of Louisiana may know where to find the Roman priests. They avow themselves the enemies eternal of her public schools. So much for warming a viper. And why are these men so much opposed to the education of the masses?—those "learned professors who," as the *Star* says, "frequently speak Latin and Greek better than French, who are more at home in logic and ethics than many 'practical educators' are in spelling and parsing." Why are they not willing that the poor should have a little learning as well as themselves? The reader will have to go deeper into this question than we now can find room to answer. We would only point him to the banners of the Spanish populace, flashing in the streets of Madrid, emblazoned with the words "Free Schools," "Down with the Jesuits," "Religious Liberty."

All good citizens are interested in the education of the children of this republic. But a small part of them belong to any church, and it is for the State to educate them. But these Roman ecclesiastics wish to introduce the atmosphere of Italy and Spain and Mexico into this land, to shroud the masses in the dark folds of mental night and natural superstition—the one they call education, the other religion. This they hope in part to secure by breaking up the public schools; they are, therefore, their "unrelenting opponents." Four-fifths of them are foreigners, unnaturalized foreigners, as yet unable to speak English correctly, and they have barely landed in the country before they seek to break up its institutions.

Let the State distinctly understand from whom this "unrelenting" opposition to her best interest comes. During the last twenty years she has given increasingly large grants of money to these people. Every sort of corporation and charity they could trump up has been put upon the list of "General Appropriations for the State." Various kinds of "asylums," the "Good Shepherd Home," the "Conference of St. Joseph of St. Vincent de Paul," the "House of Mt. Carmel," the "House of Five Wounds," the "Home of the Holy Family," and many other ingenious varieties of charity, have been wrung in to the tune of from $1,000 to $5,000 and $6,000 annually. We give the amounts appropriated to these Catholic institutions:

In 1846-47 (two years)	$12,000
In 1848-49 (two years)	29,000
In 1850	14,000
In 1852	19,000
In 1854	19,000
In 1855	20,000
In 1857	32,000
In 1859	23,000
(The war.)	
In 1865	35,000
In 1866	30,250
In 1867	56,500
In 1868	27,000

In this list there are several years wanting, but the appropriations were not wanting—we only had not time to perfect the statement. Since the war, in these past four years, while the State and all its citizens have been in the greatest financial straits, these "unrelenting opponents" have received from the State Treasury over $150,000!—Now they are ready to turn and rend her. It is high time that these "enemies" of the public schools should be left to their own resources, as well as to their own policy.

A MOVEMENT is already in progress to found a new Episcopal denomination on an evangelical basis. The evangelical bishops will be urgently invited to lead the movement.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SOUTHERN REVIEW, JANUARY, 1869. Baltimore: A. T. Bledsoe. 8vo, pp. 248.

The contents of this quarterly are as follows: The Great Error of the Eighteenth Century; The Nature and Laws of Light; Waterloo; Napoleon and Wellington; The Life and Writings of John Wilson; The Study of Sanskrit; The Early History of Maryland; The Progress of Astronomy; The Seven Years' War; The Sumpter and Alabama; Admiral Semmes; Northern Geographies; Notices of Books.

The "error of the eighteenth century," in the men of France as well as of America, was the conceit that "*they were appointed to transform society and regenerate the human race.*" This is the idea that now possesses Wendell Phillips, only he, *et id omne genus*, go a step farther and think that they *have* in great part already done it. O the transcendant reflection that the Puritans came to this country! that they brought their minister with them—according to the painting in the Rotunda. Only think of that! Robinson, they call him. Only it happens that he did *not* come, and was not in the "Mayflower," and, therefore, the painting in the capitol is only as true as some other paintings, and will not do for a text. Still these people think that they are the great offspring of a great stock. How great, the present condition of public affairs can testify. The article upon "Christopher North," that "bright star of a magnificent constellation of writers," satisfies the wish, that all have, to be better acquainted with the author of the *Noctis Ambrosianæ*. It solves the doubt whether they were really written by one mind, as also who *was* the editor of *Blackwood*. When we mention the contemporaries of Wilson—Brewster, William Hamilton, Lockhart, Dr. Quincey, Hogg, Jameson and Jeffrey—it at once suggests the sparkling body of this delightful paper.

The treatise upon "Light," upon its fundamental laws, its transmission, velocity, etc., presents the truths of its great problems, so far as ascertained, with great distinctness, and show how they have been ascertained.

"The Progress of Astronomy" can help one to preach for a week; in fact it is a great sermon on a great text—the glory of God as discovered and enlarged by this sublime science. Here are stated the results of the labors and genius of Thales, of Pythagoras, of Copernicus, of Galileo, of Tycho Brache, of Kepler, and of Newton—and what a pleiad are these seven sons of light! Their patience, their modesty, their endurance were scarcely surpassed by their genius. One single sentence from Kepler is as grand as was ever uttered by uninspired man. It was upon the occasion of working out the great truths of an eliptic orbit, the equal areas described in equal times by the radius Vector, and that the squares of the periodic times of any two planets are always to each other as the cubes of their mean distances from the sun. When he saw how these discoveries enlarged the boundaries of the universe to the thoughts of men, he exclaims: "I will triumph over mankind, in the honest confession that I have stolen the golden vase of the Egyptians, to build up a tabernacle for my God, far away from the confines of Egypt. The die is cast; the book is written to be read, either now or by posterity. I care not which. I can afford to wait a century for a reader, since God himself has waited six thousand years for an observer."

We have not space to speak of the many other good things in this well freighted quarterly. Every scholar ought to have it.

THE METHODIST QUARTERLY REVIEW, JANUARY, 1869.—Contents: New American Histories, by Peck and Draper; India as a Mission Field; John Tauler and his Theology; The Metropolis of the Pacific; The Negro in Ancient History; Geological Evidences of the Antiquity of Man; Foreign Religious and Foreign Literary Intelligence; Synopsis of the Quarterlies; The Quarterly Book Table.

We miss in this number an article from the pen of the editor. His book table would compensate in part for the deficiency, if one did not expect both. It required something to relieve the "Peck and Draper" article, though possibly the reviewer himself had a dreary theme, if we may judge from such specimens as this rapturous burst from Dr. Peck's book: "American liberty—what language can express the glow of rapture with which we contemplate it! We feel the thrill of its life and the throb of its joy, as it courses through our veins. Liberty to think and utter our thoughts; liberty to write and print and read, and no fear of servile police, or loathsome cells, or murderous injustice," etc. This is, indeed, a fine frenzy. But it has not been very long since the "liberty to write and print" would depend very much on what you wrote. The doctor will not affirm that during the war a man could speak against the policy of the government party, and have no fear of "servile police." That real freedom of speech which the opposition have in England, even during a war, did not exist, in '63, in this country. We once saw a good looking bishop, in St. Peters, at Rome, standing up before a coarse scene-painting which represented the last saint in the calendar, San Pedro Claver, bringing a negro boy to life somewhere in Brazil. The Jesuit kissed as he gazed upon the miserable daub, and tears coursed freely down his cheeks! We suppose that Dr. Peck sees St. Liberty doing something of the same sort here, and his enthusiasm quite overpowers him. The reviewer has the one idea of the Northern mind, that somehow they themselves are the flower of intelligence, patriotism, humanity and religion. "The great mass of the colonists," he tells us, "especially those of the Northern States, were thoroughly imbued with the principles of religious liberty." How "thoroughly" we may judge from another fact, which he also tells, viz: that "two hundred years ago, in New England, if a man's religious opinions were not esteemed orthodox his right to vote was denied as stoutly as is the Georgia negro's to-day." This kind of "religious liberty," and Dr. Peck's notion of "American liberty," go very well together.—They will please excuse us if we look on the painting with dry eyes for the present—at least until we see something that resembles *constitutional* liberty.

THE SUGAR REGIONS.

We had a most charming evidence of the "rehabilitation" of the Lafourche country presented to us on yesterday—a barrel of fine sugar and half a barrel of No. 1 syrup, from the plantation of Mr. J. W. Beasley, of Assumption parish. We set it all down to the account of brotherly love and—quarterage.—Turkeys, oranges, and now sugar and syrup! A few more such turns in the wheel and we shall be at the top. We hope that Dr. Chapman will hurry down to take possession of his Thibodeaux circuit, so full of "all pleasant things."

THE PAPAL COUNCIL.—The Armenian Patriarch accepts the invitation of the pope to attend Ecumenical Council at Rome. The Greek Patriarch of Constantinople, of course, under Russian influence, refuses. The Anglican bishops have written an answer with a keen pen. After referring to what the Church of England has done in disseminating the holy Scriptures, they add:

"Thou, our most holy Lord; thou, the Vicar of Christ, the Bishop of Bishops, the Supreme Judge of the Faith, and Arbiter of all controversies; thou, the Head of the Church, the light of the nations, let us humbly ask thee, canst thou show us even a single copy of the original Hebrew Old Testament printed in thine own city, Rome. 'The Mother and Mistress of all Churches?' No, not one. One edition of the New Testament in Greek, printed there the other day—about four hundred years after the invention of printing—from the celebrated Vatican MS., we have now gratefully hailed, after long and anxious delay. But we apprehend that the flock committed to the pastoral care has still to wait for an edition from the Roman press, in their own tongue, of the Old or New Testament."

OUR INTERCOURSE WITH JAPAN.

About 1545 a Portuguese adventurer, in company with some Chinese, was driven by foul weather into one of the Japan Islands, kindly treated, and hospitably [illegible] back. Missionaries soon followed, and St. Francis Xavier visited Japan in 1549, dying soon after on the Chinese coast. It happened, unfortunately, that at that time Portugal was united to Spain, and Taoko Same, at that time regarded by the Japanese as the greatest character in their history, having unfortunately inquired of a Spanish traveler how it was that his king had managed to possess himself of half the world, was indiscreetly answered: "He sends priests to win the people; his troops then are sent to join the native Christians, and the conquest is easy." This answer, it is said, produced a great impression, and, in 1587, an edict was issued for the banishment of the missionaries. Ten years later it is said that twenty three missionaries were put to death in one day, and a few years later many of the Japanese converts were killed, their churches and schools destroyed, and their [illegible] declared infamous and rebellious. In 1639 the Portuguese were finally expelled, and their trade transferred to the Dutch, who had been [illegible] were considered their enemies, but under many restrictions. Nor were these difficulties removed for more than two hundred years. In 1854, however, a new treaty was negotiated at Simoda, between the United States government and the Japanese, by Mr. Townsend Harris, and in the following year the same gentleman succeeded in reaching Yeddo and concluding a still more favorable treaty; and in August of the same year the Earl of Elgin, British embassador, concluded a treaty between Great Britain and Japan. About this time, however, the reigning Tycoon died of [illegible] lepsy, aged thirty-six, and was succeeded by a young man of great intelligence and liberality. The war in this country has, since then, done much to prevent the extension of commercial and social intercourse between the Japanese and the citizens of the United States which might have been expected. No doubt, now, with our line of steamers from San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands, our country will have natural advantages over others in the way of trade, and intercourse and knowledge of the habits, customs and opinions of the natives. Indeed, it would seem as if Japan were to form a natural connecting link between the Old World and the New. In point of population, the country is variously estimated to contain from fifteen million to fifty million inhabitants. The manners and customs, especially of the ladies, are declared to be most refined, and the men of the higher grades of society carry the point of honor to a degree of refinement unknown elsewhere. Indeed, a recent English writer well says: "They carry notions of honor to the verge of fanaticism. They are haughty, vindictive and licentious. Bar brawlers, buckhilers and bravoes are held in the most supreme contempt, and they are open-handed, hospitable and faithful as friends to death." St. Francis Xavier declared, three hundred years ago, that the virtue and probity they surpassed all nations he had ever seen. The agriculture of the Japanese is conducted with skill and diligence, hardly a foot of ground is left uncultivated to the tops of the mountains. Manure is carefully collected and used in the production of abundant harvests. They dwarf and enlarge all vegetable products with great care and success. Manufactures are carried to a perfection that must surpass those of the other parts of the world. The lacquer in wood with great skill and imitate not only the goods of Eastern nations, but Colt's revolvers and Sharp's revolvers. Steam engines are built at Nagasaki, and a screw steamer has been successfully navigated to Yeddo in two days, entirely by native engineers and seamen. The Japanese are [illegible] good surgeons, because their religions prejudices prevent free dissection, but as physicians they know much that they can teach us, and are deficient in many points in which they can learn from us, so that there is beyond doubt the basis for a mutually profitable interchange of knowledge.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

AN UNEXPLORED WORLD.—The proposal of Dr. Newmayer to cross Australian continent from east to west will probably ultimately be accepted. There still remains more than half of Australia unexplored, and although it is possible that it is merely an arid desert, yet still it is likely that it will be found to have resources of great value. The cost of the proposed expedition would be £7,000 a year for three years, half of which would be subscribed by the home government, and the remainder divided among

the colonies. The expedition would be provided with ton camels, twenty-five horses, baggage wagons, camp equipage, field telegraph, boat, balloon and all kinds of scientific instruments. The progress of the party would, of course, be very slow, and they do not hope to accomplish the proposed journey in less than three years. It is intended, however, that the country on either side of the line of march shall be thoroughly explored; from time to time messengers will be dispatched to the coast with news and letters. The scientific results of an elaborate exploration, such as this, would no doubt be very valuable. The theory of an interior desert is now generally looked upon as unsound; it is known that natives range as far, at least, as the center of the continent, and it is hoped that the unknown portion of Australia will prove as valuable for grazing purposes as that already occupied.

A NIGHT OF HORROR.

The most extraordinary event connected with the recent political disturbances has never been fully written out. This was the immediate circumstance attending the death of Pablo Fillion, and until his wife took the stand in the recent St. Bernard investigation, the extraordinary details have been (in spite of efforts made at the time) beyond the command of the reporters.

The exact manner in which the high-spirited and determined Fillion met his death is destined to have its place in history. And as such we give below the statements made by his surviving wife, of what was the most dramatic and tragic situation of any of the recent disturbances. The evidence was taken down before Judge Thornton, Mr. Henry Castellanos acting as prosecuting attorney for the State:

Mme. Pablo Fillion sworn.—The last time I saw my husband alive was on the 25th of October. He was then at our house in the parish of St. Bernard. On that night a crowd of some four hundred negroes had come up the road. They had approached very slowly, and finally stopped in front of our residence. One of them cried "halt," and they all halted.

They were armed with all kinds of knives, pitchforks, hoes, bayonets, etc. Having halted, four of them made a great noise by knocking violently at the door. There being no answer, those that knocked returned again to the road. My husband was at the time in the rear of the house, and upon entreaties being used, said he would do nothing if they did not trouble him.

After the four men had withdrawn to the road, a volley of at least four hundred shots was fired at the house. Whereupon my husband ran to the balcony and fired at the crowd. He returned to reload his gun. While he was loading the negroes again fired. My husband the second time fired upon them. This interchange of volleys was five times repeated. At the end of that time I ran to the window to see if they were going away. I then discovered that they had possession of a load of hay. I saw them come in front of the steps of the house, pile up the hay and set fire to it.—I went to my husband and told him they had set fire to our house. He thereupon went round and fired another musket shot. After this he returned and ordered me to go away and save the children, who were six in number. There was present also my sister, a white boy and a colored girl. Each one of our party took a child and went toward the woods by the back way.

That was the last time I saw my husband. The negro Brown, now in court, halted me in going out of the gate toward the field. He was then crouching by the fence. When I refused to halt, he shot at me. I then stopped, and coming up, the man threw himself upon me. I begged his pardon, when he interrogated me, and I asked him to save my life and that of my poor children.

He cursed me, and said, D—n you, I have pity on the baby in your arms, but none on you." Continuing to beg for mercy, he finally told me to go.

After I had started to run, he commenced calling to the crowd in the road. He now cursed me again, and four of the men shot at me. I continued to run until they overtook me. I then called my sister to come back, and that we would die together. I went on my knees, with my children around me, as my sister came up. One of the men dealt her a blow upon the head. She fell down, and Philogene Augustine ran to her and put his hand in her pockets. She now sat up and begged them not to fire again at her. Five shots were thereupon fired.

Philogene and [illegible] mandell [illegible] band's [illegible]

They [illegible] worst [illegible] and over. I finally begged them to kill me there. They said they were not ready to kill me yet.

In crossing a picket fence, Philogene jumped over to where I was, and cursed me until I again fell upon my knees. I was unable to move through excess of terror. He ordered me to hasten to the house, where the money was concealed, because the flames were fast gaining ground. He hurried me on—the negro girl who was with me clinging to my dress. Subsequently, as I stated that the girl knew where the money was, they dragged her off by the arms, and released me. My sister was then sitting alongside of the road bleeding from her wound, and under the charge of a negro guard. I finally persuaded her to attempt to make her escape with me, and this we did, although the negro fired his gun at us.

Witness, after some adventures, met with four white men, and was taken to Mr. Arlaba's residence. The witness identified all of the negro men who have been sent for trial to the Criminal Court.

It will be recollected that these latter were brought to the city on Thursday, and incarcerated in the parish prison.—*New Orleans Times.*

MARRIED.

By Rev. John Wilkinson, on the 13th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, Opelousas, Louisiana, Mr. WILLIAM L. TRUMAN, of Lexington, Kentucky, to Miss CORA HADDEN, eldest daughter of Dr. Hadden, of St. Landry parish, Louisiana.

On the 6th instant, at the residence of Richmond McDavid, in St. Rosa county, Florida, by Rev. J. A. Parker, Mr. JOHN MCDAVID, of Florida, to Miss A. GEORGIE M. DAVIS, of Baldwin county, Ala.

Southern Christian Advocate please copy.

On the 13th of January, by Rev. B. Jones, Mr. WILLIAM H. PHILLIPS to Miss MARTHA J. BEVERLY, all of Copiah county, Mississippi.

On the 7th instant, by the Rev. Thos. W. Flowers, at the residence of the bride's father, James V. McNeill, WILLIAM T. LEPSEY, Esq., to Miss SUSANNIE E. MCNEILL, all of Sunflower county, Mississippi.

On the 14th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, Hon. H. W. Foote, by Rev. William H. Leith, Hon. ISRAEL WELSH to Miss CATHARINE L. FOOTE, all of Macon, Mississippi.

OBITUARIES.

JOHN D. HAYES died December 9, 1868, of disease of the throat, aged thirty-five years, seven months and six days.

He was a kind son, a warm and generous friend, an indulgent and devoted brother, possessed by nature with great energy and a strong will. There may be some numbered among the acquaintances of the deceased who think of him only as when clothed with the garb of humanity. We would remind such that earth is not our resting place.

To those of his friends who retain a pleasing recollection of his manly and chivalrous deeds, his warm and generous friendship, we would say, let us look above to that bright realm, and with patience await the time when we shall be reunited, in a land where suffering and parting are unknown, sainted, while we tarry, with a holy confidence in the bright assurance he gave that Christ is an all-sufficient Saviour.

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HEARTH AND HOME is a weekly illustrated Agricultural and Fireside Journal of sixteen handsome pages, devoted to the interests of Farmers, Gardeners, Fruit Growers and Florists. Edited by Mr. Donald G. Mitchell, assisted by a large corps of practical Agriculturists. The Fireside Department is edited by Harriet Beecher Stowe, assisted by Mrs. Mary E. Dodge, with Grace Greenwood, Madame Le Vert and other able contributors. Terms for 1869: Single copies, $4, invariably in advance; three copies, $10; five copies, $15. Any one sending us $15 for a club of fifteen copies (all at one time,) will receive a copy free. Address PETTENGILL, BATES & CO., publishers, 37 Park Row, New York. ja16 tfr

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3. A list of Newspapers and Periodicals having more than twenty thousand circulation, with actual amount of circulation given in each case, according to the best accessible authority.
4. A list of Newspapers and Periodicals having more than ten thousand circulation each issue.
5. A list of Newspapers and Periodicals having more than five thousand circulation.
6. A list of Religious Newspapers and Periodicals.
7. A list of Agricultural Newspapers and Periodicals.
8. A list of Newspapers and Periodicals printed in other than the English language, arranged each language by itself.
9. A list of Newspapers and Periodicals devoted to Medicine, Surgery and other sciences.
10. A list of Newspapers and Periodicals devoted to Common [illegible] Real Estate, Mines, and other [illegible]
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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

SNOW.

BY LUELLA CLARK.

Out of the wladow, little May
Looks on a drear December day,
Watching the snow flakes dropping down
Over the busy, smoky town;
Watches them falling, soft and slow,
Over the dusty pavement below—
Over the quickly-passing people,
Gateway and tower and lonely steeple;
Over the chimneys black and grim;
She looks to the sky, so cloudy and dim,
Wondering where is the strange, for height
Whence come these frosty flakes of light.
Fall they from the moon or distant star?
From limitless fields of azure afar?
Are they the ghosts of vanished flowers—
Lilies and roses of summer bowers,
Crocuses starry and jonquils sweet?
Do they, at last, as phantoms meet,
Wandering lost in the upper air,
Drifting downward white and fair,
Seeking their old-time haunts below,
Blossoming new in beautiful snow?

Whence it may come, and what it may be,
When the soft-falling snow we see,
Let us be sure 'tis a gift from Him
Who, whether the sky be cloudless or dim,
Thinks of us kindly, and for that reason
Sendeth the seedtime and rain in their season,
Sendeth the flowers and the fruits in their time,
The peerless-pure snow and the gray-bearded rime.
Good, good are His gifts, and most blessed His will—
Let love rule our deeds while that will we fulfill.

—*Little Corporal.*

THE INDIAN CHIEF.

Judge W——, who was one of the earliest settlers in the western part of New York, established himself at Whitestown, about four miles from Utica; the whole country around him being at that time an unbroken forest, inhabited by savage tribes, who had been for ages the sole possessors of the soil.

Judge W——, feeling how much he was at their mercy in his lonely position, was anxious to keep on good terms with them, and secure their good will in return. Many of the chiefs, hearing of his friendly disposition, had been to visit him, carrying presents in acknowledgment of the gifts he had sent them; but he was much troubled that one old chief of the Senaca tribe, possessing great influence among his people, had never either visited him or sent him any sign of welcome since his settlement in that region. After long consideration, the judge resolved to seek an interview with the sachem in his own wigwam, and by this mark of attention secure his friendship, on which, perhaps, his safety might depend. His family consisted of a widowed daughter and her only child, a fine boy of four years of age; so taking them with him, he set off to pay a visit to the old chief. He found him seated at the door of his tent, enjoying the balmy air of a fine summer morning, and was received by him with grave courtesy and kindness.

Judge W—— presented his daughter and her little son to the aged chief, and desirous to make a favorable impression on him, said they had come to live in his country; that they were anxious to dwell on terms of amity and good fellowship with the Indians, and be useful to them by introducing among them the arts of civilization. The chief listened to his words, and then said:

"Brother, you ask much and promise much; what pledge can you give of your faith?"

"The honor of a man who never knew deception," was the reply.

"The white man's word may be good to the white man, yet it is but wind when spoken to the Indian," said the sachem.

"I put my life in your hands by coming hither," said the judge; "is not this an evidence of my good intentions? I have placed my confidence in the Indian, and I will not believe that he will abuse or betray the trust I have reposed in him."

"So much is well," replied the chief; "the Indian repays confidence with confidence; if you will trust him, he will trust you. But I must have a pledge. Leave this boy with me in my wigwam, and I will bring him back to you in three days with my answer."

If an arrow had pierced the bosom of the mother she could not have felt a sharper pang than that which the Indian's proposal caused her. She flew toward her boy, who stood beside the sachem, looking into his face with pleased and innocent wonder, and snatching him in her arms, would have rushed away with him. A gloomy frown overspread the sachem's brow and he remained silent. But Judge W—— knew that perhaps the very lives of himself and family depended upon the action of that moment, and following his daughter as she was retreating with her child into the forest, he said hastily:

"Stay, stay, my daughter; bring back the boy, I beseech you. I would not risk a hair of his head, for he is not more dear to you than to me—but my child, he must remain with the chief; God will watch over him, and he will be as safe in the sachem's wigwam as in your arms beneath our own roof."

She yielded, and her darling boy was left; but who can describe the agony of the mother during the ensuing days. Every night she awoke from her sleep, seeming to hear the screams of her child calling upon its mother for help. How slowly and drearily passed the hours! But at last the third day came. The morning waned away, and the afternoon far advanced, yet the sachem came not. There was a gloom over the whole house, and the mother, pale and silent, walked her room in despair. Judge W——, filled with anxious doubts and fears, went every moment to the door, looking through the opening in the forest toward the sachem's abode.

At last, just as the rays of the setting sun were thrown upon the tops of the tall trees around, the eagle feathers of the chieftain were seen dancing above the bushes in the distance. He advanced rapidly, and the little boy was at his side. He was gayly attired as a young chief, his feet dressed in the moccasins, a fine beaver skin thrown over his shoulders, and eagles' feathers stuck in his hair. He was in joyous spirits, and so proud of his honors that he seemed two inches taller than before. He was soon clasped in his mother's arms, and in that brief moment of joy she seemed to pass from death to life.

"The white man has conquered," said the sachem; "hereafter let us be friends. You have trusted the Indian; he will repay you with confidence and friendship."

He was true to his word, and Judge W—— lived many years, laying there the foundation of that flourishing and prosperous community, which has now spread over a wide extent of country.—*United Presbyterian.*

FARM AND GARDEN.

THE NEXT PLANTING SEASON.

The planters of Alabama are in a better condition than they were at the beginning of any previous year since the war; and this in the face of an adverse season and short crops.

Have they inquired why this is so?

The question is worthy of their most serious consideration before they make their final arrangements for the next season.

It was estimated that in the season of 1867, $6,000,000 were paid by the planters of the counties in this part of the State alone to the farmers of the Northwest for corn, meat, lard and flour—at least two-thirds of the entire value of the cotton grown in the same counties.

Nor was this direct money drain, this throwing away of the profits of the cotton growing, the only effect of the previous policy of our people of making all cotton and no corn.

The cotton crop of 1867 was mortgaged for the bread and meal and corn used in producing it, and, under these mortgages, was in great part forced into market at from ten to twelve and fifteen cents a pound, when, but for these obligations, made necessary by our dependence on other sections for plantation supplies, it would have been held for twenty-five cents, and the difference would have been that between a handsome profit and a heavy loss.

These facts are known to every planter; and if a single one of that class is foolish enough, in the face of them, to hereafter neglect corn and meat, he will deserve bankruptcy.

Cotton now commands a remunerative price. The planters' balances are on the right side. They have money in their pockets and are not in debt to commission merchants or money lenders. They are independent for this year, at least. If they shall not be independent next year, the fault will be their own.

The danger is that the present high price of cotton will tempt planters to neglect corn. They may conclude that with cotton at twenty-five cents a pound and corn at $1 a bushel, it will pay better to raise the former and buy the latter; but we beg them to remember their past experience—cotton ten cents, corn $2 50, crops mortgaged, forced sales, heavy losses; and they may be sure that a neglect of corn will be followed by these consequences, just as surely as effect follows cause.

But, while unthinking, unreasoning planters will plant more cotton and less corn this year than they did last, we believe the more thoughtful will reverse this. Last year cotton was ten cents a pound net, and the more intelligent planters increased the area of their cotton fields, just as shrewd speculators buy as the bottom has been reached. They believed that the mass of the planters would put in less cotton and more corn, and therefore that the cotton crop would be shorter and the price better, and the corn crop larger and the price less.—They reasoned well. And by the same process of reasoning, they will now reach the conclusion that it is wise to reverse their action of a year ago. Cotton brings now a remunerative price, and therefore the unthinking will plant more cotton and less corn, and next fall cotton growers will have short profits, if they escape losses, and well filled corn cribs will bring the money.

We do not believe there was ever, before the war even, as much surplus money in Alabama as there will be when the crop of last year shall have been entirely disposed of. In fact, before the abolition of slavery there was never any surplus in the State. Every dollar made and not spent at Northern watering places or paid for luxuries of Northern production, was invested in negroes, that more cotton might be made and more negroes bought, and so on in an unending cycle. The cotton crop of last year will bring nearly as much money to Alabama as did that of 1859; and as no negroes can now be bought, every dollar, after paying the expenses of the year, is a real surplus in the pockets of the planter, to be used in beautifying and adorning his home, in increasing his business, in manufactures or internal improvements, or hoarded, as he will.

For the present, this vast surplus is hoarded, for those in whose hands it is do not know what to do with it themselves, and are afraid of the securities borrowers can offer; but this will only be for a time. After a while, planters will either invest their surplus money, or lend it to those who will use it in manufactures, railroads or other profitable and legitimate business; and this employment of the accumulating capital of the country will increase the population, build up towns, develope new sources of wealth, and directly and indirectly benefit every citizen engaged in any honest pursuit.—*Selma Times*

Important to Cotton Planters.

THE COTTON WORM.

This scourge seems to increase from year to year. It is expected with the regularity of the season. Its early appearance in considerable numbers is fatal to the crop. Its appearance at any time cuts short, to a greater or less extent, the crop. A thousand methods have been devised for protection against it. So far, everything done to prevent its appearance or to check its ravages has been in vain. There is danger that in a few years it will destroy the cultivation of cotton altogether.

A few weeks ago we published a statement from a Texas paper that the egg was deposited in the stalk of the plant, where it remained until the proper season, protected against its enemies, then to appear upon its mission of destruction, and that to gather up closely and burn the dry stalks in the fall and winter would necessarily destroy them.

We saw, some days ago, in the counting room of Messrs. Harder & Robinson, proof of the correctness of this theory. There were the dry stalks. On the surface was the scar left when the eggs were deposited. Inside, in the pith of the stalks, were the eggs in some places and in others worms had already emerged from the egg, and were feeding upon the soft part of the stalk surrounding them.

We presume any planter can have abundant proof of the theory in question. He has only to look for it in the stalk in his cotton field.

This matter appears to us worthy of attention. If the egg is deposited in the stalk and thus preserved and warmed into life and sustained through the winter, fire is the remedy beyond question.—*Selma Times.*

In connection with this important matter, and as well worthy the attention of planters, we mention a discovery made by A. Hopkins, Esq., of this city. Hearing of the circumstances mentioned above, he instituted a close examination of a large number of cotton stalks on his plantation, but found neither eggs nor worms. Bethinking him that possibly the small bolls remaining on the stalks might disclose the presence of eggs or worms, he commenced examining them. And he was right, for on opening a number he found worms, some killed by the frost and some alive. They were found in the bolls, in which the cotton was black. Mr. Hopkins pronounces them the genuine caterpillar. This is a discovery well worth considering, for it may solve the reason of the regular appearance of the caterpillar for the last five or six years. Let our planters examine for themselves, and they will find no doubt that the old bolls in their fields contain the next year's crop of worms. The only remedy is fire. It is a job, and a large one, of course, to burn the stalks, but better that than leave the cotton to be eaten up by the worms.—*Tallahassee Floridian.*

THE Presbyterian church in Cedron, Ohio, has been enjoying a revival of remarkable power. Already over fifty have been united with the church.

THE United Presbyterians are making a strenuous effort to establish a church in Lawrence, Massachusetts.

SCIENTIFIC.

THE CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR.

Our name sugar is probably derived from the Bengaleo word *shukkur*, a term by which it is still known in India. Although Europe did not possess this agreeable condiment to any extent anterior to the discovery of the West Indies, the Chinese were acquainted with the process of manufacturing it from the sugar cane above two thousand years ago. In small quantities Chinese sugar found its way into ancient Europe, where it was valued as a medicine. It is not certain at what time the plant was brought into the Western countries, nor by whom the acquisition was made, but we find that early in the tenth century the cane was cultivated in Persia, whence it was undoubtedly carried into Messopotamia, thence to Syria, and by the Saracens introduced into Egypt, Sicily and Spain. Sugar cane is commonly supposed to be indigenous to America, yet it has never been found growing wild on this continent. More probably it was not a native of the New World, but was early introduced by the Portugese discoverers, who perceived that the climate of this country was peculiarly adapted for its culture, and in time it became so flourishing that sugar was reshipped as a supply for England and France.

The consumption of sugar now varies very much in different countries, and also fluctuates very much with the rise and fall of prices. In 1860, in Great Britain, the average consumption of sugar was thirty-four pounds for each inhabitant.—The use of sugar in England was probably much above that average, or that of Scotland and Ireland must have increased very rapidly, because we find that in 1856 the consumption of England was thirty-four pounds, Scotland twenty-one pounds, and Ireland eight and a half pounds—or about twenty-eight pounds average for Great Britain. Sugar is not much used in France, the average consumption for each inhabitant being only eleven and one third pounds—exactly one-third of the average of Great Britain.—In Belgium, though coffee is usually drunk without sweetening, twenty-one pounds of that sugar is disposed of yearly for each inhabitant. Germans generally either do not care for sweets, or are too poor to buy much of them, as the German States generally only average seven and one-third pounds for each inhabitant. Among the peasantry of Russia sugar must be an unknown luxury, or at least its use by the people must be confined to holy days and festivals, for the consumption per head is but two pounds a year.—Next to the British, the people of the United States use more sugar than any other nation in the world; and if the consumption of molasses and sirup were added to that of sugar in the respective countries, it would be found that the free use of saccharine food was far greater among us than with our transatlantic friends. In 1864 we consumed 32,582,000 gallons of foreign and domestic cane molasses, 20,000,000 gallons of sugar refinery sirups, 9,000 000 gallons of maple sirups, and 16,000,000 gallons of sorghum. In all, our consumption, therefore, amounted to 73,582,000 gallons, or fully two and a half gallons for every man, woman and child in the United States. This amount looks less extraordinary when we find that the consumption of sugar in that year had declined to twenty-one pounds per head. On the other hand, it must be remembered that of both sugar and syrup there was an absolute dearth in the South, the greatest sugar State not producing nearly enough for her own wants, and the reduced consumption must be ascribed quite as much to the non-cultivation of the sugar plantations of Louisiana as to the high prices limiting its use in Northern families. The great demand for sirups, however, has been maintained since the close of the war, and is likely to continue. The quantity of sugar used in the United States in 1864 was only 280,500 tons, but in the following year it had risen to 412,000 tons, or forty-seven per cent. increase for twelve months; and yet the consumption of foreign and domestic molasses, and refinery and maple sirups was as much in 1865 as in the preceding year, and the yield of the sorghum plant had increased from 16,000,000 to 25,000,000 gallons. If the use of sweets is any sign of refinement, cultivation or abundance of the necessaries and luxuries of life, these statistics show the United States to be as far ahead of the most advanced nations of Europe, as England is ahead of France, Germany and Ireland.—*Scientific American.*

DURING the canvass preceding the late English election an Episcopalian clergyman—Tory, of course—told his audience at a morning service that he should preach politics in the evening, and the ladies had better not attend.

TRUE MERIT vs. HUMBUG.

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Every Druggist or Country Merchant has it for sale.

Orders filled by the proprietors,

JOHN DARBY & CO.,
de5 1y 160 William street, New York.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.

RAVEN & BACON, (established in 1829.)

Warerooms, Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, NEW YORK.

Manufacturers of Piano Fortes, with the patent Combination Sounding-boards,

Patented August 14th, 1866.

This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the sounding-board, the very soul of the Piano, and produces thereby a pure liquid tone greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The sounding-board released from its connection with the Piano case, and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality increased.

Our Pianos are first-class in every respect, and purchasers will have not only our own guarantee as to their quality, but also the guarantee of the reputation of the instrument, obtained from the experience of our patrons, who have used them for a generation. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment.

mar25 1y

EAST ALABAMA COLLEGE,

AUBURN, ALABAMA.

The Spring Session will begin on the 20th of January, and close on the 14th of July, 1869.

The educational facilities here furnished to students are equal to those of the best colleges in the country. Young men may take a regular or partial course, but will be required to have at least three studies.

Auburn is situated directly on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad. Its health and social advantages cannot be surpassed.

EXPENSES.

Tuition, Spring session,	$48.00
Tuition, Fall session,	32.00

Board in private families, from $15 to $20 per month.

Students in indigent circumstances, by applying as such, will be required to pay in advance only half the price of tuition, and by messing they may greatly reduce the expense of board.

For further information address

REV. J. F. DOWDELL,
ja2 3m President.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE,

Mansfield, De Soto parish, La.

Rev. CHARLES B. STUART, A. M., President.

OWNED BY THE LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

The Fall Session of this well-known Institution will open on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of September, with a full corps of experienced teachers.

The following are the terms for a session of four and a half months, payable one half at entrance and the remainder on the 1st day of December:

Board, including washing, fuel and room-rent, in gold	$67 50
Tuition in English and Latin, in currency	25 00
French, in currency	15 00
Music, in currency	30 00
Use of instrument, in currency	7 50
Incidental fee, to be paid by every pupil, in currency	2 00

Ornamental branches at usual prices.

Travelling ministers of Louisiana Conference charged no tuition in English and Latin.

Every boarder will furnish a pair of blankets, a pair of sheets, a pair of pillow-slips, a counterpane, and towels and lights.

For catalogues, containing full particulars, address the President. july26 3m

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THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL

Session of the

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE,

MACON, GEORGIA,

Begins on OCTOBER 5, 1868, under the direction of the following

FACULTY.

Rev J H Bonnell, D D, President.
Rev C W Smith, A M, Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.
Rev W C Bass, A M, Professor of Natural Science.
C Schwartz, A M, Professor of Latin and Modern Languages.
Mrs A R Leak, Assistant in Literary Department.
Carl Hintz, Musical Director, (with ample assistance.)
Mrs E T Crowe, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

CHARGES—There are three terms in the scholastic year. For each term the charges, which are to be paid at the beginning of the term, are as follows:

Regular tuition, $30. Board including washing, fuel and lights, $75. Incidental fee charged to day scholars, $1.

The following are optional: French, $15; Instrumental Music, $25; use of Instrument, $3; Vocal Music in class, $2—not charged to those who take Instrumental Music; Drawing, $15; Painting, $20.

Pupils who take French may be excused from Latin without affecting their graduation.

Special advantages provided in the departments of French, Music and Painting. For further information address the President.

J. M. BONNELL,
sl p5 tf President.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, AT

Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

ELEVENTH SESSION. — TERMS REDUCED.

The exercises of the school will be resumed October 1, 1868.

The best facilities are afforded for the acquisition of a first-rate education, and at less expense than in any other school of high grade North or South.

There is but one session in the year and every student who enters the school is expected to continue to the close of the session in July, and will be held liable for the bills in all cases, unless protracted illness shall compel his removal.

Every pupil is required to furnish his own bedding, towels, wash-basin, mosquito bar, etc., all marked distinctly with his name; also a satchel for dirty clothes.

SPECIAL CAUTIONS.

Parents and guardians are earnestly requested not to give their children or wards much spending money. It is unnecessary, and has a pernicious effect upon mind, morals and health.

A sufficient amount must be deposited for the purchase of books, etc. Their pocket money should be limited by the discretion of the Principal.

It is urgently requested that students be prompt in their attendance. A few days' absence at the beginning is often a serious disadvantage during the entire session.

TERMS—Board and Tuition per session, $360.

PAYMENTS—$150 in advance, balance on 1st March.

Tuition of day scholars, per month, $7. Payable monthly, in advance.

Modern languages will be taught when the wants of the school demand it, at an extra charge as low as it can be made.

No expense is spared to secure as teachers gentlemen of the highest character and ability.

g july25 W. H. N. MAGRUDER.

CENTENARY MALE INSTITUTE

Summerfield, Alabama.

The twenty seventh annual session of this school will begin on the

FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1868,

and continue nine months, with no vacation, except one week at Christmas.

The expense for tuition, incidental fees, board, washing, fuel and lights, will be $230, one-half to be paid on entrance and one-half on the 15th of February, 1869.

Persons wishing to patronize this school may address JOHN MASSEY,
aug15 2m Principal, Summerfield, Ala.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Con.)
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Radical.)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church)
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

These foreign periodicals are regularly published by us in the same style as heretofore. Those who know them and who have long subscribed to them, need no reminder; those whom the civil war of the last few years has deprived of their once welcome supply of the best periodical literature, will be glad to have them again within their reach; and those who may never yet have met with them, will assuredly be well pleased to receive accredited reports of the progress of European science and literature.

TERMS FOR 1867.

For any one of the Reviews	$4 per annum
For any two of the Reviews	7 "
For any three of the Reviews	10 "
For all four of the Reviews	12 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4 "
For Blackwood and one Review	7 "
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews	10 "
For Blackwood and 3 of the Reviews	13 "
For Blackwood and the 4 Reviews	15 "

Clubs.

A discount of *twenty per cent.* will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to *one address* for $12 80. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for $48,80, and so on.

Postage.

When sent by mail, the POSTAGE to any part of the United States will be but **Twenty-four Cents** a year for "Blackwood," and but **Eight Cents** a year for each of the Reviews.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Now Subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1867 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any *one* of the *Four Reviews* for 1866. New Subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1867 may receive, gratis, Blackwood or any *two* of the *"Four Reviews"* for 1866.

These premiums will be allowed on all new subscriptions received before April 1 1867.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

The *North British* from January 1863, to December, 1866, inclusive; the *Edinburgh* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864 to December, 1866, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for the years 1865 and 1866, at the rate of $4 50 a year for each or any Review; also Blackwood for 1866, for $2 50.

☞ Neither premiums to Subscribers, nor discount to Clubs, nor reduced prices for back numbers, can be allowed, unless the money is remitted *direct to the Publishers.*

No premiums can be given to Clubs.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co.
54 Walker street, N. Y.

The L. S. PUB. CO. also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

by HENRY STEPHENS, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1500 pages, and numerous Engravings.

Price $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8.

feb2 [illegible]

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL, GRADUATE

of the Philadelphia Dental College, has established himself at No 109 Carondelet street, near Poydras, where he will perform all Dental Operations in a skillful and satisfactory manner. Teeth inserted upon Gold or Vulcanite base. Being familiar with all Anæsthetics, he will extract teeth without pain, by the use of such as best suits the case. Particular attention given to the medical and surgical treatment of diseases of the mouth and teeth. oct31 1y

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MAGIC PRESS.

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JOB PRINTER.....JOB PRINTER,

77 Magazine street, corner of Poydras,
nov1 New Orleans, La.

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One Million Acres of Land for Sale.

The undersigned are the sole Agents of Messrs YOUNG, TOLEDO & Co., for the sale of their lands, in British Honduras.

For particulars apply to J. P. HARRISON, 52 Union street, New Orleans, JAS. M. PUTNAM, Belize, British Honduras. nov 23 1y

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CENTENARY COLLEGE,

Jackson, Louisiana,

was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, $75 per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance.

Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month.

The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, are all surpassed by those of any institution the Southern States.

The past history of the College is the pledge its future prosperity.

The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

THE GOOD SAMARITAN COOKING STOVE.

The great and serious objection to Stove Ovens has been entirely overcome in the

GOOD SAMARITAN,

by the adoption of a *New Principle of Heating and Ventilating the Oven*, as by means of the Hot Draft formed by the Ventilation of the Oven, the temperature of the fire is so much increased that a large supply of fuel is never necessary, as the Oven can be thoroughly heated, and all the different operations of Cooking performed with a saving of fuel of

At Least Thirty per Cent, as Compared with any other Stove.

and at the same time rendering it the most perfect and even Baking Stove now in use. For Roasting, the Tin Kitchen or Roaster, generally known as the "Dutch Oven," is most admirably adapted to THE GOOD SAMARITAN, as its height above the hearth is such that a large and capacious one can be used. Meats roasted in such an oven are always preferable in every way to those baked in the Stove Oven, we believe no one will deny, and we therefore do not deem it necessary to dwell upon these advantages, which are peculiar to this Stove.

It also has a most complete arrangement for Broiling on the front hearth, thus enabling this very important branch of the culinary department to be successfully carried on without interfering with the other work, and thus avoiding the serious objection made to those Stoves which possess no other convenience for Broiling than on the top. One trial of this apparatus for Broiling will be sufficient to commend it to the approbation of the operator, as it works well, and the food retains all its flavor and tenderness. Believing, as we do, THE GOOD SAMARITAN to be all, and even more than it is here described, it is confidently recommended to all. A fair and impartial trial is all that is necessary to any unprejudiced mind, to satisfy them that it is in all respects the

BEST STOVE EVER INVENTED.

For sale only by the undersigned.

In addition to the above, I also have a large and complete assortment of COOKING STOVES, comprising all of the leading Stoves of the day, equal to any offered in any other house in this city.

G. W. W. GOODWYN,
(Successor to Austin & Goodwyn.)
62 Camp street,
nly6 1y Next door to Picayune Office.

A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN

PRICE'S

Patent Texas Tonic.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

It is a certain antidote against Constipation of the Bowels, Torpor of the Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, Determination of Blood to the Brain, Indigestion, Pain in the Head and Vertigo; also a remedy for

CHILLS AND FEVERS.

For particulars, see accompanying Envelope with each bottle.

For sale at 50 Camp street, New Orleans,

THOS. K. PRICE, Vendor.

Read the following opinions of some of our old and well-known citizens of

PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC,

Or, Vegetable Medicine.

T. K. PRICE, ESQ., Vendor of "Price's Patent Texas Tonic," or Vegetable Medicine:

DEAR SIR—After a fair and deliberate use and experiment of your Vegetable Medicine, known as PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC, we give it as our decided opinion, that it is the best recipe that we have ever known, for *Indigestion, Torpor of the Liver, Constipation of the Bowels and Dyspepsia.* We consider your Vegetables Medicine worthy of all commendation, and therefore feel no hesitation in recommending its use to all our friends, as well as the public at large, and that in doing so we are contributing to all the afflicted. Many of us have been suffering from these evils from ten to fifteen years, and have been greatly benefitted.

Wishing you great success in introducing this valuable medicine,

We remain yours truly,

J. J. MULLON, Pastor St. Patrick's Church.
J. H. CALDWELL, of Gas Works City N O
SAML. SUMNER, of Home Insurance Office
T. GREENFIELD, of house of Fellowes & Co
LEWIS ELKIN, Merchant, New Orleans.
GEO. W. HENSON, Ship Agent.
JACOB BAKER, Bank of Commerce.

New Orleans, June, 1st, 1.

TERMS:

4 oz Bottles	$2 00
6 " "	2 50
8 " "	3 00
12 " "	5 00

Sold to Druggists by the dozen bottles or more at 33⅓ per cent discount off retail price.

All orders will meet with prompt attention.

THOS. K. PRICE.

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS!

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Established in 1837.

VANDUZEN & TIFT,

102 and 104 East Second st., Cincinnati, Ohio, Manufacturers of BELLS for Churches, Academies, etc., made of the Genuine Bell Metal, and mounted with our Patent Improved Rotary Hangings.

All Bells warranted in quality and tone. Send for Catalogue and Price List. no7 1y

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PAPER WAREHOUSE,

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Agent for the sale of R. Hoe & Co.'s Printing Presses and James Conner's Sons' Type. no7 3m

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ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, ETC.,

Greenville, Mississippi.

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Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of

TINWARE,

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES

Of all kinds; sole Agent for the Good Samaritan Cooking Stove.

No. 62 Camp Street,

Next door to the Picayune Office,
oct20 1y NEW ORLEANS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

D. TILLOTSON.

SUCCESSOR TO

C. E. Cate & Co.

AT THE OLD STAND,

18 CAMP STREET,

UNDER THE CITY HOTEL.

Keeps constantly on hand,

THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES

ALSO, CONTINUES TO MANUFACTURE

Sumpter Brogans and Russets

LADIES AND GENTS,

—AND—

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S SHOES,

—AT—

Hammond Station.

Nov9 1y

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, AT

Greensboro, Alabama.

The next session of this institution begins the first Wednesday in October, and is divided into two terms.

TUITION.

Academic Department, per term	$35 00
Preparatory Department, per term	30 00
Contingent fee, per term	2 50

A fee of $5 is charged those who attend the schools of Chem. and Nat. Phil.

Board, exclusive of washing and lights, $16 to $20 per month. By messing it can be obtained even cheaper than at private family.

Sons of ministers of the Gospel in the regular work, and those studying for the ministry, are admitted free of tuition.

The whole expense for the scholastic year, including everything except books and clothing, will be $250, payable one-half at the opening of the session and the remainder on the 15th of February. If the student wishes to board in a private family it will be $280. This great reduction in the price of board and tuition will bring the advantages of the University within the reach of those whose limited means have heretofore placed the highest scholastic training beyond their reach, as well as secure the patronage of those who, on the score of economy, are sending their sons out of the State to be educated.

Especial attention is called to the fact that preparatory students are taught exclusively by the Faculty.

The Law School has been organized under the management of Hons. Judge Coleman and A. Benners.

For further information apply for circulars to

O. F. CASEY,
aug15 2m Secretary of Faculty.

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE, Staunton, Virginia.

The next session begins on the 21st day of SEPTEMBER, 1868, and closes on the 24th of June, 1869.

Rev William A. Harris, President, with a Faculty of twelve professors, teachers and matrons.

This is a Female College of the first rank; one of the most flourishing in the South; young ladies here from nearly all sections of Virginia, and various Southern States. Method of teaching like that pursued in the University of Virginia. Health and comfort of pupils unsurpassed. Those from the Gulf States, especially, have greatly improved in health. No social dissipation. The population of this great Valley is nearly all white. This institution is an educational home for the daughters of the South.

Charges for the entire scholastic year, board and tuition, in collegiate course, embracing

Ancient Languages	$215 00
Music	50 00
French or one Modern Language	20 00

Refer to Professors Smith and Holmes, Virginia University; Mrs. John B. Floyd; Bishops Pierce, Early, Doggett; Rev. Drs. Duncan and Mussey.

For catalogues address

WM. A. HARRIS,
sep5 6t Staunton, Va.

NEW BOOKS, RECENTLY RECEIVED at the DEPOT, 112 Camp street.

	PRICE.
Rationalism, History of, by Hurst	$1 50
Guizot's Meditations	
Pictorial Methodist Catechism, over 100 illustrations	1 00
Whedon's Commentaries	3 00
Colenso, Failacies of	75
Jay's M. and E. Exercises, 2 vols	3 50
Agency for Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, vol. 1	6 50
Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, Part I	75
Philosophy of Eating, by Bellows	2 00
Pilgrim Street	75
Life Truths, Tract Society	50
Ben. Holt, Tract Society	40
Globe Edition of Dicken's, muslin, fine paper, per vol	1 50
New and beautiful Globe Edition of Dicken's, half calf, 13 vols., illustrated	39 00
Old Deccan Days	1 25
Robinson Crusoe, Globe Edition, six engravings	1 25
Robinson Crusoe, 12mo. ed., 12 colored engravings	1 25
Æsop's Fables, 12mo., Murray's Ed'n.	1 25
Imitation of Christ, by Thos. A. Kempis, tinted paper, beautifully bound	1 00
Our Parish	75
Pilgrim's Progress, at 25 cts., 50 cts., $1 and	1 50
Mother of the Wesleys	2 00
Literary Attractions of the Bible, Trail	1 75
Introduction to the Study of the Bible	1 50
Methodism in Kentucky, Redford	2 00
Crimes of the Late Civil War, Dean, published by W. T. Smithson	2 50
Biblical Encyclopedia, by McClintock and Strong, vol. 1, muslin	5 00
Biblical Encyclopedia, by McClintock and Strong, vol. I, sheep	6 00
Love in Marriage, Guizot	1 00
Protestant Episcopal Church not Exclusive—Her Ministers not Priests—by Rev. J. W. Ellis, Rector of Christ Church, Nashville	25
Comprehensive Commentary, ed. by Jenks, 6 vols., sheep, 500 maps and engravings, 10 tables, Concordance and Symbol Dictionary	18 00
Sermon Paper, 10 lbs., Berkshire Mills, per ream	5 00
Sermon Paper, 9 lbs., Holly Mills, per ream	4 00

MUSIC BOOKS.

Sacred Harp, $15 per dozen; each	1 50
Snbbath School Hozanna, per dozen	3 00
Sabbath School Bell, per dozen	4 25
Sabbath School Double Bell, per doz.	7 20
Golden Censer, per dozen	4 00
Golden Chain and Censer, per dozen	7 00
Temperance Chimes, per dozen	4 20
Glad Tidings, per dozen	4 00

In addition to the above we have added largely to our stock of

Juvenile and Sunday School Literature.

Also, a great variety of Toy Books, selected with reference to the improvement of the taste and morals. We have also a large assortment of

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Also, Faber's and the Eagle Pencils, Inks, Carmine, Envelopes, etc., all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

aug15 ROBT. J. HARP, Agent.

CENTENARY INSTITUTE,

SUMMERFIELD ALA.

Notice is hereby given that, in view of the decline in the price of cotton and other articles, tuition and board are reduced to the following rates in currency.

FEMALE COLLEGE.

Tuition in the regular course, including Latin and Modern Languages	$80,00
Incidental Fee	5,00

MALE INSTITUTE.

Tuition in the entire Course	$75,00
Incidental Fee	5,00
Board exclusive of Lights and Washing	20,00

We commend the Institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respectfully solicit its patronage. Address.

A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board Trust.
Oct. 19th, 1867.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1869.

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.					1	2	3
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
FEB.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
MAR		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
APR					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
MAY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
JUNE			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
JULY					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AUG	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
SEP.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
OCT						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
NOV	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
DEC			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

TO AGENTS—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received, and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The general market has shown a fair degree of animation since our last issue, but by no means as much activity in the wholesale trade as might reasonably be expected at this period of the year, and from the satisfactory prices realized by planters for their principal crops. Sugar and molasses have been in active demand, and the receipts have met a ready sale from the landing at full prices. The principal feature in Western produce is a more active movement in corn, the receipts on Sunday and Monday having been to a fair extent, and meeting a ready sale from the levee at satisfactory prices. This is the first time for several weeks that the West has sent us a sufficient amount to bring out buyers for export. We hope it will now go to work in earnest and send forward whatever surplus it has for sale. Western dealers should consider that New Orleans is not a mere retail market, which can be supplied by such insignificant shipments as they have made us this season; but that we are prepared to take all they can offer, should it be even tenfold more than they have hitherto forwarded. There has been talk enough about this grain trade, and we hope that the parties interested at the West will now go to work. The movement in other departments of Western produce has been confined to the usual jobbing business.

The weather has been clear and cool.

The river has risen one foot six inches since our last report, and is now four feet six inches below high water mark.

Cotton.—The following are the arrivals since the 15th instant:

Louisiana and Mississippi.....bales..	12530
Lake.....	15
Arkansas.....	955
Mobile.....	164
Texas.....	183
Total.....	13876

On Saturday the movement commenced with the prospect of sales to a fair extent, but discouraging telegrams from New York soon checked the demand, and for the rest of the day prices ruled in favor of buyers, without exhibiting a quotable decline, while the entire transactions summed up only 3,000 bales. On Monday still later and more unfavorable accounts from both Liverpool and New York increased the previous depression and but very few buyers coming forward, factors were compelled to make liberal concessions in order to realize, variously giving way ¼c., ½c., ¾c. and 1c. per pound; but even these reductions failed to stimulate the demand, and the business was confined to 1,700 bales, prices closing so unsettled that quotations were to a great extent nominal at a net reduction of ½ to ¾c. On Tuesday the market opened with a very limited inquiry and continued dull and drooping throughout the day, while factors were unable to realize unless by making further concessions of ¼c. and in some cases of ½c. per pound. The sales comprised 2,100 bales.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 6,800 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 504,554 bales, against 303,703 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 115,710 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 44,490 bales to France, of 6,642 to other foreign ports, and a decrease of 54,183 to Great Britain.

Referring to our remarks above, we quote as follows:

Low.....	— to —
Ordinary.....	23½ to 24
Good ordinary.....	25 to 25½
Low middling.....	26¼ to 26½
Middling.....	27¼ to 27½
Strict middling.....	— to 28

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868, bales....	1959
Arrived past three days..... 13676	
Arrived previously..... 508438—522314	
	524273
Exported past three days..... 12065	
Exported previously..... 386740—398705	
Stock on hand and on shipboard....	124568

Sugar.—The demand has continued good since our last review, and the supplies have again brought fuller prices. On Saturday and Monday 1,500 hogsheads, all the receipts, sold at 8½ to 9¼c. per pound for inferior; 10¼ to 10¾c. for common; 11 to 12c. for fair; 12¼ to 12½c. for fully fair; 12¾ to 13c. for prime; 13¼ to 13½c. for choice; 11 to 14½c. for seconds; 14 to 14¾c. for yellow clarified, and 15 to 15¾c. for white. On Tuesday the demand was very good.

Molasses.—The demand has been good.

CATTLE MARKET.

Jefferson City,
Tuesday Evening, Jan. 19, 1868.

Western beef, choice, per lb net.....	— to —
Western beef, second qual, per lb net	— to —
Texas cattle, choice, per head.....$40	to 55
Texas cattle, second qual, per head. 30	to 35
Texas cattle, third qual, per head... 18	to 25
Hogs, per lb gross.....	10 to 12c
Sheep, first quality, per head.....	5 to 6
Sheep, second quality, per head.....	2½ to 3½
Sheep, third quality, per head.....	— to 1½
Milch cows, choice, per head.....	80 to100
Milch cows, per head.....	50 to —
Texas cows, with calves.....	— to —
Yearlings, per head.....	10 to 16
Calves, per head.....	9 to 14

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(*Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire*)

ARTICLES	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	9 50	10 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	0 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	17 00
Spades	11 00	18 00
Axes	11 00	15 00
Bagging, ₩ yard:		
Kentucky	16	22
East India	10½	21
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₩ lb	5	8½
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs	1 05	.. ..
Bread, ₩ 100 lbs.: Pilot	7 00	9 00
Crackers	8 00	.. ..
Bricks, Lake, ₩ M	8 00	16 00
English, Fire	50 00	60 00
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	45	50
Tallow	..	..
Adamantine	17	23
Star	17	23
Chocolate, No 1 ₩ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₩ bbl	.. ..	.. ..
Northern	13 00	.. ..
Coal, Cannel ₩ ton	.. ..	15 ..
Anthracite ₩ ton	.. ..	10 ..
Western, ₩ barrel	.. ..	50
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb	13½	17½
Havana	..	..
Java	..	..
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₩ ton	.. ..	15 00
Hulled, ₩ bushel	.. ..	.. ..
Copper, Braziers' ₩ lb	35	50
Sheathing	.. ..	.. ..
Copper Bolts	35	36
Yellow Metal	28	29
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb	22	24
Tarred, American	.. ..	21
Russia	30	.. ..
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl	3 00	3 50
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	4	4½
St. Domingo	4½	4½
Fustic, Tampico	5	.. ..
Indigo, ₩ lb	1 75	1 85
Madder	22	24
Eggs, ₩ doz. Western	28	30
Feathers, ₩ lb	85	87½
Fish, Cod, ₩ box	1 85	.. ..
Herrings	75	..
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl	.. ..	23 00
No. 2	.. ..	19 ..
No. 3	.. ..	15 50
Flaxseed, ₩ lb	4	6
Flour, ₩ bbl:		
Superfine	6 75	6 87½
Extra	7 25	11 00
Fine	6 00	.. ..
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb	14	15
Figs, Dram	22	23
Dried Apples	9½	10
Currants, Zante	14	15
Almonds, soft shell	25	30
Raisins, M R, ₩ box	none	here
Layer	3 80	.. ..
Lem's Sicily ₩ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₩ box	3 75	4 00
Oranges, La. ₩ 1000	.. ..	.. ..
Sicily ₩ box	.. ..	.. ..
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 25	.. ..
10 x 12	3 50	3 75
12 x 18	4 00	4 50
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 40	2 75
Canada	2 70	2 80
Oats	67	68
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel	76	80
Beans, ₩ bbl	.. ..	.. ..
Hops, ₩ lb	15	20
Gunpowder, ₩ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag	19	..
Hay, Western, ₩ ton	23 00	25 00
Northern	22 50	25 00
Louisiana	.. ..	.. ..
Hides, ₩ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	17	18
Wet salted, city slaughter	9	13½
Kip Skins	.. ..	.. ..
Dry country	19	20
Pelts ₩ piece	.. ..	.. ..
Iron, Pig ₩ ton	45 00	.. ..
Country, bar ₩ lb	5	6
English, ₩ lb	4	5
Hoop, ₩ lb	0	8½
Sheet	6½	9
Boiler	8	10
Nail Rods	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties	0	7
Castings, American	6½	7
Lime, Western ₩ bbl	1 65	1 90
Shell Lime	1 75	..
Rockland, &c	2 25	2 ..
Cement	3 00	..
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana	53	72
Muscovado	..	..
Refinery, Reboiled	..	..
Mess, ₩ lb:		
Gray, Country	3	.. ..
Black do	4	4½
Select, water rotted	6½	..
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₩ lb	5½	5½
Wrought, German	15	20
English	16	18
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Tar	2 00	4 50
Pitch	3 00	.. ..
Rosin A No. 1	3 00	4 50
No. 2	2 25	2 40
No. 3	2 00	2 25
Spirits Turp ₩ gallon	45	50
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon	1 40	1 50
Coal Oil	34	37
in cases	45	48
Cotton Seed, Crude	70	75
Refined	1 00	1 05
Tanners' ₩ gallon	1 15	1 30
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton	.. ..	.. ..
Cotton Seed	35 00	40 00
Meal	.. ..	.. ..
Provisions, ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
" Western	17 50	18 00
" North half bbl.	15 00	15 50
Dried, ₩ lb	17	20
Tongues ₩ doz	5 00	7 00
Pork, Mess	.. ..	30 00
Prime Mess	26 25	.. ..
Hog, round, ₩ lb	.. ..	12
Bacon, Hams, ₩ lb	..	17
Do., canvassed	21	..
Sides	18	18½
Shoulders	..	14½
Green Shoulders	12½	13
Lard, Prime, in tierces	..	19
In kegs	26½	21
Fair, in tierces	.. ..	17
Butter, Northern	40	50
Western	30	40
Cheese, American	10	22
Potatoes, ₩ bbl	2 50	3 50
Onions	2 00	6 00
Green Apples	5 00	6 00
Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana	4	9¼
India	..	..
Carolina	..	10
Saltpetre, refined, ₩ lb	14	22
Crude	..	..
Salt ₩ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	1 95	2 00
from store	2 05	2 10
coarse, cargo	..	..
from warehouse	1 85	1 90
from store	1 95	2 00
Turks Island, ₩ bushel	80	85
Soap, ₩ lb, Western	7	7½
Northern	10½	12
Southern	—	—
Castile	18	20
Sugar, Louisiana, ₩ lb:		
In the city	8½	15½
Havana, White	11½	15
Yellow	13	13½
Brown	11½	12
Tobacco, in hhds, ₩ lb:		
Balers & Cutters	—	—
Choice and Selections	17	22
Fine Leaf	15	20
Medium Leaf	10½	13
Fair Leaf	12	15
Common Leaf	9	12
Good Refused	7	10
Common Refused	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₩ lb	—	—
Bailing	20	20½
Wool, Washed, ₩	35	40
Burry	12	20
Louisiana, Native	20	28
Texas, (@ l. Merino)	28	32

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To the Members of the Montgomery Conference.

Dear Brethren: In behalf of the Committee on Bible Cause, I beg leave to call your attention to a resolution contained in the report of said committee, and adopted by you, requiring each pastor, immediately on his arrival at his new field of labor, to ascertain all the destitution of the people in regard to the Scriptures, and report the number of destitute families to your next session.

J. A. Parker,
For Committee.

Milton, Fla., Jan. 4, 1869.

Talladega Dist., Montgomery Conf'e.

First round of quarterly meetings.

Harpersville circuit, at Chapel, February 27, 28.

Talladega circuit and Blue Mountain mission, at Bethlehem, March 6, 7; Alexandria circuit and Coosa River mission, at Four Mile, 13, 14; Jacksonville station, 20, 21; White Plains circuit, at White Plains, 27, 28.

Talladega station, April 3, 4; Fayetteville circuit, at Rocky Mt., 10, 11.

L. M. Wilson, P. E.

Union Springs Dist., Montgomery Conf.

First round of quarterly meetings.

Troy circuit, at Troy, December 26, 27.

Pine Level circuit, at Pine Level, January 2, 3; Union Springs station, 9, 10; Brundidge circuit, at Brundidge, 16, 17; Line Creek circuit, at Greenwood, 23, 24; Mount Hilliard circuit, at Magnolia, 30, 31.

Millville circuit, at Mount Zion, February 6, 7; South Butler circuit, at South Butler, 13, 14; Rocky Mount circuit, at Rocky Mount, 20, 21; Greenville station and circuit, at Greenville, 27, 28.

Sandy Ridge circuit, at Bethel, March 6, 7; Fort Deposit circuit, at Fort Deposit, 13, 14; Mount Ida circuit, at Mount Ida, 20, 21; Elba mission, at Macedonia, 27, 28.

A full attendance of the members is solicited. My address is Orion, Alabama

J. W. Shores, P. E.

Wetumpka Dist., Montgomery Conf'e.

First round of quarterly meetings.

Wetumpka, January 9, 10; Prattville, 16, 17; Autaugaville and Ivy Creek, at Autaugaville, 23, 24; Lowndesboro, Hayneville and Union, at Lowndesboro, 30, 31.

Tallassee circuit, at Tallassee, February 6, 7; Sooopatoy circuit, at Nixburg, 13, 14; Antauga circuit, at Rehoboth, 20, 21; Carolina circuit, at Providence, 27, 28.

Pleasant Hill circuit, at Pleasant Hill, March 6, 7.

Wm S Turner, P. E.

Meridian District, Mobile Conference.

First round of quarterly meetings.

Enterprise, January 2, 3; Meridian, 9, 10; Shubuta and Waynesboro, at Shubuta, 16, 17; Belmont, at Coetoba, 23, 24; Livingston, 30, 31.

Clarke, at Quitman, February 6, 7; Pierce's Springs, at Oak Grove, 13, 14; Bladon Springs, at Mount Zion, 20, 21; Enterprise circuit, at Concord, 27, 28.

Butler, March 6, 7; Guston, at Coke's Chapel, 13, 14.

Joshua T. Heard, P. E.

Columbus District, Mobile Conference.

First round of quarterly meetings.

Columbus, January 9, 10; Pickensville, at New Hope, 16, 17; Carrolton, at Carrolton, 23, 24; Gordo, at Hargrove's, 30, 31.

Fayetteville, at Payne's Chapel, February 6, 7; Caledonia, at Pleasant Ridge, 13, 14; Athens, at the camp ground, 20, 21; Bexar, at Asbury, 27, 28.

Yellow Creek, at Ebenezer, March 6, 7; Greene, at Romulus, 13, 14; Eutaw, 20, 21.

T. C. Wier, P. E.

Lafayette Dist., Montgomery Conference

First round of quarterly meetings.

Montevallo station, January 23, 24.

Montevallo circuit, at Ebenezer, February 6, 7; Chandler Springs, at Wesley Chapel, 13, 14; Lineville, at Union, 20, 21; Arbucoochie, at Cahulga, 27, 28.

Fredonia, at Union, March 6, 7; Lafayette, at Lafayette, 13, 14; Dudeville, at Rock Spring, 20, 21; Pinckneyville, at Sunny Level, 27, 28.

Marble Valley, at Andrew Chapel, April 3, 4.

Jos. T. Curry, P. E.

Macon District, Mobile Conference.

First round of quarterly meetings.

Brooksville, at Soule Chapel	Jan.	16, 17
Macon station		23, 24
Cooksville, at Cooksville		30, 31
Scooba, at Scooba	Feb.	13, 14
Marion, at Marion		20, 21
Crawford, at Artesia		27, 28
Trinity, at Trinity	Mar.	6, 7
Summerville, at Macedonia		13, 14
De Kalb, at Pleasant Ridge.		20, 21

S. H. Cox, P. E.

Tuscaloosa District, Mobile Conference.

First round of quarterly meetings.

Summerfield, January 2, 3; Perryville, 9, 10; Selma and Water street, East Selma, 16, 17; Randolph, 23, 24; Tuscaloosa, 30, 31.

Havana, February 6, 7; Forkland and Clinton, 13, 14; Greensboro and Newberne, 20, 21; Brush Creek, 27, 28.

Marion, March 6, 7.

Jas. L. Cotten, P. E.

Shreveport Dist., Louisiana Conference.

First round of quarterly meetings.

Natchitoches, January 16, 17; Pleasant Hill and Manny, at Pleasant Hill, 23, 24; Mansfield, at Mansfield, 30, 31:

Springville, at Couchatta Academy, February 6, 7; Keachie, at Belle Bower, 13, 14; Greenwood, at Greenwood, 20, 21; Mooringsport, at Pleasant Hill, 27, 28.

Shreveport, March 6, 7.

B. F. Alexander, P. E.

Woodville Dist., Mississippi Conference.

First round of quarterly meetings.

Jackson, at Pipkin's Chapel, January 16, 17; Woodville station, 23, 24; Wilkinson, at Midway, 30, 31.

Percy's Creek, at Percy's Creek, February 20, 21; Buffalo, at Smyrna, 27, 28.

Liberty, at Liberty, March 6, 7; Amite, at Ebenezer, 20, 21; Tunica, at Bayou Sara, 27, 28.

Meadville, at Meadville, April 17, 18; St. Helena, at Day's, 24, 25.

Note.—The recording steward of each quarterly conference will please meet me at Midway, Mississippi, on the 30th of January, at 11 o'clock A. M., as district stewards. Jas. A. Godfrey, P. E.

Jasper District, Mobile Conference.

First round of quarterly meetings.

Northport, at Bethel camp ground, January 16, 17; Lost Creek mission, at Bethel camp ground, 16, 17; Littlesville, at Gold Mine, 23, 24; Mosco mission, at Gold Mine, 23, 24.

Jasper, at Jasper, February 6, 7; Blount Springs, at Hamly's Mills, 13, 14; Blountsville, at Blountsville, 20, 21.

Jonesboro, at Jonesboro, March 6, 7; Cahaba mission, at Jonesboro, 6, 7; Elyton, at Elyton, 13, 14; Elyton circuit, at Smith's Chapel, 20, 21; Murphy's Valley, at Murphy's Chapel, 27, 28.

J. M. Boland, P. E.

Mobile District, Mobile Conference.

First round of quarterly meetings.

Mobile, St. Paul and City Mission January 3; Mobile, Franklin street, 10; Mobile, St. Francis street, 17; Whistler, 23, 24; Eastern Shore and Fish River, at Dauphine, 30, 31.

Cottage Hill, at Cottage Hill, February 6, 7; Pascagoula and Bay Shore, at Antioch, 13, 14; West Pascagoula, at McCleudon's, 20, 21; Citronelle, at Beaver Meadow, 27, 28.

St. Stephen's and State Line, at Herman's, March 6, 7.

Jas. A. Heard, P. E.

Camden Dist., Montgomery Conference.

First round of quarterly meetings.

Camden, January 23, 24; Oak Hill, at McRinyn's, 30, 31.

Snow Hill, at Monterey, February 6, 7; Farmersville, at Philadelphia, 13, 14; Sepulga, at Bethel, 20, 21; Buck's Bend, at Academy, 27, 28.

Evergreen, at Moore's, March 6, 7; Monroeville and Flat Creek, at Monroeville, 13, 14; Mount Pleasant, at Mount Pleasant, 20, 21.

Anson West, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist., Miss. Conference.

First round of quarterly meetings.

Holmesville ct., at Holmesville	Dec.	19, 20
Summit and Magnolia, at Summit		26, 27
Bogue Chitto ct., at Bogue Chitto	Jan.	2, 3
Brookhaven station		16, 17
Scotland and Brandywine circuits, at Union Church		23, 24
Wesson and Beauregard, at Wesson		30, 31
Pleasant Valley circuit, at Rehobath	Feb.	6, 7
Buhula circuit, at White Bay		13, 14
Burtenton circuit, at Zion		20, 21
Georgetown ct., at Bathesda		27, 28
Crystal Springs and Hazlehurst, at Crystal Springs	Mar.	6, 7

The pastors will please take pains in publishing their quarterly meetings, as a full attendance of the official members is very much desired.

The district stewards will please meet with the board of stewards of the station or circuit of which they are members, and assist in making out the presiding elder's assessment, as a meeting of the district stewards may be impracticable in consequence of bad weather.

G. F. Thompson, P. E.

Yazoo District, Mississippi Conference.

First round of quarterly meetings.

Richland, at Richland	Dec.	26, 27
Durant, at Durant	Jan.	2, 3
Black Hawk, at Emory		9, 10
Lexington, at Lexington		16, 17
Carrollton, at Bethel		23, 24
Yazoo circuit, at Midway		30, 31
Mt. Olivet ct., at Fletcher	Feb.	6, 7
Yazoo city, at Yazoo city		13, 14
Mount Zion and Eden, at Mount Zion		20, 21
Sunflower and Greenwood, at McNutt		27, 28

W. P. Barton, P. E.

Notice to the District Stewards.—There will be a meeting of the district stewards of the Yazoo district in Lexington, on Tuesday, the 16th day of February, at 11 o'clock A. M. A full attendance is desirable, as important matters will be before the board.

W. P. Barton.

Vicksburg Dist., Mississippi Conference.

First round of quarterly meetings.

Fayette, at Bethel	Jan.	2, 3
Natchez		9, 10
Port Gibson		16, 17
Rocky Spring, at Rocky Spr.		23, 24
Cayuga, at Bear Creek		30, 31
Vicksburg	Feb.	6, 7
North Warren, at Featherston's Chapel		13, 14
South Warren, at Red Bone.		20, 21

The pastors will please circulate the time of their quarterly meetings as soon as possible, as it is important to have an early meeting of the official members.

J. G. Jones, P. E.

My numerous correspondents will hereafter address me at Port Gibson, Mississippi, instead of Fayette, Mississippi.

J. G. Jones.

Jackson Dist., Mississippi Conference.

First round of quarterly meetings.

Raymond and Spring R., at Raymond	Dec.	12, 13
Jackson station		19, 20
Canton station		26, 27
Sharon, at Sharon	Jan.	2, 3
Clinton, at Clinton		9, 10
Vernon and Livingston, at Vernon		16, 17
Madisonville, at Brown's Sch. House		23, 24
Camden, at Soule Chapel		30, 31
Carthage, at Carthage	Feb.	6, 7
District stewards' meeting at Jackson, December 19.		R Aubry.

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oct17 1y

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On the 14th of January, 1869, the Spring session of this Institution begins. One Hundred and Fifteen Dollars will pay the expenses for Tuition Board, Room rent, Fuel, Contingent fee and Washing, for a session of five months. We have accommodations for more than one hundred and seventy-one students, and matriculated, and hope for a large increase the ensuing session.

The chair of English Literature and Modern Languages, now vacant, will be filled by the Joint Board at their annual meeting in June next. Applications can be made through the undersigned to the Board.

E. E. WILEY, President.
del2 3m Emory Post Office, Va.

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In the English Department $125 will pay the expenses for five months, including board, fuel, lights, washing and books.

For catalogue address

sep5 2m H. F. JOHNSON, President.

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ORGAN OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH FOR THE MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES

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NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1869.

$3 00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE—112 CAMP STREET.

MISSISSIPPI COLORED CONFERE.

UNION CHURCH, MISS., Jan. 13, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: The Mississippi Colored Conference has just closed a very interesting session. I have been requested to ask the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE to publish the proceedings, which I enclose to you. After the close of the session Bishop Kavanaugh was taken very sick. I left him on Monday, at noon, very much improved.

I am, your's in Christ,

JOHN B. BOWEN.

The first session of the Mississippi Colored Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South met according to appointment, at the Methodist church, in the town of Hazlehurst, Mississippi, on Thursday morning, at ten o'clock, January 7, 1869, Bishop H. H. Kavanaugh in the chair, who opened the Conference by reading the Scripture, singing and prayer.

Rev. John B. Bowen was nominated and elected secretary.

The following members were present: Rev. Thomas Taylor, superintendent of the colored work, Rev. John B. Bowen, John D. Willis, R. G. Armstrong, Stephen Johnson, Joseph Carr and William Price.

Brother Taylor addressed the Conference briefly in regard to organizing the Conference. Brothers Bowen and Johnson responded, reporting quite a number of preachers who were expected to be present at the Conference—other preachers, who addressed the Conference, giving information from different parts of the territory.

Rev. Dr. John W. Stannon, agent of the Southwestern Bible Society, announced to the Conference that he would furnish Bibles and Testaments to colored Sunday schools gratuitously, and Bibles at half price.

On motion a court of three was appointed, consisting of Brothers J. Bowen, S. Johnson and Wm. Price, examine into and report upon the qualification of applicants for membership into the Conference.

Afternoon session opened by Rev. Jones with religious services.

William Hall, a lay delegate from Fayette district, was introduced to the Conference.

Brothers J. Carr and William B. Hines were appointed a committee on public worship.

Conference fixed the hour of nine o'clock A. M. for meeting, and one o'clock P. M. for adjournment.

On motion Conference adjourned with the benediction.

JANUARY 8, 1869.

Conference met at nine o'clock. Bishop Kavanaugh in the chair. Religious service by Rev. G. C. Armstrong.

The minutes of yesterday's session were read and approved.

It was moved and seconded that the Conference be styled The Mississippi Colored Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

The name of Frank Ambrose, in the Yazoo district, was presented as an ordained deacon for admission into full connection in Conference, and elected.

Resolutions one, two and three, offered by S. Johnson, were adopted:

Resolved, That applicants, who are obtained and recommended as suitable persons to travel and preach the Gospel, be admitted to full membership.

Resolved, That all applicants, who shall be elected to orders at this Conference, be admitted to full membership.

Resolved, That applicants, who are ordained and come well recommended, be received on trial, whether present or absent.

Question 2 was taken up—Who are admitted into full connection? Answer. From the Yazoo district: Frank Ambrose, an ordained deacon; Ruben Pope, an ordained deacon; Samuel Harris, an ordained deacon; John W. Dunn, an ordained deacon. Brandon district: Robert Coleman, an ordained deacon.

Question 1—Who are admitted on trial? Answer. From the Yazoo district: Daniel McGaw, Handy Murdock, Bartley Wilson and Bartley Turner.

Question 2—Who are admitted on trial and elected to deacon's orders? Answer. Brookhaven district: Frank Funchess, elected to deacon's orders and to membership. Brandon district: John H. Hollis, elected to deacon's orders and to membership; Isaac Martin, elected to deacon's orders and to membership. Brother Geo. Howard was introduced to the Conference as a lay delegate, and took his seat. Yazoo district: Isaac Warren, elected to membership; Charles Lewis, a deacon, admitted.

Brother Taylor offered the following:

Resolved, That the Conference unite and co-operate with the Kentucky and Memphis Colored Conferences in the publication of a religious newspaper, devoted to the interest of the colored people, at some central point.

Resolved, That a Conference missionary society be organized.

Resolved, That Brother L. R. Redding be appointed a committee on the constitution of a Conference missionary society.

Brothers Pearce and Hollis were added to the committee.

Resolved, That it is proposed, on the part of this Conference and others that may be and have been organized, to aid in raising a school of high grade for colored people.

Resolved, That the Conference request the bishops, at their next annual meeting, to indicate a course of study for the colored Conferences.

Brother J. D. Johnson and William T. Pearce came and took their seats.

Question 2—Who are admitted into full connection? Answer: Brookhaven district: Launon Carlisle, elected to membership and to deacon's orders; A. J. Thompson, elected to membership and to deacon's orders; Harry Hargraves, elected to membership and to deacon's orders; John Dorsey, elected to membership and to deacon's orders; Lewis Hays, elected to membership and to deacon's orders; Isaac Brown, elected to membership and to deacon's orders; Geo. Hennington, admitted on trial; David Funchess, admitted on trial; Robert Amacker, admitted on trial; Frederick Newell, admitted on trial; Isham Burwell, admitted on trial; Charles Thigpen, admitted on trial; James McNeil, admitted on trial.

Conference adjourned with benediction.

JANUARY 9, 1869.

Conference met at nine o'clock A. M. Bishop Kavanaugh in the chair. Religious service by L. R. Redding.

A communication from Rev. W. W. Drake, presiding elder of the Greenville district, was read. He reports the religious interests of the church in his district. He also presented the names of the preachers: Charles Lewis and Henry Garner, (the former ordained by Bishop Paine, in Natchez, 1867,) who ask for work in the bounds of their district.

Report of committee on the constitution of missionary society was read and adopted.

Resolved, That this Conference proceed at once to the organization of a missionary society.

For this purpose Conference resolved itself into a missionary society. Constitution signed, and the following officers and managers elected: W. B. Hines, president; J. H. Stokes, vice president; John Dorsey, vice president; Frank Ambrose, vice president; Robert Amacker, vice president; John B. Bowen, secretary and treasurer. Managers: J. Carr, George Thompson and William Hall; and the president, vice presidents and secretary are official members of the board.

Samuel Francis made application for admission on trial. Having been reported by several brethren, his case was laid over. W. T. Pearce was elected to deacon's orders. Certificates of election of Rev. J. D. Cudd and J. D. Johnson to elder's orders, by the Mississippi Conference, read and referred to the bishop.

Chrystal Springs was selected as the place for holding the next Conference.

Resolutions of thanks to the bishop, Elder Taylor and the citizens of Hazlehurst were adopted by a unanimous rising vote:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Conference are due and hereby tendered to Bishop H. H. Kavanaugh, for his kindness and urbanity in attending, organizing and presiding over our Conference; and that we appreciate the self-denial and Christian charity which prompted Elder Taylor in the labor of love among us. In behalf of the colored people of the South we thank him heartily.

Resolved, That we thank the citizens of Hazlehurst for the hospitality they have extended to the members of this body, in receiving and taking care of us during the present session. May God bless and prosper them.

Resolved, That we are under obligations to the members of the Presbyterian and Methodist churches, at Hazlehurst, for the use of their houses of worship, and we tender our brethren our hearty thanks for their kindness.

Brothers L. R. Redding, W. B. Hines, J. D. Johnson and W. T. Pearce were made members of this body by a unanimous vote.

Brother Taylor introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, to report at our next Conference, to ascertain the number of churches and other property, and value of said property, within the bounds of this Conference—the presiding elders constituting the committee.

Conference adjourned with benediction.

JANUARY 9, 1869.

Conference met at four o'clock P. M. Religious service by J. B. Bowen. On motion, Brother George Hennington was elected to deacon's orders. The Conference granted the presiding elders the privilege to employ Brother Samuel Thomas. A committee of three was appointed to examine the preachers on the first year.

JANUARY 9, 1869.

Conference met at seven o'clock P. M. Bishop Kavanaugh in the chair. A committee was raised for the purpose of collecting money for the publication of the minutes of this Conference, and to purchase a permanent book of record. Amount raised, $12 45. Committee: L. R. Redding, J. B. Bowen and J. D. Johnson.

Conference adjourned with the benediction.

Resolved, That the secretary of this body be instructed to record the minutes of this Conference in permanent form, and that he furnish an abstract of the proceedings and a list of the appointments to the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, and that he cause the minutes to be published in pamphlet form.

LIST OF ORDAINED DEACONS.

Green Jones, Andrew J. Thompson, Harry Hargrave, John Dorsey, Lewis Hays, Lonnon Carlisle, Isaac Brown, Robert Amacker, Isham Burrell, Charles Thigpen, John H. Hollis, Isaac Martin, David Funchess, Georgo Hennington, Frank Funchess, William F. Pierce, white.

CONSTITUTION OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

ARTICLE I.—NAME.

The organization shall be known as the Mississippi Colored Annual Conference Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

ARTICLE II.—ORGANIZATION.

SECTION 1. The officers of the society shall consist of a president, two vice presidents, and a secretary and treasurer, who shall be elected annually, and who shall exercise the prerogatives and perform the duties incident to said offices in similar organizations.

SECTION 2. A board of managers, consisting of not less than five nor more than thirteen, (one-third of whom, at least, shall be laymen,) shall be elected or appointed at the annual meeting, to serve until the next, and who shall perform the duties of boards of managers in similar institutions.

ARTICLE III.

At the assembling of each Annual Conference the board of managers shall make arrangements for an anniversary meeting of the society, to which shall be submitted the annual missionary report, to be read by some suitable person appointed for that purpose. Speakers also shall be appointed by the board, and a collection for missionary purposes taken up.

ARTICLE IV.—MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. Any and every member of the Conference may become a member of the society by subscribing to the constitution, and may remain a member on payment of $1 annually at the annual meeting.

SECTION 2. Any person may become a life member by paying $20 at one time.

ARTICLE V.

The object of this organization is to spread scriptural holiness among the colored people in these lands, and to this end we earnestly invoke the co-operation and assistance of similar associations.

ARTICLE VI.

This constitution may be amended at any annual meeting, by proposition in writing, signed by two members, and adopted by two-thirds of the members present.

L. R. REDDING, Chair'n,
W. P. PEARCE,
J. H. HOLLIS.
Committee.

MEMBERS.—J. H. Hollis, Daniel McGaugh, Lewis Hays, Frank Ambrose, John Dorsey, Isaac Brown, L. C. Carlisle, A. J. Thompson, Isaac Martin, Green Jones, William Hall, Isham Burrell, John B. Bowen, Robert Amacar, G. C. Armstrong, J. D. Cudd, W. P. Pearce, Charles Thigpen, Stephen Johnson, J. D. Johnson, Henry Williams, Samuel Thomas, William B. Hines, Paul W. Harper, Joseph Carr.

LIST OF APPOINTMENTS.

BLACK HAWK DISTRICT.—Stephen Johnson, presiding elder; Ebenezer circuit, Bartley Turner; Durant circuit, to be supplied; Lexington circuit, Daniel McGaugh; Honey Island, Isaac Warren; Black Hawk, Fraak Ambrose; Carrolton, Handy Murdock; Greenwood, John W Dunn; Sunflower, Samuel Harris.

GREENVILLE DISTRICT.—W W Drake, presiding elder; Indian Bayou circuit, to be supplied; Deer Creek circuit, to be supplied; Dowerdeer Creek circuit, to be supplied; Bolivar circuit, to be supplied; Greenville circuit, to be supplied; Lake Washington circuit, to be supplied; Clover Hill circuit, Charles Lewis; Leota, Henry Garner; Silver Creek, to be supplied.

VICKSBURG DISTRICT.—J H Shelton, presiding elder; Vicksburg circuit, to be supplied; North Warren, to be supplied; Mount Zion, Reuben Pope; Yazoo circuit, to be supplied; Warrenton circuit, to be supplied.

BURTON DISTRICT.—J D Cudd, presiding elder; Burton and Pisgah circuit, Isham Burrell; Rehoboth circuit, A J Wooten; Bear Creek, John Dorsey; Gallatin, Robert Amacar; Brandywine circuit, Lounon Carlisle; Port Gibson and Grand Gulf, Lewis Hays; Rocky Springs circuit, to be supplied.

FAYETTE DISTRICT.—George C Armstrong, presiding elder; Natchez, to be supplied; Pine Ridge circuit, to be supplied; Fayette circuit, R A Sibley; Rodney and Tensas, Isaac Martin; Churchill circuit, to be supplied; Washington circuit, to be supplied; Kingston circuit, to be supplied.

BROOKHAVEN DISTRICT.—John B Bowen, presiding elder; Scotland, to be supplied; Brookhaven, L R Redding; Monticello, A J Thompson; Wesson circuit, Fred. Newell; Bogue Chitto, H P Bowen; Homo Chitto, Harry Hargrave.

SUMMIT DISTRICT.—J D Willis, presiding elder; Summit circuit, to be supplied; Holmesville circuit, to be supplied; Liberty circuit, to be supplied; Amite circuit, to be supplied; Meadville circuit, C W Campbell; Wilkinson circuit, to be supplied; Manny circuit, P J Potty; St. Helena, D P Bradford.

CHRYSTAL SPRINGS DISTRICT.—Joseph Carr, presiding elder; Chrystal Springs circuit, W T Pearce and James McNeil; Spring Ridge, David Funchess; Perry circuit, Green Jones and George Hennington; Georgetown circuit, J D Johnson and F Funchess; Hazlehurst, Paul W Harper and Charles Thigpen.

JACKSON DISTRICT.—G C Fore, presiding elder; Jackson circuit, John H Hollis; Brownsville, J S Harris; Sharon, Mark Alford; Brandon, Robert Coleman; Shiloh, to be supplied; Forest, to be supplied.

PAULDING DISTRICT.—Ranson J Jones, Jr., presiding elder; Paulding circuit, to be supplied; Garlandville circuit, to be supplied; Sylvania circuit, to be supplied; Claiborne, Isaac Brown; Tallahala, to be supplied.

STARKVILLE DIST.—Henry Shrock, presiding elder; Starkville circuit, to be supplied; Kosciusko circuit, to be supplied; Bankston, to be supplied; Greenshoro, to be supplied; Winona, Hollis Williams; Vaiden, Bartley Wilson; Columbiana, James Applewhite.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The revolutionary news from Cuba, published in the *Times* some days ago, is partially if not fully confirmed by late telegraphic dispatches from Havana. The insurgent troops, reported as having arrived at Villa Clara, undoubtedly consist of the column under Cespedes, then reported as within ten days' march of that town, where they expected to receive large reinforcements. The return of Balmaseda to Havana still further confirms the growing strength of the rebellion, which will, now that it has reached within striking distance of the railroads, spread with far greater rapidity than heretofore. The disturbances in Havana must have been much more serious than the brief dispatches in relation to them would seem to indicate. The fact that Cabanas and Numero Cuarto were attacked would seem to indicate the existence of a respectably numerous organized force in the field. The soforts line the opposite side of the bay from Havana, and fully command it with their guns. They look almost impregnable from the front, and the reported action was probably brought on by an attempt to surprise or take them from the rear, an attempt which, if successful, would have been fatal to the power of Spain in Cuba.

This blow at the citadel of Spanish power, taken in connection with Dulce's proclamation, the entire suspension of business in the city, the affair at the theater, growing, no doubt, out of the reception of the news that Cespedes had reached Villa Clara, one of the most important strategic points to the insurgents, is exceedingly suggestive. Important events are evidently on the eve of transpiring in Cuba, which, unless present indications are at fault, will materially influence the destiny of the island.—*New Orleans Times*.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The President's first State dinner of the season took place at six o'clock this evening. The persons present were the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. McCulloch; the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Wells; the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Browning; the Postmaster General and Mrs. Randall; the Attorney General and Mrs. Evarts; Senator Bayard, Senator Buckalew, Senator Davis, Senator Dixon and Mrs. Dixon, Senator Doolittle and Mrs. Doolittle, Senator Henderson and Mrs. Henderson, Senator Hendricks and Mrs. Hendricks, Senator McCreevy, Senator Morton and Mrs. Morton, Senators Ross, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vicker, Whyte and Fowler.

General Grant authorizes the statement that he has not in any way, in conversations or otherwise, made known his preference for the persons to fill his cabinet. He has uniformly indicated that he would take no action on the subject until after he shall receive official notification of his election, which notification cannot reach him for about a month from this date. There is the same authority for saying that General Grant has not intimated an opinion as to what course should be taken by the Senate relative to nominations made by Mr. Johnson, nor what offices should be left in abeyance until after the 4th of March.

Sheridan reports the destruction of sixty Indian lodges at the junction of Salt Fork and Elm Creeks. Three soldiers wounded, one mortally. The number of Indians killed is unknown.

General Hancock was before the Military Committee of the House to-day, and was questioned regarding the new military bill.

A Washington special to the New York *Tribune* says: General Grant is strongly opposed to the pending Alabama claims treaty. The following is his position, nearly in his own words: The treaty is unjust to the United States, because it assumes to measure the injury inflicted upon this country by the money value of the ships actually destroyed; whereas the chief damage to our commerce was in our ships being driven from the seas by Anglo-rebel pirates.

In addition to this the sympathy extended by the English government to the South prolonged the war at least a year, and for all the lives lost and money expended, for this time, England is directly responsible. The treaty proposes to settle all these things by the payment of the paltry value of a few ships.

The following is the outline of Kellogg's new railroad bill: Be it enacted that for the purpose of providing and operating a connected line of railroad and telegraph from or near the city of New Orleans, on the most eligible route through the States of Louisiana and Texas, to a point on the Rio Grande, at or near Rio Grande city or Roma, in the direction of San Blas, on the Pacific ocean, and to connect at its western terminus with similar lines through Mexico, San Blas, and the city of Mexico, the Central Transit Company of Louisiana, and the central transit companies organized by charters from each State, are hereby authorized to consolidate under the title of the Pacific Central Transit Company, and are granted the right of way through any public lands not otherwise disposed of; with every ten miles of road completed, bonds to the amount of a quarter of a million of dollars, with interest, guaranteed by the United States for thirty years, will issue.

A REVELATION OF CRUELTY.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Star* writes:

"A curious trial has taken place at Bordeaux. As you are aware, the education of the rising generation is either in the hands of government or in those of the Jesuit fathers. Flogging in public colleges, private schools, or any educational establishment is contrary to law. The reverend fathers of the Order of Jesus direct the Ecole de Tivoli. A lady called to see her son a fortnight since. She was told he was *en retraite* for bad conduct. Much grieved, the lady went home, to return the next day, when she was refused admittance on a similar plea. A third time the mother returned, but on this occasion accompanied by a friend. The same reply to her inquiries was made as on the preceding occasions. 'I am a magistrate,' remarked the gentleman, 'and in the name of the law I require to see young Segeral.' The argument was unanswerable. They were taken to the infirmary, where the boy, black with bruises, and his back covered with weals, was in bed.

"The trial gives the most curious insight into the methods of persuasion used by the Jesuit fathers. The boy had been imprisoned in a black hole, where was neither seat nor furniture of any kind, except one single utensil; the floor of bitumen. At ten o'clock at night Father Commire entered, cat-o'-nine-tails in hand, and beat the boy till, exasperated with pain, he escaped by the open door to the dormitory; there a couple of gentle fathers caught him, and whilst one held his hand over his mouth to prevent his screams being heard, the other pushed him on a bed further to stifle his cries, whilst Father Commire continued his interrupted avocation—which amusement has cost them twelve pounds, and the loss of that boy, and it is to be hoped of every pupil in their establishment."

WHEN Whately, Archbishop of Dublin, was near his end, 'It is a great mercy,' said a clerical friend who sat beside him, 'it is a great mercy, my lord, that, though your body be weak, your intellect is vigorous still.' 'Don't talk to me any more about my intellect,' cried the dying prelate; 'there is nothing now for me except Christ.'

THE African Methodist Episcopal Church has twenty-eight members in the South Carolina House of Representatives and one in the Senate; in North Carolina, one in the House and two in the Senate; in Florida, thirteen in the House and five in the Senate. The majority of the expelled representatives in Georgia were of the same church.

BLESSING IN DISGUISE.

Mine eyes were stiffened with the last night's tears,
And my brow ached too heavily to weep,
Oppress'd with sorrow past and future fears,
Too weary to awake—too sad to sleep.

With listless hand I drew away the blind
To look where lay the morning dull and gray;
I heard no whisper of the cold night wind,
I saw no gleam to chase the gloom away.

Spread like a morning veil on every hill
Hung cheerless mist, through which the dark dawn crept;
The rain-drops on the trees lay cold and still,
Like tears of one who in his sleep hath wept.

Sadly I turned and laid me down again
Till sorrow's leaden trance my sense did steal,
As those who, lulled by very strength of pain,
Forget their pain awhile and cease to feel.

So passed the hours away, and I awoke;
But while I slept the world had traveled on;
The damp mist rolled away, the morning broke,
And, pouring radiance forth, up rose the sun.

The purple hills were tinged with living light,
The grass was waving in the morning breeze,
Like sparkling gems the rain-drops of the night
In rainbow showers were glittering from the trees.

Then my heart melted too, and the deep gloom
Passed like the dreary morning mist away;
The sun shone warm and bright into my room,
And I rose up from my dull trance to pray.

O God, most merciful! 'tis ever so;
While thankless man feels but the present pain,
And lies steeped in the weariness of woe,
Thy step is drawing near to heal again.

Then teach us, Lord, to bow beneath the rod,
Even for the chastisement to love thee more;
To trust the mercy of the loving God,
And in the very blow His hand adore.

So shall we walk through our life's chequer'd day,
Safe from its noontide heat, its evening blight,
Till the last hour of our gloom shall pass away,
And leave us to awake in endless light.

—*Good Words.*

Necessities of the Foreign Mission Field

Mr. Editor: For generations the church has been praying that the world might be opened to missionary effort. That prayer has been answered. What will the church now do? Will it arise in its strength, and go up to possess the whole land in its length and breadth, or will it remain at ease, and pray the Lord to carry on the good work, which he has so graciously begun, by converting the heathen without troubling his people to do more than look on and rejoice? While the heathen world was inaccessible—while its gates were locked against us, and we had no power to force them—there seemed to be some excuse for doing little or nothing for its conversion; but now that God has broken down the last barrier, and removed all obstructions out of our way, what will we do? Never before, in the history of the church, has the world been so "white to the harvest" as at the present moment. The time to reap has come, and the church should now thrust in her sickle. To doubt or delay is treason. The crisis is upon her. God of the nations, strengthen thy people! Inspire them with zeal and courage to meet the awful responsibilities of the hour!

Not only have the barriers been removed, and the highways of the nations opened to all, but the improved methods of communication have brought the most distant peoples into neighborship with us. China is practically nearer us now than England was fifty years ago. So soon as the great Pacific railroad is completed New York will be within less than thirty days of Hongkong. Missionaries can now be sent to the most remote regions with much less expense to the church, with less fatigue and danger to themselves, than a few years ago a journey could be made through our Western Territories. God has not only opened "the gates of the world" to his church, but he has brought the "world" to the very threshold of his church.

The time to reap has come.—Hitherto it has been a season of preparation—seed-time. Now the harvest is ripe. "Explorations have been made, centers of influence selected, languages mastered, the Scriptures given to the people in their own tongue, a Christian literature created, a knowledge acquired of the manners and customs of different people, also the peculiarities of climates," etc.; "in short," as one has said, "the skirmish line has done its work; it is time for the grand army to advance and take possession in the name of its great Leader."

"The world is the field." Let us take our stand by the cross on Calvary. Let us look the dying Son of God full in the face, and then look over the world for which he shed his precious blood. What do we see? Eighteen centuries, with their generations of sinning, suffering millions have rolled away since he said, "It is finished," and yet not more than one-fourth of the world acknowledges him as its Redeemer!

There are perhaps eight hundred and fifty millions of souls in the world who either know nothing of Christ or reject him as a Saviour. Among these millions the churches of Protestant Christendom have not three thousand missionaries! There are to-day as many heathen in the world as there were eighteen hundred years ago! There are many more Christians, but the natural increase of the race has kept up with the conversions, and the actual number of the heathen has not been lessened!

These statements are not made merely to create a sensation, but to impress any who may read them with some just notion of the vast work before the church. The millions without the Gospel must be reached. They are now accessible, and the church must be up and doing. Our church, alas! is doing almost nothing in this great work. Only two men to represent us in the whole heathen world! Shame! shame! if this be true another twelve month. Brethren of the ministry, rouse yourselves! You are to blame in this matter. If your people do not give more to foreign missions it is your fault. You do not ask them—you do not instruct them. Some of you never preach on the duty of sending the Gospel to the heathen, or, if you do, there is no point in the sermon—no practical application. The world is reproaching us, and what answer can we make? It is said, "The Southern Methodist Church is doing nothing for foreign missions." If we cannot answer a sneering world, what can we say to the great Master for having neglected our duty to the heathen?

It is said the crops have been good in the South the past year. Some estimate the cotton, sugar, etc., at $800,000,000. Shall the Lord not receive his portion of this bountiful harvest—not the "gleanings," but the "first fruits?" We shall look for large missionary collections this year.

W. G. E. Cunnyngham.

Abingdon, Va., Jan. 13, 1869.

Bishops of the Northern Methodist Church Congratulating Gen. Grant.

General: As our fathers congratulated Washington on his accession to the presidency, so would we congratulate you. Interest, duty and gratitude combined to induce the nation to call you to the chief magistracy. The qualities which you have displayed in the field are those which are specially demanded in the cabinet, and the glory which crowns your arms will, we trust, be succeeded by the higher glory that will crown your counsels. The principles which have triumphed in your election, executed with the calm wisdom and undeviating steadiness which marked your military movements, must result in the restoration of the States to their proper relations, to its proper channels, rights to all citizens, peace to all our borders, and the public credit and the national honor to their proper eminence in all the markets and courts of the world.

The letter is signed by T. A. Morris, E. S. Janes, L. Scott, M. Simpson, E. R. Ames, D. W. Clark, E. Thomson and C. Kingsley.

Dr. Hall's Church, on Fifth avenue, has just contributed $19,000 for home missions. How many a needy church will their gift aid in strengthening its stakes! The church sustains half a dozen missions in the city.

THE APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION.

Mr. Editor: I propose, with your permission, to place before your readers a suggestion or two that may be useful on the question of apostolic succession, especially to that large class who have no time to read books, or have no access to books treating, *in extenso*, upon this much written on and much talked of subject.

The first point I wish to make is this: No man has a right to preach, nor is a preacher in the scriptural sense, unless he is called of God. This appears from several considerations. Preachers of the Gospel are called "embassadors for Christ." No man ever assumes the office of an embassador in human governments, and if he did his assumption would be a nullity, and all his acts nullities. So it must be in the divine government. In human governments the embassador appointed by the supreme authority of the government he represents must be a citizen, native or naturalized. No alien, no foreigner, would be appointed. So in the divine government. God saith to the wicked: "What hast thou to do to declare my statutes, or that thou shouldst take my covenant in thy mouth?" The sinner cannot be an "embassador of the kingdom of spiritual life," for he is "dead in trespasses and sins." He cannot be a preacher of the "Gospel of reconciliation," for he is "an enemy." He cannot so much as "see the kingdom of God" unless he is "born again—born of the spirit." In human governments none but the supreme authority has the right to appoint a citizen to the office of an embassador. So in the divine government. The apostles are the highest human authority in the church, and they did not presume to arrogate to themselves this peculiar prerogative of God; but when the place from which Judas, by transgression, fell was to be filled, they prayed and said: "Thou, Lord, which knowest the hearts of all men, show whether of these two thou hast chosen; and the lot fell upon Matthias, and he was numbered with the eleven apostles."

Again, preachers of the Gospel are called "ministers" or servants. A servant among men is one that belongs to his master, by purchase for life, or for hire for a stipulated time, and he can only do such work as his master appoints. He may not undertake a labor or department of business different from that to which he has been assigned. So in the divine government. Christians are not their own. They have been bought with a price, even the precious blood of our Lord Jesus Christ. But because servants, they have no right, every one, to be ministers. Some are chosen to one office and some to another—"some pastors and some teachers." No man takes this honor upon himself, but is called of God, as was Aaron.

Let us now proceed to consider what are the qualifications of the ministers of the Gospel, the bishops or elders and deacons. In the First Epistle to Timothy the Holy Ghost saith, through the Apostle Paul: "A bishop must be blameless, the husband of one wife, vigilant, sober, of good behavior, given to hospitality, apt to teach; not given to wine, no striker, not greedy of filthy lucre, but patient; not a brawler, not coveteus; one that ruleth well his own house, having his children in subjection with all gravity; not a novice, lest being lifted up with pride he fall into the condemnation of the devil. Moreover, he must have a good report of them which are without, lest he fall into reproach and the snare of the devil. Likewise must the deacons be grave, not double-tongued, not given to much wine, not greedy of filthy lucre, holding the mystery of the faith in a pure conscience. And let these also first be proved; then let them use the office of a deacon, being found blameless." If, then, these are qualifications which bishops and deacons must have in order to be bishops and deacons—if they have not these qualifications—then it follows as an inevitable logical sequence that without these qualifications they are not bishops and deacons at all. I know it has been said that an individual may be a bad man in his private character, but in his official character a valid bishop, and all his official acts valid. It has been attempted to bolster up this sophism by instancing the case of a judge, who perhaps may be lewd and profane, but an able judge, and his decisions legal and of binding force. We submit this as unanalogous and not pertinent to the point under consideration. Suppose the law says the judge must be twenty-one years old, must be a citizen, but it is in proof he is not twenty-one, it is in proof that he is not a citizen, but an alien—then, lacking that which the law says he must be in order to be a judge, it is obvious, in contemplation of law, he is no judge at all. If any one claims to be a bishop or a deacon, who lacks these qualifications which the Holy Ghost says he must have in order to be a bishop or a deacon, it is manifest he is not a scriptural bishop at all, and if not scriptural, then, in the Christian system, nothing but a hypocrite and an intruder.

Those who hold to the necessity of an unbroken apostolic succession of ordinations from one bishop to another insist that none but bishops can confer ministerial orders. But if the most authentic history—the same, indeed, that informs us that there have been bishops at all—tells us these bishops, at least multitudes of them, were grossly immoral, then it is in proof that these so-called bishops were never scriptural bishops—that is, not bishops at all. If, then, they were not bishops, but in fact bad men, they had no right to confer ministerial orders, and all they did in this direction was invalid and a nullity. This seems to me to dispose of the high pretensions of these who rest their exclusive right to preach and administer the sacraments of the church upon an unbroken succession of episcopal ordinations. Unless they can prove these men were what the Holy Ghost says they must be in order to be bishops, they cannot, on their line of argument, prove that they have ever been scripturally ordained, or have any ministerial rights at all.

We apprehend that it is no successful reply to the foregoing view to say that the apostle merely means that bishops and deacons *then* in office and officiating ought to have the moral characteristics designated in the epistles to Timothy and Titus. St. Paul was manifestly giving Timothy, as an evangelist, and his substitute at Ephesus, directions how to proceed in ordaining men to the order of deacons and bishops—what sort of men to choose out of those professing to be called to preach—what qualifications they must have in order to be made deacons and bishops. The deacons, said the apostle, "must be blameless," and have various qualifications which he specifies. He must be proved in the exercise of these, and if he is found faithful he purchases to himself a good degree, and, having the requisite qualifications, made become a bishop. No man lacking these qualifications could have been made a bishop in apostolic times, for the simple reason that he was destitute of that which a bishop must be. If in more modern times men have been ordained bishops who have been destitute of these essential moral qualifications, then they were not scriptural bishops—not bishops at all.

W.

A recent meeting of the Christian Knowledge Society in London was exceedingly turbulent, and has been characterized as "a perfect beer-garden," where some of the clergy acted like "an uneducated mob." The question raised was whether the £2,000 granted to Natal should be administered by the officers of the society or by the Bishop of Capetown, who has been taking measures to consecrate a rival bishop to Colenso. The noisy High Church party, supporting the Bishop of Capetown, were finally beaten by a vote of seven hundred and sixty-five to six hundred and seventy-four.

He who would pass the declining years of his life with honor and comfort, should, when young, consider that he may one day become old, and remember when he is old that he has once been young.

THE VERMILLION COUNTRY.

Opelousas, La., Jan. 12, 1869.

Mr. Editor: "In the Saddle Again" suggests the propriety of my saying something of Vermillionville, for I have only three thousand miles to travel this year in order to fill this station. The vast importance of this especial point is the only consideration that could lead me to do the labor and make the sacrifice involved in filling this work.

I think Vermillionville is destined to be the most important town in southwestern Louisiana. It is in the most fertile high prairie of this entire section, and it is to be the point where the railroad will branch, one line going west and the other north. That this road is to be built very soon there is no doubt, and the citizens of St. Landry are determined to extend the northern line as far as Opelousas as soon as they see the line being constructed west. This railroad, of course, will benefit the whole country, but Vermillionville, being the place of the road's intersection, will be more benefitted than any other point. This being the case, it is of great importance that we be there, ready to invite, encourage and receive the Protestant emigration that will speedily flow to that point. Here let me say to those seeking new homes, that this is the most promising and inviting portion of this Eden, and the sooner you come the better. General Price said, the other day, that "the cars would be running to Vermillionville in six months from the 24th of March." Lands are now cheap, but as soon as it is known that this road is to be built they will advance. Come on! We will serve you with the Gospel to the best of our ability. We need a man with one, two or more thousands of dollars to build up a good high school. It is the best opening I have ever known for a sterling man to do good and make money. Pray that our Father in heaven may, through us, regain this Paradise from its Romish superstitions.

B. F. White.

A jeweller in Waldenburg, in Saxony—say the German papers—has Luther's wife's wedding ring under repair. It is worth a good deal to the world in general, besides its value in the eyes of the jeweller's customer. In ancient times it was the custom to engrave a motto or legend on the inside of the circlet. Such inscriptions were called "posies," and Shakspeare is full of allusions to them. Some were mere jingling doggerel; some were pretty enough to deserve remembrance even in these days for their sentiment and neatness. "Love me and leave me not" was a favorite "posy;" so was "Godde above increase oure love." "This little ryngo my heart doth bringe" is another specimen; and yet another is, "Godde alone mayde us two one." The ring which the Saxon jeweller is refurbishing is one of the "posy" sort; but the inscription is in simple Latin prose, and runs thus: "D. Martino Luthero Catherina V Bora, 13 Junii, 1525."

The new bridge proposed between New York and Brooklyn will be the mightiest structure of its kind in the world, and one of the greatest achievements of mechanical science. The two main cables will be suspended from towers which are 263 feet above high tide, being 42 feet higher than Bunker Hill Monument, and lacking but 21 feet of the altitude of Trinity steeple. It will cross East river with a single span of 1,600 feet, and 133 feet above high tide. In its total length, 3,862 feet, it will be surpassed only by the Victoria bridge of Montreal, which is 6,600 feet long, but lies near the water and rests on 24 solid abutments. The span of the Niagara suspension bridge, 821 feet, is but about half that of the Brooklyn bridge. The largest span of the Menai tubular bridge is but 459 feet, and it lacks 220 feet of the length and 27 feet of the height of the East River bridge. The Wheeling bridge over the Ohio, which blew down in 1854, had a span of 1,010 feet. The Common Council of Brooklyn have voted to take $3,000,000 of its stock, and the Council of New York voted last week to subscribe $1,500,000. The whole expense is estimated at $8,000,000 in currency.

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LETTER FROM BISHOP MARVIN.

Since Conference I have visited Stockton, San Francisco, San Jose and Colusa, where I have held meetings. Besides this I have preached in Yuba City, Marysville and Knight's Landing; once in each place. I have seen and heard from several of the preachers. The result of my observation is encouraging beyond my hopes. At most of the places I have visited there have been evident manifestations of the presence of God. Everywhere congregations have been good, generally crowded, and a serious interest in the word of God has been apparent. At San Jose five united with the church while I remained, besides one by letter.—The meeting was continued after I left, with what results I have not heard.

Last Sunday I dedicated the new church at Colusa. It is a substantial brick structure, neat and sufficiently commodious, I doubt not, for the wants of the community for several years to come. The congregation was large, a good many of the men having to stand up. I never saw men *stand* equal to them. There was a baptismal service, a long sermon, the subscription and collection, and the dedication, consuming near three hours, through all of which they stood like statues.

There was a debt of six hundred and thirty-one dollars on the house. Seven hundred and fifty dollars were subscribed on the spot to pay it. The subscription was made with admirable spirit. A generous tone of sentiment pervaded the community, which was truly gratifying. I never witnessed an occasion of the sort that passed off more pleasantly. Best of all, two men joined the church, who I trust will glorify God on earth, and be glorified by him in heaven.

My great desire is to see the church holy. Large accessions to the church will amount to nothing unless they be "of such as shall be saved." The ambition to be a great church is a carnal sentiment. The motive that actuated Wesley was of a very different character. The desire that consumed him was "to spread scriptural holiness over the land." Such ambition would well become an apostle or an angel. I believe most, if not all of the preachers on this coast realize it in some good measure. Yet it behooves us each one to examine himself and see if he is in that close communion with God which fits a man to do his work. We must save *ourselves* as well as those that hear us. Even St. Paul had apprehensions as to his personal safety. He knew that, even after having preached to others, unless he kept his body under, he would himself become a castaway. But I am persuaded better things of the brethren of these Conferences, even things that accompany salvation. I believe that they fear God and work righteousness, and that God will honor them in the great work of saving souls. But their efficiency will hinge greatly on the spiritual condition of the church. A carnal, prayerless, careless, whisky-drinking church will neutralize the labors of the most efficient ministry on earth. The first thing is to strive to lead the members of the church, one and all, to embrace "the fullness of the blessings of the Gospel of Christ." The example of a holy membership gives to the preacher a solemn and effective emphasis that is irresistible.

Brethren of the church, let me plead with you to leave off everything that can grieve the Holy Spirit and endanger your own souls. Suffer the word of exhortation. If you are not already in the practice of family prayer, begin without delay. Worship God with your household morning and evening. Establish social meetings in your own neighborhood. Do not wait for the preacher to hold all the social meetings. Hold them among yourselves. Even if you feel yourself to be a little awkward, go forward if no one else does, and get your neighbors together for prayer, and then lead them. There ought to be a great many more of these subordinate meetings than the preachers can attend. In the meantime let the preachers do all they can in this way, and encourage the people in the work.

From all I can gather, our beloved church is prosperous beyond all former precedent in the older States. I trust it is not for nothing that we have been chastened. "To the upright there ariseth light in the darkness." God is causing his face to shine upon us. Let us get still nearer to him in holy love. Let us be "fervent in spirit, serving the Lord." Let us be much in prayer. Our strength is in the Lord our God.

Sometimes I feel my own responsibility to be a crushing weight, under which I am bowed down to the earth. What am I that I should bear this load—"the care of all the churches?" But of late I have been able to lay this burden upon that gracious God who invites me to cast all my cares upon him. I will strive to do all my duty and "leave the event with God." Duty is mine—consequences are with him.

E. M. MARVIN.

—*San Francisco Spectator.*

THE DANGER IN GREECE.

The mischief of this Greek affair is, that at first sight everybody concerned appears to be more or less in the right. The Greeks have for months been assisting their insurgent countrymen in Crete, by every means in their power, short of declaring open war against Turkey, and Englishmen cannot wonder at and can hardly blame their conduct. We should most certainly assist any English-speaking race, whom we considered oppressed by a brutal Asiatic Mussulman power, and if that power was so strong as to make war excessively inconvenient, we should assist them with as much secrecy as the national temperament would permit us to maintain. The Greeks—rightly or wrongly—regard the Turks as our forefathers regarded the Spaniards, as enemies of the human race, to be injured and weakened, and, when expedient, slaughtered everywhere, on any excuse, and without any particular legal or international sanction. There was "no peace south of the line" between Spaniards and Englishmen, and outside the embassies there is no peace anywhere between the Greek and the Turk. The Greek thinks himself a Christian and a European, with a capacity for future civilization, and he thinks truly, though he tells lies as readily as his forefathers did when their civilization was the hope of mankind; and he thinks the Turk a dangerous barbarian, who ought to be driven out of Europe, and he thinks truly, though the Turk has received a whitewash of external civilization such as his forefathers would have despised. Unless we blame Cavour for plotting to rescue Tuscany from the German, we cannot blame the Greek for forwarding as many muskets as he can beg, and as much gunpowder as he can get anybody to trust him with on very bad security, into Crete. Still less can we blame the Turk. Crete is his by every law, except the divine one, which prohibits slavery; he knows pretty accurately what is going on, and he has a distinct right, under the public law of Europe, to declare war on Greece and to occupy Athens, if he can. Foreign interference with him is interference simply, for which any State strong enough to run risks would send the interfering embassador his passports. Whether the Sultan has or has not secret assurances from Napoleon, eager to accept the exclusive protectorate resigned by Lord Stanley, or from Austria, anxious to maintain him against the Romans, does not make any difference in his moral right, which is as unmistakable as our right would be were the Americans aiding the Australians to rise in open revolt. If the Sultan, unassisted, has still resolved on war, he is acting a part which the ordinary manliness of sovereigns would have dictated a year ago. We have as little blame for him as for the government of King George.

And, so far as we can see, just as little attaches to the powers who are trying by diplomatic coercion to prevent the outbreak of actual hostilities. It is no business of theirs to prevent Greece from assisting Crete, or Turkey from punishing Greece; but it is their business to provide that Russia shall not assume the protectorate of all Christian subjects of the Sultan, and with it the reversion of Constantinople, the one sovereign geographical position on the globe, the one spot on which a monarchy dangerous to mankind may by possibility be reared. Yet that Russia will assume this attitude, if war breaks out, is as certain as that Russians think baptism essential to salvation. No dispatches forwarded from St. Petersburg, no assurances, however solemn, no financial obstacles, however great, would, in such an event, be sufficient to impede Russian action. If the Turks march into Greece, and begin depopulating, burning and ravishing after their fashion, Russia, from Odessa to Archangel, will rise in a fury, such as even the Romanoffs would be powerless to restrain. The Czar must protect the orthodox faith or lose his throne, and he would protect it at any hazard, and Europe would be once more reduced to its old alternatives, to hold Turkey back while she has a right to advance, to fight Russia, or to let Russia appear the one power in Europe friendly to the enemies of the Sultan, the one power on whose aid, in the last resort, the Christians of Turkey can implicitly rely. Either alternative involves a catastrophe, more especially in the existing situation of Europe, with Prussia watching France, and France menacing Prussia, and England doubtful of her true interest, and Austria wild with fear lest Roumania and Transylvania should come to terms, and every power armed to the teeth, and at once expecting and dreading war. Who can wonder that diplomatists should deem any means, however unusual, justifiable, if only they may prevent the first shot—should menace Turkey, or summon fleets into the harbor of Piræus?

But suppose it does occur—what then? It is more than conceivable, it is perfectly possible—well informed men say it is most probable—that Turkey will not hold back, that the Sultan has reached the limit of patience, and that unless Greece yields, Omar Pasha will march. It is more than probable, it is certain, that if the question is left to the Greeks, they will fight; that they will not cease from assisting Crete, that they, aware of popular Russian feeling, aware of the plots by which the throne of the Sultan is honeycombed, aware of the intense reluctance of Europe to witness any extension of Ottoman power, will risk all in the hope that the general overturn will end at last in the destruction of a foe whom, on good grounds or bad grounds, they hate as priests hate heretics, or heretics priests. What are we to do, then? Up to that point Lord Clarendon's course is clear. He will maintain peace if he can, with as little of committal as he can, but with little or much will, as far as may be, help to keep the peace. It is only when it is clear that peace cannot be kept, that the hour has arrived, that the spark in the magazine is past treading out, that the difficulties of the British government will become serious, very serious, as serious as they have ever been in any crisis of her history. It is nothing less than another Crimean war in which he may be asked to join, a Crimean war, with the old allies, but not with the old foes, a Crimean war, with North Germany as the Czar's possible ally, limiting or baffling the efforts of France at every step. We cannot imagine a prospect more hopelessly disheartening, not only to those who, like ourselves, believe the Ottomans past hope, or help, or regeneration, but to those who, in spite of experience, still cling to them as the one tribe in southeastern Europe with visible capacity to repress.

In that phrase, "a second Crimean war," there lies, as it seems to us, the germs of a sound radical Eastern policy—a policy which will work, as the policy of defending Turkey will no longer do. That policy is to await the inevitable hour when Germany, relieved of her momentary difficulty, will forbid further Russian advance. Let this country determine that under no circumstances will it enter on a second Crimean war, and its course becomes thenceforward, though painful, at least sufficiently clear.—There will then be, should war after all break out between Greece and Turkey, but two practical dangers for Great [illegible] may win the game [illegible] to menace Constantinople, that is, beat or tribute [illegible] is clearly intent on defending Turkey. In that event we can defend Constantinople without defending Turks, and with all Germany for an ally instead of Napoleon. The Germans are just now driven, as it were by force, into an unnatural alliance with the Czars, but they will no more allow Russia to possess herself of the Dardanelles or of the mouths of the Danube than of Berlin or Vienna. Russia will scarcely fight Germany alone, and Germany plus England would be an overmatch for any conceivable continental league, so visible an overmatch that it is difficult to imagine a statesman adventuring the experiment. Or—it is conceivable, though improbable—France may, single-handed, defeat Russia, and claim from the grateful Turks not the remainder of their suzerainty on the south shore of the Mediterranean, a change of no moment to Great Britain, but Egypt, the key of our Indian house. Then, also, the course of Great Britain will be clear, and she will have two allies, the German people intent on working out their unity, and the one armed friend who never fails us, or betrays us, or interferes with us, or asks to share the spoils, the great military monarchy which we remember for one day once a year as the Indian Empire. The explosion has not yet occurred, and when it occurs it may be the duty of all patriotic Englishmen to support the policy in which the cabinet may resolve; but of all statesmen in Europe Lord Clarendon is the one most likely to forget that with the rise of Germany, the alliance of France and England ceased to be indispensable to the security of Constantinople.—*London Spectator.*

THE ALPINE HUNTER.—An Alpine hunter, ascending Mont Blanc, in passing over the Mer de Glace, lost his hold and slipped into one of those frightful crevasses by which the Sea of Ice is cleft to its foundations. By catching himself, in his swift descent against the points of rocks and projecting spurs of ice, he broke his fall, so that he reached the bottom alive, but only to face death in a more terrible form. On either hand the icy walls rose up to heaven, above which he saw only a strip of blue sky. At his feet trickled a little stream formed from the slowly melting glacier. There was but one possible chance of escape—to follow this rivulet, which might lead to some unknown crevice or passage. In silence and terror he picked his way, down, down the mountain side, till his further advance was stopped by a giant cliff that rose up before him, while the river rolled darkly below. He heard the roaring of the waters which seemed to wait for him. What should he do? Death was beside him and behind him, and, he might fear, before him. There was no time for reflection or delay. He paused but an instant, and plunged into the stream. One minute of breathless suspense—a sense of darkness and coldness, and yet of swift motion, as if he were gliding through the shades below, and then a light began to glimmer faintly in the waters, and the next instant he was amid the green fields, and the flowers, and the summer sunshine of the vale of Chamouny.

So it is when believers die. They come to the bank of the river, and it is cold and dark. Nature shrinks from the fatal plunge. Yet, one chilling moment, and all fear is left behind, and the Christian is amid the fields of the Paradise of God.

WHY CHRISTIANS SLEEP.

The church of Christ has always wasted much of its working power because its members slumbered. The three disciples slept when Jesus prayed in the garden; and they have had imitators in every age. Mr. Spurgeon gives some reasons for this spirit of slumber:

First, we are inclined to slumber from the evil of our nature. This invests our sin with a double guilt. Master, deliver us from the guilt and then from the power of sin. All the while we are thus asleep about divine things, we are wide awake, like the rest of the world, about other things. I have sometimes remarked the way in which men will speak out in the shop most distinctly, and mumble in the prayer meeting. I have sometimes thought I have seen persons who at the sound of a shilling seemed to open their ears and start up, be just as much the opposite way when it came to doing things for Christ—first and foremost for this world, and last for the world to come—toiling like the ants to gain this world's dross, but idle as a butterfly in regard to divine things. And this is so sad, because it proves that it is not want of power to be active, but want of will.

Next, it is very easy to send a man to sleep if you give him the chloroform of bad doctrine. That has sent half our Baptist churches to sleep. They have been taught that man is not responsible to God. They have been taught clear fate, and nothing better; and they have gone to sleep. And who indeed can take a dose of that without slumbering?

Then, the sultry sun of prosperity sends many to sleep. You are prospering too much. God seems to be too favorable to you in providence, and then the soul begins to sleep. Fullness of bread is a strong temptation to a Christian. It has been asserted in High Church papers that our youth, our young men and women, are dissatisfied with our services and system, and they are going to ritualism. I do not believe it. My observation goes to show it is not the case. It is the power of wealth which comes to them. I admire that prayer of Mr. Whitefield's for a young man who had come into possession of a large property, that God would give him grace to persevere under such a trial.

Then in some people it is the intoxication of pride. Get proud of your spiritual condition, and that will soon send you to sleep. In others it is the want of a heart which is at the bottom of everything they do. They never were intense, they never were earnest, and consequently they have such little zeal that that zeal soon [illegible]. This is the age of the enchanted ground. He that can go through this age and not sleep must have something more than mortal about him. God must be with him, keeping him awake. You cannot be long in the soporific air of this particular time without feeling that in spiritual things you grow lax, for it is a lax age—lax in doctrine, lax in principle, lax in morals, lax in everything—and only God can come in and help the pilgrim to keep awake in this enchanted ground.

M. MILLIAT, in France, introduces into the stomach glass tubes of small caliber, connected with a strong battery, and containing the electrodes necessary for producing brilliant galvanic light. Tumors or ulcers in the abdomen can thus be observed through the skin, and the interior lit up as when the feeble light of a candle renders the finger translucent.

Street Sketches in Seville, Spain.

ANDALUSIAN MINSTRELSY AND DANCING.

One of the sights of Seville is the fruit market of the Incarnacion. It is an oblong square, covering more ground than Covent Garden, and, with the exception of one broad stone thoroughfare, dividing it into two halves, and an open paved way running right round it, is completely covered with lofty whitewashed brick sheds, cool and airy, through which you may take a delightful stroll, inhaling fragrant odors, and surrounded by a wealth of color that would exhaust an artist's palette. From the beams and rafters above you hang long strings of onions, their glittering coats of a bright reddish brown, festoons of scarlet and emerald pepper pods, huge cocoanuts in their rhinocerontic outer shells, gourds of all shapes and hues, mighty cucumbers and choice melons in nets, hung up to ripen.

To the right and left of your path are the stalls, small inclosures like cattle pens; in the center of each squats its proprietor, hedged in on all sides by piles of fruit. Great bags of chestnuts are poured out prodigally at his feet; round his head are clustered enormous bunches of grapes, hanging from the woodwork of his stall; pyramids of muskmelons encompass him round about; deep baskets, overflowing with pomegranates, tinted like the falling leaf, yellow and rosy apples, pimento, and delicate, milk-white onions, from the front bulwark of his stronghold; and close behind him, shielded by his body from the raids of adventurous, prowling *por dios senores* and boys, is a large osier pannier, half filled with soft hay, into which he throws, with a lofty and careless air, the coins you give him in exchange for his tempting commodities. A clumsy pair of scales dangle hard by, in which he weighs the ponderous melons and gleaming onion—the smaller fruits are sold by number; these and the peppers by weight.

Of all the splendid objects displayed in his store, the only ones that fulfill their outward promise are the pomegranates, onions and chestnuts; the rest are fair outside and disappointment within. Those golden grapes, glowing with the hot kiss of the autumn sun, are little but skin and stones, the former being about as thick and tough as a kid glove. Those prodigious melons, dark green, turned up with delicate yellow, are as insipid as weak sugar and water. Those peaches, big as cricket balls, are as hard and ungrateful to the palate; as projectiles in time of war, they might be useful; as comestibles they are naught. Those lordly gilded apples, flecked with pink and crimson bars, are so many gaily clothed globes of pith. Spanish fruit, which, with ever so little care and cultivation, should be, by reason of the soil and climate, some of the finest in the world, is merely a delusion and a snare; it grows in accordance with the fanciful decrees of dame nature run wild, and like many other untended products of this hapless country, hath a seemly exterior, *et voila tout.*

Lingering along the approaches to the market, and wistfully snuffing the highly-scented heaps lining their road, come companies of patient, ear-twitching donkeys, laden with bags of chestnuts and pimento packed in matting, and carelessly hallooed along by a being who looked a much more ferocious beast than any of his convoy. He wears a short jacket of goat skin, the hair or wool outside, ragged breeches reaching to the middle of his thigh, and kept together by a sash, once red, in which is stuck a murderous snickersnee. His beard mixes with the tawny hair on his naked breast, blackened by the fierce sun; his hand is swathed in a handkerchief brown with grease and dirt; and his feet are protected by toeless sandals, fastened round the ankles with leathern thongs. Beggars afflicted with the most revolting infirmities dog your steps as you saunter through the arcades, and do their best—as indeed they do in every part of Spain—to spoil your appetite. At the rate of a curate to every 100 beggars, Rothschild or Erlanger would, after a short residence in this Peninsula, be reduced to competition with their *beneficiaires.* Walk once round the Puerta del Sol at Madrid, and you shall be importuned at least three hundred times for alms. Traverse the short distance between the Plaza de la Libertad and the cathedral at Seville, and your heart shall be made sick with more harrowing appeals and awful manifestations of deformity and disease than the experience of a lifetime in England or France could afford you. Besides the genuine unfortunates that possess only too terrible claims to your compassion, there are hundreds of idle vagabonds of either sex whose mendicancy is a blot upon public decency. Many decently dressed and comely girls will solicit alms from you, and if they meet with a refusal, will change their piteous whine to a whisper of infamous import. Men, comfortably clad and bearing themselves like gentlemen, extend their hands haughtily to you as you pass them, and rebuke your niggardliness with a scowl of offended dignity when you utter the shibboleth: "*Perdone Usted por Dios, hermano.*" Of Spain's many curses, surely her beggars are among the very worst.—*Seville Correspondence of the London Telegraph.*

A CANDIDATE FOR IMPRISONMENT.—A recent London paper has this story among its police reports: "At the Kendal Town Hall, Jonathan Holden, a quaint-looking old man, was charged before Mr. John Whitwell with drunkenness. The following colloquy ensued:

"Magistrate's clerk—Well, what do you say to that, eh?

"Prisoner—Oh, I say the same as you says. I was muzzy; that's true enu'.

"Constable—The prisoner was mortal drunk anyhow, and making a great row, which ——

"Prisoner—No, I wasn't; I only had two glasses of ale. (Addressing the bench—I shall be very glad if you will give me three months, Mr. Whitwell. (Laughter.) You'll do me a great kindness, and if you will I shall be very much obliged. (Loud laughter.)

"Magistrate—Well, we must first see whether you deserve three months.

"Prisoner—Oh, there's no doot o' that. (Laughter.) I want to be locked up anyhow, for I am tired o' wandering about, living on kicks and curses, and sleeping o'nights on door steps and in pig sties.—(Great laughter.)

"Magistrate—I am afraid you ask too much. I cannot give you more than two months.

"Clerk—You can't give so much, as he's not charged with being riotous.

"Prisoner—Oh, yes, you can, Mr. Whitwell; do give me three months; I want three months particular. (Laughter.) I'm vara near starved and hungered to death. They won't ha' me' i' the workhouse; they won't ha' me anywhere. (Much laughter.)

"Magistrate—No, I cannot send you to jail for so long a time as that; the law will not allow me.

"Prisoner—Oh, never mind the law. You can just make a little one as'll do for meself. (Great laughter.) If you don't, I'll go and do something which I'll make you send me for six months, and then I'll be happier nor I've been for many a day. (Much laughter.)

"Magistrate—No, I cannot commit you for more than seven days, and that only subject to your not paying a fine of five shillings.

"Prisoner—Can't pay, so I'll go, I suppose. I'm off. Good by, sir, and God bless you. Only seven days!"

THE TEXAS AND NEW ORLEANS RAILROAD.—We learn from the *Houston Telegraph*, of the 5th, that General Price and Colonel Price, representatives of the firm of Price, Chouteau & Co., are in that city for the purpose of securing a lease of the Texas end of the Texas and New Orleans Railroad. The *Telegraph* says:

They dispatched to the Governor of Texas, as the representative of the State interest, that Price, Chouteau & Co. offer to lease the Texas end of the line on the same terms and time as they have already leased the Opelousas end; that they will construct the road at once, taking the whole upon their own hands, subject to all the encumbrances hanging over the road. If litigation is impending and inevitable between the State, the Gentry interest, and the first and second mortgages, Price, Chouteau & Co. are willing that any or all the parties at interest shall, after their legal interests are defined, then consolidate. And they will then negotiate with such parties to admit a perfect and fair consolidation to the extent of their declared and defined interest; said parties, on their part, recognizing the interest of Price, Chouteau & Co., to the extent of actual expenditures upon the work.

This is an extraordinary offer, acting President Governor that ing the Gentry interest, has, by telegraph to Governor Pease, signified his concurrence in this arrangement. The interests of all parties are fully and amply protected in this proposition. Any ring combinations that will thwart, or attempt to thwart, this first vital hope for a Texas connection with New Orleans, will have to render a terrible accountability to the people of this State.

GREAT activity continues to be shown in the preparations for the Papal Ecumenical Council at Rome. Citations have been issued for eight new councillors, one being summoned from America, one from Spain, two from France and four from Germany. An invitation was sent to Dr. Newman, of England, but he has desired to be excused on the ground of his age and bad health.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1869.

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NOTICE TO PREACHERS.

Those preachers whose post offices are to be changed, will please notify this office, as soon as convenient, of the change to be made—being particular in giving the post office *from* which and that *to* which the change is to be made.

The Mississippi Colored Conference of the M. E. Church South.

The proceedings of this Conference we publish at length in this week's paper, and we have printed extra copies of this number, that we might furnish the members of the Conference with its minutes. They will please send for them, and we will forward a copy.

SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES.

We clip the following item:

A NEW ENGLANDER'S OPINION ON SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES.—The Nashville *Banner* publishes extracts from a letter from Amos A. Lawrence, of Massachusetts, in which that eminent New England manufacturer extols the advantages of the South, particularly Tennessee, for carrying on cotton manufacturing. Mr. Lawrence takes a practical view of the subject, and urges the working of smaller farms and the employment of the extra capital in manufacturing and mining.

We understand that a "*Louisiana* Cotton Manufacturing Company" has been formed in this city, comprising some of the most solid merchants of New Orleans. All such movements we hail as the beginning of the true prosperity of the South. The success of the Messrs. Wesson, in their factory on the Jackson Railroad, is something to be proud of. They have triumphed over many obstacles and much secret and powerful Northern opposition, and are producing goods at cheaper rates than Eastern mills. These gentlemen have had a strong and well organized New England combination to meet in the New York market. Surely there is not a planter [illegible] would hesitate to give preference to goods made here, if offered at the same rates and of the same quality.

A SPECIAL DISPATCH to the *Mobile Register* says that Captain F. W. King, of Mobile, has just completed a contract for a section of the Chattanooga Railroad between Mobile and New Orleans. It is strange that we are compelled to get this information from abroad when the contract was made here.—*Crescent.*

THE *Presbyterian* knows a church where the choir is paid $2,000, and the contribution to domestic missions does not amount to $100.

ATTENTION TO STRANGERS.

One who has not tried it can scarcely imagine how much is involved in the transition from country to city life. Thousands have perished in making it. Thousands, who might have been saved, have perished for lack of attention and Christian sympathy. The difference between living where we are known by everybody and know everybody, and where we know nobody, is almost as great as that between America and China. There seems to be in the streets of a large city a general getting away from one, as if everybody dreaded conversation, or else a shake and an inquiry that evidently contemplates no answer. Its visiting is equally rapid, hollow and unsatisfactory. As for rolling out the old carriage and driving slowly to a neighbor's, with the prospect of a whole day of rational enjoyment, including dinner, such a thing would only be attempted or thought of by a madman; while friendship and every other genial sentiment of country life appears to have been frozen in the very souls of city people. If to these contrasts we add that further disappointment which a stranger must feel who finds that even in the church the brethren are to each other somewhat as "a heathen man and publican," it completes the chilling process which Christians encounter when first they come to live in New Orleans.

This want of sociability does not of necessity belong to places where men are congregated by the thousand, but it certainly inheres to this place. The causes, in part, are the severe application to business which is necessary during the winter months, the constant motion, in the summer, of a population subject to epidemics, and the difficulty of keeping up with a residence which changes, it may be, with every year. At any rate, so it is; but little attention is paid to those who come to reside among us. A visitor from another State represented to us, the other day, that he had met here with gentlemen members of the church who invited him to their club rooms, to go to the opera, or to take a drink, but not one had invited him to attend preaching, to visit either class or prayer meeting. It is always refreshing to find one bringing with him from the country a desire for enjoying those church social privileges which a city specially presents, for we are glad to say that both class and prayer meetings may be found here well attended. Unfortunately, however, it too frequently happens that the brother who at home is among the most exemplary, when once here feels quite at liberty to see sights and go to places where a city Methodist of ordinary standing would not think of venturing.

It is a great mistake to move to the city and then wander about for a twelve-month before presenting a church letter; the meanwhile going everywhere, and becoming generally unhinged—almost forgetting the duties and obligations of a Methodist. Thousands have in this gradual way turned wholly aside, and have been lost, who might have been saved had they never come into the maelstrom of this pleasure-loving place. And, on the other hand, of those lost some might have been rescued if those of us who live here had been mindful of the Saviour's care for the "stranger." The youth who come here annually, seeking their fortunes, are especially exposed. They are bewildered with the various and new forms that [illegible] and its recreations—and become an easy prey to the designing. The steps are natural—the opera, the drinking saloon, the billiard room, the theater, the card table, and then to the house of the courtesan—"the way to hell, going down to the chambers of death"—steps, alas! often as swift as they are easy of descent. Coming from the quiet of the country and the wholesome restraints of the family, wholly inexperienced in men, what but a miracle can save a youth from associations and habits pregnant with mischief. Yet young men cannot avoid going out into the world. Their poverty impels them, or they seek the knowledge or the practice of a profession which can only be learned in the great marts of commerce. In some instances the risks must be run. The mother, with an instinctively wiser solicitude than his father, sees her boy leaving home to enter upon the conflict of life as if he were going into a battle, and when he disappears down the road she begins the prayer which will continue night and day until he returns in safety. Precious and powerful sympathy! it is all needed. Every prayer at the family altar, and all the prevailing influence of both father and mother with Jacob's God, will be demanded to protect that youth.

But has not God provided some additional safeguard for the innocent? Is there no shelter to be found in the association of holy men and Christian families for these young men? If there *is* not, we see but little distinctive worth in a church organization. If the church means only that which goes on in a building set apart to worship on a Sabbath day, the music and order and preaching, and the company who support the performance—then is it, indeed, but a poor refuge for the erring or the inexperienced.—This we will not believe. The church of the Saviour is that body of believers who find delight in each other's company, because they each delight in him. They seek after the friends of their Lord, and every man ceases to be a stranger to them the instant they discover that he knows the Master. That cold, excluding nature, common to men, gives way before the warmth of true Christian love, and the welfare of the children of godly parents becomes only less important, with a true Methodist, than that of his own sons and daughters.

To visit and fold, to entertain and assist those who have but just come among us, will doubtless require much time and pains; but, then, what is the use of life? If it will keep the feeble from straying off, if it will attach the strong more firmly to the church of God, this is the very employment offered which it was intended should fit us for heaven. The sublimest word we shall ever hear uttered—if we ever do hear it—will be, "I was an hungry and ye gave me meat; I was thirsty and ye gave me drink; I was a stranger and ye took me in."

NEW CITY CHARTER.

We have had sight of this bill, now before the Legislature.

1. It divides the city into four districts.

2. It puts the entire administration of the affairs of the city in the hands of one mayor and six administrators, to hold office four years, to be elected by the people.

3. Each administrator to be assigned by the mayor to control of a department. Department of Finance includes all receiving and disbursing of moneys—the old treasurer. Department of Commerce controls the building of wharves, levees, city railroads, fire department, etc. Department of Assessments controls the assessment of all property, and all matters pertaining to public education. Department of Improvements controls water works, streets, sidewalks, public buildings, hospitals, drainage, lighting the city, etc. Department of Police seems to have nothing specific to supervise—that being in the hands of the Legislature. Department of Public Accounts audits, issues warrants, etc.

4. Salaries: mayor, $7,500; each administrator, $6,000; city attorney, $6,000; surveyor, $5,000.

5. Four recorders, to be appointed by the Council. Salary, $3,600 each.

6. Each administrator gives a bond of $100,000, to be approved by judge of Second District Court.

7. No administrator to be interested in any contracts, directly or indirectly.

8. All contracts given out to the lowest bidder, at public auction, unless otherwise ordered by the Council.

9. Clerks and subordinates to be recommended by heads of departments, but elected by Council. Council may remove any clerk.

10. Council establishes public schools, and appoints officers and teachers; provides for their organization and distribution.

11. The commissioners of the consolidated debt to be the mayor, the head of Finance, and head of Public Accounts.

12. Salaries of all officers and employees to be exempt from seizure for debt.

13. Qualifications of voters the same as for election of representatives of General Assembly.

The mayor has no vote in Council, excepting in case of a tie. The administrators are divided in two classes, so that one-half will be elected every two years. There are no checks, that we can see, in this system of government, nor can there be any legislation. Executive officers have no time to legislate; but if any, it is in the hands of the administrators. The wisdom of dividing these two functions of government is not recognized by this charter. It consolidates. By it four heads can control all the money and all the affairs of the city.

What time would the head of any department have for the consideration of the affairs of any other department? How much time, for instance, could the administrator of Finance give to the matters pertaining to public schools? None, of course; so that it practically gives to each head absolute control, without legislation of his department.

This is a huge experiment. It implies seven men of great honesty in a community of large confidence.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SERMONS ON THE FAILURE OF PROTESTANTISM AND ON CATHOLICITY. By the Rev. Ferdinand C. Ewer, S. T. D., rector of Christ Church, New York. Appleton & Co. 1869. 12mo, pp. 168.

'Published by request'—as most things are which are specially prepared for publication. This is a *ritualistic* manifesto of much more than ordinary significance. We notice that it has been distributed widely, and that a good many small fry are already furbishing and flourishing themselves upon the strength of this elaborate tract. The *Iberia Journal* gave notice, a week since, that a reverend divine in that village would give 'an expose of the doctrine of *development* and a concise history of Methodism'—'at daily evening prayer'—and also lecture on the 'unity of the church and the grievous evils resulting from the sin of schism,' etc. If the gentleman would give an introductory 'expose' of his Brazilian *development*, and 'the grievous evils resulting therefrom,' it would not lessen the interest of the course.—This by the way. The *Protestant Churchman*, the *Southern Churchman* and other low church authorities, are outraged that such a document should have emanated from an Episcopal clergyman; but it occurs to us that the disclaimer of one or two newspapers, though organs of that church, does not sufficiently meet the fact that such positions and views are held and uttered in undisturbed security by one in good standing as a minister. If *Protestant* Episcopalians are, indeed, what they profess to be, has not the time fully come to prove it by eliminating from their church these Romish teachers who have discovered themselves while standing at her altars? The Protestant Episcopal Church is no longer *one* in any true sense of unity; it is already distinguishable into two widely diverging parts—the *Protestant* Episcopal and the *Roman* Episcopal. Of this latter part the Rev. Ferdinand C. Ewer is the advanced exponent. Hear him, on page 28: 'As Protestantism is mere incipient rationalism, the first duty of Catholicity is to throttle it.' On page 17 he exclaims: 'Protestantism gives us back our fathers, our children, our husbands, that are lost in the forests of skepticism!' The noticeable difference between 'the church' and the 'Protestant sects' are the 'internal structure of our houses of worship,' the 'three orders of the ministry' and 'the fact that we have no revivals,' etc. The New Testament,' he says, 'is full of warnings against subtle attacks that were to be made in subsequent times upon Christianity'—'of such nature to deceive the very elect. It is our distinct charge that Protestantism is one of the latter class of attacks.' 'Revivals' are his special abhorrence. He cites the testimony of a Presbyterian minister, of Belfast, who 'frankly says' that in Ulster '*the morality of the Presbyterian people has been ruined by the revival.*' 'Distinguished revival preachers' 'are now drunkards, thieves and immoral livers'—'one now lying in prison, charged with being concerned in a late cowardly and barbarous murder;' 'since the revival began there has been a large increase in the number of illegitimate children' 'But, then, I do not,' says Mr. Ewer, 'intend to dwell upon the searing effect of Protestant revivals.' We should think it rather too harrowing; but suppose that the church he represents has the least possible amount of *this* sin to answer for. 'Protestantism should be avoided by every one who loves his brother man and the cause of our blessed Saviour. Its houses of worship should never be entered by the sons and daughters of the church.' We conclude these quotations in the language of the author: 'But enough has been said to show how Protestantism is logically destructive of Christianity; think how it has sapped the foundations of Christianity. * * * It is an awful and most dangerous heresy.'

Yet this divine is the pastor of Christ Church, New York, and in good standing in the Protestant Episcopal Church! Mr. Ewer and Mr. Mackonochie ought to be put in a Franciscan sack and deposited in the Vatican, as fine specimens of the natural outgrowth of those Romanizing germs in the English prayer book. He despairs of Methodism entirely—'Methodism is doomed'—it has 'moved too far down the slope ever to get back.' His idea of the true church is some equidistant point between the Greek, the Roman and the Anglican churches proper. He thinks there is a drawing together of orthodoxy going on, as of heresy. The end of Protestantism will be Unitarianism, and the end of Unitarianism infidelity. We get some clue to the process by which he arrives at this sage conclusion: 'The reaction has always begun in Boston. If you would know which way the storm is going to blow, look at the straws in Boston.' Very profound, all this; but the whole world was once far gone after Arius. Arianism was the most extensive and formidable heresy that ever divided the Christian church. It flourished for three hundred years in the highest places of power, in the East and in the West, and was the religion of vast tracts of Christendom. When Plymouth Rock was a mere pebble, and there was no Episcopal, Presbyterian or Methodist church, or Methodist revivals—long before Henry the Eighth lived, murdered his wives and started *his* church—'Catholicity' had ended in Arianism.

'The failure of Protestantism to control the masses' is assumed as the starting point of this diatribe of the rector of Christ church.—Protestantism has not failed to control Prussia, Great Britain, the United States; to break the concordat of Austria with the pope and the bolts of the Inquisition in Spain and Italy. She has translated the Scriptures into two hundred of the living languages of earth, and has placed a Bible in every land, in the tongue of the people who inhabit it. She girds the world with her missionary stations, and has led the way in every enterprise for the good of men, from the days of Martin Luther until now. If this be failure, may Protestantism repeat it a thousand times!

GREAT BRITAIN. A record of travel in English-speaking countries during 1866, 1867. By Charles Westworth Dilke. With maps and illustrations. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1869. 12mo, pp. 561.

This is the very entertaining and instructive narrative of a journey made quite round the world by an Englishman, who was all the while in sound of the English tongue. Beginning in the Atlantic States, he moves out West, via Utah, to the Pacific, thence to China, the East Indies, thence by the overland route to Cairo, France and home. A very neat trip—one which will in ten years be undertaken as readily as we now attempt England and the continent. Everywhere he meets with "Alfred's laws and Chaucer's tongue." The part of the work which most interested us was that descriptive of the missionary fields of Polynesia. For sale by G. Ellis, No. 7 Old Levee street.

JESUS OF NAZARETH. His Life and Teachings, founded on the four Gospels, and illustrated by reference to the manners, customs, religious beliefs and political institutions of his times. By Lyman Abbot. With designs by Doré, De Laroche, Fern and others. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1869. Small 8vo, pp. 520.

The publishers have made this book everything that one could desire in the way of covers, pressework, etc. It is gotten up magnificently. The engravings are well executed, and the designs are by the best artists. The attempt of Mr. L. Abbot, however, to reproduce the life of Christ with such analysis, comment and suggestion as would enhance that inimitable dramatic presentation of it in the four Gospels, is a failure. We find nothing, absolutely nothing, but page after page of the most common place dissertation, unrelieved by anything new or original. For sale by G. Ellis, No. 7 Old Levee street.

We have a very different result, lying somewhat in the same line of interest, in the

SEEKERS AFTER GOD. By the Rev. F. W. Farrar, M. A., F. R. S. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. McMillan & Co., publishers. 1869.

The moral and political condition of the world at the birth of Christ, and the atmosphere in which Christianity "was forced to work," is brought out in this able estimate of the three great philosophers and moralists of that period, Seneca, Marcus Aurelius and Epictitus. All the influences supposed to be involved in the development of the youth of Seneca are finely estimated—the methods of education then in use, and the state of Roman society. The author does not gloss over the character of the tutor and apologist of Nero. While admitting the severe critique, by Lord Macaulay, of a philosopher "whose business it was to declaim in praise of poverty, with two millions sterling out at usury; to meditate epigrammatic conceits about the evils of luxury in gardens which moved the envy of sovereigns; to celebrate the divine beauty of virtue with the same pen which had just before written a defense of the murder of a mother by a son"—still his words, "I accept the terms, I do not shrink from the decision," were courageous and noble, and were justified in the hour of trial. Nothing could surpass the constancy of his death. "The fact is," says the author, "with all his faults he yet lived a nobler and a better life, he had lottier aims, he was braver, more self-denying—nay, even more consistent—than the majority of professing Christians." There is no such balancing of life and theory necessary in the case of the other two great characters, "the best and holiest characters, with the single exception of Socrates, presented to us in the records of antiquity." We would convey to the reader, if possible, the very high admiration which the genius and power of the author has thrown around his brilliant subject. All that language and the richest literary resources can furnish, either from the past or present, he has at command and employs. For sale by James Gresham, No. 92 Camp street.

We have received from the Rev. Robert J. Harp, 112 Camp street:

THE NILE TRIBUTARIES OF ABYSSINIA, AND THE SWORD HUNTERS OF THE HAMRAN ARABS. By Sir Samuel W. Baker, M. A., F. R. G. S. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1868. 12mo, pp. 387.

This work is finely illustrated, and accompanied with maps. It is an account of the explorations which the discoverer of the Albert Lake made while on his way to the sources of the White Nile. He spent a year in Abyssinia, learning the language of the Arabs, by way

of preparation, and explored the great confluents of that region. His power of description is the very best, and he has a field of richest focident to paint—hunting the hippopotamus, the lion and the elephant, and the rhinoceros, in company with the greatest hunters of the world, four of whom could bring down the fierce African elephant and the Lybian lion with no other weapon than a sword. To those who have read Mr. Baker's "Albert N'Yanza," it is only necessary to say that this work completes his survey of the Great Basin of the Nile. We shall make several extracts from this narrative of recent scientific exploration.—For young people such a book as this is fully as entrancing as the most sensational novel, and infinitely more instructive. Fathers should have within reach of their boys and girls books of fact, recounting the achievements of explorers and the discoveries of science, gotten up, as these are, in attractive style, and that alone would go far toward correcting the sickly and vicious taste which too many of the young people of this day have for extravagant fiction.

The old folio pulpit Bible, with its original binding and brass mountings, used by old Samuel Wesley during his whole incumbency as rector of Epworth, and by his sons John and Charles, while acting as his curates, is now offered for sale.

MARRIED.

On the 31st of December, in Yazoo county, Mississippi, by the Rev. John W. Jones, Mr. J. C. J. Reynolds and Mrs. Harriet J. Perkins. On the 12th of January, Mr. Joseph A. Turner and Miss Mary S. Rodgers. On the 14th, Mr. John D. Makin and Miss Catharine C. Lyons.

At the bride's residence, in Hazlehurst, Mississippi, on the 20th of January, 1869 by the Rev. E. G. Cook, E. W. Carpenter, Esq., to Miss E Ella Shaffer.

OBITUARIES.

Dr. W. C. Auen was born in the State of New York in 1825, and died at Centerville, in Catahoula parish, Louisiana, October 24, 1868. He emigrated to the South when young, was married to Abbee Morris in 1853, joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1854. He was an excellent man. Of a modest, retiring disposition, he did not pass for what he was really worth, except with those who were intimately associated with him. These loved him dearly. He was a good physician and a noble citizen—an ornament to the community in which he lived. As a business man he had by his liberality and fair dealing made a multitude of friends. As a father he was firm and judicious, as a husband just and affectionate. But his crowning virtue was his unflinching adherence to his religion. Christianity was with him no Sunday garment, to be worn or laid aside at pleasure. It was the controlling principle that guided him in everyday life, and made him a light to others. Society has an interest in the life of such a man, and when he dies it sustains a loss—a grievous loss. That divine faith that made him a blessing to society did not fail in his last moments. For him death had no sting. It was a victory—a glorious victory. He left an affectionate wife and seven interesting children. O, Father of the fatherless and friend of the widow, guide, protect and comfort these stricken ones!

E. W. Yancey.

Rebecca Adeline Forsythe, daughter of James M. and Lucinda Baker, was born in Catahoula parish, Louisiana, December 3, 1818; married James Forsythe, Esq., January 8, 1868, and died at the residence of her father, in Catahoula, November 22, 1868.

Sister Forsythe was naturally of a gentle, quiet and amiable disposition, which gained for her the friendship of all who knew her. She lost her mother in infancy. Having been taught, in childhood, by her pious grandmother the necessity of being religious, she became early in life a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and remained faithful to it until death. At a protracted meeting held at Centerville, more than a year before her death, she made a public profession of conversion, and from that time lived in the enjoyment of that happiness known to those only who have the "witness in themselves." In her last illness she was resigned to the will of God, feeling the blessed assurance that she would soon be "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest." She leaves behind her a devoted husband and many sorrowing friends and relations, but they sorrow not as those who have no hope. Her goodly walk gives evidence to them that "their loss is her eternal gain."

"Hope! 'tis beyond the bounds of time,
When what we now deplore
Shall rise in full, immortal prime,
And bloom to fade no more."

E. W. Y.

THE BEAUTIES AND MYSTERIES OF NATURE.

The times are pregnant with startling events; old isms, theories and fallacies are fast disappearing beneath the gigantic wheels of progression and human development. Change is written, with the iron finger of time, upon all matter, seen and unseen, material and spiritual. The mighty, omnipotent power that fashioned the stupendous orbs that revolve in the immensity of space, created all things in wisdom and purity. The majestic ocean, the deep blue sea, the beautiful earth and all things therein contained, were planned and created by virtue of that universal law of harmony, whose power holds sway over all. Intelligence is manifested in all created things, both great and small—the tiny insect, the beautiful butterfly, and God like man, are each endowed, according to their kind, with that instinct or intelligence ordained by him who doeth all things well."

Wisdom, justice and love are the three great standard-bearers whose sanctimous hands note out to each individuality the measure of divine, universal law, designed by that mighty mind who fashioned alike noble man in his own image and all lesser created things. The beauties and wonders of nature never cease to the progressive human mind. Eternal progression is written with the unerring finger of Deity upon all. The theme of human life is laden with the sweet incense of all who, like angels of mercy and goodness, are ever busy, ever ready to devise means for the alleviation of human woe and the prolongation of life. The unceasing march of individual and national progress is name due to the bold and fearless thinkers and actors upon the stage of mundane life. The stern exigencies that confront and impede the gigantic minds of all countries cannot awe or swerve them in the path of duty and power. Disease and death now hold carnival through out the land; suffering humanity calls loudly for the "Balm of Gilead," whose subtle, mystic power can heal and save from wreck and ruin. A saving and skilful hand may be found, ready to administer to the suffering at all times, in Prof. Hamilton, at his old medical emporium, where thousands, from all countries and all climes, have received the healing balm for every ill.

In *Harper's Monthly Magazine* for February, 1868, may be found a life of Prof. R. LEONIDAS HAMILTON, M. D., whose discoveries in reference to

LIVER, LUNG AND BLOOD DISEASES

are now attracting the attention of the whole medical world, and whose success is carrying joy and restored health to thousands.

His well-attested cases of liver diseases, lung diseases, blood diseases, and diseases of the kidneys, bladder, spine, stomach, head and other organs are now well known all over the United States and Canada, the West Indies, Europe, Mexico, Sandwich Islands, and in many of the commercial and missionary settlements in every part of the world.

For the benefit of the sick who may wish to know positively when they have derangements of the Liver, of more or less severity, a compilation of the usual symptoms found in such cases will be found below:

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT.

A sallow or yellow color of the skin, or yellowish-brown spots on the face and other parts of the body; dullness and drowsiness, with frequent headache; bitter or bad taste in the mouth, dryness of the throat and internal heat; palpitation of the heart; in many cases a dry, teasing cough, with sore throat; unsteady appetite; sour stomach, with a raising of the food, and a choking sensation in the throat; sickness and vomiting; distress, heaviness, or a bloated or full feeling about the stomach and sides, which is often attended with pains and tenderness; aggravating pains in the sides, back or breast, and about the shoulders; colic pain and soreness through the bowels, with heat; constipation of the bowels, alternating with frequent attacks of diarrhea; piles, flatulence, nervousness, coldness of the extremities; rush of blood to the head, with symptoms of apoplexy; numbness of the limbs, especially at night; cold chills, alternating with hot flashes, with dullness, low spirits, unsociability and gloomy forebodings, and, with ladies, female weakness and irregularities.

DISEASES CAUSED BY LIVER COMPLAINT.

The human system, the most perfect of all the works of the Creator, is so constituted that, to be entirely healthy, it must throw off the waste, worn out and poisonous materials as fast as it takes on new materials from our food and drink. The food is assimilated and made into healthful and healthy blood principally through the office of the stomach, liver and lungs. The worn-out materials are mostly excreted by the liver, lungs and kidneys; but all medical men have heretofore failed to recognize the vast importance of the liver as a blood-purifying and excreting organ. The most learned German physiologists, who base their assertions upon actual experiments only, state that the amount of BILE which should be manufactured by the liver and poured into the intestines each day is two and one-half pounds. All persons interested to know this fact, and the experiments to prove it, may consult *Verdauungsafte und Stoffwechsel*, Leipzig, 1852, or they may see a resume of these facts in Prof. Dalton's Physiology.

Remember one thing more: The bile is something more than the natural physic of the bowels, as has heretofore been taught by eminent medical men. The bile is mostly made up of the waste matter of the blood—effete, worn-out and injurious materials. If the liver does not make this bile and pour it into the intestines daily, it remains in the blood as a poison. It poisons the blood itself, and circulates, as irritating and poisonous matter in the blood, to every organ in the system.

The blood poisoned with the daily accumulated excess of bile, returns from the liver to the heart, and the nerves of the heart are affected, and we have an oppressed feeling at the heart, and palpitation; and if this cause is long continued, we get chronic irritation, undue excitement, and morbid nutrition of the heart, developing many forms of Heart Disease.

Just so with the Lungs. The bile-poisoned blood goes from the upper and right cavity of the heart to the lower cavity, and thence directly to the lungs, circulating all through those most delicate organs. The lung tissues are poisoned and irritated, and they invite the scrofulous humors of the blood because they are thus irritated. Hence Consumption, which is local scrofula, so defined and proved by *Liebig* and all the most scientific authors. The lungs try to oxygenize and purify the blood, and they do it in a great measure; but they are overworked and irritated, and you smell the blood poison matters in the breath. Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Nervous Cough, and Consumption itself are the results. If the Liver had done its duty—made and excreted that BILE—the Lungs would not have been diseased.

Just so with the Blood itself. It goes from the lungs back to the upper left cavity of the heart, then next to the lower cavity, and thence through the arteries and capillaries to every organ and tissue of the system. Among the most important of those organs are the kidneys, furnishing the urinary secretion a most important excretion. But the kidneys themselves are irritated and congested by the presence of the bile-poisoned blood, and they become diseased. Every person who has had a liver disease knows that the urine is scanty, highcolored, and loaded with red deposits, at times, or other diseased products. Hence diseases not only of the kidneys, but also of the bladder.

But this is not all—far from it. The poisonous blood goes to the brain, and affects the great electrical center of all vitality; and the brain, stimulated by unhealthy blood, cannot perform its office healthfully. The person has dullness, headache, incapacity to keep his mind on a subject, cannot remember, has a crowding and dizzy feeling, is sleepy, becomes nervous, gloomy, easily irritated, and often has a bilious or neuralgic headache.

And the Blood itself becomes diseased, as it runs to the great open surface of the skin; and is so irritating and poisonous that the person is disfigured by brown spots, pimples, blotches and other eruptions, sore legs, carbuncles and scrofulous tumors.

Disease of the Liver itself is the most common of all diseases. The sudden changes of the New England climate, the malarial influence of the West, and the heat also of the South, as well as the dietetic habits of the people of this country, and other causes all tend to develop the Liver disease, in some of its varied forms, throughout the United States. This is true both of man and beast, as every butcher knows that he finds the livers of cattle, sheep and swine diseased ten times where he finds any other organ diseased once. Almost every person is *bilious* at some time, and many are constantly bilious. It may be mere congestion of the Liver, and torpidity of its function, or this may result in some structural or organic affection. But the Liver can never be diseased without affecting the stomach, bowels and the other organs we have spoken of, and costiveness, piles, dropsy, dyspepsia, diarrhea and impoverished blood are among the necessary results.

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Prof. HAMILTON will also inform the afflicted that, having been written to by thousands of patients, his office has become the greatest center for the treatment of novel, interesting and peculiar cases of any place in the world. No hospital in Europe or America has one-tenth the number of singular and remarkable cases as are presented, either personally or by letter, at No. 536 Broadway. It is, indeed, an Empirism of Clinical Medicine. Among the thousands of cases arising from diseases of the Liver, Lungs and Blood, which he treats, the following receive a prominent and most successful attention: Sick and Bilious Headache, Nervous and Neuralgic Headache, Chronic Diarrhea and Dysentery, Costiveness and Piles, Pimples, Eruptions and Brown Skin, Dropsy and Diseases of the Kidneys, Consumption of the Blood, Scrofula in all its forms, Spinal Irritation, Salt Rheum, and Erysipelas, Cancers, Asthma, Epileptic Fits, Nervous Diseases of the Heart, Diseases of Females and all diseases arising from Impurities of the Blood, Rheumatism, Catarrh and Throat Diseases, etc., etc.

SYNOPSIS.

For greater convenience of those wishing to write me about their diseases, I insert the following, which embraces nearly all that I require to know in most cases: Have you constipation of the bowels? Have you attacks of Diarrhea? Have you pains in the back, sides or shoulders? Have you a pain or tenderness about the stomach? Have you a dry, teasing cough? Have you sallow or yellow skin? Have you brown spots on your face or any part of the body? Have you a headache? Are you dull, heavy or sleepy? Have you a bitter or a bad taste in the mouth? Have you an irritation or dryness in the throat? Have you cold chills or hot flashes? Have you palpitation of the heart? Is your appetite unsteady? Is your stomach sour? Do you rise or spit up your food? Have you any choking spells? Are you troubled with sickness and vomiting? Do you feel bloated about the stomach? Have you a tired or sore feeling on rising in the morning? Do you have colic pains? Have you wind in the stomach or bowels? Have you piles or fistula? Have you nervous and all gone feelings? Have you cold feet and hands? Have you a rush of blood to the head? Have you uneasiness on lying on the sides? Have you fainting or sinking fits? Have you great lowness of spirits? Have you gloomy forebodings?

Please Read the Following and See who are Cured.

SUPPORTED BY HONORABLE MEN!

READ! READ!

R. Leonidas Hamilton, M. D.—*Dear Sir*: Duty prompts me to a most grateful acknowledgment of the astonishing success of your treatment in my case. For nearly three years I had suffered from Catarrh, Nervous Rheumatism, Liver Complaint and Extreme Nervousness, in somuch that life had become an intolerable burden, and death was looked for as my only release; physically and mentally broken down, I was utterly unable to do the duties of a minister, and was preparing to retire from the ranks, when providentially my eye fell on your advertisement in the New York *Methodist*. I had already traveled far and expended so much in the vain effort to secure a cure, that it was with great reluctance and little hope that I addressed you. Your reply inspired me with hope—your remedies were received and taken, and the result was as marvellous to those who knew my condition as it was gratifying to myself. In *three weeks* I was again in the pulpit, preaching with unusual vigor, and if my services are any value to the church, it is indebted to you, under God, for their continuance. You may refer to me at any time, and I shall be ever pleased to bear testimony to your extraordinary skill.

Your's truly,

REV. JOSEPH JONES,
Saint Joseph, Mich.

CASES OF LIVER COMPLAINT.

It is with much satisfaction that I invite particular attention to the following voluntary statement of the eminent divine and missionary, the Rev. A. A. Constantine, recently located in the interior of Africa:

No. 90 Fulton St., New York City.

Dr R. Leonidas Hamilton, No. 536 Broadway—*My Dear Benefactor*: A sense of duty impels me to say that your medicines have done for me what no other physician has been able to do. I have been a sufferer for many years from diseases contracted while laboring as missionary in Africa. Last fall I was declining fast, and had all the symptoms of quick consumption. I applied to you for help. You remarked: "Before I get through with you I will make you feel several years younger than you have ever felt since you left Africa." I thought but little of that, *as I had often received similar assurances* from eminent physicians, both here and in Europe; but in less than two weeks all my symptoms were entirely changed, and my health and strength improved very fast. In a few weeks I found myself in the enjoyment of better health, and able to perform more labor, mental and physical, than at any previous time since I left Africa. May God bless you in all your researches in his great laboratory, and make you his agent in restoring thousands to health.

A. A. CONSTANTINE.

Weedsport, New York.

Prof. Hamilton—*Dear Sir*: I have used three quarters of the package of medicine you sent me, and thanks to that wise Providence, whom all should bless for the great good they have done me, I truly believe that my disease was of the liver and digestive organs; and had I not procured timely aid from your treatment my difficulties would have terminated in liver consumption, and that I should have been incurable. I had been failing fast for the last five years, and had been under medical treatment of three of the most skilful physicians in one of the cities of this State. Many persons are daily visiting me to see and hear of your miraculous skill, remarking that "Professor Hamilton must be possessed of more than a doctor's power to cure you." Some look at me with great amazement, after noticing the great change that has taken place in my condition and appearance in so short a time. I ride or walk every day, and can walk a mile.

Truly your's, MRS. D. C. HOWE.

RHEUMATISM CURED!

William McNellis, Eagle Rock, Venango Co., Pennsylvania, writes:

"I return my sincere thanks for having permanently cured me of rheumatism, after having suffered seriously for about seven years. When I had doctored with the doctors and tried all the patent medicines that I could get, with no avail, and was so bad that I could hardly get out of my house, and part of the time not able to get out of my bed, as I was affected in nearly every joint, I thought I would try you as a last resort. To my great joy, in less than three weeks I was able to go out, and *jump* with the best active men in the place. In one month I was perfectly cured, and had gained seventeen pounds; and I never had better health in my life. I have enjoyed it for the last six months. May God bless you and your *wonderful remedies*."

CASES OF ASTHMA.

Mr. Joseph Little, of Thompson, Pennsylvania, writes:

"Last January I received a package of medicine from you. It is with much pleasure and thankfulness that I now state that my health is fully re established. The asthma and bronchial difficulties are entirely removed, with the other numerous complaints before specified. I now feel as well as any one can expect to be at my age—sixty-seven years."

Mrs. Eliza Bryant, of Preston, Hamilton Co., Ohio, writes:

"I have so far regained my health, under your treatment, as to be able to be free from my terrible complaint—the Asthma. I can now lay my head down upon my pillow and sleep calmly and sweetly all night. I have no pains now through my shoulders, chest or any part of the body."

REPORT FROM A CASE OF ASTHMA!

Mrs. Jesse Smith, of Cantle Village, Rockingham county, New Hampshire, writes:

"I received your medicine, and have used the most of it. My cough is better, I breathe freely and can sleep well nights. I have every confidence in your skill, and hope soon to be permanently restored."

CANCER CURED.

Extracts from a letter of Mr. Edwin Sanford, of Rosedale, Madison county, Ohio:

Do you remember the young man who came to your office last summer from Ohio to consult you about a disease in his face? I went from Ohio to New York to see you; but there are many who go farther to see you. You treated me like a gentleman. I took three prescriptions of you, and that dreadful cancer got well, and I am hearty and well now. I feel that I can ever trust myself in your hands. I very often go and look at your picture, and think how I would like to see you, and have a good talk with you. My mother is taking your remedies, and I think she will be cured. Do you remember Mr. Gay, the gentleman that you sent tar and wine to by me? You cured him entirely, and he now says that there is no one that he would have to treat him but you.

Your sincere friend,

EDWIN SANFORD.

LIVER AND LUNGS BADLY DISEASED.

Webster City, Iowa.

Dr. Hamilton—*Dear Friend*: I feel that it is due to you, as well as to all those who are afflicted with disease, to express my gratitude to you for the great benefit which I have received from the use of your medicines. For many months I had had a pain in my shoulders and side, soreness across the chest, difficulty of breathing, hacking cough, sore throat, ringing and roaring in my ears. I was very nervous and my slumbers were disturbed by frightful dreams, and it would seem almost incredible if I were to attempt to describe the objects which seemed to be before me when wide awake. Sleep was no rest to me. I had no ambition, and I had about come to the conclusion that unless I soon got relief my earthly career would soon be ended. I kept growing worse, until I was confined to my bed all the time. My husband induced me to write to you, and your remedies came duly to hand, and in a very short time I began to recover, and am now comparatively well. I thank you, doctor, for your faithful attention, and I shall always recommend you to the afflicted. With much respect.

MARY E. LYON.

THOSE AWFUL FITS CURED!

From P. C. Howard, of Hot Creek, Va.:

"Your package was received, and the medicine taken as directed, and I am happy to be able to inform you that it has had the desired effect. My general health is much better than it has been for several years. I have had *no spasm* or fits since I commenced taking your medicine."

A VOICE FROM WAYNE CO., PA.

Mr. John Benney, of Honesdale, writes:

"It would be injustice to you, as well as to myself, not to acknowledge what your remedies have done for me. They have done for me more than I ever expected. I began to improve in a week, and when I had taken all the medicines I felt like a new man. All of my neighbors told me how much better I was looking. I have not felt so well for five years as I now do."

EPILEPTIC FITS CURED—OF TWO YEARS' STANDING.

Persippany, New Jersey.

Prof. Hamilton—*Dear Sir*: Again I have seated myself to inform you of the success your medicine has done for me. I can say I am feeling as well as ever, and no one to praise but Dr. Hamilton for my recovery. I have taken the last of the medicine. Your's truly,

J. A. HOLLOWAY.

EPILEPTIC FITS.—BAD CASE IN MANISTEO, MICH.

Oak Creek, August 31, 1868.

R. L. Hamilton, M. D.—*Dear Sir*: I have a little boy, 3½ years old, that has fits. You were recommended to me by Mrs. O'Neil (at present Mrs. Shannon,) of Manisteo, Michigan, as having cured her daughter, who was very bad with them. I had been a resident of Manisteo for the last five years, but moved to Wisconsin lately. I have seen the young lady quite a number of times, and know she has had not one in three years. I would have got one of your circulars from the lady, but she had given them away. Write your terms, that I may place my dear boy under your care. Your's respectfully,

THOMAS O. HERRIN,
Oak Creek, Milwaukie Co., Wis.

APPLIES FOR TREATMENT.

George P. Quanty, of Queensville, C. W., writes:

"You will doubtless remember of treating my sister, Mrs. Stephen Noble. You performed such a *miraculous* cure in her case that I beg leave to give you a statement of my case."

REMEMBER ONE THING!

Reader: Do not think that you cannot be cured because you have tried other remedies. Let it be distinctly understood that many of my remedies are known only to myself, for many of them are discoveries of my own, and are compounded according to my own reasoning and extensive experience with the sick.

All sick persons must remember that, if they wish to be put upon a course of treatment which will cure them, they can write me their present symptoms, plainly; or patients can mark the in every instance, prescribe for them just as well as though I saw them, for I have constantly thousands under my treatment, in various parts of the world, whom I never see, all of whom I cure as speedily and safely as those I see in person—in fact some of the best cures ever made I have perfected in cases I never saw.

All I wish to know in any case is the most prominent symptoms, and they can just as well be written as told to a physician, and he can treat the case as easily as though the patient were present.

Please write to me at once, all ye afflicted, and I will answer you promptly and to the point, and state fully the facts as they appear, and whether you can or not be saved. Do not give up, even though your family physician has done you no good, for I have saved thousands after all hope had fled and the grave was near. The wisdom and goodness of a just Providence will put within the noble means for the salvation or happiness of his suffering and erring children. Also, if you expect a full and specific reply to your letter, always inclose ten cents—postage must be paid in advance.

I am always in attendance, and attend to all cases in person, and the afflicted public may rely upon my responding fully, and that they will be dealt with justly and honorably.

Have a hesitancy in writing to the doctor and state to him your case in full and he will deal honestly and promptly with you. All letters to him must be addressed thus:

R. Leonidas Hamilton, M. D.,
No. 24 Broadway,
Care of Post Office Box No. 1,972, N. York.

The number of the Post Office Box must be put on each letter to insure safety.

ja30 1tr

HEARTH AND HOME is a weekly illustrated Agricultural and Fireside Journal of sixteen handsome pages, devoted to the interests of Farmers, Gardeners, Fruit Growers, and Florists. Edited by Mr. Donald G. Mitchell, assisted by a large corps of practical Agriculturists. The Fireside Department is edited by Harriet Beecher Stowe, assisted by Mrs. Mary E. Dodge, with Grace Greenwood, Madame Le Vert and other able contributors. Terms for 1869: Single copies, $1, invariably in advance; three copies, $10; five copies, $15. Any one sending us $15 for a club of fifteen copies (all at one time,) will receive a copy free. Address PETTENGILL, BATES & Co., publishers, 37 Park Row, New York. ja16 Pr

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Tulane Building,
New Orleans, January 21, 1869.

We invite the attention of buyers of CLOTHING, Shirts, Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Traveling Bags, Shawls, etc., to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere. Our motto a small profit and large sales.

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THE CHRISTIAN.—60 CENTS.—A large, live, eight page monthly religious and family paper, containing incidents, records of providences, sketches, music, poetry, tales, stories, pictures, reading for young, old, saints and sinners. No sectarianism, controversy, politics, puffs, pills or patent medicines. Sixty cents a year; ten copies, $5. For Sunday schools, ten copies, $1. Send ten cents for three specimens before you forget it. Volume 1 begins January, 1869. More than one thousand pages new, live tracts for $1. Address

H. L. HASTINGS,
Scriptural Tract Repository,
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EPILEPSY CAN BE CURED.—Those having friends afflicted are earnestly solicited to send for a circular, letter of references and testimonials, which will convince the most skeptical of the curability of the disease. Address

VAN BUREN LOCKROW, M. D.,
No. 53 Great Jones street,
j30 13tr New York City.

THE HERALD OF HEALTH.—This monthly should be in the hands of every family who would know how to live well and rear healthful and beautiful children. The *Scientific American* says: "The HERALD OF HEALTH is a journal which contains more sensible articles on subjects of a practical moral bearing than are to be found in any other monthly that comes to our sanctum." $2 a year; twenty cents a number. We give an Elliptic Sewing Machine, worth $55, for thirty subscribers and $60, or the American Encyclopedia, in twenty volumes, worth $100, for sixty subscribers and $120.

MILLER, WOOD & CO.,
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SEND FOR PARTICULARS OF "Best's Improved Fruit Tree and Vine Invigorator and Insect Destroyer." Samples to test will be forwarded to any part of the United States, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed.—Good Agents are wanted in every county in the United States. Address

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Agent Adams Press Co.,
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ja30 1tn Peekskill, N. Y. P. O. Box 111.

EARLY ROSE POTATO, American and Foreign Spring Wheats, Oats, Barley, Corn, Clover Seeds, Grass Seed, Hogs, Fowls, Best Fodder Cutter. Send for the EXPERIMENTAL FARM JOURNAL, only twenty cts. Address GEO. A DEITZ,
ja30 tfr Chambersburg, Pa.

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JACOBS' CELEBRATED FAMILY Scissors Sharpener.—Sold by agents everywhere. Mailed free for twenty-five cents. Send for circulars.

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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

FEASTING ON GOD'S WORD.—'Where have you been reading this morning, uncle?'

'Weel, Sandy,' said the old man, 'I hae been gettin' a wonderfu' feast yesterday aod the day oot of the last twa verses o' the aucht b' Romans.'

'And have you not read any more than these two verses in two days?' asked Smith, with a little surprise.

'O, surely, surely, sir,' said my uncle, 'I hae been delving owre a middlin' breadth o' surface elsewhere, but I hae beeo tryin' to sink a mine doon here. And I'm no doon at the big nuggets yet. Yon see, sir, that I do wi' these verses as I do wi' thir sugar plooms—will ye hae twa or three o' them, if ye please? I'm fashed wi' a dryness in the throat, that sets me hoastin', and Mary whiles makes me a lot o' plooms. She noo and then put ane o' them in ber month, but she gies it just a chew or two and ower wi' it; while I lay mine io my cheek and let it be and melt, and do me more gude for half a day. And mooy a ane does the same wi' the Bible. They gallop over a chapter and it's dune; bot nao sio waistrie for me. I like to tak' a sweet and sappio bit—a verse or a word, may be—and let it lie in my cheek and melt, and fill my soul wi' its sweetness, for a day, or a week, or a mooth at a time. Did you ever try this way of feastin' on God's word, sir?'

"FATHER KNOWS."—A geotleman was one day opening a box of dry goods. His little son was standing near, and as the father took the packages from the box, he laid some of them npon the arm of the boy. A little friend and playmato of the merchant's son was standing by, looking on. As package after package was laid npon the arm of the boy, his little friend began to fear his load was becoming too heavy, and said:

"Johnny, don't yon think yon've got as much as you can carry?"

"Never mind," dear little Johnny answered, io a sweet, happy tone, "father knows how much I can carry."

Brave, trusting little fellow! He did not grow restless and impatient under his burden, heavy though it donbtless seemed. There was no danger, he felt, that his father would lay npon him a burden too heavy for him. His father knew the strength, or rather the weakness, of that little arm, and would not overtask it.

HOME CHEERFULNESS.—Many a child goes astray, not because there is a want of prayer or virtne at home, but simply becanse home lacks sunshine. A child needs smiles as much as flowers need sunbeams. Children look little beyond the present moment. If a thing displeases they are prone to avoid it. If home is the place where faces and words are harsh, and fault-finding is ever in the ascendant, they will spend as many hours as possible elsewhere. Let every father and mother, then, try to be happy. Let them look happy. Let them talk to their children, especially the ittle ones, in snch a way as to make them happy.

"BECAUSE YOU SWEAR."—"Jewett," said a man in middle life to a sunny-faced boy of five summers, "Jewett, I want yon to come to my house and be my boy. Will yon do it?" "No, sir," was the reply. "But why not?" continned the man, naming many things he would do to make the little boy happy. "Why will yon not come and live with me?" "Because you swear," was the noble reply of Jewett.

THERE are two Protestant Episcopal sisterhoods in New York, connected with the opposite poles of the denomination. One was originated by Dr. Mnhlenberg, in 1843. It is called the Sisterhood of the Holy Communion, and is devoted mainly to the charge of St. Luke's Hospital. It is an independent ornary is under ecclesiastical control, and Rev. Morgan Dix is the chaplain. It is considerably on the model of Roman Catholic sisterhood, and has done a good work for fallen women.

THE Lutherans adhering to the "General Syaod' have had very few adhereots among the late German immigrants. A new German paper has just been started to advocate Evangelical Lutheranism, and opposing the extreme symbolism and formality of the "General Council."—The first Scandinavian church in connection with the synod has just been organized in Illinois; and two Swedish preachers licensed.

FOR many years there were more Unitarians in the House of Commons than Methodists, Congregationalists and Baptists put together. At present there are fifteen Unitarians who are members; and the great Orthodox, Non-conformist and Methodist bodies do not furnish more than twice that number.

FARM AND GARDEN.

FARM LIFE.—The men who have left their mark npon the ages in which they havo lived and have done a great and noble work for the race, have been, with a few exceptions, men of noble physical mode. The foundation of their greatness and their fame was laid in the patient training of their physical powers. Such a man was Washington, and most of the worthies who were associated with him in the struggle for our liberties. Such were Clay and Webster, and many of their cotemporaries in our national Senate. Their early days were spent upon the farm, and the thoughts of their declining years were given to the employments, and the cultivation, and the embellishment of their respective homesteads. Ashland and Marshfield will long be scenes of pilgrimage to the husbandman, as well as the patriot. The whole tendency of farm life is to develop the body healthily and symmetrically. The child is not pent up in the narrow back yard of a city dwelling, nor turned into thronged and filthy streets, to pursue his sports. His eyes open first npon the green fields and fragrant meadows, and his first footfall out of doors is upon the matted grass, beneath the shadowy trees of his rural home. He drinks in health from every breeze, and all the sceoes arouud him call forth that playfulness which performs so importaot an office io our early training. So this leads us to speak of the influence of farm life npon home virtues. No occupation can be more favorable to the cultivation of those qualities which are the charm of the domestic circle. The farmer is much more at home than is possible with any other man. How many are there in our cities who only see their families at evening, or on Sunday! They live for their business; and this, from its location, takes them from home early and late. How many from the same cause forsake housekeeping, and huddle into boarding houses and hotels, where the charm and beauty of the family, as God institnted it, is entirely lost; and children fall under a thonsand unfriendly influences, that would never touch them at home. With the best arrangements wealth could command in the city, it is well nigh impossible to keep children under the influence of their parents, so that they shall have a distinct family character, and bear the moral, as they do the physical, image of their progenitors. Parental influence is dissipated, amid the varied social influences to which they are subjected from their earliest days. Then what perplexities harass the man of business in the city—his capital is often invested in profitless enterprise, exposed to the depredations of dishonest men, cheated and ruined by knaves and bankrupts. From the very character of his business, he has to trust far more of his available means to the integrity of his fellows than the cultivator. His debts are often scattered over a wide extent of territory, and collections are not only expensive, bnt exceedingly uncertain. But his commercial credit depends upon this uncertainty, and he is often compelled to fall back upon nothing, a ruined man. Ninety-five failures in a hondred, among most business men in the city, tell a sad tale of the perplexity and sorrow, the corrodiog cares and agonish of mercantile life. How can a father, goaded with these anxieties from the begioniog to the end of the year, do justice to his children, even if his business allowed him to be with them part of the time? He is not in the frame of mind to superintend their education, and to perform a father's office. The farm preserves the family in its integrity. The home has io it that charming word, and that more charmiog thing, the fireside, around which parents and childreo gather, aod where the bright aod cheerful blaze upon the hearth is but a true type of the flame of love that glows in every heart. The parents have been drawn together, not by worldly advice of social display, but by the personal qualities seen in each other. The glory of the fireside to the husband is, that the wife is there; and to the wife, that he is who is the head of women; and the band is that home circle. Here they gather, at morning, and evening, and at noon.—Their board is almost always surrounded with the same circle, and here they spend the long winter evenings together.—*Journal of Education.*

WORKING AND WASHING BUTTER.—Much has beeu said, says the *Country Gentleman*, about working butter, but a trial of both ways has led us to believe that in warm weather better butter can be made by washing than without. On this question Andrew Havens, an experienced butter maker, gives his experience in a recent *Ohio Cultivator*, which we condense for our readers as follows: Some say they would rather leave the milk in the butter than to wash it—that washing makes it rancid; bnt it is a mistake. Milk left in butter will sorely sour, and the bntter becomes strong; besides it is as easy to work out the water as the milk, and if not all worked out, combines with the salt to make a brine which will help to keep the butter sweet. In cool weather we can work out the milk very well without water, but in hot weathnr we cannot get the milk out very well without washing, and hardly with. A great deal of butter is spoiled by the way it is worked—Some work it too much—this makes it greasy like lard, and after standing for a while it turns white and loses its flavor. When working bntter, never draw the ladle over it. Butter should never be packed down until it is solid; if put dowo solid it will remain so.

SCIENTIFIC.

ADHESIVE GUM.—The gum used on envelopes and postage stamps is a preparation of starch called *dextrine*, the valnc of which for sealing and stiffening purposes was accidentally discovered in England some time since. During the conflagration of a large flour warehouse, a cotton spinner worked at carrying water and rolling out the partially charred flour. In the morning he found his clothes irremediably stiffened and glued together.

On investigation he ascertained that the scorched flour would form with water a glntinous matter much more adhesive than any known gum. Snbsequent experiments revealed the fact that this preparation was better than gum arabic for stiffening cotton goods, aod the discoverer kept his secret and made money out of the manufacture of "British gum" for cotton dressers. But his success was his ruio; he became a profligate, his secret was discovered, and *dextrine* came into notice. It is now used for all purposes where a cheap mucilage is required. For dressing cotton goods, for preparing the backs of postage stamps, the edges of envelopes, manufacturer's labels, etc., it is found to be unrivalled. It has nearly ruined the gum arabic trade, as well as that in sealing wax and wafers.

PREVENTIVE OF DRY ROT.—A London scientific journal announces that soaking timber for a short period in lime water is an effectnal preventive for what is known as dry rot. It says the matter has been thoroughly tested by experiment, and may be relied upon as being correct. The proportion of lime used is eighty-eight grains to one gallon of water, and the time necessary for the timber to remain in the solution depends upon its size, and the kind of wood used Whatever kind or size is used, it should be thoroughly saturated.

MAKE YOUR OWN CANDLES.—Take two pounds of alum for every ten pounds of tallow; dissolve it in water before the tallow is put in, and then melt the tallow in the alum water, with frequent stirring. This will clarify and harden the tallow so as to make a most beautiful article either for summer or winter use, almost as good as sperm.

CHRISTIANITY WORTH SOMETHING.—In his 'Ten Years on the Euphrates,' Rev. C. H. Wheeler, missionary of the American Board, describes the practical method he adopted to teach the Mussulmans that 'they who preach the Gospel should live of the Gospel.' A church had been formed in Harport City, and a man who had been educated at Constantinople was there as preacher. He was unwilling to look to them for support, and they were unwilling to do anything for his support, saying, 'We don' need a pastor. Your missiooaries are good euongh to preach to us.' To this Mr. Wheeler replied: 'Yes, iodeed, we are too good—at any rate we cost the American churches too much to stay here and preach to you, and thus do you harm. You must have preaching for which you can pay.' With subscription paper in hand, he called upon every man who attended the chapel, saying: 'I am glad to see that yon like the Gospel and its new preacher, Mardiros, and I have called to see *how much* you love them.' Some refused to give anything, and such generally disappeared from the chapel, but of those who were in earnest, some put down their two cents, or one cent, or half a cent per week, and began to feel that the church and the preacher belonged to them. Mr. Wheeler thinks that the surprising success which has crowned the missionary labors in that field is due, to a great extent, to the lesson taught them, that the Gospel demanded a sacrifice on their part, and was worth all that could be paid for it.

MR. GLADSTONE, the English prime minister, is announced as about to contribute a series of papers on "The Duties of a Citizen of a Free State" to *Good Words* during the current year.

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2. A Life Insurance Policy is issued for a sum equal to one dollar for each enrolled member appearing on the books of the Association at the decease of said member.

But in no event shall the amount paid on any policy exceed $5,000.

3. On the death of any member an assessment is made upon each policy holder for one dollar and twenty-five cents, payable at the office of the Association, within thirty days after notification thereof, by publication in one daily newspaper published in the city of New Orleans, in English and one in French, for five consecutive days, and if the policy holder resides out of New Orleans he shall be notified in writing.

4. Should the number of members exceed one thousand, the assessment of $1 25 will be reduced in proportion to the number of members exceeding five thousand.

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THE THIRTY FIRST ANNUAL Session of the

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE,

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There is but one session in the year and every student who enters the school is expected to continue to the close of the session in July, and will be held liable for the bills in all cases, unless protracted illness shall compel his removal.

Every pupil is required to furnish his own bedding, towels, wash-basin, mosquito bar, etc., all marked distinctly with his name; also a satchel for dirty clothes.

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Parents and guardians are earnestly requested not to give their children or wards much spending money. It is unnecessary, and has a pernicious effect upon mind, morals and health.

A sufficient amount must be deposited for the purchase of books, etc. Their pocket-money should be limited by the discretion of the Principal.

It is urgently requested that students be prompt in their attendance. A few days' absence at the beginning is often a serious disadvantage during the entire session.

TERMS—Board and Tuition per session, $300. PAYMENTS—$150 in advance, balance on 1st March.

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july25 W. H. N. MAGRUDER.

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The expense for tuition, incidental fees, board, washing, fuel and lights, will be $230, one-half to be paid on entrance and one-half on the 15th of February, 1869.

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A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board Trust
Oct. 19th, 1867

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1869.

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.						1	2	JULY					1	2	3
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	31														
FEB		1	2	3	4	5	6	AUG	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	28								29	30	31				
MAR		1	2	3	4	5	6	SEP				1	2	3	4
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	28	29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30		
APR					1	2	3	OCT						1	2
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	25	26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
MAY							1		31						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	NOV	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	30	31							28	29	30				
JUNE			1	2	3	4	5	DEC				1	2	3	4
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	27	28	29	30					26	27	28	29	30	31	

To AGENTS—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received, and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The general market has shown only a moderate degree of animation since our last issue. Wholesale dealers have done a fair business, mostly for the country, but have not met a very active demand in any department. Sugar and molasses have been in steady request, and the receipts have met a ready sale at full prices. We have but little movement to notice in Western produce. There have been some receipts of corn, which have met a ready sale, partly for export. We notice that a moderate amount of wheat, also, is coming forward, a part of which has been offered to arrive, but shippers, we presume, prefer to see the article before making their purchases. If the receivers be willing to accept a fair price, considered with regard to the New York and Liverpool markets, they will no doubt find a ready sale without the expense of storage. Pork has further advanced, but with this exception there has been no material change in Western produce.

The weather has been generally clear and pleasant. Nothing of much interest has been reported from the country, but there is still great complaint of the bad state of the roads and the difficulty of hauling cotton to the landings.

The river has risen six inches since our last report, and is now three feet six inches below high water mark.

Cotton.—The following are the arrivals since the 22d instant:

Louisiana and Mississippi	bales.. 18054
Alabama and Tennessee	64
Arkansas	850
Mobile	18
Texas	38
Total	19024

On Saturday the movement was partially suspended, and the sales were confined to 1,200 bales, at a decline of ¼ to ⅜c., but prices closing so unsettled that quotations were mostly nominal. There was no improvement on Monday. One buyer taking 500 bales, the entire sales comprised 1,250 bales, but prices were still lower, sales having been made at a decline of from ½c. to 1c. per pound, and the nominal quotations at the close being 26½c. for low middling, and 27¼c. for middling. On Tuesday the market opened dull and drooping, but more encouraging telegrams from New York subsequently imparted an additional stimulus to the demand, and 3,000 bales changed hands at steadier prices, showing a slight improvement over the closing rates on Monday, and an advance of ¼ to ½c. on the lowest point.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 5,450 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 538,155 bales, against 322,458 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 94,381 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 34,990 bales to France, of 3,839 to other foreign ports, and a decrease of 65,612 to Great Britain.

Referring to our remarks above, we quote as follows:

Low	— to —
Ordinary	24 to 24¼
Good ordinary	25¾ to 26
Low middling	26½ to —
Middling	27¼ to 27½
Strict middling	— to 28

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868, bales	1969
Arrived past three days	19024
Arrived previously	537148—556172
	558131
Exported past three days	15623
Exported previously	414933—430556
Stock on hand and on shipboard	127575

Sugar.—The demand has shown less activity since our last review, but the supplies on Saturday and Monday were mostly sold at previous prices for the various grades of open kettle, while clarified brought higher rates. On Saturday and Monday 1,300 hogsheads, all the receipts, sold at 8½ to 9½c. per pound for inferior; 10¼ to 10¾c. for common; 11 to 12c. for fair; 12¼ to 12½c. for fully fair; 12¾ to 13c. for prime; 13½c. for choice; 14½ to 15c. for yellow clarified, and 15½ to 16c. for white. On Tuesday but the supplies were pretty much all sold, however. Prices for the medium and lower grades gave way, while those for the better descriptions remained about the same.

Molasses.—The demand has been good, though not so active as previously. The supplies were sold, however, at about previous prices.

CATTLE MARKET.

Jefferson City,
Tuesday Evening, Jan. 26, 1869.

Western beef, choice, per lb net	— to —
Western beef, second qual, per lb net	— to —
Texas cattle, choice, per head	$40 to 55
Texas cattle, second qual, per head	30 to 35
Texas cattle, third qual, per head	18 to 25
Hogs, per lb gross	10 to 12c
Sheep, first quality, per head	$1 to 6
Sheep, second quality, per head	2½ to 3½
Sheep, third quality, per head	— to 1½
Milch cows, choice, per head	$60 to 100
Milch cows, per head	50 to —
Texas cows, with calves	— to —
Yearlings, per head	10 to 16
Calves, per head	9 to 14

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	9 50	10 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	16 00	17 00
Spades	11 00	18 00
Axes	11 00	15 00
Bagging, ₩ yard:		
Kentucky	..	22
East India	21½	8½
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₩ lb	5	
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs	1 10	1 15
Bread, ₩ 100 lbs.: Pilot	7 00	9 00
Crackers	8 00	..
Bricks, Lake, ₩ M	8 00	16 00
English, Fire	50 00	60 00
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	45	50
Tallow	..	..
Adamantine	17	23
Star	17	23
Chocolate, No 1 ₩ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₩ bbl	..	..
Northern	13 00	..
Coal, Cannel ₩ ton	..	15
Anthracite ₩ ton	..	10
Western, ₩ barrel	..	50
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb	13½	17½
Havana	..	..
Java	..	..
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₩ ton	..	15 00
Hulled, ₩ bushel	..	..
Copper, Braziers' ₩ lb	35	36
Sheathing	..	..
Copper Bolts	35	36
Yellow Metal	28	29
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb	22	24
Tarred, American	..	21
Russia	30	..
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl	3 25	3 50
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	4	4½
St. Domingo	4½	4½
Fustic, Tampico	5	..
Indigo, ₩ lb	1 75	1 85
Madder	22	24
Eggs, ₩ doz. Western	30	33
Feathers, ₩ lb	85	87½
Fish, Cod, ₩ box	1 85	..
Herrings	75	..
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl	..	23 00
No. 2	..	19 ..
No. 3	..	15 50
Flaxseed, ₩ lb	4	6
Flour, ₩ bbl:		
Superfine	6 75	..
Extra	7 62½	11 00
Fine	5 75	6 00
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb	14	15
Figs, Drum	20	21
Dried Apples	..	10
Currants, Zante	13½	14
Almonds, soft shell	26	28
Raisins, M R, ₩ box	nons	here
Layer	3 75	..
Lem's Sicily ₩ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₩ box	..	..
Oranges, La. ₩ 1000	..	..
Sicily ₩ box	..	..
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 25	..
10 x 12	3 50	3 75
12 x 18	4 00	4 50
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 40	2 75
Canada	2 70	2 80
Oats	68	70
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel	75	80
Beans, ₩ bbl	..	..
Hops, ₩ lb	18	22
Gunpowder, ₩ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag	19	..
Hay, Western, ₩ ton	23 00	24 00
Northern	..	..
Louisiana	..	..
Hides, ₩ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	17	18
Wet salted, city slaughter	9	13½
Kip Skins	..	..
Dry country	19	20
Pelts ₩ piece	..	..
Iron, Pig ₩ ton	45 00	..
Country, Bar ₩ lb	5	6
English, ₩ lb	4	5
Hoop, ₩ lb	6	8½
Sheet	6½	9
Boiler	8	10
Nail Rods	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties	6	7
Castings, American	6½	7
Lime, Western ₩ bbl	1 65	1 90
Shell Lime	1 75	..
Rockland, &c	2 25	2 40
Cement	3 00	..
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana	60	73
Muscovado	..	..
Refinery, Reboiled	..	..
Mess, ₩ lb:		
Gray, Country	3	..
Black do	4	4½
Select, water rotted	6½	..
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₩ lb	5½	5½
Wrought, German	15	20
English	16	18
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Tar	2 00	4 50
Pitch	3 00	..
Rosin A No: 1	3 50	4 00
No. 2	2 20	2 25
No. 3	..	..
Spirits Turp ₩ gallon	..	50
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon	1 40	1 50
Coal Oil	34	37
In cases	45	48
Colton Seed, Crude	70	75
Refined	1 00	1 05
Tanners' ₩ gallon	1 15	1 30
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton	..	..
Cotton Seed	35 00	40 00
Meal	..	..
Provisions, ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	nons	here
" Western	..	18 00
" North half bbl	..	15 50
Dried, ₩ lb	..	..
Tongues ₩ doz	..	..
Pork, Mess	32 00	32 25
Prime Mess	26 25	..
Hog, round, ₩ lb	..	12½
Bacon, Hams, ₩ lb	..	17
Do., canvassed	21	21½
Sides	18½	19
Shoulders	15½	15½
Green Shoulders	13½	..
Lard, Prime, in tierces	20	20½
In kegs	22½	24
Fair, in tierces	..	17
Butter, Northern	40	48
Western	30	40
Cheese, American	10	23
Potatoes, ₩ bbl	2 50	3 25
Onions	3 50	6 00
Green Apples	5 00	..
Carolina	..	..
Saltpetre, refined, ₩ lb	10	10
Crude	14	25
Salt Sack:	..	..
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	1 95	2 00
from store	2 05	2 10
coarse, cargo	1 65	1 75
from warehouse	1 85	1 90
from store	1 95	2 00
Turks Island, ₩ bushel	80	85
Soap, ₩ lb, Western	7	7½
Northern	10½	12
Southern	..	..
Castile	18	20
Sugar, Louisiana, ₩ lb:		
In the city	8½	16
Havana; White	14½	15
Yellow	13	13½
Brown	11½	12
Tobacco, in hhds, ₩ lb:		
Balers & Cutters	..	..
Choice and Selections	17	22
Fine Leaf	15	20
Medium Leaf	10½	13
Fair Leaf	12	15
Common Leaf	9	12
Good Refused	7	10
Common Refused	0	7
Twine, Cotton, ₩ lb	..	..
Balling	20	20½
Wool, Washed, ₩	34	37½
Burry	..	..
Louisiana, Native	..	..
Texas, ₩ Merino	27	30

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To the Members of the Montgomery Conference.

Dear Brethren: In behalf of the Committee on Bible Cause, I beg leave to call your attention to a resolution contained in the report of said committee, and adopted by you, requiring each pastor, immediately on his arrival at his new field of labor, to ascertain all the destitution of the people in regard to the Scriptures, and report the number of destitute families to your next session.

J. A. Parker,
For Committee.

Milton, Fla., Jan. 4, 1869.

Talladega Dist., Montgomery Conference.

First round of quarterly meetings.

Harpersville circuit, at Chapel, February 27, 28.

Talladega circuit and Blue Mountain mission, at Bethlehem, March 6, 7; Alexandria circuit and Coosa River mission, at Four Mile, 13, 14; Jacksonville station, 20, 21; White Plains circuit, at White Plains, 27, 28.

Talladega station, April 3, 4; Fayetteville circuit, at Rocky Mt., 10, 11.

L. M. Wilson, P. E.

Union Springs Dist., Montgomery Conf.

First round of quarterly meetings.

Troy circuit, at Troy, December 26, 27.

Pine Level circuit, at Pine Level, January 2, 3; Union Springs station, 9, 10; Brundidge circuit, at Brundidge, 16, 17; Line Creek circuit, at Greenwood, 23, 24; Mount Hilliard circuit, at Magnolia, 30, 31.

Millville circuit, at Mount Zion, February 6, 7; South Butler circuit, at South Butler, 13, 14; Rocky Mount circuit, at Rocky Mount, 20, 21; Greenville station and circuit, at Greenville, 27, 28.

Sandy Ridge circuit, at Bethel, March 6, 7; Fort Deposit circuit, at Fort Deposit, 13, 14; Mount Ida circuit, at Mount Ida, 20, 21; Elba mission, at Macedonia, 27, 28.

A full attendance of the members is solicited. My address is Orion, Alabama.

J. W. Shores, P. E.

Wetumpka Dist., Montgomery Conference.

First round of quarterly meetings.

Wetumpka, January 9, 10; Prattville, 16, 17; Autaugaville and Ivy Creek, at Autaugaville, 23, 24; Liwadesboro, Hayneville and Union, at Lowadesboro, 30, 31.

Tallassee circuit, at Tallassee, February 6, 7; Socopatoy circuit, at Nixburg, 13, 14; Autauga circuit, at Reboboth, 20, 21; Carolina circuit, at Providence, 27, 28.

Pleasant Hill circuit, at Pleasant Hill, March 6, 7. Wm S. Turner, P. E.

Meridian District, Mobile Conference.

First round of quarterly meetings.

Enterprise, January 2, 3; Meridian, 9, 10; Shubuta and Waynesboro, at Shubuta, 16, 17; Belmont, at Coetoba, 23, 24; Livingston, 30, 31.

Clarke, at Quitman, February 6, 7; Pierce's Springs, at Oak Grove, 13, 14; Bladon Springs, at Mount Zion, 20, 21; Enterprise circuit, at Concord, 27, 28.

Butler, March 6, 7; Gaston, at Coke's Chapel, 13, 14.

Joshua T. Heard, P. E.

Columbus District, Mobile Conference.

First round of quarterly meetings.

Columbus, January 9, 10; Pickensville, at New Hope, 16, 17; Carrolton, at Carrolton, 23, 24; Gordo, at Hargrove's, 30, 31.

Fayetteville, at Payne's Chapel, February 6, 7; Caledonia, at Pleasant Ridge, 13, 14; Athens, at the camp ground, 20, 21; Bexar, at Asbury, 27, 28.

Yellow Creek, at Ebenezer, March 6, 7; Green, at Romulus, 13, 14; Eutaw, 20, 21. T. C. Wier, P. E.

Lafayette Dist., Montgomery Conference

First round of quarterly meetings.

Montevallo station, January 23, 24.....ary 6, 7; Chandler Springs, at Wesley Chapel, 13, 14; Llaeville, at Union, 20, 21; Arbacoochie, at Cahulga, 27, 28.

Fredonia, at Union, March 6, 7; Lafayette, at Lafayette, 13, 14; Dadeville, at Rock Spring, 20, 21; Pinckneyville, at Sunny Level, 27, 28.

Marble Valley, at Andrew Chapel, April 3, 4. Jos. T. Curry, P. E.

Macon District, Mobile Conference.

First round of quarterly meetings.

Brooksville, at Soule Chapel	Jan.	16, 17
Macon station		23, 24
Cooksville, at Cooksville		30, 31
Scooba, at Scooba	Feb.	13, 14
Marion, at Marion		20, 21
Crawford, at Artesia		27, 28
Trinity, at Trinity	Mar.	6, 7
Summerville, at Macedonia		13, 14
De Kalb, at Pleasant Ridge		20, 21

S. H. Cox, P. E.

Opelousas District, La. Conference.

First round of quarterly meetings.

New Iberia, January 30, 31.

Franklin, February 6, 7; Bayou Mallet, 13, 14; Opelousas, 20, 21; Bellevue, 27, 28.

Vermillionville, March 6, 7; Calcasieu, 13, 14; Washington, 20, 21; Plaquemine Brule, 27, 28.

Grand Cheniere, April 3, 4.

J. D. Adams, P. E.

Lake Providence Dist., La. Conference.

First round of quarterly meetings.

Winnsboro circuit, at Oakley, February 6, 7; Sicily Island and Holly Grove, 13, 14; Waterproof, 20, 21; Lake Providence, 27, 28.

Carroll circuit, at Harvies', March 6, 7; Delhi and Floyd circuit, at Floyd, 13, 14; Richland circuit, at Raysville, 20, 21.

Bastrop and Oak Ridge, at Bastrop, April 3, 4; Lind Grove circuit, 10, 11.

W. G. McGaughey, P. E.

Woodville Dist., Mississippi Conference.

First round of quarterly meetings.

Jackson, at Pipkin's Chapel, January 16, 17; Woodville station, 23, 24; Wilkinson, at Midway, 30, 31.

Percy's Creek, at Percy's Creek, February 20, 21; Buffalo, at Smyrna, 27, 28

Liberty, at Liberty, March 6, 7; Amite, at Ebenezer, 20, 21; Tunica, at Bayou Sara, 27, 28.

Meadville, at Meadville, April 17, 18; St. Helena, at Day's, 24, 25.

Note.—The recording steward of each quarterly conference will please meet me at Midway, Mississippi, on the 30th of January, at 11 o'clock A. M., as district stewards. Jas. A. Godfrey, P. E.

Jasper District, Mobile Conference.

First round of quarterly meetings.

Northport, at Bethel camp ground, January 16, 17; Lost Creek mission, at Bethel camp ground, 16, 17; Littlesville, at Gold Mine, 23, 24; Mosco mission, at Gold Mine, 23, 24.

Jasper, at Jasper, February 6, 7; Blount Springs, at Hamly's Mills, 13, 14; Blountsville, at Blountsville, 20, 21.

Jonesboro, at Jonesboro, March 6, 7; Cahaba mission, at Jonesboro, 6, 7; Elyton, at Elyton, 13, 14; Elyton circuit, at Smith's Chapel, 20, 21; Murphy's Valley, at Murphy's Chapel, 27, 28.

J. M. Boland, P. E.

Mobile District, Mobile Conference.

First round of quarterly meetings.

Mobile, St. Paul and City Mission January 3; Mobile, Franklin street, 10; Mobile, St. Francis street, 17; Whistler, 23, 24; Eastern Shore and Fish River, at Dauphine, 30, 31.

Cottage Hill, at Cottage Hill, February 6, 7; Pascagoula and Bay Shore, at Antioch, 13, 14; West Pascagoula, at McClendon's, 20, 21; Citronelle, at Beaver Meadow, 27, 28.

St. Stephen's and State Line, at Herman's, March 6, 7.

Jas. A. Heard, P. E.

Camden Dist., Montgomery Conference.

First round of quarterly meetings.

Camden, January 23, 24; Oak Hill, at McRinya's, 30, 31.

Snow Hill, at Monterey, February 6, 7; Farmersville, at Philadelphia, 13, 14; Sepulga, at Bethel, 20, 21; Black's Bend, at Academy, 27, 28.

Evergreen, at Moore's, March 6, 7; Monroeville and Flat Creek, at Monroeville, 13, 14; Mount Pleasant, at Mount Pleasant, 20, 21.

Anson West, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist., Miss. Conference.

First round of quarterly meetings.

Holmesville ct., at Holmesville	Dec. 19, 20
Summit and Magnolia, at Summit	26, 27
Bogue Chitto ct., at Bogue Chitto	Jan. 2, 3
Scotland and Brandywine circuits, at Union Church	16, 17
Wesson and Beauregard, at Wesson	23, 24
Pleasant Valley circuit, at Rehobeth	30, 31
Bahala circuit, at White Bay	Feb. 6, 7
Burtenton circuit, at Zion	13, 14
Georgetown ct., at Bathesda	20, 21
Crystal Springs and Hazlehurst, at Crystal Springs	27, 28
	Mar. 6, 7

The pastors will please take pains in publishing their quarterly meetings, as a full attendance of the official members is very much desired.

The district stewards will please meet with the board of stewards of the station or circuit of which they are members, and assist in making out the presiding elder's assessment, as a meeting of the district stewards may be impracticable in consequence of bad weather.

G. F. Thompson, P. E.

Brandon Dist., Mississippi Conference.

First round of quarterly meetings.

Walnut Grove, at Dixon, January 23, 24; Forest station and circuit, at Wesley Chapel, 30, 31.

Garlandsville, at Newton, February 6, 7; Hillsboro, at Good Hope, 13, 14; Brandon station and circuit, at Shiloh, 27, 28.

Hickory, at Decatur, March 6, 7; Philadelphia, at Oak Grove, 13, 14.

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VOLUME XV.—NUMBER 3.
WHOLE NUMBER..... 717.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1869.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 2.—The train from Madison, Arkansas, to-day brought in a large number of refugees from Crittenden county, who are fleeing from a party of negroes who represented themselves as militia. They hung a planter named Gibson this morning and were committing every species of vandalism.

The *Avalanche's* Little Rock special has the following:

The bill exempting $300 worth of property, introduced into the Legislature yesterday, provoked a heated discussion and finally passed. Consideration of a section of the digest levying a tax of $1,000 on a county where any murder is committed was discussed and finally postponed.

On Sunday night a planter named Cullen, who had been to Little Rock and sold his cotton, while camping six miles above the city, was murdered by a negro, who, after robbing him, took one wagon and horses and rode into Little Rock, where he was arrested and lodged in jail.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 2.—The heaviest rain storm for years prevailed this morning, with a strong gale from south southeast.

DANBURY, Ct., Feb. 2.—The dams at the waterworks broke away, causing a terrible flood. Five bodies have been found and a number are missing. Several bridges and houses were swept away.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A heavy gale and rain prevailed throughout Great Britain yesterday. Much land was flooded and many marine disasters, but no loss of life reported.

Dispatches from the East report a bloody battle between the Turks and Montenegrins near Nikschitza. No particulars.

LONDON, February 2.—The Greek cabinet voted four to three in favor of signing the conference.

Seward authorizes Minister Norris, at Constantinople, to offer the mediation of the United States between Turkey and Greece.

MADRID, Feb. 2.—The government resists the clamor for immediate action regarding religion, and persists in referring the whole matter to the cortes, and forbids large meetings or political discussions on the streets. The cortes will appoint a director until a sovereign is chosen.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2.—Noon.—Cotton market firm; estimated sales 15,000 bales; middling uplands 11¾ to 11¾, middling Orleans 11¾ to 12.

WASHINGTON Feb. 3.—The President has directed that a pardon issue for Dr. Mudd, one of the alleged conspirators at the Dry Tortugas.

The Committee of Ways and Means have authorized General Schenck to report a resolution requiring bonds to be paid in gold, unless otherwise expressed in law, etc., and also in favor of legalizing gold contracts.

They also authorize a resolution, in accordance with the Conkling and Judd resolutions, against the sale or issue of any more bonds or notes by the present or any future Secretary of the Treasury.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs have, for want of time, refused to consider the Alta Vela controversy at this session.

A very important subject was disposed of to-day, so far as the Senate Pacific Railroad Committee can determine it. This committee finally agreed upon a plan for the construction of railroad lines to the Pacific. They provide for a Northern Pacific railroad and an Atlantic and Pacific railroad, the latter extending from Little Rock, on the thirty-fifth degree of latitude, to the southern border of California, there to join the Southern Pacific railroad now, as established by a California charter, to San Francisco. The bill will provide for a branch from Portland, Oregon, southwest to a connection with the main trunk line of the Union Pacific railroad, on Humboldt river.

These companies are to issue bonds respectively, as twenty mile sections may be completed, to the amount of $30,000 per mile, bearing six per cent. interest, payable in greenbacks, running thirty years. To secure the payment of interest on these companies, all dues from the government to them for transportation are retained, and the title to public lands to remain in the government until the latter shall offer them for sale in the usual manner, each company is required to pay into the treasury ten per cent. of the gross receipts as further security for the payment of interest.

The branch road from the Northern Pacific to Portland is excluded from the above aid, as is also the Western division in Kansas.

The preparation of the bill is committed to Senator Harlan, who expects to be ready to report it to the Senate next Friday.—*New Orleans Times.*

Government Monopoly of the Telegraph.

But the strongest objection to the Federal government engaging in the exclusive business of receiving, transmitting and delivering telegraphic messages is, that it has no such right; and another almost equally strong objection is, that the people would never submit to the government supervision of their private and confidential correspondence; and that those who did not employ cipher would cease altogether to telegraph. We might add another to the objections already adduced, namely, the dangerous power which it would place in the hands of the Federal authorities, who, in the last few years, in various places, have acquired, with alarming rapidity, rights which before the war they would never have dared to assume. The people have been repeatedly warned by us and other journalists of the danger which lurked in the assumption of new powers by Radical office holders under the Federal government. Our warnings were not heeded, and the result has been as we predicted it—a bond-holding aristocracy untaxed, and receiving interest for their money in gold, while labor is paid in bank paper: National Banks, with unlimited power over commerce and labor; a Congress usurping powers which, by the Constitution, are reserved to the States respectively and to the people; and its latest attempted usurpation, the effort to annex telegraphing to the functions of the Federal government. All this looks to consolidation, and is, so surely as night follows day, intended to bring it about. Mr. Jefferson, with the keen eye of an enlightened statesman, foresaw the end of all this when the political predecessors of the Radicals began the usurpation which their successors are now endeavoring to consummate. In his letter to Mr. Giles, some time in 1825, he says:

"I see, as you do, and with the deepest affliction, the rapid strides with which the Federal branch of our government is advancing toward the usurpations of all the rights reserved to the States, and the consolidation in itself, of all powers, foreign and domestic; and that too by constructions which leave no limits to their powers, etc. Under the power to regulate commerce, they assume, indefinitely, that, also, over agriculture and manufactures, etc. Under the authority to establish post roads, they claim that of cutting down mountains for the construction of roads, and digging canals, etc. And what is our resource for the preservation of the Constitution? Reason and argument? You might as well reason and argue with the marble columns encircling them, etc."

This was the language held by Mr. Jefferson when high tariffs and expensive internal improvement schemes were urged in Congress by the party who, in that day, sought to obtain the end which the Radicals of our day have almost reached. His views are as applicable now as they were then.—*New York News.*

CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.—We are glad to perceive that the Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company begins to show such symptoms of vitality as must soon become apparent to every eye. The contracts for a considerable portion of the line betwixt this city and Mobile have already been made, and the work at both ends will commence on Monday. Mr. Collins, one of the contractors, will break ground on the Gentilly ridge, and dredge boats are being prepared to throw up a road bed through the marshy grounds beyond Chef Menteur. Mr. King, the Mobile contractor, procured his shovels and wheelbarrows here a day or two since, and a contractor for sixty miles of the way along the Mississippi Sound is expected to arrive from New York today. All this looks like work. Besides, a visit to the office of the company, at Gallier's Court, gives refreshing evidence, in the way of maps, plans and profile sections, that the necessary details have been carefully prepared and that the undertaking is a genuine one. We are assured that all the money necessary for the completion of the road eastward has already been subscribed by wealthy capitalists, and that an application by the company for State aid only refers to a contemplated extension westward from this city toward Texas. No State aid is asked toward the construction of the road betwixt this city and Mobile.—*New Orleans Times.*

Multiplying Bishops.—How the Policy May be Overdone.

Some of our *Advocate* writers, and other brethren, who talk and do not write, seem to think more bishops are wanted; aye, a bishop for every Conference is the desire of not a few. If eight do well, twenty would do better.

Well, the current is setting strongly in this direction. There is danger of having "too much bishop." The power may be lost in the attempt to multiply it. Let us learn a lesson from a sect which has experimented fully—the Protestant Episcopal Church. In their late Triennial Convention the High Church party called for more bishops. One would think they had enough; but a morbid ecclesiasticism grows by what it feeds on. Some of their bishops remind us of a colonel in regimentals without any soldiers. It is more soldiers they need—men of the rank and file. A plain man of the world was talking with a "churchman" on this subject. Said he, "The difference between you and the Methodists seems to be this—you have a great many bishops and but few members; they have a great many members and but few bishops." Query: Has not this difference of policy had a good deal to do in producing this difference of results? In the Protestant Episcopal Convention, one Dr. Andrews, of Virginia, stood up boldly against the rage for multiplying bishops. We quote from his speech, and Methodists may learn a few things. He said:

But we are told that what is wanted is more of episcopal *presence and inspection and counsel* and general *influence*. But, sir, the fond notions entertained upon this subject are totally unfounded; they have never, in a single instance, been realized, and never will be. And yet there seems to be no theory so persistently entertained, though no one was ever so often and so thoroughly confuted both by philosophy and by fact. And first for the philosophy. What is it which *gives* such efficiency to episcopal presence and counsel? Is it the superior talents of the bishop? Not necessarily. Is it his superior piety? Not necessarily. Is it the conviction on the part of the people that he holds under a divine constitution? So does the presbyter hold under a divine constitution, and by a title which has certainly been much less disputed. No, sir, it is the *jurisdiction*—it is the *office*; and the influence of that office, *ceteris paribus*, will be in proportion to the singularity of its functions, and the size and importance of the territory over which it extends.

The desired influence is of a sort which may be attempted too *often*. Suppose it exercised every other Sunday or every other month. If effectual, it becomes an influence, other than episcopal—an influence which the bishop divides with the rector, and nothing is gained. Whereas it is a great thing to have such an *extra*-ordinary power in the church, brought statedly into action, but not so often as to encroach upon the ordinary. It is a power which ought not to be trifled with. But it is trifled with, nay, it is in a great measure destroyed by such legislation as is now proposed. * * * *

It gives me pain to speak of the delusion of those who think to multiply spiritual power by multiplying bishops. I was once under the same, supposing that as "antiquity" was against us we must be all wrong. But upon learning more *about* antiquity, especially of the corruption which prevailed at the period when dioceses were thus indefinitely subdivided. * * * * I *saw* the delusion. Yet numbers cling to it, and insist that this is a chief thing now wanted to build up the church and do more good. Would to God their heart's desire, and mine also, could be effected by so easy a process. But the experiment has been made too often, and under too great a variety of circumstances to suffer a doubt to remain with such as can reason. If any question has been settled by experiment, this has been.

The philosophy is even less convincing than the facts. What are they? Look at Arkansas, with one rector, and he the bishop. Look at Florida, with seven rectors, divided into I don't know how many *deaneries*. Look at Kansas, reporting to the last general convention a hundred and seventy-one communicants. Look at Delaware, with a good man and an able man as bishop for more than twenty years, reporting to said convention less congregations in 1865 than in 1862, some sixteen or eighteen in all. * * * * * *

The marvel is that the delusion should *continue*, and even grow in spite of all proofs. Is there any man who cannot see that if you have got a bishop who cannot be episcopally employed, perhaps half his time, then you have got confessedly more *bishop* than you want? Or if it be said that the man's being a bishop makes his missionary or parochial labors more efficacious, it may be answered that we have had and still have bishops who are rectors of parishes, and the facts warrant no such conclusion. So also when bishops are resident in particular towns and spend much time, is any special good observed to result to such town from such residence? There is not, and it is unreasonable to expect it.

And now, sir, as to these more protracted and minutely inspective episcopal visitations of which we have such beautiful theories in newspapers and pamphlets—the most recent, as it seems the most improved, I find just distributed in the convention. It comes from North Carolina. It is the work of a respectable committee, and is addressed to the church at large. Hear what it says: The bishop must be "the father of his diocese, knowing individually all his spiritual children, sharing their joys and their griefs, aiding and directing them in their work—the chief pastor in reality of the flock, able to reckon even its lambs, living and moving daily among them, ordering, directing and guiding each under shepherd; not indebted for his influence to them, but rather the source of their influence, pressing them to their work when necessary. * * * * watching their lives for their own and their people's good, correcting promptly their errors, and staying or undoing their evil consequences, tying them into one harmonious suit, etc.—in part by making them all only his agents, himself the ultimate doer of all the work."

And a like inspection is advocated for the laity. "It should be possible for him to know them individually, and he often with them, not in church only, but at their homes." Now, Mr. Chairman, can you pretend to any such supervision as this, over your single parish, or any other minister who has a *large* parish? and do you or does any other presbyter in this house desire any such inspection for himself? I profess for one that I do not, and never saw the day when I did. If religion had any strength at the start such perpetual nursing as this, *ab extra*, would be the surest way to make it weak. This is a very pretty thing to talk about—a bishop coming into a parish * * * * questioning the minister about the vestry, and the vestry about the minister, and both about the people, and the people about both.

* * * * *

I never heard of its being attempted but in a single instance, and that not in a small diocese or one which showed any signs of edification under the process. At first it was thought a wonderful thing for a bishop to profess his intention to make the personal acquaintance of every Episcopalian in the diocese. The work was undertaken. After service all came up to the chancel to be introduced, not only colonels and squires, but special prominence was given to the poor—Uncle Jack and Aunt Susan (I give the names) were cordially shaken by the hand—quite a scene—and reported all abroad. But presently it came to be asked how much of reality there was in all this. Certain it was that not a natural sentiment had been expressed on either side, and it is needless to say that these things were soon left to regulate themselves. * * * * *

But surely, it is said, a bishop ought to render some service in a parish beyond his mere official acts. True he ought, but how is it to be done? The *rector* ought always to be master of the situation. Ordinarily he is so, but if not, it is seldom in the power of the bishop to make him so—never by authority. The power of a bishop in this age is not so much realized under the idea of a father among his children as that of a *man among men*. He works by character, as well as by office—by reputation for truthfulness, for integrity and godly sincerity in religion, for wisdom, for enterprise, for success. * * *

But alas, sir, he must read the signs of the times with other eyes than mine who does not see that instead of this, if the present revolutionary proposal should be adopted, we shall have a multitude of bishops without respect, and without the means of subsistence.—*Memphis Christian Advocate.*

THE SOUTH AND THE PACIFIC.

There could be no sincerer pledge offered the South at this particular time of the friendship and fraternal feeling which the North so freely professes to entertain than the execution of the project for a railway that will unite its centers of trade and commerce with the Pacific and the far East. Thoughtful minds would see in the plan itself a fortunate opportunity to join interests and sympathies with that section as they have never been joined in the past. This is the commercial age, and South and North together are to come under the benefits of its stimulating influence. Agriculture being its controlling pursuit, and its soil and climate combining so happily the conditions requisite to the support of a dense population, outlets for its products, and a broad and deep channel to bring in the wealth of the foreign world become of prime necessity to its healthy development. An enterprise that shall connect Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, Atlanta, Mobile and New Orleans with the Pacific seaboard, and open to them the untold wealth of central and eastern Asia in exchange for the products of the South, is naturally of such urgent importance to that whole section, that no ordinary reasons can suffice to defer its completion.

Whether we think it or not, the soil of the Southern States is, for generations to come, to furnish the great staple whose fleece is sought by the world. On that single staple we are to rely for the means of adjusting our trade balances with foreign nations. No other crop or product known, not even breadstuffs themselves, can serve the turn in commerce which cotton does. And that may be raised in fabulous quantities throughout the limits of the Gulf States, by the throwing open the entire section to trade and immigration, and creating a powerful union of industrial interests in that entire region. Slavery has given place to wages; and to stimulate the new system into productive activity the commercial spirit must be freely introduced. While China and Japan and the Indies are sending their created wealth to the Pacific, in exchange for American and European products, the South offers an opening for a liberal share of the common trade which a comprehensive view of the situation cannot affect to overlook. There may be sectionalism in other respects, but there can be none in trade. There the law is like that which sends water on its natural course, and is susceptible of no variation of prejudice or selfishness. And as a great commercial nation, we have nothing to do, beyond applying our united energies at the top of their bent, but to ascertain the natural tendencies of trade and exchange, and promptly to follow their valuable suggestions.

The Southern Pacific road unites this large cotton producing area with a tier of timber, grass growing, grazing and mineral bearing territories to westward, yet to assume the proportions of integral States; and the connection is to work industrial miracles for both. If the grain and gold of California are better for lying so close together, like the iron and coal deposits of Tennessee, so will it be better for the cotton producing States that they are brought into close relations with the beef and mutton raising, the grass producing and the mineral bearing States beyond the Mississippi. The union is that on which the future prosperity of the South will depend, just as much as that of the North depends on its intimate connection with the agricultural States of the West and the opening trade beyond the Pacific. But it is in view of the great staple of commerce, which the South exclusively produces, that the whole country must see how its general interests are allied with the success of the projected Southern road to the Pacific shore.—*Boston Post.*

OLIVES.—The San Diego *Union* says: There will soon be more than two thousand olive slips set out, in this county, this year. They can be had very cheap, and they grow with no more attention than is paid to the cultivation of the willow. They bear in about two years from the time they are planted, live almost forever, and will always be a source of revenue to the cultivators. They make a fine shade tree, and are ornamental as well as useful.

MOBILE is to have a wagon and plow manufactory.

THE ex-king of Naples is dangerously ill at Rome.

THE Bishop of Mayence once delivered a sermon against drunkenness; and, after painting in the strongest colors the evils of over indulgence, concluded as follows: "But the abuse of wine does not exclude its use, for it is written that wine rejoices the heart of man. Probably there is no one in my congregation who cannot drink four bottles of wine without feeling any disturbance of his senses; but, if any man at the seventh or eighth bottle so forgets himself as to abuse and strike his wife and children, and treat his best friends as enemies, let him look into his conscience, and in future always stop at the sixth bottle. Yet, if after drinking eight, or even ten, or twelve bottles, he can still take his Christian neighbor lovingly by the hand, and obey the orders of his spiritual and temporal superiors, let him thankfully drink his modest draught. He must be careful, however, as to taking any more, for it is seldom that Providence gives any one the special grace to drink sixteen bottles at a sitting, as it has enabled me, its unworthy servant, to do, without either neglecting my duties or losing my temper." It seems incredible at this day that a bishop could ever have written such stuff as this.

ALABAMA RAILROADS.—We clip the following from the Mobile *Register* of the 13th:

Northwest and Southeast Railroad. We yesterday received a visit from ex-Governor G. M. Patton, vice president of this road, in the construction of which Mobile is so deeply interested. He informs us that twenty miles of the road—from Chattanooga to Trenton, Georgia, is now in successful operation, and that ten miles more down the Wills Valley is under contract for completion by the 1st of May prox. There are twenty-seven miles of this end—from Meridian to York—already completed; and Governor Patton promises that the remaining sixty-nine miles, to Tuscaloosa, will be completed within twelve months.

South and North Alabama Railroad. The Montgomery *Mail* learns that work on this road will be commenced in a few days. The contract for the bridge, which will be built about two miles above the city, has been taken by Mr. W. G. Wharton. President Whiting has left, ere this, for New York, part of his business being the disposal of the $500,000 of bonds voted to the road by the city of Montgomery.

DR ELLIOTT'S FUNERAL.—Rev. Leroy M. Vernon, on the 11th, wrote from Mount Vernon, Iowa:

Rev. Charles Elliott, D. D., LL. D., died here, from paralysis, on the 6th instant, at seven o'clock P. M., in great peace. After suitable services on the morning of the 9th instant, at the late residence of the deceased, by Dr. C. A. Holmes, the remains were conveyed to the Main street Methodist church, when, at eleven o'clock A. M., in the presence of a large assembly, under the direction of Rev. Wesley Dennett, appropriate funeral addresses were delivered by Alexander Burns and others.

At half-past one o'clock P. M. the interment occurred in the Mount Pleasant Cemetery, one mile and a half from the town. All six of his living children, his youngest brother and some of the grand children of the deceased were present on the occasion. A memoir will be sent you in a day or two.

THE London *Spectator* doubts whether "any English writer now living writes as pure and classical English as was written by Nathaniel Hawthorne." No English male writer does, we think; but we should not like to say the same of Marian Evans—"George Eliot"—who is not merely the first of English novelists now living, but the first of English prose writers.

A FRENCH chemist has invented a new way of preparing glass for mirrors. It is coated with an exceedingly thin layer of platinum, and becomes, mysteriously, not only a perfect mirror, but also remains so transparent that it may still be used for windows.

FLORIDA farmers believe that the late frost destroyed the caterpillars, and that cotton planting this year cannot fail to be a success. Accordingly they are preparing to plant a greater breadth this year than ever before.

THERE is a tiger near Chintagoonta, Madras, who has, within a year or two, eaten more than two hundred natives, and is still at it.

LOVE LIGHTENS LABOR.

A good wife rose from her bed one morn,
And thought, with a nervous dread,
Of the piles of clothes to be washed, and more
Than a dozen mouths to be fed.
There's the meals to get for the men in the field,
And the children to fix away
To school, and the milk to be skimmed and churned,
And all to be done this day.

It had rained in the night, and all the wood
Was wet as it could be;
There were puddings and pies to bake, besides
A loaf of cake for tea.
And the day was hot, and her aching head
Throbbed wearily as she said:
"If maidens but knew what good wives know
They would be in no haste to wed!"

"Jenole, what do you think I told Ben Brown?"
Called the farmer from the well;
And a flush crept up to his bronzed brow,
And his eyes half bashfully fell;
"It was this," he said—and coming near,
He smiled and, stooping down,
Kissed her cheek—"'Twas this; that you were the best
And the dearest wife in town!"

The farmer went back to the field, and the wife,
In a smiling and absent way,
Sang sna ches of tender little songs
She'd not sung for many a day.
And the pain in her head was gone, and the clothes
Were white as the foam of the sea;
Her bread was light and her butter was sweet,
And as golden as it could be.

"Just think," the children all called in a breath,
"Tom Wood has run off to sea!
He wouldn't, I know, if he only had
As happy a home as we."
The night came down and the good wife smiled
To herself as she softly said:
"'Tis so sweet to labor for those we love;
It's not strange that maids will wed!"

FAREWELL.—WELCOME.

MR. EDITOR: I was much pleased with the suggestion of a late correspondent in the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE that "Post Oak had another side, which should be sketched by some competent hand." Recent occurrences induce your humble correspondent to feel sensibly that there *is* another side to Post Oak.

How suggestive of the sweet sadness of Christian parting is St. Paul's farewell: "When he kneeled down and prayed with them all, and they all wept sore, and fell on Paul's neck and kissed him." There were hearts knit together in love, cemented by the strong ties of Christian affinity. Drawn together thus, no wonder it was deeply affecting to part. The relation of pastor and people is very endearing. Such it has been for two years with the writer, and it seemed to strengthen to the last; and it would seem cruel to sever these ties and rend these endearing attachments, but for the demonstrated fact that the itinerant economy is a chosen means of heaven of spreading scriptural holiness. Wonderful and glorious have been the fruits of the system. A mutual, heartfelt farewell is sadly sweet. Such was the recent parting of the Minden pastor and people. Two years have brought about many scenes and associations. But now, farewell, veteran soldier, your warfare is nearly done! Farewell, "elect lady"—and we might give it the plural; your deeds are as "ointment poured forth!" Farewell, young disciple; the contest waxes hotter. "Bind thy sandals on thy feet" and persevere. "Fight the good fight of faith." And respectful and respected, kind-hearted sinner, too, farewell. God in mercy has spared you. You have been taught and warned, both publicly and privately. May not that "labor, in the Lord, be in vain." Dear Christian brethren, we were fed and feasted together at the same altar; we raised our voices together in the same swelling anthem, till earth seemed akin to heaven; we have rallied and encountered the foe, and held the field as victors; we have mingled our shouts with those of the newborn. Now we say farewell!—From another you will receive the "bread of life." May he go in and out before you as a man of God, and in due time may he "return with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him." I say to each, I say to all affectionately—*farewell!*

Preachers—Methodist—ought to become used to moving. So they are. And as sad as it is to say farewell, and as great as are the sacrifices, hardships and exposures, yet a hearty, cordial, *speaking* welcome, such as we are now receiving from the dear brethren and sisters of old Morean street, mitigates the pangs of farewell, and augurs good—is truly cheering and encouraging. With house, furniture and every appliance and requisite for housekeeping, including supplies, all at hand and arranged neatly and tidily—O how pleasant! I might mention names, but their works speak more than words of fulsome praise. Mrs. W. and myself have for this day and a half been prying around and trying to imagine something requisite for housekeeping that is not here, and positively, with all of an experienced itinerant's acumen and ingenuity, and his wife's more penetrating sagacity, we can think of nothing. If Paul had had such an outfit, how he must have preached and worked. From a cooking stove, neat and new, to a nutmeg grater, all is complete. Why the salt cellars are even filled with salt, and coffee is parched from the store room, and the coffee mill is screwed to its wonted place, there, in circular motion, to grind out the refreshing liquid. Well, what poor, unworthy itinerant could have hoped for such? Brethren and sisters, in the name of the Lord I salute you! Thank you, and thank the Lord that he put it in your hearts to "be thus minded." As we, of you, receive "temporal things," may you, of us, receive doubly of "spiritual."—And may there be such a sympathy and accord of feeling, and concord of effort, that it may be said of Zion: "Arise and shine, for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord hath risen upon thee."

Finally, to one I say *farewell!* To the other, *greeting!*

T. B. WHITE.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 20, 1869.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

A letter from Rev. J. Bancroft, dated Mobile, Alabama, January 25, 1869, says:

"I know you will rejoice with me when I tell you that we have Dr. Lovick Pierce with us. He arrived in our city last week, and occupied the pulpit of Franklin street church yesterday (Sabbath) morning and night.

"Both sermons were marked by peculiar force and power, and I venture to say that there were but very few in attendance who did not resolve, by the grace of God, to do better. He promised to deliver a lecture on Tuesday night, in the same pulpit, on the "Wants of the Church." On Thursday he preaches at Saint Francis street church, and will also occupy that pulpit twice next Sabbath, and at night preach at St. Paul's. He is truly "a wonder unto many," and I pray that his visit to our city may result in a stirring of the churches, and in the conviction and conversion of sinners.

"Dr. Hamilton has somewhat improved in health since Conference, and is remarkably abundant in labors, though suffering much with asthma. Dr. Dorman was in the pulpit yesterday, and was able to conclude the services. He thinks he is improving.

"Brother Jas. A. Heard, our presiding elder, has held three quarterly meetings in the city, and has got a good start.

"Brother A. S. Andrews has commenced his work at St. Francis street, and is hoping for success.

"God grant that this may be a year of remarkable spiritual power among us.

"I am here, as you know, in the midst of the scenes of my childhood and youth, and I trust that as I preach "the glorious Gospel of the blessed God," in the pulpit of the Franklin street church and elsewhere, that the great Head of the Church may place his seal upon my labors.

"Fraternally yours,

"J. BANCROFT."

BIGOTRY.

"And John answered him saying, Master, we saw one casting out devils in thy name, and he followeth not us; and we forbade him, because he followeth not us. But Jesus said, Forbid him not; for there is no man that shall do a miracle in my name, that can lightly speak evil of me. For he that is not against us is on our part."

This quotation presents us with a strong instance of sectarian exclusiveness and arrogant bigotry, and the Master's equally strong and pointed treatment of it. I suppose no people ever presented a stronger example of close corporationist than the ancient Jews. They understood that the Messiah, and the mercy he came to reveal, were Jewish monopolies, intended for their exclusive benefit. The disciples, until more fully illuminated, were no exceptions to this narrow and exclusive spirit, of which we have a notable example in the passage here quoted. They acknowledged, in their narration of the matter, that they saw one "casting out devils." That was certainly a good work. It was a work which Christ often wrought, and a work he commanded the disciples themselves to perform—"cast out devils." Certainly they must have been pleased to see one doing so praiseworthy a deed. But not only was this "one" casting out devils, but, said the disciples, he was doing it "in thy name." What higher or more rightful authority could any man claim as the warrant for his work than this? This would seem to be a most satisfactory instance of well-doing—one that would have called forth the hearty commendation and "God speed you" of the disciples. But no—bigotry looked on with scowling and jaundiced eye, and exclaimed: "This is an infringement of our patent. We have the monopoly of the devil casting out business. This is irregular. This man must be arrested unless he connects himself with us, and becomes of our corporation, and does business under the style of our company. Better let devils possess unhappy victims, better let evil continue, and good go undone, than to recognize this irregularity, and permit men to work, even good works, outside of our organization." We see how the Saviour met and rebuked and "forbade" this narrowness—this bigotry. Well would it have been for suffering innocence—for the church and for the world—if his imperative "Forbid him not" could have sounded down the centuries and over the nations.

Alas! how much of this Christless, this Christ-forbidden bigotry and sectarian intolerance still remains to frown unmannerly upon good men and true, working, with whatever ability they may, to glorify God and bless the world. "True," says the bigot, "you have gathered thousands of congregations of faithful men; true, you have thousands of zealous and self-denying ministers; you have hundreds of thousands of God fearing people, and multitudes of children training for holiness and heaven." "What then?" "This: you do not 'follow us;' you are not a church. We deny your authority to do good—to cast out devils. All those edifices you have built, and professedly dedicated to God, are not churches. They are only 'meeting houses.' You are no 'church'—only a 'sect'—and your preachers have no right to do good, apart from our authority and our modes. We forbid you, unless you follow us. We are right. The measure of absurdity is the distance from us."

W.

THE Papal government, it seems, is not satisfied with the execution of two of the men who aided in blowing up the Zouave Barracks. Two others are still lying under sentence of death, and five are doomed to the galleys for life. The Italian people are presenting petitions to their government, calling for some effort to obtain a remission of the death sentence; but it is not easy to see what the Italian government can do. An appeal from that quarter is not likely to have much influence with the pope or his advisers.

THEY have twelve feet of snow in St. Petersburg.

WASHINGTON, D. C., has sixty-nine churches.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

ARMIN B. HAWKINS was born in Spartanburg district, South Carolina, October 23, 1793, and departed this life in Pickens county, Alabama, December 7, 1868, aged seventy-five years, one month and fourteen days.

My mother was converted and joined the church in early life, and up to her decease showed the genuineness of her faith by a godly walk and pious conversation. She was the mother of and raised ten children—five sons and five daughters—five of whom she outlived. She was the kindest and best of all mothers.

When I entered the traveling connection and started to my first appointment, north of this place, fourteen years ago, the kiss she impressed upon my cheek, her counsel to me to go and work in my Lord's vineyard, and her prayers which followed after me—which I thought might be the last, for she was then the subject of severe affliction—time and change and death can never remove from my memory. O how a parent's counsel and advice and prayers strengthen the heart of a young man just entering upon the office and work of a minister of Jesus Christ.

My mother had a very exalted opinion of all true preachers, and held them in much esteem for their work's sake, and would have been willing for all her sons to have been ministers. The kindness of her heart and the liberality of her hands were only bounded by her worldly means. Nothing like covetousness ever found a place in her heart, nor did sordid selfishness receive any countenance at her hands. She would kindly rebuke even the outcroppings of these wicked dispositions when seen in her children or others. She patiently bore injuries, by whomsoever inflicted and of whatever character, and always entertained an extraordinary forgiving spirit, adopting the maxim: "Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord."

She was always delighted with Christian association, particularly that of ministers, and to hear them preach the Gospel was always food to her soul. Two of her grandsons have recently entered the ministry. She was as much pleased as if they had been her own children.

Though her early educational advantages were very limited, yet her judgment was good, and her counsel in most matters within her purview well to be followed. While young and healthy she was active and industrious, looking well to the wants of her household, white and colored; and if any were sick she was frequently both doctor and nurse.

As a professor of religion and member of the church her life and example were unreproachable.—Though my mother, I say it candidly, if she ever spoke wrong or acted wrong, it was unintentional—an error of the head, not of the heart—for I believe purer motives never dwelt in the breast of any human being. And, notwithstanding all this, she was always what might be called a doubting Christian. She was fearful, not of God or his faithfulness, but of herself. The language of her heart was:

Just and holy is thy name;
I am all unrighteousness;
False and full of sin I am;
Thou art full of grace and truth.

For twenty years past she was the subject of deep affliction, first being crippled by a fall, which produced a spinal disease, and then a slight cough, and finally, a few weeks before her death, a slight dropsy of the chest and swelling of the lower extremities, which, on the 7th of December last, took her to her eternal rest and home. I was at Meridian, attending our Conference, but receiving a dispatch, I hurried home, but was too late to see her pass away. The spirit had flown from its mortal enclosure. I felt, for the first time, what it was to lose a good mother. May her sweet spirit rest upon me and all her children who are living. An aged and afflicted father, the companion of her youth, with whom she had journeyed for upward of fifty years, still lingers upon the stage of life, waiting the appointed time till his change come.

We committed her body to the grave on the 9th of December—Rev. U. L. Thompson performing the burial service—where, dear mother, undisturbed shall be thy rest, till this mortal shall put on immortality, and death itself be swallowed up of life. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord; from henceforth, yea saith the Spirit, they rest from their labors, and their works they do follow them."

G. HAWKINS.

AMANDA S. AGNEW, consort of Dr. A. W. Agnew, and daughter of Jas T. and Mary Burdine, was born in Pickens county, Alabama, March 28, 1831, and departed this life, at her residence, December 15, 1868, aged thirty-seven years, eight months and seventeen days.

At nine years of age she made a profession of religion and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and always maintained an unblemished Christian character up to her death. Trained by the hand of that devoted and excellent mother, Sister Mary Burdine, deceased, her life was one of great uniformity, almost unruffled by the troubles and perplexities of the busy world.

In all the relations of life—as a member of church, a wife, daughter and mother—she had few equals. As a neighbor and acquaintance she was admired by all who knew her. She was unobtrusive in her manners, quiet and even in her disposition. Her last illness was long and distressing, being afflicted with heart disease, which finally resulted in general dropsy, which hurried her, in the prime of life, to her eternal home. But her death was as we might expect from a life of uniform piety toward God—calm, resigned, and willing to depart and be with Christ, her only regret being that she had to leave behind her devoted husband and three children, a daughter and two sons. May the kind hand of our indulgent heavenly Father, who gently led on the mother to the rest and glory of heaven, conduct the husband and dear children to the same haven of eternal repose, "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest."

G. HAWKINS.

Died, on the morning of the 31st of December, 1868, Mrs. MARGARET McALPIN, in the sixty-sixth year of her age.

Her death occurred at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. William B. Hamberlin, near Edwards' Depot, Hinds county, Mississippi, under those calm and peaceful circumstances that ever attend the departure of those who sweetly fall asleep in Jesus.

An acquaintance of more than twenty years enables the writer to say that she was one of the most exemplary Christians he ever knew. Punctual in her attendance upon the public services of the sanctuary, ever in her place, when not providentially hindered, in class and prayer meeting, she exemplified the sentiment that glowed in the heart of the Psalmist when he said:—"How amiable are thy tabernacles, oh Lord of hosts!"—"a day in thy courts is more than a thousand." Rejoicing in the spirit of Christian unity, though much attached to the church of her choice, she loved the true followers of Christ wherever she found them, and deemed it a privilege to call them brethren.

She leaves a devoted daughter and some five or six grand-children to mourn their loss, while the church, together with a large circle of friends, are called to feel that a mother in Israel has fallen asleep in Jesus.

J. R.

The distant friends of the Rev. Samuel Armstrong, presiding elder of the Ouachita district, Louisiana Conference, will be grieved to learn of his sad bereavement in the decease of his youngest daughter, Eudora. She died in Vienna, Louisiana, surrounded by her immediate relatives, on the 9th day of November, 1868, after an illness of about two weeks. During its progress she seemed to have had a presentiment of her approaching dissolution, yet was remarkably submissive and uncomplaining.

Though just in the bloom of existence, with a bright future looming up before her, she yielded to the dread summons with extraordinary composure. A death, in the walks of private life, seldom produces so profound an impression as did hers among those who best knew and appreciated her worth.

Combining, in a high degree, gentleness of manners with sweetness of disposition, she had become the center of a large circle of admiring friends. A favorite with the elderly, she was no less beloved by the young, for whom she appeared to possess an especial attraction. We would not, in this brief tribute to her memory, assert her immunity from the common frailties of our nature; still her defects of character, whatever they may have been, were so veiled by her many graces and sterling virtues as to pass unobserved.

But neither youth, goodness nor untiring attention could avert the decree of Providence. She has left a vacant chair around the parental hearthstone which the treasures of this world cannot fill. The hearts of kindred and friends are darkened with sorrow, but not as those who are without hope. Whilst they, sad and weary, pursue their destined course on earth, they confidently believe that the dear, departed Eudora dwells with angels in heaven.

A FRIEND.

DEATH OF MRS. JOSEPH JONES.

On the 4th of December, 1868, in New Orleans, Mrs. Caroline Jones departed this life. She was the wife of Dr. Joseph Jones, of that city, and daughter of Rev. S. S. Davis, D. D., of Augusta, Georgia. It gives us great pain to make this sad announcement; for never was there a lady more beloved by her numerous friends, more deserving of love, than she who has now been called in the prime of her days. Truly, too, has the church been bereft of one of her purest ornaments.

About one year ago Mrs. Jones, then in feeble health, with a young infant in her arms, was compelled at midnight to flee from her burning house in the city of Nashville. So rapid was the progress of the flames that the family barely escaped with their lives. This untimely exposure in the depth of winter, without the ordinary protection against the cold, laid the foundation of disease which culminated in her death. Although from that hour a stranger to the blessing of health, she nevertheless, with cheerful, self-sacrificing devotion to duty, continued to attend her household and watch over her children. Early in November last she was prostrated by disease in its most acute form, and was compelled to endure great physical suffering. Her mind, however, continued throughout as bright and clear as it always had been in her days of health, and her heart was tenderly submissive to the will of God, for which submission a long experience of the sweetest trust in her heavenly Father had prepared her. Her language often was: "I lie humbly at the foot of the cross, reposing upon the merits of my precious Redeemer." She indeed committed herself unreservedly into his hands, not only submitting, and apparently purposely indulging, a single wish as to the issue, but leaving all to the disposal of her Lord. In the morning of her life she had given herself to God in a public profession of her faith, under the pastorate of her honored father, in the Presbyterian church of Camden, South Carolina.—*Southern Presbyterian and Index.*

A HEROINE.—The Brussels correspondent of an English paper says a subscription has been opened in that city in favor of a poor crippled girl named Eliza Spillmark, who, to save her sister from a week's imprisonment, to which she had been condemned for some slight offense, went there instead of the offender. The fraud was detected after she had suffered the punishment, and when brought before the judge she was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, which, however, she will not escape. Her answer to the question what induced her to substitute herself for her sister was, that being a cripple, she could not maintain her aged mother, which her sister had done for a long time, "and therefore," she added, "it was better for me to go to prison, and let her be free."

THE Privy Council of England has decided, on the appeal from the judgment of the Court of Arches, that kneeling and prostrating before the consecrated elements by the use of lighted candles are ceremonical.

JOHN AND CHARLES WESLEY.

Isabella L. Bird is writing the Sunday Magazine, England, a series of papers on John and Charles Wesley. From paper number one we extract as follows:

Before John Wesley returned from Georgia to England some influence unknown to us produced in him an overwhelming conviction that he was yet a stranger to the full salvation offered in Christ. Then he who went forth with high hopes of attaining complete sanctification, wrote in bitter sorrow and unrest: "I have learned what I the least of all suspected, that I, who went to America to convert others, was never myself truly converted to God." Having become acquainted, on the voyage, with some Moravian brethren, in whom he beheld a faith and holiness such as he had never witnessed, he turned in his distress to Pastor Bohler, whose conversations yet further convinced him of his unregenerate and unbelieving state. Then followed a period of agonized strivings after light and faith, of painful questionings and reasonings, each day wrapping him round with deeper darkness and hopelessness. When Bohler spoke to him of passing from death unto life as an instantaneous work, he met the assertion with a denial; yet his own subsequent study of the word showed him few, if any, instances of conversion so slow as that of Paul. Overcome by Scripture testimony, he next sheltered himself in the belief that instantaneous conversions, like miracles, belonged to the first age of the church. He was beaten out of his retreat by the evidence of several trustworthy men, who testified to their own instantaneous translation from guilt and fear to joy and the sense of forgiveness. Wesley's disputations were now over, but not his distresses. Like the blind, he believed that light existed; but no link of the day-spring from on high had ever shone upon his soul. The religious experiences of Charles Wesley, at this time, were almost identical—with this exception, that in the midst of his distress he was strongly averse to what he termed the new faith." But after a great struggle he *suddenly* entered into peace. Three days afterward the strong spirit of John as *suddenly* and strangely underwent the same great change. Never had more honest spirits more literally *agonized* to enter in at the straight gate. Of this singular period in the life of Charles Wesley a majority of his hymns are the fruit. His were not ordinary religious experiences, and the tone of the hymns is not ordinary. How far they have been instrumental in producing similar experiences in thousands since it is difficult to say. Immediately after what he always regarded as his "conversion," John Wesley visited the Moravian settlements in Germany, where he came in contact with a matured and intelligent piety, and was further instructed in the doctrine of justification by faith. From the Moravians John learned much—the recognition of the social intention of the Gospel, and the value of hymns as the nutriment and index of a vigorous faith. It was more by the force of race and circumstances that Methodism so soon lost the German likeness of these Moravian societies, of which it was the mighty offshoot, and earned for itself the distinction of being the most fervid and emotional of our religious bodies.

On John Wesley's return he and his brother, convinced that they had now found the true light, began to preach immediate repentance and immediate salvation. Very shortly the churches were closed against them, and on April 2, 1739, John Wesley went forth into the highways and hedges, and crossed the Ecclesiastical Rubicon by preaching from a little hill near Bristol, to an audience of three thousand persons. The courage which could lead a forlorn hope, or give the word of command in a sinking ship, is inferior to that which led the two Wesleys, with the refined and scholarly atmosphere of Oxford about them, to mount wagons or tables by the roadside, give out hymns and address crowds. The very doctrines they taught were known only as "fanaticism." The mode of teaching was obnoxious to cultivated natures.—The hymns, which were already beginning to assert their power, were opened with "the song of the peasant." Yet it was "field preaching" and that alone, that could raise the dead in sin; and when out of every thrilled and tumultuous assembly Christ rescued his own, and the first men fell down in mortal agonies, out of which great joy and holiness were born, and a Gospel free from metaphysical shackles was preached to the poor, the whole world was roused.

From the day when John Wesley defiated the proprieties of ecclesiastical conventionalism, by preaching on the Somersetshire hillside, his life became one long marvel. One brain in his head, for forty years, beat down storms of opposition, which never fully spent their force till both brothers were gathered to their rest. Perhaps the least felt of the many trials to which he was exposed was the storm of persecution which the preaching aroused. Throughout the land the appearance of either of the brothers was the signal for disorder and violence. Preaching-houses were gutted and burned, the preachers assailed with stones and other missiles; they were waylaid and beaten, their property destroyed, their clothes torn to pieces. Even in Cornwall, where their labors made the desert places glad, their meeting houses were burned as bonfires, and the gentle poet, Charles, on several occasions narrowly escaped with his life. In Yorkshire the fanaticism of the people, hounded on by the clergy, rose to such a height that for many a year the brothers itinerated among its fierce population at the peril of their lives. Even in the metropolis the fury against these uncompromising evangelists for a long time defied the authority of the law. There is a triumphant hymn, very dear to Methodists, associated with one memorable day in White-Chapel, when the word on Wesley's lips being sharp as the sword of the Spirit, a mob, after vainly endeavoring to disperse the enthralled crowd by driving cattle among the women and children, assailed the preacher with stones, one of which cut him severely on the forehead. Yet all the more earnestly discoursed he of righteousness, temperance and judgment to come, as he wiped the flowing blood away. For thirty years the history of Methodism is the history of unremitting brutal violence, accompanying Gospel triumphs such as have never been witnessed in our land.

Are the Jesuits Coming to America?

The decree of the Spanish provisional government, abolishing the order and confiscating the property of the Jesuits in Spain, has been followed by a second, ordering the sale of several convents to pay the current local expenses of cities in which the octroi duties, or taxes levied at the gates on garden truck and such imports from the surrounding country, have been abolished. The whole action of the new government in regard to religious matters has been eminently sensible and practical, and promises an easy and early solution of difficult questions of the church *status*.

The early demands of the people for the abolition of all religious orders, and the language of the late decree, reciting that it was in accordance with the pragmatic sanction of the government and a former act of the papacy, have occasioned some misconception in the minds of the people of this country. A clergyman of this city lately congratulated his congregation on the enunciation of the decree, by declaring that "it was a grand word to utter in an American church that the Jesuits have left Spain." Another assured his hearers that the supremacy of the Catholic Church in Spain was at an end. Both ideas are erroneous. The new government has not made the mistake of exiling the Jesuit priests in person, though in Barcelona, where the people are radically republican, some talk of doing this was heard in the early hours of the revolution. The temporal power of the papacy in Spain, as in all Europe, except the States of the Church, has been broken, it is to be hoped forever; but the Catholic Church still has fifteen million blind followers in Spain, and twenty-eight thousand zealous and influential priests to propagate its doctrines. No other church can be said to have a foothold there as yet; and the field is a good one for missionary labors, but care should be taken that the broader one at home, in which the Catholics are so vigorous and successful, shall not, in the meantime, be neglected.

The Jesuits came into power in Spain with the Bourbons, with whom they have been simultaneously abolished. A Jesuit priest obtained, by the most infamous means, the succession of a Bourbon to the throne. Under the Bourbons they ruled Spain without dispute for sixty-seven years. During that time they absorbed one-fifth of the entire real estate of the kingdom, and doubled its taxes, and through their infamous Inquisition burned and sent to the galleys over three thousand persons. So great were the atrocities committed by them that Carlos III was induced by his prime minister, Aranda, to sanction their banishment. On the night of April 2, 1767, every Jesuit in Spain was seized in accordance with the decree, carried secretly to the coast, and the whole of them were shipped on transports for Civita Vecchia, the port of Rome. The pope refused to let them land, knowing they were a pestiferous set, and declining to give up his small dominions to the ecclesiastical refugees of all Europe. They tried Parma, but the duke, instead of allowing them to land, sent his Jesuit subjects to join them. Naples was tried in vain. The whole body of Jesuits were carried about from port to port in this way for three months, dying by hundreds daily, and were finally thrust ashore at Corsica, to nearly starve. Carlos was induced to make them a per diem allowance each of two reals—thirty-five cents of our currency. They lived thus in most horrible exile for six years. At length the pope, to purchase peace with Spain, agreed to abolish the order, and did so on July 21, 1773, by the enunciation of an apostolic brief—a document differing from a bull only in that it is more concise and differently sealed. The Corsican exiles, thus bereft of ecclesiastical authority and much reduced in numbers, were considered harmless, and allowed to return to Spain. But they did not prove harmless; there have been no burnings of heretics since, but in some way the order has been enabled to retain its organization, accumulate property and wield a great influence.

Spain of to-day cannot afford to be as arbitrary as Spain of a hundred years ago, and no attempt will probably be made to expel the Jesuits bodily. But deprived of property, their organization destroyed, and themselves most decidedly unpopular, it is questionable if they can remain there. The interests of order and church will probably carry them elsewhere—why not to this country? France, England, Italy and Austria have repudiated and would spurn them; American policy heretofore has welcomed all kinds of emigrants, and it is by no means certain that even this class would be refused admission to any of our ports, even if they should come in offensively large crowds, and at the instance and by the order of their government. It is fortunate, for America, that they have not been banished, for the chances are that they would come here. It is by no means utterly improbable, when the present pope dies, and Italy takes, as by the treaty of 1866 she may, possession of Rome, and puts an end to all his temporal power, that the new head of the church will remove the chair of St. Peter to some part of this continent. Stranger revolutions have happened in the last ten years.—*New York Times.*

THE DECISION OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL ON RITUALISM.—The English papers bring the details of the judgment of the Judiciary Committee in the case of Martin *vs* Mackonochie. This judgment is rendered upon an appeal from a decision on two points by the Court of Arches. The case involves the ritualistic question in some of its most important features. Mr. Mackonochie was charged, first, with the elevation of the elements in the Lord's Supper during the prayer of consecration; second, with kneeling in the course of the prayer; third, with the use of lighted candles on the communion table during celebration; fourth, with the use of incense; fifth, with the mixing of water with the wine in the Lord's Supper. Mr. Mackonochie disconnued the elevation of the elements before the judgment of the Court of Arches, and was admonished by the court not to resume it. Incense and mixing of water with the wine were condemned. The use of lighted candles on the Lord's table during celebration was allowed, and kneeling at the consecration was pronounced to be an indifferent matter, which should be submitted to the bishop. On these two points an appeal was made to the Judicial Committee, and their decision now is that lighted candles on the Lord's table during the celebration are unlawful, and that kneeling at the consecration is inconsistent with the Rubric.

Dr. Pusey writes a letter to the *Times*, in which he complains that the Judicial Committee, in their judgment in the Mackonochie case, have not interpreted the Rubric as to kneeling at the holy communion grammatically. Comparing the last with former judgments, where matters of doctrine were involved, Dr. Pusey thinks there is good ground for "the world" to accuse the highest court of appeal of "playing fast and loose"—"loose" whenever it is the question of allowing any matter of faith to be disbelieved; "fast" when it is the question of not allowing anything to be believed which popular prejudice disbelieves.

GOOD FOR SPAIN.—The following is the order of the provisional government for a Protestant chapel in Madrid:

"The minister of grace and justice has duly considered your petition for permission to erect a Protestant temple in this capital, and he has seen fit to authorize it. You can now proceed to its construction in such manner as shall conform to the municipal ordinances.

"MADRID, Nov. 9, 1868."

THE recent convention of railroad presidents, held at Atlanta, Georgia, resolved to reduce the fare for all persons going South to prospect or examine the country, to two cents a mile, and all immigrants are allowed to travel for one cent per mile.

The Report of Commissioner Wells.

The New York *Sun* makes the following neat little abstract of the report of Commissioner Wells:

The report of the Special Commissioner of the Revenue for 1868 makes a closely-printed octavo pamphlet of over one hundred pages. From the mass of valuable matter it contains we extract the following interesting items:

From July 1, 1865, to December 1, 1868, one million natives of foreign countries have sought a permanent home in the United States. The specie they have brought with them is set down at $80 per head, or $80,000,000 in all; while their value to the country, as producers, is estimated at $500 per head or $500,000,000 in all; making a grand total of $580,000,000 which has been added from this source to the wealth of the country.

The increase of cotton manufactures has been, since 1865, thirty-two per cent.; and the amount of capital invested in the woolen manufacture is more than threefold now what it was in 1860.

The production of pig iron for 1868 was one million five hundred and fifty thousand tons, showing a steady annual increase, since 1863, of about eight per cent.

The export of petroleum for 1868 was ninty-four million gallons.

The amount of anthracite coal mined in 1868 was thirteen million five hundred thousand tons.

The crop of Indian corn was, in 1859, eight hundred and thirty million bushels; in 1868, one billion one hundred million bushels.

The cotton crop for 1868 9 is estimated at two million seven hundred thousand bales.

The tobacco crop for 1867 was two hundred and fifty million pounds.

Two thousand five hundred miles of new railroad were built in the United States in 1868, making the number of miles now in existence in the country over forty thousand. The total value of merchandise annually carried over these roads is $7,273,000,000. Six thousand miles of new telegraph wires have been put up during the past year.

Nearly all the individual States materially reduced their debt in 1868.

From these and similar facts, the commissioner concludes that our national wealth as a whole is increasing. He reckons, however, a number of influences adverse to our real prosperity. He goes into elaborate calculations to show that while the cost of living has increased, since 1860, seventy-eight per cent., wages have increased only from fifty to seventy per cent. As an illustration of the general principle, he shows that the wages which, in 1860, would purchase a barrel and a half of flour, now purchase only a barrel and a quarter. Hence, the laboring population are really not as well off as they were.

In regard to the customs duties and internal revenue taxes, the commissioner favors a greater simplification, and a reduction in the number of taxes imposed. He mentions a number of articles, such as salt, lumber, iron and coal, on which the taxes and duties should be as light as possible, in order to favor the industry of the country.

Of the national finances the commissioner speaks at some length, and gives figures to show that with proper economy our national debt can be reduced by $100,000,000 before the close of the next fiscal year, June 30, 1870.

In regard to the tariff, he advocates the imposition of duties with a view to income only, and severely condemns the protectionist policy, which has so many advocates, as exceedingly detrimental to American industry. He concludes by saying:

With these feelings and convictions, he would therefore prove untrue to his trust did he not here enter his most earnest protest against any further general increase of the tariff, but would, on the contrary, recommend:

1. An enlargement of the free list.

2. A reduction of some rates of duty, and as an exception an increase of a few others with a view to the increase of the revenue.

3. A reduction of some rates of duty with a view to an absolute abatement, on the simple ground that the reduction of a duty is the reduction of a tax, and that the most efficient method of protecting home industry is by the removal of obstacles in the form of taxes.

4. The conversion to the utmost possible extent of the present *ad valorem* duties into specific, as the only practicable method of insuring certainty and equality in the assessment of duties and the prevention of undervaluations, and the abrogation of the privilege which enables returning tourists to import, free of duty, an amount of goods corresponding to their real or supposed social position.

THE *Avalanche* claims that the Nicolson pavement in Memphis has in two years reduced the number of drays in that city from twelve hundred to six hundred.

FARM AND GARDEN.

ORCHARD AND NURSERY.

Plant trees in those States where the season is sufficiently advanced to admit of it. At the North it is much better to wait until spring is well opened. Young, recently planted trees are often much injured by exposure to cold, dry winds, as they are unable to take up moisture to supply the waste by evaporation.

Grafting, for the same reason, should not be done too early. If the cions are put in just as the tree is starting into growth the chances of success are much greater.

Nursery trees, if frozen in transportation, as they are apt to be, are not likely to be injured if allowed to thaw very gradually. Cover the package with hay or straw, that the thawing may go on slowly.

Injured trees are to be attended to as soon as the trouble is discovered. If any limbs have been broken by storms, secure a smooth wound, as directed in the article on pruning on page fifty-seven.

Girdling by rabbits and mice may now be discovered. Most trees injured in this way may be saved by proper care. Draw up a mound of earth to completely cover the wound, or if the place be too high for this, bind on a generous plaster of clayey loam; if this be mixed with cow dung it will retain its moisture better. If the injury is very severe, grafts must be inserted to establish a connection between the bark below the wound, and that above it. Cut incisions with a chisel downward, below the wound, and upward, above it; then take twigs of the same kind of tree of the proper length, sharpen them to a wedge at each end, and insert the ends in the incisions; put grafting wax over the insertions, as in ordinary grafting.

CIONS.—Cut, if not already done, and preserved, as mentioned last month on page eight.

Pruning has sufficient said upon it in a special article on page fifty-seven. We omitted to mention there that thick white-lead paint is found to answer excellently as a covering for the wounds made in pruning. It may be colored with lamp black, to make it less conspicuous, or it may be made more like the color of the tree by using amber.

Washing with some alkaline wash is of great benefit to trees, as it removes parasitic growths, loosens old bark scales and dislodges insects. Home-made soft soap, thinned with water and put on with a brush, is one of the best applications, or a moderately strong lye of potash or soda-ash may be used. The effect is more satisfactory if the wash is used during a damp spell.

INSECTS.—Remove all eggs of the tent caterpillar before they hatch. Canker worms, or rather the insects of which they are the larva, come out of the ground as soon as it thaws. The females are wingless and must crawl up the trees, and upon this fact all the preventives depend. We have given some of these. Whatever places an impassable barrier to the ascent of the insect, without injury to the tree, will answer.—*American Agriculturist.*

FRUIT GARDEN.—Do all preparatory work that the weather will allow.

Blackberries and raspberries may be planted as soon as the ground can be worked, as they start very early; the shoots will be much broken in handling them if delayed until they have pushed.

Dwarf trees—and none others should be in the fruit garden—may have the general care given to trees in the orchard; being small, they are more accessible, and it is inexcusable to neglect them.

Strawberries.—Some good cultivators prefer to set them as soon as the frost is out of the ground, while others prefer to wait until later.

Grape-vines which were neglected may be pruned in mild weather. Cuttings made from wood that has been exposed all winter do not usually succeed so well as from that cut in the fall and properly cared for during the winter.—*American Agriculturist.*

WORK IN THE HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.—In arranging plans for spring work, do not lay out more than can be done thoroughly.—Amateurs especially are apt to grasp at too much and take up a heavier load than they can carry. Laying out and planting are not all, but only the beginning; the labor and cost of cultivation and maintenance are to be taken into the account. "Walks and Talks" discusses the size of farms, and his remarks apply to the garden, whether it be one for ornament or for use. Orders for trees and seeds sent the present month are more likely to be satisfactorily filled than if delayed until planting time.—*American Agriculturist.*

COMPRESSED coal is the latest novelty in fuel.

ISABELLA is sending emissaries to Spain.

RECIPES.

GINGER SNAPS.—One pint molasses and one cup butter boiled together; when cold, add half a cup of ginger, one tablespoonful soda, and flour to roll; roll thin and bake.

BREAKFAST ROLLS.—Make a hole in two quarts of flour, and pour in one pint of curd milk that has been boiled, with a cup of butter melted in it. Add a quarter of a cup of sugar and half a cup of good yeast. Let it stand, without mixing, two or three hours. Salt to the taste. Then knead it, and set it to rise a few hours; then mould it, and rise again in the pans before baking. The rolls require about fifteen minutes in a quick oven.

PEA SOUP.—Soak a quart of split peas in cold water over night. Then put into a pot, with two gallons of water, six cold-boiled potatoes, two onions well sliced, one pound of pork, or an old ham bone, or one pound of dried beef. Cover very closely; boil very slowly for five hours. Season to the taste with pepper and salt, if the pork does not give enough, add one tablespoonful of celery seed, which imparts a fine flavor. Serve the pork on a platter, with vegetables, after the soup.

BONED TURKEY.—This favorite dish for evening parties may be thus prepared: "Boil a turkey in as little water as may be, until the bones can be easily separated from the meat. Remove all the skin; slice, mixing together the light and dark parts. Season with salt and pepper. Take the liquid in which the turkey was boiled, having kept it warm; pour it on the meat; mix well. Shape it like a loaf of bread, wrap it in a cloth, and press with a heavy weight for a few hours.—When served up, it is cut in thin slices. Chickens can be prepared in the same way.

"WHO ATE ROGER WILLIAMS?" This question is asked in Steele's "Fourteen Weeks in Chemistry," which gives these curious facts:

The truth that animal matter passes from the animal back to the vegetable, and from the vegetable to the animal kingdom again, received a curious illustration not long since. For the purpose of erecting a suitable monument in memory of Roger Williams, the founder of Rhode Island, his private burying ground was searched for the graves of himself and wife. It was found that everything had passed into oblivion. The shape of the coffins could only be traced by a black line of carbonaceous matter. The rusting hinges and nails, and a round wooden knot, alone remained in one grave; while a single lock of braided hair was found in the other. Near the grave stood an apple tree. This had sent down two main roots into the very presence of the coffined dead. The larger root pushing its way to the precise spot occupied by the skull of Roger Williams, had made a turn, as if passing round it, and followed the direction of the backbone to the hips. Here it divided into two branches, sending one along each leg to the heels, when both turned upward to the toes. One of these roots formed a slight crook at the knee, which made the whole bear a striking resemblance to the human form. There were the graves, but their occupants had disappeared; the bones even had vanished. There stood the thief—the guilty apple tree—caught in the very act of robbery. The spoliation was complete. Roger Williams had passed into an apple tree. The elements had been absorbed by the roots, transmuted into woody fibre, which could now be burned as fuel, or carved into ornaments, or bloom into fragrant blossoms, which delighted the eye of the passer by, and scattered the sweetest perfume of spring; more than that, had been converted into luscious fruit, which, from year to year, had been gathered and eaten. How pertinent, then, is the question, "Who ate Roger Williams?"

THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.—A German linguist, Professor Carl Neuman, of Munich, it is stated, has discovered from the Chinese year books that a company of Buddhist priests entered the continent of America, via Alaska, a thousand years before Columbus, and explored thoroughly and intelligently the Pacific borders, penetrating into the Aztec territory, or the "land of Fusang," so called after the Chinese name of the Mexican aloe.

IT IS stated that more than one-third of all the births that took place in Paris last year were illegitimate. Even this, however, would hardly bring Paris to an equality with Vienna in regard to illegitimacy.

THERE are six hundred and sixty thousand Chinaman in California.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1869.

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SOCKS *versus* SIRUP.

The Memphis *Christian Advocate* copies our item in regard to Mr. Beasley's fine remittance of sugar and sirup from the Lafourche country, and adds: "Hereby we are reminded to give thanks, sincere and cordial, to a very kind sister in Hay. wood county, for a present of a pair of excellent woolen socks. Ah, Dr., when turkeys, oranges, sugar and sirup have been consumed, we shall still enjoy our present—one, too, in the old-fashioned Methodist style."

We are surprised at such a melancholy reflection: "When sugar and sirup are consumed." We never eat sirup that way. When we eat sirup we eat it. How about the socks? Is there no end to them—then what? When both socks and sirup are gone—why, then, we shall be even. One can't have everything. If you have sirup you can't have socks. But as *we* have not worn a pair of woolen socks for twenty-five years, that does not disturb us. This is a warm country, and on a pinch a man could go a while without socks and not suffer greatly. No, we have the sirup, and we pity all who have it not. By the by, we expect soon a barrel of cocoanuts from Honduras, and possibly a bunch of bananas. Our lines are gradually extending. "The world is my parish" is the true Wealeyan idea. Then what offset will the Tennessee brother have? Another pair of woolen socks, possibly. Ah, beware of those socks! They have cost many a man his quarterage. People give socks and ease their conscience; they get uneasy and give more socks. We have known a young preacher almost smothered with socks, thick woolen socks, socks upon socks, and yet come to Conference without having received one-half his quarterage. Deliver us from book-marks and socks.

PROF. MARSH says: "I know a man who, at the age of forty, entered the Lawrence Scientific School, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, became a boy again among the boys, renewed his youth of body and mind, and probably made far more proficiency than he would when twenty years younger.

THE LIFE OF CHRIST.

After the lapse of nearly two thousand years the history of that wonderful being, Jesus of Nazareth, commands the admiration of the most cultivated minds of the civilized world. Though stranger still is it that the Gospels are read by the unlearned with the greatest relish and constancy. It would seem quite incredible that a book of so few pages could contain enough to employ human thought for so long a period. This interest does not abate. Every month some new contribution is made toward realizing the words, actions and character of the "Son of Man." This simple continuance of unfailing interest proves the fullness and variety of these marvelous writings. The question starts up at once: by what charm or wisdom could these untrained men accomplish more than Plato has done in his picture of Socrates. That majesty, simplicity and naturalness of style which constitute the Gospels the most philosophic book that was ever written, that accuracy and completeness of detail, that selection and grouping of incidents, which realize the very action and spirit of their great hero, would be wonderful enough in one writer, but is still more inexplicable in four. But that these four distinct treatises were written by four persons is easier to conceive than that any one writer could have produced four such books, moving so nearly together side by side in the main narrative, and yet be so individual and different in their facts and words. This forces the mind to the only solution: that there must have been a central figure, one illustrious being, about whom these four evangelists revolved and from whom they derived their light and wisdom, as the movements and variations of the surrounding spheres necessitated the presence of a planet to the mind of Le Verrier.

The boundless wealth of the imagery, of the reasoning and the sentiment which they display can only be accounted for by the reality, as by them affirmed, of their living Lord. This reality does not, however, lessen the wonder of the Gospels as an artistic creation, for that is surpassingly great in itself. No writer has approached their power of transcribing from the life to the page. A very able counseller, one long accustomed to the analysis and balancing of evidence, remarked, a few days since, that he could but wish there had been a Boswell present to give all the minutiæ of that wonderful life. But certainly we have a more distinct and accurate conception of Jesus of Nazareth than we have of the great English moralist. The height and dress, the color of the hair and eyes, the tone and compass of the voice, the thousand little things which we desire to fill out our idea of the Saviour, these, strange to say, find no place in the biographies of the evangelists. The very items which we should suppose their wonder would have naturally fastened on and magnified are wholly omitted. This silence, as wonderful as any part of their speech, has deprived men of the very elements of any visible representation of the Lord, and by so much checks any natural idolatry of form. Even Rome, disposed, as she is and ever has been, to make the kingdom of Christ a visible one, has not been able to discover, amid the rubbish of tradition, the slightest hint of those personal lines of the form of Jesus. At first thought this may seem to have limited our pleasure in contemplating him, but the effect is exactly the opposite: the imagination, unfettered, paints the Saviour with its own fresher colors, and blends the whole expression of his person, as before and as after the resurrection, in one glorious body of perfected humanity. Which should the evangelists have described, his first or his second presence—as one "without form and comeliness," or as clad in the invested glory of the holy mount, or in the abiding luster of his ascending form? Either would have been deficient, and all would have seemed contradictory. This complex impression made upon the minds of these writers is probably another reason why they did not attempt to reproduce it. The higher and greater reason of all this omission can only be in the mind of the Holy Spirit, without whom it was simply impossible that these books could have been written at all. Such accurate memory of difficult and to them unfathomable passages, as are many of the utterances of the Saviour, without supernatural aid, we cannot suppose. It is far easier for us to conceive of this divine assistance as having been afforded than to understand the whole as the achievement of unaided, natural, unlettered men. If they had been lettered to any such high degree as such a feat would imply, it would have been by slow processes, and they would have been universally known in their day by other literary performances.

The age of Jesus is another point difficult to realize, for he was in the earliest maturity of life. When he died probably every hair was untouched by time, and there was no decay or abatement, or scarcely as yet the settled development of his physical powers. He still looked to be the son—"is not this the son of Joseph?" "his mother and his brethren are they not here with us?"—just moving out in his majority, according to Jewish ideas of manhood—not as yet separated in their thoughts from family surroundings. That *he* should speak with such power and authority—whence came it? It was indeed a surpassing truth that had burst upon them in all its blinding splendor. Now at this distance of time we can hardly support the glory of this vision—this visit of God in person to the earth. No marvel that they were filled with endless questionings. Every word he spake only gave way to some other word of equal, may be of greater, weight, and from his lips there gushed perennially a tide of gracious truth. Whence that wondrous stream?—Did it take its rise in the brain and soul of a man? But his word was charged with more than wisdom—it gave life, it cured the leper, it formed an eye or a limb, it commanded an audible response from the unseen world. To look on him as the Creator was difficult; but it was more so to regard him only as a man. His genuine humility and self-forgetfulness could not be counterfeit, and yet he dared to say: "Thy sins be forgiven thee." He, of all, obeyed and feared God, and threatened blasphemy with eternal fire, and yet he received the homage and worship of those who were habitually with him.

To this conclusion they came who were the constant observers and companions of Jesus: that he was the Son of God—as powerful, as wise, as good and as holy as any conception they ever had of God himself. To this fact he himself at last brought them: "He that hath seen me hath seen the Father;" "I and my Father are one." Upon this issue he was crucified and to this truth his resurrection bore witness. And this is the great overruling fact of all the history of Jesus—the "Wonderful, Counsellor, the mighty God, the everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace."

DECEASED.

MRS. NANCY TARKINGTON, of Franklin, Louisiana. The following note from her bereaved husband brings us the news of the death of this estimable lady. She died in the seventy-first year of her age. She had been a member of the Methodist Church for forty years, and is gathered "as a shock of corn cometh in its season."

"FRANKLIN, St. Mary Parish,
"January 7, 1869.

"MR. EDITOR: Please announce in your excellent paper the death of my wife, Mrs. Nancy Tarkington, which took place on the 24th inst., of typhoid pneumonia, after great suffering. From the first she told me that she would die. But, thank God, she was ready. She had nothing to fear. She admonished me to be also ready, for I did not know when the messenger would come for me.

"She has been a member of the Methodist Church for forty years.

"With much respect, I remain your obedient servant,

"J. TARKINGTON."

DR. NEWMAN'S "NEW ORLEANS ADVOCATE."

The last observation we took of the Rev. Dr. he had collected a circle of twelve colored brethren about him, and was in the midst of them calling everybody to prayer—in view of the presidential election. We had but little notion at that time of the strong interest he had in the welfare of the country, more especially in the continuance of Radical control. A report of the Committee on Printing, made last week to the House of Representatives, discloses an item which should be taken, in connection with other symptoms, in estimating the zeal of the patriotic brother. This we give below. It will be seen that he received for printing legislative proceedings, in his *New Orleans Advocate*, $14,869. How far the State gets value received can be imagined when it is considered that the same laws and proceedings are printed in this city by two other papers at a cost to the State of $54,561,29. We suppose that a very small part of the circulation of the *New Orleans Advocate* is in this city. It is possibly, therefore, in view of its larger circulation in the parishes that it has been employed, though twenty country papers are paid to scatter these precious legislative documents throughout the State, at the very considerable cost of $86,122 16. The circulation of a city paper should be very large in the country to warrant the employing it in addition to the above. What the extensive circulation of the *New Orleans Advocate* is we have the means of laying before our readers. We have received a circular, dated January 6, 1869, signed by the agents of the Northern Methodist Book Concern, at New York and at Cincinnati, which gives the information. It will be seen that these gentlemen know what they are talking about, and they give the facts as reasons why they establish one church paper at Atlanta, Georgia, and not three papers at three points in the Southwest. They are evidently business men, and are not to be blinded by the doctor's patriotic call to prayer.

"After the adjournment of the General Conference, at Chicago, the agents found that the two papers at Charleston and New Orleans had only about five hundred paying subscribers each, and that both were dependent upon government advertising for their support, and that with that support there was no probability of their publication without loss, and that, too, without paying anything in either case for the support of the editor.

"Both papers placed at their head the names of the candidates of the Republican party and became strong partisan papers, the right of which we do not question, as they were published by private parties. But it was evident that a paper officially published by the church could not become a political paper, and, as a consequence, could not depend on any government patronage for support. It became, therefore, a question of moment—can a paper with five hundred subscribers be sustained on the amount specified by the General Conference? The editor's salary and the setting up the type of the paper would be just as much with a circulation of five hundred as of five thousand or more. It was therefore evident that to sustain a paper all the patronage of the South must be concentrated upon one paper.

"HITCHCOCK & WALDEN.
"CARLTON & LANAHAN."

We have nothing just now to do with their judgment beyond the official statement that the *New Orleans Advocate* has "only about five hundred subscribers." We suppose that a part of these are at least in this city. This would leave a very small number of readers for its columns elsewhere—possibly not over three hundred country subscribers. To inform these citizens, of whom we suppose nine-tenths are colored, as to what the last Legislature did, the public is to pay Dr. Newman's *Advocate* the sum of $14,869. And we suppose that as much more will be required to inform this valuable list of subscribers in regard to the proceedings of the present session. The patriotism of the doctor may be very beautiful and touching in some of its aspects, but we submit that this phase of it is too expensive an affair for longer continuance in view of the present impoverished condition of the State Treasury.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRINTING TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

To the Hon. Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your committee have had so much business before them that they have been unable to report in full on the resolution of the House, adopted January 12, instructing the committee to investigate the printing of last session, etc., but will make the following partial report, and ask for further time to complete their investigations, and for authority to send for persons and papers.

Your committee has received the following statements of warrants and certificates issued by the auditor, and the amount of cash paid out by the treasurer for warrants for printing:

Assumption Advocate	$2 258 00
New Orleans Republican	36,359 97
Louisiana Intelligencer	16 024 00
Radical Standard	2,901 00
New Orleans Advocate	14,869 00
Baton Rouge Courier	3 107 66
Republican Vindicator	2 493 00
Weekly Herald	2,891 00
Red River News	2,708 50
Madison Mail	1,795 00
Attakapas Register	2,152 00
Elton Eagle	2,400 00
Livingston Herald	2,640 00
Rapides Tribune	787 00
Clinton Herald	1,533 00
Terrebonne Patriot	2,965 00
Weekly Register	2,371 00
Morehouse Herald	1,350 00
Empire Parish	1,015 00
Republican Pioneer	7,229 00
Feliciana Republican	2,746 00
New Orleans Crescent	11,691 12
Iberville Pioneer	1 106 00
	125,442 25

CERTIFICATES NOT AUDITED.

New Orleans Republican	$6,110 20
Baton Rouge Courier	3,770 00
Republican Pioneer	6 075 00
Republican Vindicator	2,154 00
Louisiana Intelligencer	1,316 00
Radical Standard	511 00
Weekly Register	1,628 00
Iberville Pioneer	1,052 00
Elton Eagle	900 00
Rapides Tribune	1,836 00
Homer Illiad	4 354 00
	30,036 20

The following named papers have received cash from the State Treasury for printing warrants up to December 31, 1868:

N. O. Crescent, J. O. Nixon	$461 71
Madison Mail, J. J. Osborn	600 00
Weekly Herald, J. E. Stephens	1,387 00
Republican Vindicator, D. E. Jerrold	843 00
Radical Standard	850 00
New Orleans Advocate	1,265 00
Elton Eagle, W. H. Gibbs	600 00
New Orleans Republican, A. L. Lee	8,639 64
Livingston Herald	120 00
Republican Herald	1,650 00
Weekly Register, A. F. Collins	671 00
Assumption Advocate, Poindexter & Swards	264 00
Red River News	241 00
Republican Pioneer	500 00
	18,302 38

There were thirty papers contracted with, but sixteen have been stopped from receiving pay since the 30th of November, 1868, for the reason that they were not printed in the parishes they professed to represent. This matter will be more fully reported upon; if your committee is granted further time to prepare the same.

Respectfully submitted,
A. J. DEMAREST, Chairman.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

Rev. D. Duncan, of the Montgomery Conference, writes:

"I think the signs are good for a prosperous year. Two indications, however, are unfavorable, viz: the planting of too much cotton—even potato patches—and too much church machinery, instead of personal piety."

The Rev. J. A. Parker, presiding elder of the Pensacola district, Montgomery Conference, writes:

"The year has opened most encouragingly. The preachers are in good spirits, and look for a prosperous year.

"I have let out the year before me as follows:

"First round, (statistics in hand.) Lecture on the Foreign Missionary Work and Support of Pastors.

"Second round, (statistics in hand.)—Preach on Domestic Missions.

"Third round.—Protracted meeting time.

"Fourth round.—Conference collections.

"Last Sabbath, at Milton, Florida, by a kind of *variorum* arguments, I raised $10 for Brothers Allen and Lambuth, in China. It only cost one lecture to get it. Ought I not 'take courage' and 'press on?'"

Rev. J. W. Glenn, of Fort Deposit, Alabama, writes on the 15th instant: "At the last session of the Montgomery Conference a resolution was passed pledging the church in its bounds to sustain the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE at New Orleans. Having voted for that resolution, I went to work, and the result is, I send you fifteen new subscribers." The money came at the same time. There is the right ring about that letter, and with Conferences made up of such friends we should soon enlarge, beautify and fortify this paper so that its best friends would hardly recognize it.

New Orleans District Sunday School Union.

It will be remembered by the members of the last New Orleans district meeting that it was resolved to reorganize this union for the purpose of planting missionary Sabbath schools throughout the city as the most practicable way of extending our church. A meeting will be held for this purpose on Wednesday, the 10th of February, at seven o'clock P. M., in Carondelet street church. Addresses will be delivered by gentlemen, members of our church. The teachers of our schools and all of our members who feel an interest in this important enterprise, are expected to be present.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We have received from Mr. J. A. Gresham, No. 92 Camp street, the following new books:

GOLDEN LINKS, OR THOUGHTS FOR THE HOURS. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger. 1869.

A very neat 18mo, filled with verses of Scripture and single stanzas of the best hymns, divided so as to suit each hour of each day in a month.

LESSONS FROM DAILY LIFE. By Elizabeth E. Hildreth. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1869. A small 12mo, pp. 120.

This is a treatise on "truth," "prayer," "the tabernacle of God with men," etc. It treats of "the amount of divine truth veiled for our reception in the correspondential forms of this outside life." If we had any doubt as to the peculiar faith of the author it would vanish before the statement that "The mission of Swedenborg was to oppose existing errors, and by revealing the existence of a spiritual meaning within the literal word of the Bible to give to man a firm foothold in spiritual things."

THE LAST PASSOVER. "An account of the closing incidents in the life upon earth of our Lord Jesus Christ. Arranged by John H. Whitney. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger. 1869. 18mo.

This is a harmony of the last chapters of the four Gospels. Neatly printed and bound according to the arrangement of Townsend.

THE COTTAGE BY THE LAKE. Translated from the German by Miss H. H. Schively. Philadelphia: Lutheran Board of Publication. 1869.

This is a beautifully drawn picture of the home-life of the family of Luther. The story of the poverty, frugality and Christian trustfulness of the Wilmer family is touchingly told. The care of God for those who confide in him is the sentiment which shapes this sweetly worded tale:

"Be firm, O pious Christian heart!
When in sore need and grief thou art
In God's great love confiding;
On Him repose
Thy fears and woes,
Yield thee to his wise guiding."

We have received from Mr. A. Eyrich, No. 130 Canal street, the following recent publications:

THE CLOSING SCENES OF THE LIFE OF CHRIST, being a harmonized Combination of the Four Gospel Histories of the Last Year of our Saviour's Life. By D. D. Bo D. D. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1869. 12mo, pp. 290.

The events of the "Passion Week" and the resurrection are elaborately harmonized, and tables of the principal incidents are given that will prove of much service to the Bible student. There is in the arrangement great precision and completeness. The titles of the chapters and paragraphs are a thorough analysis of scenes and subjects. It presents the whole after the style of a modern drama, giving "*time*," "*principal persons*," "principal places," etc.

THE OLD WORLD—PALESTINE, SYRIA AND ASIA MINOR.—Travel, incident, description and history. By Jacob R. Freese, M. D., United States Commissioner to Paris Exposition. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1869. 12mo, pp. 469.

This volume, like all we have seen from Messrs. Lippincott, is a model of mechanical execution.—The dedication of the work "To my Lily Wife, who accompanied me on my tour," is significant of the whole. The author is at home in the bazaar, and in all matters of industry. His imagination is very matter of fact in its discursions. He conveys a good deal of information in regard to the manners and peculiarities of the Druses, Marionetes, Turks, Jews and Christians of Palestine. In these days of travelers and books of travel one looks for the difference which distinguishes a book from others covering the same general topics, to ascertain why it was written. The reason for *this* book evidently lies in its dedication, and every man who succeeds in having his wife for a reader has a good audience.

THE OLD WORLD IN ITS NEW FACE Impressions of Europe in 1867–1868. By Henry W. Bellows. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1869. Vol. 2, large 12mo, pp 528.

The regions traveled over by the writer in this volume are Italy, Egypt, Syria and the lower part of Greece. He is a good observer and writes from a full mind—his standpoint that of a scholar and divine. His Unitarian notions frequently crop out, but he has nevertheless a warm enthusiasm for every trace of the footsteps of the Master. He sees with the eye of an artist and leads one delightfully along the slopes and shores of the Galilean lake on to the snow-clad heights of Hermon. Yet one is in no danger of an oversuperstitious admiration for any of the holy places who follows him. He even tries to be less poetical than he really is; and this matter-of-fact light, when used by one who has the genius of a poet, only heightens the effect. For sale by G. Ellis, No. 7 Old Levee street.

LESSONS FROM DAILY LIFE. By Emily V. Hilldreth. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1869. A Eyrich, 130 Canal street. See notice above.

THE GARDEN OF SORROWS, OR THE MINISTRY OF TEARS. By Rev. John Atkinson. New York: Carlton & Lanahan. Cincinnati: Hitchcock & Walden.

The outside substance of this book—its binding, paper, type, etc.—is as beautiful as we have ever seen from any publishing house. The theme is an interesting one—"human sorrow from the standpoint of Gethsemane"—that is, we suppose, in the light of Christ's suffering. It is what the author describes it: "A contribution to the devotional literature" of the church. It will guide, and may aid, the meditations of the sorrowing. The design of the work is highly creditable to the writer, and we wish it "God speed" in its errand of mercy.

CASELLA, OR CHILDREN OF THE VALLEYS. By Mary Farquharson, author of "Annandale," "The Shannons," "Holidays at Rueslands," etc. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1869. 12mo, pp. 387. For sale by A. Eyrich, 130 Canal street.

This is a refreshing and delightful book for Sabbath reading and Sunday school libraries. It narrates the stern fortunes of a Waldensian family during the persecutions of the seventeenth century. The scene is laid amid the valleys of Piedmont.

"Yes, go thou to the hamlet vales
Of the Alpine mountains old,
If thou would'st hear immortal tales
By the wind's deep whisper told!
Go, if thou lov'st the soil to tread
Where man hath bravely striven,
And life-like incense hath been shed
An offering unto heaven!"

The doings of the Congregatio de Propaganda Fide should be kept before the minds of our people and their children, for the boast of the Church of Rome is that she does not change; nor does she, excepting as the light of God's word and the principles of the Reformation force her. This little book strongly sets forth her dreadful history of arrogance and cruelty.

NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, FOR DECEMBER, 1868.—Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 140 Fulton street, New York. Contents: The Right Hon. Hugh Elliott; Alfred de Musset; Our Indian Railways; The Poetical Works of Robert Browning; Wishart; The Amazon; Mr. Bright's Speeches; The Elections.

Louisiana Conference of the Northern Methodists.

We copy an account from the New York *Methodist* of this session, which was held in *St. Paul's Church*, one of the three negro churches which were taken from us by military order, and are still held—total value, $55,000. It is well to keep this item in mind while reading,

The Louisiana Conference commenced its session in Wesley chapel, on Wednesday morning, January 13, and closed on Monday, January 18. Bishop Simpson presided, and Dr. Newman and Rev. W. M. Henry were elected secretaries. The session was harmonious, and the manner of conducting the business of Conference indicates an improvement on the part of the preachers, most of whom were a few years since in bondage. During the past year, especially in the time of the political excitement, they endured a great fight of afflictions. Their lives were threatened, their churches in some instances burned, and two local preachers, together with others, some of them women, were murdered in cold blood. Notwithstanding all this opposition, many of the charges have been visited by revivals, and a precious ingathering of souls is reported. Dr. Newman, R. K. Diossy and W. M. Henry are the only white preachers in this Conference, and the latter received a transfer to the New York Conference. He is a young minister of genial spirit, deep piety, excellent abilities and an earnest worker, and, in addition to his pastoral work, has been the associate editor of the *New Orleans Advocate*. Dr. Newman is reappointed pastor of the Ames Church, and Mr. Diossy is made presiding elder of the New Orleans district. Dr. Newman will continue the paper established by him, and will have associated with him as editors, Mr. Diossy and Rev. M. C. Cole. The *Advocate* has been an invaluable aid to the preachers, who are very earnest for its continuance, persuaded that no other paper can serve the cause of loyal Methodism in Louisiana so well.

SABBATH SCHOOL NEWS.

MR. EDITOR: You publish "Reports from the Churches." Can you allow room and introduce another heading, "Reports from Sabbath Schools?" I want to hear from all the Sabbath schools of our Conference, and other Conferences through which your ADVOCATE is circulated. I think it will do good to communicate with each other through your columns, and by your permission.

The Sabbath school of Felicity Methodist Episcopal Church South, under my charge, is in a very prosperous condition. There is an increasing interest in the school, manifested in various ways, and within the past three months a considerable increase of members. Though for several Sabbaths past the weather has been very unpropitious, we have had over two hundred members present, engaging in the exercises and duties of the school, and joining in songs of praise to God. Our teachers are more prompt, punctual and efficient than heretofore. We have a well conducted Bible class of adults and youths, under the charge and instruction of Brother Richard Jones. Recently we reorganized our missionary department of the school, with happy effect, both as to the amount of missionary money collected and the spirit of zeal and interest in the cause. Our pastor is with us every Sabbath, and on the last Sabbath of the month examines the whole school on the catechism which they have studied during the month, with profitable and interesting comments and instruction. I am more than ever convinced of the importance of the introduction of the catechism into all our Sunday schools. It is the best way to instruct our children in the truths of the Bible and the doctrines of our church. And just here, Mr. Editor, let me suggest the query: Is there not some one who will prepare a catechism better suited to the use of Sabbath schools than our church now gives us? We have a great variety, I know, but none of them are worthy the place of a permanent standard work, while all together fail to meet the wants and requirements of a Sunday school of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Last Sabbath Dr. Parker preached to the school especially, from the text, "Know thou the God of thy father," etc., an excellent sermon, full of instruction to the children, with many a good point suited to the older grown. Preaching suited to children, after all, is the best kind of preaching, and I see no good reason why all our regular pulpit services should not be so plain and simple that the *children* of the congregation may all understand and comprehend them. The *lambs* are to be fed, as well as the sheep, and I rejoice to report that with us the lambs are receiving increased attention, and a growing interest is manifested in their behalf.

W. H. FOSTER, Sup't.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2, 1869.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—One of the most signal proofs of the prosperous business of this commercial metropolis is found in the fact that Mr. Horace Waters, whose musical literature has given him a national reputation, has found it necessary to enlarge his store, carrying it through to Mercer street, to accommodate his increasing trade in pianos, melodeons and cabinet organs. These rooms are neatly fitted up and filled with elegant instruments of all forms and sizes, and every phase of price; and those who desire to purchase new or second-hand instruments, or to hire them, can be accommodated on the most favorable terms. Persons of moderate means can purchase instruments by paying monthly installments. This celebrated establishment, 481 Broadway, is really one of the grandest musical establishments in the United States, and those who visit New York should not fail to drop in and see it. The Waters piano ranks with the best manufactured in America.—*New York Independent.*

PARENTS will do well to keep in mind that the new silver tips will make shoes wear twice as long as shoes without tips, consequently saving half the cost of keeping children supplied with shoes. No one can afford to buy children's shoes not protected with metal tips.—*Journal.*

POLITICAL.—The political campaign for 1869 opens with State elections in New Hampshire March 9, Connecticut April 4, and Rhode Island April 7. It would not be astonishing if the Democracy, manifesting that amazing recuperative force for which they are distinguished, should carry at least Connecticut. The Democracy of New Hampshire even seem to be hopeful of the result in that State.—*New Orleans Crescent.*

Senator Wilson's proposed amendment has the true Radical ring in it. He flatly proposes that nobody shall be disqualified for suffrage or office except "rebels." This is frank and straightforward, at all events. The amendment passed by the House means the same thing, but it could not come in practice to the same without a vast deal of circumlocution and superfluous delay and bother. Under Wilson's plan, every Radical Legislature in the country would at once see the way clearly to the accomplishment of the precise degree of disfranchisement of their political opponents needed to secure the perpetual ascendancy of their party.—*New Orleans Crescent.*

MARRIED.

At the residence of Mrs. Stowers, near Fayette, Mississippi, on the evening of the 19th of January, by Rev. W. Fisk Glenn, Mr. ALFRED ELSINOA, of Vicksburg, Mississippi, to Miss LUCY E. WORTHNER, of Jefferson county.

At Greenwood, Louisiana, on the 17th of January, by the Rev. John Pipes, Mr. CHARLES PHILLIPS to Miss D. N. MARTIN.

By Rev. George F. Ellis, January 13 at Sunnyside, Miss MAGGIE ROGERS to Mr. L. CARTER, both of Marengo county, Alabama.

January 18, 1869, by the Rev. R. S. Trippett, Mr. JAMES B. BAYLISS to Miss NANNIE B. GUICE, all of Caddo parish, Louisiana.

OBITUARIES.

Mrs. MARY BOOLEY died in the city of New Orleans, on the 9th of January, 1869, in her fifty-seventh year. Her maiden name was Richards. She was born in the city of Baltimore, where she grew up and was married. There also she was converted in her nineteenth year, in the Caroline street church, under the preaching of Rev. Mr. White. The hour of this momentous experience was distinctly and clearly known, and always readily stated by her whenever required. It was the beginning of one of the most devoted and spiritual lives ever exhibited in our church.

Sister Bodley came to New Orleans in 1837. There was at that time but one Methodist church in the city, situated on Gravier street, and at the time under the pastoral care of Rev. Joseph Travis. Here she gave in her church letter and identified herself with the Methodists of New Orleans. The members were few, and the church edifice was a small frame building, which has long since disappeared. She subsequently became a member of the St. Mary's street church, which afterward, in 1849, became incorporated in the Felicity street church. Her membership continued in this charge until the day of her death. Thus for thirty-two years this elect lady went out and in before our people, and adorned the doctrines of God, her Saviour. She was called to pass through many trials. Her husband and two children passed away before her. But every affliction was sanctified, and her faith and submission shone with peculiar luster in the days of sorrow.

She died where she had lived for many years—in the quiet home of her only surviving child and daughter, surrounded by a loved circle of Christian friends, and amidst the tender ministrations of her children. Her last sickness, of more than a month's duration, was borne with characteristic patience. There was perfect peace throughout this period of suffering, and never a single doubt. She met death sublimely, conscious to the last moment, and completely victorious. In the death of Sister Bodley we have lost one of our oldest and best members. Her social and religious influence was a blessing to the community. She was gifted in prayer, and her presence in the social meetings of the church was always powerful for good. Her testimony in the love feast and the class meeting was ever rendered with clearness and simplicity. Her love for the church was great beyond expression. In frequent conversations with her pastor, for many years, the subjects in which she seemed most interested were the state of the church and the conversion of sinners. Her concern for sinners, as manifested in her prayers and conversation, was almost agonizing. There was, however, a great deal of cheerfulness and hope in her piety. She could minister consolation and encouragement to the desponding. She loved the young. In her prayers she rarely forgot the Sunday school, and the conversion of children was to her a delightful theme. Self seemed to have been altogether lost in the interest which she felt for others and for the Redeemer's kingdom. She was ripe for heaven, and God has taken her to himself.

L. PARKER.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 30, 1869.

Died, near Jackson, Alabama, January 12, 1869, ARTHUR DUBOSE, son of John D. and E. J. Saint, aged two months and fourteen days.

One has conquered death, and has brought life and immortality to light. The light shines, and faith sees infant souls in the family above, all bright and joyous in their home. May the gracious One cheer and guide bereaved parents to a happy greeting of their redeemed ones in their blissful home.

B. C.

FRANKLIN, La., Jan. 22, 1869.

Mrs. ELIZA L. NEWCOMB died at Beauregard, Copiah county, Mississippi, after long-continued suffering, on the 25th of December, 1868, in her sixty first year.

Sister Newcomb was born in Adams county, and in that county she lived most of her life. I became acquainted with her in 1845, at her residence near Natchez, and learned from herself that she united with the church when sixteen years of age. She was never full of religious joy. Hers was rather a life of hope as to the future, while she clung to the present life, though one of suffering to the last.

Sister Newcomb was a generous friend, full of cheerfulness, of a forgiving spirit, and of warm social feelings. Her house was a home for ministers of the Gospel. Though she was never very happy in religion, yet as she gave more than a cup of cold water to the servants of the Most High, she will not lose her reward.

B. JONES.

HEARTH AND HOME is a weekly illustrated Agricultural and Fireside Journal of sixteen handsome pages, devoted to the interests of Farmers, Gardeners, Fruit Growers and Florists. Edited by Mr. Donald G. Mitchell, assisted by a large corps of practical Agriculturists. The Fireside Department is edited by Harriet Beecher Stowe, assisted by Mrs. Mary E. Dodge, with Grace Greenwood, Madame Le Vert and other able contributors. Terms for 1869: Single copies, $1, invariably in advance; three copies, $10; five copies, $15. Any one sending us $15 for a club of fifteen copies (all at one time,) will receive a copy free. Address PETTENGILL, BATES & CO., publishers, 37 Park Row, New York. ja16 tfr

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GRAY'S PATENT BRICK MAchine.—Send for circular to Washington Iron Works, Newburg, New York, sole manufacturers for the United States. ja30 tfR

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PILES.—A MISSIONARY, WHO has suffered twenty-two years with Piles, was cured, and will send the receipt free.

REV. FOSTER DIX,
ja30 tfn Jersey City, New Jersey.

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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

MY PUSSY CAT.

BY ANNA WILMOT.

I had a little pussy cat
When I was only five;
A funny little pussy cat—
The funniest alive.

She'd purr, and spit, and round her back,
And try to catch her tail,
A dozen times an hour, or more,
Though every time she'd fail.

The silly little pussy cat!—
And mamma's knitting-ball
She'd chase about the floor, or leap
At flies upon the wall.

She'd tumble on the carpet,
She'd tear about the room,
She'd watch when Ellen came to sweep,
And jump upon her broom.

And if you'd draw along the ground
A handkerchief or string,
She'd crouch a moment, watching it,
Then give a tiger spring,
As if it were a mouse she saw,
Or other living thing.

My darling little pussy!
But that was long ago;
I'm five years older now than then,
And cats, like children, grow.

My pussy is a stately cat;
No more about the room
She chases mumma's knitting-ball
Or jumps at Ellen's broom;

But sits up, tall and dignified,
And winks, and spreads her paw
Out in a serious way, as though
Just laying down the law.

I laugh when I remember
The harum-scarum thing
That whirled around to catch her tail,
Or tried to seize a string.

And will the little romping girl
That laughs at pussy now,
Grow up and be as dignified,
And wear a serious brow?

It may be so; but this I'll say—
And say it once for all—
I'll do much more than wink and blink,
Sitting up straight and tall.

—*Children's Hour.*

THE THREE WISHES.

BY ALLIS WALDEN.

'Rain, rain, go to Spain, come again another day,' said dear little, blundering Rose, getting all the jingle out of the rhyme, as usual.

'Never mind, Rose, it never rained forever yet,' said Nelson comfortingly.

'I don't see why it isn't pleasant, for I've prayed like everything,' said Rose seriously.

Nelson always had a reason for everything, and he was only nonplused for a minute.

'Somebody must want it to rain more than you want it to shine, and they have prayed the hardest,' he explained.

Rose said nothing, but stole off to pray again, and May sang softly,

'Behind the clouds is the sun still shining;
Thy fate is the common fate of all—
Into each life some rain must fall,
Some days must be dark and dreary.'

Rose came back bright and hopeful.

'Let's play three wishes,' suggested May.

'And let me wish first,' cried Rose eagerly.

'Yes, let Rose wish first,' repeated Nelson.

The game of three wishes was a great favorite with them. They had taken the idea from the fairy tale of the same name. They played that a fairy came and offered to give them the first three things they wished for. As there were just three of them, they had a wish apiece.

'I want such lots of things,' Rose began. 'What would you wish for, May? Wouldn't it be beautiful to have a peacock? And I want to see an elephant, too. If I only had a whole trunk full of dolls, and dresses, and bureans, and everything! O, I know—I wish I had a daguerreotype car all my own for my baby-house. Wouldn't it be splendid?—a stove in it, and a little room, and I'd have a cunning little bed and sleep there myself, and you could come and make calls, and if I had a kitchen stove I'd cook mince pies all the time.'

'That is a great wish!' laughed Nelson, as Rose stopped to get breath. 'I wish I was cast away on an island like Robinson Crusoe, and lived in a cave, and had a parrot.'

'There! That's just what I wanted, only I couldn't think,' burst in Rose. 'I'll change and be cast away with Nelson.'

'What would you do, I should like to know, without any dolls, or bureans, or elephants, or mince pies, or *fandy dandy shangos*?' said Nelson provokingly.

'I don't like mince pies a bit better than you do. You've ate twice as many as ever I did; you know you have, Nelson Talbot, 'cause you're two years older, so, now.'

'Don't you say anything. I've walked on you when you were nothing but dirt.'

'I hope I was a mud puddle and spattered awfully,' retorted Rose quickly.

'Robinson Crusoe never had any girls round,' said Nelson contemptuously.

'You won't go to heaven, if you keep plaguing me so,' said Rose, beginning to cry.

'Couldn't you play that Rose was Friday,' suggested May. Rose brightened.

'Friday worked like a Trojan. What under the sun could she do?' said Nelson, determined not to give up.

'I can whittle,' said Rose eagerly, her tears all gone.

'Did you ever!' and Nelson shouted his ill humor away.

'I wish that I had a wishing ring,' said May.

'That isn't fair. You'll get every thing now,' said Nelson, his face clouding up again.

'Couldn't we take turns wearing it?' asked May, willing to give up anything rather than have another outbreak. Nelson had nothing to say to such a proposal as that. 'I'd have a whole room full of money, and tell everybody to come and take just as much as they wanted,' continued May.

'So would I,' echoed Nelson.

'And I'd give them all pipes to blow soap bubbles with, and clocks that tinkle when they strike, and lozengers for every one of them,' said Rose, her face all aglow as if she were the most generous person alive.

'There comes the sunshine,' said May.

Rose clapped her hands and danced with delight. 'I thought it would! I thought it would!' she exclaimed. 'I wonder which is the easiest, to stop it from raining, or to pick a mountain right up and squeeze it through the eye of a needle,' continued Rose, whose mind was a sort of jumbled up mixture.

Just then her mother called her. A lady with her little girl, about five years old, had come to see her, and Rose was summoned to amuse the child, who began to grow restless.

'I have been trying to make your doll dance, but it is obstinate and won't go. Do you see to it, Rose,' said her mother.

Rose's dancing doll was a jointed, paper doll, gay in pink satin and white lace. A thread ran through its waist with a pin on the end behind the doll. Rose stuck the pin in the carpet, and slid the doll along the string till she swung so that her feet just touched. Then she hummed Yankee Doodle, and kept the other end of the thread, which she held between her fingers, quivering in time to the tune. Miss Dolly danced well. The little girl was delighted. She wanted to take it herself, and see whether she could make it go, and whether its dress could be pulled off, and whether that string, pin and all, could be jerked right through the doll, and a great many other interesting things. Rose had much ado to keep her fingers off.

'We will give the doll to the little girl,' said Rose's mother, seeing how pleased the child was.

'O, mamma!' was all Rose said, but her face fell.

The child snatched at the doll. She evidently thought it too good an opportunity to be lost.

'No, no, Amy, it belongs to Rose,' said the lady. But Amy held on.

'Rose has had it so long that she is tired of it, I am sure,' said Rose's mother, but Rose said nothing.

'O, no, don't mention my taking it. Rose thinks a great deal of it, I can see,' replied the lady.

'Cousin Helen gave it to me, and I have kept it so nice!' said Rose, in apology for her reluctance.

'Yes, and you shan't give it away till you want to, dear. I can cut some dolls out of a newspaper that will amuse Amy just as well,' said the lady, freeing the doll from Amy's clutches, and giving it to Rose.

'But, mamma,' began Rose, doubtfully.

'I am satisfied, Rosebud. I did not know you cared so much for it,' replied the mother.

The lady went away, but Rose did not feel easy. She had just been telling how much she would do if she had a wishing ring. Here was a chance to be generous, and she had failed entirely. 'If my wish had been to be a good girl, perhaps I should have done better,' she sighed.

'We can pray, and that is better than wishing,' said her mother, who overheard her.—*Western Christian Advocate.*

THE Italian merchant shipping is making great progress. In 1866 the number of Italian seamen enrolled was one hundred and fifty five; in 1867 this total has increased to one hundred and sixty-nine thousand. During the same space of twelve months the number of merchant ships had been increased by three hundred and thirty-nine vessels, with a tonnage of fifty-five thousand.

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SCIENTIFIC.

SPEED OF LIGHT.

Ordinary terrestrial phenomena indicate that the communication of light is instantaneous, and for what we name "practical purposes" this is so. As a fact, however, it requires time and is subject to a definite velocity.

Around the planet Jupiter four satellites revolve in different orbits, nearly circular. The periodical times of their revolutions, as well as the dimensions and positions of both the satellites and their orbits, have been carefully and accurately determined. The three nearest to the planet move in orbits lying nearly in the plane of the path of the latter round the sun. Consequently they suffer eclipse by the interposition of the body of the planet at every revolution. The observation of these eclipses being useful in the determination of longitudes of places on the earth's surface, the periods of their occurrence are now regularly calculated beforehand. But the times thus predicted, upon data so thoroughly ascertained, were found to vary from the observed times — being sometimes earlier, sometimes later, by a regular gradation of differences. In 1676 Roemer, a Danish astronomer, traced these discrepancies to their true cause. The eclipses took place *too soon* at the periods when the earth in its annual course came nearest to Jupiter, *too late* when it receded farthest. The total variation, amounting to sixteen minutes and twenty-six seconds, or not quite one thousand seconds, indicated therefore, the time consumed by the light from the satellites in crossing the diameter from the earth's orbit. This diameter, heretofore taken at one hundred and ninety millions of miles, is now considered (from late observations upon the distance between the orbits of Mars and the earth) as more probably being about one hundred and eighty-four millions of miles in length. From these data the velocity of light appears to be about one hundred and eighty-six thousand five hundred miles per second.

The discovery of the *aberration* of light by Dr. Bradley, in 1727, afforded a means of confirming this almost incredible result. Though we cannot here enter upon a full explanation of this phenomenon, a conception of it may be had by considering the case of two men moving with rapidity in opposite directions during a shower of rain falling perpendicularly. The rain drops will fall upon the faces of the two men as if proceeding in inclined lines from points in front of their respective zeniths. The rain drops represent the rays of light in the astronomical phenomenon, and the opposing motions of the observer are those of the earth at the opposite sides of its orbit. The inclination of the rays is the result of the motion of light combined with the earth's orbital movement. The latter is known and the angle of inclination can be measured, and these data furnish, by an extremely simple calculation, an estimate of the velocity of light.

But the velocity of light has also been measured by means of mechanism, the principle of whose action may be said to be the subdivision of a second of time into very minute parts—in a word, the *atomizing* of time. M. Fizeau, of the French Academy of Sciences, effected this by means of a toothed wheel, in which the teeth were precisely of the same size as the intervals between them. The light of a lamp was directed through an aperture in a screen so as to cross one of these intervals and fall upon a reflector placed at a known and considerable distance from the wheel. The reflector was so arranged as to threw back the beam through the notch in the wheel exactly opposite to that through which it first passed. Through this notch could be perceived the reflected ray, which had traversed a distance double that of the reflecter from the wheel. When, now, the wheel was revolved with increasing velocity, the reflection, at first seen continuously, gradually became feebler and presently entirely disappeared. This occurred when the velocity of the wheel was such that the light transmitted through the notch on one side was intercepted by the tooth adjacent to the opposite aperture on its return; that is, when the velocity of rotation carried a tooth over its own breadth whilst the ray was going and returning. This velocity is readily measured; indeed, it may be registered by the mechanism used to drive the wheel. If the wheel, as was actually the case, makes twelve and six-tenths revolutions in a second and has fourteen hundred and forty divisions (teeth and notches,) the time of the passage of a tooth across its own breadth is found by taking the reciprocal of the product of these numbers. In this fraction of a second the ray has traversed twice the distance between the mirror and the wheel—which amounted in M. Fizeau's experiments to eighteen thousand eighteen hundred and eighty yards. But this total distance, measured or divided by the time, will give the distance gone over in a second, or, in other words, the velocity of the ray. The mean results of the experiments established a velocity of one hundred and ninety-six thousand miles.

The far more refined and delicate method of M. Foucault has shown, however, that this result is too great. This method is essentially that first used by Arago, in an experiment determining the relative velocities of light in air and water. A horizontal ray of light is admitted into a darkened chamber, and falls upon a mirror arranged to revolve on a vertical axis lying in its own plane. As the mirror turns, the reflected ray will move, of course, in a horizontal plane passing through the point of incidence and the aperture of admission, and by an easy geometrical consideration its angular velocity is known to be double that of the mirror. In this horizontal plane a second mirror is placed, perpendicular to a line itself drawn perpendicular from the center of the last to the axis of the first—placed, in other words, so as to return a ray to the first mirror upon the same path in which it is first reflected from it. If, now, the revolving mirror be supposed at rest and be so arranged as to reflect the ray (received through the aperture) upon the second mirror, the ray will manifestly be returned by the latter upon the same path, and will be again reflected by the first directly toward the aperture. But if, whilst the ray has been passing between the mirrors, the first has revolved through a small angle, the ray in passing back toward the aperture will deviate from its original path by an angle double that described by the mirror. This angle is readily measured; and the fraction of a second required by the light to traverse the distance between the mirrors, to and fro, multiplied by the angle described by the mirror in any small fraction of a second taken as a unit, will give a product equal to one half this measured angle. But the number of rotations in a second being registered, the unit angle may be readily deduced from the unit of time. The product and one factor of it being thus known, we derive the other factor, or the time of the ray; this, with the space passed over—the double distance between the mirrors—affords one factor of another known product; so that finally dividing the space by the time we obtain the velocity.

We may here mention, in passing, that by the interposition of a column of water between the mirrors, through which the ray is passed, we have the means of ascertaining the velocity of the propagation of light through water, and that this is found to be less than its velocity in air.

The result of M. Foucault's experiments was a velocity of one hundred and eighty-five thousand one hundred and seventy-two miles; so that taking all the methods into consideration—neglecting only M. Fizeau's as subject to important errors from mechanical imperfections—we may conclude that the velocity of light in interplanetary and cosmical space is about *one hundred and eighty-six thousand miles in a second!*

This enormous velocity takes hold upon the infinite, and is beyond any adequate comprehension. The greatest speed we can generate in a body moving through the air or over the surface of the earth, is a mere bagatelle to a velocity which will belt the globe in the eighth part of a second. Yet it is some consolation to know that we can always halt one immensity, however overbearing, with the *qui va la* of another. Space, in fact, is infinite, and we can, by bringing it face to face with this vast velocity, not only reduce the scale of numbers upon which the latter plumes itself, but even turn the tables upon it and obtain tremendous results in the opposite direction, so as to leave the impression that, after all, light is really slow!—To achieve this desirable result, we count off space in units of this velocity. We thus find that light will reach us from the moon in about one second and a quarter; from the sun, in eight minutes and thirteen seconds; from the fixed star, Alpha Centauri, in about three years; from 61 Cygni, in nine years; from Alpha Lyræ, in twelve years; whilst from the remotest nebulæ, as surmised by Sir William Herschel, it will require not less than two millien years! These facts develop a singular field of contemplation.—When we view, in an unclouded night, the starry dome, we are really looking upon a historical chart reaching back into the far distant ages of the past. The rays that reach our eyes started upon their journey, some an hour, some a day, some years, some centuries, ago from the stellar bodies in our field of vision. This light may be partially that reflected by these bodies from rays which left the earth just twice those periods past. So that the whole history of our earth may now be illustrated on the vault of heaven.—*Southern Review.*

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2. A Life Insurance Policy is issued for a sum equal to one dollar for each enrolled member appearing on the books of the Association, at the decease of said member.

But in no event shall the amount paid on said policy exceed $5,000.

3. On the death of any member an assessment is made upon each policy holder for one dollar and twenty-five cents, payable at the office of the Association, within thirty days after notification thereof, by publication in one daily newspaper published in the city of New Orleans, in English and one in French, for five consecutive days, and if the policy holder resides out of New Orleans, he shall be notified in writing.

4. Should the number of members exceed five thousand, the assessment of $1 25 will be reduced in proportion to the number of members exceeding five thousand.

5. Should any member fail to pay the assessment in the time specified, he forfeits all previous payments or credits.

6. All accumulations from whatever source, such as forfeitures, interest, etc., shall be credited upon the books of the Association to the members pro rata, to be withdrawn in lieu of assessments. oct17 1y

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28-inch Bell,	250 lbs	400 lbs	$65 00
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Our Pianos are first-class in every respect, and purchasers will have not only our own guarantee as to their quality, but also the guarantee of the reputation of the instrument, obtained from the experience of our patrons, who have used them for a generation. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment.

mer28 1y

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The Spring Session will begin on the 20th of January, and close on the 11th of July, 1869.

The educational facilities here furnished to students are equal to those of the best colleges in the country. Young men may take a regular or partial course, but will be required to have at least three studies.

Auburn is situated directly on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad. Its health and social advantages cannot be surpassed.

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Tuition, Spring session,	$18 00
Tuition, Fall session,	32 00

Board in private families, from $15 to $20 per month.

Students in indigent circumstances, by applying as such, will be required to pay in advance only half the price of tuition, and by messing they may greatly reduce the expense of board.

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ja2 3m Preshleat.

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Board, including washing, fuel and room-rent, in gold	$67 50
Tuition in English and Latin, in currency	25 00
French, in currency	15 00
Music, in currency	30 00
Use of instrument, in currency	7 50
Incidental fee, to be paid by every pupil, in currency	2 00

Ornamental branches at usual prices.

Traveling ministers of Louisiana Conference charged no tuition in English and Latin.

Every boarder will furnish a pair of blankets, a pair of sheets, a pair of pillow slips, a counterlet or spread, and towels and lights.

For catalogues, containing full particulars, address the President. July25 3m

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THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL Session of the

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE,

MACON, GEORGIA,

Begins on OCTOBER 5, 1868, under the direction of the following

FACULTY.

Rev J M Bonnell, D.D., President.
Rev C W Smith, A M, Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.
Rev W C Bass, A M, Professor of Natural Science.
C Schwartz, A M, Professor of Latin and Modern Languages.
Mrs A R Leak, Assistant in Literary Department.
Carl Hintz, Musical Director, (with ample assistance.)
Mrs E T Crowe, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

CHARGES—There are three terms in the scholastic year. For each term the charges, which are to be paid at the beginning of the term, are as follows:

Regular tuition, $30. Board including washing, fuel and lights, $75. Incidentals are charged to day scholars, $1.

The following are optional: French, $15; Instrumental Music, $25; use of Instrument $4; Vocal Music in class, $2—not charged to those who take Instrumental Music; Drawing, $15; Painting, $20.

Pupils who take French may be excused from Latin without affecting their graduation.

Special advantages provided in the departments of French, Music and Painting. For further information address the President.

J. M. BONNELL,
se15 tf President.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, AT Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

ELEVENTH SESSION. — TERMS REDUCED.

The exercises of the school will be resumed October 1, 1868.

The best facilities are afforded for the acquisition of a first rate education, and at less expense than in any other school of high grade North or South.

There is but one session in the year and every student who enters the school is expected to continue to the close of the session in July, and will be held liable for the bills in all cases, unless protracted illness shall compel his removal.

Every pupil is required to furnish his own bedding, towels, wash-basin, mosquito bar, etc., all marked distinctly with his name; also a satchel for dirty clothes.

SPECIAL CAUTIONS.

Parents and guardians are earnestly requested not to give their children or wards much spending money. It is unnecessary, and has a pernicious effect upon mind, morals and health.

A sufficient amount must be deposited for the purchase of books, etc. Their pocket money should be limited by the discretion of the Principal.

It is urgently requested that students be prompt in their attendance. A few days' absence at the beginning is often a serious disadvantage during the entire session.

TERMS—Board and Tuition per session, $300.
PAYMENTS—$150 in advance, balance on 1st March.

Tuition of day scholars, per month, $7. Payable monthly, in advance.

Modern languages will be taught when the wants of the school demand it, at an extra charge as low as it can be made.

No expense is spared to secure as teachers gentlemen of the highest character and ability.

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CENTENARY MALE INSTITUTE Summerfield, Alabama.

The twenty-seventh annual session of this school will begin on the

FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1868,

and continue nine months, with no vacation, except one week at Christmas.

The expense for tuition, incidental fees, board, washing, fuel and lights, will be $230, one-half to be paid on entrance and one-half on the 15th of February, 1869.

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THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church)
AND
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A discount of *twenty per cent.* will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to *one address* for $12 80. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for $48,00, and so on.

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Tuition, $75 per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance.

Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month.

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It also has a most complete arrangement for Broiling on the front hearth, thus enabling this very important branch of the culinary department to be successfully carried on without interfering with the other work, and thus avoiding the serious objection made to those Stoves which possess no other convenience for Broiling than on the top. One trial of this apparatus for Broiling will be sufficient to commend it to the appreciation of the operator, as it works well, and the food retains all its flavor and tenderness. Believing, as we do, THE GOOD SAMARITAN to be all, and even more than it is here described, it is confidently recommended to all. A fair and impartial trial is all that is necessary to any unprejudiced mind, to satisfy them that it is in all respects the

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Wishing you great success in introducing this valuable medicine,

We remain yours truly,
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Especial attention is called to the fact that preparatory students are taught exclusively by the Faculty.

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For further information apply for circular to

O. F. CASEY,
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Sacred Harp, $15 per dozen; each	1 50
Sabbath School Hozanna, per dozen	3 00
Sabbath School Bell, per dozen	4 25
Sabbath School Double Bell, per doz.	7 20
Golden Censer, per dozen	4 00
Golden Chain and Censer, per dozen	7 00
Temperance Chimes, per dozen	4 20
Glad Tidings, per dozen	4 00

In addition to the above we have added largely to our stock of

Juvenile and Sunday School Literature.

Also, a great variety of Toy Books, selected with reference to the improvement of the taste and morals. We have also a large assortment of

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

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aug15 ROBT. J. HARP, Agent.

CENTENARY INSTITUTE. SUMMERFIELD ALA.

Notice is hereby given that, in view of the decline in the price of cotton and other articles, tuition and board are reduced to the following rates in currency.

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Incidental Fee	5,00

MALE INSTITUTE.

Tuition in the entire Course	$75,00
Incidental Fee	5,00
Board exclusive of Lights and Washing	20,00

We commend the Institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respectfully solicit its patronage. Address.

A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board Trust
Oct. 19th, 1867.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1869.

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.						1	2	JLY					1	2	3
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	31														
FEB.		1	2	3	4	5	6	AUG	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	28								29	30	31				
MAR		1	2	3	4	5	6	SEP				1	2	3	4
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	28	29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30		
APR					1	2	3	OCT						1	2
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	25	26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
MAY							1		31						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	NOV		1	2	3	4	5	6
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	30	31							28	29	30				
JUN			1	2	3	4	5	DEC					1	2	3	4
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	27	28	29	30					26	27	28	29	30	31	

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received, and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The unusually heavy rain storm which prevailed here throughout Monday and Monday night has materially restricted operations in the general market. On Saturday and Tuesday, moreover, the movement was only moderate in most branches of the wholesale trade. In sugar and molasses the demand has been fair, and the receipts have met a ready sale at full prices. The principal feature in Western produce is the receipt of a fair amount of corn and wheat, the former of which has met a ready sale for export at fair prices. There is also a demand for the latter, but thus far no sales have been reported. In other articles there has been very little movement, but provisions continue firm.

The accounts from the country state that the roads continue in a very bad condition from excessive rains, and that at some points it is impracticable to haul cotton to the landings. Wherever the roads are passable high prices have led planters to push forward their crops to market. The intelligence is decidedly unfavorable for the sugar prospect.

The river has risen six inches since our last report, and is now two feet six inches below high water mark.

Cotton.—The following are the arrivals since the 29th ultimo:

Louisiana and Mississippi.....bales..	12364
Lake.....	21
Arkansas.....	916
Mobile.....	133
Florida.....	28
Texas.....	51
Total.....	13513

On Saturday the market opened at about previous rates, and a moderate business was done without any marked change in prices, but on the receipt of favorable Liverpool telegrams and dispatches, with new orders from that market, the demand became unusually active, and factors promptly advanced their pretensions. The supply, however, being ample and buyers operating freely, notwithstanding the high prices asked, the sales summed up 11,000 bales, at an irregular advance of ¾ to 1c. in middling, and ¼ to ¾c. in the lower grades, the improvement in the former being the most marked, in consequence of its comparative scarcity. On Monday the weather was calculated to suspend all movement, but, nevertheless, a few buyers came forward and took 2,000 bales at Saturday's outside rates, factors supplying the demand sparingly in consequence of the non-arrival of the usual Liverpool telegrams, and preferring to await further accounts. On Tuesday the market opened with a very good demand and prices a fraction higher, factors claiming an advance of ¼ to ½c., but after it was ascertained that there had been no quotable improvement at New York, the latter were less stringent in their pretensions, and a considerable part of the business was at Monday's figures. On the whole, however, the advantage was so much on the side of the seller that prices may be regarded as closing ¼c. dearer. The sales amounted to 4,900 bales.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 17,900 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 571,406 bales, against 351,870 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 76,715 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 33,554 bales to France, a decrease of 97,631 to Great Britain, and of 1,392 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we quote as follows:

Low.....	— to —
Ordinary.....	24½ to 25
Good ordinary.....	26¼ to 26½
Low middling.....	27 to 27½
Middling.....	28 to 28¼
Strict middling.....	28½ to —

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868, bales....	1959
Arrived past three days..... 13513	
Arrived previously..... 576268—589781	
	591740
Exported past three days..... 6929	
Exported previously..... 436671—443600	
Stock on hand and on shipboard....	148140

Sugar.—A better demand and firmer market, though without any change in prices, has been the prominent feature since our last review. On Saturday 550 hogsheads, all the supplies, sold at 8½ to 9½c. per pound for inferior; 10¼ to 10½c. for common; 11 to 11¾c. for fair; 12¼ to 12½c. for fully fair; 12¾ to 13c. for prime; 13¼ to 13½c. for choice; 14½ to 15c. for yellow clarified, and 15½ to 16c. for white.

CATTLE MARKET.

Jefferson City,
Tuesday Evening, Feb. 2, 1869.

Western beef, choice, per lb net.....	— to —
Western beef, second qual, per lb net	— to —
Texas cattle, choice, per head.....$40	to 65
Texas cattle, second qual, per head. 30	to 35
Texas cattle, third qual, per head... 18	to 25
Hogs, per lb gross.....	10 to 12c
Sheep, first quality, per head..... $4	to 7
Sheep, second quality, per head..... 2½	to 3½
Sheep, third quality, per head..... —	to 1½
Milch cows, choice, per head..... 80	to 100
Milch cows, per head..... 50	to —
Texas cows, with calves..... —	to —
Yearlings, per head..... 10	to 16
Calves, per head..... 9	to 14

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows.....	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers...	9 50	10 50
Cotton Scrapers.....	6 00	6 50
Sweeps.....	6 00	6 50
Cultivators.....	10 00	11 00
Shovels.....	10 00	17 00
Spades.....	11 00	18 00
Axes.....	11 00	15 00
Bagging, ₩ yard:		
Kentucky.....	..	..
East India.....	23	..
Bale Rope, Kentucky ₩ lb..	5	8
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs.....	1 12	1 15
Bread, ₩ 100 lbs.: Pilot....	7 00	9 00
Crackers.....	8 00	..
Bricks, Lake, ₩ M.....	8 00	16 00
English, Flro.....	50 00	60 00
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford.....	45	50
Tallow.....	..	..
Adamantine.....	17	23
Star.....	17	23
Chocolate, No 1 ₩ lb.....	38	55
Sweet and Spiced.....	35	67
Cider, Western ₩ bbl.....	.. ..	.. ..
Northern.....	13 00	.. ..
Coal, Cannel ₩ ton.....	.. ..	15 ..
Anthracite ₩ ton.....	.. ..	10 ..
Western, ₩ barrel.....	.. ..	50
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb.....	13½	17½
Huvana.....	..	..
Java.....	..	..
St. Domingo.....	a000	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₩ ton.....	.. ..	15 00
Hulled, ₩ bushel.....	.. ..	.. ..
Copper, Braziers' ₩ lb.....	35	36
Sheathing.....	.. ..	.. ..
Copper Bolts.....	35	36
Yellow sletal.....	28	29
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb.....	22	24
Tarred, American.....	.. ..	21
Russia.....	30	.. ..
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl.....	.. ..	3 50
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y.....	4	4½
St. Domlago.....	4½	4½
Fustic, Tampico.....	5	..
Indigo, ₩ lb.....	1 75	1 85
Madder.....	22	24
Eggs, ₩ doz, Western.....	23	25
Feathers, ₩ lb.....	85	87½
Fish, Cod, ₩ box.....	1 85	.. ..
Herrings.....	75	..
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl....	.. ..	23 00
No. 2.....	.. ..	19 00
No. 3.....	.. ..	15 50
Flaxseed, ₩ lb.....	4	6
Flour, ₩ bbl:		
Superfine.....	6 25	6 37½
Extra.....	6 75	10 00
Fine.....	5 50	5 75
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb.....	14	15
Figs, Drum.....	20	21
Dried Apples.....	..	10
Currants, Zante.....	13½	14
Almonds, soft shell.....	26	28
Raisins, M R, ₩ box.....	none	here
Layer.....	3 75	.. ..
Lem's Sicily ₩ box.....	none	here
" Malaga, ₩ box.....	.. ..	.. ..
Oranges, La. ₩ 1000.....	13 00	.. ..
Sicily ₩ box.....	.. ..	.. ..
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10.....	3 25	.. ..
10 x 12.....	3 50	3 75
12 x 18.....	4 00	4 50
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western.....	2 40	2 75
Canada.....	2 65	2 85
Oats.....	68	70
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel....	70	78
Beans, ₩ bbl.....	.. ..	.. ..
Hops, ₩ lb.....	18	22
Gunpowder, ₩ keg.....	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag.....	18	18½
Hay, Western, ₩ ton.....	22 00	25 00
Northern.....	.. ..	.. ..
Louisiana.....	.. ..	.. ..
Hides, ₩ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican.....	17	18
Wet salted, city slaughter.	9½	13½
Kip Skins.....	.. ..	.. ..
Dry country.....	20	20½
Pelts ₩ piece.....	.. ..	.. ..
Iron, Pig ₩ ton.....	45 00	.. ..
Country, Bar ₩ lb	5	c
English, ₩ lb.....	4	5
Hoop, ₩ lb.....	6	8½
Sheet.....	6½	9
Boiler.....	8	10
Nail Rods.....	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties.....	6	7
Castings, American.....	6½	7
Lime, Western ₩ bbl.....	1 65	1 90
Shell Lime.....	1 75	..
Rockland, &c.....	2 25	2 40
Cement.....	3 00	..
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana.....	55	70
Muscovado.....	..	..
Refinery, Rebolled.....	..	..
Moss, ₩ lb:		
Gray, Country.....	3	.. ..
Black do.....	4	4½
Select, water rotted.....	6½	..
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₩ lb.....	5½	5½
Wrought, German.....	15	20
English.....	10	18
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Tar.....	2 25	4 50
Pitch.....	3 00	.. ..
Rosin A No. 1.....	3 00	3 50
No. 2.....	2 25	2 50
No. 3.....	.. ..	.. ..
Spirits Turp ₩ gallon.....	..	52½
Varnish, bright.....	50	55
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon.....	1 50	1 60
Coal Oil.....	37	39
In cases.....	50	55
Cotton Seed, Crude.....	70	75
Refined.....	1 00	1 05
Tanners' ₩ gallon.....	1 15	1 30
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton.....	.. ..	.. ..
Cotton Seed.....	35 00	40 00
Meal.....	.. ..	.. ..
Provisions, ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern.....	none	here
" Western.....	.. ..	18 00
" North half bbl.	.. ..	15 50
Dried, ₩ lb.....	..	..
Tongues ₩ doz.....	.. ..	.. ..
Pork, Mess.....	32 50	.. ..
Prime Mess.....	.. ..	.. ..
Hog, round, ₩ lb.....	..	13½
Bacon, Hams, ₩ lb.....	17	20½
Do., canvassed.....	21	21½
Sides.....	18½	19
Shoulders.....	15	15½
Green Shoulders.....	13½	..
Lard, Prime, in tierces....	20½	..
In kegs.....	22½	23
Fair, in tierces.....	.. ..	17
Butter, Northern.....	40	48
Western.....	30	38
Cheese, American.....	10	23
Potatoes, ₩ bbl.....	2 25	3 25
Onions.....	.. ..	7 00
Green Apples.....	6 00	.. ..
Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana.....	4	9½
India.....	..	..
Carolina.....	10½	10½
Saltpetre, refined, ₩ lb.....	14	25
Crude.....	..	..
Salt ₩ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	1 95	2 00
from store	2 05	2 10
coarse, cargo	1 65	1 70
from warehouse...	1 85	1 90
from store	1 95	2 00
Turks Island, ₩ bushel	80	85
Soap, ₩ lb, Western	7	7½
Northern.	10½	12
Southern.	—	—
Castile.	18	20
Sugar, Louisiana, ₩ lb:		
In the city	6½	16
Havana, White.	14½	15
Yellow.	13	13½
Brown.	11½	12
Tobacco, In hhds, ₩ lb:		
Balers & Cutters.	—	—
Choice and Selections	17	22
Fine Leaf	15	20
Medium Leaf.	10½	13
Fair Leaf.	12	15
Common Leaf.	9	12
Good Refused.	7	10
Common Refused	0	7
Twine, Cotton, ₩ lb..	—	—
Balling	20	20½
Wool, Washed, ₩	34	37½
Barry ..	..	..
Louisiana, Native	..	..
Texas, [illegible] Merino..	27	30

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To the Members of the Montgomery Conference.

Dear Brethren: In behalf of the Committee on Bible Cause, I beg leave to call your attention to a resolution contained in the report of said committee, and adopted by you, requiring each pastor, immediately on his arrival at his new field of labor, to ascertain all the destitution of the people in regard to the Scriptures, and report the number of destitute families to your next session.

J. A. Parker,
For Committee.

Milton, Fla., Jan. 4, 1869.

New Orleans Dist., Louisiana Conference

First round of quarterly meetings.

German churches, Dryades street, February 7; German Quarterly Conference, at Dryades street, 5; New Orleans circuit, at Algiers, 21; Quarterly Conference for do., at 112 Camp street, at 6 P. M., 22; Jefferson City, 28.

Plaquemine, March 7; Felicity street, 14; Thibodeaux, 21; Carondelet street, 28.

Baton Rouge, April 3, 4; Morgan street, 11. L. C. Keenek, P. E.

Talladega Dist., Montgomery Confer'e.

First round of quarterly meetings.

Harpersville circuit, at Chapel, February 27, 28.

Talladega circuit and Blue Mountain mission, at Bethlehem, March 6, 7; Alexandria circuit and Coosa River mission, at Four Mile, 13, 14; Jacksonville station, 20, 21; White Plains circuit, at White Plains, 27, 28.

Talladega station, April 3, 4; Fayetteville circuit, at Rocky Mt., 10, 11.

L. M. Wilson, P. E.

Union Springs Dist., Montgomery Conf.

First round of quarterly meetings.

Troy circuit, at Troy, December 26, 27.

Pine Level circuit, at Pine Level, January 2, 3; Union Springs station, 9, 10; Brundidge circuit, at Brundidge, 16, 17; Line Creek circuit, at Greenwood, 23, 24; Mount Hilliard circuit, at Magnolia, 30, 31.

Millville circuit, at Mount Zion, February 6, 7; South Butler circuit, at South Butler, 13, 14; Rocky Mount circuit, at Rocky Mount, 20, 21; Greenville station and circuit, at Greenville, 27, 28.

Sandy Ridge circuit, at Bethel, March 6, 7; Fort Deposit circuit, at Fort Deposit, 13, 14; Mount Ida circuit, at Mount Ida, 20, 21; Elba mission, at Macedonia, 27, 28.

A full attendance of the members is solicited. My address is Orion, Alabama.

J. W. Shores, P. E.

Wetumpka Dist., Montgomery Confer'e.

First round of quarterly meetings.

Wetumpka, January 9, 10; Prattville, 16, 17; Autaugaville and Ivy Creek, at Autaugaville, 23, 24; Lowndesboro, Hayneville and Union, at Lowndesboro, 30, 31.

Tallassee circuit, at Tallassee, February 6, 7; Socopatoy circuit, at Nixburg, 13, 14; Autauga circuit, at Rehoboth, 20, 21; Carolina circuit, at Providence, 27, 28.

Pleasant Hill circuit, at Pleasant Hill, March 6, 7. Wm. S. Turner, P. E.

Meridian District, Mobile Conference.

First round of quarterly meetings.

Enterprise, January 2, 3; Meridian, 9, 10; Shubuta and Waynesboro, at Shubuta, 16, 17; Belmont, at Coetoba, 23, 24; Livingston, 30, 31.

Clarke, at Quitman, February 6, 7; Pierce's Springs, at Oak Grove, 13, 14; Bladon Springs, at Mount Zion, 20, 21; Enterprise circuit, at Concord, 27, 28.

Butler, March 6, 7; Gaston, at Coke's Chapel, 13, 14.

Joshua T. Heard, P. E.

Columbus District, Mobile Conference.

First round of quarterly meetings.

Columbus, January 9, 10; Pickensville, at New Hope, 16, 17; Carrolton, at Carrolton, 23, 24; Gordo, at Hargrove's, 30, 31.

Fayetteville, at Payne's Chapel, February 6, 7; Caledonia, at Pleasant Ridge, 13, 14; Athens, at the camp ground, 20, 21; Bexar, at Asbury, 27, 28.

Yellow Creek, at Ebenezer, March 6, 7; Green, at Romulus, 13, 14; Eutaw, 20, 21. T. C. Wier, P. E.

Lafayette Dist., Montgomery Conference

First round of quarterly meetings.

Montevallo station, January 23, 24.

Montevallo circuit, at Ebenezer, February 6, 7; Chandler Springs, at Wesley Chapel, 13, 14; Lineville, at Union, 20, 21; Arbacoochie, at Cahulga, 27, 28.

Fridonia, at Union, March 6, 7; Lafayette, at Lafayette, 13, 14; Dadeville, at Rock Spring, 20, 21; Pluckneyville, at Sunny Level, 27, 28.

Marble Valley, at Andrew Chapel, April 3, 4. Jos. T. Curry, P. E.

Opelousas District, La. Conference.

First round of quarterly meetings.

New Iberia, January 30, 31.

Franklin, February 6, 7; Bayou Mallet, 13, 14; Opelousas, 20, 21; Bellevue, 27, 28.

Vermillionville, March 6, 7; Calcasieu, 13, 14; Washington, 20, 21; Pinquemine Brule, 27, 28.

Grand Cheniere, April 3, 4.

J. D. Adams, P. E.

Lake Providence Dist., La. Conference.

First round of quarterly meetings.

Winnsboro circuit, at Oakley, February 6, 7; Sicily Island and Holly Grove, 13, 14; Waterproof, 20, 21; Lake Providence, 27, 28.

Carroll circuit, at Harvies', March 6, 7; Delhi and Floyd circuit, at Floyd, 13, 14; Richland circuit, at Raysville, 20, 21.

Bastrop and Oak Ridge, at Bastrop, April 3, 4; Lind Grove circuit, 10, 11.

W. G. McGaughey, P. E.

Woodville Dist., Mississippi Conference.

First round of quarterly meetings.

Jackson, at Pipkin's Chapel, January 16, 17; Woodville station, 23, 24; Wilkinson, at Midway, 30, 31.

Percy's Creek, at Percy's Creek, February 20, 21; Buffalo, at Smyrna, 27, 28

Liberty, at Liberty, March 6, 7; Amite, at Ebenezer, 20, 21; Tunica, at Bayou Sara, 27, 28.

Meadville, at Meadville, April 17, 18; St. Helena, at Day's, 24, 25.

Note.—The recording steward of each quarterly conference will please meet me at Midway, Mississippi, on the 30th of January, at 11 o'clock A. M., as district stewards. Jas. A. Godfrey, P. E.

Jasper District, Mobile Conference.

First round of quarterly meetings.

Northport, at Bethel camp ground, January 16, 17; Lost Creek mission, at Bethel camp ground, 16, 17; Littlesville, at Gold Mine, 23, 24; Mosco mission, at Gold Mine, 23, 24.

Jasper, at Jasper, February 6, 7; Blount Springs, at Hamly's Mills, 13, 14; Blountsville, at Blountsville, 20, 21.

Jonesboro, at Jonesboro, March 6, 7; Cahaba mission, at Jonesboro, 6, 7; Elyton, at Elyton, 13, 14; Elyton circuit, at Smith's Chapel, 20, 21; Murphy's Valley, at Murphy's Chapel, 27, 28.

J. M. Boland, P. E.

Mobile District, Mobile Conference.

First round of quarterly meetings.

Mobile, St. Paul and City Mission January 3; Mobile, Franklin street, 10; Mobile, St. Francis street, 17; Whistler, 23, 24; Eastern Shore and Fish River, at Danphine, 30, 31.

Cottage Hill, at Cottage Hill, February 6, 7; Pascagoula and Bay Shore, at Antioch, 13, 14; West Pascagoula, at McCendon's, 20, 21; Citronelle, at Beaver Meadow, 27, 28.

St. Stephen's and State Line, at Herman's, March 6, 7.

Jas. A. Heard, P. E.

Camden Dist., Montgomery Conference.

First round of quarterly meetings.

Camden, January 23, 24; Oak Hill, at McRinyn's, 30, 31.

Snow Hill, at Monterey, February 6, 7; Farmersville, at Philadelphia, 13, 14; Sepulga, at Bethel, 20, 21; Black's Bend, at Academy, 27, 28.

Evergreen, at Moore's, March 6, 7; Monroeville and Flat Creek, at Monroeville, 13, 14; Mount Pleasant, at Mount Pleasant, 20, 21.

Anson West, P. E.

Brandon Dist., Mississippi Conference.

First round of quarterly meetings.

Walnut Grove, at Dixon, January 23, 24; Forest station and circuit, at Wesley Chapel, 30, 31.

Garlandsville, at Newton, February 6, 7; Hillsboro, at Good Hope, 13, 14; Brandon station and circuit, at Shiloh, 27, 28.

Hickory, at Decatur, March 6, 7; Philadelphia, at Oak Grove, 13, 14.

William Price, P. E.

MARTHA WASHINGTON COLLEGE,
ABINGDON, VIRGINIA.

The Spring Term begins on the third Wednesday in February, 1869, and closes on the second Wednesday in July. Summer recess of two weeks. Winter vacation of two months. Capacity for one hundred boarders. Full faculty of instructors.

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Board, ten months,	$150 00
Fuel,	16 00
Tuition, Collegiate Department,	60 00
Tuition, Preparatory Department,	40 00
Music,	50 00
French, German, Spanish, Italian, each,	20 00

Ornamentals at usual rates.
For particulars apply to
B. ARBOGAST, President, or
DR. CUNNYNGHAM, Prof. of Mental and Moral Phil.
ja9 2m

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jal6 tfs

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NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1869.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Alabama claims treaty will fail to be ratified, and the whole question will go over to the next administration for a renewal of negotiations under a new minister. Such is the almost concurrent opinion of the Republican members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Senate, and of the Senators on the floor. An organized opposition to the treaty seems to have originated in New York and Boston, among the claimants for relief from the depredations committed by the Alabama and the Shenandoah. They have prepared memorials and arguments against the treaty, which they are sending to Senators.

The clerks in the departments here have resorted to a novel expedient to secure an increase of salary of twenty per cent. from July last, which, if passed, will take about $2,000,000 from the Treasury. They have been advised by Radical members to get some Democratic members to introduce the proposition, thereby securing the Democratic vote of the House, and giving at the same time Republican members a chance to quietly vote for it, on the ground that the proposed large expenditure did not come from the Republican party.

There was quite a scene in the House to-day during a discussion of an amendment to the Indian appropriation bill, between Holbrook, delegate from Idaho, and Butler. The former said that a certain statement made by Butler was "false, unqualifiedly false, and known by Butler to be false." He was promptly called to order. The words were taken down, and an opportunity given to retract, but he declined. Mr. Schenck then offered a resolution, directing the Speaker to censure Holbrook, which passed unanimously. The sergeant-at-arms brought him to the bar, and the Speaker reprimanded him, saying that deliberative bodies must protect themselves from insult in debate. Holbrook seemed utterly indifferent to the censure, but the galleries looked upon it as quite solemn.

The well-known McArdle case will be argued in the United States Supreme Court about the middle of February. It had been previously fixed for February 5, but Judge Black consented to a postponement to accommodate Mat. Carpenter, who is counsel for the government. The question to be argued is, whether the law, passed by Congress last year, taking away appellate jurisdiction from the Supreme Court, is operative in this case, which was pending in this court at the time the law was passed. The McArdle case, it will be remembered, comes up ex parte from the lower court in Mississippi, where he, as a Vicksburg editor, was imprisoned by General Ord, or by virtue of the military power conferred by the reconstruction acts. If the Supreme Court decides that the act of Congress is retractive and unconstitutional, as applied to a case already pending, then the court will have an opportunity to pronounce on the validity of military reconstruction.

It was well understood, at the time the act destroying the appellate jurisdiction of the court in habeas corpus cases passed, that Congress intended to prevent a decision on the great question involved in the pending McArdle case.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—Queen Isabella has issued another manifesto, denouncing revolution in Spain and asserting her rights to the throne.

The great powers have granted a delay of eight days for the government of Greece to make its final decision in regard to the proposals of the Paris conference.

Late advices from Athens give the French government good reason to hope that the pacific policy of King George will triumph over the excitement of the hour. Great agitation still prevails in Athens.

HAVANA, Feb. 7.—The insurgents burned eighteen large plantations in the Eastern District. Cholera of a very virulent type is prevalent in the insurrectionary districts, insurgents, Spanish troops and citizens falling victims. Steamer Cabrero lost at sea while carrying government supplies from Santiago de Cuba to Manzanillo. An attempt of Cubans to fire a powder magazine at Puerto Principe has been frustrated. Two Cuban prisoners, Para and Anacis, were killed by troops or volunteers while attempting to escape from Guantanamo. A private letter denies that they were attempting to escape. Jose Cespedes, late commissioner to the insurgents, sailed to-day for America; he says he is disgusted with the state of affairs. Influential and wealthy Cuban families, who generally sympathize with the revolution, continue to emigrate to New York and New Orleans.

Salnave has destroyed two towns and captured another in San Domingo. The inhabitants of Aux Cayes and vicinity are panic stricken, and many escaping to Jamaica.

NEGOTIATING FOR SAN DOMINGO.

The special Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, in a dispatch dated the 4th, says:

M. Louis Paul Angerard, a resident of San Domingo, arrived here two weeks since, and waited upon Mr. Seward, presenting him credentials from President Baez, of the Republic of San Domingo, according him plenary power, so far as he and his cabinet could do so, to treat for the annexation of that republic to the United States. The conditions of the proposed annexation are the payment, on our part, of the indebtedness of that republic, amounting to several millions, with a full recognition of its territory and people as an integral part of our own, and the establishment, immediately after the annexation is made, so far as our action is concerned, of a territorial government therein of a character similar to those in our Western sections. The ultimate hope is that this territory would become a State of the Union. President Baez's envoy claims for the Dominican administration that the proposition is simple and frank, and made in the interest of his own people, the major portion of whom desire nothing so much as good order and peace, while returning an enormous equivalent to the United States. The population of the republic is less than two hundred thousand, while the territory is three fifths as large as Ireland, and could support ten millions. Their prosperity has declined greatly under the depression and disorder produced by the Spanish occupation and the more recent revolutionary attempts. Mr. Seward received M. Angerard cordially, entering at once into his plan. The protectorate of General Banks and the annexation resolutions of Judge Orth were supposed to have been put forth to feel the public sentiment. The Committee on Foreign Affairs met this morning, informally, and listened to statements from M. Angerard and Mr. Schumacker, of Baltimore, who acts as interpreter. They gave an interesting sketch of the present posture of affairs in San Domingo, and urged the proposal of President Baez as advantageous to both countries. The committee were much interested in the information, General Washburne being specially attracted by the statements made of the vast mineral resources and fertility of the island. No action was taken or suggested. It is expected, in a few days, that another resolution will be presented in such a way as to bring on a reconsideration. Considerable interest is manifested among members. It appears that before Judge Orth's resolutions were presented the Democrats held a caucus, and agreed to oppose their adoption. Some of the more prominent, as Messrs. Woodward, Kerr and Pruyn, are moving for a reconsideration of this action. General Butler earnestly supports the project, and is working energetically to bring members to consider it favorably.

The Dominican envoy expected to have completed his mission and started home ere this. When he left San Domingo General Baez was confident his proposal would be accepted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The committee on the revision of the laws agreed to-day to report Jenckes' naturalization bill. The features are nearly as reported heretofore in these dispatches, save an amendment or two. One is, that the applicant shall have resided in the United States four and a half years before a certificate be issued, and that he shall not vote until six months after receiving his certificate of naturalization. Pending these six months, it shall be lawful for the court, for cause, to revoke the naturalization.

Mr. Jenckes is preparing the bill, which will soon be reported to the House.

Application has been made to the President for permission to remove Booth's remains, and for possession of the trunk and other effects of the assassin in the custody of the War Department.—*New Orleans Times.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The President signs Dr. Mudd's pardon to-day.

Senator Whyte, of Maryland, visited the Attorney General to-day in behalf of Lieutenant Braine, at the instance of a large number of Baltimore ladies.

During the contest to-day over the suffrage amendment to the Constitution, Mr. Vickers offered an amendment looking to the restoration to the exercise of the elective franchise of those who are now excluded by reason of participation in the rebellion, which was rejected by twenty-one to thirty-two; those voting in the affirmative being Messrs. Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Ferry, Fowler, Grimes, Harlan, Hendricks, McCreevy, Norton, Patterson of Tennessee, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Sawyer, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers and Wilson.

Included in the bill for removal of political disabilities is Michael Hahn, of Louisiana.

HAVANA, Feb. 9.—A band of insurgents, numbers unknown, made their appearance at the town of Camarones, on the line of railroad between Cienfuegos and Villa Clara. A detachment of troops were marched against them. A panic prevails at Cienfuegos. Many families that fled from the town, fearing the insurrection would spread, have arrived here. Fort Cabanas, which guards the place, is garrisoned by a battalion of volunteers. A force of regulars have been dispatched to reinforce them.

The *Diario*, in its account of the outbreak at Camarones, states that the first act of the rebels was to destroy a section of the railroad between Cienfuegos and Villa Clara. The same paper acknowledges the situation in this quarter is very critical, and much excitement is created in Havana by the versions of the news (more or less exaggerated) from the central department. The approach of the revolution to the vicinity of Cienfuegos, which is the center of a large planting district, is expected. Several attempts have been made at revolution in Vualta Abajos region. The first and fifth battalions of volunteers are to proceed to that point to prevent a renewal of the disorders. Strangers continue to arrive from various points on the coast—it is supposed with the intention of joining the insurrectionists. Many have been arrested on suspicion.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—James T. Brady died to-day of apoplexy, aged fifty-four years. All the courts adjourned out of respect.

BALTIMORE, Feb 9.—General Breckinridge is here, the guest of his brother-in-law, Rev. Dr. Bullock.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Noon.—Governor Holden, of North Carolina, on behalf of himself and other loyalists, telegraphs the North Carolina Senators to oppose any reduction of the army which will reduce the Federal garrison in North Carolina.

Congress did nothing till one o'clock, when the Senate came to the House, and the count of the electoral votes proceeded with, and is now in progress. The capitol is densely packed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Evening. Longstreet and Frank Blair are here.

Grant has returned.

A company of United States infantry from New York passed through to-day en route for Wilmington, North Carolina.

At one o'clock the Senators, arm in arm, came to the House. Wade took the chair, Colfax seated near him. Senator Conkliag and Representatives Wilson, of Iowa, and Pruyn acting as tellers. Pruyn read the Democratic votes, Coakling and Wilson alternated in reading the Republican votes. All went smoothly until Louisiana was reached, when Mullins, of Tennessee, objected, declaring that no valid election had been held. The joint session separated. The House voted one hundred and twenty-six to sixty-three to count Louisiana. The Senate, after a severe struggle to draw in extraneous matters, also voted to count Louisiana.

The House again met and proceeded with the count until Georgia was reached, when Butler objected because the Georgia college had not voted on the proper day, and for other reasons. Much confusion ensued, which Wade ended by ordering the Senate to its own chamber. The House then voted, one hundred and fifty to forty-one, that Georgia should not be counted. The Senate, after a most perplexing and laughable struggle, declared that in the face of the concurrent resolution concerning Georgia, the objection in joint session was out of order. The houses again met in joint session in absolute conflict.

Wade ordered Georgia to be read as directed by the concurrent resolution. Butler objected. Wade would hear no objection. Butler appealed from Wade's decision. Wade would allow no appeal and ordered the count to proceed. Butler moved that the Senate have permission to retire. Motion not in order. Butler insisted that they should control their own hall. Amid the most intense excitement Wade ordered the count to proceed. Conkling commenced reading the result, but his voice was drowned by cries of order.

The noise became deafening, when Speaker Colfax sprang to the desk, proclaiming that the Vice President must be obeyed in joint session, and ordered the sergeant-at-arms to arrest disorderly persons. Colfax was ordering and appealing probably two minutes, during which time the sergeant-at-arms had distributed his men well through the house, before partial order was restored, when reading the result, and its proclamation followed, and the houses separated.

The Senate immediately adjourned.

In the House Butler introduced a resolution that Wade's and the Senate's action was a gross invasion of the rights of the House, which resolution was pending when the House adjourned.

The President has recognized Carlos Pie, consul of Spain at New Orleans.

Butler addressed the House after the Senate retired, in support of his resolution, very violently, and seemed to carry the House with him.

Speaker Colfax, calling Dawes to the chair, took the floor, and in a brief speech took the House away from Butler. Colfax defended the rulings of Wade and the action of the Senate. Desperate efforts were made in both houses to complicate Louisiana with collateral questions, but the presiding officers of both houses kept the question whether the votes should be counted or not in view as directed by the Constitution on joint rules of Congress. Nothing but technical observances of parliamentary proceedings saved the vote of Louisiana from being ruled out, or at least having attached to it damaging provisos. This action, it is thought, will clinch the recent Congressional elections in Louisiana.

CAIRO, Feb. 10.—The bulk grain movement by the new route, via Cairo and New Orleans, is fairly inaugurated. Large buyers for Europe are here, paying good prices for all grain that arrives.

RICHMOND, Feb 10.—Rev. Henry A. Wise, Jr., died to-day.

HAVANA, Feb 9.—The government is organizing several battalions of volunteers, part for garrison duty and part for active service. La Cabana, the strongest fortress in Havana, is now garrisoned by volunteers in place of the regulars sent to Cienfuegos.

The government has chartered several steamers, and is preparing some men-of-war and light draft steam launches, to sail to Rosian Keys to prevent the expected disembarkation of an expedition from Nassau. When it is accomplished the flotilla will proceed to attack the earthworks which the insurgents have erected at La Guavaja.

The rebels recently assembled at Managua to the number of three hundred, and were attacked by government troops and defeated, losing their arms, ammunition and eleven prisoners.

HAVANA, Feb. 10.—Arrests continue. Last night the police searched several houses.

Two companies of regulars left Matanzas for Macagua to suppress disturbances there. Vuelta Abajos continues quiet.

THE unparalleled tyranny of the military authorities at Jefferson, in arresting fourteen or fifteen citizens, and the killing of another without cause, has called forth a scathing article from the Texas *Republican*, which we think they deserve. It is too long for our columns, or we would publish it for the facts it contains as well as for the well applied castigation. It is evident from the article that the military authorities had but one object in view, and that was to tyrannize over the people of Jefferson for no other cause than the alleged murder of George W. Smith by some unknown person. The authorities, it seems, are pursuing their work with a vim worthy of a better cause. In some respects it resembles the Ashburn affair in Georgia. The detectives use every effort to make the freedmen purge themselves by implicating some of the first citizens. In this respect it resembles the Ashburn affair, and we have no doubt many of the persons under arrest were implicated in this way. The killing of Captain Perry was brought about at the instance of Colonel Mallory, the military mayor, who has no hesitation in admitting the fact. The party who shot Captain Perry was turned over to the civil authorities and given a mock trial before a scalawag judge and discharged. Oh, justice, where are you? Not in the possession of Wipston Banks, judge eighth district of Texas. The citizens of Jefferson are under a reign of terror equal to that of Robespierre. We sincerely condole with them and trust their situation may be made known to the higher military authorities, and their sufferings and hardships alleviated.—*Shreveport Southwestern.*

CHURCHES, STOLEN AND OTHER.

Soon after the conclusion of the war the Virginia Legislature passed an act with which to settle the conflicting claims of the two branches of the Methodist church to the property which had formerly belonged to the united communion. This act "vested all church property in the several congregations." The effect of the statute was such that, in cases in which the congregation was in communion with the Methodist Episcopal Church North, the property went, practically, to that body, and in those in which the congregation was in communion with the Methodist Episcopal Church South, the property went to the Southern organization. This seemed to be a fair settlement of the difficulty; although, in some instances, it gave Southern church property to Northern congregations, which had taken possession of Southern churches. Soon afterward civil government was overturned in Virginia by the military reconstruction revolution, and the carpet baggers and negroes got possession of the ways and means of making a Constitution to suit their own purposes. They determined, among other things, to undo the settlement which had been effected by the Legislature, to steal the church property from its real owners, and to turn it over to the "trooly loil," scamps whose fingers itched to get possession of it. With this view they inserted in their Constitution the following provision:

> The rights of ecclesiastical bodies in and to church property, conveyed to them by regular deed of conveyance, shall not be affected by the late civil war, *nor by any antecedent or subsequent event*, nor by any act of the Legislature purporting to govern the same; but all such property shall pass to and be held by the parties set forth in the original deeds of conveyance, or the legal assignees of such original parties holding through or by conveyance; and any act or acts of the Legislature in opposition thereto shall be null and void.

In plain terms this means that five per cent. of the members of the Virginia Methodist congregations are to have the title to and the administration of the church property to the exclusion of the other ninety-five per cent. When, a few days ago, Mr. Beck, member of Congress from Kentucky, asked the solicitor of the Methodist Church North whether there were any congregations to take possession of these churches, the answer was that "they had no congregations at present, but if they could get possession of the churches they had strong hopes of being able to build up congregations." No doubt! Wherever there is a chance of plunder the harpies of carpet baggery will be sure to swoop upon it. Just let them have a chance at a church or State, and they will pick the bones so dry that a mosquito could not get a living from them afterward. The Virginia suffrage-amnesty commission, now in Washington, have presented this point as one of the grievances of which the people complain, but it is not probable that the Radical majority will view the stealing of the Methodist church property otherwise than as a natural right of "trooly loil" carpet baggers to appropriate everything on which they can lay their patriotic hands.—*Crescent.*

GENERAL SANBORN, of Minnesota, is in favor of supplying the Indians with guns, on the ground that their bows and arrows are more deadly in their hands than firearms. The effective distance to which an arrow can be thrown is about eighty yards. An expert warrior, drawing three at a time, can discharge them so rapidly that he will have the third arrow in the air before the first reaches its destination. At the Philip Kearney massacre, eighty-two men and officers were killed in less than one hour, and only two were slain by bullets.

The Suez and Darien Ship Canals.

It seems strange in looking back that a few miles of land should have been allowed to cost the mercantile world so many millions of dollars in needlessly long voyages around Capes Horn and Good Hope, when the expenditure of less than a hundred millions would have lessened the voyage to India and Japan by many thousands of miles. It has remained for the present generation, however, to pierce the Isthmuses of Suez and Darien by the construction of ship canals. For fourteen years thousands of men have been engaged in making a pathway for the commerce of the world through the shifting sands of Suez. Another year, it is estimated, will see the work completed. The isthmus, at its narrowest part, is something more than seventy miles wide, but the canal when finished will be one hundred miles in length. It will be three hundred feet wide, and will float vessels drawing twenty four feet of water. The construction of this work has been attended with almost incredible labor and immense expense. The course of the canal is due north and south, and there are no locks. Forty steam dredges are employed in the excavation of the sand, each of which cost $160,000. The sum thus far expended upon the work is $40,000,000! As the sand is excavated it is piled upon the bank on either side, and thus the embankments rise fifty feet above the level of the cut. When the canal is opened, the vessels which pass through it are not to be permitted to use their own paddle-wheels, as the waves thus created would wash away the soft and sandy banks; but they are to be towed by tugs of a peculiar construction, working upon an endless chain submerged at the bottom of the canal. In carrying out a similar enterprise on the Isthmus of Darien the labor would be greatly lessened. Only thirty miles of land divide the Atlantic and Pacific oceans in its narrowest part, and the soil, instead of being a desert waste of sand, as in the case of the Isthmus of Suez, is partly arable and partly mountainous and rugged. The difficulties in the way of a successful construction of a canal are thus not greater than have been met and overcome in many parts of the United States. Again, all the water used in the construction of the Suez canal must be brought from the two seas it connects; but on the Isthmus of Panama there are rivers whose waters would be of the greatest value in the prosecution of such an undertaking. The only lion at present in the path of this commendable enterprise appears to be rather political than natural. The United States of Colombia have raised certain objections, the precise nature of which are unknown, but which it is understood to be the secret mission of Mr. Caleb Cushing to remove by diplomacy. The isthmus fairly belonged to New Granada, but the cession of the Darien provinces has nominally placed it under the control of Colombia. It is to be hoped that the present diplomatic difficulties will be speedily removed, and that the new canal, when completed, will be open to the commerce of all nations, free from any narrow and oppressive restrictions.—*The Albion.*

ROMISH BLASPHEMY.—We have before us some extracts from a Romish work entitled "The Glories of Mary." It has been cordially recommended by the late Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, in the following words:

> "We hereby approve of this translation of 'The Glories of Mary,' and cordially recommend it to the faithful.
>
> † NICHOLAS CARD. WISEMAN,
> Archbishop of Westminster.
>
> Given at Westminster, on the Feast of St. Alphonsus de Ligneri, A. D. 1852.

From this edition the accompanying extracts are made, which need no comment in order to show their fearful and soul-destroying blasphemy:

"MARY so loved the world as to give her only begotten son."—P. 449.

"Go to Mary. * * * Our salvation is in her hands. * * * He who is protected by Mary will be saved; he who is not will be lost."—P. 136.

MARY is:

"Our only city of refuge."—P. 90.

"The only advocate of sinners."—P. 90.

"The only hope of sinners."—P. 90.

"In Mary finally we shall find life and eternal salvation."—P. 124.

"No one is saved but through thee (Mary.")—P. 135.

ANCIENT PRAYER.

The "Trymer of Salsbury," published in 1531, has the following prayer at the bottom of the title page:

God be in my Bede,
And in myne Understandynge,
God be in my Eyen,
And in my Lookynge,
God be in my mouth,
And in my Speakynge,
God be in my Herte,
And in my Thynkinge,
God be in myn End,
And at my Departynge.

To the Younger Members of My Conference.

We must not forget that families take us much nearer to the center of their social circle and domestic associations than they do any other class of men—oftentimes much nearor than some of their near relations. This creates, on our part, a corresponding obligation of no small magnitude. The relation of pastor and flock is exceedingly near and confidential. This relation is very soon caught hold of and understood by the children. They soon look upon the minister as standing next to their parents. Indeed, so far as example is concerned, he oftentimes occupies the first position in their estimation. What the preacher does and says they may do and say, of course. So that while our intercourse in families should be free and social, it should be exceedingly prudent and circumspect. The children follow us wonderfully.

And we must remember, too, that the families we visit did not choose us for their pastor. Quite likely they would have preferred another. But our people are pretty well educated to the idea of receiving the pastor sent them by the bishop and Conference.—For my own part, I do not attach so much importance to the mere likes and dislikes for this and that preacher, on the part of this and that member of the church, growing ont of merely personal and social considerations, as some seem to. When our Conference, in the examination of our characters, has "nothing against" a preacher, I assume that nobody else has; and when a preacher's character "passes" our Conference I regard him as good enough to be pastor to anybody. After that a complaint in my ear against a preacher, to weigh much with me, must rise above the mere indefinable considerations of social etiquette, and show reasons why it was not brought to the notice of a presiding elder or presented at Conference. The passage of character, with us, means something, and weighs something with me. We assume to be pretty good judges of both personal and ministerial character. I have met with very few Methodist preachers whom I did not consider good enough to be pastor to my family.

But notwithstanding all these considerations, proper enough to be regarded on the one hand, we ourselves should understand that, on our part, it is not enough—by all means it is not enough—for us that our characters pass at Conference. We must rise a long way above that. The absence of legal objections may suffice for others, but will by no means suffice for us.

It is truly wonderful how many different ingredients it takes to make up what we call character; and how easy a matter it is to increase or diminish these ingredients judiciously for personal improvement. This is the business of wise men in this life.

Almost all men pay too much attention to reputation and not enough to character. Men are much more apt to appreciate highly the estimate put on them by others than their own real worth. My reputation is not my property, but that of others. I ought to desire to be thought well of for the sake of others, but not for my own sake. There is a popular sentiment, for which I have not quite as much contempt as it deserves, which jingles along about stealing a purse and getting trash; but in stealing ones good name gets that which naught enriches him, but makes one poor indeed.

That may do very well, so far as I am informed, for Shakspeare an foolery, pride and selfishness, but will not do, I am very sure, for good sense and Christian morals. Let your reputation go; that is other people's business. They will take care of that to their liking. Take care of your character; that is your business. You are responsible for what you are; others for what you are esteemed to be. Whatever else you do, be independent.

Never confess to a position second rate to anybody. But do not claim a first rate position you do not occupy. We must be leaders in society. God and the church have placed us in the leadership, and we must occupy that position or fail. No man's head ought to stand higher or more erect than that of a Methodist preacher.—Who holds a higher office than we?

We ought to look with pity, if not with complacency, upon the strutting, cob-web superiority of professionalists and dandies who owe their superiority to the schoolmaster and the tailor. The superiority of true men rests upon personal merit. We sometimes speak of self-made men. All men who are made at all are self-made. The idea that a good father, a little money and a college can make a man is a great blunder. Other things may be subsidiary, but well directed personal effort alone can ever make a man.

We should not only possess such characters as will cause men to recognize us in the church, but out also. Many of us lack what might be called outside force. I know ministers who do everything well in the church, not much out. It seems to me we might, many of us, carry a deeper and wider influence outside the church.

But it must be remembered that a proper, just and gentlemanly self respect and claim to fair superiority not only harmonizes with, but is based upon and inseparable from the deep and noble personal humility so fully and so frequently enjoined in Scripture. A timid and hesitating servility is a very different thing from Christian humility. Show thyself a workman. But I have several other things to say.

MOBILE CONFERENCE.

Mr. Editor: Have you seen the minutes of our Conference? If you have, your practiced eye has ran over the statistical report contained therein, and you have been horrified and humiliated by ascertaining that our loss of membership amounts to 2,487, and this loss we have sustained during the single year 1868. Alas, for the Mobile Conference!

You have seen the noble cavalry horse, worn out by poor feeding and hard service, lying abandoned upon the plain. The aerial carpet baggers are wheeling over him, singing, or saying—carrion creatures never sing—

"He sleeps his last sleep,
He has fought his last battle."

These administrators *de bonis non* pick out the eye first, not because it is the sweetest morsel, but because it seems to look reproachfully upon thieves, even out of the head of a dead animal.

These thoughts occurred to me upon my first reading of the aforesaid statistical report, when a friend suggested to me that there were some appointments not reported; whereupon I returned to the minutes and found the following stations and circuits reported blank: Citronelle, Bay Shore, Ocean Springs, St. Stephens, Scooba and Gainesville, Bridgeville, Caledonia, Athens, Yellow Creek, Viola, Fayetteville, and Choctaw Corner—twelve good appointments, quite enough to make a good district for one of our best presiding elders. When a pastor has died or moved away, or when from any other cause the members were not reported from an appointment, it has been customary for the secretary of the Conference to refer to the minutes of the preceding year, and thus supply the deficiency. I hope our secretary will feel bound by this "common law," or that some other means will be resorted to for the completion of the statistical report of the Mobile Conference; and then, I am persuaded, we shall be found alive, and our friend, the enemy, will be relieved from the fear of being obliged to administer upon "our little effects."

One word about the Advocate, for my paper is growing short, as you see. Glad of it. Are you? Well, you make your paper too good, doctor. It gets stolen on the route somewhere, so that I receive only one number a month; and Dr. Summers' paper is nearly as good, or nearly as bad—what shall I say?—for it manages to get stolen more than half the time. I have the promise of subscribers when the papers come regularly—when "the clock keeps time."

Josiah Barker.

Uniontown, Feb. 1, 1869.

LETTER FROM CHINA.

Shanghai, China, Dec. 9, 1868.

Mr. Editor: Missionaries are constantly arriving from England and America. Scarcely a month passes that does not chronicle an addition to our forces. The interior is gradually becoming occupied, and the aspects of our general work all along the coast line are brightening. Toleration is everywhere proclaimed, and the country is now decidedly open and inviting. Mobs, violence and persecution, sometimes, however—as recently at Yangchow and Formosa—are still experienced, but their effect rather stimulates than abates the progress of our work.

We are anxious to see *our* stations multiplied, and had hopes that early reinforcements would enable us to move abreast with other missions, but recent letters from the secretary of the board and Brother Smithson quite disappoint our expectations in that respect, and in the meantime our only native preacher has sickened and died, leaving us almost helpless and hopeless.

By the mail just in we are in receipt of a small remittance from the treasurer, which has been appropriated to paying off the balance of our debt, which is now reduced to a minimum. But he gives us but little encouragement for the future. *What are we to do?* For ourselves we have resolved the question:—*We will never abandon the China mission.* You can't starve us out. The siege has lasted seven years, and though it last as many more we will not surrender. But perhaps you—I mean the church—are too well satisfied of that already, hence do not concern yourself about it.

Under the circumstances I am not able to preach much, but am doing the next thing to it—teaching and printing. From nine till twelve o'clock I am engaged in the Anglo-Chinese school, which consists of forty young men, who are looking forward to appointments as the future ministers and consuls to Western nations. They are of the higher and better class of Chinese society, and I have so far succeeded in gaining their confidence that I have no hesitation in pronouncing the school under my control and influence. I shall not give it up again voluntarily. Every other afternoon, from one o'clock till five P. M., is devoted exclusively to the tri-weekly newspaper, of which I am editor. It is a secular, and is chiefly occupied with the news, foreign and domestic, scientific instruction, etc., and advertisements. It has numerous readers, and through it I hope to instruct a large number in the knowledge of the truth, and thus, by removing the basis of many of their superstitions, prepare them for the truth as it is in Jesus. They all know the editor is a *Kiau Se.* The balance of my time is employed editing the *Native Church Intelligencer*, our only church organ, of which I am also proprietor. It has met with wonderful success, and has been most highly commended by our oldest and foremost missionaries. The native churches are delighted with it, and the native preachers heartily support it. It is taken by all the missions, without exception, and circulates at all the ports and in the interior, wherever there is a native preacher. You see, therefore, that I am fully employed, and perhaps as usefully and successfully as is possible.

As a teacher and editor I have access to all classes, and that constantly. If the board wishes me to release the school and papers I will do so, provided they will enable me, without distraction, to do something better. But until then I shall never voluntarily surrender my present position before this people, thirsting for knowledge and dying without salvation. Under the circumstances I need not apologize for brevity and haste.

Y. J. Allen.

Watchman, What of the Night?

What of our ecclesiastical night? It is only ecclesiastically that the Methodist Episcopal Church South was ever enshrouded by darkness. Spiritually, as is known to all, she shone, even in the midnight of her affliction, with heavenly luster. But as a church night, temporary night, overtook us. Our wealth was suddenly, as with a tornado, swept away. Our publishing interest was in the very jaws of bankruptcy, our missionary operations were checked, and our whole church machinery, if not impaired, was sadly interrupted. But more than all this, the Egyptian night of apathy flapped her sable wings over us. Our people were discouraged. It seemed more than Herculean to them to receive the "situation." What of this night? Have our people exercised their adaptability? Have they learned to receive things as they are? A great many remind me of a boy, whom, when a student at Gothingen, on an icy December morning, I noticed from my window, crying piteously. Inquiring why he stood still there in the cold crying, he boohooed the more loudly, saying: "That just serves my father right. Why did he refuse to purchase me a pair of gloves?" The scamp! I told him to run and get warm. Thus to run, though, appears very hard to a great many.

What of the night now? Thank God! there seem to be indications of the approaching day. When we see our members in St. Louis donate over $50,000 to our Centenary College; when we see that in Baltimore we own seven respectable church houses, and very recently Dr. Huston laid the corner-stone of the eighth; when we hear from our beloved Bishop Marvin that our Conferences on the Pacific are in a prosperous condition; when we hear that the collections for our Indian missions, now being taken by Bishop McTyeire, are meeting expectations; when we see that the Methodist Episcopal Church South sustains more weekly church papers than her opulent sister; when we see and hear all this, we infer that day, even ecclesiastical day, is drawing nigh. But it is, after all, but a few stray rays of light that have thus far reached us. Night is still upon us, though rapidly passing away. Yes, night is still upon us. In the last number of the *Southern Christian Advocate* we see that its able editor, Dr. Meyers, makes the calculation that in some few of our Conferences our membership did not, on an average, pay more in support of the ministry than about five cents each per week. We presume this calculation will hold throughout the bounds of our church. Do not these figures disclose a distressing truth? Surely our people expend more for shoe blacking than it appears they contribute in support of the Gospel. It occurs to me that our people despise the day of small things. Because they cannot now give a bale of cotton or a hogshead of sugar, they even withhold the half dollar which they are perfectly able, weekly, or in other instances monthly, to contribute.

Specially, however, it is our missionary work which is still in the dark shadow and valley of night. I shall not even mention China, Brazil and the Indian territory. Among us the field is ripe for the harvest. But it seems it is in vain that the Lord commands us: "Put ye in the sickle." The night of prejudices and apathy is upon us, and while it is night we sleep and slumber. Now is the accepted time to exert ourselves strenuously in supporting home missions. And especially should our German population be gathered into the church. In all of our Southern cities there are thousands of Germans who, if missionaries were sent among them, would be gained for our church. We should have missionaries at Saint Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Memphis and Galveston. Let us do our duty, lest God remove our "candlestick." What of the night? Shall a vigorous home mission programme soon be inaugurated in order to save the thousands to our right and left who perish for lack of knowledge, and knowledge which we might communicate? Will not Bishop Kavanaugh, who takes so much interest in the German work, take it in hand and say, episcopally: "Let there be light!"

J. B. A. Ahrens.

Making the Bible Utter Falsehoods.

Mr. Editor: How blind and intense must the sectarianism be that in its zeal for party or sect should perpetrate this offense against the Bible and its author? Yet that the "new" versionists do this the following criticisms clearly show. When will such zeal give place to sober common sense?

Straining at Gnats and Swallowing Camels.—In the new version of the New Testament, made by the American (Baptist) Bible Union, Luke 11: 38, is thus rendered: "And the Pharisee, seeing it, wondered that he (Jesus) did not first *immerse* himself before dinner."

Upon this translation of the Greek word Ebaptisthe, a writer in the *Congregationalist* very justly and pertinently remarks: "1. The rendering of this passage as it stands in the new version is an absolute falsehood. The Pharisee never wondered that Jesus 'did not *immerse* himself before dinner.' 2. This rendering teaches that it was the custom of the Jews to immerse, regularly, before taking their meals. This is also false. 3. The middle voice immerses the rendering in the ridiculous absurdity that, to fulfill the ordinance, it was a custom for a person to perform the ceremony upon *himself*. These are large camels to swallow when the gnats are scrupulously strained out at the communion table." These criticisms come from one who recalls the time "when I 'went down into the water,' through an aperture in ice ten inches thick, and was baptized.—(And I have never regretted it.")

And this paragraph is forwarded by one who "went down into the water" over forty years ago, and has long regretted it, and expects to do so through life.

J. H.

Mobile.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

Port Gibson, Miss., Jan. 28, 1869.

Mr. Editor: While I rejoice at your good fortune in receiving so many nice things to be "placed to the credit of brotherly love and quarterage," your editorials on the subject constrain me to brag a little, seeing I can rival editor, publisher, presiding elder, etc.

I received a New Year's congratulation exceedingly refreshing. A note, written in such stylo and expressing such feelings as would have made a heart of stone rejoice, $26 in cash, household and kitchen conveniences, a big gobbler, a pair of hogs—Woburn and Chester—and oranges, cakes, mince pies, etc., in profusion. Port Gibson is coming to life. Your's truly,

John A. B. Jones.

Dr. Wendell Holmes has been telling of a doctor who bled and physicked the Pilgrims in the Mayflower. This man, Dr. Fuller, is quoted as writing to Governor Bradford, in 1660, "I have been to Matapan, and let twenty of those people blood."

Forty thousand hares were sent from Germany to Paris for Christmas dinners.

The Great Western Railroad of England cost nearly $350,000 a mile.

THE MINISTER'S WAGES.

We have published in this paper many appeals in behalf of a suitable support of the ministry. We would abate nothing of what has been urged in this respect. But, while there is no excuse for neglect of this by the people, it must be admitted that some ministers have a way of talking on this subject that is uncomely, utterly unworthy of the profession. We commend to such the following paragraphs from the *Northwestern Presbyterian*:

Paul, in charging Timothy, says: "Having food and raiment, let us be therewith content." This was the full amount of what Jacob requested of the Lord: "If God will be with me, and keep me in this way that I go, and keep me in bread to eat and raiment to put on." And this seems to have been about the extent of the promises of God to the prophets, and of Jesus to his apostles, and of the apostles to all who should succeed them in the work of the ministry. Ministers greatly err when they chaffer for wages, or make salary the condition of service. When they do so, they seem to have forgotten their first love and their early vow.

When a young man is called of God, and filled with a desire for the ministry, he proposes no bargain. He confides in Christ for all he wants, and he knows the terms Christ sent out the primitive preachers without purse or scrip, and with the expectation that they should live as he did—on the liberality of those to whom they would minister. He told them "the laborer is worthy of his hire," and put them on this principle of supply. So it was with those servants whom, after he ascended up on high, he first gave as "gifts to men." And so Paul argues to the Corinthians (1 Cor. 9: 7-10)

It is on this principle, and with this expectation, the "called" young man would devote himself to the ministry. He pleads with Jesus to accept him, and make him an embassador, and honor him in the saving of men. What he asks is privilege; and if he thinks of hire, it is souls he would have. A minister ought never to forget his early earnest pleadings, nor the ardor with which he vowed when he gave himself as "a living sacrifice."

An incident is narrated of Whitefield and Wesley, to this effect: Wesley had crossed the ocean to proclaim the good tidings in the colonies. The work was great, and he called on Whitefield, "Come!" "What shall I have?" "Food to eat and raiment to put on, and a house to shelter you—such as your master had not—and a crown of glory that fadeth not away." This was enough.

And do not all true laborers have the same? Then come, young man! Join us, and labor faithfully, and the wages shall be yours.—*Presbyterian Union.*

National Debts.—The national debts of the principal European States during the last thirty years have been the subject of interesting statistics recently published by a German paper. In 1829, it is asserted that the public debts of France, Austria, Russia and Italy amounted to $1,500,000,000, paying about $85,000,000 a year as interest. In 1863 the debts of the same States had risen to $6 000,000,000, paying about $300,000,000 a year as interest. In Great Britain, on January 5, 1851, the national debt was about $4,035,000,000, and on March 31, 1868, was $3,985,000,000, a reduction of $50,000,000. In Holland the debt in 1851 was $491,807,432, and in 1868 was $387,297,565, a reduction of $104,509,867. In Prussia the debt in 1851 was $148,324,618, and in 1868 was $323,846,567, including $131,760,000 for railways. Prussia has, therefore, increased her debt by the amount of $164,521,949. In France the debt in 1851 was $1,069,200,000, and in 1868 was $2,328,707,418, besides a floating debt of $2,682,000,000. In Italy the total debt of the small States now forming the dominions of Victor Emanuel was $200,000,000, and on December 31, 1867, the debt of the present kingdom of Italy was $1,355,081,632. The debt of Austria in 1850 was $511,600,000, and in 1867 was $1,512 657,948. In Russia the interest on the public debt in 1860 amounted to $21,372,485, and in 1868 to $52,213,907. The principal of the Russian debt is of a highly complicated character, so that a classification is almost impossible. There are also bills of credit issued by the government amounting to $596,729,900, which are forced into circulation by an imperial ukase. The destruction of public credit by an unlimited issue of paper money is of long standing in Russia, and the present government has been endeavoring to remedy the financial embarrassment of the country by a steady withdrawal of the treasury notes.

BEING POLITE.

I am an old pastor, and as I cannot preach any longer, I take great pleasure in thinking over the events of my long life. When I preached in the city of B., I had two neighbors. One of them, who lived at the right of my cottage, did not seem friendly to anybody. He seldom spoke to any one on the street, and the boys disliked him very much, because he was very cross and crabbed. He was noted for being penurious, and seldom did any poor person receive a gift from him.

To the left of my cottage there lived a poor shoemaker, whose whole time was occupied in taking care of his large family. He had a very pleasing face, was friendly toward everybody, and was just the opposite of my neighbor at the right. Among the old shoemaker's eight children there was a boy about eight years old, who had blue eyes, red cheeks, light hair, and was as cheerful as a squirrel. His name was Little Peter, and though his father was poor, he had trained him to be very polite; and Little Peter was one of the most polite boys I ever knew.

For my part, I thought a great deal of him, and when his school teacher, who was a member of my congregation, told me how industrious and talented he was, I felt very anxious to see him have a good education. One winter evening, as I was sitting at my desk preparing my sermon for the following Sunday, I heard a rap at the door. 'Come in!' I said; and what was my astonishment to find my neighbor who lived at the right of the parsonage.

'Please, sir, do not be offended that I trouble you to night. I have an important matter which I thought I ought to lay before you.'

'I am very much pleased to see you,' I replied, 'and I hope you will speak freely.'

'You know,' replied the neighbor, 'that I take a walk every day, and as often as I pass the door of the shoemaker who lives close by us, his little boy Peter salutes me with so much kindness and such a pleased face that he has deeply affected me. Though he has kept it up for a year or two, I have never returned his salutation, and yet he is as pleasant as ever. So I have been thinking to myself that his politeness must be natural to him, and that the boy has a good heart. One day I thought that I would test him; and, accordingly, as I went by the shoemaker's shop, I dropped my money purse right near where Little Peter was standing, and then I hurried on. I thought I would see whether Peter was honest, as well as polite; but I had not gone a dozen steps before he came running after me, and handing me my money purse, said to me: 'This is yours, sir; please take it!' Now, this circumstance has affected me very deeply, and I have thought that I ought to do what I can to help that poor family. I am advanced in life, and am rich, and need but little to live upon.—So, in the first place, I would like to help the shoemaker and his family; and, in the next place, I would like to do what I can especially for Peter. What I desire of you, sir, is to give me your advice.'

I took hold of my neighbor's hand, thanked him heartily for revealing to me such good desires, and then told him that I thought the poor shoemaker and his family were very worthy objects of his attention. I then told him that Little Peter was a boy of unusual talents as well as of great politeness, and of undoubted honesty, and then advised my neighbor to provide for his education. He then promised that he would pay especial attention to the wants of the shoemaker and his family, and after half an hour's time he bade me 'good night;' but the remarkable circumstance so affected me, and led me to think over the change that God had wrought in him, that it was a late hour before I went to sleep.

The next week this same neighbor went into the shoemaker's little shop. The ceiling was so low that he could hardly stand up in it, and he found out that the shoemaker did not make shoes at all, but only mended them, for there were piles of old worn out shoes all around the room, but there was not a sign of any new leather, or of any new boots or shoes. Of course the shoemaker was almost beside himself with astonishment to see the man who had passed for a cross and ugly person, and who seldom spoke to anybody, come into his shop, and, especially, address him in the pleasant manner in which he did.

The rich gentleman then said: 'I am needing a new pair of boots, and I would like you to make me a pair. Can you do it at once?'

'Well—well—I can make shoes and boots, too, but—but—really, I don't know—I believe I haven't got leather enough.'

The truth was, the shoemaker did not know what to say, yet he knew that he had no leather in his shop that was fit for making boots, for it had been many months since he had made a pair, and he was really too poor to lay in a fresh stock of leather.

As soon as the rich man saw the poor shoemaker's difficulty, he said to him:

'O, well; never mind the leather; I will take care of that.'

The shoemaker hardly knew what to think of him when he insisted upon his taking his measure. But the measure was taken, and the rich neighbor bade him 'good by.' That evening there was brought to the shoemaker a large roll of leather, and if his name had not been on it, he would certainly have thought it was designed for somebody else.

The next day a supply of flour, meal, potatoes and beef were brought to the shoemaker's little shop, and he and his family were rejoiced beyond measure at the good fortune which they had met with.

But Little Peter's education was yet to be provided for. My rich neighbor saw the school teacher in regard to him, gave him a sum of money to pay great attention to him, to teach him in special hours of the day, provide him with all the books that he needed, and to prepare him for the university with the greatest care.

Now, I am glad to say that all the kindness which this rich man showed to the poor shoemaker and his family did not have the slightest effect toward making them lose their politeness or kindness of heart.—The tide now greatly turned in the shoemaker's favor, and as he began to put one new pair of boots or shoes on another in his little bow window, his customers began to multiply, and after a few months he had to move into a larger shop, and his business increased constantly. Little Peter progressed very finely at school, but nobody could say to him that the good fortune which he had met with had spoiled him.

Now, when the rich man saw that his kindness was not misplaced, but that the shoemaker and his family, and especially Little Peter, deserved all that they had received at his hands, he determined to continue his kindness toward others. In fact, he spent the whole of his remaining life in seeking out and aiding the poor and neglected worthy persons in the city of B. But it was his regret, to the latest day of his life, that he had not commenced such kindness before. Still, his regret was sweetened by the fact that God had used Little Peter's kindness and politeness to soften his heart, and to lead him to devote the last of his life to a high and worthy purpose.

If a boy or girl cannot become very rich in money, each can become rich in goodness; and who ever will do as Little Peter did will find it both pleasant and profitable all through life.—*Methodist.*

ROOM IN HEAVEN.

"And the city lieth foursquare, and the length is as large as the breadth; and he measured the city with the reed, twelve thousand furlongs. The length and the breadth and the height of it are equal."—Rev. 21: 16.

There are some who never think of heaven. In their mind a thought of the better country would starve for utter loneliness. Others think of it occasionally, when the voice of sweet music steals upon their ear, or Providence or the preacher lifts them above earth. But when they do think of it, how poor and meagre their thoughts; to them it is a narrow circumscribed spot in the universe, a small place just large enough for their church, but too small to admit within its pearly enclosure even the good beyond their communion. Such were not the views entertained by John when, on the lonely Isle, he saw, in grand panoramic view, the heavenly city.

John was in the Spirit on the mountain of holy contemplation, and he had a delightful conversation with one of the royal surveyors of the heavenly country. He says, verse 15, "And he that talked with me had a golden reed to measure the city, and the gates thereof, and the walls thereof." The idea he gives us, is, that there was solidity, firmness, durability and strength, all combined with indescribable beauty, surpassing grandeur and infinite glory.

The city, as he saw it, was in the form of a magnificent cube of vast dimensions. The surveyor had the golden reed, and he measured the city in the presence of his visitor. It was one thousand two hundred furlongs (stadia) long, and one thousand two hundred furlongs broad, and one thousand two hundred furlongs high. The length, and the breadth and the height of it are equal.

Here is absolutely uniformity, a thing long talked of and prayed for, but something not to be realized on this side the heavenly home.

In this cubic form the new Jerusalem recalled somewhat the form of the far-famed old Jerusalem, on its escarpment above the valley of the Kedron.

In this view of the great city we are quite in harmony with the rabbinical books.

We take the passage as it reads—"one thousand two hundred furlongs," which, when reduced to feet and cubed, is 948,938 000 000,000, 000,000,000 cubic feet. The half of which we reserve for the throne of glory and the heavenly court. Half of the remainder I reserve for the angel's thrones, dominions, principalities and powers. Half of the remainder I reserve for celestial gardens of heavenly fruits and flowers. Half of the remainder for shady bowers and lovely parks.—Half of the walks, and the remainder, or thirty second remainder for the golden streets, and of the whole, I divide into rooms of (20) twenty feet square, and ten feet high; of rooms we have 7,413,573,125,000,-000,000,000.

Then I suppose that this world was populated at present with say 900,000,000 of human beings, and that three generations pass away every hundred years, that is allowing thirty-three and a half years for each generation, and at the close of the seven thousandth year the trumpeter will proclaim that "time would be no longer," and that earth's population would all be brought home to the city of our God.

I also suppose that there are in the universe of our Father (800,-000) eight hundred thousand worlds like ours existing under the same circumstances, and for the same term of years as ours; each having the same number of inhabitants as our own, and each inhabitant obedient to the universal *come.*

Take all these multitudes of human or created beings, and the heavenly home the angel measured for John and for us, dear reader, would afford (49) forty-nine rooms as are measured above for each inhabitant of all of the eight hundred thousand worlds, and leave more than four millions of cubic feet yet unsurveyed. "And yet there is room." O how true it is that in "my Father's house there are many mansions."—*Guide to Holiness.*

CHURCH NEWS.

It is asserted that in London recently one hundred and four Episcopalians went over to Rome in a single month. The London Ritualists claim to have converted the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The German and Swiss Methodist Conference is barely twenty years old, and has but a little over forty preachers. It is receiving rough treatment from the German theologians, who seem as fearful of its neology as were the orthodox New Englanders a hundred years ago. It will improve on acquaintance.

The semi centennial anniversary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held last week in Washington.—Last year the contributions amounted to $614,137; year before, $635,-320 20. The aggregate contribution of the five decades amounts to $8 531,377 10. They are now in debt a little over $100,000—a loan, on which interest is being paid.

There are in all four hundred and thirty churches and other places of worship in New York, with accommodations for 300,000 persons. Of these three hundred and fifty-six are Protestants. There are one hundred and seventeen thousand four hundred and fifty children in attendance upon three hundred and eighty-one Sunday schools of different denominations.

The New School Presbyterians of Philadelphia have done a noble thing in aiding their feeble churches. Four churches needed aid. A meeting of the various pastors and some leading laymen was called to consider the matter. They resolved to raise immediately the sum necessary to relieve all these churches of embarrassment. Two men subscribed $20,000 each, and soon more than half the sum needed was promised. The balance will speedily be raised, and four churches will be lifted from their embarrassing struggles.

The Chinese in the Sandwich Islands are greatly increasing.—There are about two hundred in the district of Hilo, including merchants, stewards, peddlers and laborers. They are a valuable element of community, though few of them are Christians. Mr. Coan went to a Chinese sugar plantation near Hilo, on a late Sabbath, preached to them, and took up a collection for missionary objects amounting to $97! They are ready and generous in their help in building churches. They seem ashamed of their idolatry, and their children by Hawaiian wives are all in the Sabbath school, receiving a Christian education. One of their number, a merchant, has left his store and preaches to his countrymen. He is a man of good education, understands six Chinese dialects, besides English and Hawaiian, and is a perfect gentleman as well as an earnest Christian. He seems just the man to evangelize his countrymen, who are somewhat prond of him. At a late meeting which he held at Hilo, *not one* of the Chinese were absent. The *Missionary Herald* well asks: "Can so good an account be given of the Chinese in California? And if not, why not?"

Our China Mission.—The New York *Advocate* has an account of the annual meeting of the mission, which began at Foochow, October 16, Rev. R. S. Maclay, D. D., presiding. Thirteen native helpers and fifteen student helpers were present.

Rev. S. L. Baldwin was chosen English, and Yek Ing Kwang Chinese secretary. Twelve student helpers were admitted. Sia Ching Chiong deceased during the year. The statistics are:

Circuits.	*Mem.*	*Pro's.*	*Bap.*	*Mis. Col.*
Ching Sing Tong..	66	9	28	$60 26
Tieng Ang Tong..	305	291	189	106 98
Hok Ing Tong....	97	53	81	31 79
Total.....	468	353	289	199 03

The Mission Rooms' Slip says:

Our China mission, under the authority of the General Missionary Committee, has divided itself into three circuits, and the plan of the work has also been announced to the church. The centers of these three circuits are Foochow, Kiu Kiang and Peking, the capital of the empire. In this division of the work the printing establishment remains at Foochow, under the supervision of Brother L. N. Wheeler.

Accordingly the appointments for 1868 and 1869 were made as follows:

Ching Sing Tong Circuit.—L. N. Wheeler; Ching Sing Tong, Li Yu Mi; Ngnkang and Kwihung, Ting Neng Chieh; Kanchiah and Simmeka, Ung Pek Sing; Mission Press, L. N. Wheeler; American church, L. N. Wheeler.

Tieng Ang Tong Circuit.—S. L. Baldwin; Tieng Ang Tong, Hu Po Mi; Hokchiang, Sia Sek Ong; Ngucheng, Ma Tiong Mwang; Ngnka, Ngu Sia Mi; Kucheng, Hu Sing Mi; Boys' school, S. L. Baldwin; Girls' school, B. Woolston, S. H. Woolston.

Hok Ing Tong Circuit.—N. Sites; Hok Ing Tong, Yek Ing Kwang; Minchiang, Hu Yong Mi; Yenping, Li Cha Mi; Lamyit, Ling Ming Sang; Hinghwa, Sing Ching Ting.

Kiukiang Circuit.—V. C. Hart, E. S. Todd.

Peking Circuit.—R. H. Maclay, H. H. Lowry.

The examination upon the first half of the Psalms, the epistles of Peter and James, geography, biblical chronology and "Confucianism and Christianity compared," were creditable. The anniversaries included meetings for discussing missions, Bible operations and anti-opium.

A Sting Cure.—A French physician, Dr. Desmartis, has introduced a new cure, which is said to be attracting considerable attention.—The process is simple and consists in causing an insect to sting the afflicted part. The cure was suggested to the physician by a distinguished Frenchman afflicted with rheumatism, who, while pulling a handful of weeds in his garden, was stung in the wrist by a wasp. The arm swelled, but the rheumatic pain disappeared. The next day the pain attacked his leg, but an application of the sting exorcised it again and he was enabled to walk with ease. During three years which followed the discovery he cured every attack by the application of the same remedy.

The discovery, however, is not new. A Roman commander, it is said, carried with him an insect which he applied for the cure of an eye disease to which he was subject. Cases are recorded in which cholera and epilepsy were cured by the sting of a scorpion. The nephew of Humboldt, during his practice in Havana, inoculated over two thousand men of the military and naval garrison with the poison of the scorpion, and out of over six hundred who were afterward attacked by yellow fever, only sixteen died. The poison of serpents has long been known as a cure for leprosy.

The principle is an old one, older than the homeopathic system, to which it perhaps belongs. It is simply curing one disease by introducing another, or antidoting one poison by administering another. The ravages of animal poisons in the human system are daily checked by the administration of vegetable and mineral poisons, and it is not at all strange that diseases caused by vegetable, mineral or animal poisons should be cured by the introduction of an active animal poison.

However, there is good reason to question whether it is the poison of the sting that cures the local pain, as in rheumatism. The system of the German, called "Bundschiedism," originated in the bite of a fly, which, it was found, relieved pain in the hand. From this suggestion, apparatus and a system of cure have been constructed, the application consisting in picking the skin so as to inflame it. This cure, it is said, has been quite successful in nervous paralytic and rheumatic affections.

Japanese tea, to be properly prepared, it is stated, should be treated differently from tea from China. The Japan tea should be nearly boiled. Tea carefully drawn, it is asserted, is a most powerful antispasmodic.

FARM AND GARDEN.

SMALL FARMS.

THE FUTURE OF SOUTHERN AGRICULTURE.

We copied from the *Planters' Banner*, the other day, a paragraph on small sugar farms. The *Sugar Planter*, of West Baton Rouge, also copies the paragraph, and makes it the text of the following suggestive remarks:

We fully agree with our contemporary upon the subject of small sugar farms. In the present condition of affairs, they yet form the mighty lever to move our people from old habits and old customs, into cheaper, better and more satisfactory developments of the soil. But the small farm system can as well be applied to other agricultural pursuits as in the cultivation of cane, and we have observed, so far as our knowledge extends since the war, that they were more successful than large plantations. The reason of this is obvious. On large plantations the work was never, or rarely, thoroughly done from the time the crop was put in until it was gathered.

On the other, a few hands knew exactly what to do, when to do, and how to go about it. The consequence was the work was always well done, the eye of the owner being continually upon them. Somehow negroes rarely work as well in large gangs as they do in small ones. Better till a dozen acres properly than to have a dozen slurred over with what is technically called work. Experience has ever shown this, and it can be again demonstrated in the small farm system better than in the lordly heritage of a thousand acres. Sooner or later our planters will find the benefits of small farms to be superior to the plan they are now generally following. Labor is growing scarcer every year, while the peculiar ideas of the negro in regard to wages will render the cultivation of large crops precarious in the extreme. A planter with five or six hundred acres of cane in his field will be at the mercy of the laborer who may exact such wages as he thinks proper, and the planter be compelled to submit or lose his crop. The shoe will pinch on that point first, and he should be warned in time before risking too much in that branch of agriculture. On small farms the case will be quite different. Having but a few acres of cane at stake, he will be better enabled to resist unreasonable demands by employing one or two laborers only. White men will not be wanting to assist in such cases, where they would dislike to engage in taking off a large crop. As we view the case, it is the easiest way for planters to resist the unreasonable demands of freedmen. So soon as they begin to see that work can go on without specially soliciting their assistance, the quicker will they come to their senses. We have always been in favor of paying them reasonable wages for their labor, and punctually paying them at the stated time, but we are not in favor of their dictating terms under any circumstances—that would be to put a halter around the neck of Southern industry. Small farms will equalize the difference between labor and capital, and the quicker understood the better.

How Good Farmers Save Money.—They take good papers, and read them.

They keep accounts of farm operations.

They do not leave their implements scattered over the farm, exposed to rain, snow or heat.

They repair their tools and buildings at the proper time, and do not suffer a subsequent threefold expenditure of time and money.

They see that their fences are well repaired, and their cattle are not found grazing in the meadows, or grain fields, or orchards.

They do not refuse to make experiments in a small way of many new things.

They plant fruit trees well, care for them, and of course get good crops.

They practice economy by giving their stock good shelter during the winter, also good food, taking out all that is unsound, rotten or mouldy.

They do not keep tribes of cats and snarling dogs around their premises, who eat up more in a month than they are worth in their lifetime.

Lastly, they read the advertisements, know what is going on, and frequently save money by it.

Successful farming is made up by attention to *little things.* The farmer who does it best earns his money with best appreciation, and uses it with best results. Such men are the "salt of the earth."

How to Raise Quinces.—They can be raised as easily as apples or pears in the way we shall describe. There is no secret about it. Get the "orange" variety. See that they are entirely free of the borer before planting. Set six or eight feet apart in rich soil. Bandage the stem with two or three wrappings of old muslin, or any kind of cloth, so far down in the ground as possible, as the roots start from near the surface. Let this bandage run six or eight inches above the ground, then pile the soil compactly a couple of inches around the bandage, then renew this early every spring.—Fine, large golden quinces, rivaling the largest oranges, will bless your efforts annually.

Should the borer by any means steal in, ferret them out carefully with a piece of wire. Should they, however, get the advantage of you, and your trees become honeycombed, set out again young trees, so that by the time the old ones are gone the young ones will be finely bearing. We have raised these quinces in perfection, but not caring for the fruit they were removed when they were about to die from the operations of the worm.

Bonaparte, Wellington and Lee.—The *Southern Quarterly*, in a very able article on the Duke of Wellington's campaigns, has the following parallel between the achievements of the great British commander and those of General Robert E. Lee in Virginia during our late war:

General Lee, with a force not so large as the Anglo-Portuguese regular army which Wellington had under him when he encountered Massena in 1809—not half so large as his whole force if the Portuguese militia be taken into the account—in the space of twenty-eight days, in three battles, killed and wounded more men than Wellington ever killed and wounded during his whole career, from Assaye to Waterloo, both inclusive. In one of these battles Lee killed and wounded more men, by 9,000, than the French army lost, including prisoners, in the whole campaign of Waterloo, and the pursuit to the gates of Paris. In the same battle he killed and wounded more men than Wellington, Blucher and Napoleon, all three together, lost in killed and wounded in the *battle* of Waterloo, by 5,000 men. In the second of these battles he killed and wounded the same number that both the opposing armies lost in the battle of Waterloo; and in the third he killed and wounded more by 7 000 than the French alone lost in the battle of Waterloo. In the three battles together, Lee killed and wounded more men, by at least 30,000, than the allies and French lost in the whole campaign, including prisoners. The force with which Lee operated never amounted, at one time, to 50,000 men; the force with which Wellington and Blucher acted was, even according to English estimates, 190,000 strong. The force to which Lee was opposed was, from first to last, 240,000; the force to which Wellington and Blucher were opposed was but 122,-000 strong. When Massena invaded Portugal, in 1810, Wellington had 30,000 British troops, and 25,000 Portuguese regulars, who, in the battle of Busaco, according to Wellington's own account, "proved themselves worthy to fight side by side with the British veterans," besides 40,000 admirable Portuguese militia. He had Lisbon for his base, with a British war fleet riding at anchor, and innumerable vessels of other descriptions plying between the port and England, and bringing the most abundant supplies of arms, provisions and munitions of war. He had surrounded the port with the most tremendous system of fortifications known in modern times, and his task was to defend the strongest country in Europe. In Lee's case, his enemy had possession of the sea, and could and did land a powerful army to attack the very basis of his operations.

Historical Secret.—Another terrible state secret has been unearthed from the dust of three centuries. Juana, the mother of the Emperor Charles V, was the legitimate Queen of Spain. The historians say that she went mad in consequence of the sudden death of her husband, Philip; but, in reality, she was not mad at all, but was kept cruelly imprisoned, first, by her father, Ferdinand, and then by her son, the German Emperor Charles V, for fifty long years. The persecutions of which she was made a victim were commenced by her mother, Isabella, because Juana uttered heretical views about the persecution of heretics (burning at the stake, etc.) After Isabella's death, her father, Ferdinand, continued to maltreat the poor woman, in order to reign in her place. Finally her own son, Charles V, confined her in a dungeon, and permitted himself to abuse and torture her when she refused to take part in the divine service held in the prison. These facts have been brought to light by a German historian, M. Bergenroth, who derived them from the autograph letters of Charles V, hitherto kept secret in the archives of Simancas, and published them.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1869.

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When money is forwarded in either of the above methods we will be responsible for it, *but not otherwise.*

CONFERENCE MINUTES.

We have received the printed minutes of the Montgomery, the Mississippi and the Louisiana Conferences We shall be obliged to some one for a copy of those of the Mobile Conference. We know of no publication which presents so much "food for reflection" in so small a space. The digest which a correspondent gives of two districts of the Mississippi Conference furnishes an excellent hint for the thorough analysis of all stations and circuits. It is important to know who are doing work, who are supporting their ministers, and who are starving them; to know what amount is going forward for the conversion of the heathen, and who sends it; what sums are raised for the establishment or enlargement of our Sabbath schools, etc. The Mississippi minutes are defective in not giving the membership of 1867; nor do we find any of the "totals" for that year. Whether the Conference is advancing or going back cannot be estimated without a copy of the *last year's minutes* of the Mississippi Conference. This we never have had. If they were not published we hope the secretary of that Conference will forward us the statistical totals of membership for 1867.

THE MINUTES OF THE MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE have been forwarded to all the subscribers—about double the number promised them. The entire matter was published without abridgement, at the suggestion of Brother Montgomery. We have provided sufficient to supply others who may want them, at twenty cents each, prepaid by mail.

ROBT. J. HARP, Publisher.

NOTICE.—THE FAMOUS CHARTER OAK COOKING STOVE.—By notice elsewhere in our columns Mr. G. W. W. Goodwyn advertises that he will henceforth keep the Charter Oak in stock, and his endorsement of this justly celebrated stove places it at once above all others. Mr. Goodwyn is a practical man, and no one is better competent to judge of the merits of a cooking stove. He is one of the oldest and most reliable stove dealers in the South, and keeps a full line of every description of stoves, manufactures tin and Japan ware, and our readers may place full confidence in every word that he says. Send your orders to G. W. W. Goodwyn.

A NEW department for Indian affairs has been agreed upon in committee.

EVIL COMMUNICATIONS.

In the connection in which the Apostle Paul introduces the well known maxim, that "evil communications corrupt good manners," the reference is chiefly to corruption of doctrine. Eminently true in its application to the outward behavior, the style of language and the moral life, it is not less true of the religious faith. The ordinary association with unbelievers in the social and business relations of life imperceptibly affects the religious convictions; and the moral sensibilities become blunted by the habitual exhibition of Sabbath breaking, profanity and other vices. While there is no actual indulgence in these sins, the moral feeling becomes impaired. The vices are by degrees less and less offensive, and those who commit them cease to excite either our compassion or repugnance.

The same process takes place in relation to denominational convictions and preferences. In a certain direction this result may be good as leading to a wider charity, and to diminished bigotry. Beyond this it sometimes leads to the loss of all strong and wholesome attachments, and finally to the loss of all faith. Indifference upon this subject, though it may look like enlightened liberality, is really but a step from infidelity, and the denial of Christianity altogether. The powerful influences of the various forms of indifference and of "liberal Christianity," and of infidelity in general, exerted especially upon the young and the more ignorant, is incalculably great. Contact with these elements of unbelief and error in the affairs and pursuits of life, and their fruits, as exhibited in vicious amusements, are surely working corruption. The very fountains of society are being poisoned by these evil communications. There is a subtle influence at work among us, the aim of which is to destroy all religion and to unsettle all faith.

But from the uprooting of all belief let us pass to the perversion of sound religious doctrine. How many forms and aspects there are of serious error and heresy we know not. They are, however, many, and these corrupting effects may be seen by the careful observer. We are kept in continual and unavoidable contact with Romanism. The usages and worship of this church, and many of their doctrines, are thrust upon the attention. The feasts and fasts are trumpeted through the calendars, and the secular papers, and the whole community, to some extent, feel the influence. Doctrinal errors sometimes obtain a stealthy lodgment through these outward demonstrations. Protestants sometimes are brought under the perverting power of the most extravagant errors. In many instances they have imbibed these false doctrines because they have not been thoroughly instructed in the Scriptures. We have found instances of praying for the dead, and other errors equally gross, in persons connected with Protestant churches. The same influence of doctrinal corruption is going on from other sources. The practical denial of future retribution, the spiritualistic refinements of the followers of Swedenborg, involving the denial of the resurrection and the atonement, are no doubt slowly operating to destroy the foundations of the truth.

A vast deal of this corrupting influence is owing to social contact with those who have imbibed error and are ever seeking to spread it. So strong and pernicious is this influence that the ignorant and unstable are often seduced from the faith and practice of the Gospel by persuasion of personal friendship and the ties of society. Where it does not lead souls away from their connection with our churches, false views of the ordinances and doctrines of religion are implanted, and the depth of piety is injuriously affected. One obvious application of this train of thought is to put the pastor upon his guard against the doctrinal corruptions which threaten his flock, and which may be already among his people.—There is need of instruction, doctrinal instruction, by the circulation of our books, by thorough catechetical examination in the Sunday schools, and by the careful exposition of sound doctrine in the pulpit.

"REVELINGS AND SUCH LIKE."

Mardi Gras, Tuesday last, was celebrated with more than usual splendor. During the day masqueraders appeared in large numbers on the principal streets, on foot, in carriages and on horseback, and many of them were quaintly attired. The peculiar costumes of the different nations, savage and civilized, were displayed, and the spirit of the day seemed to penetrate the remotest place, and to pervade all classes. The procession of the "Mystic Krewe of Comus," at night, was a most brilliant and gorgeous representation of the five senses. The whole city seemed moved and drawn out to see the novel exhibition, and the night wound up or passed into the morning with ball and masquerade.—Thus ended the carnival—a scene of revelry, with all the usual concomitants of extravagance, intemperance and licentiousness.

And now is the lenten fast. There are to be forty days of moderate penance, church-going and confession. The dissipation of past months is to be atoned for by much church-going and much denial of meat; and, that when the forty days are ended, "the same excess of riot" may be again indulged. A religion of carnivals and lents is necessarily most unspiritual and worldly. It is a system of compensations to the flesh and of accommodation to the carnal appetites. The temporary restraint imposed is relaxed at length into unbridled license, and sin is winked at, if not openly commended and allowed. Of course such a faith as this raises no barrier against worldly dissipation, but rather tends to encourage and foster it.

We may hope that our churches are measurably free from this cursed and pernicious, but fashionable and fascinating vice of reveling. The set of the current in this city, and in all large cities, is powerfully in this direction; and is, we believe, strengthened by these days, given up religiously to sinful and pleasurable excess. This phase of worldliness, indeed, has reached the maddening strength and blinding whirl of the maelstrom, and is drawing many of our people into its destructive vortex. Lent may cause a slight lull in the rounds of pleasure with some who are connected with the Anglican and papal communions, but the sanctioned excesses which precede and follow more than balance the temporary moderation. The difference is scarcely perceptible. The theaters are always full, and fashionable and promiscuous dances and hops are not allowed to languish.

Some of the weak and worldly-inclined members of our churches are drawn into these whirlpools of dissipation, under social influences and their love of pleasure. The young of our churches and Sunday schools are often led away by these seductive influences. Often these breaches of Christian duty may arise from want of due consideration as to the vicious tendency of the theater and the dance; sometimes, also, from ignorance of their character and history. But more generally it is doubtless owing to the want of a converted and spiritual mind. Where there is not satisfaction and joy in religion the soul will be apt to seek it in frivolous and sinful amusements.

This is the time and place for true believers, friends of Jesus and Protestants, to bear faithful testimony for truth and purity. Here the world, the flesh and the devil are in alliance with religious formality and superstition, in such a manner as almost to deceive "the very elect." Self-denial and separation from the world are specially demanded, if we would not have all spirituality swept away by this flood of ungodliness. Touch not this unclean thing, however commended by the elegance, fashion and worldliness of society, and be not "lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God." We would caution professors of religion, visiting the city, from being led away by the wiles of the tempter. Bring your religion with you, and "whatsoever ye do, in word or deed, do all in the name of the Lord Jesus." *

SOUTHERN VITALITY.

The present cotton crop and the general return of our agricultural prosperity must go hard with the intense haters of the South, who have been so long "making out" to legislate for its welfare, but have in reality done all that could be done to check and repress every symptom of its recovery from ruin. But nature is more generous and forgiving than man. Despite the breaking of levees, all kinds of interference with labor, and the wholesale corruption of conventions and assemblies, put and kept in place by military force, the rich soil of our valleys and the monopoly of our agricultural products have steadily lifted us into a prosperity great and solid enough to make the Sumners and Butlers hang themselves. What will they do next? Hoist the tariff another altitude? Well, let them do it. The higher and the heavier this protection the sooner will the West come to its reason. We can stand a tariff as well as any other non-manufacturing part of the Union. It will possibly grind some economical and political wisdom into us—that is, induce us, in self-defense, to begin to open the iron and coal deposits in our territory, and to attempt the cultivation of those industrial arts which distinguish the nineteenth century from the thirteenth. We suppose that the civilized world cannot show anywhere else so wealthy and intelligent a population with so little mechanical and nautical enterprise.—We have, so to speak, no foundries, no machine shops, no factories of woolen or cotton goods. With immense fields of coal, iron and copper, with endless forests of live oak and pine, we have no vessels. Nor have we any skilled workmen in these departments of human progress. The Japanese, who have but lately been introduced to the locomotive and the sea steamer, will have soon outstripped us in this race for independent life. For as certainly as liberty depends upon the power to maintain it, so certainly does the possession of life and property depend upon skilled labor. Money cannot command skill—no, not at the very time we most need it. That lesson the wayfaring man, though a fool, has learned.

The brain cannot supply the place of the hand. Our sons may be well trained mentally, but mental power alone cannot express itself in these days of iron, lightning and steam. The genius which discovers the electric signal would be futile without the skill to make wire, and the greater skill to construct some Great Eastern to lay it. Colleges alone will not save us. We need workshops and technical schools, where our youth can at once learn the theory as well as the practical art of manufacturing. And without this knowledge and skill the more money we have the worse it will be for us. We shall be the prey of the all-devouring hordes—that "have not, but desire to have"—that press us on several sides.

There is nothing peculiar in this. This has been the fate of all nations who have become wealthy and have not been as strongly fortified in iron, and all the machinery of force, as their neighbors. This fate we need not complain of; it is one of the evils which a good Providence does not protect us from, that we may derive from it all the manhood and growth developed and implied in self-defense. No amount of hardihood and bravery can supply the place of iron, copper, live oak and aqua fortis. Indeed we found that flouring mills, tanneries and spinning jennies had as much to do with defense as saltpetre and sulphur. We know that our fellow-citizens of other latitudes feel grieved that any one should still suspect them of barbaric proclivities, or think it worth while to seriously guard against their love for constitutional law, and their enlarged spirit of humanity—of universal brotherhood; but they must excuse us if we see something more than that in the torch, and blood and fury with which they preach their Gospel.

Our people are of the right temper, but they need some new molds. Invest your money so as to educate your children up to the practical life and intellect of the nineteenth century, or else expect them to suffer the fate of the millions of India, who, for want of the educated muscle and the practical science of this present age, now lie at the feet of England, a misery and a prey.

THE NEGRO MANIA.

Is there to be no end to the philanthropy of New England? Is the world to be forever tortured with its hideous dreams of a uniform humanity? One would suppose that the fearful cost of realizing these theories would arrest any further conception. The death and financial ruin which were the price of its boasted achievement, the liberation of the slave, should give some pause to the wildest enthusiasm. But we find men who are exponents of the mind and opinion of that region still glowing in the intensity of their admiration for the black race. The editor of the *Zion's Herald* is determined to be the advanced leader of the whole Northern Methodist Church in this crusade against those natural instincts and affinities which distinguish and preserve races. We are certainly at a great distance from him, and regard his advocacy for amalgamating whites and blacks with no other feeling than that of intense horror and disgust. That an enlightened man should so far forget his call to a holier and higher nature as to consent to entail the abasement of countenance and form upon his own offspring are evidences of gross vice or positive mania. A few sentences from Dr. Haven's repulsive and monstrous sermon, as it appeared in the New York *Independent*, of the 14th January, will suffice our readers. It will be seen that he has worked himself up into the highest pitch of admiration for negro blood and muscle.—"We shall see Helen's beauty in the brow of Egypt." This is a very concrete view of the doctrine of abolition; but Egypt is as far from negro-land as Greece is from Egypt. We suppose that the doctor is making some compensation for refusing to sleep with a colored brother at Conference.—Now he would put Europe to bed with Africa. We think that this "contract" is a shade too strong to "whet the appetite" of even the lecherous Yankee.

"But equality at the polls is not the only work laid upon the coming government. There must be such a disposition of its patronage, such a steadfast expression of its conviction, such an employment of its influence, as will tend to the abolition of the whole mass of prejudice that still defiles the national heart. I am aware that this evil cannot be utterly abolished by any enactments. The leprosy lies deep within. It dwells in our churches, in our souls, in our education, in society. It still makes us look at a face with repulsion which is of the very complexion of the mother of our Lord—nay, of the Lord himself. It still leads us to erect barriers between us and our kindred, and to make us and them talk of "our race" as if they and we had a different parentage, Saviour and eternity. It must come to an end. It is coming to an end. This election is a great advance toward that end. If the administration as faithfully adhere to its ruling idea, and put men into office everywhere without regard to color and with regard only to capacity, it will greatly prosper this reform. Let him make Frederic Douglass a member of his cabinet, and the nation will commend and imitate his courage.

"We shall be attracted to this hue because it is one of God's creatures, and a beautiful one too; because it is the favorite hue of the human race; because, chiefly, we have most wickedly loathed and scorned it. He will have his revenge, and will yet compel us to discern the loveliness of this most abhorred virtue, and to become enamored of it. The Song of Songs may have a more literal fulfillment than it has ever confessedly had in America; and the illegal but divinely implanted admiration of Southern Solomons for black but comely maidens be the proudly acknowledged and honorably gratified life of Northern and Southern gentlemen.

"But this law rests on no mere quip of the fancy, nor is it a rebound of a vehement passion, as wrongfully right as it had been wrongfully wrong. It is the grand undertone of all marriage. It is the Creator's mode of compelling the race to overleap the narrow boundaries of families and tribes, into which blood, so-called, invariably degenerates.

"Amalgamation is God's word declaring the oneness of man, and ordaining its universal recognition. Who art thou that fightest against God?"

GENERAL BUTLER ON CHARITY.

The speech of this notable philanthropist upon the almshouse reports of Massachusetts presents a striking view of the morals of that State. If the war will only prevent us for a century from becoming like that people we shall have gained something. They have a satanic dislike to children. They kill them in the womb, or strangle them at the birth, or thin them out in childhood by starvation.

According to the statistics furnished by the present Legislature, as a report of their committee, it is more dangerous to spend a year in a Massachusetts almshouse than it would have been to have led the charge of the Zouaves at Magenta. I see that this statement strikes some of you almost with dread.—Let me repeat. There was a larger proportion of the regiment which led the attack of the battle of Solferino came out from the battle than there were of the paupers of 1858 who came out alive from the State almshouses of Massachusetts. (Sensation.)

Allow me to give you the figures. How many was the average number of paupers in the State almshouses during the year 1858? Twenty-seven hundred and some odd. How many died in the year ending October, 1858? Six hundred and sixty-six—one in every four. Every fourth man, woman and child that went into the State almshouses of Massachusetts died and was buried in the potter's field of the paupers' burying ground. Three hundred and forty-one children, under the age of five years, died in those charnal houses, and the physician of one of these houses says he does not expect to rear but three per cent. of the children brought there under one year old! Three out of a hundred—all the other ninety-seven go to a nameless grave.

Why, this whole commonwealth felt outraged because there came a report from Kansas that six or eight men had been killed, and yet our mothers and wives and daughters scoured the country for old clothes and other comforts to send to the people of that territory. (Laughter.) In the same year three hundred and odd children of Massachusetts soil died like dogs in a kennel in our own almshouses, while we were weeping over the imaginary wrongs of Kansas. (Cheers.) Again I ask, my friends, is it not time that we look at home? Where is Mrs. Stowe? Where is Greeley in the *Tribune*? Where is the extra philanthropy of the humanitarians? Where is that denouncer of great and good men, Wendell Phillips? Where are all those men who regulate the affairs of the people afar off? Is there not ample room for their charities here at home? One hundred and sixty-five children died at Bridgewater, one hundred and fifteen at Tewksbury, and one hundred and one at Munson! Forty infants dead in two months! Oh! but they were white children. [Laughter.] Why look after them! I do not wish to harrow your feelings further by going into statistics. I only ask you if it is not time we ceased to look after the wrongs of the negroes of the South, and look a little after the people at home? But if any Know Nothing friend of mine will say that is of no consequence, that these people, or the largest portion of them, were mere Irish paupers, to him I answer, that the great majority of them were native-born citizens of Massachusetts, entitled to every protection that Massachusetts gives to any of her citizens, [applause,] and the very largest proportion of them born on this continent. If I am told that "oh, these were the old, the infirm and the sick," I have to say of these 662,341—more than half—were under five years of age; immortal souls brought into this world and placed in the care of Massachusetts charity and Massachusetts philanthropy; and they have gone to God who gave them, and it is for us to render an account for them.

NOTICE TO PREACHERS.

Those preachers whose post offices are to be changed, will please notify this office, as soon as convenient, of the change to be made—being particular in giving the post office *from* which and that *to* which the change is to be made.

DR. PIERCE.

BY REV. DR. HAMILTON.

The churches in this city have recently been favored with a visit, of some two weeks, from the venerable Dr. L. Pierce, who preached some seven or eight sermons during his stay, greatly to the delight, and, I trust, to the profit of the church and community. I do not like fulsome eulogy anywhere, but Dr. P. is truly a wonderful man; and it is right, if not a duty, to "glorify God in him." He is now about eighty-four years of age, and, for aught I can see, he preaches with as much clearness and vigor as he did thirty years ago. I think he has more system than formerly, and no less strength. One of his discourses while here, on the design and purposes of God in the creation of the world and the redemption of man, gave very great satisfaction to those who heard it. He so put the case that the common mind took in its leading features, and many had difficulties removed.

When we were colaborers in this city, in 1843, I heard the Dr. preach very often; and I was frequently at a loss to decide whether he had the *plan* of his sermon in his mind when he went into the pulpit, or whether it was, as a sermon, impromptu. I can now see very clearly that he has a plan each time.

The thought that came into my mind at once, on seeing the sainted Fisk in the pulpit for the first time, was, "God made that man for a minister." This is the thought that comes to my mind whenever I hear Dr. Pierce preach; and he has answered the end of his creation; preaching is emphatically his work and forte. You may try sounding him on any text or subject, and though there appears no indisposition to communicate his ideas, you never see the man fully until he announces his text, and gives you the points he intends to make.—Then you see what the text has in it, and what the subject embraces. I have never heard a man who could put as much into a proposition as Dr. Pierce can, except it was Dr. Olin; and that prince of preachers could not surpass him. It is in this, especially, that great thinking appears, and great preaching largely consists. The Dr.'s case illustrates strikingly to my mind two things: that the power to "preach," in the proper sense, is a special gift of God; and also what can be achieved, under many disadvantages, by a life devoted to *one* work. Dr. P. commenced his ministerial career under as many difficulties and discouragements as are often met with; but he felt from the beginning that it was a work worthy of all his powers, and that he was the honored party in being put "into the ministry." With a proper sense of responsibility to God, added to the convictions, a man must make a preacher. How those little twenty minute effusions—mild preparations of rhetoric and morals—that so readily satisfy the demands of many congregations, sound, compared with one of the Dr.'s sermons! Such people never know what they lose in not hearing preaching.

The Dr.'s voice and lungs promise to be available for six years to come. May he be spared to stand in the pulpit and do his favorite work on his ninetieth birthday, and I be there to hear.

Montiæ, February 5.

MARRIED.

By Rev. Thomas J. Upton, on the 21st of January, Mr. C. C. CALDWELL to Miss E. J. RAMSEY, all of Claiborne parish, Louisiana.

By the same, on the evening of the 24th of January, Mr. LOVIC WREN to Miss ELLEN M. CARR, both of Claiborne parish, Louisiana.

OBITUARIES.

MEMORIAL OF DR. NEELY.

Nearly two months have elapsed since the writer was requested by some of the most intimate friends of the late Dr. NEELY to prepare an obituary of that gifted and beloved minister of the Gospel; but such have been his engagements that he could not devote proper attention to the subject. Besides, the want of sufficient data has been an insuperable difficulty, which is even now only partially remedied. Yet he feels it almost a sacred duty to comply with the request, and thus to contribute to the perpetuation of the memory of one whom he has long known and loved.

Philip Phillips Neely was the fifth son of Major James and Eleanor Neely, born in Rutherford county, Tennessee, six miles from Murfreesboro, in 1818, and died at the residence of his old and most devoted friend, Major A. H. Ryland, near Mobile, Alabama, November 9, 1868. His father was a highly respected planter, and was a tried and trusted officer of General Jackson during his campaigns. His maternal grandfather was Philip Philips, Esq.—hence his baptismal name. While yet in his boyhood such were the indications of the unusual sprightliness of his mind that his elder brother, Rev. Thomas J. Neely, urged their father to give him a liberal education; and when the claims of a large family and the expense of a collegiate course were pleaded as an excuse for not doing so, his brother asked permission to assist him. Consent having been given, he took him to his house and entered him as a student in Lafayette Academy. Here the hopes of his family were fully realized. His thirst for knowledge and his aptitude to learn soon placed him at the head of a large class in Latin. He seemed to learn, as if by intuition, and presently became the pride of his teachers and fellow-students. Here also he developed, in the academic debating hall, a remarkable talent for elocution. We can readily conceive the pleasure and the profit which such a mind as his would derive in imbibing knowledge at the venerable and classic fountain of Roman and Grecian literature. Doubtless his facility of expression, his fine taste and exuberant imagery, as well as his self command and graceful manner, evinced in all his addresses, were greatly due to his early training in this humble academy.

In 1837 he became awakened to a sense of his sinfulness, and presently professed conversion and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church. In the fall of that year he was admitted on trial in the Tennessee Conference, and was appointed junior preacher on Jackson circuit, Arthur Davis being in charge. The result of their joint labors that year was the conversion of eight hundred souls. Thus began a career of usefulness and labor unvaryingly pursued, and closed only by death. Trenton and Mill Creek circuits, and Franklin, Huntsville and Columbia stations were afterward the fields of his labors in the Tennessee Conference. In the latter he founded and presided, for two years, over the "Conference Female College."

In 1847, at the solicitation of Dr. Bascom, he accepted an appointment from the bishop as agent for Transylvania University, which position he held for a year or two. In the following year he was transferred to the Alabama Conference, and was the presiding elder of Tuscaloosa district. Subsequently he repeatedly filled the stations of Columbus, Marion and Mobile, and during his seventh year's pastorate in the latter city he "ceased at once to work and live," amidst the respect and regrets of the whole community.

Dr. Neely was twice married. In 1841 he married Miss Henrietta Parks, in Franklin, Tennessee. Two children were the fruit of this marriage, one of whom survives. His second was Miss J. Alice Towler, of Columbia, Tennessee, who, with their daughter, live to lament their bereavement.

As a preacher Dr. Neely had few equals. He was keenly alive to the beautiful and the sublime, and his rare powers of description enabled him to portray his vivid conceptions with thrilling effect. He was always attractive and instructive, and sometimes was almost overwhelming. His pleasing and impressive person, his tall and erect form, his easy and graceful manners, and his clear and musical voice, like a fine-toned instrument in the hands of a skillful musician, gave him great advantages. He had read and studied much, and his mind was stored with various knowledge.

He was a persuasive preacher. The wisdom, power and goodness of God, as seen in creation, providence and grace, his infinite love, as displayed in redemption, the holy consolations of true experimental piety, and the bliss and raptures of heaven were his favorite themes. He rarely dwelt upon the terrors of the law, but when he did the enormity of sin and the terribleness of hell were fearfully depicted.

He was a useful preacher. His labors were often crowned with revivals, and wherever he labored long many were added to the church, and his return was always desired.

Owing to an affection of his throat, and at the suggestion of his physician, he was in the habit, especially in the latter part of his ministry, of reading his sermons; but such was his facility of reading them, and so thoroughly did he prepare himself, that they were delivered in so natural a manner that most of his hearers were not aware of the fact that they were written. Doubtless it detracted from the efficiency of his discourses, and can only be excused, as an invariable practice, upon the score of the necessity which required it.

Dr. Neely's piety, simplicity and zeal increased with his years. The writer's acquaintance with him began in his youth. He is familiar with all the important incidents of his life, and early predicted for him a high position as an orator and a useful minister; and while he does not claim for him an exemption from imperfection, he firmly believes that his motives and character have been untainted throughout his ministerial life—a life unvaryingly and zealously devoted to the highest and noblest ends. He was ever true to his church, liberal toward all Christians, and no one was ever more loved as a friend and pastor. In his private life and social intercourse he was warm-hearted, amiable and confiding. His dying words, expressing "unwavering trust in his Saviour," were a fit finale to such a life.

Dr. Neely, at the urgent solicitation of many of his friends, has published a "First Series of Discourses." They are worthy of him, and inferior to none published in our country. May we not hope for another "series." Surely Winans's, Bascom's and Neely's discourses deserve the first place among works of their kind in the libraries of our people. They are the memorials of great and good men.

R. PAINE.

Nashville and Memphis *Christian Advocates* please copy.

HUMAN BLOOD!

ITS MYSTERIES.

It must be admitted by every rational mind that the man who contributes the most toward promoting the happiness and welfare of the human race must of necessity be the most highly esteemed by his fellow-men; and acting upon this principle it appears that Professor R. L. Hamilton, of New York, has, by patient investigation and vast experience, solved the uncertain question in relation to the vexed and important subject of Liver complaint and other chronic diseases.

It will be remembered by the readers of this paper that, a few days ago, Dr. Hamilton's Theory of Liver, Lung, and other diseases, was published in connection with many other vital facts, in which all diseased persons are interested; many wonderful cures were published from all parts of the country. Others of a startling and interesting character are given below, which seem to us are evidences that cannot be questioned for a moment, and we advise those who are suffering from the diseases he makes a specialty of to write their full symptoms and get Professor Hamilton's opinion and advice at once.

STRONGLY CORROBORATED!

NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 20, 1869.

TO THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.

During my labors in publishing and editing a newspaper for many years in this city, and also in the performance of my duties as a clergyman in this and other cities, I have become thoroughly and intimately acquainted with R. Leonidas Hamilton, M. D., the justly celebrated Liver, Lung and Blood Physician of this city, who is located at No. 546 Broadway. The doctor was for many years a regular practicing physician, and also for some years a professor in one of our best medical schools, and during such extensive experience he fully realized the inadequacy of the ordinary treatment made use of in all chronic diseases, more especially that class of troubles arising from deranged functions of the Liver and digestive organs. He at once set himself about the study of this class of diseases, determined to make them a specialty. Laying the vegetable world under tribute, he has made discoveries and compounded specifics on sound philosophical principles, which have made the most wonderful cures in the annals of medicine. Liver, Blood, Lung and Nervous diseases are now virtually under his full control, and yield to the magic subtle power of his remedies. I have myself seen numbers of those who have been saved from the hand of death by his power, when the unfortunate sufferers seemed doomed to an early grave, and all other treatment was of no avail. In addition to what I can vouch for personally, I have ample evidence from other clergymen, physicians and eminent men of the highest character, who have also been saved by this wonderful treatment, and who speak in the highest praise and gratitude of Dr. Hamilton as a physician and a gentleman of honor and integrity. It is but simply stating the positive truth when I say that if is well known throughout this country that where his works are known and the fruits of his skill have been witnessed, he is highly esteemed by the people as the most eminent and remarkable physician in the treatment of chronic diseases, of the age. As the result of a long personal and familiar acquaintance with Professor Hamilton and his unparalleled success as a professional man of the highest order, I frankly express the hope that diseased humanity in every part of our land may avail themselves of his most remarkable skill, and thus share the noble blessings so kindly and freely bestowed upon all. Most respectfully,

REV. W. B. JACOBS,
No. 41 Park Row, Room No. 4.

THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON!

ANOTHER CLERGYMAN CURED.

The eminent divine, Rev. J. W. Hinkley, of Athens, Maine, writes:

My health has so far improved from the effects of your treatment that I am able to resume my pastorship. Had it not been for your medicine I should not have been living now. To you, with God's blessing, do I owe my worldly existence. I am a living exponent of the worth of your matchless remedies, and I shall hereafter deem it a part of my religious duty to recommend all suffering with diseases of the Liver or Lungs to speedily apply to you. May God's blessing attend your worthy efforts for the relief of diseased and suffering humanity.

CONCLUSION.

It would seem to us that, after carefully looking over the evidence given above, all reasonable persons must be led to the conclusion that there can be no good reason for doubting the fact that Dr. Hamilton is just what he is represented to be—a very successful physician in the treatment of Chronic Diseases. It is useless to cry "humbug," for the above parties have volunteered to give their evidence for the benefit of the suffering, and for no other purpose. All of these testimonials are genuine—are guaranteed to be so, in fact—and it is easy to write to them, and get from their own pens the *facts*. Any of them will answer all inquiries of this character, either in person or by letter.

NOTICE.

Prof. Hamilton has now in press and nearly ready a pamphlet containing a biographical sketch of his remarkable life, with a fine lithograph picture of himself. This book also contains a complete history of Prof. H.'s wonderful cures—his theory of diseases, and the only natural, safe and positive treatment for all chronic diseases—a valuable work for everybody. Sent free.

Have no hesitancy in writing to the doctor, and state to him your case in full, and he will deal honestly and promptly with you. All letters to him must be addressed thus:

R. LEONIDAS HAMILTON, M. D.,
No. 546 Broadway
Care of Post Office Box 1,952, New York.

The number of the Post Office Box must be put on each letter to insure safety. fe13 4t

ORNAMENTAL AND USEFUL.

BUTTON A.

Silver-Tipped Shoes for Children.

Will not wear three pairs without tips.

fe6 3mrb

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, free of charge, with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
fe13 3mr Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. Y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CHARTER OAK

COOKING STOVE.

From and after this date I shall keep a full stock of the celebrated

CHARTER OAK COOKING STOVES,

so universally approved by all housekeepers, and by special arrangement will be able to fill all orders as low as they can be had.

Orders for this celebrated Cooking Stove solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

G. W. W. GOODWYN,
62 Camp street, New Orleans,
Manufacturer of Plain Tin and Japan Ware,
Dealer in Cooking and
Heating Stoves of all kinds.
fe13 6m

PHILIP WERLEIN,

SOUTHERN MUSIC HOUSE.

80.....BARONNE STREET.....80

NEW ORLEANS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SOUTHERN AGENT

FOR THE CELEBRATED

E. P. Needham & Sons' Organs.

Twenty five different styles, with the patent Foot Swell the most perfect yet invented, made to stand the Southern climate, and guaranteed to be

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

NOW MADE.

No. 1. Single set Reeds, four Octaves, $70 00
No. 13. Two sets Reeds, five Octaves, four Stops, - - - 175 00
No. 18. Three sets Reeds, five Octaves, seven Stops, - - - 250 00
No. 26. Four sets Reeds, five Octaves, eleven Stops, - - - 360 00

Send for price list and illustrated catalogue.

Liberal terms to Churches, Schools and Teachers.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENCY OF THE

DUNHAM & SONS,
MARSCHALL & MITTAUER,
AND HALE

PIANOS.

Prices ranging from $350 to $700, according to style and finish. Guaranteed for six years.

Music and Everything in the Music Line at the Lowest Prices.

Satisfaction in every invoice guaranteed, or the money refunded. no11 1y

TULANE BUILDING,
NEW ORLEANS, February 7, 1869.

"Spring time is coming," and our Spring Stock of CLOTHING will arrive by the same train, and in order to make room for it, we are now selling our heavy Winter Clothing at greatly reduced prices. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our stock.

GARTHWAITE, LEWIS & STUART,
fe13 1t 31 and 33 Camp street.

GUNS, REVOLVERS, ETC.—DOUBLE barrel Shot Guns, $9 to $70; single Shot Guns, men and boys, $3 50 to $5; Musket Shot Guns, using small caps, warranted to shoot shot close and kill sixty yards, $2 50; fine Sporting Rifles, any size, $12 to $15. Pocket and Belt Revolvers, all sizes, $5 to $20. Wanted.—Second hand Army or Navy Rifles, Carbines, Revolvers, etc. For priced catalogue send stamp to the GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburg, Pa. Liberal discount to agents, dealers or clubs. Terms C. D. D. fe13 tfr

WALKER'S ADDIST.—The best cheapest and most practicable adding machine ever in use. Will add columns of figures to any extent, three columns at a time, as quick as they can be written with a pencil, and the amount will always be right. A mistake is impossible. The Addist will be sent to any address for $1. Agents wanted. R. H. WALKER, 208 Broadway, Room 14, New York. P. O. box 3,986. fe13 tfr

PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!—"The Parlor Favorite."—The immense demand for this popular instrument has induced us to make its manufacture a specialty; and we are consequently enabled to offer them at much lower rates than are charged for similar instruments by other makers. Inquire of resident dealers or send for our illustrated catalogue and price list. Address

GEO. M. GUILD & CO.,
fe13 tfm Pianoforte Manuf'rs, Boston, Mass.

NEURALGIA.—NERVOUSNESS and Female Weakness Cured.—A Clergyman's Widow, suffered for years with the above diseases, and for the benefit of like sufferers will send the means of her own cure free.

MRS. DIXI FRANKLIN,
fe13 tfn Jersey City, N. J.

SMALL FRUITS.—STRAWBERries, $2 per thousand. Circulars, etc.

S. DUFFELL,
fe13 tfr Yardville, N. J.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEARTH AND HOME,

An Illustrated Weekly of sixteen handsome folio pages, for the

FARM, GARDEN AND FIRESIDE.

EDITED BY

DONALD G. MITCHELL

AND

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,

assisted by a corps of able editors and contributors in all departments.

HEARTH AND HOME has now reached its eighth number, and meets with universal favor from all classes of persons in town and country.

It contains every week original articles by the best American writers, each in his own department, on

Farming,
Planting,
Stock Breeding,
Poultry Rising,
Gardening,
Plans of Country Homes,
Rural Architecture,
Ornamental Gardening,
Fruit Growing,
Flower Culture, etc.

In its Literary Department it includes the choicest original reading for all members of the family: Adventures by Sea and Land, Pure and Elevating Stories, Sketches, Biographies, Poems, etc.

MRS. STOWE,
GRACE GREENWOOD,
MRS. MARY E. DODGE,

contribute regularly, and the best writers in the country will constantly enrich this department.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS

will be specially provided for, and will find their own page always lighted with fun in pictures and fun in stories, so tempered with good teaching that we hope to make them wiser and better while we make them merrier.

TO ALL WHO LIVE IN THE COUNTRY

we hope to bring entertainment, sound teaching and valuable suggestions.

Terms for 1869.

Single copies, $1, invariably in advance; three copies, $10; five copies, $15. Any one sending us $21 for a club of eight copies, all at one time, will receive a copy free. Postmasters who will get us up clubs, in accordance with above rates, may retain ten per cent. of the amount, and are respectfully solicited to act for us.

We will send HEARTH AND HOME one year, to any settled clergyman, he stating with his remittance the church over which he is settled, for $2 50.

All remittances at risk of sender.

A specimen copy sent free.

No traveling agents employed. Address all communications to

PETTENGILL, HATES & CO.,
fe13 4tr 37 Park Row, New York.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,

ADVERTISING AGENTS,

No. 40 Park Row, New York.

WHAT ADVERTISERS SAY.

The firm, whose letter we print below, gave us in 1867 what was then the largest contract we had ever received for our "Lists of One Hundred Local Newspapers." The fact that they this year renew the order and increase the amount is the best argument we can give that these "Lists" are good advertising mediums.

LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL,

MANUFACTURERS OF

AXES, SHOVELS, SAWS, ETC.,

No. 118 WATER STREET,

PITTSBURG, PA., Dec. 7, 1868.

MESSRS. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.—*Gentlemen:* One year ago with much hesitation we gave you an advertisement for one of your Lists of One Hundred local papers; a very short time thereafter we unhesitatingly added two more Lists of One Hundred papers.

But a short time elapsed before we were inquired of on every side for "Colburn's Patent Red Jacket Ax," proving to us that your plan of Lists had reached the very parties to whom we wanted to introduce the new patent Ax.

The year having now nearly gone by, we cannot but believe your system of advertising by "Lists of Local Papers" is just the kind of advertising we want, and we to day forward you an order still adding one more List of One Hundred papers, making the number now altogether four (4) Lists of One Hundred (100) local papers.

The more we talk with newspaper agents and editors' agents the more satisfied we are that the arrangement we have made with you is preferable to any we have ever heard of. The merit of the Ax itself has, of course, something to do with the great demand for it, but we are satisfied that by your system of advertising by "Lists" we have accomplished in one year what would have ordinarily taken us five years to accomplish. Respectfully,

LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL.

The National Publishing Company of Philadelphia have been among the largest advertisers in our "Lists of Local Country Newspapers." Their bills for these alone amount to not less than $20,000. The testimony of their letter may be taken as an answer to those who inquire if these "Lists" can really be good advertising mediums.

OFFICE OF THE

National Publishing Company.

No. 26 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET.

J. R. JONES, *President.*

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1868.

MESSRS. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 40 PARK ROW, N. Y.—*Gentlemen:* It is more than three years since we began advertising in your "Lists of One Hundred Papers" each, and in that time have given the "List System," as originated by you, a thorough trial, and we can now say it is the *cheapest* and *best* general advertising medium we have any knowledge of.

We have tried every possible mode of advertising, having dealt with the press direct, and through nearly every advertising agency in the country, and have no hesitation in saying that your Lists have paid us fifty per cent. better than any other way. Respectfully,

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.

Send for our Twenty-four Page Circular, which contains a List of over One Thousand Newspapers (the best Advertising Mediums,) and price-cards showing advertising rates, and much valuable information on the subject of advertising.

FREE FOR THREE CENT STAMP.

Address

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Advertising Agents,
fe13 tfm 40 Park Row, New York

Agents, Farmers, Gardeners and Fruit Growers.

SEND FOR PARTICULARS OF "Best's Improved Fruit Tree and Vine Invigorator and Insect Destroyer." Samples to test will be forwarded to any part of the United States, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed.—Local Agents are wanted in every county in the United States. Address

J. AHEARN,
ja13 tfr 63 Second street, Baltimore, Md.

ALFRED H. PIERSON,

(Successor to Folsom & Pierson,)

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

95 and 97 Gravier street, New Orleans, La.

Orders for general stocks of goods promptly executed. Special attention paid to the sale of Cotton, Sugar, Rice and other Country Produce oct17 1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

37 Park Row, New York, and 10 State St. Boston,

Are Agents for all the Newspapers in the United States and Canadas. They have special arrangements with the religious, Agricultural and other Newspapers. dec7 1y

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

THIS SPLENDID HAIR DYE IS the best in the world, the only true and perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful black or brown. Sold by all druggists and perfumers and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New York mar7 1yr

A COUGH, COLD OR SORE THROAT

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue, Irritation of the Lungs, a permanent Throat Affection, or an incurable Lung Disease is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For

BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTIVE AND THROAT DISEASES

Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before singing or speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by physicians and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the Troches are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered.

Sold everywhere. de26 4mr

WATERS'

NEW SCALE PIANOS.

With Iron Frame, Overstrung Bass and Agraffe Bridge,

MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS.

The best manufactured. Warranted for six years.

Fifty Pianos, Melodeons and Organs, of six first class makers, at greatly reduced prices for cash, or one-third cash and the balance in monthly installments. Second-hand Instruments at great bargains. Illustrated catalogue mailed.

Warerooms, 481 Broadway, New York.
fe6 2mr HORACE WATERS.

EUREKA.

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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

JACOB'S LADDER.

The following stanzas are from a recent prize poem, delivered at the University of Oxford, England, by the Rev. William Alexander:

Ah! many a time we look, on starlit nights,
Up to the sky as Jacob did of old,
Long looking up to the eternal lights,
To spell their lines in gold.

But nevermore, as to the Hebrew boy,
Each on his way the angels walk abroad,
And nevermore we hear, with awful joy,
The audible voice of God.

Yet to pure eyes the ladder still is set,
And angel visitants still come and go;
Many bright messengers are moving yet
From the dark world below.

Thoughts that are red crossed Faith's outspreading wings,
Prayers of the church are keeping time and tryst—
Heart-wishes, making bee-like murmurings,
Their flowers, the Encharist—

Spirits elect, through suffering rendered meet
For those high mansions—from the nursery door—
Bright babes that climb up with their clay cold feet
Unto the golden floor:

These are the messengers, forever wending
From earth to heaven, that faith alone may scan;
These are the angels of our God, ascending
Upon the Son of Man!

THE GOURD PIANO.

BY REV. J. D. STRONG.

I sometimes think that music is the strangest thing in the world, and wonder how men discovered the art of making it. I never hear a sweet song or a grand march without feeling like bowing down in reverence before all the musicians that ever lived, since Jubal invented the harp and the organ; and I never see a boy or a girl with more than ordinary talent for it without saying to myself, God has given you a rare and beautiful gift, that is a richer mine of wealth than the Ophir or the Almaden.

I once saw such a boy at Virgin Bay. Do you know where that is? Get your map, and I will show you. First find San Juan, sometimes called Graytown, at the mouth of the San Juan river, on the Mosquito coast, in Nicaragua. Then sail up that river on the miserable and badly-managed raft which they dignify there with the name of "steamer." You pass through one of the strangest looking yet pleasantest countries you ever saw. Vines of all kinds and sizes, from those no larger than a pipe stem to those as thick as a man's arm, trail over the bushes and hang from the trees in gay festoons; gigantic plants with leaves twenty or thirty feet in length shoot up as thick as grass in a meadow; an almost endless variety of trees, plants, bushes and shrubs are so packed and jammed together everywhere, in one great tangled mass of foliage, that you would think even a Central American gray and white squirrel could not crawl through it; and from the water's edge, all along on each side of the river, these two splendid walls of perpetual green rise up like grand ramparts of beauty, as if to guard an enchanted region; here and there, too, in little cleared spots, like islands in this vast sea of leaves, banana and orange groves smile upon you with their golden treasures; and monkeys of all sizes, with tails and without tails, swing and chatter in the trees and grin at you as you pass; parrots and paroquets, little and great, and in all sorts of gay plumage, sit as wise as owls and stare at you from the branches; and huge alligators are sleeping lazily on every old log and mud bank, while the sun pours down such brilliant floods of radiance as make these strange and novel scenes seem more like a fairy vision or a dream than reality.

Before you know it, you have sailed a hundred and fifty miles amid this grand and beautiful scenery, and have reached Lake Nicaragua. Seventy miles more, and you are half way up the lake, in a charming little bay on its western shore, behind a large, round island, that rises up out of the water like a great dome shaped mountain. This is Virgin Bay, and the fifty droll-looking houses on the shore make the famous town of the same name.

While walking through the principal street one evening I heard with astonishment what seemed to be the sound of a third-rate piano. On looking in through the open door I saw the drollest-looking machine that ever made music. It was a rude frame, like that which holds a grindstone, about six feet long and a foot wide, and stood on four rough legs, like those of the slab benches so common in country school houses when our fathers and mothers were young; and in the frame were fixed, mouth upward, in a row, long, slim gourds, which in Central America often grow three or four feet in length, without being thicker than a man's arm. The first was about three inches long, the next an inch longer, and so on, each increasing in length to the end of the series. Across the frame, over the mouths of these gourds, flat little sticks, like short but wide paper rulers, were placed and fastened loosely with strings; and when they were struck with a kind of rude drumstick the sounds echoed in the hollow gourds below, and seemed almost exactly like the notes of a cheap piano. The shortest gourds, of course, gave out the sharpest sounds, and the whole were so arranged as to give exactly all the notes in the octave.

Before this primitive piano, organ, banjo, or whatever you call it, sat a modern Orpheus, in the person of an Indian boy. He was tall, straight as an arrow, and bronzed just enough to give him a clear nut-brown complexion; he had black eyes and hair, thin lips, a long sharp nose, and white teeth. His face wore a kind and amiable expression, and his tone and manner showed that he had a refinement of feeling which one would not expect amid the rude scenes around him, nor from a boy wearing the scant dress of a shirt only.

The handsome little fellow sat and beat with the drum sticks as rapidly and skillfully as a lady at a piano uses her fingers, and out rolled the sweet sounds in such songs, marches and waltzes as might put to shame many a well-trained player. When he saw me, as a compliment, I suppose, he struck up "Yankee Doodle," "Hail Columbia" and "Old John Brown."—When the drumming ceased for a moment, I said to the young operator:

"Where you get him?"

"Me make him," was the reply.

"Is it possible!" I exclaimed; "where did you learn how!"

"Me feel him in here," he said, laying his hand on his breast; "so me make him."

That was the only explanation he could give of his remarkable achievement; but I understood it perfectly. The music was in his heart, and it would come out; and it had come out in this original and wonderful way.

To get the heart right, then, should be the first aim of every boy and girl; and how can you do it? One wiser than either you or I has said, "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom; and the knowledge of the holy is understanding." God is the author and the source of all that is wise and beautiful and true in the universe; and to think as he thinks, and feel as he feels, and have him in your heart, is to have your whole being full of the truest and noblest wisdom. A genius for good is the highest kind of genius. If your heart is on fire with that, it will show itself in a thousand heroic deeds, and make the very highest style of man or woman of you.—*Sabbath at Home.*

THE GREAT LESSONS.—The first great lesson a young man should learn is, that he knows nothing. The earlier and more thoroughly this lesson is learned the better. A home-bred youth, growing up in the light of parental admiration, with everything to foster his vanity and self-esteem, is surprised to find, and often unwilling to acknowledge, the superiority of other people. But he is compelled to learn his own insignificance; his airs are ridiculed, his blunders exposed, his wishes disregarded, and he is made to cut a sorry figure, until his self-conceit is abased, and he feels that he knows nothing.

When a young man has thoroughly comprehended the fact that he knows nothing, and that intrinsically he is but of little value, the next lesson is that the world cares nothing about him. He is the subject of no man's overwhelming admiration; neither petted by the one sex nor envied by the other. He has to take care of himself. He will not be noticed till he becomes noticeable; he will not become noticeable until he does something to prove that he is some use to society. No recommendations or introduction will give him this; he must do something to be recognized as somebody.

The next lesson is that of patience. A man must learn to wait, as well as to work, and to be content with those means of advancement in life which he may use with integrity and honor. Patience is one of the most difficult lessons to learn. It is natural for the mind to look for immediate results.

Let this, then, be understood at starting, that the patient conquest of difficulties which rise in the regular and legitimate channels of business and enterprise is not only essential in securing the success which a young man seeks in life, but essential also to that preparation of the mind requisite for the enjoyment of success, and for retaining it when gained. It is the general rule in all the world, and in all time, that unearned success is a curse.

THERE are eight daily and eight weekly journals printed in New Orleans. They are published in German, French, Spanish and English.

SCIENTIFIC:

IT IS calculated that Mount Vesuvius emitted during the recent eruption about twenty million cubic feet of lava.

THE deepest coal pit in England is at Wigan, and is one thousand eight hundred feet deep; and they are sinking it yet deeper, to reach another seam of coal, which is two thousand four hundred feet below the surface.

DURING a recent exploration of the Himmalayan mountains, the two brothers Von Schlagintweit spent two nights at an altitude of more than nineteen thousand feet, without experiencing any serious inconvenience. Mount Blanc is less than sixteen thousand feet high.

THE first bar of tin ever produced in the United States was gotten out of a quantity of ore taken from the Temescal Tin Mines, December 11, by Mr. Mosheimer, of San Francisco. It weighed eighty-five pounds. The tin of commerce nearly all comes from Cornwall, England, or from Malacca.

THE deepest artesian well in the world is that in St. Louis, which has reached a depth of three thousand two hundred and thirty-five feet. It is practically a failure, as the water does not rise to the top by one hundred and twenty-three feet. As the rocks below are parallel, there is no hope that a greater depth would bring water to the surface.

THE recently corrected error in the computed distance of the sun was caused by an error in its parallax of one-third of a second. That is, the error was about that which would be made by a rifleman who should attempt, at a distance of twenty miles, to shoot at the right edge of a copper cent, and should hit it by mischance on the left edge.

IT IS stated that the best substance for producing light with the oxyhydrogen blowpipe is a cylinder or plate of zirconia, the oxyd of zircon. It is the only infusible metallic oxyd yet discovered, and develops a more intense light than lime or any other substance. It has also the very valuable property of being easily molded, like plumbago, into sticks or cylinders.

THE longest artillery range on record—namely, ten thousand three hundred yards, over five and three-quarter miles—was lately attained at Shoeburyness, by Mr. Whitworth's nine-inch muzzle loader gun of fourteen tons, firing a shot of two hundred and fifty pounds with a charge of fifty pounds. This range is two hundred and twenty-five yards over that of the seven-inch Lynall Thomas gun, which in 1861 ranged ten thousand and seventy-five yards.

A BEAUTIFUL sirup of grape sugar is being hawked about the towns of Germany, under the name of Swiss land-honey. It does not contain a particle of honey, and is made of starch which is converted into grape sugar by the action of sulphuric acid. The sulphuric acid is afterward precipitated with marble or chalk. It can be detected by the fact that a little of the sulphate of lime remains in solution, though perfectly harmless.

THE new steamer just introduced into Edinburg for highway locomotion is a complete success. The most important improvement consists in having the tires of the wheels made of thick vulcanized India rubber. There is less loss of power than with rigid tires, and the wheel goes with no difficulty over plowed ground, and noise and jolts are avoided. It is found quite easy to guide it even on the crowded streets, and to draw a heavy load up a gradient of one in twelve.

WHEN near the horizon the more brilliant stars show the beautiful phenomenon of colored scintillation. The colors thus exhibited exceed in purity those of the solar spectrum; and the light which flashes from the emerald, sapphire or topaz seems dull in comparison. The most brilliant scintillator is Sirius, the famous dog star. These tints are due to the strata of air near the earth, unequally charged with moisture. In the tropics, where the moisture is more uniform, the scintillation is far less brilliant, and hardly observed at all except close to the horizon.

DR. TYNDALL has been investigating the effect of concentrated light on vapors. He finds that many vapors, as those of hydrochloric acid, nitrite of amyl, etc., are precipitated into minute globules, such as are familiar in the case of the precipitation of the transparent vapor of steam when issuing into cold air. These are often exceedingly brilliant, and form clouds of peculiar forms and gyrations. In the case of some substances, a period of nearly half an hour is required to develop the cloud in its full beauty. The method employed by Dr. Tyndall is to pass a beam of concentrated solar or electric light into a glass tube filled with the desired vapor. The room is darkened, so as not to obscure the result by extraneous light.

THE report of M. Janssen on the spectroscopic observations of the late solar eclipse shows that it is quite possible to observe the protuberances about the sun at any time. They are proved to be vast clouds of incandescent hydrogen gas, subject to the most violent movements, such as nothing terrestrial can compare with. One such cloud was observed forty-five thousand miles distant from the sun's disk, which was fifty five thousand miles long and half as wide, parallel to the sun's limb. An hour later it had risen rapidly and was circular; ten minutes later it was enormously elongated in a direction at right angles to its first position—so rapid were the changes in shape of a cloud many hundred times the size of the earth. Mr. Lockyer, of England, made the same discovery, independently and with the same results.

DR. DILKE believes that the banana plant is one of the great curses of tropical countries, because it will support life with no labor. It grows as a weed, and hangs down its bunches of ripe, tempting fruit into your lap as you lie in its cool shade. "It will make nothing; you can eat it raw or fried, and that is all; you can eat it every day of your life without becoming tired of its taste; without suffering in your health, you can live on it exclusively." "The terrible results of the plentiful possession of this tree are seen in Ceylon, at Panama, in the coast lands of Mexico, at Auckland, in New Zealand. At Pitcairn's Island the plantain grove has beaten the missionary from the field; there is much lip Christianity, but no practice, to be got from a people who possess the fatal plant. The much abused cocoanut cannot come near it as a devil's agent."

HYDROGEN gas, when heated so as to be luminous, emits about six thousand millions of millions of pulsations of light in each second. Those travel at the rate of about one hundred and eighty-five millions of miles a second. If this rate of travel be in the slightest degree varied, it perceptibly changes the position of the blue line which hydrogen exhibits on the spectrum. Mr. Huggins, of England, conceived the brilliant idea of examining to see whether the position of the hydrogen line as given by the star Sirius agreed with that of the same line as produced by hydrogen burning in a chemist's laboratory. To his surprise, he found an appreciable difference, showing that fewer pulsations reach us from Sirius than from his stationary hydrogen flame. This shows that, inasmuch as the velocity of the light is precisely the same in each case, Sirius must be receding from the earth at the rate of twenty-nine miles per second. An extension of the same method would bring to our knowledge the long concealed but suspected movements of the whole stellar universe, showing conclusively whether there is in it a grand system of revolution about some common center, analogous to the revolution of the planets about the sun.—*Independent.*

PROF. GRAHAM, one of the most celebrated chemists of England, announces the discovery of a new metal, called hydrogenium, being the metallic base of hydrogen. It is white, magnetic, with a specific gravity of 2. If this announcement is correct, it will be the most remarkable chemical discovery of late years, and do much to open to our view an understanding of the intimate nature of elements. Hydrogen has long been suspected to be metallic, but supposed to be a gaseous metal, just as mercury is a liquid metal. The specific gravity of hydrogenium, being twice that of hydrogen, would seem to imply that the metal was less simple in nature than the familiar gas. If we understand the imperfect notices of Prof. Graham's asserted discovery, he regards palladium and some other metallic forms as properly alloys of hydrogen. A year ago he showed that hydrogen is found to a large amount incorporated in meteoric irons, which have absorbed a large bulk of it, and platinum is known to possess the same power. Hydrogen might be expected in connection with the meteoric iron, as it is an element of many of the stars and forms the bulk of the protuberances about the sun.

RAISING CANE.—The Ouachita *Telegraph* of the 6th says: Several planters in Morehouse, during last year, raised cane and made it into molasses. Their profits will justify them in doing it again the present year. We saw a mill going up to Morehouse a few days ago. We are told that the sirup raised in Morehouse is equal to the very best golden sirup. Our people are learning to raise what they consume, and also a surplus sufficient to pay the expense. Our farmers will, after awhile, become independent if they will pay attention to this, and not stake everything on cotton.

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4. Should the number of members exceed five thousand, the assessment of $1 25 will be reduced in proportion to the number of members exceeding five thousand.

5. Should any member fail to pay the assessment in the time specified, he forfeits all previous payments or credits.

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mar28 1y

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Auburn is situated directly on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad. Its health and social advantages cannot be surpassed.

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Board in private families, from $15 to $20 per month.

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Board, including washing, fuel and room-rent, in gold	$67 50
Tuition in English and Latin, in currency	25 00
French, in currency	15 00
Music, in currency	30 00
Use of instrument, in currency	7 50
Incidental fee, to be paid by every pupil, in currency	2 00

Ornamental branches at usual prices.

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Every boarder will furnish a pair of blankets, a pair of sheets, a pair of pillow slips, a counterlet or spread, and towels and lights.

For catalogues, containing full particulars, address the President. july26 3m

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THE THIRTY FIRST ANNUAL Session of the

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE,

MACON, GEORGIA,

Begins on OCTOBER 5, 1868, under the direction of the following

FACULTY.

Rev J M Bonnell, D D, President.
Rev C W Smith, A M, Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.
Rev W C Hasl, A M, Professor of Natural Science.
C Schwariz, A M, Professor of Latin and Modern Languages.
Mrs A R Leak, Assistant in Literary Department.
Carl Hintz, Musical Director, (with ample assistance.)
Mrs E T Crowe, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

CHARGES—There are three terms in the scholastic year. For each term the charges, which are to be paid at the beginning of the term, are as follows:

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The following are optional: French, $15; Instrumental Music, $25; use of instrument $3; Vocal Music in class, $2—not charged to those who take Instrumental Music; Drawing, $15; Painting, $20.

Pupils who take French may be excused from Latin without affecting their graduation.

Special advantages provided in the departments of French, Music and Painting. For further information address the President.

J. M. BONNELL,
sep5 tf President.

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ELEVENTH SESSION.—TERMS REDUCED.

The exercises of the school will be resumed October 1, 1868.

The best facilities are afforded for the acquisition of a first rate education, and at less expense than in any other school of high grade North or South.

There is but one session in the year and every student who enters the school is expected to continue to the close of the session in July, and will be held liable for the bills in all cases, unless protracted illness shall compel his removal.

Every pupil is required to furnish his own bedding, towels, wash-basin, mosquito bar, etc., all marked distinctly with his name; also a satchel for dirty clothes.

SPECIAL CAUTIONS.

Parents and guardians are earnestly requested not to give their children or wards much spending money. It is unnecessary, and has a pernicious effect upon mind, morals and health.

A sufficient amount must be deposited for the purchase of books, etc. Their pocket money should be limited by the discretion of the Principal.

It is urgently requested that students be prompt in their attendance. A few days' absence at the beginning is often a serious disadvantage during the entire session.

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PAYMENTS—$150 in advance, balance on 1st March.

Tuition of day scholars, per month, $7. Payable monthly, in advance.

Modern languages will be taught when the wants of the school demand it, at an extra charge as low as it can be made.

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CENTENARY MALE INSTITUTE Summerfield, Alabama.

The twenty seventh annual session of this school will begin on the

FIRST DAY OF OCTORER, 1868,

and continue nine months, with no vacation, except one week at Christmas.

The expense for tuition, incidental fees, board, washing, fuel and lights, will be $230, one-half to be paid on entrance and one-half on the 15th of February, 1869.

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The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, 1866, inclusive; the *Edinburgh* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864 to December, 1866, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for the years 1865 and 1866, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review; also Blackwood for 1866, for $2.50.

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Wishing you great success in introducing this valuable medicine,

We remain yours truly,
J. J. MULLON, Pastor St. Patrick's Church.
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O. F. CASEY,
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A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board Trust
Oct. 19th, 1867.

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Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
FEB.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
MAR.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
APR.				1	2	3	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
MAY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
JUNE			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JULY					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AUG.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
SEP.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
OCT.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
NOV.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
DEC.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received, and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

We have again to notice a fair degree of animation in the general market, but without any great activity. A moderate business has been done in most branches of the wholesale trade, principally in the execution of orders from the country. There are, however, a considerable number of country merchants in town replenishing their stocks, and city dealers are buying to a moderate extent. The receipts of sugar and molasses have been to a fair extent, and, with the exception of some interruption from the weather on Monday, have met a ready sale from the landing at steady prices. We have but little movement to notice in Western produce, excepting in corn, in which a moderate business has been done at about previous rates. Provisions, generally, continue buoyant, and pork, in particular, has further advanced.

The accounts from the country continue to bring complaints of the bad condition of the roads and the difficulty, if not impracticability, of hauling cotton to the landings. Most of that which had accumulated at the shipping points has come forward. The receipts show a further falling off, and we notice that at Memphis the general opinion favors a reduction of crop estimates to less than 2,500,000 bales. As the receipts at this port for the current week last year amounted to 33,378 bales, we may expect a material decrease at the close of the current week, and also an additional falling off in the general receipts.

The river remains about the same, being three feet below high water mark.

COTTON.—The following are the arrivals since the 5th instant:

Louisiana and Mississippi ..... bales..	10879
Lake	26
Arkansas	891
Mobile	01
Florida	108
Texas	145
Total	12100

On Saturday the market opened with a slack demand, and at prices showing no material change from Friday, but toward noon the movement became more animated, and although factors advanced their pretensions ¼ to ½c., yet buyers operated freely until the close, taking fully 12,250 bales, and prices in the later part of the day showing an improvement of ¼c., low middling being quoted at 28 to 28¼c., and middling at 29c. On Monday the immediate demand having been pretty well supplied, and the weather being moreover dark and rainy, operations were partially suspended, the sales being confined to 1,300 bales, while prices eased off, although hardly quotably lower. On Tuesday the market opened with no improvement in the demand. Buyers generally stood aloof, being unable to go on unless at a reduction, to which factors would not submit. The latter, in fact, in the face of light receipts, evinced unabated confidence, and were unwilling to make any concessions. Under these circumstances the movement was without spirit, and the business embraced barely 2 200 bales, part at a reduction of ⅛ to ¼c., and part at prices fully up to previous rates.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 15,750 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 598,361 bales, against 379,943 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 61,299 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 28,112 bales to France, a decrease of 125,237 to Great Britain, and of 5,440 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we quote as follows:

Ordinary	25½ to 26
Good ordinary	27 to 27½
Low middling	27½ to 28¼
Middling	28¾ to 29
Strict middling	— to 29¼

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868, bales....	1959
Arrived past three days.....	12110
Arrived previously.....	605157—617267
	619226
Exported past three days.....	5933
Exported previously.....	448833—454766
Stock on hand and on shipboard.....	164460

SUGAR.—The demand has exhibited less activity since our last review, and prices are not as full as they were, yet the supplies have sold quite readily. On Saturday 500 hogsheads, all the receipts, sold at 8½ to 9½c. per pound for inferior; 10¼ to 10½c. for common; 11 to 11¾c. for fair; 12¼ to 12½c. for fully fair; 12¾c. for prime; 13 to 13¼c. for choice; 14¼ to 14¾c. for yellow clarified, and 15 to 15¼c. for white.

MOLASSES.—The demand has continued good.

CATTLE MARKET.

JEFFERSON CITY,
Tuesday Evening, Feb. 9, 1869.

Texas cattle, choice, per head	$40 to 55
Texas cattle, second qual, per head.	30 to 35
Texas cattle, third qual, per head ...	18 to 25
Hogs, per lb gross	7 to 10c
Sheep, first quality, per head.....	$4 to 7
Sheep, second quality, per head.....	2½ to 3½
Sheep, third quality, per head.....	— to 1½
Milch cows, choice, per head.....	80 to 10
Milch cows, per head.....	50 to —
Texas cows, with calves.....	— to —
Yearlings, per head.....	10 to 14
Calves, per head.....	8 to 12

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(*Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire*)

ARTICLES.	FROM.	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows.....	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers...	9 50	10 50
Cotton Scrapers.....	6 00	0 50
Sweeps.....	6 00	6 50
Cultivators.....	10 00	11 00
Shovels.....	10 00	17 00
Spades.....	11 00	18 00
Axes.....	11 00	15 00
Bagging, ₩ yard:		
Kentucky.....	..	..
East India.....	..	..
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₩ lb..	5	8
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs.....	1 20	..
Bread, ₩ 100 lbs.: Pilot....	..	..
Crackers.....	8 00	..
Bricks, Lake, ₩ M.....	8 00	16 00
English, Fire.....	50 00	60 00
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford.....	45	50
Tallow	..	..
Adamantine.....	17	23
Star	17	23
Chocolate, No 1 ₩ lb.....	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	07
Cider, Western ₩ bbl.....	.. ..	.. ..
Northern.....	13 00	.. ..
Coal, Cannel ₩ ton	.. ..	15 ..
Anthracite ₩ ton	.. ..	11 ..
Western, ₩ barrel.....	.. ..	50
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb.....	14	17½
Havana.....	..	..
Java.....	..	..
St. Domingo	nono	bero
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₩ ton.....	.. ..	15 00
Hulled, ₩ bushel.....	.. ..	.. ..
Copper, Braziers' ₩ lb.....	35	36
Sheathing.....	.. ..	.. ..
Copper Bolts.....	35	36
Yellow Metal.....	28	29
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb.....	22	24
Tarred, American:.....	.. ..	21
Russia.....	30	.. ..
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl.....	3 37½	3 65
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y.....	4	4½
St. Domingo.....	4½	4½
Fustic, Tampico.....	5	.. ..
Indigo, ₩ lb.....	1 75	1 85
Madder.....	22	24
Eggs, ₩ doz. Western.....	20	22
Feathers, ₩ lb.....	85	87½
Fish, Cod, ₩ box.....	2 00	.. ..
Herrings.....	75	.. ..
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl.....	.. ..	24 50
No. 2.....	.. ..	20 00
No. 3.....	.. ..	15 50
Flaxseed, ₩ lb.....	4	6
Flour, ₩ bbl:		
Superfine.....	0 87½	7 00
Extra.....	7 62½	11 00
Flae.....	.. ..	6 00
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb.....	14	15
Figs, Drum.....	20	21
Dried Apples.....	..	10
Currants, Zante.....	13½	14
Almonds, soft shell.....	26	28
Raisins, M R, ₩ box.....	nona	here
Layer.....	3 60	3 75
Lem's Sicily ₩ bnx	nono	baro
" Malaga, ₩ box.....	.. ..	.. ..
Oranges, Ln. ₩ 1000.....	13 00	.. ..
Sicily ₩ box	.. ..	.. ..
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10.....	3 25	.. ..
10 x 12.....	3 50	3 75
12 x 18.....	4 00	4 50
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western.....	2 40	2 70
Canada.....	2 65	2 85
Oats	68	70
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel....	70	75
Beans, ₩ bbl.....	11 00	12 00
Hops, ₩ lb.....	18	22
Gunpowder, ₩ keg.....	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag.....	18	18½
Hay Western, ₩ ton.....	23 00	25 00
Northern.....	.. ..	.. ..
Louisiana.....	.. ..	.. ..
Hides, ₩ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican.....	17	18
Wet salted, city slaughter.	9½	13½
Kip Skins.....	.. ..	.. ..
Dry country.....	20	20½
Pelts ₩ piece.....	.. ..	.. ..
Iron, Pig ₩ ton.....	45 00	.. ..
Country, Bar ₩ lb.....	5	6
English, ₩ lb.....	4½	5
Hoop, ₩ lb	6	8½
Sheet.....	6½	9
Boiler.....	8	10
Nail Rods.....	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties.....	0	7
Castings, American.....	6½	7
Lime, Western ₩ bbl.....	1 05	1 90
Shell Lime.....	1 75	..
Rockland, &c.....	2 25	2 40
Cement.....	3 00	..
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana.....	58	69
Muscovado.....	..	..
Refinery, Reboiled.....	..	..
Moss, ₩ lb:		
Gray, Country.....	3	.. ..
Black do.....	4	4½
Select, water rotted	6½	..
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₩ lb.....	5¼	5½
Wrought, German.....	15	20
English.....	16	18
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Tar.....	2 25	4 50
Pitch.....	3 00	.. ..
Rosin A No. 1.....	3 00	3 50
No. 2.....	2 25	2 50
No. 3.....	.. ..	.. ..
Spirits Turp ₩ gallon... .	57½	60
Varnish, bright.....	50	55
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon.....	1 50	1 60
Coal Oil.....	37	39
in cases.....	50	55
Cotton Seed, Crude.....	70	75
Refined.....	1 00	1 05
Tanners' ₩ gallon.....	1 15	1 30
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton.....	.. ..	.. ..
Cotton Seed.....	35 00	40 00
Meal.....	.. ..	.. ..
Provisions, ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern.....	none	here
" Western.....	.. ..	18 00
" North half bbl.	13 00	15 50
Dried, ₩ lb.....	..	..
Tongues ₩ doz.....	.. ..	.. ..
Pork, Mess.....	32 50	36 ..
Prime Mess.....	.. ..	.. ..
Hog, roand, ₩ lb.....	.. ..	13½
Bacon, Hams, ₩ lb.....	17	19
Do., canvassed.....	17	19
Sides.....	..	15½
Shoulders.....	19	21
Green Shoulders.....	13½	..
Lard, Prime, in tierces....	20½	21
In kegs.....	22½	23
Fair, in tierces.....	.. ..	17
Butter, Northern.....	40	48
Western	30	40
Cheese, American.....	10	23
Potatoes, ₩ bbl.....	2 ..	4 50
Onions.....	3 ..	7 00
Green Apples.....	5 00	10 ..
Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana.....	4	9½
India.....	..	..
Carolina.....	10½	10½
Saltpetre, refined, ₩ lb.....	14	25
Crude.....	..	..
Salt ₩ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	1 95	2 00
from store	2 05	2 10
coarse, cargo	1 65	1 70
from warehouse...	1 85	1 90
from store	1 95	2 00
Turks Island, ₩ bushel	45	50
Soap, ₩ lb, Western	7	7½
Northern.	10	12
Southern.	8	10
Castile.	18	20
Sugar, Louisiana, ₩ lb:		
In the city	8½	16
Havana, White.	14½	15
Yellow.	13	13½
Brown.	11½	12
Tobacco, in hhds, ₩ lb:		
Balers & Cutters.	—	—
Choice and Selections	17	22
Fine Leaf	15	20
Medium Leaf.	10½	13
Fair Leaf.	12	15
Common Leaf.	9	12
Good Refused.	7	10
Common Refused	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₩ lb...	—	—
Balling	20	20½
Wool, Washed, ₩	34	37½
Barry c.	..	..
Louisiana, Native	..	..
Texas, @ Merino..	27	30

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To the Members of the Montgomery Conference.

DEAR BRETHREN: In behalf of the Committee on Bible Cause, I beg leave to call your attention to a resolution contained in the report of said committee, and adopted by you, requiring each pastor, immediately on his arrival at his new field of labor, to ascertain all the destitution of the people in regard to the Scriptures, and report the number of destitute families to your next session.

J. A. PARKER,
For Committee.

MILTON, Fla., Jan. 4, 1869.

New Orleans Dist., Louisiana Conference

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

German churches, Dryades street, February 7; German Quarterly Conference, at Dryades street, 5; New Orleans circuit, at Algiers, 21; Quarterly Conference for do, at 112 Camp street, at 6 P. M., 22; Jefferson City, 28.

Plaquemine, March 7; Felicity street, 14; Thibodeaux, 21; Carondolet street, 28.

Baton Rouge, April 3, 4; Moreau street, 11.

J. O. KEENER, P. E.

Talladega Dist., Montgomery Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Harpersville circuit, at Chapel, February 27, 28.

Talladega circuit and Blue Mountain mission, at Bethlehem, March 6, 7; Alexandria circuit and Coosa River mission, at Four Mile, 13, 14; Jacksonville station, 20, 21; White Plains circuit, at White Plains, 27, 28.

Talladega station, April 3, 4; Fayetteville circuit, at Rocky Mt., 10, 11.

L. M. WILSON, P. E.

Union Springs Dist., Montgomery Conf.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Troy circuit, at Troy, December 26, 27.

Pine Level circuit, at Pine Level, January 2, 3; Union Springs station, 9, 10; Brundidge circuit, at Brundidge, 16, 17; Line Creek circuit, at Greenwood, 23, 24; Mount Hilliard circuit, at Magnolia, 30, 31.

Millville circuit, at Mount Zion, February 6, 7; South Butler circuit, at South Butler, 13, 14; Rocky Mount circuit, at Rocky Mount, 20, 21; Greenville station and circuit, at Greenville, 27, 28.

Sandy Ridge circuit, at Bethel, March 6, 7; Fort Deposit circuit, at Fort Deposit, 13, 14; Mount Ida circuit, at Mount Ida, 20, 21; Etha mission, at Macedonia, 27, 28.

A full attendance of the members is solicited. My address is Orion, Alabama

J. W. SHORES, P. E.

Wetumpka Dist., Montgomery Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Wetumpka, January 9, 10; Prattville, 16, 17; Autaugaville and Ivy Creek, at Autaugaville, 23, 24; Lowndesboro, Hayneville and Union, at Lowndesboro, 30, 31.

Tallassee circuit, at Tallassee, February 6, 7; Socopatoy circuit, at Nixburg, 13, 14; Autauga circuit, at Rehoboth, 20, 21; Carolina circuit, at Providence, 27, 28.

Pleasant Hill circuit, at Pleasant Hill, March 6, 7.

WM. S. TURNER, P. E.

Meridian District, Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Enterprise, January 2, 3; Meridian, 9, 10; Shubuta and Waynesboro, at Shubuta, 16, 17; Belmont, at Coetoba, 23, 24; Livingston, 30, 31.

Clarke, at Quitman, February 6, 7; Pierce's Springs, at Oak Grove, 13, 14; Bladon Springs, at Mount Zion, 20, 21; Enterprise circuit, at Concord, 27, 28.

Butler, March 6, 7; Gaston, at Coke's Chapel, 13, 14.

JOSHUA T. HEARD, P. E.

Columbus District, Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Columbus, January 9, 10; Pickensville, at New Hope, 16, 17; Carrolton, at Carrolton, 23, 24; Gordo, at Hargrove's, 30, 31.

Fayetteville, at Payne's Chapel, February 6, 7; Caledonia, at Pleasant Ridge, 13, 14; Athens, at the camp ground, 20, 21; Bexar, at Asbury, 27, 28.

Yellow Creek, at Ebenezer, March 6, 7; Green, at Romulus, 13, 14; Eutaw, 20, 21.

T. C. WIER, P. E.

Lafayette Dist., Montgomery Conference

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Montevallo station, January 23, 24.

Montevallo circuit, at Ebenezer, February 6, 7; Chandler Springs, at Wesley Chapel, 13, 14; Lineville, at Union, 20, 21; Arbacoochie, at Cahulga, 27, 28.

Fredonia, at Union, March 6, 7; Lafayette, at Lafayette, 13, 14; Dadeville, at Rock Spring, 20, 21; Pinckneyville, at Sunny Level, 27, 28.

Marble Valley, at Andrew Chapel, April 3, 4.

JOS. T. CURRY, P. E.

Opelousas District, La. Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

New Iberia, January 30, 31.

Franklin, February 6, 7; Bayou Mullet, 13, 14; Opelousas, 20, 21; Bellevue, 27, 28.

Vermillionville, March 6, 7; Calcasieu, 13, 14; Washington, 20, 21; Plaquemine Brule, 27, 28.

Grand Cheniere, April 3, 4.

J. D. ADAMS, P. E.

Lake Providence Dist., La. Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Winnsboro circuit, at Oakley, February 6, 7; Sicily Island and Holly Grove, 13, 14; Waterproof, 20, 21; Lake Providence, 27, 28.

Carroll circuit, at Harvies', March 6, 7; Delhi and Floyd circuit, at Floyd, 13, 14; Richland circuit, at Raysville, 20, 21.

Bastrop and Oak Ridge, at Bastrop, April 3, 4; Lind Grove circuit, 10, 11.

W. G. MCGAUGHEY, P. E.

Woodville Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Jackson, at Pipkin's Chapel, January 16, 17; Woodville station, 23, 24; Wilkinson, at Midway, 30, 31.

Percy's Creek, at Percy's Creek, February 20, 21; Buffalo, at Smyrna, 27, 28.

Liberty, at Liberty, March 6, 7; Amite, at Ebenezer, 20, 21; Tunica, at Bayou Sara, 27, 28.

Meadville, at Meadville, April 17, 18; St. Helena, at Day's, 24, 25.

NOTE.—The recording steward of each quarterly conference will please meet me at Midway, Mississippi, on the 30th of January, at 11 o'clock A. M., as district stewards.

JAS. A. GODFREY, P. E.

Jasper District, Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Northport, at Bethel camp ground, January 16, 17; Lost Creek mission, at Bethel camp ground, 16, 17; Littlesville, at Gold Mine, 23, 24; Mosco mission, at Gold Mine, 23, 24.

Jasper, at Jasper, February 6, 7; Blount Springs, at Hamly's Mills, 13, 14; Blountsville, at Blountsville, 20, 21.

Jonesboro, at Jonesboro, March 6, 7; Cuhaba mission, at Jonesboro, 6, 7; Elyton, at Elyton, 13, 14; Elyton circuit, at Smith's Chapel, 20, 21; Murphy's Valley, at Murphy's Chapel, 27, 28.

J. M. BOLAND, P. E.

Mobile District, Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mobile, St. Paul and City Mission, January 3; Mobile, Franklin street, 10; Mobile, St. Francis street, 17; Whistler, 23, 24; Eastern Shore and Fish River, at Dauphin, 30, 31.

Cottage Hill, at Cottage Hill, February 6, 7; Pascagoula and Bay Shore, at Antioch, 13, 14; West Pascagoula, at McClendon's, 20, 21; Citronelle, at Beaver Meadow, 27, 28.

St. Stephen's and State Line, at Herman's, March 6, 7.

JAS. A. HEARD, P. E.

Camden Dist., Montgomery Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Camden, January 23, 24; Oak Hill, at McRinyn's, 30, 31.

Snow Hill, at Montcrey, February 6, 7; Farmersville, at Philadelphia, 13, 14; Sepulga, at Bethel, 20, 21; Black's Bend, at Academy, 27, 28.

Evergreen, at Moore's, March 6, 7; Monroeville and Flat Creek, at Monroeville, 13, 14; Mount Pleasant, at Mount Pleasant, 20, 21.

ANSON WEST, P. E.

Brandon Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Walnut Grove, at Dixon, January 23, 24; Forest station and circuit, at Wesley Chapel, 30, 31.

Garlandsville, at Newton, February 6, 7; Hillsboro, at Good Hope, 13, 14; Brandon station and circuit, at Shiloh, 27, 28.

Hickory, at Decatur, March 6, 7; Philadelphia, at Oak Grove, 13, 14.

WILLIAM PRICE, P. E.

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oct3 1y

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VOLUME XV.—NUMBER 5.
WHOLE NUMBER.....719.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1869.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 16

General Longstreet was upon the floor of the House this afternoon, at first sealed, writing at a desk vacated for him by a Republican member. In a short time he was discovered and soon surrounded by both Republicans and Democrats, and cordially shaken by the hand. One Republican member said to Longstreet: "General, we have admired your courage and bravery in the field, but we esteem your recent course in matters of political interest to the South as of a higher order of courage than that which you displayed in battle." Longstreet bowed in acknowledgment of this and other compliments bestowed upon him.

House Committee on Elections today formally and finally disposed of the contest for the seat from the second district of Louisiana, deciding that none of the applicants are entitled to the seat. They decide that Mann, the deceased member, was legally elected and qualified, so that it follows that Jones, who contested Mann's election, is not entitled to the seat. For the rest, including Menard, the colored man, who claims to have been elected to fill Mann's unexpired term, the committee decides that election was violated by various frauds, such as changing the boundaries of the district, etc. The second district of Louisiana will not, therefore, be represented at this session of Congress; and, unless there be a very decided change of sentiment among Republican members, it will stand a poor chance of representation in the next Congress, for it is the very general opinion of these members that the whole election in Louisiana, last summer, was fraudulent and void.

EFFECT OF GENERAL GRANT'S SPEECH

Washington and New York specials, of the 13th, to the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, say:

The speech of General Grant today on the occasion of receiving the certificate of his election as President has created a decided sensation among the members of the Republican party, especially the senatorial wing.

His declaration that he will not make known his cabinet until he nominates them respectively to the Senate, on the 5th proximo, is accepted by Radical Senators as fair notice that he will listen to no advice on the subject—a notice that is not even received with concealed regret by prominent members of the party, but with openly expressed dissatisfaction, in that the course he intends to pursue is contrary to that pursued by Lincoln and previous Presidents, and betrays at once a reflection on the Senate for its virtual refusal to repeal the civil tenure of office act.

The Pacific railroad and other lobbies are startled at his expressed determination to insure economy and retrenchment, and look upon it more seriously than as the usual catchwords of political professions.

It has thrown the office-seekers also in a commotion, scores of whom he refused to receive today, and opened their eyes to protracted hotel bills and other heavy expenses incident to great delay in Washington.

On the whole the speech has excited more interest than any of General Grant's previous declarations.

But, notwithstanding his reticence, nearly everybody feels assured that he will retain General Schofield as Secretary of War, and nominate E. B. Washburne, of Illinois, as minister to France.

The especial friends of General Grant are alarmed and disgusted with the discovery that the principle of the tenure of office law has been injected into a great variety of law regulating the appointment of Federal officials, and that the repeal of the tenure of office law itself will but partially remove the embarrassing restriction of the Senate upon the action of the President. They threaten war and vengeance if laws are permitted to remain as they are.

General Grant's speech, in connection with the impression that is gaining ground that aspirants for office will be compelled to undergo a competitive examination, is exciting great disgust among the common herd of office-seekers. They assert that the whole is but a pretext for shaking them off entirely.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The Reconstruction Committee reported an amendment to the Mississippi bill, extending the time of the convention to sixty days and erasing the per diem restrictions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Evening. It is stated again that the Senate Judiciary Committee are about reporting the Virginia bill by which the people can vote for or against the disfranchising clauses while voting for the constitution itself.

The Senate Judiciary Committee report that after careful examination of the subject they have no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that the President's proclamation of December 25 was wholly beyond his constitutional power, and that it can have no efficiency to the end sought to be reached by it. The Constitution permits the President to grant reprieves and pardon, but no pardon and amnesty.

The following is the resolution offered by the Judiciary Committee:

"That in the opinion of the Senate the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated 25th December, 1868, purporting to grant pardon and amnesty to all persons guilty of treason and acts of hostility to the United States during the late rebellion, with restoration of their rights, etc., was not authorized by the Constitution or law."

The Committee on Public Lands reported a bill authorizing the construction of railroad and telegraph called the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad. The bill simply gives the right of way, no lands.

THE infamous thing called a civil rights bill having passed the Senate—what a desecration of the name to apply it to such men as now compose the Senate of Louisiana!—yesterday passed the House. It was amended, as we have already stated, by ordering that it should take effect from the 1st of April, instead of immediately upon its passage, the members fearing to face the outbreak which must be the result if it is attempted to be enforced. The bill came up yesterday on its final passage. Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell parish, who was elected on the Radical ticket, first took the floor on it. He opposed it as injudicious and unnecessary, declaring himself more the friend of the blacks than were those who were engaged in thrusting such a law upon the people of Louisiana

A darky named George Washington next got up and ventilated his opinions, which were for the bill, though he claimed that the negroes only want their rights, urging his hearers to strike for their rights then and there, or never deserve them. Then under the gag of the previous question the bill was run through and finally passed by the following recorded vote of 61 to 15:

Yeas—Abbott, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Belot, Brewster, Burrell, Calhoun, Carr, Cuny, Deslonde, Dewees, Dufresne, Dupart, Douglass, Evans, Esnard, Guignonet, Garstkamp, Guidry, Hill, Honore, Harper, Hutchison, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Le Blanc, Lee, Leroy, Lott, Lang V. M., Lang R., Morris, Mahier, McMillen, McVean, Murrell, Mansion, Moran, Mathews, Noble, Pearce, Page, Raymond, Reese, Rey, Simms, Sterrett, Taylor, Tureaud, Tounoir, Umphreys, Walsh, Washington, Williams Wm., Williams H., Yorke, Young D.—61.

Nays.—Bryant, Corell, Faulkner, Haskell, Hanlon, Kent, L'Hoste, McCullen, Magee, Pratt, Wren, Waters, Wiltz, Young N., Zoelly—15.

Mr. Noble, a Democrat, it will be noticed, voted yea, but we will here state that he did so for the express purpose of moving a reconsideration. Debate had been all cut off by a call for the previous question, and to vote yea and move a reconsideration was Mr. Noble's only method to obtain a hearing.

Of those voting against the bill, two, Faulkner, of Caldwell, and Wren, of Bossier, are Republicans. But in this instance they displayed a freedom from party trammels and a regard to the true interest of the people of the State which will go far toward obliterating their past political records.

As to the men who voted for the measure, when the dark hour of discord and confusion closes in upon our State, as close it will if it is attempted to enforce this bill, let the people remember who created the law. "It is given to the women to weep," says the German apothegm, "and to the men to remember."—*Crescent, February* 18.

THAT old Lamartine, despite his weakness, is still popular in Paris, is proved by the fact that during the first four days after his return to his villa, in Passy, upward of fifteen hundred persons left their cards at his house.

THE constitution of Texas is to be submitted to a vote of the people of the State on the first Monday of July.

Burning of the Steamer Mittis Stephens.

THE TRIP.

At the time the accident occurred the Mittie Stephens was on her way to Jefferson, Texas, with a large consignment of government stores on board, some $30,000 in specie, perhaps some money in greenbacks for paying off two or three regiments upon the frontier, and a large amount of hay. The hay was placed, as is frequently done, four tiers deep upon the hniler deck. The danger from the accidental ignition of this mass of inflammable material was not unknown to the passengers, but appears to have occasioned no protest.

On Thursday the Mittie Stephens had reached Shreveport, (the last point on Red river navigable owing to the raft thirty miles above,) and had now turned aside into the network of bayous, lakes and lagoons which connect Shreveport and Jefferson City. It was to this latter point and the last one attainable by boats from this city, that the Mittie Stephens was making when the accident occurred.

At that time she had already gone more than half the distance between Shreveport and Jefferson—that is, had left the now choked up current of Red river altogether, and sailed through DeSoto Lake into Lake Caddo. The latter body of water lies partly in Louisiana (the extreme northwest portion) and partly in Texas, and is fourteen miles long and seven wide.

On Thursday night supper had been served at an early hour on the unfortunate boat, and the passengers—a hundred in number—after occupying themselves in the manner usual to those who have been several days on board of a boat, had retired. As early as nine o'clock the saloons had began to grow thin; at ten they were deserted.

The boat was, it is now supposed, sailing, although the water was ten feet deep in various parts of the lake, through the main channel; that is, through what, in dry weather and when the lake is to a large extent dried up, constitutes a bayou. The fact that a large number of cypress treestumps are just out from the water and render the navigation otherwise extremely dangerous supports this supposition What confirms the belief that the main channel was taken is that boats in high water push straight through it with but little trouble to the pilots.

THE ALARM OF FIRE

It was precisely at the hour of midnight, when the passengers and crew were buried in slumber, that the cry of fire was heard on the doomed boat—the most startling and terrible that can be raised upon any kind of vessel cut off from communication with the shore. The fact that any alarm at all was given meant certain death for a large number. The situation was such as almost to preclude escape, from the inflammable character of the cargo, and the fact that no other boat was in sight.

The Mittie Stephens had at the time of the accident more than a hundred souls on board in the passengers and crew, and of that number only forty-three were saved. The remaining sixty-three perished by drowning, or still more miserably in the general holocaust of the vessel; and the corpses of these, as those who traveled upon many other well-known steamers, are doubtless at this moment beneath the sluggish and sullen waters of the lake.

THE PASSENGERS AND CREW.

The following are those known to be lost: Of the crew—Geo. Reimer, first clerk; Charles Weir, first engineer; Thomas Mulligan, second engineer; M. McGill, striker; Peter Fisher, James Gardner and John Batteze, colored firemen.

Passengers.—Mrs. Jackson and three children; Mrs. T. L. Lyon and son, Frank; Mr. and Mrs. Lewis and three children; one unknown lady from Grand Ecore; W. A. Broadwell, of New Orleans; Mr. J. C. Christian, Mr. Boynkin, Mr. Ash and Mr. New.

Deck passengers.—James Johnson, Nancy Bradford and child, William Morris, Martha Williams, Henry Ashly, Sidney Ashly, Robert Phillips, John A. Phillips, James Phillips, Martha A. Phillips, Alexander Phillips.

Deck Crew.—William Murphy, Joseph Ganes, Andrew Gallighan, Thomas Ryan, Pat. Ryan, Nat. Buchanan, William Buchanan, Jim Hill, Henry Hicks, Peter Engine, and six not known.

Cabin crew.—Varissa Baptist, pantryman; Napoleon Washington, texas tender; Charles Redford, John Smith and Dennis Williams, cabin boys; Robert Franklin, second porter; G. W. Hughes, first cook; Chas. Crano, baker; Ann Collins chambermaid.

List of survivors.—H. Kellogg, captain; T. M Hetherton, George Klein, clerks; John Polaod, mate; Peter Sutherland and William Swain, pilots; Joe Lodwick and Joseph West, steersmen; J. H Covert, steward; W. R. Guyan, barkeeper; Samuel Wilcox, striker; Samuel Underwood, watchman; Philip Hill, carpenter; John Wilson, porter; Edward Chaplin, barber; William Adams, Nat. Adley, Peter Beck, Tony Foster, Geo. W. Hughes, and thirteen others of the crew.

Passengers saved.—Ole Bierke, S. J. Johnson, J. B. Senzeman, A. McRae, W. F. Gobb, A. Pace, G. W. Peterson, George L. Coyle, G. A. Williams, Elizabeth Johnson, Mary Johnson, Ann Ashly, Beulah Ashly.

The survivors, forty-three in number, are now in this city.—*New Orleans Times.*

ROMANISM A FAILURE.

If any man doubts that Romanism is a failure, let him turn to those countries where it has long had supremacy. Not a single instance can be found where it has elevated the masses, or purified the public morals. Liberty has nowhere advanced under its influence, nor has science or literature been promoted. In Europe, to day, the traveler can tell when he has crossed into a Catholic country by the neglect and squalor that confront him, in melancholy contrast with what he has just left within the borders of Protestantism. Romanism has failed as an antidote even for paganism. While Protestantism can point to nations redeemed and elevated by its power, and to a renovating influence wherever it prevails, nothing of the sort has, in any instance, attended the papacy. The death of Dr. Elliott reminded us, a week ago, that the Wyandottes, under Roman Catholic care, became only more and more imbruted. There was not power in priests or penances to even retard the tide of moral corruption that was flowing in upon them. A pure Gospel, from the lips of itinerants, was shown to have in it much greater efficacy. So it has been in all quarters of the globe. In the East Indies, in Africa, far up toward the poles, in Spain and Italy, in a word, everywhere. No calamity that could befall our own country could be greater than the supremacy of this vile heresy. No wonder, therefore, that the bold effrontery with which the decline of Protestantism is asserted should awaken concern and inquiry. By the year 1900 Father Hecker expects to find that the Roman Catholics have a political majority in this country. He intends to make it the mission of his life to educate his people up to the idea that they must then assume the government, and conduct its affairs in the interest of their church.

At the very outset of an investigation of this subject, we are confronted with an almost entire absence of Romish statistics, while ours are most detailed and exact. So far, too, as we know their numbers, they embrace about all the attendants upon their ministry: every baptized one, child or adult, is a Catholic. Protestants, for the most part, count only those who make a distinct profession of faith in Christ, and become formally connected with the church. Counted as the Church of Rome counts her members, the Methodist Episcopal Church would number at least five millions; thus, though but a single sect, outnumbering the Romanists. The most favoring estimates do not give their numbers at more than five millions, while, excluding the children, some place the figures at considerable less than two millions. This difference between their way of reckoning and ours we sometimes forget, and they always do.

We might suppose a time of great spiritual dearth, when a decrease should be reported through successive years, without at all affecting the relative numbers of Romanists and Protestants. A Catholic may be profane, a drunkard and riotous, but he counts; but if Protestants are only worldly, they cease to count. A church of formalists and nominal Christians can thus always outcount a spiritual church with a vital membership.

They have but a little over three thousand priests in all the country, while Methodism alone has some seven thousand ministers, and general Protestantism four times this number. Our men are as talented, as laborous, as earnest, better educated, and with a better cause. Surely this does not look discouraging.

They have but seventy colleges in the country, while aggregated Protestantism can boast five hundred. Their most important educational institutions are for women. They have one hundred and thirty-four "schools for girls," while their documents hardly speak of schools for boys They have thus a sharp eye on the education of the race.

They have two thousand five hundred and fifty church edifices. Methodists (of all classes) have nineteen thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and combined Protestantism has forty thousand four hundred and twenty-nine, or nearly sixteen for each one of theirs. Is that like decadence? like perishing? The Methodist churches will seat over six millions, the Romish not one and a half millions. The value of the Methodist churches, notwithstanding the vast expenditures of Romanists on architectural display, exceeds theirs by six millions. The average value of each Methodist church is but $1,660, while that of each Catholic church is $10,491; this being to our credit, and a sign of hope. We build for the people.

The following statistics, given by Mr. Collyer in a recent discourse, are, we think, reliable:

"The Evangelical sects have steadily gained upon the increase of our population. Within a century the Methodists have grown from 15,000 to 2,000,000 communicants; the Baptists from 35,000 to 1,700,000; the Presbyterians from 40,000 to 700,000; the Congregationalists from 75,000 to 275,000, and the Episcopalians to about 170,000. The population has increased sixfold, and the church communicants more than tenfold. In 1800 there was one communicant to every fifteen of the population, and now in these sects there is about one to every eight of the population."

One method in which they "whistle to keep their courage up," is to select some city, at first almost exclusively Protestant, and show by the census how Rome has gained on Protestantism. They say nothing of immigration, by which they are weakened in all the Old World to be strengthened in the New. They take no pains to make it evident that they save these emigrants and their children to their church. They know full well that, as the children grow in years, and become educated, in multitudinous cases, they break loose from ritualistic shackles, and become infidel, rationalistic, or Protestant. American Romanism gives birth to devotees by shiploads, and mistakenly thinks it grows, as compared with increase, almost solely by increase of population. This march of papal Europe to our land indicates that the scarlet woman is to exhaust herself in one last struggle on American shores. Everywhere else the system is perishing; and her last hope is here. If we are true, the sanctuary will be purged, and the dim cathedrals that rise in such gloomy grandeur around us will become illuminated with truth, and vocal with divine praise.

Here and there we find some fashionable or literary pervert to Rome, but the common people, who so gladly heard Jesus, cannot be satisfied with mummeries, vestments or departed tongues. They have so little respect for the immaculate conception that they hesitate not, if they wish, to name their children Mary, and the sweet name will never die out. On the other hand, there is scarcely a Protestant church located near to Romanist neighborhoods that has not received into its pale, converts from Rome. In our own pastorate we are quite sure we have received a score. Of the domestics that have served us, nominally Romanists, about half had no respect for their priests or peculiar doctrines. There is a perpetual loosening of the fetters that bind the people of Rome. By this kind of informal statistics we are all convinced of Rome's decline.

But, again, if New England was at its settlement almost exclusively Puritan, and now contains a considerable papal population, Baltimore, with Maryland, was settled mainly by Catholics, and contains as considerable a population of Protestants. By turning the tables, therefore, we find in Maryland the same evidences of the decline of Romanism that are given of the decline of Protestantism elsewhere. In the whole State of Maryland there are now scarcely more than eighty Roman Catholic churches, while the Protestant churches of the State exceed a thousand, or are twelve times as many, and the ratio of church members is not less at variance with what it once was.

If this old harlot is not in her senility, and near to her end, then the trembling veteran on the papal throne belies the state of the church. Once he disposed of kings and sceptres, now few so poor as to do him reverence. The utmost vigilance is required to maintain his uncomfortable seat. But for foreign bayonets he would long since have fallen. It seems to us folly is completed when men talk of the vigor, expansion and triumph of the papacy. Its triumph here may be the ruin of our liberties, but even then it is itself doomed. There is no need, however, of its triumph here. This boasting that fills our ears is for effect, this boldness is but desperation. We are closing in for the last struggle. The battle is for the race; the victory will be final.—*Northwestern Christian Advocate.*

FLORIDA CONFERENCE.

The Florida Conference held its session at Jacksonville, January 13-17, 1869. Bishop Wightman presided. We are much obliged to the secretary, the Rev. F. A. Branch, for plain and correct manuscript minutes; from which we gather that J. H D. McRae, G. C. Level, were admitted on trial; J. T. Payne, C. P. Murdock, were readmitted; J. A. Wiggins was received from the South Georgia Conference; J. E. Dodd, A Holcombe, G. R. Frisbee, (local,) were ordained deacons; E. S. Tyner, (traveling,) W. A. McLean, L. J. A. Brun, (local,) were ordained elders; D. Roberts, R. H. Rogers, M. A. Clontz, located; E. L. Blake, A Johnson superannuated; J B. Jackson, W. McKay, died; members, 5,837 white, being an increase of 301 the past year; 649 colored, a decrease of 81; local preachers 73, a decrease of 1; baptized 340 white, 25 colored infants, 223 white, 49 colored adults—a very imperfect report, of course; Sunday schools, white 68; colored 4; teachers, white, 425; colored, 5; scholars, white, 2,180; colored, 50. These are meager figures; but the colored people have been coaxed and driven from us in Florida, as elsewhere. When the Colored Annual Conference is organized in Florida they will doubtless come home. Collected for superannuated preachers, etc., $627 55; domestic missions, $818 15; foreign, $135. We venture to predict a better showing at the next session, in Lake City. Our brethren in Florida have been passing through a severe ordeal, but God will bring them out triumphant.

APPOINTMENTS

TALLAHASSEE DISTRICT.—William F. Easterling, presiding elder; Tallahassee, J O Branch; Leon, A J Woldridge; Gadsden, T K Leonard, G C Level; Wankulla, E J Knight; Liberty, to be supplied by W P Jones; Waukenah, J A Wiggins; Ancilla mission, E Crum; Union, W Williams, T Taylor, supernumerary; Monticello, to be supplied by U. S. Bird; Apalachicola, G W Fagg; Quincy, F A Branch.

JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT.—T W Moore, presiding elder; Jacksonville, J Anderson; Fernandina, W Davies; Nassau mission, to be supplied by F M Smith; Duval mission, to be supplied by R R Rushing; Sanderson and Lake Butler mission, T R Barnett; St. John's, J T Payne; Pilatka, E B. Duncan; Ocala and St. John's, S Woodhery; Orange Springs, C P Murdock; Orange mission, to be supplied; Volusia mission, to be supplied; Middleberg, W K Turner.

LAKE CITY DISTRICT.—L G R Wiggins, presiding elder; Lake City, D L Branning; Columbia, J P Depass, J W Jackson, supernumerary; Newnansville and Spring Hill, E S Tyner; Miccanopy, J C Ley; Cedar Keys and Levy, J. H D McRae, J Penny, supernumerary; Taylor and Lafayette mission, to be supplied; Madison and Bellville, R M Tydings; Live Oak, R L Wiggins; Hamilton, R I McCook.

TAMPA DISTRICT.—W E Collier, presiding elder; Tampa, to be supplied; Hillsboro, J J Sealey; Hernando, I Munden, S W Carson, supernumerary; Sumter, E H Giles; Manitee, E F Gates; Pease Creek, to be supplied; Bartow, W C Jourdon, Key West, first charge, S Gardner; Key West, second charge, J O A Sparks.

F R C Ellis, transferred to South Georgia Conference; W H Thomas, transferred to South Georgia Conference, and appointed to Waresboro circuit.—*Nashville Christian Advocate.*

CORRECTION.

MR. EDITOR: Please correct one error in the extract from my letter published in the ADVOCATE of 13th, "$26 in cash." It should be $126.

Your's truly,

JOHN A. B. JONES.

PORT GIBSON, Miss., Feb. 15, 1869.

A SABBATH MORN.

A Sabbath morn—softly the village bells
Ring out their welcome to the sacred day.
The weary swain has drunk of longer sleep,
And now, his children clustering round him, leads
The happy group from under his low porch,
And through their little garden, where each plucks
A rose, or pansy, to the school they love;
The busy bee delights his ear; and soon
The morning hymn floats heavenward; but himself,
Holding the youngest prattler in his arms,
Waits in the church yard, where about him lie
His father and his father's fathers, till
The children, following in their pastor's steps,
Whose gray locks flutter in the summer's breeze,
All pass beneath the hallowed roof, and all
Kneeling, where generations past have knelt,
Pour forth their common wants in common prayer.
A rural Sabbath—nearest type of heaven;
Yet scarcely less beloved in toil-worn courts
And alleys of the city. What true heart
Loves not the Sabbath? that dear pledge of home,
That trysting-place of God and man; that link
Betwixt a near eternity and time;
That almost lonely rivulet which flows
From Eden through the world's wide waste of sand
Unchecked, and though not unalloyed with earth,
Its healing waters all impregned with life—
The life of their first blessing, to pure lips
The memory of a by-gone Paradise,
The earnest of a Paradise to come.

Who know thee best love best, thou pearl of days,
And guard thee with most jealous care from morn
Till dewy evenlog, when the ceaseless play,
Hour after hour, of thy sweet influences
Has tuned the hearts of pilgrims to the songs
And music of their heavenly Father loved.
But mortal ears are heavy; and mortal eyes
Catch only glimpses, dim and indistinct,
Of things unseen, beauteous but far away;
Enough to quicken, but not satiate love:
And the soon weary spirit exhausted sighs
For wings to flee away, and be at rest,
Or solaces its musings, there remains
A Sabbath for the toiling church of God.

—*Bickersteth.*

FINANCIAL CLASSICS,

OR

SUGGESTIVE FACTS AND FIGURES FROM THE STATISTICAL REPORTS OF THE MISSISSIPPI CONFE'E, FOR THE YEAR 1868

Mr. Editor: Not in my official (statistical) capacity, but on my individual responsibility, not "with malice aforethought," but with a sincere desire to accomplish good, I propose to furnish you and your readers with a few extracts from the statistical reports of the Mississippi Conference for the year 1868. I am aware that the bare statement of the plain truth will have the appearance of a criminal indictment against the Methodist Church, but let "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth" be told, and nobody can be hurt. I shall not furnish the whole report, as it will appear on the published minutes, but at present shall confine myself to the Brookhaven and the Jackson districts, that the church and the world may know what is being done in these lands, by the followers of Wesley, for the extension of Christ's kingdom. I have before me full returns from six appointments in the Jackson district, served by six preachers, and numbering six hundred and sixty members. These paid their preachers the aggregate sum of $2,104 65, or $350 66 to the preacher. One thousand seven hundred and twenty-one members in Brookhaven district paid ten preachers $3,843, or $384 30 to the preacher.

The six hundred and sixty members in Jackson district paid for all church purposes—say preachers, missions, widows and orphans, and bishops' fund—the aggregate sum of $2,271 80. This makes an average of $3 44 to the member per annum, or a little more than six cents per week. The one thousand seven hundred and twenty-one members of the Brookhaven district paid the total amount of $4,008 27. This is an average of $2 33 per member per annum, or four and one-half cents a week. Thus it will be seen that while the preachers on the Brookhaven district received, on an average, each about $30 more than the preachers of the Jackson district, the members in the latter district paid fifty per cent. more per capita than those of the Brookhaven district, while the average amount paid per member in the two districts combined—say two thousand three hundred and eighty-one persons, paying $6,280 07—was $2 51 per annum—less than five cents per week. Verily, a cheap Gospel. Let us compare some of the stations and circuits:

Jackson station paid $8 21 per member to the pastor.

Brookhaven station paid $6 per member to the pastor.

Crystal Springs station paid $1 38 per member to the pastor.

Hazlehurst station paid twenty-nine cents per member to the pastor.

The two last were circuits, pivoting on the railroad towns, which gave them their names. The two towns are now united into a station, a parsonage having been erected last year at Crystal Sprigs. In Scotland circuit, Brookhaven district, with four hundred and sixty-two members, contributed for all purposes $684 25, or less than $1 50 per annum per member—about three cents a week; while Bayou Pierre circuit, with two pastors, four local deacons, four local elders and two hundred and ten members, gave for all purposes $880 25.

Now Scotland and Bayou Pierre circuits embrace the best farming lands in Jefferson, Copiah and Claiborne counties, and I *could* tell how much cotton the Methodist people of this section sold in Brookhaven, Wesson and Hazlehurst, and how much they got for it, and what per cent. of it went into the Lord's treasury; but it won't do, perhaps, to be too personal. With the same emphasis that Antony, in his speech over Cæsar's dead body, lays on the word "honorable," so we may say "they are *liberal, all liberal* people." And if we were inclined to be classical we might dwell on that same dead body of Cæsar, suggesting the thought of another dead body, pierced by the generous daggers of *liberal* friends; and Cæsar's exclamation, "Et tu Brute!" or Brutus' hypocritical remark, "Not that I loved Cæsar less," etc.—merely substituting church for Cæsar, and mammon for "Brute," Brutus or Rome, which ever you please—might adorn the tale. But I forbear.

I merely give the foregoing significant facts. I accuse no one—fix the blame nowhere. The apology will be offered: The times are hard; we will do better when we get richer. Stay one moment. You didn't do better, nor even as well, when you were richer.

But this is enough for the present, and perhaps too much. These same statistical tables tell many o'er true tales, showing truth to be stranger than fiction, and they will show that I have selected the two very best districts. The general averages for the entire Conference will fall far below the above figures.

Brethren, *these things ought not so to be.*

Your's truly, L. R. R.

P. S.—I note that the average amount per member paid by the Methodists in Georgia for all purposes, last year, was $3 20. Mississippi will fall below this. And the Georgia Conferences number sixty-one thousand nine hundred and thirty members; and Mississippi how many? Tell us, Mr. Editor. You have the minutes.

Brookhaven, Miss., Feb. 3, 1869.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

Mansfield, La., Feb. 1, 1869.

Mr. Editor: We have commenced in order the labors of another Conference year. The first quarterly conference—or "agony," as Post Oak would have it—was closed last night. It wound up by organizing a Bible society.—Rev. B. F. Alexander, presiding elder and Bible agent, was on hand. The claims of the Bible cause were presented by one and another in appropriate addresses. A society was formed, consisting of fifty-seven members, and between $50 and $60 raised.

There has been a good deal of changing about with the freedmen for several weeks past. Many good planters have found it difficult to get labor. Some depredations have been committed among us by bad men, but they have been promptly dealt with and punished by the civil authorities. Things are now settling down.—Freedmen in the main have found homes and gone to work, and we have quiet and peace, and expect another prosperous year.

The only fears now entertained are that your Legislature will force upon us a State militia, which will doubtless have a tendency to disorganize the labor of the country, and destroy the quiet and peace of both white and black.

It is true there are some bad men in the country, made reckless by the loss of property and the demoralizing effects of the war, who do occasionally disturb the peace of society by their malicious deeds; but the civil authorities and law-abiding people have formally vowed and pledged themselves to punish the guilty and to protect the innocent. They can do this much better, much more successfully, than any organized militia. Such a force would exasperate bad men, interfere with the labor of the country, and disturb the quiet and prosperity of the whole State. We have never witnessed a greater disposition among the people to be law-abiding, to stay at home, and by faithful industry make an honest living and develop the resources of the country, and all they ask is to be let alone.

We are in process of organizing a temperance movement in De Soto to promote the cause of temperance.

Our plan is to get as many men as we can secure—at least one dozen—to lecture and preach on the subject, who will go at our bidding to any point or place, and harangue the people on the subject and present to them a total abstinence pledge.

This evil has grown to be a huge one in its proportions. The people make it, drink it, buy it and sell it, and the devil gets the gain.

The colored people of this place who left our church en masse, two years ago, have recently—a portion of them—requested us to take them back, and we are serving and preaching to them as before. They are finding out who are their real friends.

Your's, Anon.

A Wonderful Preacher.—*Another Munsey.*—We copy the following from the Bristol (Tennessee) *News:*

"On Sunday and Monday last the Rev. W. W. Bays preached a series of very remarkable sermons at the Methodist church in this place. The fame of the young pulpit orator had preceded him and his position was one fraught with much anxiety to his friends. The public expectation was great, and we hazard nothing when we say he filled it. He is such a wonder as is perhaps not seen by many of the generations of men. While his imagination and command of language are truly startling, he takes high rank as a thorough thinker and reasoner. There is yet about his language some of the extravagance and redundance of early life, and when age shall have tempered the fires of his mighty intellect, it may be said of him that for glowing and vivid power of imagery he has had no equal since the days of Bascomb. His descriptions of the creation, the advent of light, the work of the sixth day, when man flashes into existence, that mighty act of Jehovah when he flung the sun and stars into the field of heaven, each drawing about him a retinue of worlds, was unsurpassed by any effort within our memory. His depiction of the murder of Jesus, of the descent to hell and of the dark valley of the shadow of death, upon whose crags the angels of God perched and sang the songs of heaven, were only surpassed by that of the journey of the redeemed soul up beyond moon and sun and stars, into and over the plains of heaven. This young man is one of the wonders of our time. He is only twenty-nine years of age, is a native of Russell county, and in 1866 was a class mate, at Emory and Henry College, of the junior editor of the *News.*"

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Mrs. Tennessee Deborah Davenport, daughter of Rev. W. B. Johnson and wife of J. D. S. Davenport, of Jefferson county, Mississippi, was born in Franklin county, March 2, 1835, was married in 1849, and died December 13, 1868.

Being the daughter and granddaughter of itinerant Methodist ministers and their pious, godly wives, she was trained from her infancy to love God and follow the teachings of our Master. The seed of this instruction took deep root in the "good ground" of her heart. She was baptized in her infancy, and in the earliest days of her discretion, in the full exercise of her volition, she ratified her connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church South. But though a child in years, she was a woman in her faith and integrity. As proof of this her husband states that soon after their marriage he called upon her to join with him a denomination which held, as essential, doctrines which she could not believe. With a heart filled with strong but tender love for her young husband, and burning with an earnest desire for his salvation, she replied: "My dear husband, I am willing to do anything that is right and possible to have you in the church; but how, ah how can I ignore the religion of my fathers?" He afterward changed his mind and joined the church of which she was a member.

Though a vail of temporal care or spiritual gloom would at times obscure the bright approbation of her Master's face, yet there was perhaps none more constant and unwavering in faith. She died signifying her way as clear and her hope of salvation. She lived to be the mother of seven children, one of whom has preceded her to the glory land. The others, young and tender, are left to the care of a true father, endeared with the prayers of a devoted mother, and in the kind hands of our God, who is Father over all. Their mother has gone from them a little, and though only a little, yet they miss her.

The gentle, kind and good,
With thoughtful face and brow,
A model of true womanhood,
Oh! how they miss her now.

Farewell, departed one,
Not an everlasting farewell;
We feel, we know that thou hast gone
Among the blest to dwell. G.

Thomas S. Wall, son of James A. and Rebecca J. Wall, was born on the 24th of March, 1811, in Greenville county, Virginia, and died at his residence, near Nixbury, Coosa county, Alabama, December 5, 1868, aged fifty seven years, eight months and nine days.

He came and settled in Madison county, in the northern portion of this State, when it was the Mississippi Territory, and married Miss Nancy Dunsmore in 1834.

In 1834 he settled in Coosa county, and remained there, as an active citizen in all its public enterprises, until his death. For two full terms he filled the office of high sheriff of the county, with much credit to himself and great acceptability to the people.

He joined the church in the year 1855, and remained a member of the same until his death. He was liberal in its support, and his name is no doubt embalmed in the hearts of all the preachers who have since traveled the work for his acts of kindness to them.

God kindly revealed to him, six months before his death, that his days would be few on earth, and he told me he was setting his house in order. His death was triumphant. He was a kind husband, a devoted father, a true friend. Only those who know him well could estimate him properly. Many poor have been fed by him when no sound of the trumpet was heard on the street. But he is gone, and gone to heaven. He leaves to mourn for him a pious and affectionate wife, a family of good children, and many friends. May God bless and take care of the widow and orphans.

William A. Edwards.

Born, in the city of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, May 5, 1849, and died in Tuskegee, Alabama, July 2, 1868, Miss Mary C. Ferguson, second daughter of the late Rev. F. G. Ferguson, of the Alabama Conference.

Before me, as I write, lies a valuable edition of Milton's Poetical Works, upon the fly leaf of which are written the following lines:

"My Dear Teacher: As a slight token of my esteem, and to show you, in some degree, that I most highly appreciate the toil and labor expended on me during my collegiate course, I proffer for your acceptance these volumes of 'Milton.' While reading them, be reminded of the evening repasts in literature we once enjoyed, and may it please you to think that there, and in the study for that joyful time, they were thus worn. 'Think of me at my best.' M. C. Ferguson."

Fondly and vividly do I recall the beautiful girl who wrote these lines. It is a memory of unmixed pleasure. I think of the unflagging vivacity of her spirits, the geniality of her temper, the cheerfulness of her disposition. I remember the activity and acuteness of her intellect. I recall the hearty zest with which her receptive mind, in its early quickenings, welcomed the influx of knowledge and the conscious growth of her awakened faculties. I think of her studious assiduity, and her worthy ambition in the pursuit of learning. The charms of her personal presence rise to my memory, the dignity and gracefulness of her carriage, the eye that sparkled, and the cheek that bloomed; the grave earnestness of her thoughtful face in hours of serious discourse, and the sunny smile that lighted up features radiant with intelligence and gentleness. I dwell with pleasure upon the gracious results of her collegiate training, which fostered her natural aptitude for learning and brought her to the tasks of life with disciplined intellect, elevated tastes, and ennobling aspirations. It is delightful to think that in the many years of my intercourse with her in the school room her conduct was always marked by sweet subordination, dutiful reverence, confiding attachment and cheerful obedience.

Mary's religious character was early developed. Several years since she joined the Methodist Church. Her course was marked, for awhile, by the fluctuations which usually attend inexperienced Christians. In the fall of 1867, however, during a remarkable season of revival in the community, Mary became deeply persuaded of the necessity of a more thorough work of grace in her heart. She came promptly to the altar, and soon rejoiced in a new and deeper experience of divine mercy. From this period a great and notable change was wrought in her. She became, according to the testimony of her associates, more serious, took more thoughtful views of life, manifested a loftier consecration to duty, and exhibited in every relationship the depth and genuineness of her improved religious experience.

One of the most pleasing proofs of her true religious character was seen in the anxious concern which she evinced for the happiness of her widowed mother, and for the welfare of her younger brothers and sister. She labored to lighten the burdens of her mother. With all the plans of the household for the improvement, maintenance and comfort of the children, she was in ardent and active sympathy. She was her mother's tender adviser, the sweet, companionable ministrant of her daily life, and the partaker of her sorrows and her joys. In her dying moments the thought that cast the only shadow across her way was the anxiety which she felt for the welfare of the younger members of the family.

The latest literary work of her life was the preparation of a catechism, in conformity with the wishes of the late General Conference of the Methodist Church South, embodying the history, doctrines and usages of Methodism. To qualify herself for this task, Mary took a wide range of reading and study. The manuscript was exhibited to Rev. O. R. Blue, of the Montgomery Conference, a man whose deliberate opinion is entitled to the highest respect. He pronounced it a work of unusual merit, and for one so young as the writer, a performance of extraordinary interest and v

Mary's fatal sickness seized on Sunday, June 28, after days of languor and debility. at once apprehended the wor Calling her mother to her bed early Monday morning, she c told her that she feared she die. Her pastor, Brother Blue versed and prayed with her. expressed no doubts nor fea her future. In her lucid mo her faith remained unshake the hours of delirium her lip mured the precious promises word of God. "He leadeth side the still waters," she ex with fervor, and then slowly ed the words, as if already re the unspeakable blessedness promise they imply. She sa would not live alway" with voice, yet with melting pa Often did she repeat the wo the Psalmist, "His mercy en forever." Usually she had but now *mother* was the en word of which she seemed enamored, repeating it aga again with the sweetest tend "I grieve to leave you and th dren, dear mother," she said, I am not afraid to die." before her death she seemed her deceased father beckonin to his outstretched arms, and sweetly upon her. "Let me him," she said to the friend held her sinking head. In ment, as of rapture, she bro into the song:

"Burst, ye Emerald gates, and la
To my raptured vision."

And thus, at sunset, on th noon of Thursday, July 2, the bloom of maidenly be the dawn of a nobly aspiri manhood, in the maturing p of a true religious charac young friend Mary was g home to God,

"Like a wave
That breaks in perfect rest."

S. W. L

Tuskegee, Ala., July, 14, 1868.

Assumptions Concerning the of Infant Baptism.

The January number of th *tist Quarterly* contains an ar "Infant Baptism," by Profe N. Arnold, D. D., of Hamilto York, which opens with the ing paragraph:

"It is well known that infa tism, both as a doctrine and tice, has been for the last fifty steadily losing ground among gelical Christians. To thos believe it to be a part of pu Christianity, and to have the mony of Scripture in its favo growing neglect of it is, of a cause of grief, and they w sistently do what they can t teract this tendency of the and to recommend the more observance of the practice. as Baptists, the neglect of which we regard as a corru Christianity is a cause of joy omen of good to the church We cannot but regard this as a sign that the Scriptu coming to be better underst their supreme authority to recognized. And we feel h do what we can, in all fairn courtesy, to accelerate a which seems to us so benef its effects, and so cheering promise."

Further on in the artic writer states that "infant b is declining more and more day, and declining most r among the most intelligen evangelical;" also, that "th of modern scholarship is a against its divine institution Now we scarcely need say th these statements are mere as tions by the writer. He off a word of proof, and for the reason that there is none. O contrary, the records of most Pedobaptist churches show infant baptism is *not* decli either as a doctrine or a pra So far as the Methodist Epi Church is concerned, the follo figures, going back for a perio five years, speak most concisely and need no word of comment:

Infant baptisms in 1864.....
Infant baptisms in 1865.....
Infant baptisms in 1866.....
Infant baptisms in 1867.....
Infant baptisms in 1868.....

The total of *these* figu largely in excess of those previous five years. Inde statistical returns show that Methodist Episcopal Church has been "for the last fifty y a growth of opinion in favor "doctrine and practice" of th dinance.—*New York Christian Advocate.*

FALSEHOOD.

Mr. Editor: I trust that my communication will find admittance to your columns, since, as a seeker after truth, I desire information.

The question I propound, and to which I would have a plain answer, is this:

Are there *any* circumstances under which a willful falsehood is excusable?

In the Bible I have always thought there were plain, positive commands against a willful falsehood. I have never thought for a moment that even death itself was allowed by inspired writers as a justification.

Please bear in mind that I do not ask the definition of a lie. I do not ask whether a man is excusable for strategy and such like things as to save his life when in danger. Any man can save his life by hiding in disguise, so that his enemies are deceived as to his whereabouts, I have regarded it justifiable; but I think that the Bible commands against lying have no bearing upon such cases.

The question is whether, when one knows that he is telling what cannot be tortured into anything else but a lie, can he, under any circumstances, find excuse for it?

It seems strange to me that I am writing such a question, for, as before said, I had supposed the matter definitely settled by the highest authority, viz, the Bible. The cause of my writing, however, is this: Not long ago I was assured that a minister, in whom I have great confidence, had said: "If a robber meets you in the road and demands your purse, but leaves it to your honor to say whether you had a purse, you were justifiable in saying that you had no purse, though you really had one, in order to save it." This is not the first time I have heard similar doctrine from the high in office.

Now, sir, is there any excuse for a lie?—any situation in which a man can be placed that will so justify him in a known falsehood that he will escape the condemnation of God's word? If so I should like to be assured of it.

In that case, instead of reverencing the martyrs as Christian heroes, who died for the truth, I shall regard them as old fools, who might, by a little excusable lying, have escaped a great deal of pain, and spared the world a tremendous amount of loss!

Moreover, I shall never be troubled about the sale of an injured horse, for a little lying will save me, in his sale, more than I ever carry in my purse on the road.

Oh! that some of the wise ones would answer my question and set my mind at rest.

Reader of Ohio.

THAT IS THE MAN.

Mr. Editor: Considerable notice has been taken by the papers of the effusions of Dr. Ewer, who has informed the world that "Protestantism is a failure!" Probably this man could not tell what Protestantism is, to save him from the ignominy he deserves. I have been sorry to see so much attention bestowed upon him, for it has a tendency to give importance to a very unimportant person. Notoriety is what he has been seeking for years. Let him gain it by his own follies, and not by the attention of sensible men. I should attach no more importance to his opinions upon Christianity than I should to those of Ralph Waldo Emerson or Greeley. The following brief sketch will give the public some idea of this man:

"The Rev. Dr. Ewer, of New York, who has been preaching a series of sermons on 'the Failure of Protestantism,' is thus described by the editor of the *Pacific*, a paper published in San Francisco:

"'We knew him when, in Sacramento, he was one of the editors of a political paper. In those days, being a graduate of Harvard, he was addicted to Emersonian poetry and philosophy, and regarded Christianity only as one of the religions, and believed in Buddh or Brahm as much as he did in the Trinity. He went to no church at all. After a few years he moved to this city, and here engaged in various literary and business pursuits. He was publishing here a not very brilliant magazine, upon the model of the old Knickerbocker Magazine, 1856, and plunged into Spiritism when that issue first came along this way. He filled many pages of the magazine with the silly marvels of that 'beautiful faith.' But the magazine died of it, and he himself declined from the power of it. The next we knew of him, to our surprise, we learned he was engaged in study preparatory to taking orders under Bishop Kip. He preached in this city a year or two subsequent to 1860, and then returned to New York. There it seems that he has in these days become an advanced Ritualist, with the prospect of becoming a Romanist. It would not be very strange if back of Romanism he should find something more congenial still, and end life where he began it—in the Pantheon—where Buddh and Brahm are not without honor.'"

This sketch suggests several reflections, as:

1. It reveals to the world the material of which the doctors of divinity, who fill the high places in some churches, are made. Here is a man who has been in "the church" little more than seven years, who had all his previous life been wandering in the barren wastes of skepticism and folly, and of whose conversion to Christ we have neither any account or evidence—a grave D. D., giving forth oracular utterances from a New York pulpit. But the real nature of the animal that is wearing that lion skin is easily detected.

2. It is but a just retribution upon the church that will hurry such crude and unregenerate characters into the office of the ministry, upon a simple belief of the succession dogma, that they should turn upon and rend their mother. What else could be expected?

3. We should like to ask evangelical churchmen, who yet attach importance to the "church dogma," which they think best: To be in the supposed succession and teach such abominations as *Dr.* Ewer is setting forth, or to be out of that supposed line, and preach the gospel of the blessed Saviour?

4. Let the friends of truth and Christ never be alarmed or surprised when men of any profession give out their skeptical or Romish utterances. Let them be assured that there is always a reason in the moral condition and history of such men for the opinions they advance. They may be certain that such are strangers to the grace of God.

"Be not afraid of their terror, neither be troubled." Peter.

Does the Priest Pardon?—Catholics frequently complain that they are misrepresented when we say the priest claims to have power to pardon sins. The following description of the fearful condition of the Protestant is taken from the recent Catholic publication entitled, "Plain Talk about the Protestantism of to-day," which bears the endorsement of Archbishop Spalding. On page 232 we read the following:

"As for him who becomes a Protestant, no hope of control when passion rages, yet great comfort at the moment he repents; no guide when doubt tosses him about, yet a more bountiful pardon after his fall, a more merciful *confessor* to console him and to *pardon him* in the name and with the authority of God. Poor apostate! For him no more the beautiful ceremonies of the church. The images of our Lord, of the Blessed Virgin, and of the saints become emblems of idolatry! No more crucifix, no more the sign of the cross, it is idolatry; no more the prayers; no more respect or love for the mother of God—idolatry! no more trusting the intercession of saints, patrons in heaven, advocates, protectors near God—idolatry! And when the hour of death is drawing near, when the unfortunate man is left to himself, about standing before God covered with the sins of his whole life, no priest to administer the last sacraments of the church, no priest to tell him, with all the power of divine authority, "Poor sinner, take courage; thou canst die in peace, because Jesus has given me the power to *forgive thee thy sins*, and *I pardon thee in his name*."

Western Christian Advocate.

Formation of Character.—Have you ever noticed an icicle as it is formed? You noticed how it froze one drop at a time, until it was a foot long or more. If the water was clean, the icicle sparkled brightly in the sun; but if the water was slightly muddy, the icicle looked foul, and its beauty was spoiled. Just so our characters are forming. One little thought or feeling at a time adds its influence. If each thought be pure and right, the soul will be lovely, and will sparkle with happiness; but if impure and wrong, there will be a final deformity and wretchedness.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENGLISH RITUALISTS.

The adjourned meeting of clergy and laity belonging to the Ritualist party to consider the course to be pursued in consequence of the recent judgment in the case of Martin *vs.* Mackonochie, was held on the afternoon of January 12, at Freemason's Hall. Admission was by letters of invitation only. Archdeacon Denison presided, and an elaborate report prepared by the committee appointed at the previous meeting was read, which concluded with certain resolutions which appeared by the committee to be required. On these a long discussion took place, the Hon. C. Lindle Wood, the Rev. T. W. Perry and others counselling submission to the law of the land, under protest, while the Rev. W. J. Bennett, of Frome, the Rev. C. J. Le Geyt, of St. Matthias, Stoke Newington and others, opposed this course, and supported an amendment, which was worded as follows: "Therefore this meeting is unable to reconcile submission to the present decree with its paramount and primary duty of obedience to the church, and can only wait in patience the providence of God." Ultimately a resolution was passed, declaring that the meeting did not consider the existing Court of Final Appeal "qualified to declare the law of the Church of England upon either doctrine or ceremonial;" but, with respect to the particular judgment of the court in Mr. Mackonochie's case, the meeting, "feeling the great difficulty of the present case, thinks there are many reasons why those who have used the ceremonials or practices now condemned by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council may be anxious to wait rather than to give immediate effect to the decision so pronounced, and considers it is a matter best left to the individual judgment and circumstances of each priest who has been accustomed to use the ceremonials in question."

A resolution was also adopted declaring the condemnation of Mr. Mackonochie in the costs of the case to be "a course of unusual and exceptional severity," and the meeting broke up after having sat nearly six hours.

There was another meeting of Ritualists on the morning of January 13, at Freemason's Hall, composed almost exclusively of those who are in favor of continuing the altar lights, and other practices, condemned by the Judicial Committee of Privy Council. A long and very earnest conversation took place, in which Mr. Bennett, Mr Orby Shipley, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Lowder and other gentlemen joined. It was generally admitted that it would be very unwise to bind the clergy as a body to any particular course, inasmuch as circumstances differed in various parishes, and some might feel it to be their duty explicitly to obey the law of the church on those points where it differed from the law of the land as recently expounded by the High Court of Appeals. Several clergymen have determined to continue the lights, at all events until they receive a monition from a spiritual authority. The question of the prosecution of Mr. Bennett on doctrinal matters was alluded to, and it was generally admitted that, in the event of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council decreeing that the real presence in the Eucharist is antagonistic to the doctrines of the Church of England, *the High Church party must, as a body, secede.*

THE ART OF POCKET-PICKING.

The late Mr. De Quincy wrote a curious and elaborate paper on "Murder considered as one of the Fine Arts." Had he lived a half a century later, he might have extended his inquiries so as to include pocket-picking in that category; for an art it has certainly become.

Your artistic pickpocket is a gentlemanly-looking fellow, wears neat boots and gloves, always has a new looking hat, and is altogether the last man you would suspect of any sinister designs on your pocket. He lives in first class hotels and boarding houses, often frequenting the same house for years, totally unsuspected, and remarkable only for his quiet and gentlemanly demeanor. He carefully chooses four companions, equally respectable in appearance, to form what is called a mob, each one producing a certain sum to make a hank, to be used in case one of them falls (taken by the police,) in order to provide bail or to pay his counsel fees. They then frequent railway stations, public meetings, or any place where they can find a crowd. A victim is quietly selected as a probable find. Two of the mob then place themselves in front of him, and two remain behind occupying, as it were, the angles of a square, of which the victim is the center. These are called the front and back stalls. The unfortunate victim is then fanned; that is, his pockets are softly padded to find out the one in which he keeps his wallet; the sign is passed to the operator, who is termed the wire, who immediately proceeds to work. He does not place his hand in the pocket; that is a fatal error; but with the two first fingers he gently draws up the lining of the pocket to the opening, and with it the wallet, and the trick is done. This system is called reefing. The wallet is immediately passed to one of the back stalls, who quietly, though quickly, levants. The most dangerous place for money is undoubtedly the pocket of the pants. Again, one of the front stalls passes his arm before your face to touch the other front stall on the shoulder, only to say "How are you?" but the wire from behind has your diamond pin in his possession. If possible, they will return the empty wallet to the pocket to avoid detection in its possession, or the dangerous necessity of throwing it away. For instance: two gentlemen sitting at one end of a car get into an angry altercation, high words ensue, the attention of the other passengers is attracted to their dispute, and the young lady who sat next to that nice looking man at the other end of the car finds, on arriving at Stewart's, that her purse is empty. The angry gentleman and the nice looking man are simply confederates. This is termed weeding. A correspondent of a newspaper lately lost $800 in this way while riding in a Fourth avenue car. Pickpockets are necessarily very migratory in their habits, finding a long residence in one place inconvenient. This renders it almost impossible to make any estimate of their probable numbers in this city.—*New York Tribune.*

Hugh Miller's Appearance.—We have just spoken of Hugh Miller's genius, nor are we disposed to recall the expression; but certainly he was less like a man of genius than any of that class we ever encountered. His face was "dry as the remainder biscuit after a voyage," his eye and brow bespoke a dull determination, his lip a stern but somewhat sluggish pugnacity; the expression of the whole was rather sour than strong; and had you not known it was the author of "My Schools and Schoolmasters," you would have deemed the man himself a middle-aged schoolmaster, a Scottish country dominie, who had spent too many of his days in lashing learning into boobies, and industry into truants, and who had got a little cantankerous in the process. Rugged power there was on the brow, which seemed, however, rather drooping under a burden than radiant with hope and conscious mastery. And when he opened his lips to lecture the impression was not mended. As Hall said of Foster, "His words, fire within, so soon as they reach his lips, get frozen, and drop down at his feet." His manner was stiff, his manipulations on the blackboard he used for his diagrams were of the last degree awkward and helpless, and his utterance destitute of emphasis and energy. Miller's real power was a strong common sense, sustained by an iron determination, by incredible industry, and by an amount of fancy which enabled him to color his style with faint but chaste and beautiful hues. His style, which has been often and justly praised, was the result of painstaking, persevering, and certainly most praiseworthy labor. He used words as he had in his early days used stones, with a careful selection, and with a severe architectural purpose. He was strong by nature, and strong writing to him was easy; but he aimed besides at simplicity, and even at grace, and with very considerable success. To an ease like Addison's, or a purity like Goldsmith's, he never attained; the effort to be easy was too obvious to permit of this; but few modern writers, particularly considering his early disadvantages, write such a clear and classical, as well as firm and massive style.—*Gilfillan.*

Progress of Protestantism in Italy.—Gavazzi has been reported dead. The *Christian Work in Italy* says, however, that "as nearly as can be ascertained, he has preached and lectured in Venice seventy-nine times, in Leghorn forty-six, in Milan twenty-two, in Gustalla twenty-six, in Florence fifteen, in Lucca twelve, as well as repeatedly in Pistoia, Como, Verona, Paduca, Mira, etc. And his discourses are not short essays, quietly read in twenty or thirty minutes to a regular congregation, but orations in which the speaker's whole nature—body, and soul, and spirit—is earnestly engaged, frequently occupying two hours, and delivered in the midst of excessive heat to immense and excited crowds. There is probably no preacher in Italy who, in the same period, has been listened to by half the same number of persons."

The full assurance of faith, always attended with the full assurance of hope, never fails to be productive of perfect love, even the love that casteth out fear.—*Benson.*

FARM AND GARDEN.

The Treasures Within the Waters.

We were pleasantly impressed, a few days ago, with an article in our leading journals, entitled "A Session of the Fish Commissioners at the Fifth Avenue Hotel." At last, thought we, are the finny tribes receiving civilized treatment in the headquarters of refinement and civilization, and men are beginning to appreciate the mine of wealth that lies in store for them within the waters on the condition of sensible and judicious treatment.

Hitherto we have been worse than savages toward the fish—they, though paying no attention to their propagation and increase, and simply catching them in large quantities as a means of support, have at least not destroyed them in countless millions by reckless and cruel means of entrapping them, or by damming up rivers and obstructing the passage to their spawning grounds, or by pouring into the streams volumes of poisonous matter from manufactories, that would either slay them in countless numbers, or drive them from their accustomed haunts.

We are rejoiced to know that the government is now paying attention to this important subject, and that we are soon likely to have laws all over our territory that will protect our fruitful waters from being slaughterpens of the rich gifts that God has placed within them. We predict the day when the names of Norris, Green, Ainsworth and others will be enrolled among the lists of our national benefactors for the inestimable services that they are now rendering the nation in the cause of fish culture.

It is quite incomprehensible that whole nations have struggled for centuries in endeavoring to wrest from the soil, often barren and unproductive, a meager subsistence, without ever thinking of a rational treatment of the waters, which would yield, with little trouble and no great expense, a sufficient and wholesome nourishment for the millions. As a question of social economy there is not one at the present day more likely to be influential in appeasing the hungry and placing cheap food within the reach of the poor and destitute.

And, indeed, some of those nations that we imagine to be in a state of semi-civilization in comparison with ourselves, are prepared to teach us valuable lessons in this regard. The Chinese, who invented gunpowder and the art of printing before the so-called civilized nations, have for ages understood and practiced the artificial culture of fish; and with the immense population of their country, it has been, perhaps, a necessity with them to call upon the waters as well as the land to feed them. Fish and rice are the staple food of millions of Celestials, and are afforded at so moderate a rate that half the care and burden of life are removed.

The trade of fish eggs has for centuries been one of the most important industries of that country. Numerous boats cover all the rivers at certain seasons, not so much engaged in taking fish as in gathering spawn for transport to the interior, where they find a ready market in those who would stock their own pools, and raise fish, as they do fowls, on their own premises. And the paragraphs that we now find floating in our journals, of the safe transport of a basket of fish eggs for several hundred miles, is the most ordinary and natural occurrence in the world in China. May it soon be so with us! The Chinese arrange wicker-work structures in their streams, on which the fish like to deposit their spawn, which is then easily obtained. This they generally carry to the interior in large vessels, and place in pure, soft water, where the eggs, by proper care, easily hatch, and after a few weeks of attention the young fish are perfectly able to provide for themselves. The spawn of some fish that requires more delicate treatment, is taken from the lakes and rivers after natural impregnation, and cunningly placed into the cavity of fowls' eggs, the contents having been previously blown out through little openings. These eggs, with their thousands of embryo fish, are then carefully closed and placed under a sitting hen, whose natural warmth soon causes such development of the spawn within them as to burst the shell, when the fish eggs are emptied into the water warmed by the sun, and the process of hatching is soon safely completed.

In short, the Chinese have given as much thought, attention and experiment to fish culture, as have we to some of our most boasted inventions, and they have certainly found their account in it, and given us a lesson, in social economy that we might well profit from. It is not at all improbable that the hosts of Chinamen that our Pacific steamers and Pacific roads will distribute among the Rocky mountains and the plains at their base, may be influential in extending this branch of industry throughout that region, for their own benefit primarily, and ours finally.

As our population increases, the most significant questions of the day are those which have regard to the means of avoiding social destitution, and providing cheap food for the poor and needy; and while we hail with satisfaction any movements on the part of government that will abolish thoughtless and sinful abuses, we look for private enterprise to stimulate production, confident that judicious exertions will be generously rewarded. Our country is becoming so populous, and our sportsmen have been taught from boyhood to be so reckless and wanton in the destruction of all the gifts of the forests and the waters, that without preventive laws regarding all the natural sources of supply, we shall soon find ourselves short of many of the greatest luxuries of the table and necessaries of life. The days of boundless plains, interminable forests, and waters of unknown extent, are fast drawing to a close, and the sooner we realize the fact and begin to husband our resources the better. We have been riotous children long enough; it behooves us now to become thoughtful men, and to cease to deal wantonly with the rich inheritance that God has given us.

No nation on earth is so blessed with immense lakes, with teeming rivers and countless water-courses; and while proudly gazing on these as features of natural beauty, or pointing to them as facile means of transport and avenues to commercial prosperity, we have forgotten that they are gardens in which God cultivates rich blessings for our welfare, and is ever laying up store of sustenance really for our support.

Western Christian Advocate.

The Psalms.—There is no one book which has played so large a part as the Psalter in the history of so many human souls. By the Psalms Augustine was consoled at his conversion and on his deathbed. By the Psalms Chrysostom, Athanasius, Savonarola, were cheered in persecution. With the words of a Psalm Polycarp, Columba, Hildebrande, Bernard, Francis of Assisi, Huss, Jerome of Prague, Columbus, Melancthon, Jewell, breathed their last. So dear to Wallace in his wanderings was the Psalter, that during his execution he had it hung before him, and his eyes remained fixed upon it as the one consolation of his dying hours. The unhappy Darnley was soothed in the toils of his enemies by the 55th Psalm. The 68th Psalm cheered Cromwell's soldiers to victory at Dunbar.—Locke in his last days bade his friend read the Psalms aloud, and it was while in rapt attention to their words that the stroke of death fell upon him. Lord Burleigh selected them out of the whole Bible as his special delight. They were the framework of the devotions and of the warieries of Luther; they were the last words that fell on the ear of his imperial enemy, Charles the Fifth.—*Dean Stanley.*

Do it Over Again.—A theological student once called on Dr. Archibald Alexander, in great distress of mind, doubting whether he had been converted. The doctor encouraged him to open his mind. After he was through, the aged disciple, laying his hand on his head, said:

"My young brother, you know what repentance is—what faith in Christ is. You think you once repented, and once believed. Now, don't find your doubts; go it over again—repent now; believe in Christ now; that's the way to have a consciousness of acceptance with God. I have to do both very often. Go to your room and give yourself to Christ this moment, and let your doubts go. If you have not been his disciple, be one *now*. Don't fight the devil on his own ground. Choose the ground of Christ's righteousness and atonement, and there fight him."

We must beware we presume not to sit *as God* in judgment upon others, and rashly as our conceit and fancy doth lead us, so to determine *of this man he is sincere*, or of that man he is a hypocrite, except by their falling away, (separating themselves from the church,) they make it manifest and known what they are. For who art thou that takest upon thee to judge another before the time?—*Hooker's Sermon on St. Jude, verse* 19.

Some employments may be better than others; but there is no employment so bad as the having none at all. The mind will contract a rust and an unfitness for everything, and a man must either fill up his time with good or at least innocent business, or it will run to the worst sort of waste—to sin and vice.

Texas cattle are getting through the winter in excellent condition.

Sugar beets yield from sixty to one hundred tons per acre.

The Christian Advocate.

Official Organ of the Montgomery, Mobile, Mississippi, and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1869.

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When money is forwarded in either of the above methods we will be responsible for it, *but not otherwise.*

NOTICE TO PREACHERS.

Those preachers whose post offices are to be changed, will please notify this office, as soon as convenient, of the change to be made—being particular in giving the post office *from* which and that *to* which the change is to be made.

BISHOPS' MEETING.—The annual meeting of the bishops will take place on the 6th of May, in St. Louis.

"GODLY WOMEN."

In a private letter Bishop McTyeire speaks in memory of two noble spirits, of whose death our readers have had notice: "To-day we read, in the family circle, with sad yet pleasing interest, of the death of Sister Bodley. She was a great help and comfort to me during my pastorate of St. Mary's church, and subsequently of Felicity street. Brother Parker has rendered a most fit tribute. And in the same paper is recorded the death of another 'elect lady,' Mrs. Tarkington. She was the first subscriber we got for the ADVOCATE west of the Mississippi. Well do I remember her name, as sent in by Brother Philo Goodwyn. The days of godly women, 'who helped in the Gospel,' are not yet passed."

REV. JOHN M. HOFER.

This clergyman of the New Jerusalem church, formerly of the Louisiana Conference, died in this city on the 14th instant. He leaves behind him an industrious and interesting family, who have our sincere sympathy in their bereavement. For two years previous to his death he had been preaching to a Lutheran congregation in Carrollton.

JUBILEE.

The jubilee anniversary of the Felicity street Sabbath school of the Methodist Episcopal Church South will be celebrated in the Felicity street church, corner of Chestnut street, on Monday next, February 22d, exercises commencing at seven o'clock P. M.

THE MINUTES OF THE MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE have been forwarded to all the subscribers—about double the number promised them. The entire matter was published without abridgment. At the suggestion of Brother Montgomery we have provided sufficient to supply others who may want them, at twenty cents each, prepaid by mail.

ROBT. J. HARP, Publisher.

DIGEST.

The minutes of the Montgomery, Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences, for 1868, have tables of statistics, financial and other, by which a comparative estimate of their year's work can be presented. The minutes of the Mobile Conference scrupulously avoids figures in the direction of missions and ministerial support. We are therefore unable to place before our readers what that part of the field has been doing and suffering in its effort to furnish the Gospel to the people at home or the heathen abroad. In the tables below the *average contribution per member* in each district of the three Conferences is given. In these only the white membership is taken as a basis of calculation, and only the amounts given—first, for *foreign* missions; second, for support of the Gospel, including bishops' support and widows' and orphans' collection. We shall be obliged to the secretary of the Mobile Conference if he will make the same tabular exhibit of its several districts, that the whole truth may be before us. We set forth this general average that the presiding elders may at leisure analyze farther, and ascertain what each station and each circuit is actually doing for the cause of Christ.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

Amount given *per member* for

	Foreign Miss.	*Supp. of Gospel.*
Natchez district....	4 cents:	$3 46
Vicksburg	4 ..	4 01
Jackson	12 ..	3 01
Yazoo	4 ..	1 88
Greenville	24 ..	5 40
Starkville	2 ..	64
Brandon	3 ..	1 31
Pauiding	8 ..	85
Brookhaven	5 ..	2 80
Arcola	Nothing.	45

MONTGOMERY CONFERENCE

Montgom'y dist....	6 cents.	3 34
Wetumpka	1½ ..	4 80
Gadsden	2½ ..	69
Jacksonville	1 ..	1 36
Lafayette	1 mill.	74
Eufaula	8 ..	3 35
Union Spr'gs..	2 cents.	1 76
Mariana	2 mills.	89
Camden	1½ cents.	1 44

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

N. Orleans dist....	43 cents.	8 63
Opelousas	2½ ..	3 65
Alexandria	6 mills.	78
Shreveport	4 cents.	42
Ouachita	1½ ..	1 00
Lake Provi'e..	6 mills.	2 17

The whole amount sent forward for *foreign missions* by the Montgomery Conference is $410 85; by the Mississippi, $713 07; by the Louisiana, $924 90.

The widows' and orphans' and superannuates' claims were paid as follows: The Montgomery Conference paid forty-four per cent., the Mobile fifty-two per cent., the Mississippi thirty per cent., the Louisiana sixty per cent.

These tables are subject to various allowances; for instance, the Montgomery Conference raised a much larger amount for home than for foreign missions; while the Mississippi raised twice as much for the foreign as for the home. The Louisiana raised about an equal sum for each, the foreign being slightly in excess. Some stations have been building parsonages and some have built churches. Some single places of a district have given a very large part of the whole amount contributed by it for the support of the Gospel, and the average of what they have given has been sadly reduced by the average of what the rest have not given. But when you add it all up and look at it in the best lights, it is amazing on what a small substance our graces feed. It is surprising that upon these figures we can keep any religion at all. Think of one mill to the spread of the Gospel; of prayer—"Thy kingdom come"—uttered daily, earnestly, upon the basis of one mill in a whole year! Can such a prayer make its way to heaven? Or even less than this; not one mill, no never a cent to the sublime message of life upon which the risen Saviour sent his disciples.

By the side of such parsimony let us place the offerings of the Hebrews, when as yet the glory of the Spirit rested dimly in cloud upon the mercy seat. With how much force should the command of the Holy One ring in our ears: "Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, * * and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord!" It is indeed a wonder that the Holy Spirit has not left us to the leanness of our own hearts. We may not be surprised that the work of repentance and conversion does not abound among us; but rather, if there be any relation existing yet between our offerings and the outpouring of the Lord's Spirit, that he has been vouchsafed to us in any appreciable measure. The unfaithfulness of a Christian, as set forth by these *cents* and *mills*, is to our mind sufficiently alarming. If property has any use or meaning in connection with Christianity, we cannot find in these figures any escape from the burning sentences of the Saviour against the man who wasted his Lord's goods. There is possibly some apology to be found in the poverty of the past year—the severest the South has ever known. But poor, indeed, must that region be which is reduced in its gifts to a less sum than is anywhere mentioned either in the Old or New Testaments.

The importance of keeping the attention fixed upon what *each one* is doing is clearly demonstrated by this actual result, and the fact that any financial "plan," to be worthy of notice, must *look after the individual member*. If each person could be seen, and his offering received every week, the very poorest in the church would contribute ten times as much as its membership now averages.

CHURCH EXTENSION.

On last Wednesday night, by appointment, and adjournment from a previous meeting, a goodly number of our city Methodists met in the basement of Carondelet street church, and formed the "New Orleans Church Extension Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church South." A constitution was reported by a committee, and was adopted with various modifications. The officers for the year were then elected: H. F. Given, president; J. L. Dunnica, vice president; W. H. Dameron, treasurer; J. C. Miller, secretary; and the following directors: J. G. Parham, B. H. Moss, R Jones, W. H. Foster, L. Fash, R. L. Robertson, J. J. Lyon, E Booth, R. Wamsley, E. T. Merrick, J. P. Harrison and J. C. Keener. The terms of membership were an annual subscription of $20, life membership $200, life director $1,000. It was set forth in the constitution that the principal object of the association is to purchase lots eligible for churches and parsonages, and to build churches and parsonages on them, in portions of the city where there are no Methodist churches. It is expected the New Orleans District Sabbath School Union, and the Home Missionary Society of our church, will be important, indeed necessary, co-operative aids to this enterprise. It will take all these organizations to start and establish churches in complete working order.

The attendance indicated the deep interest which all of our churches feel in this step. The discussions were business-like and earnest, and the action harmonious and deliberate. Dr. Kelly, president of the Carona College, Lebanon, Tennessee, was present and; at the request of the president, W. H. Foster, Esq., addressed the meeting in a very pertinent, sensible speech, upon the importance of Methodism keeping abreast with all other churches in the large cities. This he thought we had not done in the item of buildings, though in point of moral and spiritual force we were before them. He impressed upon the Sabbath School Union, which was present, the importance of thoroughly indoctrinating our children in the peculiarities of our church. He made a good point upon the evil of multiplying indifferent structures of small value instead of substantial houses of permanent and imposing character. Whatever is done should be projected upon a much more solid and extensive style of church architecture than that of former days. The size and solidity of the house will affect the prosperity of a society for a whole generation.

We have given but a few of the doctor's points.

The centers of life, of commerce of influence were of course the places toward which the Master first directed his attention. His great ministry revolved around and received its great consummation in a city of more than a million inhabitants. And it was also at Jerusalem that the Holy Spirit first gave those breathings of power which were as the rushings of a mighty wind charged with flame. Ever since that time the church has planted her feet upon these citadels of earth, the cities, the capitals of empire and population, as the keys of the position. The church of the Lord of Hosts belongs to the habitable parts of the earth, not to the wilderness. It is the principle of abiding harmony and government among men. The Spirit of love, of life, and of truth is the universal and only power of law which can bind in one the thousands of earth and the myriads of heaven. And this he works to accomplish through the agencies of those who feel that they have been bought by the blood of the Lamb. Heaven itself is a great city, full of pure spirits.

A large city being the normal condition for the highest development of spiritual life, we may expect the especial blessings of God upon this society, and hope to see a rich harvest from its propitious beginning.

The St. John M. E. Church South, of Galveston.

We are glad to publish the fact of the laying the corner stone of this building, and to congratulate the pastor and church upon this grand success of Methodism. A friend tells us that $20,000 was paid to the contractor, in advance, by the subscribers to the enterprise. They have a wholesale way of doing things in Texas in all money matters. The largest amount ever collected at a missionary anniversary meeting, in this country, was at the Texas Conference, in 1863. Bishop Marvin and Doctor Boring were the speakers. Texans are wonderfully individual and self-reliant; they fight alone, live alone, and trade every man for himself. When they *do* come together and harmonize, the force of these self-asserting particles, by action and reaction, is prodigious. All that Texians need, in church or State, is union—to be at peace among themselves—to be a great power. It is a grand machinery and requires a good deal of oiling. We sympathize with all preachers and trustees who are engaged in church extension schemes. Even the poorest frame building house that ever was implies at least one noble public spirited soul; and church-building has shortened many a life. To ask for money to build a free-seated house requires more grace than is demanded to give it. Covetousness never bristles so fiercely as when called upon to give for a house of worship. The amount is evidently expected to be something worth while—no mere bone or crumb; then it is a public affair—every one that does *not* give can be known; and then there is no raising a doubt by the usual arts, and so all escape is cut off. The process is severe all round, and will be so long as men are tempted to be unfaithful stewards.

SPAIN AND SLAVERY.

The New York *Tribune* announces that the government will submit to the Cortes, about to meet in a few days, a bill for the total abolition of slavery in the colonial possessions of Spain. Such a movement would greatly enhance the value of the sugar lands of Louisiana. Whatever may be the effect upon the negro, the advantage of the abolition of slavery is a benefit to the white man.

CHURCH ORGANS, PIANOS, ETC.—We recommend Mr. Philip Werlein, No. 80 Baronne street, to churches and individuals who wish to purchase instruments. "The times" have been improved somewhat of late, and possibly many are beginning to think of affording music to their daughters and sons. Mr. W. has an excellent assortment of all manner of "stringed instruments" of the latest and best make. See his full advertisement in this number.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We have received from the Rev. R. J. Harp, Southern Publishing House, No. 112 Camp street:

THE ORPHAN'S TRIUMPHS. The story of Lily and Harry Grant. By H. K. P. New York: M. W. Dodd, No. 506 Broadway. 1868. 16mo, 295 pp.

This is a well-woven story, setting forth the doctrine of the new birth and the introduction of the young to that precious gift of the Holy Spirit. It is a good book for a Sabbath-school library.

The next work from the same house:

GENEVA'S SHIELD. A story of the Swiss Reformation. By Rev. W. M. Blackburn, author of "Ulrich Zwingle," "William Farel," etc New York: M. W. Dodd, No. 506 Broadway. 1868. 16mo, pp. 325.

We have read this historical story with much interest. It portrays the rise of the Reformation in Geneva and Switzerland. It is a history of those stirring events which have given color to the fortunes of Europe and America, until this day. The standard works have been used in its preparation. It is for the instruction of young people.

Southern Colored Conference.

Bishop Pierce has written a letter to the *Southern Christian Advocate*, in which he describes the recent session of the Georgia Colored Conference. Of its composition he says:

Among the preachers present were many whom I knew longe years ago. I had been with them as a friend and counselor and fellow-laborer, and their kind allusions to former services and associations were pleasant to me, and assured me of an influence which might still be used for their benefit. One old man, who had been besieged by white and black to quit us and go over to the Methodist Episcopal, or the African Methodist Episcopal, Church, said to me in the old time style, "Mas' George, they needn't talk to me—you put your hands on my head, and I ain't going to take them off to please any of 'em. I am satisfied to stay right where I am."

In the Conference there was a good deal of talent. Several speeches were made that would have done credit to any assembly—some passages of genuine eloquence—conception, imagery, language, all fine. Some telling strokes on the times—on proselyters and *certain philanthropists*. A correspondent of the *Methodist Advocate* reports a brief address of mine to the Conference, and says I was followed by two or three of the brethren, who used to be my "*goods and chattels*." He substitutes his language for mine, but the sentiments are fairly represented. I should have put a higher estimation on his truth and candor if he had reported the speeches of my former "*chattels*." Those speeches were creditable to the intellects of the brethren—more so to their hearts. They magnified the Southern Church—her zeal and labors for the black man's salvation and their confidence in her present sympathy and care. They called her "*mother*," and pledged to her filial affection and devotion.—Said one of the reverend speakers—referring to the fact that the Methodist Church, North and South, was once one body, and then to the nonsensical cant of those who beg them to come back to the *old mother church*—"*If they divide my mother—ain't one half as old as the other?*" Ah, my brethren, if there were no *greenbacks at the bottom, some* people wouldn't be as friendly as they are." They told how Southern preachers had labored for them and with them, how they loved us and trusted us, how they meant to live and die in fraternal fellowship with us; but all this was overlooked for the sake of a *fling* at me and my former "goods and chattels." Well, I suppose anything is *fair* that helps to feed a vicious sentiment at the North.

* * * * *

During the Conference every wheel in the machinery of Methodism which could be made to turn was brought into play. So, in making the appointments, I had my "*cabinet*," as the preachers call it. The presiding elders and a few of the old brethren were invited to meet me in council. It was surprising how naturally they fell into line—caught the very verbiage of the place and business. "Bishop, I *must* have Brother A. for such a place." "Hold on, there," says another, "that brother must go to Z.; I can't do without him—how about Brother D.?" "Well, I thought I would put him back at C. He has done well and the people want him." And thus through the list they went, showing that certain phrases are *natural* as well as official. At one point we balked for lack of a man. Said I, "Brother Sandy, can't you recommend me a man for T——?" "No, sir; I am done recommending preachers." "Why?" "I come across one not long ago—I thought he was nice and smart, and encouraged him; told the people what a promising man he was, and he got up to preach and told the congregation that the Lord ordered Jonah to go to Connecticut, and he went off to Arkansas or Texas. He didn't know which.—Since then I quit recommending preachers."

* * * * *

On the whole, we had a good time, a religious time. God was with us. I enjoyed myself in public and private, in praying and preaching, in hearing and doing. I wish you had been there. The Conference is to meet in your city the next time. The preachers expressed the wish that I should be with them again, saying: "You know us, and we know you, and we want you to help us get fairly afloat." If other duties will allow, God willing, I shall be present and expect to see a grand development as to number and results. In the meantime let us lend a helping hand, by proper co-operation and encouragement.

OUR NEW CHURCH EDIFICE.

On the 2d instant the corner stone of the St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church South was laid with the impressive ceremonial of the Masonic fraternity. The crowd of citizens that witnessed the scene gave evidence of the deep interest felt by all in such enterprises.

The congregation that has worshiped at Ryland Chapel for so many years needs room for development, and the old house has long been too small for the successful upbuilding of Methodism in this community. The pastor, Rev. L. M. Lewis, has labored with unabated zeal to this most desirable consummation, and is now about to be rewarded by one of the most imposing and commodious edifices to be found in our connection. His congregation are in earnest, and intend, ere the twelve month has passed, to be domiciled in a house that will do great credit to their liberality. Our enterprising citizens, Messrs. Journeay & Colbath, have the contract, and will push the work rapidly to completion. This church is located on the southwest corner of Broadway and Bath avenue. It is to be one hundred and ten feet long, by sixty-five feet wide, with a basement divided into Sunday school room, class rooms and pastor's office, above which is the audience room. The tower rises from one corner of the front, terminating in a steeple, the entire height of which will be one hundred and eight feet. The structure is to be of the gothic order of architecture, and when completed will cost forty thousand dollars. Over three hundred Sunday school children, with their officers, was not the least noteworthy object of the occasion. Rev. Dr. Bunting, of the Presbyterian church of this city, delivered an able and appropriate address, and as we listened to his words, and drank in the symphony of the music made by the children as they executed some of their inimitable songs under the leadership of the indomitable Edgerly, we were swept back in imagination through the centuries to the time of laying the corner stone of the second temple, which was to echo the tread and resound with the voice of him who spake as never man spake. Seldom, if ever, have we witnessed a more imposing scene. The Grand Master, P. W. Grey, Esq., officiated in his place. Our beloved presiding elder, Dr. Alexander, was with us on the occasion, and offered prayer to the great Head of the Church for his blessing on our enterprise. At the conclusion the vast assembly joined with the children in singing the doxology of

"Praise God from whom," etc.,

and as the swelling notes rolled out upon the air, it seemed to presage that last grand anthem of a redeemed world, when all hearts and voices shall join in ascribing to the Redeemer the praise of our salvation. *Texas Christian Advocate.*

THE following report has not been published in the ADVOCATE, and as it shows the disposition made of the moneys forwarded to this office during last year for our China mission, we now insert it:

FOREIGN MISSION REPORT, LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

J. B. Walker, Chairman.

New Orleans district.....	$557 95
Opelousas district	21 00
Shreveport district.....	51 50
Ouachita district	40 75
Lake Providence district.....	5 00
Alexandia district	5 00
From various sources, sent to Dr. Keener	89 70
Anniversary at New Iberia....	154 00
	$924 90

CREDIT.

By cash paid W. T. Smithson, treasurer of Foreign Missionary Society.... 924 90

A. H. STEPHENS proposes to practice law in Atlanta.

Denominational and State Systems of Education.

The article on the "Catholic View of Public Education in the United States," which originally appeared in the *American Educational Monthly* for January, and on which we recently made some comment, has since been published in the *Catholic World*. Information which we have no reason to doubt, attributes its authorship to the editor of the latter periodical, and we may accept it as an accredited exposition of Roman Catholic opinion. Its positions are in the main these: 1. That all education should rest on the basis of doctrine, the term "doctrine" being taken to mean theology, as distinguished from ethics. 2. That the denominational system of education can alone meet the requirements of this fundamental principle. 3. That Roman Catholic children cannot be safely educated in association with those of a different religious faith. 4. That, therefore, it is but reasonable for Roman Catholics to ask from the State special appropriations for the support of their own schools.

This plea for education by the State of Roman Catholic children in denominational schools is temperately written. It is plausible, and yet both erroneous and dangerous. It does not, however, tell the story of Roman Catholic practice where Romanism has full sway in the State, of the denial of liberty of teaching, of the placing of the entire system of public instruction under the control of the priesthood—the evil from which Austria has so recently set itself free—and of the condemnation of all education which is not directed by "the church" in the Encyclical of the pope. To rule supremely over the human mind is the fundamental principle of the Roman Catholic faith; and this may safely be assumed to be meant, even though less be expressed.

The State has, however, in America very wisely solved the problem of public education, by refusing to recognize the differences of theologic opinion as they prevail among the churches. It has placed the Bible upon the teacher's desk, to be daily read. It has sanctioned the use of the universal prayer taught by Christ. The fatherhood of God, the mission of Jesus to the world, the responsibility of every human creature to the all-seeing One, the duty of love to our neighbor, the necessity of purity of thought, as well as of outward propriety of conduct, are lessons which cannot fail to be conveyed by a daily reading of the inspired volume. And we submit that these will be more effective as lessons for youth than the doctrine of the sacraments, predestination and free will, or the divine authority of the successors of St. Peter, or the invocation of saints, or purgatory. "To read the Bible," says this Roman Catholic writer, "without note or comment, to young children, is to abandon them to dangerous speculation, or to leave them dry and barren of all Christian knowledge." We hold that to read the Bible thus is to convey to the young child the idea of Christ, to impress upon his mind that image of purity and all-loving tenderness which is in itself an invaluable possession.

In England the denominational system of popular education has proved a failure. With all the aid of government subsidies, the masses of the people are still in a condition of pitiful ignorance. We cited recently the total of Wesleyan efforts in this field, and the confession of their leading journal, that this active body of Christians, even with government aid, has scarcely two dozen schools in London, two only in such a city as Birmingham, and in some of the counties none at all. Even so good a churchman as Mr. Gladstone has recently said in a public address: "It has become increasingly desirable that the State should stand clearly apart from the responsibility for the teaching of particular and conflicting creeds in schools aided by grants from any national fund." Thus the system which has been in operation in England since 1840 is confessed by high authority to be unsatisfactory. Under it clerical inspectors are appointed for the Church of England schools, lay inspectors for other Protestant schools, and Roman Catholic inspectors for Roman Catholic schools. The results are that the Church of England inspectors give most of their attention "to enforcing the systematic teaching of the liturgy and catechism of the Church of England," and that the schools are carried on less with reference to the inculcation of general knowledge than to denominational advancement. A leading English paper says candidly that in these schools "reading, writing and arithmetic are not ends, but means to the higher end of advancing the interests of the denomination."

We say, therefore, with Mr. Gladstone, that it is not the business of the State to assume the responsibility of teaching theological dogma. We go further, and say: it is not the business of the State to assume the support of schools, the chief aim of whose existence is the inculcation of theological dogma. That the interest of the Roman Catholics in this question is denominational chiefly, is evident from the whole tenor of this discussion. The editor of the *Catholic World* says: "It would be simply impossible to adopt any religious teaching, whatever, in mixed schools, without at once interfering with the Catholic conscience." And he claims that Roman Catholic and Protestant children cannot study the same history, cannot read the same travels, poetry or romance. Why not extend the exclusion, and assert that these two classes of children cannot study the same arithmetics, and that we must have a Catholic and also a Protestant Euclid?

No! The State has done well to disregard doctrinal differences in educating its children. Let the teaching of dogma be given to the churches. The mingling of the children of the State in its great schools dissolves prejudices, takes off the edge of bigotry, and daily impresses on the youthful mind the lesson of charity. Must we believe that for these very reasons these schools are dreaded by the Roman Catholic hierarchy!—*New York Methodist.*

Letter from British Honduras.

MR EDITOR: Our former fellow-townsman, Mr. J. M. Putnam, chairman of the British Honduras "Putnam Immigration Association"—now in our city—has furnished us with a copy of a letter from one of the settlers, Mr. T. A. Watrous, which he has just received.

FOREST HOME, January 10, 1869.

In respect to our settlement, we are all getting on smoothly. All, I believe, have finished planting for the second crop. The new corn looks better than the first crop we made. It is now from six inches to six feet high; it looks fresh and flourishing, and some of it will soon be silking and tasseling.—Very little rice is planted as yet. Our plantains, yams, cacao, potatoes, etc., are as promising as they possibly could be. We are all eating yams, sweet potatoes and cacao, and I assure you they are fine.

I had forgotten the poultry question. We have abundance of chickens. This is the best country for chickens I have seen; they are easily raised and are in abundance.

We are enjoying delightful spring weather, with plenty of rain.

I am in hopes we will be able, by next week, to finish our church and school house.

The Simpson family, who came out last November, are getting on finely. They have about ten acres of corn planted. It looks well; the most of it is knee high.

We are well pleased with the country, and are in fine spirits and good health. T. A. WATROUS.

WHERE ARE THE FORTY-NINE?

MR. EDITOR: Please acknowledge, through the ADVOCATE, the receipt of $10 from Brother C. Barnett to aid in the education of the young preachers at Summerfield. If forty-nine more good brethren would respond, by each giving $10 to make up the $500, it would be most acceptable at this time. Dr. Hamilton, of Mobile, is aiding one. Prof. Massey is giving nearly all the tuition free, which amounts to near $400. I am sure, from what I know of the liberality of the church, that if they only knew the facts they would, like Brother Barnett, respond at once. S. P. RICHARDSON.

SUMMERFIELD, ALA., Feb. 9, 1869.

Montgomery Conference.—Statistical Table.

MR. EDITOR: From the minutes it seems that in this Conference there has been a decrease of 254 whites and 1,474 colored members; total, 1,728. But when the column of accessions speaks, it reports 3,554, while the united columns of removals, expulsions and deaths report a loss of only 1,524. This certainly leaves an increase of 2,030, while the decrease is reported at 1,728, a discrepancy of 3,728. Who can explain these figures? S.

MARRIED.

January 12, 1869, at the residence of Mr. Gabriel W. Davis, in Madison county, Mississippi, by Rev. H. H. Montgomery, Mr. P. L. HARELSON, of the vicinity of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and Miss REBENA L. DAVIS, of Madison county, Mississippi.

By the same, at his residence in Sharon, Mississippi, January 20th, Mr. JOHN H. MANSELL and Mrs. MARY A. RUSSELL, both of Madison county, Mississippi.

By the same, at the residence of Dr. Lee, in Canton, Mississippi, February 10th, Mr. HAYDEN LEVEL GURLEY and Miss EMMA HILL, both of Canton, Mississippi.

On the night of the 19th of January, by Rev. J. T. M. Gregory, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. J. W. TUCKER to Miss SALENIA SARTER, both of Monroe county, Mississippi.

By the same, on the night of the 27th of January, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. JOHN C. ROBERTS to Miss ELIZA A. JONES, of Monroe county, Mississippi.

OBITUARIES.

IN MEMORIAM.

Died, at Natchitoches, October 20, 1868, after a long illness, JANIE BALDWIN, youngest daughter of W. A. Sharp and Priscilla D. Athins, aged thirteen years, three months and eleven days.

"The rose-bud off in spring,
The lily gathered all too soon."

Vain regrets and a sorrow which will not be comforted avail naught now. She is gone. Not again will her lovely countenance light up at our approach, and kindle into intenser glow at our greetings. The wail of love cannot resuscitate that lifeless form, nor can the bitter tear reanimate that lovely eye. Hushed is that voice we so loved to hear. Never again on earth shall we listen entranced as it pours forth its notes of thrilling melody, rivaling the nightingale in its sweetness. Hushed in the dark gloom of the tomb—gone, gone forever. In bitterness of spirit I can exclaim:

By death's winged arrow pierced she lies,
All pulseless now and low;
Alas! these unavailing cries;
Alas! this hopeless woe.

In paying this last tribute to the memory of our beloved child, I feel that I cannot do her memory justice. A love of right seemed innate in her. An atmosphere of truth and purity surrounded her. She was the pride and joy of the domestic circle, ever faithful in the discharge of all her duties. Truthful and affectionate, she was beloved by all.

Bright hopes were in their gayest bloom
When called thus to an early tomb;
The young heart struggled—then a tear—
And Jesus whispered, "Do not fear."

"Cling not to earth; give me this heart;
I'll bear thee where thou'lt never part,
Where all thou lov'st will meet again,
Free from all sorrow, care and pain."

Friends may mourn thy early doom,
Affection rear a hallowed tomb;
They feel their loss hath bought for thee
Bliss in a long eternity.

Had love the power to call again
Thy spirit to this world of pain,
They would not, though their hearts were riven,
Deprive thee of one hour in heaven.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOMES IN BRITISH HONDURAS.

FREE FROM TAXATION.

THE PUTNAM IMMIGRATION ASSOCIATION (Limited) of Belize, British Honduras, has been founded, under the laws of that Colony, with a Capital Stock of $500,000, coin, in five thousand shares of $100 each.

The Association has purchased of the Colonial Government an area of about 500 square miles of territory, comprising some of the choicest Sugar, Tobacco, Corn, Rice and Cacao lands in the Colony.

The Association will sell to each family that will locate upon and occupy the land between this and the 12th of July next, 160 acres at 50 cents per acre, payable in Five Years from date of settlement, without interest. The Association will donate to every Parent and Child of each family, who may be living on the land at the end of the second year from date of settlement, one Share of the Association's Stock, the value of which will be greater than the price paid for the land.

An adult male member of each family who will locate, put up a cabin, and clear enough land to provision his family, will be recognized as a bona fide settler.

These lands will produce from three to five hogsheads of Sugar per acre, without cultivation. Sugar boiling can be carried on during eight months of the year. Two crops of Tobacco, Corn, Rice, Plantains and many kinds of vegetables can be made in a year. The country is healthy, and white men can work to better advantage in the warm months than in the Southern States. These facts are demonstrated by the experience of 350 Southerners now settled in the Colony.

No family should go that has not means sufficient for its support for twelve months after locating on the land.

The steamship Mexico will leave New Orleans for Belize on the 20th of February, the steamship Trade Wind on the 21th of February, and make the trip in five or six days. First class passage, $10, greenbacks; second class, $25. The Trade Wind makes a monthly trip.

Communications should be addressed to the undersigned, care of H. LE MANS & Co., No. 3 Magazine street, New Orleans.

JAMES M. PUTNAM.

REFERS TO

Thomas A. Adams, President of Crescent Mutual Insurance Company, New Orleans.
E. Rigny, President of Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, New Orleans.
T. & S. Henderson, Cotton Factors, New Orleans.
S. O. Nelson & Co., Cotton Factors, New Orleans.
Perkins, Swenson & Co., Bankers.
J. P. Harrison & Son, Cotton Factors, New Orleans. fe20 1m

NEW AND RARE VEGETABLES.

Having been the original introducer of the Hubbard Squash, Marblehead Mammoth Cabbage, and many other new vegetables, I continue to make the raising of the seed of new and rare varieties a specialty. I raise also, on my three seed farms, over one hundred varieties of seed of all the standard kinds, and import many choice kinds from England and France.

Catalogues gratis to all.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY,
fe20 6tr Marblehead, Mass.

NEURALGIA.—NERVOUSNESS and Female Weakness Cured.—A Clergyman's Widow suffered for years with the above diseases, and for the benefit of like sufferers will send the means of her own cure free.

MRS. DIXI FRANKLIN,
fe13 tfs Jersey City, N. J.

CONSTITUTION WATER IS A certain cure for Diabetes and all diseases of the Kidneys.

For sale by all Druggists. fe20 3mp

HUMAN BLOOD!

ITS MYSTERIES.

It must be admitted by every rational mind that the man who contributes the most toward promoting the happiness and welfare of the human race must of necessity be the most highly esteemed by his fellow-men; and, acting upon this principle it appears that Professor R. L. Hamilton, of New York, has, by patient investigation and vast experience, solved the uncertain question in relation to the vexed and important subject of Liver complaint and other chronic diseases.

It will be remembered by the readers of this paper that, a few days ago, Dr. Hamilton's Theory of Liver, Lung, and other diseases, was published in connection with many other vital facts, in which all diseased persons are interested; many wonderful cures were published from all parts of the country. Others of a startling and interesting character are given below, which seem to us are evidences that cannot be questioned for a moment, and we advise those who are suffering from the diseases he makes a specialty of to write their full symptoms and get Professor Hamilton's opinion and advice at once.

STRONGLY CORROBORATED!

NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 20, 1869.

TO THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.

During my labors in publishing and editing a newspaper for many years in this city, and also in the performance of my duties as a clergyman in this and other cities, I have become thoroughly and intimately acquainted with R. Leonidas Hamilton, M. D., the justly-celebrated Liver, Lung and Blood Physician of this city, who is located at No. 546 Broadway. The doctor was for many years a regular practising physician, and also for some years a professor in one of our best medical schools, and during such extensive experience he fully realized the inadequacy of the ordinary treatment made use of in all chronic diseases, more especially that class of troubles arising from deranged functions of the Liver and digestive organs. He at once set himself about the study of this class of diseases, determined to make them a specialty. Laying the vegetable world under tribute, he has made discoveries and compounded specifics on sound philosophical principles, which have made the most wonderful cures in the annals of medicine. Liver, Blood, Lung and Nervous diseases are now virtually under his full control, and yield to the magic, subtle power of his remedies. I have myself seen numbers of those who have been saved from the hand of death by his power, when the unfortunate sufferers seemed doomed to an early grave, and all other treatment was of no avail. In addition to what I can vouch for personally, I have ample evidence from other clergymen, physicians and eminent men of the highest character, who have also been saved by this wonderful treatment, and who speak in the highest praise and gratitude of Dr. Hamilton as a physician and a gentleman of honor and integrity. It is but simply stating the positive truth when I say that it is well known throughout this country that where his works are known and the fruits of his skill have been witnessed, he is highly esteemed by the people as the most eminent and remarkable physician in the treatment of chronic diseases, of the age. As the result of a long personal and familiar acquaintance with Professor Hamilton and his unparalleled success as a professional man of the highest order, I frankly express the hope that diseased humanity in every part of our land may avail themselves of his most remarkable skill, and thus share the noble blessings so kindly and freely bestowed upon all. Most respectfully,

REV. W. B. JACOBS,
No. 41 Park Row, Room No. 4.

THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON!

ANOTHER CLERGYMAN CURED.

The eminent divine, Rev. J. W. Hinkley, of Athens, Maine, writes:

My health has so far improved from the effects of your treatment that I am able to resume my pastorship. Had it not been for your medicine I should not have been living now. To you, with God's blessing, do I owe my worldly existence. I am a living exponent of the worth of your matchless remedies, and I shall hereafter deem it a part of my religious duty to recommend all suffering with diseases of the Liver or Lungs to speedily apply to you. May God's blessing attend your worthy efforts for the relief of diseased and suffering humanity.

CONCLUSION.

It would seem to us that, after carefully looking over the evidence given above, all reasonable persons must be led to the conclusion that there can be no good reason for doubting the fact that Dr. Hamilton is just what he is represented to be—a very successful physician in the treatment of Chronic Diseases. It is useless to cry "humbug," for the above parties have volunteered to give their evidence for the benefit of the suffering, and for no other purpose. All of these testimonials are genuine—are guaranteed to be so, in fact—and it is easy to write to them, and get from their own pens the *facts!* Any of them will answer all inquiries of this character, either in person or by letter.

NOTICE.

Prof. Hamilton has now in press and nearly ready a pamphlet containing a biographical sketch of his remarkable life, with a fine lithograph picture of himself. This book also contains a complete history of Prof. H.'s wonderful cures—his theory of diseases, and the only natural, safe and positive treatment for all chronic diseases—a valuable work for everybody. Sent free.

Have no hesitancy in writing to the doctor, and state to him your case in full, and he will deal honestly and promptly with you. All letters to him must be addressed thus:

R. LEONIDAS HAMILTON, M. D.,
No. 546 Broadway,
Care of Post Office Box 4,952, New York.

The number of the Post Office Box must be put on each letter to insure safety. fe13 4tr

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, free of charge, with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
fe13 3mp Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. Y.

ORNAMENTAL AND USEFUL.

BUY ONLY

Silver-Tipped Shoes for Children.

Will outwear three pairs without tips.
fe6 3mrb

COMPARE PRICES.

The MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN Co., whose Organs are acknowledged to be the best, have this season introduced very important improvements and new styles of Organs, and have materially reduced prices. Four-octave Organs, $50 each; Five-octave Double Reed Organs, five stops, $125. Every one having any idea of purchasing an Organ should at least obtain one of their new circulars, which will be sent free, and compare prices. Address the

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,
596 Broadway, New York,
fe20 3tp Or 154 Tremont street, Boston.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DARBY'S

PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.

Letter from Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia:

CRAWFORDSVILLE, GA., Sept. 29, 1868.

Darby's Prophylactic Fluid is an article of little cost, but great value. Its domestic as well as medicinal uses are numerous, while its sparkling are most wonderful. I have not been without it for ten years, and no head of a family who can afford to have it should be without it.

ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

The Wonderful Family Medicine.

Letter from the Surgeon General of the late Confederate States:

RICHMOND, VA., Jan 14, 1869.

JOHN DARBY & Co., No. 160 William St., N. Y.—*Gentlemen:* I have received your letter of the 15th of December, 1868, calling my attention to your (Darby's Prophylactic) Fluid.

I most cheerfully state that the Fluid was furnished to and extensively used by the Surgeons in charge of General Hospitals in the Confederate Service, with great benefit to the patients, all the surgeons making a favorable report. A great deal of it was used in the hospitals.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. PRESTON MOORE, M. D.,

The Astonishing Disinfectant.

EMORY COLLEGE, OXFORD, GA., December 23, 1868.

PROF. DARBY—*Dear Sir:* Having not been engaged for many years in the active duties of the medical profession, I am only superficially acquainted with the claims of your Prophylactic Fluid, but am well acquainted with its chemical elements.

While, therefore, I cannot speak experimentally of the value of the compound, yet the disinfecting and Therapeutic properties of the agents employed in its composition, together with the well known reputation of its discoverer as a chemist, authorize me to regard its merits as of a high order. On the whole, it must be considered as a valuable contribution to the class of articles to which it belongs.

These views, I may add, are sustained by the testimony of many competent judges who have tested its properties.

Believe me, dear sir, your's respectfully,

A. MEANS, M. D., LL. D.

Cures Burns, Wounds, Stings, Etc.

ALABAMA INSANE HOSPITAL,
Tuscaloosa, December 22, 1868.

MESSRS JOHN DARBY & Co., 160 William St., N. Y.—*Gentlemen:* I received your circulars of the 10th instant, asking an expression of opinion from me as to the merits of your Prophylactic Fluid. The preparation has been so generally used by the profession and public at large, and so universally esteemed, that it seems to me to need no further recommendation.

As a disinfectant, and remedial agent too, when indicated, it is not excelled by any similar preparation. We use permanganic preparations very extensively in this Hospital, and could not do without them. I consider yours the best and most elegant preparation of the kind manufactured.

Respectfully yours, etc.,

P. BRYCE, M. D.,
Supt. and Phys'n Ala. Insane Hospital.

A Perfect Pain Killer.

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE,
Staunton, Va., Jan. 9, 1869.

PROF. DARBY: When I was President of the Lagrange Female College, of Georgia, I used your Prophylactic Fluid in the College with decided success. Both as a disinfectant and as a remedy for sores and burns, etc., it was efficacious and proved to be what it is represented. Every family and public institution ought to have it. I wish you great success in the sale of it.

WM. A. HARRIS, D. D.,
Pres. W. F. College, Staunton, Va.

Never was there a family medicine so highly recommended as this. Try it and you will never regret it.

Let every country merchant visiting New York this spring put this article on his list. But don't wait. Order it at once.

And so we might fill this entire paper with recommendations from the very best men in the country.

There is no question that this is a most wonderful and useful article as a disinfectant, and for wounds, sores, burns, poisons, colic, as a tooth wash, general purifier, etc.

Every Druggist or Country Merchant has it for sale.

Orders filled by the proprietors,

JOHN DARBY & CO.,
de5 1y 160 William street, New York.

HEARTH AND HOME,

An Illustrated Weekly of sixteen handsome folio pages, for the

FARM, GARDEN AND FIRESIDE.

EDITED BY

DONALD G. MITCHELL

AND

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,

assisted by a corps of able editors and contributors in all departments.

HEARTH AND HOME has now reached its eighth number, and meets with universal favor from all classes of persons in town and country. It contains every week original articles by the best American writers, each in his own department, on

Farming,
Planting,
Stock Breeding,
Poultry Raising,
Gardening,
Plans of Country Homes,
Rural Architecture,
Ornamental Gardening,
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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

THE KITTEN.

She lies on the braided rug,
Before the crackling fire,
Watching with sleepy eyes
The flames mount higher and higher.
The kitten yellow and black,
With a throat as white as milk,
And a pair of ears as soft
As the very flossiest silk.

She can sing, and frisk, and play,
And toss a mouse or a rat,
She can spit, and put up her back,
Like any wise old cat;
Her claws are sharp as the briar
That grows on the sweet wild rose,
But the little paw is like velvet moss
That covers her yellow nose.

She follows the children out,
And watches them while they play,
Or climbs to the very top
Of the elm so merry and gay;
She can leap the brook at a jump,
And scamper so fast away
That you couldn't catch her, my little girl,
If you tried the livelong day.

"MY WATCH."

Mr. T. P. Bishop contributes to the London *Sunday School Teacher*, for October, a very spirited outline talk about his watch:

The other evening I was thinking what I would talk about to day, and looked to see the time; my watch said half-past five. I knew it was nearly eight. I looked at face—hands—listened—no ticking—examined works—watch had stopped—mainspring broken. I said I will tell the Sunday school children about my naughty watch.

Why are watches like boys and girls? They have faces—hands—anything else? I listen of a night and hear ticking; I come into school and hear a great clatter; children and watches have tongues also.

The face of my watch was wrong—not right time; but the fault was not in the face. There is a little spring shut up in a barrel right inside, out of sight—the mainspring—sets all the work going—that was wrong.

I saw a boy in the street with an angry face—eyes flashing; I said there is something *wrong inside*. When I look at a child's face I can often tell what is going on inside—girl pouting and cross in Sunday school class—wrong inside.

When I looked at my watch I found the *hands* all wrong, not moving, and pointing to wrong figures. I put them in the right place, but that did not mend matters; something was wrong inside.

Girl idle—hands not moving—ought to be helping mother; boy in street fighting—hands all wrong; or fingers in the cupboard, picking and stealing, or doing mischief—something wrong besides hands—*mainspring* wrong.

I listened to hear if my watch ticked; but no, it was silent. Watches and clocks can talk, and tell us many useful things in the stillness of the night; they remind us of how time is going on—on toward eternity. Church clock instructs all the parish; Big Ben would talk to all London, if the noise would let us hear him. A good clock only speaks when it has something to say, and that something wise and useful. I wish girls and boys were as wise. But some clocks tell lies and talk nonsense. One I knew that struck nineteen at three o'clock, and at four o'clock it struck twenty-seven, and some are lazy and won't speak at all. But why? Because their *works* are wrong.

Some children tell stories, or say naughty words, or won't say their lessons; is it only their tongues that are out of order? No, there's something wrong in the works—there's a mainspring broken. What do we call it?

When I found my watch stopped I first shook it, then put the hands right, tried to wind it, looked at the works, touched the wheels, got it to tick for a minute or two, but all was no good. I was not so stupid as to pull it to pieces and look at the mainspring. I knew it was broken, and the watch must have a new one.

Suppose I had taken the angry boy and the pouting girl, and tried to put their faces into a pretty shape. Suppose I had taken the lad that was fighting, and unclasped his fists and put his hands in the attitude of prayer; or the mischievous boy, and kept his hands still. Or suppose I could shut up the mouths that bad words and lies come out of. Would that set them right? No; for in such cases it is all because the *mainspring* is wrong, and there *must* be a new one.

Of course I took my watch to the watchmaker, and he put in a new mainspring, and now it goes all right; face and hands are all right; it ticks all right. And so for naughty words and deeds, and evil habits and tempers, the only cure is *the new heart*, and for that you must go to the *great watchmaker*. Jesus says to you, "My son, give me thine heart;" and what does he want it for? Why, to give you a new one instead, and then hands, and face, and tongue will be all right.

But do all want the new heart? In a village in one of the Western States lived little Annie Gale. She was brought to know and love the Saviour. A friend said to her father, "I don't believe in your Annie being converted; she was like a little angel always. If old Dan Hunter now were converted, I would believe in it." Annie heard it, and she went to Dan Hunter's cottage to tell him about Jesus. Dan had been a wicked man, and now he was taken ill, and he was glad to have Annie come and read to him; and Dan found that he could be saved in just the same way as little Annie Gale, just by believing in Jesus, and praying for the new heart.

Children may seem good, bright, and happy children, and yet all want the new heart. I bought an apple once, and it was so large and round and had such rosy cheeks, just like many a little boy and girl, and looked so good—and I expected such a treat—and so I cut it, and, O dear, I found that the inside was all rotten—just good for nothing. So, dear children, you may seem smiling, and happy, and fair outside, but yet you all have a heart by nature just like that apple, and you *must* get a new one.

GOOD COMPANY.

It was a very dark, rainy night. Our boys' prayer-meeting had just closed, and Henry stopped to tell me a word of hope about one of our class for whom we had long been praying. As I went to the door and looked out into the darkness and rain, I said:

"Harry, I am almost afraid to have you go so far alone this dark night. Is there no one going your way?"

He looked up with a bright smile and answered.

"O, I am to have good company. I shall not be alone."

"Then your father or your brother are in town, are they?"

"No. Better company than that."

"Who can it be?"

"Why, the one whom we met in prayer meeting. The Saviour. You know he says—(you read it to-night)—'I am with you alway.'"

"So you think you will not be lonely or afraid?"

"No, indeed. Christ is good company, and he has promised to take care of me always. Good night."

As I stood looking out into the darkness after Henry's departure, I thought this is not the first time a child's faith has reproved me. Henry is not afraid to go anywhere, for Christ will go with him. Why should he fear? Why should I? He *believes* Christ is ever at his side, though unseen to his natural eye. Christ is *real* to him—truly present; and so he will be to all his children, as they walk through the darkness of this world.

The next day, meeting Harry, I said:

"Did you have a pleasant walk last night?"

"O, delightful," he answered. "It seemed as if Christ was with me all the way. He is blessed company in the darkness or in the light. Isn't he, teacher?"

"Indeed he is, Harry; and may his presence always go with you as now."—*Sunday School Times.*

SCIENTIFIC.

PROGRESS OF ASTRONOMY.

NUMBER ONE.

Not to fatigue the reader's attention with the comparatively dry details of the Chaldean, the Egyptian, the Chinese and the Indian astronomies, we shall proceed at once to that of the ancient Greeks, from whom the science has descended to modern times. The astronomy of Greece begins with Thales, and the philosophers of the Ionian school, which was founded by him six hundred years before the Christian era. Thales is the first who is known to have propagated a scientific knowledge of astronomy among the Greeks. He taught them the movements of the sun and moon; he explained the inequality of the days and nights; and he showed the Greek sailor, who had only observed the great bear, that the pole star is a far surer guide over the wide waste of waters. But that which rendered him more celebrated than anything else was the prediction of a solar eclipse. For easy as it is to calculate an eclipse at the present day, the astronomer who could, at that early age of the world, merely predict such an event, was regarded more as a god than as a man.—Hence it is that Pliny, having mentioned the name of Thales in connection with that of Hipparchus, bursts into one of his fine strains of enthusiastic praise. "Great men!" says he, "elevated above the common standard of human nature, by discovering the laws which celestial occurrences obey, and by freeing the wretched mind of man from the fear which eclipses inspired. Hail to you and to your genius, interpreters of heaven, worthy recipients of the laws of the universe, authors of principles which connect gods and men!" Hence also the admiration of Josephus, who calls astronomers "*the sons of God.*"

Next to Thales, Pythagoras, who founded the school of Crotona, about five hundred years before Christ, was the grand luminary of astronomical science in ancient Greece. Whether he reflected the science of the East, or shone by an inherent and original splendor of his own, we are amazed at the extent and the sublimity of his views. His name is forever associated with the true system of the universe. For he is the first, at least among the Greeks, who maintained that the sun is the center of the planetary orbits, around which the solar system revolves. In one word, he is the first Greek astronomer who is known to have taught the system which now immortalizes the name of Copernicus. It was Pythagoras, too, who conceived the sublime idea that the planets are inhabited, and that each star which twinkles in the immensity of space is a sun like our own, and the center of a splendid retinue of planetary worlds.

It has always seemed wonderful to us that after the true system of the universe had been broached, and embraced by a large school of philosophers, it should have passed away and sunk into almost total oblivion. Various causes may be assigned for this strange fatality of the Pythagorean scheme; but the chief cause, no doubt, is to be found in the domination of the Aristotelian philosophy. It is to the authority of Aristotle's mighty name, no less than to the force of his deceptive arguments, that we should ascribe the temporary downfall and oblivion of the true system of the world.

If the opinion of Sir William Hamilton be just, that "Aristotle stands the Copernicus and Kepler and Newton of the intellectual world," his most enthusiastic admirers should be satisfied with such exalted praise. He is certainly neither the Copernicus, nor the Kepler, nor the Newton of the material world. Hence if he were all of these to the philosophy of mind, then may the metaphysician crown him with glory and honor; he certainly deserves little at the hands of the astronomer. For in this department of knowledge he not only extinguished the lights which his predecessors had kindled, but he laid down laws and maxims which would have made the universe a profound enigma for all time to come, and the science of astronomy an eternal puzzle. His philosophic dream, that it becomes such divine objects as the heavenly bodies are, to move always with a uniform velocity, and that therefore they never move slower or faster, is a fair specimen of the spirit and manner in which he determined the most important questions pertaining to the order of the universe. The scholastic jargon, too, by which he affected to demonstrate that the planets must revolve in perfect circles, is one of the most remarkable instances on record of a great intellect striving to appear profoundly learned on a subject, in regard to which it knew—just exactly nothing. The truth is, that Aristotle did not address himself in right good earnest to study the world which God had made; but he came with his *matter*, and his *privations*, and his *forms*, to show how it must have been made. Hence darkness was the result, and his errors were *legion*.

Yet with all his errors, Aristotle had one true astronomical idea.—He maintained the spherical form of the earth. Though this doctrine had been taught before his time, yet is it so distinctly conceived by him, and so strongly argued, that he almost deserves the credit of an original discoverer. From the shadow of the earth, as seen projected on the moon during a lunar eclipse, and from the gradual elevation of the stars toward the north or south as we approach them, he inferred the spherical form of the earth. Better arguments have not since been invented; and better it is not easy to conceive.

We cannot even allude to all the names which adorn the annals of astronomy. We shall, however, in passing, mention that of Aristarchus, because of his attempt to determine the distance of the sun from the earth. Though his method was ingenious in theory, it proved false in practice. For he concludes that the sun is eighteen times the moon's distance from the earth; we know that it is four hundred times that distance. Indeed, the greatest astronomers of antiquity could not determine the distance, nor the magnitudes, of any of the bodies of our system; but such have been the improvements in the methods of the science, that the mathematician can now calculate them with exactness and ease.

Among all the astronomers of antiquity, Hipparchus stands pre-eminent. Endowed with one of those vast intellects which, by its compactness, its vigor, its comprehensiveness, its acuteness, its originality and its depth, was destined to make an impression on all succeeding ages, he has ever been the admiration of astronomers, to whose favorite pursuit his immortal powers were almost exclusively devoted. Even Delambre, though usually so severe in his judgments, relaxes into praise as he approaches the name of Hipparchus; pronouncing him "one of the most extraordinary men of antiquity, *the very greatest* in the sciences which require a combination of observation and geometry." And M. Auguste Comte, by grouping Hipparchus and Kepler and Newton together, as the three great lights of astronomy, has, if possible, still more impressively expressed the estimation in which he held "the father of astronomy." You will naturally ask, then, what constitutes his title to so proud a distinction, to so high a niche in the temple of fame, to so imperishable a chaplet of glory as that which encircles his lofty brow?

We answer, the theories of the sun and moon, as propounded by him, were far more perfect than those of his predecessors. In the second place, he reformed the calendar and introduced greater accuracy into the computations of time. Thirdly, he found the science of trigonometry, a branch of the mathematics without which the very alphabet of physical astronomy could not have been constructed; for it is by the application of trigonometry that the distances and the magnitudes of the various bodies of our system are determined. Thus, the *real* facts of astronomy, which are so amazingly different from the apparent ones, are due to the method first invented by Hipparchus.—Fourthly, his grand discovery of the precession of the equinoxes, which was made one hundred and twenty-eight years before Christ, was indispensable to the future progress of astronomy. Fifthly, the astronomical observations which were made by him alone, and transmitted to posterity, exceeded in number and value all the observations he had received from all his predecessors. And, lastly, his sixth great labor, which in that early age Pliny regarded as pertaining to the Deity rather than to man, consisted in a construction of a catalogue of the fixed stars. By this labor alone he created an era of light in the history of the science; and if the labor was immense, its results have been of incalculable benefit to all succeeding astronomers.

But, if we mistake not, he deserves as much credit for what he did not attempt, as for what he actually accomplished. Having proceeded as far as the light of nature seemed to guide him, he there resolutely halted, and refused to advance or bury himself among the obscurities of nature. "The art of talking unintelligibly on matters of which we are ignorant," is one of the fine accomplishments which he does not seem to have learned from Aristotle, or from any of his predecessors. In one word, his object seems to have been, not so much the illustration of his own name, as the discovery and propagation of truth. Hence, the miserable weakness of pretending to know all things, and to explain all things, formed no part of the intellectual character of Hipparchus. In this respect he presents a glorious contrast to many of the most renowned philosophers of Greece; and, as the bright and morning star of astronomical science, he will ever be, even as he now is, most reverently admired. The astronomical dreams of a Plato and an Aristotle have passed away; the discoveries of Hipparchus will live forever.

From the mind of Hipparchus, who flourished one hundred and twenty years before Christ, down to that of Ptolemy, a period of about two centuries and a half, no real astronomer appeared. The works of Hipparchus have been lost; not so with those of Ptolemy. It is to these works, says Mr. Whewell, that we owe ninety-nine hundredths of all our knowledge of the Greek astronomy.

Ptolemy possessed not only a great, but also a versatile mind; yet it is as an astronomer that he has ever been held in the highest estimation among men; for it was to this noble science, then languishing in the schools, that he gave a new and lofty impulse. He brought together and united the scattered materials existing in the works of Hipparchus and others; which, combined with his own discoveries, formed a complete system of astronomy as the science was then understood. The publication of his work forms a great epoch in the history of the science. This work, which fortunately escaped the barbarism of the middle ages, formed the basis of all the astronomy of the Arabians, and, for a considerable time, that of modern Europe. If our design would permit, we should be glad to give an outline of the contents of this great work; but we must hasten on to the more important and more interesting eras of the science.—*Southern Review.*

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MUTUAL AID & BENEVOLENT
LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION
OF LOUISIANA.

DIRECTORS.

J. M. Lapeyre, W. S. Mount,
John Davidson, L. B. Pothier,
H. Zuberbier, William McCulloch,
I. N. Marks, William Creevy,
E. F. Schundt, T. K. Finlay,
William Cooper, Anthony Sambola,
W. S. Pike, Patrick Irwin,
David McCoard, John C. Sinnott,
J. Caulfield, C. Cavaroc,
Gerard Stith, W. C. Nichols.

OFFICERS.

JOHN DAVIDSON, . . . President.
W. S. PIKE . . . Vice President.
R. W. YOUNG, . . . Secretary.
L. A. FOURNIER, . . . Treasurer.

W. B. KOONTZ, Attorney.
W. C. NICHOLS, Medical Examiner.
N. C. FOLGER, Agent.
Office—120 CARONDELET ST., (Davidson's Row.)

SYNOPSIS OF CHARTER.

The plan proposed by the Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life Insurance Association is as follows:

1. Each person, upon enrolling himself or herself as a member, shall pay into the Treasury a membership fee, if between the ages of

16 to 30, inclusive, the sum of.....$10 00
31 to 40, inclusive, the sum of..... 15 00
41 to 50, inclusive, the sum of..... 20 00
51 to 60, inclusive, the sum of..... 25 00

which payment constitutes him or her a life member.

2. A Life Insurance Policy is issued for a sum equal to one dollar for each enrolled member appearing on the books of the Association, at the decease of said member.

But in no event shall the amount paid on said policy exceed $5,000.

3. On the death of any member an assessment is made upon each policy holder for one dollar and twenty-five cents, payable at the office of the Association, within thirty days after notification thereof, by publication in one daily newspaper published in the city of New Orleans, in English and one in French, for five consecutive days, and if the policy holder resides out of New Orleans he shall be notified in writing.

4. Should the number of members exceed five thousand, the assessment of $1 25 will be reduced in proportion to the number of members exceeding five thousand.

5. Should any member fail to pay the assessment in the time specified, he forfeits all previous payments or credits.

6. All accumulations from whatever source, such as forfeitures, interest, etc., shall be credited upon the books of the Association to the members pro rata, to be withdrawn in lieu of assessments. oct17 1y

JOHN L. DUNNICA. GEO. P. HARRISON.

J. L DUNNICA & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE

PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL KINDS

OF

SOUTHERN and WESTERN PRODUCE.

99.....POYDRAS STREET.....99

New Orleans.

Consignments of Cotton, Sugar and Molasses solicited.

All property consigned to us is insured in our Open Policy.

Agents for the following

BRANDS OF FLOUR,

which we are constantly receiving, and always have a good supply on hand:

Crescent Mills, Osn't "B" Beat.
Magnolia, Choice Family.
Rosborough & Co., Choice Family.
Missouri Mills.
Saxony Belle.
Sparta Belle.
Concordia Mills.

Also, various brands of

SUPERFINE, SINGLE, DOUBLE AND TREBLE EXTRAS,

which we sell at the lowest market rates.

Persons desiring FAMILY SUPPLIES would do well to send us their orders with the money, and thereby save time and money.

Careful personal attention given to all business entrusted to us. ja2 1y

A. EYRICH,

(Successor to Bicknell & Co.,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

130.....CANAL STREET.....130

New Orleans, Louisiana,

Keeps on hand a large and carefully selected stock of

STANDARD SCHOOL, LAW, MEDICAL AND

RELIGIOUS BOOKS,

Bibles, Prayer Books, Testaments, Hymn Books, Albums, Engravings, Chromo-Lithographs, etc., and is constantly receiving from Publishers, at first prices,

ALL NEW WORKS ISSUED,

Which he can supply at

LOWER RATES THAN ANY HOUSE SOUTH.

With fifteen years' experience in the Southern book trade, and fully acquainted with the wants of our section, he believes he can guarantee satisfaction to all.

Letters of inquiry cheerfully attended to.

General Agent for

M'CLINTOCK AND STRONG'S BIBLICAL, THEOLOGICAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL CYCLOPEDIA,

a storehouse of knowledge for the use of ministers, students and Sunday school libraries.

Agents wanted, to whom liberal rates will be given. Address

A. EYRICH,
oct24 6m 130 Canal street, New Orleans.

PLOWS. PLOWS. PLOWS.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS' Agents at New Orleans for

Avery Plows, Peacock Plows,
Calhoun Plows, Brinley Plows,
Garrett & Cottman Plows,
Hall's Valley Plows, cast iron,
James H. Hall Cotton and Eagle Plows.

We sell all these at manufacturers' prices, and all other kinds of Plows at lowest market rate. THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,

Dealers in Machinery and Agricultural Implements,
ja16 1y No. 9 Perdido st., N. Orleans, La.

CHURCH BELLS.—We are prepared to furnish Church Bells, of Steel composition, having a rich, deep tone, at the following prices, which place it within the power of all Churches to be provided with a good Bell:

	Weight.	Wt. of Bell and mountings.	Price.
28-inch Bell,	250 lbs	400 lbs	$65 00
30-inch Bell,	650 lbs	800 lbs	135 00
40-inch Bell,	800 lbs	1000 lbs	175 00
48-inch Bell,	1200 lbs	1500 lbs	265 00

These Bells are warranted for one year against breakage in ordinary use.

THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,
ja16 1y No. 9 Perdido st., New Orleans.

F. M. ECKFORD, New Orleans. GEO. ALPH. CAGE, Columbus, Miss.

ECKFORD & CAGE,

COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 42 Union street, New Orleans.
oct10 3m

ALEX. BRITTON. RICH. F. BRITTON.

A. BRITTON & CO.,

GENERAL STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

No. 90 Common street, New Orleans.
oct3 1y

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,

ADVERTISING AGENTS,

No. 40 Park Row, New York.

WHAT ADVERTISERS SAY.

The firm, whose letter we print below, gave us in 1867 what was then the largest contract we had ever received for our "Lists of One Hundred Local Newspapers." The fact that they this year renew the order and increase the amount is the best argument we can give that these "Lists" are good advertising mediums.

LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AXES, SHOVELS, SAWS, ETC.,
No. 118 WATER STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA., Dec. 3, 1868.

MESSRS. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.—*Gentlemen:* One year ago with much hesitation we gave you an advertisement for one of your Lists of One Hundred local papers; a very short time thereafter we unhesitatingly added two more Lists of One Hundred papers.

But a short time elapsed before we were inquired of on every side for "Colburn's Patent Red Jacket Ax," proving to us that your plan of Lists had reached the very parties to whom we wanted to introduce the new patent Ax.

The year having now nearly gone by, we cannot but believe your system of advertising by "Lists of Local Papers" is just the kind of advertising we want, and we to-day forward you an order still adding one more List of One Hundred papers, making the number now altogether four (4) Lists of One Hundred (100) local papers.

The more we talk with newspaper agents and editors' agents the more satisfied we are that the arrangement we have made with you is preferable to any we have ever heard of. The merit of the Ax itself has, of course, something to do with the great demand for it, but we are satisfied that by your system of advertising by "Lists" we have accomplished in one year what would have ordinarily taken us five years to accomplish. Respectfully,

LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL.

The National Publishing Company of Philadelphia have been among the largest advertisers in our "Lists of Local Country Newspapers." Their bills for these alone amount to not less than $20,000. The testimony of their letter may be taken as an answer to those who inquire if these "Lists" can really be good advertising mediums.

OFFICE OF THE
National Publishing Company,
No. 26 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET.
J. R. JONES, *President.*

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1868.

MESSRS. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 40 PARK ROW, N. Y.—*Gentlemen:* It is more than three years since we began advertising in your "Lists of One Hundred Papers" each, and in that time have given the "List System," as originated by you, a thorough trial, and we can now say it is the *cheapest* and *best* general advertising medium we have any knowledge of.

We have tried every possible mode of advertising, having dealt with the press direct, and through nearly every advertising agency in the country, and have no hesitation in saying that your Lists have paid us fifty per cent. better than any other way. Respectfully,

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.

Send for our Twenty-four Page Circular, which contains a List of over One Thousand Newspapers, (the best Advertising Mediums,) and price cards showing advertising rates, and much valuable information on the subject of advertising.

FREE FOR THREE CENT STAMP.

Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Advertising Agents,
fe13 tfa 40 Park Row, New York.

SMALL FRUITS.—STRAWBERries, $2 per thousand. Circulars, etc.
S. DUFFELL,
fe13 tfs Yardville, N. J.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.

RAVEN & BACON, (established in 1829.)

Warerooms, Nos. 614 and 616 Broadway.
NEW YORK.

Manufacturers of Piano Fortes, with the patent Combination Sounding boards,

Patented August 14th, 1866.

This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the sounding-board, the very soul of the Piano, and produces thereby a pure liquid tone greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The sounding-board released from its connection with the Piano case, and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality increased.

Our Pianos are first-class in every respect, and purchasers will have not only our own guarantee as to their quality, but also the guarantee of the reputation of the instrument, obtained from the experience of our patrons, who have used them for a generation. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment.

mar28 1y

EAST ALABAMA COLLEGE,

AUBURN, ALABAMA.

The Spring Session will begin on the 20th of January, and close on the 14th of July, 1869.

The educational facilities here furnished to students are equal to those of the best colleges in the country. Young men may take a regular or partial course, but will be required to have at least three studies.

Auburn is situated directly on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad. Its health and social advantages cannot be surpassed.

EXPENSES.

Tuition, Spring session,	$18 00
Tuition, Fall session,	32 00

Board in private families, from $15 to $20 per month.

Students in indigent circumstances, by applying as such, will be required to pay in advance only half the price of tuition, and by messing they may greatly reduce the expense of board.

For further information address
REV. J. F. DOWDELL,
ja2 3m President.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLlege, Mansfield, De Soto parish, La.

Rev. CHARLES B. STUART, A. M., President.

OWNED BY THE LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

The Fall Session of this well-known institution will open on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of September, with a full corps of experienced teachers.

The following are the terms for a session of four and a half months, payable one half at entrance and the remainder on the 1st day of December:

Board, including washing, fuel and room-rent, in gold	$67 50
Tuition in English and Latin, in currency	25 00
French, in currency	15 00
Music, in currency	30 00
Use of instrument, in currency	7 50
Incidental fee, to be paid by every pupil, in currency	2 00

Ornamental branches at usual prices.

Traveling ministers of Louisiana Conference charged no tuition in English and Latin.

Every boarder will furnish a pair of blankets, a pair of sheets, a pair of pillow slips, a counterpane or spread, and towels and lights.

For catalogues, containing full particulars, address the President. july25 3m

THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL Session of the

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE,

MACON, GEORGIA,

Begins on OCTOBER 5, 1868, under the direction of the following

FACULTY.

Rev J M Bonnell, D D, President.
Rev C W Smith, A M, Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.
Rev W O Bass, A M, Professor of Natural Science.
C Schwartz, A M, Professor of Latin and Modern Languages.
Mrs A R Leak, Assistant in Literary Department.
Carl Hintz, Musical Director, (with ample assistance.)
Mrs E T Crowe, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

CHARGES—There are three terms in the scholastic year. For each term the charges, which are to be paid at the beginning of the term, are as follows:

Regular tuition, $30. Board including washing, fuel and lights, $75. Incidental fee charged to day scholars, $1.

The following are optional: French, $15; Instrumental Music, $25; use of Instrument, $3; Vocal Music in class, $2—not charged to those who take Instrumental Music; Drawing, $15; Painting, $20.

Pupils who take French may be excused from Latin without affecting their graduation.

Special advantages provided in the departments of French, Music and Painting. For further information address the President.

J. M. BONNELL,
sep5 tf President.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, AT Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

ELEVENTH SESSION. — TERMS REDUCED.

The exercises of the school will be resumed October 1, 1868.

The best facilities are afforded for the acquisition of a first-rate education, and at less expense than in any other school of high grade North or South.

There is but one session in the year and every student who enters the school is expected to continue to the close of the session in July, and will be held liable for the bills in all cases, unless protracted illness shall compel his removal.

Every pupil is required to furnish his own bedding, towels, wash-basin, mosquito bar, etc., all marked distinctly with his name; also a satchel for dirty clothes.

SPECIAL CAUTIONS.

Parents and guardians are earnestly requested not to give their children or wards much spending money. It is unnecessary, and has a pernicious effect upon mind, morals and health.

A sufficient amount must be deposited for the purchase of books, etc. Their pocket money should be limited by the discretion of the Principal.

It is urgently requested that students be prompt in their attendance. A few days' absence at the beginning is often a serious disadvantage during the entire session.

TERMS—Board and Tuition per session, $300.
PAYMENTS—$150 in advance, balance on 1st March.

Tuition of day scholars, per month, $7. Payable monthly, in advance.

Modern languages will be taught when the wants of the school demand it, at an extra charge as low as it can be made.

No expense is spared to secure as teachers gentlemen of the highest character and ability.

july26 W. H. N. MAGRUDER.

CENTENARY MALE INSTITUTE Summerfield, Alabama.

The twenty-seventh annual session of this school will begin on the

FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1868,

and continue nine months, with no vacation, except one week at Christmas.

The expense for tuition, incidental fees, board, washing, fuel and lights, will be $230, one-half to be paid on entrance and one-half on the 15th of February, 1869.

Persons wishing to patronize this school may address JOHN MASSEY,
aug15 2m Principal, Summerfield, Ala.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Con.)
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Radical.)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church)
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

These foreign periodicals are regularly published by us in the same style as heretofore. Those who know them and who have long subscribed to them, need no reminder; those whom the civil war of the last few years has deprived of their once welcome supply of the best periodical literature, will be glad to have them again within their reach; and those who may never yet have met with them, will assuredly be well pleased to receive accredited reports of the progress of European science and literature.

TERMS FOR 1867.

For any one of the Reviews	$4 per annum
For any two of the Reviews	7 "
For any three of the Reviews	10 "
For all four of the Reviews	12 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4 "
For Blackwood and one Review	7 "
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews	10 "
For Blackwood and 3 of the Reviews	13 "
For Blackwood and the 4 Reviews	15 "

Clubs.

A discount of *twenty per cent.* will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to *one address* for $12 80. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for $48,00, and so on.

Postage.

When sent by mail, the POSTAGE to any part of the United States will be but **Twenty-four Cents** a year for "Blackwood," and but **Eight Cents** a year for each of the Reviews.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

New Subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1867 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any one of the *Four Reviews* for 1866. Now Subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1867 may receive, gratis, Blackwood or any *two* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1866.

These premiums will be allowed on all new subscriptions received before April 1, 1867.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, 1866, inclusive; the *Edinburgh* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864 to December, 1866, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for the years 1865 and 1866, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review; also Blackwood for 1866, for $2.50.

☞ Neither premiums to Subscribers, nor discount to Clubs, nor reduced prices for back numbers, can be allowed, unless the money is remitted *direct to the Publishers.*

No premiums can be given to Clubs.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co.,
38 Walker street, N. Y.

The L. S. PUB. CO. also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

by HENRY STEPHENS, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORRIS, of Yale College. 2 vols., Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

Price $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8. feb 2

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL, GRADUate of the Philadelphia Dental College, has established himself at No 109 Carondelet street, near Poydras, where he will perform all Dental Operations in a skillful and satisfactory manner. Teeth inserted upon Gold or Vulcanite base. Being familiar with all Anesthetics, he will extract teeth without pain, by the use of such as best suits the case. Particular attention given to the medical and surgical treatment of diseases of the mouth and teeth. oct31 1y

MAGIC PRESS.

J. P. WILSON,
JOB PRINTER.....JOB PRINTER,
77 Magazine street, corner of Poydras,
nov1 New Orleans, La.

CENTENARY COLLEGE, Jackson, Louisiana,

was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, $75 per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance.

Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month.

The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, are all unsurpassed by those of any institution the Southern States.

The past history of the College is the pledge its future prosperity.

The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the Institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

THE GOOD SAMARITAN COOKING STOVE.

The great and serious objection to Stove Ovens has been entirely overcome in the

GOOD SAMARITAN.

by the adoption of a *New Principle of Heating and Ventilating the Oven*, as the means of the Hot Draft formed by the Ventilation of the Oven, the temperature of the fire is so much increased that a large supply of fuel is never necessary, as the Oven can be thoroughly heated, and all the different operations of Cooking performed with a saving of fuel of

At Least Thirty per Cent. as Compared with any other Stove.

and at the same time rendering it the most perfect and even baking stove now in use. For Roasting, the Tin Kitchen or Roaster, generally known as the "Dutch Oven," is most admirably adapted to THE GOOD SAMARITAN, as its height above the hearth is such that a large and capacious one can be used. That meats roasted in such an oven are always preferable in every way to those baked in the Stove Oven, we believe no one will deny, and we therefore do not deem it necessary to dwell upon these advantages, which are peculiar to this Stove.

It also has a most complete arrangement for Broiling on the front hearth, thus enabling this very important branch of the culinary department to be successfully carried on without interfering with the other work, and thus avoiding the serious objection made to those Stoves which possess no other convenience for Broiling than on the top. One trial of this apparatus for Broiling will be sufficient to commend it to the approbation of the operator, as it works well, and the food retains all its flavor and tenderness. Believing, as we do, THE GOOD SAMARITAN to be all, and even more than it is here described, it is confidently recommended to all. A fair and impartial trial is all that is necessary to any unprejudiced mind, to satisfy them that it is in all respects the

BEST STOVE EVER INVENTED.

For sale only by the undersigned.

In addition to the above, I also have a large and complete assortment of COOKING STOVES, comprising all of the leading Stoves of the day, equal to any offered in any other house in this city.

G. W. W. GOODWYN,
(Successor to Austin & Goodwyn,)
62 Camp street,
jal y6 1y Next door to Picayune Office.

A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN

PRICE'S

Patent Texas Tonic.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

It is a certain antidote against Constipation of the Bowels, Torpor of the Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, Determination of Blood to the Brain, Indigestion, Pain in the Head and Vertigo; also a remedy for

CHILLS AND FEVERS.

For particulars, see accompanying Envelope with each bottle.

For sale at 59 Camp street, New Orleans,

THOS. K. PRICE, Vendor.

Read the following opinions of some of our old and well known citizens of

PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC,
Or, Vegetable Medicine.

T. K. PRICE, ESQ., Vendor of "Price's Patent Texas Tonic," or Vegetable Medicine:

DEAR SIR—After a fair and deliberate use and experiment of your Vegetable Medicine, known as PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC, we give it as our decided opinion, that it is the best recipe that we have ever known, for *Indigestion, Torpor of the Liver, Constipation of the Bowels and Dyspepsia.* We consider your Vegetables Medicine worthy of all commendation, and therfore feel no hesitation in recommending its use to all our friends, as well as the public at large, and that in doing so we are contributing to all the afflicted. Many of us have been suffering from these evils from ten to fifteen years, and have been greatly benefitted.

Wishing you great success in introducing this valuable medicine,

We remain yours truly,
J. J. MULLEN, Pastor St. Patrick's Church
J. H. CALDWELL, of Gas Works, City N. O.
SAML. SUMNER of Home Insurance Office
T. GREENFIELD, of house of Fellowes & Co
LEWIS ELKIN, Merchant, New Orleans.
GEO. W. H NSON, Ship Agent.
JACOB BARKER Bank of Commerce.

New Orleans, June, 1863.

TERMS:

4 oz Bottles	$2 00
6 " "	2 50
8 " "	3 00
12 " "	5 00

Sold to Druggists by the dozen bottles or more at 33⅓ per cent discount on retail price.

All order will meet with prompt attention

sep22 1y THOS. K. PRICE.

A SOUTHERN LADY, EXPERIenced in Teaching, with good testimonials, desires a situation in a family. Address C. D. F., Box 141, New Orleans Post Office.

She begs leave to refer to Revs. Drs. J. C. Keener and J. B. Walker. sep5

ROBERT L. WALKER,

Cotton Factor & Commission Merchant,

190 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
aug8 6m

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS!

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Established in 1837.

VANDUZEN & TIFT,

102 and 104 East Second st., Cincinnati, Ohio, Manufacturers of BELLS for Churches, Academies, etc., made of the Genuine Bell Metal, and mounted with our Patent Improved Rotary Hangings.

All Bells warranted in quality and tone. Send for Catalogue and Price List. nov1y

GEORGE H. VINTEN,

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

137.....Poydras street.....137

Between Camp and St. Charles streets,
New Orleans.

Agent for the sale of R. Hoe & Co.'s Printing Presses and James Conner's Sons Type.
no7 3m

JAMES MACLENNAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, ETC.,

Greenville, Mississippi.

Refers to Governor B. G. Humphreys, and many others in Mississippi, and to R. L. Walker, 190 Common street, Rev. J. C. Keener, D. D., and Rev. J. B. Walker, D. D., 112 Camp street, New Orleans, La., oct31 3m

G. W. W. GOODWYN, (SUCCESsor to Austin & Goodwyn,)

Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of

TINWARE,

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES

Of all kinds; sole Agent for the Good Samaritan Cooking Stove.

No. 62 Camp Street,
Next door to the Picayune Office,
oct20 1y NEW ORLEANS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

D. TILLOTSON.

SUCCESSOR TO

C. E. Cate & Co.

AT THE OLD STAND,

18 CAMP STREET.

UNDER THE CITY HOTEL.

Keeps constantly on hand

THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ALSO, CONTINUES TO MANUFACTURE,

Sumpter Brogans and Russets

LADIES AND GENTS,

—AND—

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S SHOES

—AT—

Hammond Station.

Nov9 1y

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, AT Greensboro, Alabama.

The next session of this Institution begins the first Wednesday in October, and is divided into two terms.

TUITION.

Academic Department, per term	$35 00
Preparatory Department, per term	30 00
Contingent fee, per term	2 50

A fee of $5 is charged those who attend the schools of Chem. and Nat. Phil.

Board, exclusive of washing and lights, $16 to $20 per month. By messing it can be obtained even cheaper than at these rates.

Sons of ministers of the Gospel in the regular work, and those studying for the ministry, are admitted free of tuition.

The whole expense for the scholastic year, including everything except books and clothing, will be $250, payable one-half at the opening of the session and the remainder on the 15th of February. If the student wishes to board in a private family it will be $280. This great reduction in the price of board and tuition will bring the advantages of the University within the reach of those whose limited means have heretofore placed the highest scholastic training beyond their reach, as well as secure the patronage of those who, on the score of economy, are sending their sons out of the State to be educated.

Especial attention is called to the fact that preparatory students are taught exclusively by the Faculty.

The Law School has been organized under the management of Hons. Judge Colomen and A. Benners.

For further information apply for circulars to
O. F. OASEY,
aug15 2m Secretary of Faculty.

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTItute, Staunton, Virginia.

The next session begins on the 21st day of SEPTEMBER, 1868, and closes on the 24th of June, 1869.

Rev William A. Harris, President, with a Faculty of twelve professors, teachers and matrons.

This is a Female College of the first rank; one of the most flourishing in the South; young ladies here from nearly all sections of Virginia, and various Southern States. Method of teaching like that pursued in the University of Virginia. Health and comfort of pupils promoted. Those from the Gulf States, especially, have greatly improved in health. No social dissipation. The population of this great Valley is nearly all white. This institution is an educational home for the daughters of the South.

Charges for the entire scholastic year, board and tuition, in collegiate course, embracing

Ancient Languages	$215 00
Music	50 00
French or one Modern Language	20 00

Refer to Professors Smith and Holmes, Virginia University; Mrs. John B. Floyd; Bishops Pierce, Early, Doggett; Rev. Drs. Duncan and Munsey.

For catalogues address
WM. A. HARRIS,
sep5 6t Staunton, Va.

NEW BOOKS, RECENTLY RE ceived at the DEPOT, 112 Camp street.

	PRICE.
Rationalism, History of, by Hurst	$3 50
Guizot's Meditations	
Pictorial Methodist Catechism, over 100 illustrations	1 00
Whedon's Commentaries	3 00
Colenso, Fallacies of	75
Jay's-M. and E. Exercises, 2 vols.	3 50
Agency for Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, vol. 1	6 50
Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, Part I	75
Philosophy of Eating, by Bellows	2 00
Pilgrim Street	75
Life Truths, Tract Society	60
Ben. Holt, Tract Society	40
Globe Edition of Dicken's, muslin, fine paper, per vol.	1 50
New and beautiful Globe Edition of Dicken's, half calf, 13 vols., illustrated	39 00
Old Decean Days	1 25
Robinson Crusoe, Globe Edition, six engravings	1 25
Robinson Crusoe, 12mo. ed., 12 colored engravings	1 25
Æsop's Fables, 12mo., Murray's Ed'n.	1 25
Imitation of Christ, by Thos. A. Kempis; tinted paper, beautifully bound	1 00
Our Parish	75
Pilgrim's Progress, at 25 cts., 50 cts., $1 and	1 50
Mother of the Wesleys	2 00
Literary Attractions of the Bible, Trail	1 75
Introduction to the Study of the Bible	1 50
Methodism in Kentucky, Redford	2 00
Crimes of the Late Civil War, Dean, published by W. T. Smithson	2 50
Biblical Encyclopedia, by McClintock and Strong, vol. 1, muslin	5 00
Biblical Encyclopedia, by McClintock and Strong, vol. 1, sheep	6 00
Love in Marriage, Guizot	1 00
Protestant Episcopal Church not Exclusive—Her Ministers not Priests—by Rev. J. W. Ellis, Rector of Christ Church, Nashville	25
Comprehensive Commentary, ed. by Jenks, 6 vols., sheep, 500 maps and engravings, 10 tables, Concordance and Symbol Dictionary	18 00
Sermon Paper, 10 lbs., Berkshire Mills, per ream	5 00
Sermon Paper, 9 lbs., Holly Mills, per ream	4 00

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Golden Chain and Censer, per dozen	7 00
Temperance Chimes, per dozen	4 20
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aug15 ROBT. J. HARP, Agent.

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A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board Trus.
Oct. 19th, 1867.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1869.

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
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	28						
MAR		1	2	3	4	5	6
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MAY							1
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	30	31					
JUNE			1	2	3	4	5
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	27	28	29	30			

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JULY					1	2	3
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	31						
NOV		1	2	3	4	5	6
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	28	29	30				
DEC				1	2	3	4
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	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

To AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received, and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The general market has shown increased animation since our last issue. Country merchants and planters have come forward more freely, and most branches of the wholesale trade have participated in the prevailing activity. City dealers continue to buy sparingly. Sugar has been in much more lively demand, and sold at materially higher prices. The New York and the Western markets, also, have shown a similar upward movement. Refined sugars exhibited the most buoyancy, predicated on the destruction of plantations by the insurgents in Cuba, and the probability of short crops on that island. Henry the principal refiners, Stuarts in New York, and Belcher in St. Louis, have withdrawn their stocks from sale and suspended their usual price lists. Molasses, also, has been in good demand, and all the receipts have met a ready sale at full prices. The movement in Western produce has shown but little activity. The West keeps our market so poorly supplied with produce that no scope is afforded to buyers for export. Corn, in particular, has advanced in consequence of the scant supplies fit for shipment. There is a little wheat in the elevator, but it is held above the limits of foreign orders. Four times the amount of our receipts this season would have been readily taken on arrival, without the expense of storage, if holders had been willing to accept prices which would leave the scantiest margin for foreign shippers but the latter cannot be expected to pay figures which would subject them to serious loss; while every other interest in the trade is profiting by the movement. Provisions are dull and drooping.

We still hear complaints from the country of the condition of the roads, which in some localities, have prevented hauling cotton to the landings. The intelligence from the sugar districts is decidedly unfavorable, excessive rains having prevented plowing and injured the seed cane. In some instances, however, the negroes are returning to their old plantations, and at some points there is rather a better prospect of a labor supply.

The river has fallen three inches since our last report, and is now three feet nine inches below high water mark.

COTTON.—The following are the arrivals since the 12th instant:

Louisiana and Mississippi ..... bales..	1135
Lake	19
Mobile	198
Texas	27
Total	1379

On Saturday the movement was nearly entirely suspended until about noon and toward the close, when the pressure to sell enabled a few buyers to come forward and take 600 bales at irregular and materially lower prices, say at 27½c., and even less, for low middling, but most factors rallied to their previous pretensions, and covered up their samples. On Monday operations were on a still more limited scale, and at a further decline, the sales summing up only 900 bales, and low middling having sold at from 27½ down to 27¼c., and even 27c., but being quoted at the close at 27½ to 27¾c., the latter for strict classification. On Tuesday the market opened with a moderate inquiry, mostly from parties who claimed a further reduction of ¼c., which factors would not concede, but later in the day several of the latter were compelled to give way and come down to the views of buyers. Hence the business embraced 2,000 bales, mostly on the basis of 27¼ to 27½c. for low middling, but partly at 27c. Only a limited amount, however, was to be had at these figures.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 4,500 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 625,515 bales, against 412,418 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 190,350 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 19,559 bales to France, a decrease of 135,395 to Great Britain, and of 221 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our tariff above, we quote as follows:

Ordinary	to
Good Ordinary	to
Low Middling	to
Middling	to
Strict Middling	to

COTTON STATEMENT

Stock on hand (exclusive of inferior)	
Arrived previously	
Arrived yesterday	
Exported past three days	
Exported previously	
Stock on hand and on board	

CATTLE MARKET.

JEFFERSON CITY
Tuesday Evening.

Texas cattle, choice, per head	
Texas cattle, ordinary, per head	
Texas cattle, third quality, per head	
Hogs, per lb gross	
Sheep, first quality, per head	
Sheep, second quality, per head	
Sheep, third quality, per head	
Milch cows, choice, per head	
Milch cows, per head	
Texas cows, with calves	to
Yearlings, per head	to
Calves, per head	to

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(*Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire*)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	9 50	10 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	7 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	12 00
Spades	11 00	18 00
Axes	11 00	15 00
Bagging, ₩ yard:		
Kentucky		
East India	24	24
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₩ lb		8
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs	1 15	
Bread, ₩ 100 lbs: Pilot	7 00	9 00
Crackers	8 00	
Bricks, Lake, ₩ M	8 00	15 00
English, Fire	50 00	60 00
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	45	50
Tallow		
Adamantine	18	21
Star	18	21
Cheese, Northern, ₩ lb		55
Sweet and Spiced		60
Coal, Western, ₩ bbl		
Northern		
Coal, Cannel, ₩ ton		15 00
Anthracite, ₩ ton		10 00
Western, ₩ barrel		50
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb	15	18
Havana		
Java		
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₩ ton		15 00
Hulled, ₩ bushel		
Copper, Bleezers, ₩ lb	35	36
Sheathing		
Copper Bolts	35	36
Yellow Metal	28	30
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb	22	24
Tarred, American		21
Russia	20	
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl	3 25	3 65
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	4	4½
St. Domingo	4	4½
Fustic, Tampico	5	5
Indigo, ₩ lb	2 75	3 25
Madder	22	24
Eggs, ₩ doz, Western	24	25
Feathers, ₩ lb	85	87½
Fish, Cod, ₩ box	2 00	2 50
Herrings	75	
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl		27 00
No. 2		21 00
No. 3		16 00
Flaxseed, ₩ lb	4	6
Flour, ₩ bbl:		
Superfine	6 37½	6 50
Extra	6 75	11 50
Fine		5 75
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb	14	17
Figs, Drum	20	21
Dried Apples		10
Currants, Zante	13½	14
Almonds, soft shell	26	28
Raisins, M R, ₩ box	none	here
Layer	3 00	3 25
Lem's Sicily ₩ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₩ box		
Oranges, Lg, ₩ 1000	13 00	
Sicily ₩ box		
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 25	
10 x 12	3 50	3 75
12 x 18	4 00	4 50
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 30	2 75
Canada	2 65	2 85
Oats		71
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel	77	80
Beans, ₩ bbl	13 00	17 00
Hops, ₩ lb	18	22
Gunpowder, ₩ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag	18	18½
Hay, Western, ₩ ton	26 50	27 50
Northern		
Louisiana		
Hides, ₩ lb:		
Dry salted Mexican	19	21
Wet salted, city slaughter	10	14
Kip Skins		
Dry country	21	24½
Polls ₩ piece		
Iron, Pig ₩ ton	45 00	
Country, bar ₩ lb	5	6
English, ₩ lb	4½	5
Hoop, ₩ lb	6	8
Sheet	6½	9
Boiler	8	10
Nail Rods	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties	6	7
Castings, American	6½	7
Lime, Western ₩ bbl	1 65	1 90
Shell Lime	1 75	
Rockland, &c	2 25	2 10
Cement	3 50	
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana	62	80
Muscovado		
Refinery, Reboiled		
Moss, ₩ lb:		
Gray, Country	3	
Black do	1	4
Select, water rotted	6½	
Nails, Am. 1 a 8d, ₩ lb	5½	5½
Wrought, German	15	20
English	16	18
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Tar	2 25	4 50
Pitch	2 00	
Rosin A No. 1	3 00	3 50
No. 2	2 25	2 50
No. 3		
Spirits Turpentine ₩ gallon	60	67
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon	1 75	
Coal Oil	37	39
in cases	50	55
Cotton Seed, Crude	70	75
Refined	1 00	1 05
Tanners' ₩ gallon	1 25	1 30
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton		
Cotton Seed	35 00	40 00
Meal		
Provisions, ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
" Western		18 00
" Northern half bbl	13 00	13 50
Dried, ₩ lb		
Tongues ₩ doz		
Pork, Mess	31 25	
Prime Mess		
Hog, round, ₩ lb		14
Bacon, Hams, ₩ lb	17	19
Do, canvassed	19	20½
Sides	18½	19
Shoulders		15½
Green Shoulders	11	11½
Lard, Prime, in tierces	21	22
in kegs	22½	23
Pork, in tierces		17
Beef, N Mess	14	15
No 1		13
Cheese, American	14	22
Butter, ₩ bbl		24
Dairy		
Louisiana Native		
Texas, (gold) Mexican	27	30

SPECIAL NOTICES.

New Orleans Dist., Louisiana Conference

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

German churches, Dryades street, February 7; German Quarterly Conference, at Dryades street, 9; New Orleans circuit, at Algiers, 21; Quarterly Conference for do, at 112 Camp street, at 6 P. M., 22; Jefferson City, 28.

Plaquemine, March 7; Felicity street, 14; Third Bayou, 21; Carondelet street, 28.

Baton Rouge, April 3, 4; Moreau street, 11.

I. C. KEENER, P. E.

Talladega Dist., Montgomery Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Harpersville circuit, at Chapel, February 27, 28.

Talladega circuit and Blue Mountain mission, at Talladega, March 6, 7; Alexandria circuit and Coosa River mission, at Four Mile, 13, 14; Jacksonville station, 20, 21; White Plains circuit, at White Plains, 27, 28.

Talladega station, April 3, 4; Fayetteville circuit, at Rocky Mt., 10, 11.

L. M. WILSON, P. E.

Union Springs Dist., Montgomery Conf.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Troy circuit, at Troy, December 26, 27.

Pine Level circuit, at Pine Level, January 2, 3; Union Springs station, 9, 10; Brundidge circuit, at Brundidge, 16, 17; Love Creek circuit, at Greenwood, 23, 24; Mount Hilliard circuit, at Magnolia, 30, 31.

Millville circuit, at Mount Zion, February 6, 7; South Butler circuit, at South Butler, 13, 14; Rocky Mount circuit, at Rocky Mount, 20, 21; Greenville station and circuit, at Greenville, 27, 28.

Sandy Ridge circuit, at Bethel, March 6, 7; Fort Deposit circuit, at Fort Deposit, 13, 14; Mount Ida circuit, at Mount Ida, 20, 21; Eden mission, at Muccolonia, 27, 28.

A full attendance of the members is solicited. My address is Orion, Alabama.

J. W. SHORES, P. E.

Wetumpka Dist., Montgomery Conf'e.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Wetumpka, January 9, 10; Prattville, 16, 17; Autaugaville and Ivy Creek, at Autaugaville, 23, 24; Lowndesborn, Hayneville and Union, at Lowndesboro, 30, 31.

Tallassee circuit, at Tallassee, February 6, 7; Sociapatoy circuit, at Nixburg, 13, 14; Autauga circuit, at Robinson's, 20, 21; Meridian circuit, at Providence, 27, 28.

Pleasant Hill circuit, at Pleasant Hill, March 6, 7.

WM. S. TURNER, P. E.

Meridian District Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Enterprise, January 2, 3; Marion, 9, 10; Stonewall and Waynesboro, at Shubuta, 16, 17; Belmont, at Coeloba, 23, 24; Livingston, 30, 31.

Clarke, at Quitman, February 6, 7; Pierce's Springs, at Oak Grove, 13, 14; Bladon Springs, at Mount Zion, 20, 21; Enterprise circuit, at Concord, 27, 28.

Butler, March 6, 7; Gaston, at Coke's Chapel, 13, 14.

JOSHUA T. HEARD, P. E.

Columbus District, Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Columbus, January 9, 10; Pickensville, at New Hope, 16, 17; Carrolton, at Carrolton, 23, 24; Gordo, at Hargrove's, 30, 31.

Fayetteville, at Payne's Chapel, February 6, 7; Caledonia, at Pleasant Ridge, 13, 14; Athens, at the camp ground, 20, 21; Bexar, at Asbury, 27, 28.

Yellow Creek, at Ebenezer, March 6, 7; Green, at Rounds, 13, 14; Entaw, 20, 21.

T. C. WIER, P. E.

Mobile District, Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mobile, St. Paul and City Mission, January 3; Monroe, Franklin street, 10; Mobile, St. Francis street, 17; Whistler, 28, 21; Easton Shore and Fish River, at Daphne, 30, 31.

Cottage Hill, at Cottage Hill, February 6, 7; Pascagoula and Bay Shore, at Antioch, 13, 14; West Pascagoula, at McCloud's, 20, 21; Citronelle, at Beaver Meadow, 27, 28.

St. Stephen's and State Line, at Herman's, March 6, 7.

JAS. A. HEARD, P. E.

Lafayette Dist., Montgomery Conference

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Montevallo station, January 23, 24.

Montevallo circuit, at Eben zer, February 6, 7; Chandler Springs, at Wesley Chapel, 13, 14; Lineville, at Union, 20, 21; Arbacoochie, at Cahulga, 27, 28.

Fredonia, at Union, March 6, 7; Lafayette, at Lafayette, 13, 14; Portville, at Rock Springs, 20, 21; Pinckneyville, at Sandy Level, 27, 28.

Marble Valley, at Andrew Chapel, April 3, 4.

THOS. T. CLARK, P. E.

Opelousas District, La. Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

New Iberia, January 30, 31.

Fort Adams, February 6, 7; Bayou Mallet, 13, 14; Opelousas, 20, 21; Bellevue, 27, 28.

Vermillionville, March 6, 7; Calcasieu, 13, 14; Washington, 20, 21; Plaquemine Brule, 27, 28.

Grand Cheniere, April 3, 4.

J. D. ADAMS, P. E.

Lake Providence Dist., La. Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Winnsboro circuit, at Oakley, February 6, 7; Sicily Island and Holly Grove, 13, 14; Waterproof, 20, 21; Lake Providence, 27, 28.

Carroll circuit, at Harvies', March 6, 7; Delhi and Floyd circuit, at Floyd, 13, 14; Richland circuit, at Raysville, 20, 21.

Bastrop and Oak Ridge, at Bastrop, April 3, 4; Lind Grove circuit, 10, 11.

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VOLUME XV.—NUMBER 6. WHOLE NUMBER ..... 720.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1869.

$3.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE. OFFICE—112 CAMP STREET.

Burning of the Mittie Stephens.

FULL DETAILS.—STATEMENT OF AN EYE-WITNESS.

We copy as follows from the Shreveport *Southwestern* of the 16th:

We are indebted to Mr. J. Lodwick, one of the steersmen, for the following particulars of this unparalleled catastrophe:

The Mittie Stephens, Captain Kellogg, George Remer, clerk, left this port for Jefferson, on Thursday, the 11th, at four o'clock P. M., with over one hundred souls on board. Nothing worthy of notice happened until twelve o'clock at night, the time for changing watchmen, about two and a half miles below Swanson's landing in Caddo Lake, when Mr. Lodwick remarked to Mr. Swain, the pilot on watch, that he smelt something burning, and at the same time noticed smoke rising from the hay forward on the larboard side. The alarm was at once given, the boat headed for shore, and all hands put to work to extinguish the flames, but without effect. In less than five minutes the bow of the boat was run ashore near Jeter's place, at which time the forward part of the boat was completely in flames, cutting off all egress in that direction. The passengers then rushed to the stern of the boat, driven by the flames and with the hope of making their escape in that direction. The stern of the boat was at least one hundred and sixty feet from the shore, in ten feet water. The yawl was swamped at once by being overloaded and the occupants met a watery grave. Here the scene beggars description. Nearly one hundred frantic, terror-stricken people, men, women and children, were collected on the afterguard, with the flames hissing and crackling behind them and a watery grave before them. Every moveable thing was thrown overboard, and many men jumped overboard and found watery graves fighting for something to float on. Here fathers could be seen hunting for their wives and children, wives for their husbands, and children for their parents, amid the shrieks and cries of the excited crowd. As the flames approached all of the men jumped overboard, some to find a watery grave and others to save themselves by swimming, but not a lady could be induced to take the cold water, and they perished in the flames. In less than one half hour from the discovering of the fire the vessel was a total wreck, and over sixty persons had perished. The steamer Dixie, Captain Thornton Jacobs, came alongside and rendered valuable assistance with her skeff in picking up persons floating in the water. Messrs. Swain and Lodwick staid at the wheel until driven away by the flames, and were the last persons to leave the hurricane roof, at which time the cabin was entirely deserted. They both jumped overboard from the stern and swam ashore. In fact all who were saved did the same thing. As soon as the fire was discovered a large amount of powder was thrown overboard, as well as what else that could be got at, but the fire made such headway that every effort proved fruitless. Captain Kellogg and his officers behaved with great coolness, and made every effort in their power to save the passengers. The following is a list of the lost and saved:

THE LOST.

Crew.—George Remer, first clerk; Charles Weir, first engineer; Thomas Mulligan, second engineer; M. McGill, striker; Peter Fisher, James Gardener and John Batteese, colored, firemen.

Passengers.—Mrs. Jackson and three children; Mrs. T. L. Lyon and son Frank; Mr. and Mrs. Lewis and three children; one unknown lady from Grand Ecore; W. A. Broadwell, New Orleans; Mr. J. C. Christian, Mr. Boyükin, Mr Ash, Mr. New.

Deck Passengers.—James Johnson, Nancy Bradford and child, William Morris, Amanda Morris, Martha Williams, Henry Ashley, Sidney Ashley, Robert Phillips, John A. Phillips, James Phillips, Martha A. Phillips, Alexander Phillips.

Deck Crew.—William Murphy, Joseph Ganes, Andrew Gallighan, Thomas Ryan, Pat. Roily, Nat. Buchanan, William Buchanan, James Hill, Henry Hicks, Peter Engine, and six not known.

Cabin Crew.—Various.—A. Baptiste, pantryman; Napoleon Washington, texas tender; Chas. Redford, John Smith and Dennis Williams, cabin boys; Robt. Franklin, second porter; G. W. Hughes, first cook; Charles Crane, baker; Ann Collins, chambermaid.

SURVIVORS.

H. Kellogg, captain; T. M. Hetherton, clerk; George Kline, clerk; John Poland, mate; Peter Sutherland and William Swain, pilots; Joe Lodwick and Joseph West, steersmen; B. H. Covert, steward; W. R. Guyan, barkeeper; Sam Wilcox, striker; Sam Underwood, watchman; Philip Hill, carpenter; John Wilson porter; E. G Chaplain, barber; Wm. Adams, Nat Idny, Peter Beck, Tony Foster, George William Hughes and thirteen others.

Passengers Saved.—G. B. Jirke, S. G. Johnson, J. B. Sengoman, A. McRae, W. F. Cobb, A. Paco, G. W. Peterson, George Cagle, G. A. Williams, Elizabeth Johnson, Mary Johnson, Ann Ashley, Beulah Ashley, T. L. Lyon.

The survivors, forty-three in number, were taken to Jefferson in a perfectly destitute condition.

The last seen of Colonel Broadwell was as he jumped overboard at the stern of the boat. He was, no donbt, drowned.

The circumstances attending the loss of Mrs. Lyon and her son Frank are truly heart-rending. They were the last in the cabin to awake, and then, not until the flames had reached them. They rushed to the aft end of the cabin, where Mr. Lyon used every effort to get his wife and child to step over the railing and jump into the river, a distance of eighteen or twenty feet. The sight was too much for her, and blinded and suffocated by the smoke, she swooned away with her child clinging to her. Mr. Lyon staid with them until the flames scorched him and compelled him to leap overboard, after all chance of saving his wife and child had gone. He was picked up by the Dixie's skiff in an insensible state.

The last seen of Mr. George Remer, the first clerk, was as he jumped overboard. He was one of the oldest clerks on the river, but not the regular clerk of the boat. Mr. C. F. Hayes, who occupied that position, was taken sick just before the boat left New Orleans, and stopped off.

Mr. J. C. Christian was one of the oldest and most respected citizens of this parish. He got on board the Stephens at Mooringsport, where he had been waiting two days, and in less than an hour met a watery grave in sight of the port from which he embarked.

Of the other persons lost we had no personal acquaintance, but how the eye dims and the cheek blanches as we glance over the long list. Here we find father, mother and three children in one place, four of the same name in another, two in another, etc., all of whom found their last resting place at the mid hour of night, by the light of the burning wreck. Great God, how inscrutable are thy ways!

From what we can learn, the safe contained at least $100,000 in gold, which, we presume, can be recovered.

The steamer Dixie, Captain Thornton Jacobs, which arrived here yesterday, brought the charred remains of Mrs. Lyon and son. They were found on the lower deck of the wreck, immediately below the place where they were last seen. The Dixie, on her down trip, lay by the wreck all day Sunday, and her officers succeeded in recovering the remains of fourteen persons. Too much praise cannot be awarded Captain Jacobs for his invaluable services in rescuing the passengers. At the time he first discovered the flames he was six miles off, with fires out and laid up for the night. He at once dispatched his skiff to the scene, and followed with the Dixie as soon as he could raise steam. A large force is still at the wreck, looking after the bodies of the lost, but up to last accounts nothing had been seen of the body of Colonel Broadwell. Not a single lady passenger in the cabin was saved; they, one and all, refusing to take to the water, the only avenue of escape left.

The following is from the Jefferson (Texas) *Jimplecute* of the 16th:

STATEMENT OF THE WATCHMAN.

Mr. Underwood was watchman of the steamer Mittie Stephens, and on watch at the time of the disaster. At about twelve o'clock, on the night of the 11th instant, was on the staging on the bow of the boat, and discovered a bale of hay on fire, about thirty feet from the torch-light, and some distance from the furnace. All the hay on board was covered by tarpaulins. He instantly gave the alarm of fire. The deck hands present threw buckets of water on the fire, but failed to quench it. The mate then ordered the hay to be thrown overboard, when the flames covered the balance of the hay, and prevented the orders of the mate from being carried out. The engineer turned the hose upon the fire, which failed to extinguish it. The crew, with the mate and witness, worked at the hose until the flames drove them off. They then went to the assistance of the passengers, and helped them to escape. As soon as it was known that the boat would be consumed, the mate ordered the crew to throw overboard the powder that was in the hold of the vessel. Witness and the mate assisted the passengers until they were driven off by the flames. It was not exceeding ten minutes from the discovery of the fire until the boat was enveloped in flames. The officers and crew did all that could be done to save the passengers and boat. All the officers, so far as witness could or did know, were at their post and on duty.

Proclamation of the Provisional Government to the Spanish Nation.

MADRID, January 29, 1869.

The Madrid *Gazette* publishes the following proclamation, addressed by the provisional government to the Spanish nation:

Liberal governments, of whom public opinion is the supreme judge; have to address themselves, in critical periods, to that same public opinion, and, to avoid the displeasure of the country, to alter not only their acts, but also their intentions.

The provisional government has acted thus on several occasions. Again it will do so to-day, an unheard-of crime having aroused all the generous sentiments and revealed the kind of weapons, schemes and tendencies which the enemies of liberty and real order set in action in order that merely the shadow of liberty alone should be sustained.

The assassination of the Governor of Burgos, horrible by reason of its accompaniments, and sacrilegious on account of the solemn occasion and the holy place where it was committed, and of the false and perfidious pretext employed to provoke it, will be an indelible stain upon the Spanish nation if upon it should rebound the opprobrium aroused by those who, to carry out their sinister desires, did not hesitate at seeking to arouse the troubles of civil war, nor shrink from changing the words of charity and liberty, which are portions of Christianity, into deeds of blood and extermination, even as was done in the ages gone by.

The government has seen and observed in silence, but not unheedingly, a development of conspiracy, formidable not on account of the number or valor of its author, but by its evident object to rekindle religious fanaticism, and to stir up one of those fratricidal wars of which history has drawn so sad a picture, and in which catastrophes similar to that at Burgos are but as episodes. The government, strong in the certainty of its justice, and tranquil before its detractors, while supported by the immense liberal majority of the nation, has without hesitation followed out the course which it had proposed, carrying to the extreme its respect for the rights of all.

The proof of this statement is that in the elections universal suffrage opened the gates of Parliament to representatives of every party, including even that party which abjures liberty and parliamentary institutions.

Nevertheless, without overstepping the law, for which the government professes the greatest respect, it believes that it can calm the public indignation, so justly aroused, by assuring the nation that the crime of Burgos will receive a prompt and exemplary chastisement, let the authors thereof, or those who have incited or been accomplices in it, be whom they may.

At the time when the crime and the perpetrators are in the hands of justice the government can take no further steps in the matter. The whole country calls out for energetic repression, and the government will display that energy at all price.

In the midst of the troubles naturally arising after a revolution so radical as that of Spain, and in the midst of those troubles which have been violently incited, and have tended to arouse the activity of the reactionary agents, encouraged thereto by the generosity fitting to liberal minds, the government has never yet ceased to uphold all the rights of its citizens. The liberties of meeting, of association, of the press, of public education and of universal suffrage, will form together the most complete code of rights, of which Spain may well be proud among the nations of Europe. These are essential things, and which must greatly tend to raise the dignity of the country. Religious liberty, which will hereafter be adopted by all the nations of the world, and which, far from weakening the faith of the immense majority of Spaniards, will rather tend to revive and strengthen it, is in reality re-established. The government has proclaimed it in important documents and has authorized its exercise in every case where such authorization has been demanded.

The only point which has not yet been absolutely settled is the complicated question springing from the establishment of religious liberty—of the relations which shall exist between church and state. That point it is thought best to reserve for the decision of the constituent cortes; and, the time of the meeting of that body being now so near, it would not have been easy to justify the precipitation which would have occurred in determining that which was not urgent, and that which, on the other hand, ought not to have been decided without an appeal to the cortes.

As the time approaches for crowning all the conquests of liberalism it is easy to foresee that the reactionists of all kinds and opinions will redouble their last efforts and their perfidious machinations.

The government does not fear them; it is certain to put them down wherever they may raise their heads; and it reckons for that purpose upon the support of the army and the navy, which has once more preserved the public liberties, upon the citizen militia and upon the irresistible support of the liberal spirit, which has at times been held in check by the most tyrannical repression, but which has never been extinguished in the Spanish nation. If the reactionists should appeal to force, if the crime of Burgos is a challenge, the government, in the name of the nation, will raise the glove. Relying, then, we repeat, upon our power, and having the mission to preserve that liberty which we have conquered at so great a price, the government will not diminish the rights of the citizens by the preventive measures they employ. It will be sufficient for it to follow step by step the menaces of the enemies of the revolution—to prepare energetically to crush them, once and for all, when they may be able to arouse well founded fears for the public tranquility and really imperil our liberties.

This is what the government promises and what it will perform, with the support and confidence which will not be refused by the nation at this critical time. The government will guard the high interests intrusted to it by the revolution, and if any serious peril should menace the country it will be the first to raise the cry of alarm, and will call to its aid all the liberals determined to fight and sure of the victory.

FRANCISCO SERRANO,

and the other members of the provisional government.

MADRID, January 28, 1869.

A CHINAMAN HEADED BY THE TELEGRAPH.—A Chinaman in San Francisco recently swindled some merchants of that city out of $18,000 in gold, whereupon he directly took passage on a steamship, with intent to spend the remainder of his days among the pig tails and chop sticks of his countrymen. With ten thousand miles of Pacific ocean behind him, and three or four hundred million of sympathizing Celestials around him, he calculated on immunity from pursuit, and the peaceful enjoyment of his cash. Alas! for the fallacy of human expectations. The Western barbarians had, unhappily, contrived a method of circumventing the honest rectitude of this deserving Chinaman, by turning, says the New York *World*, from which paper we derive these facts, a back somersault upon him over two continents, an ocean and three seas. His victims sent a telegram from San Francisco to New York reciting the crime, and describing the person of Hong-Kee, the perpetrator. From New York the telegram is transmitted, beneath the Atlantic ocean, to London, from London across the British Channel to France, through France, and under the Mediterranean to Alexandria, thence by the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf to Bombay, from Bombay to Ceylon, and from Ceylon to China, where it doubtless arrived in time to meet the luckless Hong-Kee as he entered the port of Shanghai, and to dash forever that ingenious Celestial's dream of bliss and unlimited opium, to be purchased by the gold of the Western barbarians. Such an event, although it chronicles nothing more remarkable than the successful pursuit and arrest of a vulgar criminal, is a conspicuous commentary on the majestic triumphs achieved by the mind of the nineteenth century.—*Crescent.*

Dr. Garland on Church Buildings.

President L. C. Garland has been writing some highly suggestive and instructive letters to the laity of the Memphis Conference. He was a member of that Conference at its last session. They appeared in the Memphis *Christian Advocate*. The following excellent views upon church buildings we extract from the last of the series:

But furthermore, a culpable disregard of comfort, cleanliness and taste is exhibited in most of our houses of worship. In the settlement of the country, when the log hut was the only shelter of the inhabitants, the log meeting house was good enough, for it was as good as the best of the houses of the worshipers. No sense of propriety was shocked, no taste was offended. But as the country advanced in population, and wealth and refinement, we did not advance with it in the comfort and neatness of our houses of worship. In many populous neighborhoods you will still find the log hut, or, if the weather boarded, yet the unplastered and unwarmed meeting house, from which, of necessity, the preaching of the word and the Sunday school are excluded during the inclement months of winter. Thus the whole machinery of the church stands for about a fourth part of the year as silent as a frozen waterfall, and by the time it is thawed out for renewed operation, much of the season favorable to labor has passed away. This is a source of immense loss to the church upon every circuit in the Conference. It ought to be remedied; it can and must be remedied; and we call upon you, brethren, to set about this remedial work at once. Warm and make your old churches as comfortable as may be done, until you can build new ones.

In our cities and towns our loss from this neglect is of a different kind. There our schools and Sabbath services are perhaps kept up; but our children are going away from us. Whilst their aged fathers and mothers are found in their places in the old and rude and uncomfortable church, they, their children, are found in the more stately and elegant and comfortable churches of other denominations. Let us not be told that there is no religion in long-drawn aisles, and fretted vaults, and fluted columns. This may be so; but certain it is that a total disregard for these things is a source of great loss to the church. Neither let us be told that this loss is the consequence of the improper training of children. The church has encouraged the cultivation of its children. It has built colleges and seminaries for the youth of both sexes. It has made the cultivation of the æsthetic faculties a part of its system of education. It insists upon elegance in the fine arts—in music and drawing and painting—and upon the cultivation of a taste for all that is beautiful in nature, and for all in art that embellishes life. As a necessary consequence, the homes of wealthy Methodists begin to be the abodes not only of comfort, but of elegance and taste. Their floors are covered with costly carpets, and their walls with the richest tapestry. Their galleries are hung with the *chef d'œuvres* of a Raphael or a Titian, and their halls resound with the sublime symphonies of a Mozart or a Beethoven. These are the every day surroundings of the cultivated children of the church, who, on the Sabbath, are expected to worship in a house offensive to all their tastes, and in painful contrast with the comforts and elegancies of their homes. Its seats are upright boxes, notched, it may be, with the knife and disfigured with the pencil—the floors uncarpeted and unswept, or swept only to elevate the dust to the seats, and often puddled with the juice of tobacco, so that no persons can kneel upon them without hazarding the defilement of their garments. The singing is discordant, and without a single quality to enforce the sentiment of the poetry and to bring the soul into harmony with the devotions of the hour. What but disgust must fill the cultivated mind under circumstances like these? Repulsion is the necessary consequence.

Now, if it is not wrong to cultivate and refine the taste of our children at home, it cannot be right to offend it at church. We insist upon it that this culture must be put away from our firesides if it is not to be carried into our churches. Away with your skill and taste in music, if they are not to find their highest rendering in the praises of God. Away with your refinements in life, if you cannot have them sanctified and made tributary to the glory of God. We want no silly extravagance and show in our churches, any more than we want them about our persons, for true taste in this, as in everything else, while it is elegant, is *plain*. But we do want neat and comfortable and tasteful houses of worship, with carpeted floors and cushioned seats, and the whole kept in scrupulous cleanliness. We do wish to see every pleasing association cluster about the altar of God. We do wish to see all the devotional exercises of the sanctuary made attractive to our children. We do wish them to feel "*glad* when we say unto them, 'Let us go up to the house of the Lord.'"

It is vain to hope that a sound conversion of the soul will reverse these sentiments of disgust in any cultivated child of the church, under circumstances like these. The deepest piety is not incompatible with the largest culture of all the faculties with which we are endowed; and we Methodists, in our excessive catholicism, have taught our children to believe that they can be as good Christians in other churches as in our own. If our souls can be saved only in discomfort and filth, then we will submit to them; but if they may be saved as well where the services of the sanctuary are in harmony with the refinements and cultivated tastes of society, then we will go there.—This is their reasoning—and with our own teaching, we cannot gainsay it.

Now in Christianity there is a flexibility which, while it never compromises principle, does always adapt its outward culture and modes of worship to the state of society. It is as well adapted to the halls of princes as to the huts of serfs. Lest it should be fettered in its freedom, it lays down no *rules of life*, but *principles of conduct*, out of which, without violating principle, the church may frame its rules to suit its time and circumstances. The true policy, in our judgment, is to advance with society, and to take especial care that all be done to the edification of the people and to the glory of God.

THE *Times* says: In the sixteenth annual report of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company we find a number of interesting facts. From statements furnished the directors by Mr. Bayley, chief engineer, we make the following extracts:

"Considering the railway progress of the United States for the last ten years, it is not too much to assume that within the next ten years there will be continuous railroad lines from New Orleans, by way of Houston and San Antonio, to Mazatlan, and via Houston and Camargo to the City of Mexico. The line to Mazatlan must necessarily become one of the main lines for the great traffic from China, Japan and Australia."

After referring to the prospective importance of the cattle and grain trade of Texas, and the immense advantage to New Orleans which would result from a railroad connection with the interior of the Lone Star State, Mr. Bayley goes on to contrast the advantages of a road from New Orleans to Mazatlan with those presented by other projected routes. On this he says:

"The shortest distance is to New Orleans—about one thousand two hundred miles—and here we have a great commercial emporium, where steamboats, from all parts of the Mississippi valley meet steamships and sailing vessels from all the sea ports of the United States and Europe. Here they will exchange cargoes, and here, at the railroad wharves on the Mississippi river, steamboats and barges navigating the river, and steamships and sailing vessels navigating the ocean, will deliver and receive cargoes for and from the great western interior country and the Pacific. No snows or frost will ever disturb or interrupt the traffic, and nowhere can railroads be constructed, maintained or operated so cheaply and profitably.

"The future outlined above is a magnificent one indeed; but who will say that it is in the least exaggerated, or that it will not be realized within the next ten or fifteen years?"

AN ENGLISH clergyman has published an essay to prove that Mr. Gladstone, the prime minister, is the Beast of the Apocalypse!

THE conflict between the government and the priests in Austria still continues, and the government seems determined to hold its ground.

TO THE SEXTON.

A APPEEL FOR AXE TO THE SEXTANT OF THE OLD BRICK MEETINHOUSE.

BY A SASTER.

O Sextant of the meetinhouse, wich sweeps
And dusts, or is supposed to! and makes fires,
And fites the gnats, and sumtimes leaves a screw loose,
In wich case it smells orful—worse than lampoile;
And wrings the Bell and toles it when men dyes
To the grief of survivin pardners, and sweeps pethers;
And for the services gits $100 per annum,
Wich them that thinks does, let em try it;
Gets up before starlite in all wethers and
Kindles fires when the wether is as cold
As zero, and like as not green wood for kindlers;
I wouldn't be hird to do it for no some—
But o Sextant! there are 1 kersoddity
Wich's more than gold, wich doesnt cost nothin,
Worth more than anything except the Sole of Mann!
I mean pewer Are, sextant, I mean pewer Are!
O it is so plenty out o dores, so plenty it doant
No what on airth to dew with itself, but flies
About scattorin leavs and blowin of men's hatts;
In short its jest "free as are" out dores.
But o sextant, in our church its scarce as piety.
Scarce as bank bills when agints beg for mischuns.
Wich sum say is pretty often (taint nothin to me
Wat I give aint nothin to nobody) but o sextant,
U shet 500 men, wimmin and children,
Specially the latter, up in a tite place;
Some has bad breths, none aint 2 sweets,
Some is fevery, some is scrofilus, some has bad teeth,
And some haint none, and some aint over cleen;
But every 1 on em breethes in and out and out and in,
Say 20 times a minit, or 1 million and a half times an hour.
Now how long will a church full of are last at that rate,
I ask you, say 15 minits, and then wats to be did?
Why then they must brethe it all over agin,
And then agin, and so on, till each has took it down
At least 10 times, and let it up agin, and wats more,
The same individule doant have the priveldge
Of brethen his own are, and no one's else;
Each one must take whatever comes to him.
O sextant, doant you no our lungs is bellusses,
To blo the fier of life, and keep it from
Goin out; and how can bellusses blo without wind,
And aint wind are? I put it to your conchens.
Are is the same to us as milk to babes,
Or water is to fish, or *pendulums to clox*—
Or roots & airbs unto an injun Doctor,
Or little pills unto an omepath,
Or boys to gurls. Are is for us to brethe,
Wat signifies who preeches if I can't brethe?
Wat's Pol? Wat's Pollus? to sinners who are ded?
Dod fee want of breth? Why sextant, when we
Dys its only cos we cant brethe no more—thats all.
And now, o sextant, let me beg of you
2 let a little are into our church,
(Fewer are is sertin proper for the pews.)
And do it week days and Sundays tew—
It aint much trouble—only make a hole
And the are will come in of itself;
(It luvs to come in where it can git warm;)
And e bow it will rouze the people up
And aperrit up the preecher, and stop gaps,
And yawns and figgits as effectooal
As wind on the dry Beans the Profit tells of.

IN THE SADDLE.

PUNCTUALITY.

Mount, my young friend. We have twelve miles to go to W——, and no time to lose. We must be mindful of the great Methodistic rule: "*Be punctual. Do everything exactly at the time.*" This is one of the twelve wise directions given to a Methodist preacher, and which we have solemnly promised "to keep for conscience sake." It has attained to the dignity of "the first three." "Have you considered the rules of a Methodist preacher, especially the first, tenth and twelfth?" Has not this tenth rule been one of the great factors in the success of the Wesleyan movement?

The early preachers, I apprehend, were much more methodical than we. They rode much greater distances and encountered much greater dangers than we, but were more prompt and punctual than their sons in the ministry. In fact, can there be any great success in any enterprise without punctuality? I know a man, gifted, accomplished, scholarly, with the taste of an Addison and the brain of a philosopher, who, so far as we know, has been able to accomplish nothing as a teacher simply, we think, because he has no regularity or system or punctuality. The school is opened at eight or nine, at two or three, or between these hours, as occasion or caprice may demand.

We know another, a popular preacher, very acceptable and useful, beloved by all who know him, who is always behind time, and who, if he is traveling to-day, I would expect to see, with valise in hand, in chase of some train that had unfortunately got to the depot ahead of him. He also is a teacher, and his want of success is attributed to bad management, whereas he simply manages to be behind time. Do you see that house on the roadside? That man begun the world without help. He was poor, unlettered, humble but honorable. Like "our Roman Catholic brethren, he got up early in the morning," worked hard, fought manfully and strong for a good name, met his pecuniary engagements punctually to the day, and is now ready to transmit to his children that which is rather to be chosen than great riches. His promises to pay are current in the market, and his name like pure gold. I knew a man, in the second circuit I traveled, who was a marked example of this virtue. He was a local preacher, but not remarkable as a preacher. He was a merchant in a town of some eight hundred inhabitants. At sunrise he called us down to prayers, and if we were not ready he went to prayers without us. At twenty minutes thereafter we were called to breakfast, and in less than half an hour he was at his store, sitting at the receipt of custom. At twelve M., exactly, dinner was ready, and so supper at a regular hour; each guest and member of the family must be prompt to the time. He was personally an unpopular man, but by his great business tact and energy had the whole town under his influence. Did they wish a president of the board of trustees of the female academy? He was the man. A master of the lodge? He was elected. Did the Sons of Temperance need a head or the town council an executive officer? He was preferred before all others. So exact and prompt was he in all his business matters, that it is said his paper in New York ranked among the best in the city, and all dry goods Gotham did him obeisance.

And can you not see the benefit of this wise rule? You get in the habit of meeting your appointments irregularly, and your people will be correspondingly irregular. But begin with two hearers if more will not join them. After awhile Brother Tardy will come in with his family—Brother Tardy, it may be, charges his late arrival to the women of his household; and now quietly and gently slips in Brother Slow; and after a season, when you reach "thirdly" or "finally," Bro. Dilatory comes in with as brave a step as if he had been with you from the beginning. Begin "exactly at the time," and you will soon have Brother Tardy & Co. to fall into line.

A preacher was sent to a certain circuit. The day of his first appointment came. A heavy snow had fallen; then a crust of sleet lay upon that. It was bitter cold. The preacher wrapped up well and went. Nobody out, and some would say no good done. Mistake. The preacher had broken the ice in more senses than one. He visited three families, where he had an opportunity of praying with two sons and fourteen grandchildren of two honored itinerants, who long since became members of the church triumphant. And was not that high honor? This was one of the most pleasant days of his itinerant life, and at once gave him a character for punctuality on the circuit.

BEDER.

MONTGOMERY CONFERENCE, Feb. 12, 1869.

NEVER relax in adding to your stock of useful knowledge, both by reading and meditation. If you read without meditation, you preach only the thoughts of others; if you meditate without reading, you will gain few ideas.—*Gresleyn.*

IT IS estimated that twenty thousand Northerners are stopping in East Florida this winter.

SLEEPING cars now run within fifty miles of Salt Lake Valley.

TWO SIDES TO P. O.

MR. EDITOR: How glad we are to know that two of your correspondents have discovered that there is "another side to Post Oak"—that they have found it, literally and truly! The result is, one is rejoicing in a new suit, which has almost transformed him into a stranger to his brethren, while the other is "prying around and trying to imagine something requisite for housekeeping which is not there," and actually finds nothing wanting. Verily, such greetings to "weary and worn" itinerants carry us back to the time when the brethren went out "as far as the Three Taverns" to meet and welcome the Apostle Paul. That greeting was enough to make even an apostle "thank God and take courage." How these two brethren must "thank God and take courage," and praise the system which has at last opened to their astonished eyes the beauties of "the other side of Post Oak!"

What pathetic farewells can they write to former flocks!—What joyous greetings can they give to those who bask in the genial rays of that sun which shines on "the other side of Post Oak!" Fortunate itinerants! Out in the sunlight at last! Who objects to moving? "Preachers ought to become used to moving!" And who would not want to move if certain that the ponderous itinerant wheel would whirl him every time into "the other side of Post Oak?"

But how is it with the itinerant who has never yet discovered this "other side?" Ah! what a contrast. "Look on that picture, then on this." At the close of the year the preacher called for the brethren and delivered to them what both thought was his last sermon. Together they all bowed around the altars of the church and offered fervent prayers for each other's welfare. The good brethren sighed deep sighs at the thought of losing their preacher, and the tears glistened in the eyes of the kind sisters at the bare possibility of receiving another pastor. Some said: "If you will only come back we will do better by you than ever." And so the itinerant, with a small pittance of money, saved from a whole year's scantiness, went up to the Conference, hoping to be sent to "the other side of Post Oak." And after working hard through the whole session, and listening to the "talk" which only a Methodist Conference can make, and when the bishop read the appointments was he not sent back to the "same side!" Alas! for the hope of the poor preacher. It flashed brightly and beautifully, but briefly. But he had one encouragement. The brethren had promised to do handsomely if he returned, and he started back with a new hope growing upon this promise. He was sure they would meet him with a hearty welcome. But no one hailed him from the shore. No one met him at the "Three Taverns." One leaf of the sprig of hope wilted. He went musingly up to the parsonage. No brethren there to greet him. None had been there. Wife and children are glad to see him, but disappointed to hear his destiny. Another leaf wilted.—Perhaps the brethren and sisters had been there during his absence, and he looks for the tokens. But, alas! things have the same old look. This is the same dingy quilt, which keeps not the cold from the little ones. There are bottomless chairs, rickety tables, cracked crockery, tea-pot without handle, coffee-pot spoutless, flour barrel empty, meal sack empty, lard keg empty, meat barrel empty, cooking stove broken in two, tray with the look and wear of a dozen years upon it, tea kettle with a hole in the bottom, wood shed empty, purse empty, and no good, promising brethren in sight. The sprig of hope wilted to the roots. And now it is nearly two months since he was returned, at the expressed wish of the people, and yet all things remain as they were. Oh! ye fortunate brethren, who have discovered the "other side of Post Oak," take pity on us, and let us hear from you often, yea, very often. Reflect the genial sunshine toward us. Tell us more of that good land you have discovered. Describe its inhabitants. We love to hear of such Beulahs. We love to read of such Goshens.

P. O.—THIS SIDE.

LETTER FROM WOODVILLE.

THE GOLDEN WEDDING.

MR. EDITOR: Has it ever fallen to your lot to attend a golden wedding, when a reunion of the family takes place at the old homestead, and a new departure is made in life's history?

One of these happy occasions came in my way lately, and the impulse possessed me to pen the picture.

The 15th of February, 1869, was one of those glorious mornings when all nature glowed in native sweetness on mountain, hill and plain, when even the note of the mocking bird seemed to gather fresh inspiration, as by flood and field all nature was vocal with praise to the great Creator.

In company with the stationed minister at Woodville, Mississippi, we took our way afoot, in preference to any other mode, out to the residence of Judge Edward McGehee, two and a half miles from the city of Woodville, to join in the fortieth anniversary of his married life to his present wife.

The judge is now in his eighty third year, and one of those men whose presence would challenge attention anywhere, in any company, and the world around him has felt the impulse of his beneficent life. He has been his own executor, and has not waited until death vacated his office that his money and property might be disposed of. It has come to our personal knowledge that his benevolence to the church, and to the calls of charity and goodness, did in one year reach the princely sum of $30,000.

He has always been a liberal giver, and God has blessed him in return. But the cup of life is a mingled one, and because a man is a Christian it does not exempt him from the ills incident to this world, and hence in his old age he has been called upon to pass through a severe crucible. Northmen, with vandal hands, had burned the old family homestead, leaving nothing but its standing, blackened walls. It was a homestead consecrated to God the first week of its habitation by the entertainment of twenty-one ministers of the Gospel, who preached in its parlors every night for a week, during one of the early sessions of the Mississippi Conference. There were golden memories about that sacred hearthstone. For days and weeks together it was blessed by the presence, prayers and counsels of all the older bishops, and in the parlor hung a life-sized portrait of Bishop McKendree standing in the pulpit.

Having rebuilt his home just in the rear of the walls of the old residence, a happy thought occurred: to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of his married life, to his present wife, by a reunion of all the family around the new hearthstone, and reconsecrate his altar to God and goodness.

The judge's elegant and accomplished lady, who carries her age with remarkable activity, freshness and loveliness, had evidently planned, with studied care, all the proceedings of the day.

By midday twenty-two members of the family had arrived. Twelve were absent by circumstances unavoidable, and six had ceased from the toil and strife of life. The representatives of the judge present we take in the order of their ages: Charles, George, J. Burruss and Scott McGehee, all worthy sons of so noble a sire, whom we expect to take up and continue the life-work of their noble parents.

With sadness we missed the noble form of that polished gentleman, that finished scholar and large-hearted Christian, John W. Burruss. He sleeps in death, but was represented by his son, E. M. Burruss. May his life illustrate his noble parentage.

Rev. W. H. Watkins, D. D., was present on this joyous occasion, as a chosen friend of the family for the last thirty years, to conduct the services of the anniversary.

By invitation to scattered groups in parlor, porch and yard, all were assembled, first, to witness the baptismal ceremony, performed by the doctor in a most solemn and impressive manner, consecrating to God and to the church Wilber McGehee Snowden, one of the grandchildren. After this, in social converse, old times and old men of church and State were canvassed.

Reassembling again, Dr. Watkins read the 145th Psalm, and then delivered an eloquent and appropriate address, touching life's strange and checkered history, and how life had been woven by God's providences and mercies. To this altar, in memory so dear, where in childhood's happy hours they were want to gather, now in the full flush and vigor of manhood, they had returned once more from life's wanderings to rekindle their faith and hope, and pay their vows to God. That royal hymn, the 155th, was then sung, and the doctor addressed the throne of mercy in earnest, importunate prayer. After this came the dining, when, with keen relish, we enjoyed a sumptuous repast. We were grouped around two baskets in the parlor, filled with rich and rare flowers, from which two handsome streamers floated with the mottoes, "Render thanksgiving unto the Lord, and pay thy vows unto the most High," when the discovery was made of a neat envelope, containing a thank offering to God ($408-50) for the China mission, to aid these devoted missionaries, Revs. Lambuth and Allen, in their holy work. Another contained a present to their pastor, the Rev. P. Lane—a handsome sum—and another to the doctor who officiated on this interesting occasion.

Mr. Editor, will you not say with me that this was a suggestive and happy scene to have witnessed and enjoyed?

The participants in it will long remember the 15th day of February, 1869. JOHN W. HARMON.

WOODVILLE, MISS., Feb., 1869.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

GADSDEN CT., MONTGOMERY CONFERENCE.

COLLINSVILLE, ALABAMA, February 4, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: Our last Conference granted me a supernumerary relation. Afterward I was placed in charge of this circuit by Brother Slaughter, our excellent presiding elder. The circuit is quite large, being what was formerly the Gadsden and Cedar Bluff circuits. I do not wish to speak of the whole charge, but one appointment only. Cedar Hill has the reputation of being one of the hardest places on the circuit. At this place I preached on the fifth Sunday in January, to a rather large and very attentive congregation. I held a church meeting, presented the claims of the ADVOCATE, and got three new subscribers. Brother Stimpson, our worthy class leader, made an interesting address, in which he promised to hold regular class meetings at the church. The members present promised punctual attendance. The preacher promised, in connection with the class leader, to visit every member of the church and hold class meetings with them at home. So, you see, we are confidently expecting better times at Cedar Hill soon. Have we not ground for hope, as well as room for improvement?

P. K. BRINDLEY.

A THOUGHT FOR PARENTS.—A pastor suggests to the *Congregationalist* the following plan for securing a more thorough acquaintance with the Bible:

"Let every Christian household have an exercise in repeating the Bible morning and evening. Begin with the child as soon as he can articulate, and carefully making selections for him, follow it up until the day he leaves home for school, or it may be for college. Sometimes require a whole Psalm, or several connected verses, half a chapter, as Rom 5: 12, or even after a while, whole chapters. Learning a few verses at a time, repeating them sometimes in concert, this becomes practical and even quite easy. And not only do you thus make a child very familiar, in a few years, with a large range of Bible truth, but you give him two very important habits, that will prove a life-long benefit—first, the habit of storing the mind with select portions of the word of God, and second, the habit of learning it correctly word for word. If you add to the above exercise, the practice of analyzing portions of Scripture and repeating the substance in your own words for an occasional exercise, and the collation of several passages explanatory of one another or upon the same subject, and the repetition of the best hymns, you will have accomplished the thing desired."

WOMAN IN GERMANY.

A correspondent of the New York *Independent*, writing from Munich, says:

After we had our first snow, and when the streets were in that condition which always paralyzes the efforts of a New York contractor, I saw on a raw afternoon a sight that would make any American indignant. As I came out upon the broad Brienner strasse, just there by the statue of Schiller, there were half a dozen women in a line, with hoes and shovels, standing deep in the cold slush, scraping and cleaning the street. I cannot say that they seemed inadequate to the task, for they were stalwart creatures, with broad backs, legs like those of a pianoforte, and very roughly clad, with men's boots, and some even with men's hats. They swept and strode along in a powerful way, and made clean work of it; so that I cannot deny that women are better street-cleaners than men. As I went on a few steps further, past Thorwaldsen's equestrian statue of the Elector Max, and came to the Ludwig-strasse, a royal carriage drove out of the portals of the old Residenz. The Queen Mother occupied the carriage, and, as she passed driving right by her mud-scraping sisters, all the gentlemen on the street removed their hats at her approach, and stood uncovered and the emblazoned coach had gone by. And that is what they think of women in Germany.

There is not wanting here a certain outward gallantry paid to women of position and fashion; but that respect for woman here founded on the recognition in her of the same powers and capabilities that man has, is very much wanting. I would not in this generalization include some marriages in which I know that the wife is regarded as the intellectual peer of her husband, nor do I speak at all of domestic affection; and yet it remains true, when the best is said, that woman holds a very inferior position here, and that the kindest Germans—such is the force of habit—will receive, if they do not demand, menial services from their wives, which American gentlemen would not accept. We have become accustomed to see women at work in the fields, and there seems to be something not so uncongenial to them in rural labor (if the lazy men did not usually force the harvest part of it on them;) but when they are made beasts of burden in the city it becomes more revolting to any manly feeling. Together with men, I every day see them sawing and splitting wood in the streets; but the women always are made to carry the wood into the house, and often up four and five flights of stairs—enormous loads of it, borne in a frame upon the back, under which a stout man would stagger. And not seldom it is an old woman who does this, while her hulking son will pile the sticks upon the poor creature's back, with entire unconsciousness that she is his mother. You see them, too, wheeling heavy loads over the pavements. And they not only do this work of men, but their domestic labor besides, and are expected to wait upon and serve their lords, just as if that was their only occupation in life and must afford them constant pleasure. One could with more patience see women put to the rough work of men, if men would at the same time accept the situation, and consider that it is as proper that they should serve women as that women, in the thousand little offices of life that are left to be done when one is already exhausted with the day's labor, should serve them.

THE New York *Express* says it is reported that President Johnson will sail for Europe in April, and it is also believed he will run for Governor upon a platform of his own.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

IN MEMORIAM

Died, at the residence of her husband, Hon. Daniel Newton, of Bastrop, Louisiana, on Wednesday night, the 27th ultimo, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. NANCY NEWTON, aged fifty one years.

Sister Newton was a native of the State of Mississippi, though brought up in Louisiana, for which she ever entertained the strong attachment usually felt by us for the place of our nativity.

She was born in the year 1818. She was united in marriage, to Hon. Daniel Newton, in the year 1837.

It is generally an easy matter for a friendly pen to trace high-wrought eulogies on the dead, and is, as a usual thing, looked for. Here the rule fails. In this instance it is not an easy task, for eulogy, with all her store of rich things, is ashamed of her poverty in the presence of a subject so worthy.

It may be said of her: "She hath done what she could." Not that Mrs. Newton was intellectually or socially superior to many around her, but in the cultivation of the minor virtues of life; in reigning with gentle sway over her household; in responses, liberal and ready, to all the demands of a husband's love; in the watchful care and useful education of her affectionate children; in possessing the most active and vigorous sympathy and early assistance for all who suffered; in cheerfulness of mien and heart, and affectionate and cordial greeting to her neighbors, throwing light upon the darkened pathway of life, rendering more easy its heavy burdens—in all "she hath done what she could." Hers was a noble life, a glorious death.

This, in a measure, prepared her for her long and painful sickness. For eighteen long months she was a great sufferer, nearly all the while confined to her bed. An occasional ray of light would break in upon her, holding out flattering hopes of speedy recovery, and of many years around her happy fireside. But, alas! it would pass away, leaving darkness the more intense.

Now that husband, by whose side she had walked for thirty years, whose hands she had stayed in the hour of trial and doubt and struggle; those children, grown up sons and daughters, whose feet she had so assiduously yet quietly trained in the path of virtue, whose hearts she taught to trust in God; those neighbors and friends, who had for years felt her goodness and tender sympathy—all gathered around, and for eighteen months ministered to her wants, and plucked many thorns from the couch of sickness and death.

Hers was an end of peace. She knew well when the hour drew nigh. She made all her bequests, and gave minute directions about everything. The writer was with her, and with the weeping family—knelt around the couch of the dying loved ons a few hours before the last fatal moment. She gave full assurances of her readiness and complete preparation for the ordeal. No one could be about her without feeling the power and presence of a kind Father. We could almost envy her the happiness of so peaceful an exit.

The final hour came. Her exhortations and words of pleading to friends and children were all hushed in the infant-like breathings.—Dimmer and dimmer grew the eye, fainter and fainter grew the pulse, that finally ceased without a struggle. Before the grief-stricken ones the pale, emaciated body, beautiful in death, was all that was left on earth of the devoted wife, the affectionate mother, the kind neighbor, the constant friend. To God, who gave it, the bright spirit had winged its way.

FRIEND.

Died, on the 15th of September, 1868, of consumption, in the southern portion of Yazoo county, Mississippi, Mrs. FRANCES A. JONES, wife of the Rev. John W. Jones, of the Mississippi Conference, aged forty-seven years, nine months and two days.

She was the daughter of the late Reuben Goodwin, of Jefferson Co., Mississippi, and was married to John W. Jones in Warren county, Mississippi, by the Rev. John Lane, on the 16th of March, 1843. She joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1844, at Oak Ridge, Warren county, Mississippi. She soon afterward professed religion, and lived a faithful and consistent member.

Death is at all times a solemn and melancholy event; but when one who is endeared to us by all the ties of friendship and affection is consigned to the silent tomb, our hearts are filled with the deepest sorrow, and our feelings bowed down with gloom and sadness, and we have hope only in the resurrection of the dead, when friends and kindred will meet in a happier clime.

The deceased was characterized by modest deportment, genial manners, amiability of disposition, and many social virtues.

As a wife she was confiding, attentive and affectionate, and was at all times the buoyant companion and happy and contented helpmate of her husband.

She was the mother of nine children—one having preceded her to the spirit land some two years—and perhaps no mother was more kind and careful of her household. In sickness she was the vigilant tender, hopeful nurse, and in distress and trouble she lent sweet words of counsel, admonition and sympathy.

In the innocent glee and merriment of her little family she frequently joined to add to their joy and happiness.

Although she was retiring and reserved, she was the devoted friend, pleasant associate and generous neighbor, and "none knew her but to love her."

Her afflictions, though lingering, she bore with Christian fortitude and patient submission, and when the last summons came it found her ready to go in peace.

By her death society has lost one of its most estimable members, the church an exemplary Christian, and her friends and kindred one who was dearly beloved in all the relations of life.

But she has gone. Her sweet spirit, we trust, is enjoying eternal bliss in the celestial city. May the Good Shepherd protect and guide her husband and little flock, and receive them in his kingdom at the last day. May her friends and acquaintances imitate her worthy example, and meet at last where parting will be no more. L. H. J.

HINDS CO., MISS., Jan. 2, 1869.

VIEWS ON EPISCOPACY.

BY REV H ARROGAST.

The period of another General Conference is approaching. Its meeting will be a time of great interest to Southern Methodism. The Americans, as a people, are restive and fond of change. Both in church and State, reform is thought to be the panacea for all evils; and the reformer who successfully engineers his reform bill, clears his path of difficulties to the office of a bishop, or to the chair of the President. Hence the great anxiety felt by many to head new movements—to be the first to note the efficacy of a change—to gain audience in advance of their countrymen, on the floors of Conferences, or in the halls of legislation, that their names and speeches may go forth associated with the proposed measures.

It is wonderful, too, what value the masses of our people attach to the *mode* of doing things, and how willing they are to be experimented upon by ecclesiastical and political empiricists, giving to the novelty of a new measure more consideration than to the merit of an old one. It is pleasant, too, to contemplate with what ease the advocates of change vanquish all opposers of new measures. Either the opposer is a fogy, antiquated in his views, fossil-like in his mental structure—incapacitated, by early habits and training, to appreciate the demands of a progressive age—an isolated rock, scarred and furrowed, left by the floods of past centuries amid the moving currents of a generation speeding onward to ideal perfection. Or worse, he is an ecclesiastical or political *Aristos*, antagonistic to the interests of the masses, all of whom these proposed reforms promise to elevate, cultivate and dignify. For be it remembered, that all reform in America, both in church and State, claims this as its chief excellency—the good of the masses. This is the potent means by which success is sought and had. The radical element, in a more or less diluted state, forms a part of every proposed change. Indeed, so universally is this the case, that it seems our leaders have almost forgotten that there are any decent people for whom to legislate—and one may consider it an advantage to have been born poor, beggarly, ignorant—something of a vagabond, an object of this ecclesiastical and political consideration. Especially is one favored of heaven if he be born a negro, or by some sort of villainous association, have obtained some points in common with the negro. It seems to me it might be well for our leaders to pause a moment in their haste to gratify the masses by radical change, and inquire, are there not some intelligent, genteel people, who may not be so readily propitiated by this sort of legislation?—who do not desire ceaseless reform—universal suffrage in *church* and State—an indefinite multiplication of *places* of trust, to be filled by men incapable of keeping or dignifying a trust. Are there not some whose counsels are unalterable against this leveling system, and who, when the vulgar have been captivated by specious appeals to passion and prejudice, and have been hopefully garbered, will vacate in disgust, and seek more congenial associations? To my mind, that church or that government is best adapted to the wants of its subjects, "*ceteris paribus*," when both the intelligent and the ignorant, the rich and the poor, the high and the low, can find something in the governing power to respect, to revere, to love. The poor are pleased with a government which exhibits suitable concern for their wants; the rich, with a government which protects their property—both ought to be gratified, both cared for. The refined, the elevated, prefer, in church and State, that offices of trust should be held by men who will elicit the respect of their inferiors; the vulgar, the uncultivated, prefer to elevate to place and power their own peers—and in a contest between a refined Christian gentleman and a vulgar demagogue, the latter will always obtain their suffrages. There *is* a difference in men. All men are not born equal, and no two men can be found of precisely equal merit. The more officers are required in the administration of a government, the more certain it is that some of them, at least, will be of inferior merit. To those of inferior merit the most intelligent portion of every community will yield deference only unwillingly. It is perhaps also a general rule that the more officers there are in the administration of public affairs, the more intimate is the relation of dependency between the officer and those he serves—that is, if the masses, in church or State, appoint their own officers, they will appoint *many* of them, that, by rotation, all may have a chance for office. For the same reason they will change the incumbent often, that others may enjoy the distinction; and, on the contrary, if there are, in the *plan* of government, many officers, this will usually be their relation to the governed. If, therefore, we have a bishop for every Conference, it will soon follow that we shall have many inferior men in the office, who will not preside with dignity, and consequently cannot elicit respect from the church. This office will soon become a matter of rotation, that each prominent man in the Conference may be bishop, in turn.

Our system of Conferences tends to clannishness among the preachers of each Conference. This is seen in the effort of each Conference to have its own colleges, male and female—its own newspaper, and perhaps its own book depository. It is seen in the preference given to men who have grown up in the Conference, over men of equal merit who may chance to transfer thereto. These are facts of history. Give us a bishop *for* each Conference, and we will soon want a bishop *from* each Conference. The General Conference refusing to grant our wishes, we will ask and obtain the right, each Conference to elect its own bishop. This done, we can honor our own men—we will all be in the line of promotion; we can determine our own mode of appointments, for one year, or four years. But still more, we will have brought the bishop, or president, as he may be called, (the reformers will call him president, as less aristocratical,) one step nearer the people. The Annual, not the General Conference, will elect him. This will be acceptable to the masses—the reformer will see this, and will urge forward the work of progress, until the laity shall have a full right with the ministry in making this appointment. The fact is, what is called progress now means advance in the direction of more privileges to the masses, both in church and State; and this is a sort of progress which, when once fairly begun among a democratic people, knows no limit at which to pause. The acquisition of one right not before enjoyed, begets a thirst for others—and the aspiring demagogue will never want in resources to meet the sharpened appetites of the advancing crew.

In my next I will inquire how we shall support these thirty lusty church officials, hoping that a happy solution of that problem will throw light on some other departments of our church finances now under a haze.—*Nashville Christian Advocate.*

BUTLER.

George A. Townsend, writing to the Chicago *Tribune* about the scene at the counting of the electoral vote in Congress, says:

There is all this time a different stamp of man lying back with a fire-brand in his hand—a man who might propose a more preposterous resolution than Mullins could conceive, and who could yet get respectful attention to it from a mean and parasite order of human nature. This man had made ready the implements of mutiny, papers prepared to inject into the proceedings, a personal motive to back them, and an audacity which shone the more lurid and vehement as the period of positive anarchy might approach. I scarcely need name the man to whom this description answers—the raven of riot, the owl of omen—whose career has been, in all its human heroisms, a failure—in its cunning and mercilessness resembling an emissary of the enemy of man.

The State of Georgia was called. Benjamin F. Butler arose with a paper in his hand, deliberate, as one expected, and I felt by the lurking mischief in his eye that he was to begin a part well conned. His voice was full of assumed calmness. His face was pale; not a benignant line in it from crown to chin. I wondered at the exceeding and rare pallor of it, contrary to the general rule of his complexion, and I had no difficulty soon afterward in ascribing the same partly to the spirit which hided in the man, and partly to the wine which had nerved him for this *role*.

A feeling of subordination to this man's evil genius determined the complexion of the House. The Senate retired to consider his objections; the House sustained his points.

Now, for the first time, some of us began to feel that mischief was abroad. A sagacious official of Congress turned to me and said:

"There is meaning in this!"

"What?"

"It is Butler's great movement to seize the House and dead it. He has the devil in him. The war upon Grant has begun."

The Senate was gone a long time. A nervousness seized the spectators. Whispers ran round, broken with laughter without heartiness. He, the architect of this fear, sat a while in dramatic satisfaction. Then, to heighten his importance, he ran bare-headed over to the Senate. It seemed a long, long time. Grant and Colfax, the elected of the people, were not yet so declared, and it was verging upon twilight. The ladies, hungry with waiting, showed also the growing panic of the hour. Mrs. Mathews and Mr. Dent, with those who had come to enjoy the celebration of their blood-kin, arose and left the House.

THE RIOT.

At last Butler, wild-haired, returned and took his seat. The tramp of feet passed the door. The Senate was announced. Mr. Wade climbed to the chair. The Senators seated themselves. In an off-hand, informal way, Wade said:

"The Senate has considered the objections of the gentleman from Massachusetts, and decide that the vote of Georgia shall be counted!"

Immediately Butler was up.

"And, begging your pardon, the House of Representatives has decided that it shall not be counted!"

A roar of uneasy laughter, a hit of local applause and a series of cries introduced the tumult. In a moment the place was a Bedlam with revolution beneath it. The character of Butler as a leader and lover of revolt was now most hideously apparent. With simulated excitement, an affected tremble of the lips, nervous gestures, personal appeals to weaker nerves near by, and the general manner of a volunteer fireman in the days gone past, appealing for riot, he kept on, despite the Speaker's gavel, the Senate's presence or the horrified and wondering look of two thousand ladies, gentlemen and foreign diplomatists. It was a French revolutionary scene in its lawlessness, and probably the most disgraceful episode ever marked in the history of an American legislature. In a sense, the House was exercising the rite of hospitality to the Senate; but Butler, gorged with the pernicious hospitality of his private house the night before, made light of his hostship now. His evil, twinkling eye was leering, glaring, sneering at the Senate. Partly, perhaps, that elder hate of the Senate for disappointing him on impeachment; partly the desire to be large and conspicuous anywhere; chiefly the wish to usurp the leadership of the House, and with some marplot cunning belief that the present might be the auspicious time—those were the instincts of a nature averse to order and ever ready for turbulence and insolence.

People whispered, "Is he drunk?"

An under word went round the House of "Shameful!"

A man leaned toward me, standing on the floor near the Speaker, and said:

"His party kept up all night. The guests stayed till daylight. This morning they had a champagne breakfast. He is drunk and so are several around him."

Indeed it seemed so. Ingersoll, of Illinois, with a flushed face, livid purple in its color, was snapping his thumb at the president, lighting his ire at Butler's torch, swaying in his place, calling aloud in inebriate iterations. His place was close by Butler, right under the influence of the raging dog-star; and Horace Maynard, John Covode, a dozen others kept the air full of yells of "No, no," and similar intimidations of Mr. Wade and the Senate. The people put in the frightened shiver of a doubtful laugh now and then. Farnsworth drew near his colleague Ingersoll, and entreated him to be decent. Ingersoll took counsel of Butler's eye, and refused, crying:

"Mr. President I shall my colleague be saying to me, 'Hush, hush?'"

At this juncture the Congress of the United States showed the frequent faces of little, demagogue-led men, seen peering up at Butler in fear and faith together—such faces as cried to Pilate "Away with him"—and the House of Representatives went down in the estimation of history and the people farther than ever before in its history.

Banks arose suddenly with a suggestion, and his fine, manly bearing had the effect of manhood on a goose flock. Wade ruled him down, but on the shoulders of Banks' apparition, recovered his own composure and wits somewhat. "Whatever Banks may be in the field," said a grave member near by, "he is the best presiding officer in America." I stood on the floor, all this while, between the two presiding officers and the House, and shared in some part the excitement, though feeling, I hope, the stigma the popular body was earning for itself. I saw Colfax sitting beneath Wade, reading a paper fictitiously, with his teeth to his lips, patting his foot, distress and anger together upon him, like the look of a man troubled by a virago. Now he whispered stealthily to Wade, now accepted some suggestion from Schenck, McPherson, Dr. Mehaffey or a stray clerk. Finally he arose, with a positive face, and struck the desk with the gavel in that key and measure that the House understood. It was a delicate place for him, being the Vice President in abeyance; but anarchy seemed impending, and he took the responsibility.

"The sergeant-at-arms will arrest members who refuse to obey the president?"

Ingersoll continued to cry. Butler sneeringly cried to the Senate to retire and welcome. It looked for a moment like a deliberate attempt to revolutionize the republic, stand between the people and General Grant; and inaugurate a huge national carousal.

Ordway, the sergeant, a common-looking person, went up to Ingersoll and whispered in his ear. Ingersoll refused to be silent. People of timid nerve began to quit the House. Ben Wade showed a dogged obtuseness, but Colfax was at his ear. The architect of this revolt sank to his seat. Grant and Colfax were declared elected amidst painful silence, and the people felt that America had been dishonored by the American House of Representatives.

I will dwell no further on this subject. The scene will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. If the actor of it ever recovers the confidence of any great part of our people, then is danger ever present among us.

THE ENGLISH RITUALISTS WILL DO—WHAT?—The *Church Times* observes: "It is a time, in the Church as well as the State of England, for calm procedure. In both we are on the verge of a precipice, and one false step would be irretrievable. We do not say that the church should not be disestablished, but we ought not to jump at disestablishment. We do not say that the time will not have come for secession when the Judicial Committee gives a hostile opinion. All we plead for is consideration of the situation in all its bearings. There is not one alternative in such an event, but twenty. We may find the situation not unacceptable; we may find a free church the best way out of the difficulty; we may hold our own and leave it to the Puritans to betake themselves to those with whom they naturally range; we may find that no course is left but submission to not merely the Primacy, but the supremacy of Rome."

THE live stock of Ohio is valued at $162,250,000.

FARM AND GARDEN.

THE "CLOTTED OR CLOUTED CREAM" OF DEVONSHIRE.—*How Produced and how Used, Etc.*—Americans who travel in England will find upon the table in hotels and in private families a somewhat peculiar kind of cream; esteemed by the English as a great delicacy. This is the "clotted or clouted cream" of Devonshire.—Large quantities go up to London daily, packed neatly in small pots or cans, and it is made an extensive article of trade in all the southern cities of the kingdom. The following is the manner in which this cream is produced:

The dairy house is of stone, usually in connection with the dwelling—stone floors and stone benches, for the milk, and all well ventilated and scrupulously clean and neat. At the time of our visit, the last of May, the milk was strained in large deep pans and put in the dairy house, where it is left to stand from eight to ten hours, when the pans containing the milk are taken out and the milk scalded by placing the pan in an iron skillet partly filled with water upon the range. At the bottom of the skillet there is a grate on which the pan of milk rests, so as to keep it from the bottom, prevent burning or scorching the milk.

The milk is slowly heated to near the boiling point, or until the cream begins to show a decidedly marked circle or "crinkle" around the outer edges; and when the first bubble raises the surface of the cream it must be immediately removed.

Some experience is necessary in applying the heat to have it just right; otherwise the cream is spoiled. When properly scalded the milk is removed to the dairy, where it stands from twelve to twenty-four hours, according to the condition of the weather, when the cream is in a thick compact mass, an inch or more deep. It is then divided, with a knife, into squares of convenient size, and removed with a skimmer.

It is more solid than cream obtained in the ordinary way, containing more curd or casein. It has a peculiarly sweet and pleasant taste, and as we have remarked, is considered a great delicacy. It is largely used in England with sugar upon fresh fruit, pastry, puddings, and especially upon the famous gooseberry pie. It is really a delicious article of food, and the cream also makes nice butter.

VARIETIES OF FRUITS.—Fruit growers often make mistakes in attempting to secure too large a variety. It is much more profitable and satisfactory to cultivate well a few choice fruits of each sort, than a large number imperfectly. It can easily be ascertained from experience and observation what kinds are best adapted to any particular soil and climate. For a moderate sized place, where fruit is not grown extensively for market, but mainly for home consumption, it is easy to select varieties which will furnish fresh fruit for the table every day in the year. From three to five kinds each, of our well established favorites of the various sorts of fruit, will secure this end. Indeed, if we were engaged in raising fruits for market, we should prefer to confine ourselves to as few varieties as practicable, leaving it for amateur fruit growers and rich gentlemen farmers to experiment with the new varieties which are constantly added to our stock of fruits.—*Horticulturist.*

GO TO FARMING.—A good living is what comparatively few men succeed in making in village or city life, and yet nothing is more easy of accomplishment on the farm. Besides, there is a pleasure in cultivating and embellishing the earth, improving and increasing its products, thus adding to the aggregate of human happiness. Why, then, should young men hesitate to be farmers? It is both profitable and honorable. It is the nearest approximation to independence that man, as a member of society, can make. A gentleman farmer—and all farmers are, or should be, gentlemen—belongs to an order of nobility that is not indebted to place-holders for its installation, and may, if he chooses, be ranked among the greatest benefactors of the human race. Let all idle young men go to work on farms, and quit seeking third or fourth rate clerkships. In short, go to farming and quit begging.—*Exchange.*

BARLEY.—So much of this grain is being imported that the demand for it in England for shipment has caused an advance in price until it is higher than the price of wheat. We ought to raise barley enough to supply our own market. It is said to be less exhausting than any other grain; quite as sure a crop, and is always in good demand. It is much better than oats to seed with. It is an easier crop to raise than wheat, and is much more certain. The meal is excellent feed for working horses and neat stock. Farmers ought to raise more barley.

The Christian Advocate.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1869.

To Subscribers.—Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.

N. B.—Agents are requested, wherever practicable, to invest and remit funds in a Post Office Order, DRAFT, *or by* express. *If this cannot be done,* REGISTER *the letter at our expense.*

When money is forwarded in either of the above methods we will be responsible for it, *but not otherwise.*

NOTICE TO PREACHERS.

Those preachers whose post offices are to be changed, will please notify this office, as soon as convenient, of the change to be made—being particular in giving the post office *from* which and that *to* which the change is to be made.

SECOND GERMAN CHURCH.

Brothers Penly and Ahrens, in accordance with the resolution of the Louisiana Conference, presented the important claims of this branch of our Southern German Methodism to the Moreau street congregation on last Sabbath, who responded in the handsome sum of $102.

SABBATH SCHOOL NOTICE.

The regular quarterly meeting of the board of directors of the New Orleans District Sabbath School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, composed of the officers of the Union and superintendents of the various Sunday schools, will be held in Carondelet street church next Wednesday evening, March 3, at seven o'clock.

A punctual and full attendance is solicited, as business of great importance will come under consideration.

W. H. FOSTER,
President.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

A letter from the Rev. T. Moody, dated Cross Plains, Alabama, February 18, 1869, says:

"We are laying a foundation for a profitable year's work. Considering the weather, our congregations are good, and the word of life is being dispensed. Our Sunday school interest is not neglected. The few colored people are also looked after. I expect to organize them into a class, and hope to have a Sunday school for them soon. They need our oversight very much. It requires a pastor, indeed, to fill the work with profit in all this country, and the older I get the more I feel the force of this duty.

"In my visits I will not forget the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

"It has been so long since I traveled on a circuit that I have to relearn some things in order to meet all demands.

"I will trust in God and go ahead. There is no rest for the faithful pastor. If there are but few appointments, he finds enough to occupy all his time."

AMERICAN sewing machines have been introduced into Italy

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The Roman Priests at War with the Schools of the State.

The organ of the Catholic Church, in this city, continues its attack upon our common schools. The virulence of this opposition is worthy the serious attention of every American citizen: "*We are no friends to the common school system. We are its unrelenting opponent to every extremity, and under every circumstance.*" It goes further; it impugns the motives of the State in having public schools:

"There is no real, pure, charitable desire to educate the poor for the sake of education. The object really, but secretly, aimed at is to place another engine of power in the hands of the controlling class. Education is the plea, religious or political effect is the motive."

What "controlling class" established the public schools we do not know; but whatever party it was, we are quite sure if such was the design of their establishment, it constantly defeats itself by the many changes of party. As a party measure, a public school would be a very silly contrivance, not at all adapted to the rapid changes constantly going on in a government based upon public opinion. During the time required for passing a child through the course of instruction he will have been veered through many opposite points of the political compass. That it is possible for a community, say a State, made up of families, to entertain a "real, pure, charitable desire" to educate the children of the poor "for the sake of education," we can readily believe; but we find it much more difficult to believe that a number of men and women who have renounced marriage, with all its refining and sanctified relations, can feel any real desire, whether pure or charitable, to educate children "for the mere sake of education." And we can see how a compact, organized, undying corporation of Jesuits or Dominican priests, subject to no change of party or policy, can make use of a school as an "engine of power," both religious and political. And this we conceive is the true ground of this "unrelenting opposition," that the State school system seriously disturbs the plans of these ambitious, grasping Roman orders.

But if by "religious or political effect" is meant the care which the Republic has for its own life, then this is certainly not a disguised, but the open motive for the education of the people. A monarchy may flourish amid ignorance and superstition, and may afford to consign its subjects to an educational and religious Concordat with foreign ecclesiastics, because information and the dissemination of light are as destructive to the one as they are to the other; but the welfare of a republic consists in the intelligence of the individuals who compose it. And whenever a State shall cease to care for the free education of the children of the poor it will have effectually prepared the way for its own subjugation.

But who are these people that come forward against the State with such unrelenting purpose? The *Morning Star and Catholic Messenger* says:

"The lay element of the church concurs fully with the clerical on the subject of common schools, and it is an insult to its intelligence to intimate that it is not equally responsible for the views held. No! the clergy are not alone responsible."

Do the Catholics of this city indorse that—are these men, fresh from the monarchies of Europe, full of prejudices at variance with the political system of this country, the fair exponents of our own Catholic citizens? We can scarcely believe it, because many of these Catholic laymen are members of the school board, and profess to be the friends of the school system. As honorable men they would hardly be found holding the position of friends while they were at heart enemies of the system. We think that "it is an insult" both to "the intelligence" and the honesty of this "lay element" to suppose such a thing.—"No! the clergy *are* alone responsible;" and as such we hold them.

Before the State shall give its consent to turn over the training of its youth into the hands of unnaturalized Roman priests, it would do well to ask these self-asserted aspirants for the control of its science and morals, what references they can give of competency. We suppose that their successes in Italy in elevating either the political or religious condition of its people have hardly been such as to deserve imitation. There for centuries the priests have held every key, every dungeon, every church and every school, uncontaminated by contact with any other faith. Are those multitudes which have to be kept back by foreign bayonets from hurling, by one impetuous movement, the whole Roman hierarchy into the sea, are they the referees of these arrogating hierophants? Austria has had enough of their political and social tyranny, and has broken the iron grasp with which they have held her for a century. Spain has thrown down their monasteries and nunneries, and has forbidden their assembling in conclave. We suppose, then, that we must look principally to Mexico and Central America for the brightest illustration of the signal ability and moral tendencies of these priestly educators, for in those States they still maintain an undivided sway. Judging from such specimens, these gentlemen are assuming to be able to do what they are entirely unequal to, viz, the education of the people, in any wholesome, desirable knowledge; for the very worst and most miserable, the most unenlightened and unenterprising populations in the world are precisely those which have been the longest and most exclusively under their control.

In our paper of the 23d January we gave some items of appropriation made by the State to these "unrelenting" agitators—in the four past years alone some $150,000. During the same period the *city* also gave large sums. Two asylums received as much as $30,000. Is it any wonder, then, that Catholic churches are springing up on all sides? These gifts from the city and State are probably not touched in the support of their institutions, for the whole machinery of fairs and private begging is meanwhile kept fully at work, in sufficient force to maintain them. Let us suppose, however, that these sums are all consumed in feeding and clothing infants and small children, and large relays of hearty "fathers" and "sisters:" by just that much it effectually frees the resources of the Catholic Church, so that they may be turned in other directions.

What we ask and demand of our Legislature and City Council is that they shall leave these unrelenting opponents who are stabbing the very vitals of the State—that is, at the proper education of the poor, the free, enlightened training of her youth—that they shall not take the money of other taxpayers to build up and feed men and systems, who turn and rend her—men who make a considerable outcry at paying taxes for the support of the public schools, but are clamorous for money from the same treasury for their own institutions.

The Southwestern Presbyterian.

The first number of this paper is upon our table. It is published in this city by the "Trustees of the Depository," and edited by the Rev. Henry M. Smith, D. D. It is a single sheet, about the size of and containing as much matter as the ADVOCATE. We welcome it in these battling times as a valuable aid to the Protestant forces of the Southwest. Dr. Smith is a vigorous writer, and for some time was the corresponding editor of the *Presbyterian Index*. He will doubtless be assisted by the resident ministers, and will be backed up by the solid men of the Presbyterian Church in this city. We doubt not this enterprise will be an immediate and complete success. Let our Presbyterian friends everywhere rally to its support. Terms, $3 per annum, in *advance*. Address *Southwestern Presbyterian*, No. 36 Camp street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

GREAT BRITAIN annually consumes one hundred million tons of coal.

THE JUBILEE AT FELICITY ST.

The Church North has appointed April 4, 1869, for a Sabbath school jubilee, commemorative of the arrival of Boardman and Pillmoor, the missionaries of John Wesley, in America. *Our* Sunday school jubilee came off on last Monday evening, at Felicity street church. The evening was inclined to be rainy, and the streets were muddy, but the church was packed with children, bright as holly berries in midwinter. Wherever children go their friends have to go; and so older people were well represented in the audience. Under the skillful guidance of W. H. Foster, Esq., the superintendent, everything went off charmingly. The songs were delightfully sung by the sweetest voices this side of heaven—the voices of children. The speeches were well selected, distinctly spoken, well remembered, and not too many of them.

The preachers of the city were on the platform, and Dr. Watkins, of the Mississippi Conference. After the literary feast was disposed of, the whole school and audience went down stairs, and did full justice to a fruit-cake and candy collation. Everybody was in good humor, and the children and some of the grown up people apparently enjoyed this second course full as much as the first.

But the main feature of the occasion was the distributing of premiums to those children who had distinguished themselves by their recitations and good conduct. It occurred to us that fewer premiums of greater value, upon a higher standard of merit, would have been better. But we may not understand this matter as well as those who managed it.

When we reflected that the Methodist churches alone in our country had now over one million six hundred thousand just such children in attendance, every week, upon Sabbath school instruction, we felt strong in our hopes for the future. Surely this is the salt which is to preserve our heterogeneous population. To make these schools efficient, to polish them up and put them in the highest working finish, is an end that should be kept constantly in view by our people and ministers. Even up to this time the mind of the church has not been fully awake to the power of this agency for advancing the kingdom of Christ. There has been a steady growth of Sabbath schools by the increase of the religious population of the country. But the school room has not been occupied as a great captain would select and fortify a strong position. It has not been considered as the very place where the enemy is to suffer a most signal defeat. Why put off attacking sin until it becomes entrenched with age and evil habits? Why, when the heart is young, and like unto the kingdom of God in its docility and truthfulness, should not the Saviour be offered and urged as the proper and the only lawful Lord and Master of the soul? What a field of labor this is for the experienced to intelligibly direct the youth who present themselves to the church for guidance to the glories of the Son of Man! It is a matter of surprise to us that gray-headed Christians should be looking around for the best way of employing their precious hours, and yet overlook this noble employment. The flowers which were planted in Eden and assigned to our first mother for her gentle tending, were not half so eloquent in their budding beauty as are the sweet children and noble youths who are so ready to accept knowledge from their kind instructors. And then what power have those dependent ones in developing the Christian graces of the teacher's heart!—how it can be moved by them to earnest prayer and a true solicitude for the salvation of a soul! Strange, passing strange, is it that the Sunday school room should be almost abandoned by the fathers and mothers of the church. Yet so it is. In entering a Sabbath school one sees directly that many are teaching who need to be taught.

It is here that children ought to be indoctrinated, to be told the real distinctive difference between Protestants and Catholics, between our own form of church doctrine and discipline and that of others. If our honored stewards and leaders and members of long standing would attempt to teach these points to the children, they themselves would the more thoroughly understand the reason of their own hope.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ORPHANS' TRIUMPHS; OR THE STORY OF LILY AND HARRY GRANT. By H. K. P., author of the Kemptons, etc. New York: M. W. Dodd, No. 506 Broadway. 1869. 18mo, pp. 295.

The life of a girl and boy, left to struggle in orphanage through the charities of this world, is the burden of this tale. The sentiments in it are true, and the teaching of it more than usually evangelical and spiritual. For sale by R. J. Harp, 112 Camp street.

PAUL AND MARGARET, THE INEBRIATE'S CHILDREN. By H. K. P., author of "Robert, the Cabin Boy." New York: M. W. Dodd, No. 506 Broadway. 16mo, pp. 178.

Another Sunday school library book, full of the sad pictures of the life of an inebriate's family, with much wholesome counsel interwoven throughout. For sale by R. J. Harp, Publishing House, 112 Camp street.

We have from the publishers:

THE SELECT ORATIONS OF MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO. With explanatory notes by George Stuart, A. M., professor of the Latin language in the Central High School of Philadelphia. Philadelphia: Eldridge & Brother, 17 and 19 South Sixth street. 1869. 12mo, pp. 336.

Fourteen orations of the first orator of the Roman world, from the text of Kayser, are accompanied, in this volume, with notes and references to the best grammars in use in this country. The character of the "notes" leaves the student full room for the exercise of his faculties in the solving of hard sentences—they do not afford too much help. We intend to use it at home.

COUNTING THE VOTE.

That the vote of Georgia was counted by Congress gives great offense to the extreme Radicals. The *Independent* has a double leaded leader on it, headed "The Latest Disgrace." We give a sample of its periods:

Congress has thus publicly invited every Southern State to make haste and expel every negro from its Legislature. Georgia, by her infamous exclusion of the chief gentlemen who ever sat in her civil councils, voluntarily put herself as much out of the Union as South Carolina did a few years before, when she fired at Fort Sumter. The expulsion was itself a rebellion. It was the overt act by which a State sought to defy the laws of the United States—a treasonable act which Congress has now declared to be, not null and void, but audacious and triumphant.

Why may not Mississippi, catching the contagion of the example, immediately proceed to oust her negro legislators in the same villainous way?

Imagine, now, the indignation which would have made the whole nation hot, if a dozen or twenty white men (instead of black) had been denied their seats in a legislative body to which they were freely elected by a loyal constituency.—How many mass meetings would have been called in all sections of the country! How the press would have suddenly wakened from its customary sleep! How the pulpit would once again have remembered that it had something to say to the outside world! How the whole swelling tide of public opinion would have surged like the sea under a storm!

This is precisely what *has* taken place in Louisiana—a number of white men, may be "a dozen," have been denied their seats in its Legislature by a negro majority. But that hot indignation, of which the *Independent* speaks, has been nowhere seen, no not even upon the cheek of that sensitive guardian of "freedom and equality."

Other points in the Congressional scene are worthy of consideration. It is not at all likely that the intense theatric passion of Butler was conceived in the single interest of the Georgia vote. There was a deeper and wider difference between the Senate and the House, which, like a volcanic fissure, just then came to the surface. This antagonism is the beginning of the struggle between the two forces which represent, on the one side, a constitutional Federal Republic, and on the other an unlimited democracy. This is the next act upon which the curtain is about to rise. The four years about to be inaugurated will end in the defeat, probably the obliteration of the Senate, the last exponent and representative of the idea of State sovereignty.

A Yankee Convinced by His Duster.

General King has just returned from British Honduras, after a five years' residence at Manitee. He advises against our people going there. Reasons are that labor is as great a problem in that part of the world as in this; the climate is enervating to the white man, though healthy; the conflict is with a too great vegetation—the forces of nature there are as hard to check as in some countries they are to start. Insects are an item. Society is seriously Africanized, and negroes fill the earth and the atmosphere, the courts and juries, almost to the exclusion of the white man. The negroes are essentially barbarous, notwithstanding the great sums which have been spent upon them by the English government. He tells the following incident in illustration: A Federal officer not long since arrived in Belize. One day going out to take a stroll, he was presently surrounded by an increasing, whooping crowd of negroes. Being closely pressed by them, he took refuge in the shop of a physician and asked what in the world was the matter. Dr. H. told him it was that duster he had on—he must take it off. The Yankee sat quiet for some time, and then said—"Well, I fought for the negro, and I always thought he was a man, with the brains of a man; but now I believe they are nothing but monkeys."

Wholesale Disfranchisement.

The following act is before the Louisiana Legislature. It has been reported on favorably by the Judiciary Committee. It gives the entire control of all elections—State, parish and municipal—into the hands of six men! This most audacious attempt upon the liberties of the citizens has been arrived at by gradual approaches, each one illustrative of the spirit of our people. It remains to be seen whether they will suffer two black and four white men to place their feet upon the neck of the State.

That the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, secretary of State, attorney general, State registrar, and a judge of one of the courts of the State, to be selected by the Governor, shall constitute a board of canvassers, whose duty it shall be to examine the returns, and declare the result of every State, parish, judicial, Congressional and municipal election.

Whenever it shall appear to said board of canvassers, or a majority of them, that by violence, or by intimidation of any kind, or by undue influence, such as threats to discharge from employment, or to do personal violence to any voter, if he shall not vote as his employer shall indicate, or by means of secret political societies, or by interdiction, prohibition or interruption of a free canvass or of a free expression of opinion, either by press or by speech, in any parish or precinct of the State, whether done before or on the day of said election, said board shall delay action on the returns from any such parish or precinct, and proceed without delay to investigate and to ascertain to what *extent*, if any, the influences thereby illegally invoked, may have controlled the election in any such parish, precinct or poll, and if it shall appear from such investigation that the election in any parish, precinct or poll has been carried or controlled by a resort to violence, to intimidation of any kind, to threat, or to fraud, it shall be the duty of said board to throw out of the count such parish, precinct or poll, and upon consideration of all the facts, to determine whether a new election shall be held, or if it be an office for which it is made the duty of the Governor to issue commissions, whether they shall certify to the Governor the name of the person entitled to be commissioned, or if a Congressman, a person to whom a certificate of election shall be given, and shall act accordingly. If the election of a member of the General Assembly shall be in question, the board shall give a certificate to the person duly

elected, on which evidence and no other the secretary of the Senate and the clerk of the House of Representatives shall place the name on their respective rolls, provided that the right to contest the office or the seat of such person shall not be infringed.

FINANCIAL CLASSICS.

Mr. Editor: I have before me the printed minutes of the Mississippi Conference, with statistical reports, for the years 1866 and 1868.

The statistics of 1866 have complete reports of the number of white members from eighty-eight appointments out of ninety, showing an aggregate of 14,756 members. Add 158 for Percy's Creek, and leaving out Bolivar circuit, which has ceased to report, and you have 14,914 as the entire numerical strength of our Conference at the close of 1866.

Last year eighty-three appointments, out of eighty-eight, reported 14,448. Giving Tallahatchie 155 members, adding nothing for Clinton, Louisiana, as it was doubtless reported with Jackson, Louisiana, giving Pearl River 251 members, reported in 1866, and leaving out Bolivar and Black Creek, not reporting either year, and you have 14,753 as our entire strength at the close of 1868, showing a decrease of 251 members in two years.

Our Conference minutes for 1867 were not printed, and I can therefore furnish no data from these.

No financial reports from this Conference were made in 1866 or 1867.

I forbear making any remarks. I furnish the text—others may write the sermon.

L. R. Redding.

Brookhaven, Miss., Feb. 17, 1869.

To the Members of the Mobile Conference, and the Friends of Sabbath Schools Within our Bounds.

Our Conference, at its last session, constituted the pastors of the Methodist churches in Mobile, and the superintendents of the Sabbath schools, a committee to fix the time and place for holding a Conference Sabbath school convention. The committee have decided to have it in this city, and that it commence on the 27th of May.

It is the desire of the committee, in pursuance of the spirit of the resolution, to have it emphatically a Conference convention—to have every part of our territory represented, not only by ministers, but by laymen. We shall endeavor to secure cheap transportation both by rail road and river, of which notice will be given. A programme of the exercises will be printed, and the subjects assigned to different parties will be forwarded to them, with the requisite information.

J. Hamilton, Chairman.

Mobile, February 18, 1869.

MISSISSIPPI MINUTES.

Mr. Editor: Please make the following corrections in the published minutes of the Mississippi Conference. As I collected the money assessed to Yazoo district for the bishops, I am anxious that each work should receive its proper credit. I was particular in reporting correctly to the statistical secretary. The amount collected on Yazoo circuit should be $22 15, and not $22; Durant circuit, $22 25, not $22 40; Black Hawk circuit, $64 80, not $54 80; and Richland circuit has no credit, when it should be $23 45. The whole amount assessed and paid was $250, and not $250 15.

Your's fraternally,

J. M. Puor

The scenery in New Zealand is perhaps the most beautiful in the world. The glaciers from Mount Cook are the largest in the world, with the exception of those in the Himmalaya mountains, and the extreme moisture and the absence of true winter brings them very low in the valleys; while the semi-tropical vegetation, including the elegant palm-like fern trees, grows close to their very edge. These ferns, unlike our dwarf brakes, rise to a height of thirty or forty feet, and make the western coast like a veritable fairy land. Its distance and the sanguinary Maori wars prevent the islands from being a resort of tourists. The summers are delightful, and the ground is always covered with creepers and fragrant plants.

Mississippi Conference Statistics, 1868.

EXHIBIT OF SEVERAL INTERESTING FACTS.

PREPARED BY REV. L. R. REDDING, STATISTICAL SECRETARY.

DISTRICTS.	No. of appointments in district.	No. of appointments report'g.	No. of members reported.	Amount paid per member to support of preach'r	Amount paid per member for all other church purposes.	Per centage of preachers' receipts to assessments	Average amount rec'd by each preacher.	No. of admit baptisms.
Natchez	11	10	1955	$3 32	$3 21	67	$1,410	88
Vicksburg	8	7	1145	1 90	1 27	63	1,000	22
Jackson	10	10	1185	1 00	1 00	100	1,000	56
Yazoo	11	10	1585	1 00	1 00	100	1,000	59
Grenville	9	9	1521	4 22	2 22	52	1,000	59
Starkville	6	6	933	1 27	1 27	100	1,000	59
Brandon	6	6	1005	1 00	1 00	100	1,000	59
Paulding	6	6	1587	1 00	1 00	100	1,000	59
Brookhaven	6	6	1415	2 50	2 50	100	1,000	59
Aroola	6	6	1180	1 00	1 00	100	1,000	59
General average	88	86	14,756	$1 90	$1 62	85	$1,041	656

Great Britain has taken possession of the small island of Starbruck, in the Pacific.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening last, in Carondelet street church, by the bride's father, the Rev. Dr. J. B. Walker, Restonee Faquier to Miss Mary Walker.

At the Dryades street German church, on the 23d of February, by the Rev. J. B. A. Ahrens, Mr. Casper Auch and Miss Caroline Brickwedel Keller, both of this city.

On Tuesday evening, January 26th, at the residence of the bride's father, in Vienna, Louisiana, by Rev. N. A. Cravens, Dr. John H. Stevens and Miss Mary C. Armstrong, only daughter of Rev. Samuel Armstrong.

In Greensburg, Louisiana, on the 11th of February, by Rev. J. Nicholson, Mr. S. V. Arbuthnot and Z. J. Waller, all of St. Helena parish, Louisiana.

OBITUARIES.

On Saturday evening, the 20th instant, Isaac R. Randolph, the infant son of John F. and Emma R. Randolph.

Next to the birth of a child, no event in the providence of God can so unite the hearts of parents as its death. We never know each other fully until we have tasted the same sorrow, as well as the same joy.

Mrs. Mariaret Josephine Gillis, the daughter of Aquila Miles, Esq., of Lowndes county, Alabama, was born December 23, 1839. On the 3d of February, 1863, she married Rev. Neil Gillis, of the Montgomery Conference, and died in Bellville, Alabama, November 22, 1868.

Sister Gillis was converted and joined the Baptist Church in 1859, and early in the year 1865 she attached herself to the Methodist Episcopal Church South. She was a woman of good native talents, and these were developed and disciplined at the Lowndesboro Institute, where she graduated with honor at an early age. She was a superior teacher, especially of the young, not only winning their affections, but exacting and receiving from them the strictest and promptest obedience. She had the tact, also, to make them love their studies, and advance rapidly in them.

She was of marked individuality, modest, yet calm, firm and dignified under all circumstances. She was not noisy or demonstrative in her religion, but was pure in heart, constantly devoted and consistent in her piety. Hence when she approached the "dark valley" she was not alarmed, but received with calmness the onset of the king of that valley, and triumphed over him gloriously.

She was a helpmate indeed to her husband in his arduous work as an itinerant minister, and he writes me truthfully that "no man ever lost more than I in the death of a wife. I think it would be difficult to say too much for her." In all the relations of life she was a model Christian woman, and but few, if any, excelled her.

She left two children, too young to know and feel their loss. May God guard and guide these inmbs, till at last they find a home with their mother.

A Friend.

Amidst the reiterated "triumphs of the tomb" we are called upon, by the strongest impulse of affection and grief, to weep over the grave of a pious and good woman, Mrs. Louise Jones, wife of Colonel Henry Jones, of Claiborne parish, Louisiana, who departed this life at six o'clock on the morning of the 27th of December, 1868. She was born on the 19th of March, 1827, in Warren county, Georgia.

She had early devoted herself to God, and therefore, amidst the sorrows of suffering friends, a source of consolation remains of which they cannot be deprived. Her long-protracted illness had little alleviation from art, and hope could not cheat into the illusion that it was at all to be deferred by skill. Hers was a religion both vital and practical, not ostentatious nor austere. She practiced as well as professed all the Christian duties, and by her example, in the bosom of her family, amid the circle of her friends, and throughout all the varied relations of life, she forcibly impressed a veneration for the name and attributes of the most High. It was these principles, early imbibed and scrupulously cultivated, that in the trying and awful moments of mortal dissolution imparted calmness and equanimity to her mind. It was such a faith and such conduct that robbed death of his sting and the grave of her victory.

Thou pious, true and good woman, thy presence gilded its dreariness, thy radiance lighted its gloom! Thou hast disappeared forever. Thou hast gone to the land of spirits, and taken thy place among the ransomed of the Lord.

Mr. James Hancock Copes was born November 16, 1816, in Accomack county, Virginia, and was married to Miss Celia Evrne, in the State of Louisiana, on the 1st day of January, 1851, and died on the 6th day of January, 1869, in Pike county, in the State of Mississippi, leaving a beloved wife and six children to mourn their loss.

Although Mr. Copes never made a public profession of experimental religion, nor ever attached himself to any branch of the church, yet there was a manifest change in his conduct for several years before his death. He was a regular attendant on the public worship of God when not prevented by affliction, and was teacher of a class in the Sabbath school, for two years, in the village where he died.

But he is gone to great eternity, and God only knows his place and state.

That his bereft companion and children may seek a more timely preparation for death than he did is the sincere prayer of their friend, J. H. Winborne.

Mrs. Dicy Winn, wife of John A. Winn, and daughter of James and Elizabeth Horton, was born in Orange county, North Carolina, June 8, 1797, and died in Tuscaloosa county, Alabama, November 13, 1868.

In the year 1830 she professed religion and joined the Methodist Church, in which she lived a consistent and acceptable member until her death. She was kind, benevolent and pious. For about four months her sufferings were extremely severe, but she bore them with Christian fortitude. She suffered as a Christian, and frequently spoke of her approaching dissolution. She was ready, willing and anxious to depart and be at rest. She spoke calmly of dying, and died as a Christian. While her bereaved family mourn her absence, they joyfully anticipate a happy reunion in the better land, where the weary are forever at rest. E. Nicholson.

Died, October 20, 1868, little Ella Myrtle, daughter of Ethelbert E. and Alice Tigrest, aged nine months and five days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. W. W. GOODWYN,

STOVE DEALER

AND

TINWARE MANUFACTURER,

62.....CAMP STREET.....62

NEW ORLEANS.

SIGN OF THE BIG TEA POT.

I would respectfully announce to my friends and the public generally, both in the city and country, that after an association of over twenty years, under the name and style of Austin & Goodwyn, formerly corner of Customhouse and Front Levee, I have permanently located as above, and shall continue my old business of

MANUFACTURING TINWARE,

in all its branches, as heretofore, and in addition will endeavor to keep at all times a full and complete stock of the best, as well as the latest and most approved

COOKING STOVES.

The names of a few will suffice to give an idea of the great variety constantly kept on hand:

The Charter Oak,	The Good Samaritan,
The Revenue,	The Torchlight,
The American,	The Brilliant,
The Magnolia,	The Fashion,
The True Kentuckian,	The Farmer,
The Maid of Orleans,	The Southern States,
The Mutual Friend,	The Sunny South,

and many others, too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold at

THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,

for cash or approved city paper.

Being ever grateful for the liberal patronage bestowed and confidence reposed in me during my former copartnership, I would most earnestly solicit a continuance of the same, and shall pledge myself to do my utmost to maintain the reputation of the old house.

Remember the Big Tea Pot,

No. 62 Camp street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

july6 1y

NEURALGIA.—NERVOUSNESS and Female Weakness Cured.—A Clergyman's Widow suffered for years with the above diseases, and for the benefit of like sufferers will send the means of her own cure free.

MRS. DIXI FRANKLIN,

fe13 tfa Jersey City, N. J.

$35 A DAY.

MONEY FREE AS WATER.—Send two stamps.

HILTON & CO.,

fe27 tfa 859 Third avenue, N. Y.

HUMAN BLOOD!

ITS MYSTERIES.

It must be admitted by every rational mind that the man who contributes the most toward promoting the happiness and welfare of the human race must of necessity be the most highly esteemed by his fellow-men; and acting upon this principle it appears that Professor R. L. Hamilton, of New York, has, by patient investigation and vast experience, solved the uncertain question in relation to the vexed and important subject of Liver complaint and other chronic diseases.

It will be remembered by the readers of this paper that, a few days ago, Dr. Hamilton's theory of Liver, Lung, and other diseases, was published in connection with many other vital facts, in which all diseased persons are interested; many wonderful cures were published from all parts of the country. Others of a startling and interesting character are given below, which seem to us are evidences that cannot be questioned for a moment, and we advise those who are suffering from the diseases he makes a specialty of to write their full symptoms and get Professor Hamilton's opinion and advice at once.

STRONGLY CORROBORATED!

New York City, Jan. 20, 1869.

TO THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.

During my labors in publishing and editing a newspaper for many years in this city, and also in the performance of my duties as a clergyman in this and other cities, I have become thoroughly and intimately acquainted with R. Leonidas Hamilton, M. D., the justly celebrated Liver, Lung and Blood Physician of this city, who is located at No. 546 Broadway. The doctor was for many years a regular practicing physician, and also for some years a professor in one of our best medical schools, and during such extensive experience he fully realized the inadequacy of the ordinary treatment made use of in all chronic diseases, more especially that class of troubles arising from deranged functions of the Liver and digestive organs. He at once set himself about the study of this class of diseases, determined to make them a specialty. Laying the vegetable world under tribute, he has made discoveries and compounded specifics on sound philosophical principles, which have made the most wonderful cures in the annals of medicine. Liver, Blood, Lung and Nervous diseases are now virtually under his full control, and yield to the magic, subtle power of his remedies. I have myself seen numbers of those who have been saved from the hand of death by his power, when the unfortunate sufferers seemed doomed to an early grave, and all other treatment was of no avail. In addition to what I can vouch for personally, I have ample evidence from other clergymen, physicians and eminent men of the highest character, who have also been saved by this wonderful treatment, and who speak in the highest praise and gratitude of Dr. Hamilton as a physician and a gentleman of honor and integrity. It is but simply stating the positive truth when I say that it is well known throughout this country that where his works are known and the fruits of his skill have been witnessed, he is highly esteemed by the people as the most eminent and remarkable physician in the treatment of chronic diseases, of the age. As the result of a long personal and familiar acquaintance with Professor Hamilton and his unparalleled success as a professional man of the highest order, I frankly express the hope that diseased humanity in every part of our land may avail themselves of his most remarkable skill, and thus share the noble blessings so kindly and freely bestowed upon all. Most respectfully,

REV. W. B. JACOBS,
No. 41 Park Row, Room No. 4.

THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON!

ANOTHER CLERGYMAN CURED.

The eminent divine, Rev. J. W. Hinkley, of Athens, Maine, writes:

My health has so far improved from the effects of your treatment that I am able to resume my pastorship. Had it not been for your medicine I should not have been living now. To you, with God's blessing, do I owe my worldly existence. I am a living exponent of the worth of your matchless remedies, and I shall hereafter deem it a part of my religious duty to recommend all suffering with diseases of the Liver or Lungs to speedily apply to you. May God's blessing attend your worthy efforts for the relief of diseased and suffering humanity.

CONCLUSION.

It would seem to us that, after carefully looking over the evidence given above, all reasonable persons must be led to the conclusion that there can be no good reason for doubting the fact that Dr. Hamilton is just what he is represented to be—a very successful physician in the treatment of Chronic Diseases. It is useless to cry "humbug," for the above parties have volunteered to give their evidence for the benefit of the suffering, and for no other purpose. All of these testimonials are genuine—are guaranteed to be so, in fact—and it is easy to write to them, and get from their own pens the *facts!* Any of them will answer all inquiries of this character, either in person or by letter.

NOTICE.

Prof. Hamilton has now in press and nearly ready a pamphlet containing a biographical sketch of his remarkable life, with a fine lithograph picture of himself. This book also contains a complete history of Prof. H.'s wonderful cures—his theory of diseases, and the only natural, safe and positive treatment for all chronic diseases—a valuable work for everybody. Sent free.

Have no hesitancy in writing to the doctor, and state to him your case in full, and he will deal honestly and promptly with you. All letters to him must be addressed thus:

R. LEONIDAS HAMILTON, M. D.,
No. 546 Broadway,
Care of Post Office Box 1,952, New York.

The number of the Post Office Box must be put on each letter to insure safety. fe13 4tr

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, free of charge, with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a Sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
fe13 3mr Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. Y.

ORNAMENTAL AND USEFUL.

BUY ONLY

Silver-Tipped Shoes for Children.

Will outwear three pairs without tips.

fe6 3mrh

COMPARE PRICES.

The Mason & Hamlin Organ Co., whose Organs are acknowledged to be the best, have this season introduced very important improvements and new styles of Organs, and have materially reduced prices. Four-octave Organs, $50 each; Five-octave Double Reed Organs, five stops, $125. Every one having any idea of purchasing an Organ should at least obtain one of their new circulars, which will be sent free, and compare prices. Address the

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,
596 Broadway, New York,
fe20 3tr Or 154 Tremont street, Boston.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DARBY'S

PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.

Letter from Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia:

Crawfordsville, Ga., Sept. 29, 1868.

Darby's Prophylactic Fluid is an article of little cost, but great value. Its domestic as well as medicinal uses are numerous, while its specialties are most wonderful. I have not been without it for ten years, and no head of a family who can afford to have it should be without it.

ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

The Wonderful Family Medicine.

Letter from the Surgeon General of the late Confederate States:

Richmond, Va., Jan. 11, 1869.

John Darby & Co., No. 160 William St., N. Y. *Gentlemen:* I have received your letter of the 15th of December, 1868, calling my attention to your (Darby's Prophylactic) Fluid.

I most cheerfully state that the Fluid was furnished to and extensively used by the Surgeons in charge of General Hospitals in the Confederate service, with great benefit to the patients, all the surgeons making a favorable report. A great deal of it was used in the hospitals.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM'L PRESTON MOORE, M. D.,

The Astonishing Disinfectant.

Emory College, Oxford, Ga.,
December 28, 1868.

Prof. Darby—*Dear Sir:* Having not been engaged for many years in the active duties of the medical profession, I am only superficially acquainted with the claims of your Prophylactic Fluid, but am well acquainted with its chemical elements.

While, therefore, I cannot speak experimentally of the value of the compound, yet the disinfecting and Therapeutic properties of the agents employed in its composition, together with the well known reputation of its discoverer as a chemist, authorize me to regard its merits as of a high order. On the whole, it must be considered as a valuable contribution to the class of articles to which it belongs.

These views, I may add, are sustained by the test many of many competent judges who have tested its properties.

Believe me, dear sir, your's respectfully,

A. MEANS, M. D., LL. D.

Cures Burns, Wounds, Stings, Etc.

Alabama Insane Hospital,
Tuscaloosa, December 22, 1868.

Messrs. John Darby & Co., 160 William St., N. Y.—*Gentlemen:* I received your circulars at the 10th instant, asking an expression of opinion from me as to the merits of your Prophylactic Fluid. The preparation has been so generally used by the profession and public at large, and so universally esteemed, that it seems to me to need no further recommendation.

As a disinfectant, and remedial agent too, when indicated, it is not excelled by any similar preparation. We use permanganic preparations very extensively in this Hospital, and could not do without them. I consider yours the best and most elegant preparation of the kind manufactured.

Respectfully yours, etc.,

P. BRYCE, M. D.,
Supt. and Phys'n Ala. Insane Hospital.

A Perfect Pain Killer.

Wesleyan Female College,
Staunton, Va., Jan. 9, 1869.

Prof. Darby: When I was President of the Lagrange Female College, of Georgia, I used your Prophylactic Fluid in the College with decided success. Both as a disinfectant and as a remedy for sores and burns, etc., it was efficacious and proved to be what it is represented. Every family and public institution ought to have it. I wish you great success in the sale of it.

WM. A. HARRIS, D. D.,
Pres. W. F. College, Staunton, Va.

Never was there a family medicine so highly recommended as this. Try it and you will never regret it.

Let every country merchant visiting New York this spring put this article on his list. But don't wait. Order it at once.

And so we might fill this entire paper with recommendations from the very best men in the country.

There is no question that this is a most wonderful and useful article as a disinfectant, and for wounds, sores, burns, poisons, colic, as a tooth wash, general purifier, etc.

Every Druggist or Country Merchant has it for sale.

Orders filled by the proprietors,

JOHN DARBY & CO.,
de5 1y 160 William street, New York.

INFORMATION WANTED of JNO. WHITE, who left his friends in Delaware county, New York, in 1843, for the West. He was engaged in the boating line, in 1849, between Cincinnati and New Orleans. If he will apply to his brother, William Whyte, he will hear of something to his advantage.

WM. WHYTE,
fe27 tfa Andes, Delaware county, N. Y.

DEAFNESS, CATARRH, SCROFula.—Specialty.—Cures legally guaranteed or money returned—by the inventor of the celebrated Patent Invisible Organic Vibrator for Incurable Deafness. Send ten cents for Treatise on Deafness, Catarrh and Scrofula.

DR. T. H. STILLWELL,
fe27 tfa 198 Bleecker street, N. Y.

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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

THE DROPPED STITCHES.

BY MRS. M. E. M. SANGSTER.

Sitting alone in the corner,
In her own old easy-chair,
With the firelight softly falling
On her beautiful gray hair,
She's knitting away at a stocking,
Rounding the heel to-night;
And nobody knits like mother,
Though age is dimming her sight.

Glancing like silver, the needles
Backward and forward go,
And the rings on her thin white fingers
Are flashing to and fro.
There's the golden band that has never
Been off since her wedding day,
And the hoop encrusted with diamonds,
From Tom, when he went away—

Away at the beck of fortune,
To the far-off China seas,
While his mother compassed his out-bound ship
Day and night on her knees,
Pleading that wind and weather
For Tom might ever be fair,
And that never the boy might wander
Out of reach of his mother's prayer.

This blue-mixed sock—it reminds her
Of some she sent to the camp,
For Willie to wear, poor soldier boy,
To keep his feet from the damp.
And Willie, he never wore them,
His tired feet were still—
Oh! so still in a narrow grave
On the side of a Southern hill.

It's wonderful—she remembers
The first little sock she knit,
A wee thing, white and dainty,
Marveling, "would it fit?"
Tucking it by in her basket,
As if half it were a sin,
And fearing lest careless eyes should see
The dreams she was knitting in.

Dear little baby Alice!
Never was babe so sweet.
Alice's own are all very well,
But oh! those dimpled feet
That she fondled and kissed so often,
That she taught to walk alone—
They are walking life's long pathway,
They are hurt by many a stone.

Knitting alone is the mother,
And the firelight softly falls
On the pleasant room of the household,
On the beautiful pictured walls;
But I think, when the lamps of evening
Scatter the shadows there,
They gleam over nothing half so sweet
As the mother's silver hair.

And oh! she has dropped her stitches;
To be sure, it is not strange,
Since she herself has been far away
Beyond this world of change;
Away, for a half hour's vision,
To the realms of the brave and leal,
Where the loved of the past are together,
In the land of endless weal.

—*Independent.*

Laying Up Treasure in Heaven.

MR. EDITOR: Herewith I send you $7 25, in specie, the savings of a dear little child gone home to heaven, which her father handed me yesterday as a contribution to the children's missionary treasury of our Sabbath school. I send it to you at once, that the money may be forthwith invested in the work of winning souls to Christ. May the Lord bless it abundantly, and may many souls have reason to rejoice in the eternal kingdom that this particular sum of money was ever cast into the Lord's treasury.

Please ask the chairman of Foreign Missions to write it down in his book thus:

"*The angel of Mary Lou. Littell,* $7 25."

Our Sabbath school children are stirring themselves for the missionary cause. All are at work in some way or other, earning and saving money to help in spreading the Gospel among the nations of the earth. One little boy I know picks up chips and other kindlings for his mother, and gets a regular salary for it, and puts that in the treasury. Another helps his mother to take care of his baby sister; another boy helps his father in the garden when he comes from school in the evening; another blacks his father's boots; a young girl assists her mother in the household work, another takes care of the poultry, another denies herself of something, and so on. All are thus at work for the missionary cause, and so are "laying up treasure in heaven."—God bless these children, and prosper the work of their hands!

J. W.

ORELOUSAS, LA., Feb. 8, 1869.

A WORD TO BOYS.—Come, boys, and listen a few moments to your uncle. You have now arrived at an age when you must begin to think about doing something for yourselves. The first piece of advice I have for you is, to do everything well which you undertake. There is but little danger of your being too particular in this respect. A boy who is careful to draw a straight line on his slate, will be very likely to make a straight line through life. There is no position in life in which you will not be called upon to act as exact as possible. Step into the jeweller's shop, and see how careful the workman must be in finishing up the article he holds in his hands. Visit the shipyard, and the man with the broad-ax must learn to hew on a line, or he dismissed. You think of being a clerk. Well, remember that a mistake there is a little less than a crime. I never saw a man who was very particular about his affairs that was not successful. How exact is a military officer in the command of a body of men. A clumsy sailor will never rise to the command of a ship.

But there is one great danger which besets many young men at the present day. It is the disposition to avoid all solid improvement, and take up with subjects that require no thought, and which serve as mere warfare with godliness; our portion will be that of the ungodly. As the tree falleth so shall it lie. We shall reap what we have sown.

"Let my example warn you of the fatal error into which you have fallen," said the gay Sir Francis Delaval, near the end of his life. "Pursue what is useful! pursue what is useful!" Reader, if you would not want to make your life a curse, present and eternal, "pursue what is useful."

SCIENTIFIC.

PROGRESS OF ASTRONOMY.

NUMBER TWO.

But in passing down from Ptolemy, how shall we speak of the dark ages? We see "the angelical doctors" there; but we see them engaged in no very angelical pursuits. The same "wilderness of suns," which looked down upon Pythagoras, is shining on them too; but yet it seems that the great angelicals refuse to dabble in such gross material things as stars or stones. Instead of studying the great world which God has built, they are constructing little words of their own, here upon this atom earth of ours, out of the entities and quidities, and privations and forms, of Aristotle. The categories and predicables are their sun and moon; and the topics are their stars. To these they look for light; in these they search for the glory of God. How the heavenly bodies move, or by what laws they are governed, is a question which they put aside for the sublime speculations, "whether a disembodied spirit can go from one place to another without passing over the intermediate points?" They seek to know, not how many myriads of shining orbs adorn the halls of space, but how many myriads of spirits may dance, all at once, upon a cambric needle's point! And why, indeed, should they care to know how many mansions there are in this our Father's house of the universe; since for aught they know, all created spirits might creep at once into a single needle's eye, and there conceal themselves!

Yet one friendly glance, at least, is due from us to these great "angelicals," for they are near of kin to us. Then hail to you, ye logicizing, metaphysicizing, mighty dreamers of the misty past; we greet you with a kindly feeling from the heart! For had we been born and lived with you, we too, perchance, had been a brother of your craft, and dwelt amid the cobwebs of the brain. But as it is, thank God, born in a better age, we may despise ourselves in you; and quit both you and self to dwell with greater minds, whose glorious thoughts have raised us from these little souls of ours.

During the dark ages the science of astronomy took its flight from the Christian world. If any one, like Gerbert, for example, happened to feel a passion for the study, he had to seek an instructor either among the Arabs or in the Moorish universities of Spain. He could find no teacher in Christian countries. For more than a thousand years the science of astronomy suffered this dark eclipse. But then a more propitious era began to dawn, and continued to brighten with a steadily progressive lustre; until about the middle of the sixteenth century it burst on the Christian world in full-orbed splendor, never more to decline or to become obscured. Nicholas Copernik, an ecclesiastic and recluse philosopher, was the author of this wonderful revolution. No man ever lived, indeed, who was more worthy to follow philosophy than he; for "*he was a freeman in mind.*" His was not the freedom of those, however, who "think much of themselves and know but little;" for he knew how to reverence the mighty past, as well as *to think for the everlasting future.* His freedom was inspired, not by the intoxicating fumes of a vain-glorious disposition, but by profound love of truth, and consisted in the greatness and the glory of his discoveries.

An intellect like his could not but strive, and strive with energy, after that unity and harmony of principle, that symmetry and beauty of view, which alone can fully satisfy the rational nature of man. Hence the complexity and confusion which reigned in the Ptolemaic system of the world proved offensive to his mind. As this was the system then universally received, and no better was dreamed of, so had Copernicus thought more highly of himself, he might have boasted with Alphonso X.: "Had the Deity consulted me at the creation of the universe I could have given him some good advice." Good advice he could have given, far better indeed than King Alphonso, provided the real model of the universe had been such as it was then distorted and misrepresented in the schools. But shunning the error of the proud Castilian monarch, Copernicus more wisely concluded that the manifold imperfections which had shocked his reason and clouded his imagination, existed not in the divine scheme of the universe itself, but only in the human interpretations of that scheme. Dissatisfied with the labors of the past, and weary of the uncertainty of the "mathematical traditions," he resolved to try anew, and for himself, the stupendous problem of the world. He felt the necessity of the task, as well as the glory of the attempt.

"Then I, too, began to meditate," says he, and for forty long years he continued to meditate. With Pythagoras, and Philolaus, and Anaximander and Aristarchus, he placed the sun in the center of the world, and gave to the earth a motion around that great luminary, as well as around its own axis. Over this sublime scheme his mind continually brooded. He rose above the illusion of the senses, and saw more clearly than mortal eye had ever seen before, that the motion of the heavens is *apparent* only, while that of the earth is *real.* Having taken a firm hold of this theory, by means of his clear geometrical conceptions, he made it explain the phenomena of the heavens, far better than they had, until then, been explained; and, by immense mathematical calculations, he verified his explanations. Thus did he find, in some good measure at least, that order and harmony, that simplicity and beauty, for which his rational nature had so passionately longed.

As we have already seen, it was not the merit of Copernicus, that he was the first to conceive the true system of the universe. But if he was not the author, he was certainly the founder of that system. The arguments and views which had imposed on the mighty intellects of Plato, and Aristotle, and Hipparchus, and Ptolemy, and which had led the whole world astray, disappeared before the blaze of his intense mind, like mists before the sun. Beneath his *thinking* also, those vague considerations which had controlled the opinions of Pythagoras and his followers, assumed a form and a substance, and a radiance, which the winds of controversy could neither blow away nor extinguish. We have said that Pythagoras taught the system which now immortalizes the name of Copernicus; we may with equal justice say that the genius of Copernicus has immortalized the system which Pythagoras taught.—Indeed, if the maxim that "he who proves is the discoverer," be just, then is Copernicus the real author of that view of the universe which bears his name. For he it was whose mind first brooded over this sublime system of the world until he could speak, not as one moved by vague and shadowy conceptions of the distant only, but as one actually inspired by the present possession of a great and glorious truth. "All which things," says he, in reference to his views, "though they be difficult and almost incredible, and against the opinion of the majority, yet in the sequel, by God's favor, *we will make clearer than the sun,* at least to those who are not ignorant of mathematics."

But while the great work of Copernicus revealed much of the divine order and beauty of the world, it still left much unrevealed. It is easy to see that those who referred the motions of the planets to a false center instead of the true, to the earth instead of the sun, and who, moreover, conceived this false center to be fixed, instead of being, as it is, in perpetual motion, must have entertained the most erroneous and distorted views of their real revolutions. Much of the artificial and highly complicated machinery, which had been invented to explain the apparent irregularities in their motion, was swept away by the Copernican reform; and the heavens put on a new face. Kepler enumerates eleven motions of the Ptolemaic system, which were exterminated by the new system. But although Copernicus thus wiped out these disfigurements, and partially restored the beauty of the world, he yet left much for his successors to accomplish. In reality he merely laid the foundation of the true system of the universe; on which the magnificent superstructure has since been reared by those sublime architects of science—a Galileo, a Kepler, a Newton and a Laplace.

From even this brief review one thing may be learned, and should forever remain impressed upon the tablets of our memory. It is, namely, the arrogance and vile conceit, the mad precipitance and haste with which the untrained mind presumes to sit in judgment on the works and ways of God. Behold Lucretius, for example, that brilliant Epicurean poetizer of the atomic cosmogony—how he vaunts himself! how in spirit he exclaims: If this universe be, indeed, what some pretend, the work of God, then had he consulted me when it was made, I could have given him some good advice! Poor, puny mortal, blinder than the atoms which thou singest! not even knowing that sun, moon and stars are larger than they seem; how canst thou criticise the book of God, ere thou hast learned the very alphabet in which he writes his laws and fixed decrees?

We may be sure that if any imperfection shows itself in the world of God, this only proves the imperfection of our minds, and not of his design or work. For all the huge defects, however numerous or great they be, which seem to cloud the universe, and hide its beauty from our eyes, exist, not in the glorious world of God without, but only in the little, dark and crooked world within; where sin, and pride, and ignorance, and all this cursed vile conceit of little minds, have warped and twisted everything amiss.—*Southern Review.*

BAPTIST RITUALISM.—Rev. Crammond Kennedy is no longer in the Baptist communion. The Fifth avenue Baptist church of this city has formally resolved to withdraw its fellowship from him for promulgating doctrines not held by that church. He is guilty of the crime of teaching that a Baptist can properly sit down at the Lord's table with his wife, who has been baptized with a little less water than himself. We charge the Fifth avenue Baptist church with a spirit of ritualism as odious and as selfish exclusiveness as arrogant as prevails in St. Albans! What is baptism? It is but a rite, a physical service. What gives it its value? Not its crust, but its kernel; nothing but the spirit of obedience which its observance indicates.—Who has revealed the original method of this rite so clearly in these last days to the Fifth avenue Baptist church that its members know beyond a peradventure just how it was performed? Whence have they learned that one style of ritualism is to be undeviatingly followed? Do they as carefully guard the original ritual of the Lord's Supper? Is it with them a full meal? It was with the apostles; in Jerusalem or Corinth as full a meal as a baptistery is full of water! Who permitted them to abbreviate it to a half mouthful of bread and wine, as stingy of food as sprinkling is of water? Do they recline on couches, as did Christ and his disciples when he instituted the ordinance? The vote excluding Mr. Kennedy from fellowship is said to have been unanimous. Has formalism such unquestioned control of that church? When a very plain-spoken, sensible man learned that not one single evangelical Episcopalian of Long Island was found bold enough to appeal from Bishop Potter's arbitrary robbery of his certified right to vote from Rev. Alvah Guion—a robbery of a single vote which gave the bishopric of Long Island to Bishop Potter's candidate—our friend uttered the single inelegant but expressive word, "Geese!" We trust, overawed and feeble-minded though they may be, that there are yet some meek low-churchmen in the "unanimous" Fifth avenue Baptist church.—*Independent.*

"LABOR SAVING" IMPLEMENTS.—Labor-saving implements were once thought to be destructive to the interests of the workingman just in proportion as they saved the drudgery of labor. This seems reasonable at first, but a little thought will correct the error. How, then, do the farm laborers thrown out of work by the introduction of improved implements ultimately find work? Plainly by the increased amount of tillage which machinery and tools make possible in the country. In a section where all the soil is under cultivation of some kind, it leads to more thorough systems of farming. In the case of our own country, it leads to the faster extension of civilization westward, the rapid subjugation of wild land, and the better cultivation of that already under the plow. For instance, the Western grain grower who now devotes seventy-five to one hundred and fifty acres to corn and other crops, with the meagre facilities of thirty years ago could not have managed one-fourth part that amount in a similar manner. This increase of agriculture not only keeps good the original number of farm laborers, but creates a new demand for laborers in every other field of industry.—*Am. Agric't.*

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THE CLERK,
OR THOSE OF LIMITED INCOMES,

has divided the payment of Premiums in such sums as can be easily spared, thus combining real Benevolence with the advantages of Life Insurance.

Policies therefore will be issued, the payments on which may be divided into

MONTHLY INSTALMENTS.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

Policies issued immediately on application.
ja9 1y

MUTUAL AID & BENEVOLENT
LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION
OF LOUISIANA.

DIRECTORS.

J. M. Lapeyre, W. S. Mount,
John Davidson, L. B. Pothier,
H. Zuberbier, William McCulloch,
I. N. Marks, William Creevy,
E. F. Schmidt, T. K. Finlay,
William Cooper, Anthony Sambola,
W. S. Pike, Patrick Irwin,
David McCoard, John C. Sinnott,
J. Canfield, C. Cavaroc,
Gerard Stith, W. C. Nichols.

OFFICERS.

JOHN DAVIDSON, - - - President.
W. S. PIKE, - - - Vice President.
R. W. YOUNG, - - - Secretary.
L. A. FOURNIER, - - - Treasurer.

W. B. KOONTZ, Attorney.
W. C. NICHOLS, Medical Examiner.
N. C. FOLGER, Agent.
Office—120 CARONDELET ST. (Davidson's Row.)

SYNOPSIS OF CHARTER.

The plan proposed by the Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life Insurance Association is as follows:

1. Each person, upon enrolling himself or herself as a member, shall pay into the Treasury a membership fee, if between the ages of

16 to 30, inclusive, the sum of.....$10 00
31 to 40, inclusive, the sum of..... 15 00
41 to 50, inclusive, the sum of..... 20 00
51 to 60, inclusive, the sum of..... 25 00

which payment constitutes him or her a life member.

2. A Life Insurance Policy is issued for a sum equal to one dollar for each enrolled member appearing on the books of the Association at the decease of said member.

But in no event shall the amount paid on said policy exceed $5,000.

3. On the death of any member an assessment is made upon each policy holder for one dollar and twenty-five cents, payable at the office of the Association, within thirty days after notification thereof, by publication in one daily newspaper published in the city of New Orleans, in English and one in French, for five consecutive days, and if the policy holder resides out of New Orleans he shall be notified in writing.

4. Should the number of members exceed five thousand, the assessment of $1 25 will be reduced in proportion to the number of members exceeding five thousand.

5. Should any member fail to pay the assessment in the time specified, he forfeits all previous payments or credits.

6. All accumulations from whatever source, such as forfeitures, interest, etc., shall be credited upon the books of the Association to the members pro rata, to be withdrawn in lieu of assessments.
oct17 1y

JOHN L. DUNNICA. GEO. P. HARRISON.

J. L. DUNNICA & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE

PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL KINDS

OF

SOUTHERN and WESTERN PRODUCE.

99.....POYDRAS STREET.....99

New Orleans.

Consignments of Cotton, Sugar and Molasses solicited.

All property consigned to us is insured in our Open Policy.

Agents for the following

BRANDS OF FLOUR,

which we are constantly receiving, and always have a good supply on hand:

Crescent Mills, Can't "B" Beat.
Magnolia, Choice Family.
Roshorough & Co., Choice Family.
Missouri Mills.
Saxony Belle.
Sperta Belle.
Concordia Mills.

Also, various brands of

SUPERFINE, SINGLE, DOUBLE AND TREBLE EXTRAS,

which we sell at the lowest market rates.

Persons desiring FAMILY SUPPLIES would do well to send us their orders with the money, and thereby save time and money.

Careful personal attention given to all business entrusted to us: ja2 1y

A. EYRICH,

(Successor to Bleloek & Co.,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

130.....CANAL STREET.....130

New Orleans, Louisiana,

Keeps on hand a large and carefully selected stock of

STANDARD SCHOOL, LAW, MEDICAL AND

RELIGIOUS BOOKS,

Bibles, Prayer Books, Testaments, Hymn Books, Albums, Engravings, Chromo-Lithographs, etc., and is constantly receiving from Publishers, at first prices,

ALL NEW WORKS ISSUED,

Which he can supply at

LOWER RATES THAN ANY HOUSE SOUTH.

With fifteen years' experience in the Southern Book trade, and fully acquainted with the wants of our section, he believes he can guarantee satisfaction to all.

Letters of inquiry cheerfully attended to.

General Agent for

M'CLINTOCK AND STRONG'S BIBLICAL, THEOLOGICAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL CYCLOPEDIA,

a storehouse of knowledge for the use of ministers, students and Sunday school libraries.

Agents wanted, to whom liberal rates will be given. Address

A. EYRICH,
oct24 6m 130 Canal street, New Orleans.

PLOWS. PLOWS. PLOWS.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS' Agents at New Orleans for

Avery Plows, Peacock Plows,
Calhoun Plows, Brinley Plows,
Garrett & Cottman Plows,
Hall's Valley Plows, cast iron,
James H. Hall Cotton and Eagle Plows.

We sell all these at manufacturers' prices, and all other kinds of Plows at lowest market rate. THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,

Dealers in Machinery and Agricultural Implements,
ja16 1y No. 9 Perdido st., N. Orleans, La.

CHURCH BELLS.—We are prepared to furnish Church Bells, of Steel composition, having a rich, deep tone, at the following prices, which place it within the power of all Churches to be provided with a good Bell:

	Weight.	Wt. of Bell and mountings.	Price.
28-inch Bell, -	250 lbs	400 lbs	$65 00
30-inch Bell, -	650 lbs	800 lbs	135 00
40-inch Bell, -	800 lbs	1000 lbs	175 00
48-inch Bell, -	1200 lbs	1500 lbs	265 00

These Bells are warranted for one year against breakage in ordinary use.

THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,
ja16 1y No. 9 Perdido st., New Orleans.

F. M. ECKFORD, New Orleans. GEO. ALPH. CAGE, Columbus, Miss.

ECKFORD & CAGE,

COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 42 Union street, New Orleans.
oct10 3m

ALEX. BRITTON. RICH. F. BRITTON.

A. BRITTON & CO.,

GENERAL STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

No. 90 Common street, New Orleans.
oct3 1y

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,

ADVERTISING AGENTS,

No. 40 Park Row, New York.

WHAT ADVERTISERS SAY.

The firm, whose letter we print below, gave us in 1867 what was then the largest contract we had ever received for our "Lists of One Hundred Local Newspapers." The fact that they this year renew the order and increase the amount is the best argument we can give that these "Lists" are good advertising mediums.

LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL,

MANUFACTURERS OF

AXES, SHOVELS, SAWS, ETC.,

No. 118 WATER STREET,

PITTSBURG, PA., Dec. 3, 1868.

MESSRS. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.—*Gentlemen:* One year ago with much hesitation we gave you an advertisement for one of your Lists of One Hundred local papers; a very short time thereafter we unhesitatingly added two more Lists of One Hundred papers.

But a short time elapsed before we were inquired of on every side for "Colburn's Patent Rib Jacket Ax," proving to us that your plan of Lists had reached the very parties to whom we wanted to introduce the new patent Ax.

The year having now nearly gone by, we cannot but believe your system of advertising by "Lists of Local Papers" is just the kind of advertising we want, and we to-day forward you an order still adding one more List of One Hundred papers, making the number now altogether four (4) Lists of One Hundred (100) local papers.

The more we talk with newspaper agents and editors' agents the more satisfied we are that the arrangement we have made with you is preferable to any we have ever heard of. The merit of the Ax its if has, of course, something to do with the great demand for it, but we are satisfied that by your system of advertising by "Lists" we have accomplished in one year what would have ordinarily taken us five years to accomplish. Respectfully,

LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL.

The National Publishing Company of Philadelphia have been among the largest advertisers in our "Lists of Local Country Newspapers." Their bills for these alone amount to not less than $20,000. The testimony of their letter may be taken as an answer to those who inquire if these "Lists" can really be good advertising mediums.

OFFICE OF THE

National Publishing Company,

No. 26 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET.

J. R. JONES, *President.*

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1868.

MESSRS. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 40 PARK ROW, N. Y.—*Gentlemen:* It is more than three years since we began advertising in your "Lists of One Hundred Papers" each, and in that time have given the "List System," as originated by you, a thorough trial, and we can now say it is the *cheapest* and *best* general advertising medium we have any knowledge of.

We have tried every possible mode of advertising, having dealt with the press direct, and through nearly every advertising agency in the country, and have no hesitation in saying that your lists have paid us fifty per cent. better than any other way. Respectfully,

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.

Send for our Twenty-four Page Circular, which contains a List of over One Thousand Newspapers, (the best Advertising Mediums,) and price cards showing advertising rates, and much valuable information on the subject of advertising.

FREE FOR THREE CENT STAMP.

Address

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Advertising Agents,
fe13 tfr 40 Park Row, New York.

SMALL FRUITS.—STRAWBERries, $2 per thousand. Circulars, etc.
S. BUFFELL,
fe13 tfr Yardville, N. J.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.

RAVEN & BACON, (established in 1829.)

Warerooms, Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway NEW YORK.

Manufacturers of Piano Fortes, with the patent Combination Sounding-boards,

Patented August 14th, 1866.

This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the sounding-board, the very soul of the Piano, and produces thereby a pure liquid tone greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The sounding-board released from its connection with the Piano case, and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality increased.

Our Pianos are first-class in every respect, and purchasers will have not only our own guarantee as to their quality, but also the guarantee of the reputation of the instrument, obtained from the experience of our patrons, who have used them for a generation. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment.

mar28 1y

EAST ALABAMA COLLEGE,

AUBURN, ALABAMA.

The Spring Session will begin on the 20th of January, and close on the 14th of July, 1869.

The educational facilities here furnished to students are equal to those of the best colleges in the country. Young men may take a regular or partial course, but will be required to have at least three studies.

Auburn is situated directly on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad. Its health and social advantages cannot be surpassed.

EXPENSES.

Tuition, Spring session,	$48 00
Tuition, Fall session,	32 00

Board in private families, from $15 to $20 per month.

Students in indigent circumstances, by applying as such, will be required to pay in advance only half the price of tuition, and by messing they may greatly reduce the expense of board.

For further information address

REV. J. F. DOWDELL,
ja2 3m President.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLlege, Mansfield, De Soto parish, La.

Rev. CHARLES B. STUART, A. M., President.

OWNED BY THE LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

The Fall Session of this well-known Institution will open on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of September, with a full corps of experienced teachers.

The following are the terms for a session of four and a half months, payable one half at entrance and the remainder on the 1st day of December:

Board, including washing, fuel and room-rent, in gold	$67 50
Tuition in English and Latin, in currency	25 00
French, in currency	15 00
Music, in currency	30 00
Use of instrument, in currency	7 50
Incidental fee, to be paid by every pupil, in currency	2 00

Ornamental branches at usual prices.

Traveling ministers of Louisiana Conference charged no tuition in English and Latin.

Every boarder will furnish a pair of blankets, a pair of sheets, a pair of pillow slips, a coverlet or spread, and towels and lights.

For catalogues, containing full particulars, address the President. july25 3m

THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL Session of the

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE,

MACON, GEORGIA,

Begins on OCTOBER 5, 1868, under the direction of the following

FACULTY.

Rev. J. M. Bonnell, D. D., President.
Rev. C. W. Smith, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.
Rev. W. C. Bass, A. M., Professor of Natural Science.
C. Schwartz, A. M., Professor of Latin and Modern Languages.
Mrs. A. R. Leuk, Assistant in Literary Department.
Carl Hintz, Musical Director, (with ample assistance.)
Mrs. E. T. Crowe, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

CHARGES.—There are three terms in the scholastic year. For each term the charges, which are to be paid at the beginning of the term, are as follows:

Regular tuition, $30. Board including washing, fuel and lights, $75. Incidental fee charged to day scholars, $1.

The following are optional: French, $15; Instrumental Music, $25; use of instrument $3; Vocal Music in class, $2—not charged to those who take Instrumental Music; Drawing, $15; Painting, $20.

Pupils who take French may be excused from Latin without affecting their graduation.

Special advantages provided in the departments of French, Music and Painting. For further information address the President.

J. M. BONNELL,
sep5 tf President.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, AT Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

ELEVENTH SESSION.—TERMS REDUCED.

The exercises of the school will be resumed October 1, 1868.

The best facilities are afforded for the acquisition of a first-rate education, and at less expense than in any other school of high grade North or South.

There is but one session in the year and every student who enters the school is expected to continue to the close of the session in July, and will be held liable for the bills in all cases, unless protracted illness shall compel his removal.

Every pupil is required to furnish his own bedding, towels, wash-basin, mosquito bar etc., all marked distinctly with his name; also a satchel for dirty clothes.

SPECIAL CAUTIONS.

Parents and guardians are earnestly requested not to give their children or wards much spending money. It is unnecessary, and has a pernicious effect upon mind, morals and health.

A sufficient amount must be deposited for the purchase of books, etc. Their pocket money should be limited by the discretion of the Principal.

It is urgently requested that students be prompt in their attendance. A few days' absence at the beginning is often a serious disadvantage during the entire session.

TERMS.—Board and Tuition per session, $350.

PAYMENTS.—$150 in advance, balance on 1st March.

Tuition of day scholars, per month, $7. Payable monthly, in advance.

Modern languages will be taught when the wants of the school demand it, at an extra charge as low as it can be made.

No expense is spared to secure as teachers gentlemen of the highest character and ability.

july25 W. H. N. MAGRUDER.

CENTENARY MALE INSTITUTE, Summerfield, Alabama.

The twenty seventh annual session of this school will begin on the

FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1868,

and continue nine months, with no vacation, except one week at Christmas.

The expense for tuition, incidental fees, board, washing, fuel and lights, will be $230, one-half to be paid on entrance and one-half on the 15th of February, 1869.

Persons wishing to patronize this school may address JOHN MASSEY,
aug15 2m Principal, Summerfield, Ala.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Con.)
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Radical.)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church)
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

These foreign periodicals are regularly published by us in the same style as heretofore. Those who know them and who have long subscribed to them, need no reminder; those whom the civil war of the last few years has deprived of their once welcome supply of the best periodical literature, will be glad to have them again within their reach; and those who may never yet have met with them, will assuredly be well pleased to receive accredited reports of the progress of European science and literature.

TERMS FOR 1867.

For any one of the Reviews	$4 per annum
For any two of the Reviews	7 "
For any three of the Reviews	10 "
For all four of the Reviews	12 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4 "
For Blackwood and one Review	7 "
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews	10 "
For Blackwood and 3 of the Reviews	13 "
For Blackwood and the 4 Reviews	15 "

Clubs.

A discount of *twenty per cent.* will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to *one address* for $12 80. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for $48,00, and so on.

Postage.

When sent by mail, the POSTAGE to any part of the United States will be but **Twenty-four Cents** a year for "Blackwood," and but **Eight Cents** a year for each of the Reviews.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

New Subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1867 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any *one* of the *Four Reviews* for 1866. New Subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1867 may receive, gratis, Blackwood or any *two* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1866.

These premiums will be allowed on all new subscriptions received before April 1, 1867.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, 1866, inclusive; the *Edinburgh* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864 to December, 1866, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for the years 1865 and 1866, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review; also Blackwood for 1866, for $2.50.

☞ Neither premiums to Subscribers, nor discount to Clubs, nor reduced prices for back numbers, can be allowed, unless the money is remitted *direct to the Publishers.*

No premiums can be given to Clubs.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co.,
38 Walker street, N. Y.

The L. S. PUB. CO. also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

by HENRY STEPHENS, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, of Yale College. 2 vols., Royal Octavo, 1606 pages, and numerous Engravings.

Price $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8. feb 2

HOMES IN BRITISH HONDURAS. FREE FROM TAXATION.

THE PUTNAM IMMIGRATION ASSOCIATION (Limited) of Belize, British Honduras, has been founded, under the laws of that Colony, with a Capital Stock of $500,000, coin, in five thousand shares of $100 each.

The Association has purchased of the Colonial Government an area of about 500 square miles of territory, comprising some of the choicest Sugar, Tobacco, Corn, Rice and Cacao lands in the Colony.

The Association will sell to each family that will locate upon and occupy the land between this and the 12th of July next, 160 acres at 50 cents per acre, payable in Five Years from date of settlement, without interest. The Association will donate to every Parent and Child of each family, who may be living on the land at the end of the second year from date of settlement, one Share of the Association's Stock, the value of which will be greater than the price paid for the land.

An adult male member of each family who will locate, put up a cabin, and clear enough land to provision his family, will be recognized as a bona fide settler.

These lands will produce from three to five hogsheads of Sugar per acre, without cultivation. Sugar loading can be carried on during eight months of the year. Two crops of Tobacco, Corn, Rice, Plantains and many kinds of vegetables can be made in a year. The country is healthy, and white men can work to better advantage in the warm months than in the Southern States. These facts are demonstrated by the experience of 350 Southerners now settled in the Colony.

No family should go that has not means sufficient for its support for twelve months after locating on the land.

The steamship Mexico will leave New Orleans for Belize on the 20th of February. The steamship Trade Wind on the 24th of February, and make the trip in five or six days. First class passage, $40, greenbacks; second class, $25. The Trade Wind makes a monthly trip.

Communications should be addressed to the undersigned, care of H. L. MANN & Co., No. 83 Magazine street, New Orleans.

JAMES M. PUTNAM.

REFERS TO

Thomas A. Adams, President of Crescent Mutual Insurance Company, New Orleans.
E. Rigny, President of Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, New Orleans.
T. & S. Henderson, Cotton Factors, New Orleans.
S. O. Nelson & Co., Cotton Factors, New Orleans.
Perkins, Swords & Co., Bankers.
J. F. Harrison & Son, Cotton Factors, New Orleans. le20 tm

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL, GRADUate of the Philadelphia Dental College, has established himself at No. 109 Camndelet street, near Poydras, where he will perform all Dental Operations in a skillful and satisfactory manner. Teeth inserted upon Gold or Vulcanite base. Being familiar with all Anæsthetics, he will extract teeth without pain, by the use of such as best suits the case. Particular attention given to the medical and surgical treatment of diseases of the mouth and teeth. oct31 1y

MAGIC PRESS.

J. P. WILSON,

JOB PRINTER.....JOB PRINTER,

77 Magazine street, corner of Poydras,
nov1 New Orleans, La.

CENTENARY COLLEGE, Jackson, Louisiana,

was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, $75 per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance.

Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month.

The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, are all unsurpassed by those of any institution the Southern States.

The past history of the College is the pledge its future prosperity.

The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the Institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN

PRICE'S

Patent Texas Tonic.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

It is a certain antidote against Constipation of the Bowels, Torpor of the Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, Determination of Blood to the Brain, Indigestion, Pain in the Head and Vertigo; also a remedy for

CHILLS AND FEVERS.

For particulars, see accompanying Envelope with each bottle.

For sale at 59 Camp street, New Orleans,

THOS. K. PRICE, Vendor.

Read the following opinions of some of our old and well known citizens of

PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC,

Or, Vegetable Medicine.

T. K. PRICE, Esq., Vendor of "Price's Patent Texas Tonic," or Vegetable Medicine:

DEAR SIR—After a fair and deliberate use and experiment of your Vegetable Medicine, known as PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC, we give it as our decided opinion, that it is the best recipe that we have ever known, for *Indigestion, Torpor of the Liver, Constipation of the Bowels and Dyspepsia.* We consider your Vegetables Medicine worthy of all commendation, and therefore feel no hesitation in recommending its use to all our friends, as well as the public at large, and that in doing so we are contributing to all the afflicted. Many of us have been suffering from these evils from ten to fifteen years, and have been greatly benefitted.

Wishing you great success in introducing this valuable medicine,

We remain yours truly,
J. J. MILLOY, Pastor St. Patrick's Church.
J. H. CALDWELL, of Gas Works, City S. O.
SAML. SUMNER of Home Insurance Office
T. GREENFIELD, of house of Fellowes & Co.
LEWIS ELKIN, Merchant, New Orleans.
GEO. W. HANSON, Ship Agent.
JACOB BARKER Bank of Commerce.

New Orleans, June, 1863.

TERMS:

4 oz Bottles	$2 00
6 " "	2 50
8 " "	3 00
12 " "	5 00

Sold to Druggists by the dozen bottles or more at 33⅓ per cent discount off retail price.

All order will meet with prompt attention.

ap22 1y THOS. K. PRICE.

A SOUTHERN LADY, EXPERIenced in Teaching, with good testimonials, desires a situation in a family. Address C. D. P., Box 141, New Orleans Post Office.

She begs leave to refer to Rev. Drs. J. C. Keener and J. B. Walker. sep5

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS!

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Established in 1837.

VANDUZEN & TIFT,

102 and 104 East Second st., Cincinnati, Ohio,

Manufacturers of BELLS for Churches, Academies, etc., made of the Genuine Bell Metal, and mounted with our Patent Improved Rotary Hangings.

All Bells warranted in quality and tone. Send for Catalogue and Price List. no7 1y

GEORGE H. VINTEN,

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

137.....Poydras street.....137

Between Camp and St. Charles streets,

New Orleans.

Agent for the sale of R. Hoe & Co.'s Printing Presses and James Conner's Sons Type. no7 3m

JAMES MACLENNAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, ETC.,

Greenville, Mississippi.

Refers to Governor B. G. Humphreys, and many others in Mississippi, and to R. L. Walker, 190 Common street, Rev. J. C. Keener, D. D., and Rev. J. B. Walker, A. D., 112 Camp street, New Orleans, La. oct31 3m

G. W. W. GOODWYN, (SUCCESsor to Austin & Goodwyn,)

Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of

TINWARE,

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES

Of all kinds; sole Agent for the Good Samaritan Cooking Stove.

No. 62 Camp Street,

Next door to the Picayune Office,

oct20 1y NEW ORLEANS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

D. TILLOTSON,

SUCCESSOR TO

C. E. Cato & Co.

AT THE OLD STAND,

18 CAMP STREET,

UNDER THE CITY HOTEL

Keeps constantly on hand

THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ALSO, CONTINUES TO MANUFACTURE,

Sumpter Brogans and Russets

LADIES AND GENTS,

—AND—

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S SHOES

—AT—

Hammond Station.

Nov9 1y

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, AT Greensboro, Alabama.

The next session of this Institution begins the first Wednesday in October, and is divided into two terms.

TUITION.

Academic Department, per term.....$35 00
Preparatory Department, per term..... 30 00
Contingent fee, per term..... 2 50

A fee of $5 is charged those who attend the schools of Chem. and Nat. Phil.

Board, exclusive of washing and lights, $16 to $20 per month. By messing it can be obtained even cheaper than at these rates.

Sons of ministers of the Gospel in the regular work, and those studying for the ministry, are admitted free of tuition.

The whole expense for the scholastic year, including everything except books and clothing, will be $250, payable one-half at the opening of the session and the remainder on the 15th of February. If the student wishes to board in a private family it will be $280. This great reduction in the price of board and tuition will bring the advantages of the University within the reach of those whose limited means have heretofore placed the highest scholastic training beyond their reach, as well as secure the patronage of those who, on the score of economy, are sending their sons out of the State to be educated.

Especial attention is called to the fact that preparatory students are taught exclusively by the Faculty.

The Law School has been organized under the management of Hons. Judge Coleman and A. Benners.

For farther information apply for circular to

O. F. CASEY,
aug15 2m Secretary of Faculty.

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTItute, Staunton, Virginia.

The next session begins on the 21st day of SEPTEMBER, 1868, and closes on the 24th of June, 1869.

Rev. William A. Harris, President, with a Faculty of twelve professors, teachers and matrons.

This is a Female College of the first rank; one of the most flourishing in the South; young ladies here from nearly all sections of Virginia, and various Southern States. Method of teaching like that pursued in the University of Virginia. Health and comfort of pupils unsurpassed. Those from the Gulf States, especially, have greatly improved in health. No social disquietude. The population of this great Valley is nearly all white. This institution is an educational home for the daughters of the South.

Charges for the entire scholastic year, board and tuition, in collegiate course, embracing

Ancient Languages	$215 00
Music	50 00
French or any Modern Language	20 00

Refer to Professors Smith and Holmes, Virginia University; Mrs. John R. Flov; Bishops Pierce, Early, Doggett; Rev. Drs. Duncan and Munsey.

For catalogues address

WM. A. HARRIS,
sep5 6t Staunton, Va.

NEW BOOKS, RECENTLY RE-ceived at the DEPOT, 112 Camp street.

	PRICE.
Rationalism, History of, by Hurst	$3 50
Guizot's Meditations	
Pictorial Methodist Catechism, over 100 illustrations	1 00
Whedon's Commentaries	3 00
Colenso, Fallacies of	75
Jay's M. and E. Exercises, 2 vols.	3 50
Agency for Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, vol. 1	6 50
Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, Part 1	75
Philosophy of Eating, by Bellows	2 00
Pilgrim Street	75
Life Truths, Tract Society	60
Ben. Holt, Tract Society	40
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New and beautiful Globe Edition of Dicken's, half calf, 13 vols., illustrated	39 00
Old Deccan Days	1 25
Robinson Crusoe, Globe Edition, six engravings	1 25
Robinson Crusoe, 12mo. ed., 12 colored engravings	1 25
Æsop's Fables, 12mo., Murray's Ed'n.	1 25
Imitation of Christ, by Thos. A. Kempis, tinted paper, beautifully bound	1 00
Our Parish	75
Pilgrim's Progress, at 25 cts., 50 cts., $1 and	1 50
Mother of the Wesleys	2 00
Literary Attractions of the Bible, Trail	1 75
Introduction to the Study of the Bible	1 50
Methodism in Kentucky, Redford	2 00
Crimes of the Late Civil War, Denn, published by W. T. Smithson	2 00
Biblical Encyclopedia, by McClintock and Strong, vol. 1, muslin	5 00
Biblical Encyclopedia, by McClintock and Strong, vol. 1, sheep	6 00
Love in Marriage, Guizot	1 00
Protestant Episcopal Church not Exclusive—Her Ministers not Priests—by Rev. J. W. Ellis, Rector of Christ Church, Nashville	25
Comprehensive Commentary, ed. by Jenks, 6 vols., sheep, 500 maps and engravings, 10 tables, Concordance and Symbol Dictionary	18 00
Sermon Paper, 10 lbs., Berkshire Mills, per ream	5 00
Sermon Paper, 9 lbs., Holly Mills, per ream	4 00

MUSIC BOOKS.

Sacred Harp, $15 per dozen; each	1 50
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Sabbath School Double Bell, per doz.	7 20
Golden Censer, per dozen	4 00
Golden Chain and Censer, per dozen	7 00
Temperance Chimes, per dozen	4 20
Glad Tidings, per dozen	4 00

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ang15 ROBT. J. HARP, Agent.

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A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board Trust.
Oct. 19th, 1867.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1869.

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
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	31						
FEB.		1	2	3	4	5	6
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MAR.		1	2	3	4	5	6
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APR.					1	2	3
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MAY							1
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	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
JUNE			1	2	3	4	5
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	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JULY					1	2	3
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	29	30	31				
SEP.				1	2	3	4
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	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
OCT.						1	2
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	31						
NOV.		1	2	3	4	5	6
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	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
DEC.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received, and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The general market has exhibited rather less animation since our last issue. A fair business, nevertheless, has been done in most branches of the wholesale trade, country merchants being engaged in replenishing their stocks, and planters in laying in plantation supplies, while a moderate amount has been done in the execution of orders from the interior. Sugar and molasses have been in active request, and all the receipts have met a ready sale from the levee, at full prices, especially for the former, in which there has been a further advance. Western produce continues extremely dull. There is no corn here, and only a limited stock of the descriptions of flour wanted; but there is an ample supply of provisions, which are dull and drooping. Pork, in particular, sympathizing with the Western markets, has sold at a decline.

Our accounts from the country are far from being favorable to the next crop of sugar. There is general complaint of injury to the seed cane, of protracted rains preventing plowing, and of the negroes showing less disposition to make labor contracts. In some districts planters are compelled to go abroad in search of hands. In others there is less complaint. The roads are still in a very bad condition, and prevent hauling crops to the landings.

The river remains about the same, being three feet nine inches below high water mark.

COTTON.—The following are the arrivals since the 19th instant:

Louisiana and Mississippi	bales.. 14087
Lake	18
Arkansas	971
Mobile	170
Florida	2
Texas	35
Total	15289

On Saturday the movement commenced with moderate sales at about previous rates, but with a subsequent improvement in the demand, and much less disposition on the part of the factors to realize, prices soon stiffened and for the rest of the day ruled ⅛ to ¼c. higher, low middling closing at 26½ to 26¾c., and the business summing up 3,800 bales. On Monday, under the stimulating influence of favorable accounts from Liverpool, prices further advanced, opening at an improvement of ¼c., and closing at figures ½ to 1c. higher than Saturday's rates. The sales, however, were on a moderate scale operations being restricted by scant supplies, most factors having covered up their samples, anticipating a further rise. Hence the business was confined to 2,900 bales. On Tuesday the market opened with an active demand, but operations restricted by the scant supply offering, and the high pretensions of factors, low middling ruling at 27¾ to 28c., with very little to be had under 28c., but toward the close the decline in gold and exchange having prevented buyers from going on at the extreme rates, factors were willing to accept 27¾c.—that is for the limited supply actually offering, the bulk of the stock being held for still higher figures.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 10,200 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 651,884 bales, against 433,080 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 17,861 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 12,463 bales to France, a decrease of 145,688 to Great Britain, and of 9,371 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we quote as follows:

Ordinary	25½ to 26
Good ordinary	26¾ to 27
Low middling	27¼ to —
Middling	— to 28½
Strict middling	— to 29

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868, bales	1959
Arrived past three days	15289
Arrived previously	656582—671871
	673830
Exported past three days	17155
Exported previously	511533—528708
Stock on hand and on shipboard	145122

SUGAR.—The demand has continued good since our last review, and the receipts have sold readily at higher prices. The sales on Saturday and Monday embraced 600 hogsheads at 9¼ to 10¼c. per pound for inferior, 12¼ to 12½c. for common, 13c. for fair, 14¾c. for fully fair, 15½c. for prime, 15½c. for choice, 16¾c. for yellow clarified, and 17½c. for white clarified.

MOLASSES.—The demand has again been active, and the receipts have sold readily at still higher prices.

FLOUR.—Prices for double extra and the grades below have been firm, owing to the light supply of these descriptions.

CATTLE MARKET.

JEFFERSON CITY,
Tuesday Evening, Feb. 23, 1869.

Texas cattle, choice, per head	$40 to 55
Texas cattle, second qual, per head	30 to 35
Texas cattle, third qual, per head	18 to 25
Hogs, per lb gross	7 to 10c
Sheep, first quality, per head	$4 to 7
Sheep, second quality, per head	2½ to 3½
Sheep, third quality, per head	— to 1½
Milch cows, choice, per head	80 to 100
Common cows, per head	50 to —
Texas cows, with calves	— to —
Yearlings, per head	10 to 14
Calves, per head	8 to 12

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	9 50	10 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	17 00
Spades	11 00	18 00
Axes	11 00	15 00
Bagging, ₱ yard:		
Kentucky		
East India	23½	24
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₱ lb	5	8
Bran, ₱ 100 lbs	1 15	
Bread, ₱ 100 lbs.: Pilot	7 00	9 00
Crackers	8 00	
Bricks, Lake, ₱ M	8 00	16 00
English, Fire	50 00	00 00
Candles, ₱ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	45	50
Tallow		
Adamantine	18	21
Star	18	21
Chocolate, No 1 ₱ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₱ bbl		
Northern	13 00	
Coal, Cannel ₱ ton		15 00
Anthracite ₱ ton		10 00
Western, ₱ barrel		50
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₱ lb	15	18½
Havana		
Java		
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₱ ton		15 00
Hulled, ₱ bushel		
Copper, Braziers' ₱ lb	37	38
Sheathing		
Copper Bolts	37	38
Yellow Metal	29	30
Cordage, Manilla, ₱ lb	22	24
Tarred, American		21
Russia	30	
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl	4 00	
Dyes, ₱ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	4	4½
St. Domingo	4½	4½
Fustic, Tampico	5	
Indigo, ₱ lb	1 75	1 85
Madder	22	24
Eggs, ₱ doz. Western	23	25
Feathers, ₱ lb	85	87½
Fish, Cod, ₱ box	2 00	
Herrings	75	
Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ bbl		27 00
No. 2		21 00
No. 3		16 00
Flaxseed, ₱ lb	4	6
Flour, ₱ bbl:		
Superfine	6 37½	6 50
Extra	6 02½	12 00
Fine	5 75	6 00
Fruit, Prunes, ₱ lb	14	15
Figs, Drum	20	21
Dried Apples		10
Currants, Zante	13½	14
Almonds, soft shell	26	28
Raisins, M R, ₱ box	nons	here
Layer	3 60	3 75
Lem's Sicily ₱ box	nons	here
" Malaga, ₱ box		
Oranges, Ln. ₱ 1000	13 00	
Sicily ₱ box		
Glass, ₱ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 25	
10 x 12	3 50	3 75
12 x 18	4 00	4 50
Grain, ₱ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 30	2 75
Canada	2 65	2 85
Oats	74	75
Corn, shelled ₱ bushel	85	88
Beans, ₱ bbl	13 00	17 00
Hops, ₱ lb	18	22
Gunpowder, ₱ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₱ bag	18	18½
Hay, Western, ₱ ton	28 00	30 00
Northern		
Louisiana		
Hides, ₱ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	19	21
Wet salted, city slaughter	10	14
Kip Skins		
Dry country	20½	21
Pelts ₱ piece		
Iron, Pig ₱ ton	45 00	
Country, Bar ₱ lb	5	0
English, ₱ lb	4½	5
Hoop, ₱ lb	0	8½
Sheet	6½	9
Boiler	8	10
Nail Rods	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties	6	7
Castings, American	6½	7
Lime, Western ₱ bbl	1 05	2 00
Shell Lime	1 75	
Rockland, &c	2 00	2 25
Cement	3 00	
Molasses, ₱ gallon:		
Louisiana	65	82½
Muscovado		
Refinery, Reboiled		
Nails, ₱ lb:		
Gray, Country	3	
Black do	4	4½
Select, water rotted	6½	
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₱ lb	5½	5½
Wrought, German	15	20
English	16	18
Naval Stores, ₱ bbl:		
Tar	2 25	4 50
Pitch	3 00	
Rosin A No. 1	3 00	3 50
No. 2	2 25	2 50
No. 3		
Spirits Turp ₱ gallon		65
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₱ gallon	1 75	
Coal Oil	37	39
In cases	50	55
Cotton Seed, Crude	70	75
Refined	1 00	1 05
Tanners' ₱ gallon	1 15	1 30
Oil Cake, Linseed ₱ ton		
Cotton Seed	35 00	40 00
Meal		
Provisions, ₱ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
" Western		22 00
" North half bbl	15 00	16 00
Dried, ₱ lb		
Tongues ₱ doz	15	16
Pork, Mess	32 00	
Prime Mess		
Hog, round, ₱ lb		14½
Bacon, Hams, ₱ lb	17	19
Do., canvassed	18	20½
Sides	17	17½
Shoulders		14½
Green Shoulders	14	14½
Lard, Prime, in tierces	20	
In kegs	22	
Fair, In tierces		17
Butter, Northern	40	50
Western	30	40
Cheese, American	10	23
Potatoes, ₱ bbl	1 50	3 50
Onions	4 00	6 00
Green Apples	4 00	0 00
Rice, ₱ lb, Louisiana	5	10
India		
Carolina		10½
Saltpetre, refined, ₱ lb	14	25
Crude		
Salt ₱ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	1 95	2 00
from store	2 05	2 10
coarse, cargo	1 65	1 70
from warehouse	1 85	1 90
from store	1 95	2 00
Turks Island, ₱ bushel	45	50
Soap, ₱ lb, Western	7	7½
Northern	10½	12
Southern		
Castile	18	20
Sugar, Louisiana, ₱ lb:		
In the city	0½	17½
Havana, White	16	17
Yellow	13½	15½
Brown	12½	13½
Tobacco, in hhds, ₱ lb:		
Balers & Cutters		
Choice and Selections	17	22
Fine Leaf	15	20
Medium Leaf	10½	13
Fair Leaf	12	15
Common Leaf	9	12
Good Refused	7	10
Common Refused	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₱ lb		
Bailing	20	20½
Wool, Washed, ₱	34	37½
Barry		
Louisiana, Native		
Texas, ₱ Merino	27	30

SPECIAL NOTICES.

New Orleans Dist., Louisiana Conference

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

German churches, Dryades street, February 7; German Quarterly Conference, at Dryades street, 5; New Orleans circuit, at Algiers, 21; Quarterly Conference for do., at 112 Camp street, at 6 P. M., 22; Jefferson City, 28.

Plaquemine, March 7; Felicity street, 14; Thibodeaux, 21; Carondelet street, 28.

Baton Rouge, April 3, 4; Moreau street, 11.

J. O. KEENER, P. E.

Talladega Dist., Montgomery Confer'e.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Harpersville circuit, at Chapel, February 27, 28.

Talladega circuit and Blue Mountain mission, at Bethlehem, March 6, 7; Alexandria circuit and Coosa River mission, at Four Mile, 13, 14; Jacksonville station, 20, 21; White Plains circuit, at White Plains, 27, 28.

Talladega station, April 3, 4; Fayetteville circuit, at Rocky Mt., 10, 11.

L. M. WILSON, P. E.

Union Springs Dist, Montgomery Conf.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Troy circuit, at Troy, December 26, 27.

Pine Level circuit, at Pine Level, January 2, 3; Union Springs station, 9, 10; Brundidge circuit, at Brundidge, 16, 17; Line Creek circuit, at Greenwood, 23, 24; Mount Hilliard circuit, at Magnolia, 30, 31.

Millville circuit, at Mount Zion, February 6, 7; South Butler circuit, at South Butler, 13, 14; Rocky Mount circuit, at Rocky Mount, 20, 21; Greenville station and circuit, at Greenville, 27, 28.

Sandy Ridge circuit, at Bethel, March 6, 7; Fort Deposit circuit, at Fort Deposit, 13, 14; Mount Ida circuit, at Mount Ida, 20, 21; Elba mission, at Macedonia, 27, 28.

A full attendance of the members is solicited. My address is Orion, Alabama.

J. W. SHORES, P. E.

Wetumpka Dist., Montgomery Confer'e.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Wetumpka, January 9, 10; Prattville, 16, 17; Autaugaville and Ivy Creek, at Autaugaville, 23, 24; Lowndesboro, Hayneville and Union, at Lowndesboro, 30, 31.

Tallassee circuit, at Tallassee, February 6, 7; Socopatoy circuit, at Nixburg, 13, 14; Autauga circuit, at Rehoboth, 20, 21; Carolina circuit, at Providence, 27, 28.

Pleasant Hill circuit, at Pleasant Hill, March 6, 7.

WM. S. TURNER, P. E.

Meridian District, Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Enterprise, January 2, 3; Meridian, 9, 10; Shubuta and Waynesboro, at Shubuta, 16, 17; Belmont, at Coetoba, 23, 24; Livingston, 30, 31.

Clarke, at Quitman, February 6, 7; Pierce's Springs, at Oak Grove, 13, 14; Bladon Springs, at Mount Zion, 20, 21; Enterprise circuit, at Concord, 27, 28.

Butler, March 6, 7; Gaston, at Coke's Chapel, 13, 14.

JOSHUA T. HEARD, P. E.

Columbus District, Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Columbus, January 9, 10; Pickensville, at New Hope, 16, 17; Carrolton, at Carrolton, 23, 24; Gordo, at Hargrove's, 30, 31.

Fayetteville, at Payne's Chapel, February 6, 7; Caledonia, at Pleasant Ridge, 13, 14; Athens, at the camp ground, 20, 21; Bexar, at Asbury, 27, 28.

Yellow Creek, at Ebenezer, March 6, 7; Green, at Romulus, 13, 14; Eutaw, 20, 21.

T. G. WIER, P. E.

Mobile District, Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mobile, St. Paul and City Mission, January 3; Mobile, Franklin street, 10; Mobile, St. Francis street, 17; Whistler, 23, 24; Eastern Shore and Fish River, at Dauphine, 30, 31.

Cottage Hill, at Cottage Hill, February 6, 7; Pascagoula and Bay Shore, at Antioch, 13, 14; West Pascagoula, at McClendon's, 20, 21; Citronelle, at Boar Meadow, 27, 28.

St. Stephen's and State Line, at Herman's, March 6, 7.

JAS. A. HEARD, P. E.

Lafayette Dist., Montgomery Conference

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Montevallo station, January 23, 24.

Montevallo circuit, at Ebenezer, February 6, 7; Chandler Springs, at Wesley Chapel, 13, 14; Linevlle, at Union, 20, 21; Arbacoochie, at Cahaiga, 27, 28.

Fredonia, at Union, March 6, 7; Lafayette, at Lafayette, 13, 14; Dadeville, at Rock Spring, 20, 21; Plackneyville, at Sunny Level, 27, 28.

Marble Valley, at Andrew Chapel, April 3, 4.

JOS. T. CURRY, P. E.

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VOLUME XV—NUMBER 7.
WHOLE NUMBER..... 721.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1869.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—An increased number of visitors appeared at General Grant's headquarters to-day.

Among the visitors was a delegation of representatives for the Southern States, who had determined, a few days ago, to represent the condition of the South to General Grant. Among the delegates to-day were Whittemore, of South Carolina; McKee, of Kentucky; Kellogg, of Alabama; Kitchen, of West Virginia; Blackburn, of Louisiana; Boyden, of North Carolina; Hamilton, of Florida; Bowles, of Arkansas; and Armell, of Tennessee.

They said they had called to inform General Grant of the confidence of the loyal people of the South in his administration, and to make known the status of the South, etc., and expressed the desire that the South would be represented in the cabinet.

General Grant gave no indication of his purpose as to the selection of his cabinet, but said that during his administration affairs would, he hoped, be conducted in such a manner as to satisfy his friends in the Southern States; and that changes of military commanders would directly be made, the selections for command being made from those in sympathy with the incoming administration.

He intimated that Sheridan would, for the present, remain in his command in the West.

General Grant stated to-day that he had concluded that he would not make known the names of those who are to compose his cabinet to anybody, not even the nominees themselves, until their names are sent to the Senate, and that the nominees would be as much surprised as anybody else when they read the announcement of their nomination.

General Grant sent to the State Department to learn what had been the custom among Presidents heretofore, as to the date of appointment of cabinet officers. It was found that as a general thing the nominations have been made within a very few days after the inauguration of President, two days being about the average time.

It is expected that, in view of the fact that the present members of the cabinet will resign on the 3d of March, thus leaving the heads of departments vacated, that General Grant will nominate his cabinet on the day after his inauguration.

NEW YORK, March 1.—This morning's *Times* denounces the proposed exclusion of Georgia and Louisiana from Congress, and says Grant is using his influence against the exclusion.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The city is alive with excitement to-night. Processions of firemen, soldiers and other organizations, headed by bands, are arriving from the cities in the North, and several torchlight processions are moving in the streets, and transparencies are here and there displayed. Flags are flying from hotels and other buildings—the pavements are literally crowded with persons passing to and fro. About ninety per cent. of them are strangers, who have arrived during the past ten hours.

It is estimated that already there is a greater number of strangers in the city than was ever known to be present at an inauguration, and information has been received of the coming of ten or twelve thousand additional visitors on the various railroads leading to this city, to-night and to-morrow morning.

The Inauguration Committee have decided to raise the number to two thousand tickets, and the prospect is they will all be sold; and as each ticket admits three persons—one gent. and two ladies—the expectation is that there will be about six thousand persons at the ball to-morrow night.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Mr. Johnson publishes a two column address to the people of the United States in defence of his course as President. He invokes the consideration of the people in behalf of his predecessor.

Mr. Johnson says he would have achieved much more present popularity had he consented to co-operate with parties who desired to carry on the government outside of the Constitution. He does not regret any of his actions, all having in view the restraint of Congress within the limits of the Constitution.

A committee, headed by A. T. Stewart, of New York, visited the office jointly occupied by Grant and Sherman, and after handing Grant a check for sixty-five thousand dollars, they handed Sherman a deed for Grant's house and furniture and a check for the balance of the hundred thousand dollar subscription.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The following are the closing paragraphs of Mr. Johnson's address:

"Calmly reviewing my administration of the government, I feel that, with a sense of accountability to God, having conscientiously endeavored to discharge my whole duty, I have nothing to regret.

"Events have proved the correctness of the policy set forth in my first and subsequent messages. The woes which have followed the rejection of forbearance, magnanimity and constitutional rule, are known and deplored by the nation.

"It is a matter of pride and gratification, in retiring from the most exalted position in the gift of a free people, to feel and to know that in a long, arduous and eventful public life, my action has never been influenced by desire for gain, and that I can in all sincerity inquire whom have I defrauded, or of whose hand have I received any bribe to blind my eyes therewith.

"No responsibility for wars that have been waged or blood that has been spilt rests on me; my thoughts have been those of peace, and my effort has ever been to allay contentions among my countrymen. Forgetting the past, let us return to the first principles of the government, unfurl the banner of our country, and inscribe upon it in ineffaceable characters: 'The Constitution and the Union, one and inseparable.'"

GENERAL GRANT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—After taking the oath, General Grant said:

Your suffrage having elevated me to the office of President of the United States, I have, in conformity with the Constitution of our country, taken the oath of office prescribed therein.

I have taken this oath without mental reservation, and with the determination to do to the best of my ability all that it requires of me. The responsibilities of the position I feel, but accept them without fear. The office has come to me unsought; I commence its duties untrammeled. I bring to it a conscientious desire and determination to fill it to the best of my ability to the satisfaction of the people.

On all leading questions agitating the public mind I will always express my views to Congress, and urge them according to my judgment, and when I think it advisable I will exercise the constitutional privilege of interposing a veto to defeat measures which I oppose, but all laws will be faithfully executed, whether they meet my approval or not.

I shall on all subjects have a policy to recommend, but none to enforce against the will of the people. Laws are to govern all alike—those opposed to as well as those who favor them. I know no method to secure the repeal of bad and obnoxious laws so effective as their stringent execution.

The country having just emerged from a great rebellion, many questions will come before it for settlement in the next four years which preceding administrations have never had to contend with.

In meeting these it is desirable that they should be approached calmly and without prejudice, hate or sectional pride, remembering that the greatest good to the greatest number is the object to be obtained.

This requires security of person and property, and for religious and political opinion in every part of our common country, without regard to local prejudice. All laws to secure these ends will receive my best efforts for their enforcement.

A great debt has been contracted in securing to us and to our posterity the Union. The payment of this principal and interest, as well as the return to a specie basis as soon as it can be accomplished without material detriment to the debtor class or to the country at large must be provided for.

* * * * *

Legislation upon that subject may not be necessary now nor ever advisable, but it will be when the civil law is more fully restored in all parts of the country, and trade resumes its wonted channels. It will be my endeavor to execute all laws in good faith, to collect all revenues assessed and to have them properly accounted for and economically disbursed. I will, to the best of my ability, appoint to office those who will carry out this design.

In regard to foreign policy I would deal with nations as equitable law requires individuals to deal with each other, and I would protect the law-abiding citizen, whether of native or of foreign birth, whenever his rights are jeopardized or the flag of our country floats. I would respect the rights of all nations, demanding equal respect for our own. If others depart from this rule in their dealings with us, we may be compelled to follow their precedent. The proper treatment of the original occupants of this land, the Indians, is one deserving of careful study. I will favor any course toward them which tends to their civilization, Christianization, and ultimate citizenship.

The question of suffrage is one which is likely to agitate the public so long as a portion of the citizens of the nation are excluded from its privileges in any State. It seems to me very desirable that this question should be settled now, and I entertain the hope and express the desire that it may be, by the ratification of the fifteenth article of amendment to the Constitution.

In conclusion, I ask patient forbearance, one toward another, throughout the land, and a determined effort on the part of every citizen to do his share toward cementing a happy Union; and I ask the prayers of the nation to Almighty God in behalf of this consummation.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

A letter from Rev. M. S. Andrews, a presiding elder of the Montgomery Conference, says: "The preachers have started off well, and so far, on my first round, I see quite a disposition on the part of the churches to increase their efforts to support their pastors. In almost every instance the assessments of last year have been increased."

A PRESIDING ELDER WANTED.

ANACOCO CIRCUIT, Feb., 1869.

MR. EDITOR: In the days of old, when Francis Asbury, Peter Cartwright, John Lane, Thomas Owens and others of their time flourished, Methodism was a weak and tender plant. These were times when the presiding elder's advent was hailed with great joy. But now, after she is deeply rooted, has rejoiced, and "laughed and grown fat," she does not seem to have need of the presiding elder's power. In olden times, when there were plenty of turkeys and pigs, we could stand under the preaching of the presiding elder; but since the emancipation of slaves, and the extirpation of our poultry and stock, by the "blues," we can hardly imagine a presiding elder's preaching so powerful. This is hard for us to own up, but we will make a "clean breast" of it, and ask the presiding elder not to think hard of us. Let's turn to "that memorandum book" that we didn't carry to Conference. On Saturday night, December 5, we were sitting before a cheerful fire, "tossed by wars without" (a P. C. on one side and a P. E. on the other) and "fears within," (a fear lest a mother might be suffering,) contemplating a trip to Mississippi. It has been made. Friends and relations so long loved were greeted, and, after a few days, we were "in the saddle again," bound westward to the "sunny land with blazing skies of blue and gold," where mud is deep, and where waters deeper invite the followers of "John the Immerser" (which are many) to repose in peace on "liquid beds." That is the place we started to, to cultivate the little plant called Methodism, that is now about three hundred strong on this part of "the wheel." Its administration, however, is weak. On a four weeks' circuit we have only one ordained deacon, and he, possessing a mill and store, "has pierced himself through with many sorrows," so that he cannot baptize unless they go to his mill pond. The preacher in charge can't baptize, for the license is not old enough yet. So we can't take in anybody, unless we had a presiding elder to baptize them. The appointments showed that we *had* an older, but we were disheartened when told that he never went anywhere without a steamboat to go on, and we knew there were no such creatures in this whole country. *Vox in dolore, etc.*—this information is come to me in my sorrow. If we could just remember some of our Latin, we could give vent to our feelings in such a manner as to excite the pity of the learned. But we have hope when we consider that our poultry and pigs have never seen the "blues"—though they have an occasional touch of "the blacks"—and we assure the presiding elder that we can furnish more presiding elder meat (wild turkeys) than all the elders in Louisiana could eat. Mr. Editor, please speak a word for us; tell *the* elder if he is "in the mud" to come up here and we will help him out. Say, also, that if he has got a plenty, not to bury it like he did last year, but come up and help us. We've a hard row to hoe—thirteen appointments to make, immersionists, fatalists, sin-contentedists, immoralists and unruly Methodists, all to fight, churches to build, Sunday schools to watch, the ADVOCATE to brag on, and all this for one poor little youth to do is enough to make him lay down his arms and cry: "I'll fight no more." There is an old saying "that little dogs are good to set big ones on," and if he will come we'll try our best. "Here are some of those who "play upon a harp of a thousand strings," "what believes as edication is not necessary to a Gospel minister," who have not changed their minds, and if they could see the elder they might change. Then we are in the dark concerning anniversaries, "Bruice's" evangelical theater, and we want to be posted as to the way of using these "triggers." Here is a fellow, too, named Southwell, who "don't believe in baby sprinklin by those not *shripterally organized*," and on this account he is insulted at our inviting him to commune with us; and we want to get the elder to explain it to him how it is. We can't, for the milder we look the madder he gets. These are facts not founded on fiction, but on reality. Oh! we hope he'll come; then we'll be like the old woman with the dirt oven—"we'll neither borrow nor lend." Our first quarterly meeting is appointed for Oak Grove, on Toro, twenty miles from Anacoco prairie; but what hurts us is, we are like a fellow in jail who "knew *where* he was to be hung, but did not know *when*." Mr. Elder, if you've any word just tell friend ADVOCATE, for he is certain to come this way about once a week, and we'll try and have a turkey, if they gobble by that time, or a pig anyhow.

Your's in love, labor and expectation. *His lacrimis non Movetur Milo. O me miserum.*

P. PRAIRIE.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

It is a usage in the political circles—"more honored in the breach than the observance"—to turn away from the setting, and kneel to the rising sun. The case of Mr. Johnson is not exceptional. He has played no secondary or unimportant part in the sanguinary *drama* of the last eight years. He has stood like granite for the Union and the Constitution. The former is safe for the present, and the latter is likely to be the winding sheet of its distinguished defender in the political grave to which he is rapidly descending. He could have no more honorable burial. *It has cost us the Constitution to save the Union.* That the latter exists in reality is no evidence that the former has any other than a nominal existence. It is struggling in the last agonies of the embraces of the cyclops of faction and party. Mr. Johnson must be content to share the fate and the honors decreed to human fame and ambition. He has not been without his errors, and *perhaps* crimes.—With a large share of public and a *modicum* of private virtue, he has not been without a liberal share of the vices of humanity. He has done much that is highly commendable. He has been neither the Levite, nor the priest, nor the good Samaritan to the suffering people of the South. But he has manfully stood by his "policy," and for us it was more generous and benevolent than that of *the party*. He has broken the force of the crushing blows which have been constantly falling from *that* vast and ponderous machine of political power. He has stood by us and shared the blows, the dangers, and the sufferings of our people. We can cheerfully forget the wrongs he may have done us in the remembrance that we have been common sufferers in the present; and, *perhaps*, in the future we will not be divided. But to close this summary: I shall scarcely be excused by this generation for accusing or commending the clemency and justice of President Johnson; in a day of equal retribution, in the august presence of an infallible judicature, the meek and innocent spirits of the widow Surratt and her orphaned daughter, the untimely ghost of the unfortunate warden of the Andersonville prison, and the spirits of the many victims of, and sufferers from, military commissions and despotism for the last four years, will have something to testify or allege against the justice and humanity of his excellency. His treatment of the vanquished verged on an abuse of the rights of conquest; his military orders were but little less sanguinary than his military subalterns; and in the just computation of his motives, whatever is subtracted from animosity must be accredited to temper; and whatever may be fairly deducted for this natural infirmity of great men, must be attributed to the influence of national compassion for a fallen people; yet, even that was accompanied by concomitants which made it less grateful to the recipients than generous in the donors. In the adjustments of the compensations of human actions, it may be that the balance of rewards may be sufficient to alleviate the purgatorial penance of the retributive justice of history.—*Correspondence of Selma Times.*

GOLD CONTRACTS.

The late decision of the Supreme Court sustaining the validity of gold contracts is of great importance. The suit upon which this decision is based arose in Erie county, New York, and is known as the case of Rhodes vs. Bronson. A mortgage was executed by the defendant for $1,400, "payable in gold or silver coin," lawful money of the United States. When it became due, in 1865, gold was at a very high premium. The defendant offered to redeem his debt in greenbacks, which the plaintiff refused to accept, holding that the contract was for "gold or silver coin." Suit was then brought to recover, and the proceedings passed through various stages, until they reached the Court of Appeals, which decided that greenbacks were lawful tender, and that the creditor must take them in satisfaction. Upon this, the appellant carried his suit to the Supreme Court of the United States, which rendered its decision on Monday, holding coin contracts to be valid, and binding parties to their specific terms.

The decision proper is based upon a bargain made before the passage of the legal tender act; but a dictum of the court goes beyond this, and lays down the rule that parties to a financial agreement may make their own terms; and where these specify that an obligation shall be redeemed in coin, no other currency shall be available.

The following are the words of the Chief Justice:

"The currency acts themselves provide for payment in coin. Duties on imports must be paid in coin, and interest on the public debt, in the absence of other express provisions, must be paid in coin; and it hardly requires argument to prove that this positive requirement cannot be fulfilled if contracts between individuals to pay coin dollars can be satisfied by offers to pay their nominal equivalent in note dollars. The merchant who is to pay duties in coin must contract for the coin which he requires. The bank which receives the coin on deposit contracts to repay the coin on demand. The messenger who is sent to the bank or the custom house contracts to pay or deliver the coin according to his instructions. These are all contracts, either express or implied, to pay coin. Is it not plain that duties cannot be paid in coin if these contracts cannot be enforced?"

While this is only a dictum of the court, it will carry with it the force of a real decision, because it discloses what the decision will be in any case of the kind coming before the court. This relieves Congress of the necessity of enacting a law to legalize gold contracts, opens a way for gold to enter once more into circulation, and relieves business men of some embarrassments under which they labored in relation to this matter.—*Kennebec Journal.*

THE *Christian Work* of London contains interesting details of the Protestant movement in Spain. We learn from it that there is difficulty in supplying the demand for neat copies of the New Testament. An immense number of tracts has been circulated. On January 15, in the midst of the elections in Madrid, one of the distributors, entering to deposit his vote, was relieved of an armful of tracts by president, magistrates, counselors and officers, all eagerly begging for 'a Protestant tract.' The same day a military company was drawn up in line to receive each a tract. A little later, another company sent to ask the same favor. The priestly party do their best to oppose their influence, and leading articles in the papers discuss their character. One of the most distinguished professors has published a very bold address to the fifteen thousand ladies who, under priestly influence, lately asked for the suppression of religious liberty. It is stated that the people in their Republican risings, as at Malaga, have behaved with exemplary order, while subsequently the troops were guilty of great excesses. Almost universally in Spain the Republican hails Protestantism, almost without knowing why. He loves liberty; he knows that his country groans under the slavery of ignorance, superstition, and priestcraft; and he is persuaded that there is some occult connection between the Gospel, human liberty, and progress. At the same time many are drawn to Protestantism only in its negative aspect, and welcome it alone because it is opposed to the impostures of Rome. In Cordova three hundred Gospels were disposed of in two days. In Valladolid, the old capital of Castile, the public attention has been arrested by the addresses of the devoted Carrasco, who has been preaching in what was the church of the Jesuits. The second night four thousand crowded to hear him, and the next night large numbers could not gain access to the church. After considerable difficulty, a good first floor has been secured for preaching in Madrid.—*New York Independent.*

GRANT AND BISMARCK.

The President elect having sent a copy of Badean's Military History of U. S. Grant to Count Bismarck, received the following letter in acknowledgment:

BERLIN, 1868.

DEAR SIR: Baron Gerolt has transmitted to me a copy which you have been kind enough to inscribe to me, of the history of your military career. I hasten to return you my hearty thanks for a work which promises me the enjoyment of reviewing in a succinct shape that gigantic struggle, the varying phases of which I did follow at the time with interest. It will be a permanent source of gratification and pride to think that I am owing the volume now open before me to the kind and sympathetic feeling of the very man who took Vicksburg and Richmond. May peace, restored by you, afford equal scope to your powers with equal benefit to your country, and may the present interchange of friendly sentiments between us prove a good augury for the continuance of those relations so happily established between America and Germany.

Believe me, dear sir, ever your's very sincerely, BISMARCK.

WE LEARN from the Boston *Journal of Chemistry* that the director of the Gardens of Hamma, near Algiers, has succeeded in rearing ostriches in a park supplied with a palisade enclosure containing a quantity of fine sand. Before depositing her eggs, the female ostrich seems uneasy, and seeks a suitable place. She forms a small hillock of sand, slightly concave at the top, and lays one egg in it, to which she afterwards adds others. She lays every two days for two or three months, with an interval of repose. Incubation lasts forty days, during which time the male and female sit alternately. On the 12th of March five were hatched, and three the day after. At the end of May some of the ostriches had laid their fiftieth egg. The males take great interest in the incubation, and only leave the eggs when pressed by hunger; and then the females take their place, but not for such long periods. An extra circulation goes on in the uncovered portions of the male's body, to generate the heat necessary for the process. There is no reason why they could not be reared in our own country, if we only had an efficient bureau of acclimatization.

TRUE RICHES.

FROM THE GERMAN.—BY S. H. BROWNE.

'Twas a grand and courtly conclave
Met at Worms' imperial hall,
Where King Francis asked his princes
"Which was the richest of them all?"

Deep they drained the golden goblets,
Reveled high and feasted well;
Boasted each his lands or treasures;
"Which was richest!" none could tell.

"Glorious," said the Saxon monarch,
"Is *my* realm, whose mountains bare
Yield exhaustless stores of silver,
Which her prince and people share!"

"Mighty cities, wealthy convents,"
Cried Bavaria's stalwart lord,
"Of *my* land's surpassing splendor
Most undoubted proofs afford."

"*Mine* is famed for vast abundance,"
Urged the Elector of the Rhine;
"Golden harvests crown her valleys,
Vineyards pour the luscious wine."

Spake then Everhard the Bearded,
Wirtemburg's beloved lord:
"Of my country, poor and feeble,
I can speak no vaunting word.

"It can boast no mines of silver,
Towns and towers are few and small;
Yet it holds a priceless treasure—
Rarer, richer than them all!

"For upon the darkest midnight,
Or in forests lone and drear,
Could I trust my meanest subject
With whate'er my heart holds dear!"

Then a shout of praise and triumph
Rang through Worms' imperial hall:
"Great is Everhard the Bearded,
He is richest of us all!"

Rich is he whose mountain coffers
Yield him stores of virgin gold;
Richer he whose vales and vineyards
Ripened shocks and clusters hold;

But the truest, noblest treasure
That an earthly prince should prize
Is the people, fond and faithful,
On whose love his heart relies!

—*Independent.*

To the Younger Members of My Conference.

I wish to say a few things on the physical aspects of preaching. Many of us are troubled with weak lungs. Many die, indirectly, one way or another, or at least become very much enfeebled, from the physical effects of preaching. I have studied this matter a little, and am well settled in the belief that it is always unnecessary.

Preaching is a good remedy for weak lungs. Generally, perhaps, no better is known. The lungs do not labor in vocal utterance, properly performed, but very little if any more than in sitting still or sleeping. The lungs are not supplied with muscles, and are therefore not intended to perform labor. They only give direction to the atmospheric air in the system, and particularly to gather the oxygen and give it a plentiful and rapid circulation. This is one of the principal means of promoting animal vitality.

To a man who cannot preach much because of weak lungs it might well be said that there must be some mistake about it, because persons of one-twentieth part of his strength have been known to perform vocal utterance as much as would be necessary in preaching a sermon, four or five times a day, and every day in the week, and continue in good and improving health. A child a month old has not the fortieth part of the strength of a feeble man, and yet he will preach—*i. e.*, perform vocal utterance—four or five times a day, if need be, and continue vigorous and healthful. But if you will look at the manner in which he does it, you will see the reason of the failure in the other case.

It is not because of the preaching, but of the manner of preaching. Any man, with strength enough to walk, can preach several times a day without injury, if he do it correctly. Nature has provided a way. And he may preach very loud, too—loud enough to be heard by two thousand persons out of doors. A child, a very few months old, will do this. But notice his manner of performance. Here lies the great secret. He does not make sound in the bronchial tubes, but performs all the labor with the two large abdominal muscles with which every person is supplied. These are nearly, if not quite, the strongest muscles in the whole body, and their chief office is to do the labor necessary in vocal utterance.

A child cries according to nature—according to the strictest and best rules of elocution. He throws the sound downward—strongly downward—and carefully cultivates and improves the deep guttural tones. Having imbibed no bad habits of utterance, he follows nature. He speaks with little labor, and that little is performed by organs made strong for that purpose. He never complains of weak lungs. And if you look at the substance of his lungs, you find them clearly incapable of labor. They have not much more strength than strong, tough jelly.

Look at a dog barking. He is unsophisticated, and follows the strictest rules of elocution. Nature is a good teacher, after all. Look at the vocal utterance performed by a crow, or an owl, or a peacock, and look at their lungs. They use the guttural sounds according to the strictest science.

This, you may say, looks plain, but how am I to apply these principles in my own case? This may not be very easy for you to do, but it is by no means impracticable. You have got into a bad habit, and must break it off. If the habit is strongly fixed, as in many cases, you will find it difficult to begin the reform in the pulpit. The best way is to begin and practice a good deal out.

The first and most indispensable thing is to think and well impress yourself with the great awkwardness, and moral and physical disadvantage to yourself and everybody else of hollowing in the pulpit. The pulpit is a place to talk, not to hollow and scream. With the latter everybody is always offended. A hollowing sermon never passes for half its value. The man next you, greatly your inferior, is by everybody esteemed your superior because he does not rant and scream in the pulpit. The man who "can't help it" has never done much toward making a man out of the material which God gave him. He who has not conquered and kept control over himself is a feeble creature, and will never turn the Mississippi river upside down.

Next, practice privately. Repeat short pieces. Throw the sound downward, downward, downward. Always keep the lungs well inflated. Oxygen is cheap. Take care against making sound in the bronchial tubes, exhausted of air. Speak as though you were trying to break loose a handkerchief tied round the loins. Do not try to finish the sentence without a fresh supply of air. By a little practice you can take breath in the middle of a word. Speak while walking briskly up hill. Lay down rules, and bring the man to them by force. Any man can do anything.

You must depend more upon your will than your library. Authors on elocution, for the most part, are too fastidiously scientific to be natural. Porter's Rhetorical Reader, an old book, almost out of print, is far superior to many later improvements. I have frequently thought it would be a good thing to have *reading taught in schools*. And not long since I remember asking a friend, who had much practice in both preaching and teaching, why this was never done. His reply was: "It ought to be, but the people won't bear it."

Well, I am fully aware you were none of you ever taught to *read* at school or college; but you can, nevertheless, by observing these few hints, and enlarging and improving upon them, improve your speaking, some of you, and at least save the lives of many of our valuable ministers, if no more. You can do that much.

R. ABBEY.

WITHIN the past three years more than five thousand copies of the Gospels and Epistle to the Hebrews in the Hebrew language have been distributed among the Jews of Poland.

The Temperance Cause Must be Revived

MR EDITOR: I travel extensively, and most of the time on the great public thoroughfares, where I come in contact with and see society where they are mostly away from the restraints of home influence, but as a general thing I see the better classes, so called. The sad results of my observation are: I find not only intemperance, for that is too mild a term, but drunkenness, in its most degraded forms, fearfully and alarmingly on the increase among all classes and all colors. I have seen, within the last six weeks, not less than fifty drunken men, and scores more making rapid progress in the same direction.

In the early part of my ministry, during fifteen years, I sought, on all proper occasions, opportunity to lecture on the subject. I was connected with all the temperance organizations in the land. I looked in all my efforts, as did thousands of others who were faithfully engaged in the same cause, to the immediate and direct reformation of the fallen; and seeing so many run well only for a season, and with many of them a very short season, I was induced to believe that the grace of God alone was sufficient to reform men who had fallen into the constant habit of drunkenness; and I am still of the same opinion, but I now see that to reclaim the abandoned and shamefully fallen is by far the smallest part of the great good done to society in general by the temperance reform. It certainly arrested thousands by timely causing them to soberly reflect, while as a preventive on the youth of the country it was a grand success. Another and important result of the temperance movement was that it acted as an important auxiliary to the pulpit in keeping up a healthy and proper Christian sentiment upon the subject. As an evidence of the truth of these good results, I have seen more drunkenness in the last three months than I witnessed in the good old times of temperance societies and temperance lectures in fifteen years. Then the number who were becoming drunkards was annually diminished. Now, in the absence of those organizations, the number is daily and alarmingly increasing. Something must be done by the church and the friends of humanity to arrest this dreadful growing and constantly increasing evil. The church cannot, under the present distempered condition of public feeling, successfully administer discipline, from the plain fact that in many places there are not enough of living to bury the dead. I scarcely know a single case, among that class of merchants who are engaged in the grocery business, that does not wholesale and retail, and give away wine and strong drink—many of them elders, deacons and leaders in the different branches of the church of God.

They reconcile, or at least make the effort, their consciences by giving a part of their ill-gotten gains to the church. With such sacrifices God is not glorified. Such offerings are more offensive than swine's blood or the price of a dog. We need make no pause here to argue. All enlightened Christian consciences know that it is fearfully wrong to sell or habitually drink intoxicating liquors. No religious man will be guilty of it. Such, however, is the universal power which the use of strong drink has gained, while the watchmen have slept, that now no minister may attempt, single handed, to arrest the evil in his charge. There are so many of this craft, who work day and night, that if the minister attempts to put it down he stands a very good chance to be removed from that charge, or put suddenly out of the synagogue. But while we are ready to admit that the evils of intemperance are hoary with age and almost universal among our race—that drunkenness has fortified itself against tears, prayers, exhortations, and even death and hell—yet the friends of humanity have the Gospel and the good sense of mankind on their side; and if the friends of humanity would only marshal their forces, there are, after all, more for us than against us. Will we make another effort? Surely the church will.

But how shall we begin, where shall we begin, and when? Some one must begin. I have conversed freely of late with prominent ministers in the different branches of the church, and all favor, in substance, the following resolution, which I will respectfully state:

Resolved, That all the ministers throughout the land, by common consent, agree to prepare and preach a sermon, on the first Sabbath morning in May next, and that all the church journals friendly to the movement publish the resolution.

Such a beginning would at once arouse the whole church from her slumber on this all-important subject, and open the way for discussion and still further effort. I pledge myself for one, and others will no doubt do so, to lecture on the subject in future on all proper occasions, hoping that God, in his providence, will direct the mind of the people to such means as may prove more effectual in arresting the terrible ravages of intemperance.

S. P. RICHARDSON.

SUMMERFIELD, ALA., Feb. 16, 1869.

WOMAN.—ADVISED AGAIN.

MR. EDITOR: There is no end to the advice, reproofs and correcting suggestions which have been bestowed upon women of late years. Therefore let me say a word.

One says the great fault of modern female writers is "an almost entire want of originality." A great want, certainly; but a remedy is kindly suggested. Ladies, "cease to imitate; draw from your own stores of thought." If this is true—if women do dress up other people's ideas merely to see themselves in print (do you see the joke?)—what is the use of correcting their folly? You might as well tell a lame man to walk without limping, or bid a near-sighted one to observe some object in the distance.

We all know that we can obtain no water from an empty well, even with the very best sort of a patent pump.

"They find it more easy to imitate than to draw entirely from their own resources." It is questionable whether a savage possesses or is devoid of resources of his own, but certainly the resources of the cultivated mind are at least partly made up from the acquirements of others, who have lived, learned and labored, leaving the result of their efforts for the benefit of those who came after them. If utterance is denied to high and noble thought, to elevated holy feelings, because such have glowed and seethed before in human breasts, then must speechless silence reign forever.—This cannot be. No, while we belong to one brotherhood, made in one glorious image, we must have a thousand thoughts, ideas, feelings, in common! Let other differences be what they may,

"One touch of nature makes the whole world kin!"

Even wit is not necessarily original if Pope's definition is true—if it is something

"Often thought before, but ne'er so well expressed."

Then let us not forbid "the sisters" to speak or write, if they will. If any one has a single talent, let it be put out to usury with the many, till the Lord's coming.

"Too many mistake their vocation." Do they? Are there not rather too many who sit down in self-indulgent idleness, seeking their own individual good, as they see it, laying the mollifying unguent to their hardened consciences that it is not a woman's business to say or do or write anything for anybody, outside or beyond her own family, unless it be solely in behalf of selfish enjoyment or benefit.

Are there not too many who think so much of their appetites—what they eat and what they drink each day—that they totally forget to provide the soul with its portion of meat in due season, and the poor thing starves and nearly dies in consequence of the neglect?

Then the other momentous duty involved is the question of wherewithal shall we be clothed? Never mind the valuable gem within the casket, but bestow your labor upon the outside of the box. Keep it burnished as bright or brighter than your neighbor's, though you labor from sunrise till sunset. Should the jewel within become tarnished by neglect, work or have the outside irreproachable.

In all candor, now, one must own that where you find one woman neglecting her home duties for the sake of literature, you will find one hundred who neglect them for less worthy considerations. I do not think the dear creatures need any checks and discouragements put in their way to damp their ardor in the cause of letters. Quite the contrary. They need some enthusiastic spirit to awaken them to a proper appreciation of this innocent, agreeable and useful occupation of the pen. It is one which neither compromises delicacy nor detracts from refinement. The very system required in writing has a tendency to exercise and regulate the mental powers and elevate the tone of the mind.

Talents are allowed to be the excuse, sometimes, for writing. But if we allow none but the divinely gifted to exercise this privilege, then you might with the same propriety say that every woman who is not beautiful should be veiled. As there are members who turn wearily away from the face of beauty to receive a glance of kindness or a look of love from some plain looking, homely creature, so there may be and doubtless are some who, being unable to follow genius in her flights, prefer to dwell unambitiously and happily among the commonplace objects of familiar every-day life.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

LETTER FROM LANCASTER, TEXAS.

MR. EDITOR: I stopped the first year in the Texas Conference, where I remained but one year, and added to the church two hundred persons. I then transferred to this, the Northwest Texas Conference, and was assigned to the Waxahachie circuit, which had four appointments. At the close of the Conference year we found we had added to the church two hundred and sixty-four persons in my own bounds, and fifty-six outside, and had increased the four appointments to twelve, which were then divided, and I was assigned to this, the Lancaster circuit, it being the northern half of the original. God has abundantly blessed my efforts for good, for which I feel grateful.

With many wishes for the success of your paper, I am,

Your's in Christ,

T. W. HINES.

FORTY years ago there was one Catholic priest in England who had been a clergyman of the established church—the Hon. and Rev. George Spencer. Now there are forty such priests in the archdiocese of Westminster, and about two hundred in the country. Lay converts are probably in proportion. The returns the last year in the metropolis are two thousand two hundred; and the converts—or perverts—are mostly from the upper and middle ranks of society.

PROFESSOR CHEVALIER, a celebrated French aeronaut, has lately arrived in New York city, and announces his intention to attempt in the spring an aerial voyage across the Atlantic. He once went from Paris to Russia, a distance of seven hundred miles. He believes that there are continuous currents at an elevation of about two miles, which may be depended on to carry his balloon, which is ninety-five feet high and one hundred and fifty feet in diameter, and will contain fifty-two persons.

IT IS now asserted that the members of the provisional government of Spain are in favor of the Duke of Montpensier for the Spanish throne. The duke is the fifth son of Louis Philippe, and is married to the sister of the ex Queen Isabella. He is said to be especially obnoxious to Louis Napoleon; and upon what he bases his claim to the Spanish throne, or the support of the Spanish people, is difficult at present to perceive.

A PARTY of hunters had a fearful encounter with a full-grown American lion, near the Belt mountains in Montana, one day last month. The animal received seventeen bullets before he succumbed. He measured eight feet from nose to tip of tail and was nearly four feet high.

Tent and Saddle in the Holy Land.

FROM ALEXANDRIA TO RAMLEH.

BY REV. R. A. HOLLAND.

CHAPTER I.

Serene as the face of a Madonna was the morning that saw the French steamer Lyssus, with our party on board, weigh anchor in the port of Alexandria and set sail for the Holy Land. Hopefully throbbed, like a huge heart, the engine, hopefully splashed the revolving fins of the propeller, hopefully strutted the staid mate between the rails, of his elevated bridge, and hopefully from the scenes of Egypt to which I was then bidding did I turn to think of that land whence eternal truth dawned upon the night of the world. Pompey's Pillar had faded into invisibility, the Pharos had hidden in the receding horizon, the wind mill on the beach had its busy farewell, and we were on the calm Mediterranean, nothing to engage the mind own stereoscopic views of —its own quaint cartoons of ation. The day was chiefly in regarding with introverted these inner pictures. Past, and future contributed their and shadows, their promine retreats, to the creation of perspectives of meditation. a mood of wondering—wo the weather would allow embark at Jaffa, or compel us ceed all the way to Beyrout dering if there was any resem between the real Palestine and of my fancies—wondering should feel, and how act when feet pressed for the first time sanctified soil and my eyes over the landscape once familiar patriarchs, prophets, apostles, *him* greater than them all, life in its midst has left a glory not of earthly suns upon the glory of his own humanity Godhood. The night was a continuation of the employ the day. Driven into my b the extinction of the lights, I courted sleep. The wand nns had no control over the fairy thoughts that had made light dancing ground of my and were weaving weird there with many an incantation propitiate life's morrow. Dawn persed the revelers and all sleep. I was glad to arise on deck, watching for the Soon the east was tinged pale amber, which slowly into a bright glow that spread self upon sky and sea, con their line or separation, and me them into one existence of Soon the tip of the great orb came visible—then a segment ening and rounding into a sphere—than a magnificent glo vermilion poised on the edge wave, as if taking a brief glass its grandeur in the li mirror, and then a sudden bo the well-satisfied majesty into air—a quiver of many co and interwreathing circles water, as if with a circling of the hand it had been sca wide and far whole coffers of —and the sun had left its gates and was broad on its tour of beneficence. One by the few passengers came forth their cabins to breathe the pure before breakfast.

At eight o'clock in the fo of January 29, 1867, we espied gray cloud-like something in east, which we conjectured to land. As we neared, it took gradually the shape of a mountain with peaks and intermediate leys. They were the mountains Judea, the abode of many a prince in the years of Israel's and the field of many a valiant chronicled in holy writ. Somewhere along the ridge—probably right there in front of us—was Jerusalem the home of our present desires, and type of the home of aspirations travel into eternity. My lips though no word escaped them, eyes moistened, my entire was absorbed into a "Thank too strongly felt, too sweetly joyed to be evaporated in utter The intensity of the emotion birth to an analogous vision. a voyager on life's tempest ocean. My little bark had ered many blasts and escaped imminent shipwreck. With and tackle torn it was drawn nigh to the celestial shore, stood upon its forecastle and strained my eager eyes to get a glimpse those mountains, whose are haloed with effulgence city they surround—the "Jeru which is above."

By this time the lower the coast was discernible, and or Joppa, like a cone of whitened upon our view. Ere in the chalk, lines and dots perceptible. House separated from house—the lines widened streets—the dots grew to dows.—*Baltimore Episcopal*

THE Geneva pastors have just a reply to the invitation of the church to Protestants to send gates to her council.

ROMANISM IN ITALY.

BY REV. E. H. PILCHER, D. D.

I arrived in this far-famed old city of the seven hills on yesterday, January 1. The time is too short for me to say anything in regard to Rome itself, so I will in this letter refer to the state of things in the new kingdom of Italy. I reached Italy from Germany, across the Alps, by way of the Brenner pass, which was a magnificent ride; not that there was anything pleasant in being trundled along slowly in a cold car, but the scenery was so magnificent, so grand and interesting. But I did not intend to describe this, and therefore pass on. I spent one day in Verona, the birth-place of Paul Veronese, the famous artist, one day in the city in the sea, Venice, and looked at and into St. Mark's church, one day at the ancient walled town of Bologna, and went into their churches; and one week in Florence, including Christmas day. As would naturally be expected, we visited the principal churches, not only to see their adornments and architecture, but to ascertain, as far as we could, how much hold Romanism had on the minds and affections of the people. I propose to give you the impressions made by what I saw, and also the information I have obtained from reliable sources in regard to the state of Romanism in Italy. In all the towns or cities that I have visited I found but very few devotees in the churches; and those that were there were for the most part mere cunes—old women appearing to be of the mere dregs of society; a very few in any place from what might be considered the better class of society. I thought possibly this might be because it was the week day, and that it might be otherwise on Sabbath and *fete* days. I expected, of course, to find the churches crowded on Christmas day; you may judge of my surprise to find there was plenty of room in all of them. In the great *Duomo*—the great cathedral of Florence—the dome of which exceeds that of St. Peter's at Rome, and is the largest in the world, there was a full chorus of priests, and a full choir making some of the grandest music I ever heard. There were nearly as many priests as people. The people who were there appeared mostly to be there for the same reason that we were—to see the performance and to hear the music; for, though there were priests at some four or five different altars going through with the various maneuvers, there were but a very few about them, most all gathered around the apartment where was the greatest show. I was told by a gentleman who attended service at this same cathedral on the Sabbath, that there were about fifty priests, robed and performing their parts like puppets in a show, and about forty people to see them. Another fact I observed was that of those who did attend there were but very few who appeared to be intelligent and as belonging to the better class of society. But few, apparently intelligent men, were attending, and those of that class who did come, for the most part, paid no attention to the crossings and bowings that form a part of the ceremonies. I made up my mind from these facts that Romanism had but a very feeble hold on the affections of the Italians.

I, however, did not stop here, because I thought that my conclusions after all might be erroneous; so, therefore, I applied to the best sources I could for information. For instance, I saw placarded on the streets caricatures of the pope, and was told that that was a matter of frequent occurrence. I was told by gentlemen who were in a position to know, that the priests do not receive the ordinary respect due to gentlemen in the streets or in the railroad cars; that pains is taken to show them indignity; and that the pope would be deposed from his position very quick if left to the Italians. Popery, if not dead in this country, is at least moribund. But it will die hard, for the reason that it is so strongly fortified, not in the affections of the people, but in their vast churches, cathedrals and incomes. The priests go through with their ceremonies and foolerics, whether the people are there or not. I went into one church in Florence to see some old and superior frescoes, and found a priest there at one of the altars, clothed in his richly embroidered vestments, attended by one boy to assist him, going through with all the forms and ceremonies, without a single person seeming to pay any attention to him; to be sure there were four or five women in different parts of the vast building, but they were concerned with their own beads and looking at some of the images at different altars. It seems to make no difference to them whether the people are there or not. Why should they care? They are not concerned for the conversion or spiritual reformation of the people. So that they in some sort meet the conditions on which legacies have been left to them is all they care for, as they have no religious principle about it.

Any one visiting this country cannot fail to remark the difference between the Romanism here and in the United States. There the presence of a dominant Protestantism compels it to a better manifestation than here, where it has had its own way for so many centuries. It is true, men have arisen from time to time in this country to denounce its crimes and atrocities, as Girolamo Savonarola, who was born at Ferrara in 1452, became a monk and prior of St. Mark's, in Florence, but by his faithful and earnest expositions and denunciations of the wickedness of the pope and priesthood, was hung and then burned in a square in that city, on the 23d day of May, 1498, with two of his disciples, and their ashes were thrown off the bridge into the Arno. This, you know, has always been the great argument with Rome to silence her opponents. I have no doubt of the sincerity of many of the people, but as I have looked at the priests performing their pantomimes, I have said to myself, over and over again, they cannot believe that these things are pleasing to God. The priests in this country are not that meek-looking class of men that they are in the United States. When any of the latter come to Rome, they find things so different from what they did at home that, if they are sincere men, as some of them are, they become sad and disheartened. This fact was related to me by one who knew of it: A priest from the United States, accompanied by a young man, a student of his, visited Rome. They saw so many things to shock their sensibilities that the young man said to him, "Father, what do you think of these things?" "Well, my son," he said, "I don't know what to say; only that this is the saddest day of my life. I had expected to find things about right here, but I shall go back with a broken heart." There is, undoubtedly, more of the spirit of reform at home than there is here, and more than is agreeable to those in authority in the church in this country. A member of the Society of the Propaganda told a gentlemen who now resides here, and told me, that it had been settled that there should never be a cardinal in the United States, because they could not be trusted.

Such, then, is the state of Romanism, that, while it is dead in the affections and judgments of the mass of the intelligent and best informed in this country, it holds on to the effete forms and show of pomp and parade with a death grasp; still is destined to wane before the approaching light. The increase of liberal principles in politics and religion must throw the monster and monstrous system into the shade. The great want of this country now is, a host of active, intelligent, evangelical missionaries, to prevent the people from falling into infidelity. As they, in general, know nothing of Christianity only as it is associated with Romanism, they are in great danger of rejecting all religion.—*Northwestern Christian Advocate.*

SPURGEON'S METHODS.

The Dissenters of Great Britain are alive to the importance of the lay element. The most conspicuous example, however, is with Mr. Spurgeon. As soon as a person joins his church he is encouraged to exercise his gifts in the Sabbath school, the prayer meeting and other religious gatherings. If he gives evidence of gifts and graces, and has the time, he is invited to become a student in his college, where he is put through a course of reading and practical education. On the Sabbath he must take his place in the streets and parks of London, and exhort and preach to sinners. In this service the student comes in contact with infidels, and scoffers of every degree; he is intercepted in his discourse with their objections and arguments, which he prepares to meet and answer in his subsequent discourses. After two years' training in this practical, though rugged school, he goes forth with the authority of the church to preach the everlasting Gospel. This course gives no time for the student to finish, as it is called, his education. He considers life too short and time too precious to waste it in these confused doctrines; to ponder over the dead languages, mathematics, the sciences and polite literature, and the study of the multitudes of religious dogmas of the day.

He has them in the college long enough to teach them the rudiments of a pastor's education. They are informed where they can lay hold of the key to open such books of instruction that will further aid them in their duties. He impresses upon them that the true pastor is a student for life—up to the day of his death he must be a student—that the book of history, nature, providence and grace is ever open for their inspection; but above all, he must make himself acquainted with the practical duties of the Bible, and preach from a warm, full heart, the truths therein contained.

Mr. Spurgeon being sick, I have heard one of his pupils preach for him in his tabernacle. When he was converted he was quite ignorant of letters, having never attended school. His young wife taught him his alphabet. He entered Mr. Spurgeon's College, and in two years after took charge of a congregation near London. The sermon he preached that day, to over five thousand people, was marked with a divine unction. It was scriptural, spiritual and powerful; his language good; his manner devout, humble, and yet courageous. It made a good and a deep impression on that immense audience, and I came away glad to have had an opportunity to have heard one of Mr. Spurgeon's College-read men.

This mode of fitting men for the pulpit and the practical duties of the ministry met with great opposition, as was expected, from those interested in the old theological way. But lately Mr. Spurgeon held in his tabernacle an annual meeting, to which many of the *literati* of England were invited to take part in the exercises. Among the speakers on that occasion was a Mr. Allen, said to be one of the most learned and accomplished scholars of the age, and who is at the head of a theological school, a gentleman who is keenly sensitive to, anything illogical, or ungrammatical, or want of finish in the style of a public speaker. This Mr. Allen said: "After having witnessed for a number of years the practical workings of Mr. Spurgeon's system, he felt it his duty in this public manner to take back all that he had written and said against this mode, believing, as he now did, that it had accomplished more good than any other system yet devised." "But," he added, "I would suggest to my friend, Mr. Spurgeon, whether it would not improve his scholars, and make them more useful, if after he got through with them, they were sent for a year or two to receive a polishing in some of the theological schools." To this Mr. Spurgeon replied that he was glad that the professor had made so good a confession before so many witnesses. But there was one remark that he could not let pass unchallenged. His opinion was that this polishing process to which Mr. Allen alludes, would have the effect to wear off the true steel of the blade. That in the study of the dead languages, dry theology, they would lose more of the real fire of preaching than they would acquire. For his part, he would venture to make a suggestion to the professor, that after he had gotten through polishing his students, he would send them to his college to learn the real practical duties of the pastor.

Dining at the house of a friend, at Lydenham, a gentleman present from one of the provincial towns informed us that in the church of which he was a member they had for their pastor a most excellent man, and one of the most finished scholars in England. He was eloquent in speech, logical in his discourse, blameless in his life, and popular in his address, and yet with all these accomplishments on his part, with a good choir, fine organ, and an accomplished organist, in a building of faultless architecture, and commodious and comfortable pews, there was very little interest in the services; a very few except the members attended; a slight cold or an appearance of a storm would often keep them away. He was prepared to say, that as for the influence of their chapel on the great multitude outside of the church it was a failure. But, said he, about a year ago one of Mr. Spurgeon's [illegible] began, took possession of a chapel that was nearly run out by an unpopular man, commenced preaching and visiting, and now every seat is filled long before the services commence.

There are now thirteen young Japanese at school in this country, nearly all of them supported by their friends at home, and six of them sent by the Japanese government to study our language, literature and civilization. Of these, seven openly avow their faith in Christianity and five have been baptized. Six or seven of these young men are about to receive commissions from the Mikado's government, and will remain in this country longer than they had before expected. They were brought up as disciples of Confucius.

Bishop Simpson has been attending the Methodist Conference of Mississippi. General Beauregard gave the colored preachers half-fare tickets on the railroad of which he is president, which was quite a novelty in the way of favors to them. So strong was the social prejudice, however, that but two white men were present during any part of the conference services, and but one white woman—and she a teacher of the negroes.

He who seeks perfection on earth, would have nothing now for the saints to find in heaven.

JOHN WELCH.

One of the most eminent witnesses to the name of Jesus in the sixteenth century was John Welch, whom some of our readers will remember as the son-in-law of John Knox, the Scottish reformer. His father was a man of property and reputation, and suffered great shame and sorrow by the early profligacy of his son, who, after frequent displays of depravity as a boy, joined a horde of thieves on the borders of England, who lived by robbing the two nations. In this company the Lord sought and found the lost one, and made him a rich example of love and mercy. His preaching was blessed to the ingathering of very many souls in Scotland and the north of Ireland. When a time of persecution arose, he was imprisoned and then banished to France. In his exile he speedily acquired a knowledge of the French language, and began to preach with great boldness and with great success.

For nothing were the faithful ministers of these trying times more remarkable than for their prayerfulness. The biographer of Mr. Welch says: "He reckoned the day ill spent if he staid not seven or eight hours in prayer;" and he used to say that he wondered how a Christian could lie in bed all night and not rise to pray. During his residence in France a friar, traversing the country, knocked at his door and begged a night's shelter, which was cordially granted. There was only a partition of boards between Mr. Welch's chamber and that to which the stranger was conducted. In the dead of night the friar was surprised by hearing a low but constant whispering noise. With the prejudices of his class against the Huguenots, he supposed that his host was conversing with the devil. Determined to ferret out the horrible wickedness, he next day feigned sickness and entreated another night's lodging. When night came he watched with some trepidation for what it might bring forth; and, after Mr. Welch's first sleep, the whispering noise began. The friar crept stealthily to the chamber door, where he could distinctly hear, and was amazed to listen to "such communication between God and man as he knew not had been in the world before." He was there convinced of sin, and there also the Saviour of sinners was revealed to him. In the morning he sought an interview with Mr. Welch, and made a confession of the faith, which was maintained through life.

Persecution scattered his French congregation, and he was permitted to return to England. Still, however, he was detained as a prisoner in London, and there he died in his fifty-third year. In his latter days, though he could walk feebly, his knees lost all sensibility, and the flesh became hard like a sort of horn, from his continual kneeling in prayer. The following extract from his meditations in prison will show how his soul was supported through all his trials:

"What is there under this vault of heaven, and on this old worn earth, which is under the bondage of corruption, that should make me desire to remain here? I expect that new heaven and that new earth, wherein righteousness dwelleth, wherein I shall rest for evermore. I look to get entry into the New Jerusalem at one of the twelve gates, whereupon are written the names of the twelve tribes of the children of Israel. I know that Christ Jesus hath prepared them for me. Why may I not, then, with boldness in his blood, step into that glory where my Head and Lord hath gone before me? Jesus Christ is the door and the porter. Then who shall hold me out? Will he let them perish for whom he died? Will he let the poor sheep be plucked out of his hand for whom he laid down his life? Who shall condemn the man whom God hath justified? Who shall lay anything to the charge of the man for whom Christ hath died, or rather risen again? Come, Lord Jesus, and tarry not. Why should the multitude of my sins affright me? Why should I faint in this my desire to be with thee? Greater glory will thy grace to me be unto all eternity. Oh, when shall I see thy face! Truly I would long for that scaffold, or that ax, or that cord that might be to me my last sleep of this my wearisome journey to go to thee, my Lord. Thou who knowest the meaning of the Spirit, give answer to the speaking, sighing and groaning of my spirit. Thou who hast inflamed my heart to speak unto thee this language of ardent and fervent desire, speak again unto my heart, and answer the desire which thou hast made me speak unto thee. All glory be unto my God! Angels and saints, praise ye him. O, thou earth, ye hills and mountains, be glad! you shall not be wearied any more with the burden of corruption, whereunto you have been subject through the wickedness of mankind. Lift up your heads and be glad; for a fire shall make you clean from all your corruption and vanity, wherewith many years you have been infected. Let the bride rejoice, let all the saints rejoice; for the day of the marriage with the bridegroom, even the Lamb of God, is at hand."—*Witness.*

The Gentleman.—I have stated that the forbearing use of power is a rare attribute of the gentleman; indeed, as we may say that power—physical, moral, purely social, or political—is one of the touch-stones of genuine gentlemanship. The power which the husband has over his wife, in which we must include the impunity with which he may be unkind to her; the father over his children, and the old over the young, and the young over the aged; the officer over his men, the master of a vessel over his hands, the magistrate over the citizens, the employer over the employed, the rich over the poor, the educated over the unlettered, the experienced over the confiding, the keeper of a secret over him whom it touches, the gifted over an ordinary man, even the clever over the silly—the forbearing and inoffensive use of all this power or authority, or a total abstinence from it, where the case admits it, will show the gentleman in a plain light. Every traveler knows at once whether a gentlemanly or rude officer is searching his trunk.

But the use of power does not only form a touch-stone; even the manner in which an individual enjoys certain advantages over the others is a test. No gentleman can boast of the delights of superior health in the presence of a languid patient, or speak of great good luck when in hearing of a man bent by habitual misfortune. Let the man who happily enjoys the advantages of a pure and honest life, speak of it to a fallen fellow-being, and you will soon see whether he be, in addition to his honesty, a gentleman or not. The gentleman does not needlessly and unceasingly remind an offender of a wrong he may have committed against him. He cannot only forgive, he can forget; and he strives for that nobleness of soul and manliness of character which impart sufficient strength to let the past be truly the past. He will never use the power which the knowledge of an offense, a false step or an unfortunate exposure of weakness, gives him, merely to enjoy the power of humiliating his neighbor.—*Dr. Lieber.*

The last total eclipse was fruitful in observations and speculations. M De Grety, who observed the eclipse from Aden, says that he saw three protuberances on the *moon's* limb, and drew seven figures of them. Owing to the clouds, he saw only the latter part of the eclipse, and his eyes were not fatigued; so that these phenomena, visible just as the moon was passing off of the sun's disk, were observed only by him. These observations, which need confirmation by other observers, would indicate that three volcanoes on the further side of the moon were in a state of eruption, and that the jets of vapor or ashes which were thrown up were illuminated by the sun, and thus for the first time visible to us, confirming Schmidt's disputed observations on the crater Linnæus.

Great sensation has been created in Spain by the assassination of the Governor of Burgos. The deed was done while the Governor was engaged in preparing an inventory of the property of the cathedral, which the provisional government have, it seems, resolved to take possession of on behalf of the Spanish nation. The dean and chapter of Burgos have been arrested on suspicion of having instigated the assassination. The crime has already had one good effect—it has precipitated the conflict between the state and the church. The provisional government have issued a decree declaring all religious sects equal in the eye of the law, and have virtually suspended diplomatic relations with the Court of Rome.

The success of Romanism in China is partly referable to the peculiarities of the Buddhist ceremonials. According to the journal of the Asiatic Society (vol. xvi., p. 263,) Buddhism had already familiarized the mind of John Chinaman with the use of "the cross, the miter, the dalmatic, the hood, the office of two choirs, the psalmody, the exorcisms, the censer of five chains, the rosary, the celibacy of the clergy, spiritual retirement, the worship of saints, fasts, processions, litanies, holy water, and the benediction of the priest by placing his right hand on the head of the faithful."

The Meridian *Mercury*, on the authority of President Murdoch, contradicts the rumor that arrangements have been made by which the Illinois Central secures the control of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Propagation by Cuttings.—The best way to propagate all the common kinds of bedding plants is to take a frame or hand-glass and set it on a bed of very sandy soil, made in a shady place in the open air. The sand should be fine and sharp, and there is, perhaps, nothing better than river sand for this purpose. The glass may be whitewashed on the inside, so as to afford additional security against injury from the sun's rays. Into this bed of sand, cuttings of half ripened wood of the desirable plants may be set, and after putting in, slightly watered. Even very rare plants often do better this way than when under treatment in a regular propagating house. In making cuttings, it is best to cut the shoots just under a bud—they root better, and are not so likely to rot off and decay. A cutting of about three eyes is long enough for most strong-growing things, such as geraniums, fuchsias, etc. Small growing things of course will take more buds to the one cutting. They should be inserted about one-third of their way under the sand, which latter should be pressed firmly against the row of cuttings with a flat piece of board—not, however, hard enough to force the particles of sand into the young and tender bark, which is often the first step to decay. For a few cuttings, they may be inserted with a dibble; but where many are to be put in, it saves time to mark a line on the sand with a rule or straight edge, and then out down a face into the sand say one or two inches deep, when the cuttings can be set against the face like box-edging. All amateurs should practice the art of propagating plants. There is nothing connected with gardening more interesting.

How an Alabama Planter Saved his Cotton.—An intelligent planter of Alabama entirely escaped the ravages of the caterpillar last year, although it destroyed the cotton upon every other plantation in his county. His crop was the finest he ever raised. The caterpillar came up to the fields of all his next door neighbors, but they did not cross his fences. The reason for this was he issued the sternest orders that not a single bird, except the jay, should be killed on his plantation under any pretext whatever. He allowed little willow groves to grow in his fields, and to them he sent a sack of oats every morning, which were scattered upon the ground. The birds fed upon the oats, and swarmed in thousands around his fields. They exterminated the cotton fly. And hence there were no eggs; there were no caterpillars; there were no larvæ; but there was a blooming garden in the midst of a blighted wilderness.—There is no evil without its remedy; there is no disease without a cure.

We know of no species of bird which ought to be killed off, except the common jay. They are deadly enemies, and the common murderers of almost every species of the feathered tribe. They rob nests, suck the eggs, rob them of the young and eat them. These ornithological cannibals should be killed out for this reason.

What a Bird can Eat.—We believe it is a well known and a well established fact that the egg of the caterpillar is laid by a fly, which hatches out the larvæ, and that in a few hours this insect gains sufficient strength to destroy cotton. To prevent the insect we must kill the fly. This can be done by cultivating birds around our plantations. One single bird will eat hundreds in the course of a single day. A friend writes us that he had a pet mocking bird which attracted his attention by his ravenous appetite. In order to test its capacity, he placed worms twice its weight before it one day, and before night the last one of them had been swallowed.

The Woodpecker.—We have seen planters killing the woodpecker for sport. They are regarded as a nuisance, because they peck holes in the shuck, and are charged with eating young corn. But in this last particular injustice is done them. If you will go to every ear they have pecked, and examine closely, you will find that a worm has been there eating the corn, but it is not there then because the woodpecker has taken it off the ear and swallowed it. Instead of eating your corn it will protect it from the worm.—He is, therefore, your friend and not your enemy, and you should not kill him.

It is reported in Madrid that the Spanish constitutional Cortes, soon to assemble, will establish a directory to govern the country until a successor to the throne can be selected. A large deputation of citizens waited on the ministry on Sunday, and urged the absolute separation of church and state. The populace gathered in front of the ministerial palace, and clamored loudly for religious liberty.

The Christian Advocate.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1869.

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When money is forwarded in either of the above methods we will be responsible for it, *but not otherwise.*

NOTICE TO PREACHERS.

Those preachers whose post offices are to be changed, will please notify this office, as soon as convenient, of the change to be made—being particular in giving the post office *from* which and that *to* which the change is to be made.

THE GENERAL MINUTES.

The publication of the general minutes, which we are waiting for patiently—the materials of which, we suppose, Dr. Summers is waiting for impatiently—will afford to some of our church arithmeticians a field for calculation, which we hope they will narrowly explore. One of these wholesome but humiliating analyses will be given in next week's ADVOCATE. We have long been aware of the fact that there are many Methodists whose greatest development consists in the art of getting out of the way of the stewards; and so of some societies and whole circuits—they have learned the art of bearing a very small part of the burdens of the marching hosts of Israel. These tables will enable one to sample very correctly such memberships, and to measure the exact staple of their piety. We may then compare their gifts with their graces, and see whether the work of the Holy Spirit is in any degree affected by sacrifices of thanksgiving.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

TOTAL STATISTICS OF MEMBERSHIP FOR THE YEAR 1867.

VERNON, Miss., Feb. 23, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: According to your request, I herewith give you the statistical totals of membership for 1867.

DISTRICTS.	White members.	Colored members.	Local preachers.	Local deacons.	Local elders.
Natchez	989	528	2	....	....
Vicksburg	1238	556	4	2	5
Jackson	822	231	3	....	2
Yazoo	1974	843	11	2	5
Greenville	132	53	1	....	....
Starkville	2900	787	29	3	7
Brandon	1794	52	8	6	8
Paulding	1270	151	7	2	5
Brookhaven	2295	641	3	8	9
Arcola	1268	252	3	6	6
Grand total	14681	4074	69	28	47

There are several mistakes in the printed minutes of 1868. The most important in the statistics is the total of Natchez district, which should be 1,455 white members, instead of 1,955. It is printed correctly in the recapitulation.

C. G. ANDREWS, Secretary.

OUR MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

We wish that every Southern Methodist could be persuaded to thoroughly read the letter which we subjoin from one of our brethren in China. We find it in the Memphis *Christian Advocate*. We can hardly imagine a Southern soul so dead as to be insensible to the spirit and pluck, not to say the zeal and ability, of these men of God. What godly man or woman is there within the bounds of these four southwestern Conferences—what have we to do with those that are without?—who will not mentally vow to him "who became poor for our sakes" an offering—to be laid upon the altar in China! *Shall* not these men be aided? Is there a man in the church dare hold up his head and say, no? What then is the matter? Our very children stand ready to respond to the cry of myriads for the bread of life. The Sunday schools alone would take up this noble task and accomplish it. "We are perplexed beyond measure at the attitude our church takes toward the China mission. * * * I came to China 'by faith,' and for the last four or five years have had little else to sustain me."—Read that, all ye Methodists that have only $50,000 left, and imagine that you are about to starve to death; read it, all you who are in the possession of Bibles, churches, houses, "food and raiment," and every other blessing of heaven; read it and then get ready to meet it at the bar of Christ: "*I was an hungered and ye gave me no meat.*"

Our representatives in that vast field have not only zeal, but a scholarship we ought to be proud of, and which must exert a great influence upon the learning of the church at home. The missionary enterprise is worthy of the first consideration for this if for no other reason; it must stand really and practically at the head of the most advanced movement of civilization. The missionary goes before the trader and the mere scientific naturalist; he reduces the language of a people to intelligible form, and he furnishes the key to it; what he does, from the impulse of love that he may spread the rays of divine light, becomes the source of a thousand indirect benefits. We suppose there is scarcely an exception to this law during the last two thousand years. Missionaries have first furnished to the political world the interpreters, the grammars and the dictionaries by which it has been enabled to have intercourse with barbarous nations and remote tribes. We urge this intellectual side of this great cause upon the young men of our colleges and high academies, and upon the young ladies in our female institutions of learning.—Let them, for the sake of letters and the Saviour, form college foreign missionary societies, and see if they cannot sustain these noble young men that are representing us in the "Flowery Kingdom." We will publish the proceedings and officers of any such organizations. Let them have annual meetings and addresses, in which real information shall be presented to the public, and the greatness of this holy crusade shall be set forth. How much such a *real* object would call forth the intelligence and elevate the spirit of our young men; how much better than the pointless purpose of many of the college societies. The colleges, the academies and the Sabbath schools for China—that is the idea; we commend it to our bishops, our college presidents, and our presiding elders. Cannot the young people support this grand heroic movement of the church? We believe they can.—Form a society, young people, and write directly to the missionary secretary at Abingdon, Virginia, and to the missionaries themselves at Shanghai, China; put a couple of three cent stamps on the letter, and say *via San Francisco*, and it will go through.

CHINA MISSION.

I have just received an interesting private letter from Rev. Y. J. Allen, of our China mission. The letter is too long for insertion in your paper, or I would ask you to publish it. I will copy a few paragraphs, from which you will see how the signs of promise are regarded by those in the field. Alas! that the church should be so "slow of heart to believe," and so tardy in responding to the "Macedonian cry" which now comes up from every heathen nation! Brother Allen says:

"The missions in China were never so prosperous, so progressive and hopeful, as at present. New missionaries are arriving almost every month, and new stations are being formed throughout the interior provinces. Universal and absolute toleration of Christianity, its teachers and professors, now exists everywhere in the empire. Numerous proclamations have recently been issued, threatening condign punishment to any who may dare to contravene the special treaty stipulations allowing missionaries to go where they please, live where they please, and preach where they please. The proclamations say: 'You can join the church, or not, as you please, but in no case will anonymous placards, mobs, or violence in any form, be allowed!'

"Oh! that our church *could believe what I tell you!* I see these things—we all see them—live among them. *You* understand me. We are perplexed beyond measure at the attitude our church takes toward the China mission. We are at a loss to know when, if not *now*, 'the favorable time'—the long-looked for 'sign' of which we hear so much, and for which the church seems to *wait so patiently*—will be *revealed*. I came to China 'by faith,' and for the last four or five years have had little else to sustain me. But it is a fearful trial to faith, when faith in those who sent me here ceases to be the '*substance*' of things hoped for from them, and the '*evidence*' of things they promised me. But we are all hopeful, despite our discouragements, and could not be induced to leave the field on any account.

"We want more foreign laborers here. Other places must be occupied, and a race of native helpers raised up, who can meet the requirements of the times. Three new missionaries from the Southern Presbyterian Board have just arrived. Others belonging to the Old School Presbyterians have gone to Peking. Some have joined the New Connection Wesleyans—others, the American Board, London Mission, etc. Missionaries are flocking to China "like doves to their windows," from all parts of the Christian world. 'Where the carcass is, there will the eagles be gathered together.' The commercial eagles have scented this great *carcass* from afar, and are crowding to these shores.

"My church paper has already attained a circulation of nearly five thousand copies weekly! It goes everywhere among missionaries and native Christians, and even 'beyond.' I am literally crowded off the tripod and out of the paper, by native contributions. The communication from 'A Confucianist,' which you will see in the number herewith sent you, in which he reviews the doctrines and discipline of the Christian church, has opened up an interesting field of discussion. He is a sincere inquirer after truth. The comparison which he institutes between Christ and Confucius, and the question of Ancestral Worship as incompatible with a profession of faith in Christ, were questions raised by him, not by me. This man, like many others, is almost persuaded to be a Christian.

"Many Chinese are diligently studying foreign science, privately. It is utterly impossible for me to answer the numerous questions which they ask. I have already translated a 'Concise Summary' of nearly all the chapters in *Wayland's Political Economy*. I am now translating *Natural Philosophy*. *Hydrostatics* has passed through the press, and I am giving them *Pneumatics*, etc. The literary chancellor, with whom I was long associated in the Chinese College, at Shanghai, has established a large press at Su Chow for the publication of Chinese works. I have just purchased for him a font of large Chinese type, amounting to thirty-six thousand characters, and had some electrotyping done for him. He wishes me to translate *Electro Metallurgy* for his use."

I could copy much more from this highly interesting letter, but you editors do not like long communications. The church does not know what a treasure it has in its little China mission.

W. G. E. CUNNYNGHAM,
Acting Secretary, etc.
ABINGDON, VA., Feb. 12, 1869.

TWO DEATHS occurred in New York recently from the much dreaded disease, trichonosis. There have been eight cases reported from one German boarding house in Carlisle street, arising from the eating of raw pork.

THE American Bible Society printed and sent forth from its publishing house during last year one million two hundred thousand copies of the Holy Scriptures.

THE N. O. CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

We might give *ten* reasons why a Southern Methodist should take the ADVOCATE, and begin with the powerful one of the Nashville *Advocate*: "Because it is the *only* paper that belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church South." Not only does the paper belong to it, but the house it is printed in, its type, press, steam engine, publisher and editor. It is a family concern out and out. We are *not* "the organ of twenty-seven or twenty-eight Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church South," and so do not make any pretension of the kind; but we are the veritable organ of the Montgomery, the Mobile, the Mississippi and the Louisiana Conferences. The great reason we urge why our people should take this ADVOCATE is, it will advance the cause of God at home. We must build up our own schools, our own churches, and cultivate our own vineyard. Next to the preachers of the Southwest, we place the ADVOCATE as important in the accomplishment of this great work.

What of those firesides where the young people gather upon a Sabbath, because it is not the day for the "circuit rider"—where there are few books, possibly no religious ones? What a cheering halo would the ADVOCATE throw over that group, opening every week its varied treasures to their minds and hearts! The boys and girls would always associate it in their thoughts with the preacher who first introduced the pleasant visitor to their home, and when he stood up in the pulpit they would somehow feel as if it was the ADVOCATE standing there preaching. And how do they know but it *is* the preacher that's in the ADVOCATE—a man does not always sign his name to what he writes.

A good many of our brethren are standing up very squarely to this paper. They are canvassing the circuit and sending us good lists of subscribers. We look especially to the young men of the Conference to aid us in this arduous work of setting a religious weekly fairly and strongly on its legs. A few old preachers never get old, and never get too great to attend to all the work of a preacher. We have a fair proportion of such agents. Such men never require thanks. They are waiting till they can receive the thanks of the Master. They have been trained to work, and if they cannot work they want to die.

What can we hope to do with a church member who don't want the ADVOCATE, "can't afford it," won't pay for it? What does he live on—what meat, what faith? Or does he live? Well, we doubt. What! really alive, in any good sense, and yet not want to know of the great battle that is going on between the standards of Immanuel and the serried hosts of sin—a battle in which his own happiness and salvation are involved; and upon which the angels look in breathless interest! We suppose such a man, as Mr. Wesley would say, ought to be borne with for a while; but after that ——?

Southern Methodist Colleges.

Our institutions of learning are already beginning to reap the reward due to their tenacity of purpose against the severe poverty of the past two years. They have held on through evil report and good report, until the skies and the fields have become propitious, and no longer refuse to answer to the labors of the husbandman. Strange is it that there should be so much of the moral element in corn, cotton and sugar. A good many people sing,

"What though the olive yield no oil,
The empty stall no herd afford," etc.,

who have no heart for anything unless there *are* herds in the stall and olives on the bough; they require a pretty full hand to be good or to do good. The Lord has once more consulted the humor of such people, and he has given them good crops for the sake of their children. They are now sending forward their sons and daughters to be educated.

A letter from Dr. E. Wadsworth, of the Southern University, at Greensboro, Alabama, says: "We began the second term of the session on the 15th instant, and feel much encouraged by the patronage we are now getting. Our preparatory school is liberally patronized and skillfully managed by the whole faculty. The number in the university is increasing. We have young gentlemen who promise much to the church, the country and the world."

This is just as it should be. The powerful State of Alabama can abundantly support the universities of the Mobile and Montgomery Conferences, and the States of Louisiana and Mississippi can certainly support Centenary College. Better than all, the people are looking about and inquiring after the best places to send their boys for education, and have no disposition to send them out of the Southern States. If they want them fitted for heaven, for this country, for this age, and thoroughly taught, let them send them to one of our Protestant colleges. If they want them filled with superstition instead of Christianity, their minds dwarfed instead of developed, let them send them to some Roman Catholic foundation, where they pray to the Virgin Mary every half hour by the bell. We do hope that Methodists are done forever with the folly of sending their sons and daughters to men and women who do not know enough of our country and our language to cross themselves in good English.

When young men come out of our own colleges they can obtain a good salary, as teachers, in any part of the South—a better salary than the graduates of a Northern college can, because they have been *more thoroughly taught*. We mean all we say; and if any one doubts let him take a graduate from each section, at will, and it will soon be apparent which has had the better teacher. The Northern graduate will prove to be the smarter, probably, but the Southern the more solid and thorough. We know of no superiors in point of thorough scholarship to the men who, at present, fill the chairs of our Southern colleges; we therefore repeat the advice to our people, keep your boys at home and send them to your own colleges.

GENERAL GRANT.

The President goes into office quite independent of the party in power. It nominated him by necessity. This gives him a vantage-ground which the retiring President had not. He already assumes a military bearing toward the party, and keeps his policy to himself as if he were conducting a campaign. This springing the names of his cabinet, the first officers of the government, upon the country is singular, and singularity or any unnecessary departure from the usage of his predecessors is, to say the least, unwise, because the forms and customs of a government constitute an important part of it. Writing this in advance of the event, we suppose that he will try to surround himself with men who are as independent as himself. Already the two houses are at variance with each other; and in the event of a difference between that branch of the government and the executive, this will greatly strengthen the hands of the President. The power of Congress was largely increased by want of decision in Mr. Johnson. He talked like a lion, but he acted with excessive caution and timidity. History induced our political writers to fear that danger to our Constitution lay mainly in the engrossing nature and vast patronage of the executive. We think this view is the correct one. It has only worked the other way during the past four years through the anomalous nature of a President who had physical but not moral courage.

Another excuse for taking things in his own hands may be afforded General Grant, in the deep and wide corruption of the members of both houses of Congress, the vast amount of plunder which they have secured. He will be tempted to think that any act is right which rescues the country out of the clutches of such unprincipled men. And the argument of many thoughtful persons is, we are now living under a most irresponsible tyranny—that of a Congress that regards no Constitution but its own decrees; therefore they wish he would seize the reins and put an end to the legislative and social outrages we are now suffering. Alas, a stream cannot rise higher than its fountain, and General Grant himself is but an exponent of the standard of public morals. We have not yet seen in him any virtue above the average of the Republican party in Congress. Our hope is, as ever, not in princes.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AMERICAN ECCLESIASTICAL AND EDUCATIONAL ALMANAC. By Alexander J. Schem. Price, fifty cents. New York: Frederick Gerhard, agent, post box 4,001.

We acknowledge the receipt of one of these excellent almanacs from the publisher, and advise all who wish the statistics of churches throughout the United States and the world to send on fifty cents for a copy.

CAST UP BY THE SEA. By Sir Samuel W. Baker, M. A., F. R. G. S., author of "Albert N'Yanza, Great Basin of the Nile," "The Rifle and the Hound in Ceylon," "Eight Years' Wandering in Ceylon," etc. With ten illustrations by Hnard. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1869. 12mo, pp. 413.

This book has been written in answer to "numerous letters" received by the author from boys. It is a picture of his own wanderings and adventures in Africa and on the sea. The interest is intensified by several shipwrecks, and by the death of many men and beasts. We suppose by way of a "tub to the whale," he has introduced two specimens of the inevitable negro, which contrast wondrously with the negro character as described in his "Albert N'Yanza." It will be a popular book with the young people. For sale by George Ellis, No. 7 Old Levee street.

CHINA AND THE CHINESE. A general description of the country and its inhabitants, its civilization and form of government, its religion and social institutions, its intercourse with other nations, and its present condition and prospects. By the Rev. John L. Nevius, ten years a missionary in China. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1869. Large 12mo, pp. 456.

One cannot peruse this book without feeling an increased respect for the Chinese—our nearest neighbors on the West. Their civilization and government extend over one-third of the human race. They have existed nationally about twenty-five lifetimes of the United States. Our wish to know the secret of such a development gives value to every work on China; but the writer has had no ordinary opportunity for comprehending his theme, and he presents a large amount of valuable information in a well arranged, compact form. The books upon China, which we have read, have had a fragmentary, sensational character; this gives a sober view of Chinese life, based upon a philosophic and, we doubt not, correct estimate of this wonderful people. The book is full of illustrations, and accompanied by a map of the "Middle Flowery Kingdom." For sale by G. Ellis, No. 7 Old Levee street.

TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE IN THE TERRITORY OF ALASKA—formerly Russian America, now ceded to the United States—and in various other parts of the North Pacific. By Frederick Whymper. With map and illustrations. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1869. Small 8vo, pp. 359.

The Pacific coast generally, including California and Alaska, would not have been an inappropriate title for this work. The traveler spent a good deal of time in Alaska, upon the Yukon. The resources of that inhospitable region in fish, game and furs are estimated by him as worth all that we have paid for it. The character of its climate and inhabitants are much the same as that of all other arctic regions. The book at least reconciles one to the additional tax laid for the purchase. It is written in a sprightly vein, and abounds in important facts, geographical, meteorological, ethnological, geological and other. For sale by G. Ellis, No. 7 Old Levee.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF CHARLES G. HALPINE; (Miles O'Reilly,) consisting of odes, poems, sonnets, epics and lyrical effusions not heretofore collected together, with a biographical sketch. By Robert V. Reed-veld. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1869. 12mo, pp. 331.

An elegant tribute to the memory of this gifted genius. For sale by G. Ellis, No. 7 Old Levee street.

We have received through Mr. J. A. Gresham, 92 Camp street:

THE OUTLINES OF OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY, FOR YOUTH. Philadelphia: Lutheran Board of Publication. 1869. 18mo, pp. 206.

A narrative statement of Bible history—a republication from the English edition. A good Sunday school library book.

Dr. Lord and Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick.

Dr. Lord is a professor of theology in the Northwestern Theological Seminary. Some years ago Mr. McCormick gave to the seminary $100,000 to endow four professorships, to be paid in installments of $25,000. Three of these have been paid; the fourth Mr. McCormick refuses to pay, upon the ground that he endowed an Old School Presbyterian institution, and that since then it has ceased to be an exponent of Old School doctrines.

In answer to the application of the committee, Mr. McCormick explains at length his reasons for declining to contribute more money, and takes occasion to mention the relations existing between Dr. Lord, professor of theology, and himself, showing the inconsistency and impropriety of his occupying the "Cyrus H. McCormick Chair of Theology," and affirming that "there are few men who would be willing to occupy the chair in question, as he (Dr. Lord) has done, under such circumstances."

This calls out a reply from Dr. Lord, in which he impugns Mr. McCormick's motives in making handsome donations to several institutions in Virginia, and asserts that, in so doing, he but expressed his indorsement and approval of the rebellion, and sympathy with the South.

To this illiberal and malicious attack we shall let Mr. McCormick speak for himself. Rising above the pettiness of partisan spirit, in a manner worthy of his head and heart, he says:

"Whatever wrong may have been done in time past by persons connected with these (Southern) institutions, in one respect they differ widely from you and your friends. Now that the war has ended, they do not still seek to keep up the strife, but have gone quietly to work to build up institutions needed both by the church and the country. If you and your friends had pursued a similar course, this controversy would not have occurred. It is more than absurd for Christian men to *boast of their loyalty and their love of country*, who continue to show a bitterness and vindictiveness of feeling which even men of the world rebuke.

"But is it really true that those who now give money to assist Southern institutions thereby express approval of the rebellion? Did Henry Ward Beecher express his approval of the rebellion when he gave money to this same Washington College? Did any one think of charging Mr. Peabody with approval of the rebellion when he made his princely donation for educational purposes to the States recently in rebellion? Does it not argue a narrow mind and unchristian spirit in any man, much more a minister of the Gospel, and still more in a teacher of ministers, thus to criticise such benefaction, the very design of which was to conciliate the two sections of the country so sadly alienated, and to aid them in their *deep poverty*—the cries of which may never have reached *your ears*? Is this any part of the doctrine *taught in your seminary*? Is this in accord with the command of Christ: 'Love your enemies?' Has the Episcopal Church of the North expressed its approval of the rebellion by inviting the Southern branch of the church to return, and by sending money to build up churches and institutions of learning in the South? Is the spirit manifested by you to be fostered in our theological seminaries? Are the young men who go from them to make it one object of their ministry to keep up this bitterness and strife? If so, well may any Christian man decline giving money to them. This proscriptive spirit is not content to vent itself against the South. It is equally intolerant toward those 'great and good men' at the North who opposed 'the Spring resolutions,' and all who, like them, would keep the church out of the political strifes of the times.

* * * * *

"When are we to look for the return of brotherly love and Christian fellowship so long as those aspiring to fill the high places of the church indulge in such wrath and bitterness? Such demonstrations of passion and violence may have been pardonable during the exciting periods of the war, when great national interests were at stake, and great sacrifices were required; but now that that great conflict is past, and its issues settled, religion and patriotism alike require the exercise of mutual forbearance, and the pursuit of those things which tend to peace."

IT WAS IN 1784 that Robert Raikes published his account of Sabbath schools. The same year John Wesley said of them, in his journal for July 18: 'I find these schools springing up wherever I go. Perhaps God may have a deeper end therein than men are aware of. Who knows but some of these schools may be nurseries for Christians!' During the years immediately following Wesley and his friends did what they could to encourage them, and it is interesting to observe the growth of his confidence in them. They were introduced into London by Rowland Hill, in 1786, and in the same year they were begun in the United States by Francis Asbury, a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Wesley mentions in 1786 that five hundred and fifty children were taught in the Sunday school of his society at Bolton; and the next year he found here eight hundred, taught by eighty members. Richard Rodda, one of his preachers, records that in 1786 he formed a Sunday school in Chester, and soon had nearly seven hundred 'under regular masters.' Wesley wrote to him in the beginning of 1787: 'I am glad you have taken in hand that blessed work of setting up Sunday schools in Chester. It seems these will be one great means of reviving religion throughout the nation.' The year before his death John Wesley wrote to Charles Atmore, an itinerant preacher: 'I am glad you have set up Sunday schools at Newcastle. *This is one of the best institutions which has been seen in Europe for some centuries.*' It is an interesting fact in regard to the visit of John Wesley to America that, in the years 1736-37, forty years before Raike's first Sabbath school, he set apart a portion of the Sabbath afternoon to meet the children belonging to his mission in Savannah, Georgia, for catechetical and scriptural instruction. Small children, as well as large, were among his pupils, and his manner was very engaging.

MARRIED.

February 16, 1869, by Rev. R. S. Trippett, Mr. JOSIAH RENFROE to Mrs. S. E. EMMONDS, all of Caddo parish, Louisiana.

At Oak Ridge, Warren county, Mississippi, at the residence of Dr. H. W. Hill, by Rev. J. G. Jones, Mr. R. C. GRANT to Miss ALICE A. JOHNSON.

By Rev. James A. Godfrey, on the 23d of December, 1868, at the residence of the bride's father, East Feliciana, Louisiana, Mr. SCOTT J. WORTHY to Miss LEVILLA BROWN.

In the Methodist church, Clinton, Louisiana, the following named parties:

On the 3d of December, 1868, Mr. LANO M. ROGERS to Miss MARY ALICE YARBROUGH.

On the 28th of December, 1868, Mr. HENRY WELLHAUSEN to Miss EMMA E. PACKWOOD.

On the 14th of February, 1869, LEWIS M. PERKIN, Esq., to Mrs. MARIA T. NEVITT.

"Eden was a waste, the garden was a wild,
And man, the hermit, sighed till woman smiled."

OBITUARIES.

Mrs. MARY C., consort of Samuel Majors, and daughter of H. W. and C. Shows, was born in Wilkinson county, Georgia, on the 4th of July, 1823, and died of consumption, at Fort Deposit, Alabama, on the 7th of February, 1869.

The subject of this memoir was the child of a religious mother, whose deep piety, religious instruction and admonitions made a lasting impression upon her young mind. At a very early period of life she became convicted of sin, and felt the importance of consecrating herself to God. Unlike many, she cherished, cultivated and yielded to these convictions, and in 1833 she placed herself beneath the protecting care of the Methodist Episcopal Church as a seeker of religion. Church membership was appreciated by her as a privilege, but it did not hush the voice of conscience and make her embrace the delusive, the fatal hope, that it would save her. The Bible taught her that she "must be born again" before she could enter into the kingdom of heaven. Her mind grasped this fundamental truth of Christianity, and the predominant desire of her heart was that she might realize this inestimable blessing. For nine years she sought "the pearl of great price" before her faith triumphed, and she become conscious of her acceptance with God. Her conversion was in the quiet grove, and was so clear and so satisfactory that she was never tempted to doubt it.

In 1837 she was united in marriage to Mr. Cleghorn, and moved to this State. This conjugal union was soon severed by death, and in 1839 she was married to Mr. Samuel Majors.

The disease of which she died was a protracted one, having contracted it eleven years ago; but she was not confined to her bed until the 27th of last December. During her last illness I visited her several times, and always found her peaceful, happy, rejoicing in the hope of meeting in heaven her five children who had gone before. She said to me that when informed by her physician of her approaching end, it was one of the happiest days of her life. She felt that her work was done—the battle had been fought, the victory gained, and she was anxious to receive the victor's palm. J. W. GLENN.

Southern Christian Advocate please copy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS.

New York.—Visitors to the city of New York are informed that they will find divine service every Sunday, in the large Chapel of the University, Washington Square, at ten and a half A. M. and at seven and a half P. M. The evening service in summer is at eight o'clock. Waverley Place, immediately north of the New York Hotel, out of Broadway, runs west to Washington Square, on the east side of which is the University. The entrance to the church is the main door of the University. University Place cars run from the door of the Fifth Avenue Hotel to the door of the church. From the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan, take the cars corner of Broadway and Broome, leave at Waverley Place, and go west one block. At the Astor House take University Place cars, leave at Waverley Place, and go west one block. Strangers will find cordial welcome and polite attention.

The pastor is Rev. Dr. DEEMS, who devotes himself to the spiritual interests of strangers. If any be sick, let them address him a note by mail, as "Pastor of the Church of the Strangers, New York," and it will reach him. The ladies who compose the "Society of the Sisters of the Stranger" procure medical, legal and spiritual help for strangers in perplexity, distress or sickness. Address "Sisters of the Stranger," care Rev. Dr. Deems, New York.

If you are coming to New York soon, cut this out and paste it in your memorandum book.

jan6 2m o

$40 STITCH! STITCH! STITCH! $37 50

$40	$40 first class SEWING MACHINES given as premiums for	$37 50
$40	$37 50 worth of subscriptions	$37 50
$40	for WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD	$37 50
$40	ADVOCATE, a first class Family paper, at 75 cts. a year. Also	$37 50
$34	TICK! TICK! TICK!	$30
$32	AMERICAN WATCHES, worth	$30
$32	$32, given for $30 worth of subscriptions. Also	$30
$12	DICTIONARY.	$12
$12	Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, worth $12, given as premiums for $12 worth of subscriptions. Also	$12
$12		$12
$100	SUNDAY SCHOOL	$100
$80	LIBRARIES,	$80
$60	Large or small, to be selected	$60
$50	from 400 volumes of the very best	$50
$40	Books published, and given as a	$40
$30	premium for an equivalent	$30
$24	amount of subscriptions.	$24
&c.	Also several other premiums	&c.
&c.	equally liberal.	&c.

☞ The ADVOCATE (formerly called the Prospectus) contains 16 large pages, and aims to promote Knowledge, Virtue and Temperance. It has been enlarged and improved three times in twenty seven months. Send for specimen copy. Address S. S. WOOD,

mh6 1m P. O. Building, Newborg, N. Y.

G. W. W. GOODWYN,

STOVE DEALER

AND

TINWARE MANUFACTURER,

62.....CAMP STREET.....62

NEW ORLEANS.

SIGN OF THE BIG TEA POT.

I would respectfully announce to my friends and the public generally, both in the city and country, that after an association of over twenty years, under the name and style of Austin & Goodwyn, formerly corner of Custom-house and Front Levee, I have permanently located as above, and shall continue my old business of

MANUFACTURING TINWARE,

in all its branches, as heretofore, and in addition will endeavor to keep at all times a full and complete stock of the best, as well as the latest and most approved

COOKING STOVES.

The names of a few will suffice to give an idea of the great variety constantly kept on hand:

The Charter Oak,	The Good Samaritan,
The Revenue,	The Torchlight,
The American,	The Brilliant,
The Magnolia,	The Fashion,
The True Kentuckian,	The Farmer,
The Maid of Orleans,	The Southern States,
The Mutual Friend,	The Sunny South,

and many others, too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold at

THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,

for cash or approved city paper.

Being ever grateful for the liberal patronage bestowed and confidence reposed in me during my former copartnership, I would most earnestly solicit a continuance of the same, and shall pledge myself to do my utmost to maintain the reputation of the old house.

Remember the Big Tea Pot,

No. 62 Camp street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

july6 1y

NEURALGIA.—NERVOUSNESS and Female Weakness Cured.—A Clergyman's Widow suffered for years with the above diseases, and for the benefit of like sufferers will send the means of her own cure free.

MRS. DIXI FRANKLIN,
fe13 tfs Jersey City, N. J.

F. M. ECKFORD, New Orleans. GEO. ALPH. CAGE, Columbus, Miss.

ECKFORD & CAGE,

COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 42 Union street, New Orleans.

oct10 3m

HUMAN BLOOD!

ITS MYSTERIES.

It must be admitted by every rational mind that the man who contributes the most toward promoting the happiness and welfare of the human race must of necessity be the most highly esteemed by his fellow-men; and acting upon this principle it appears that Professor R. L. Hamilton, of New York, has, by patient investigation and vast experience, solved, the uncertain question in relation to the vexed and important subject of Liver complaint and other chronic diseases.

It will be remembered by the readers of this paper that, a few days ago, Dr. Hamilton's Theory of Liver, Lung, and other diseases, was published in connection with many other vital facts, in which all diseased persons are interested; many wonderful cures were published from all parts of the country. Others of a startling and interesting character are given below, which seem to us are evidences that cannot be questioned for a moment, and we advise those who are suffering from the diseases he makes a specialty of to write their full symptoms and get Professor Hamilton's opinion and advice at once.

STRONGLY CORROBORATED!

NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 20, 1869.

"TO THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.

During my labors in publishing and editing a newspaper for many years in this city, and also in the performance of my duties as a clergyman in this and other cities, I have become thoroughly and intimately acquainted with R. Leonidas Hamilton, M. D., the justly celebrated Liver, Lung and Blood Physician of this city, who is located at No. 546 Broadway. The doctor was for many years a regular practicing physician, and also for some years a professor in one of our best medical schools, and during such extensive experience he fully realized the inadequacy of the ordinary treatment made use of in all chronic diseases, more especially that class of troubles arising from deranged functions of the Liver and digestive organs. He at once set himself about the study of this class of diseases, determined to make them a specialty. Laying the vegetable world under tribute, he has made discoveries and compounded specifics on sound philosophical principles, which have made the most wonderful cures in the annals of medicine. Liver, Blood, Lung and Nervous diseases are now virtually under his full control, and yield to the magic, subtle power of his remedies. I have myself seen numbers of those who have been saved from the hand of death by his power, when the unfortunate sufferers seemed doomed to an early grave, and all other treatment was of no avail. In addition to what I can vouch for personally, I have ample evidence from other clergymen, physicians and eminent men of the highest character, who have also been saved by this wonderful treatment, and who speak in the highest praise and gratitude of Dr. Hamilton as a physician and a gentleman of honor and integrity. It is but simply stating the positive truth when I say that it is well known throughout this country that where his works are known and the fruits of his skill have been witnessed, he is highly esteemed by the people as the most eminent and remarkable physician in the treatment of chronic diseases, of the age. As the result of a long personal and familiar acquaintance with Professor Hamilton and his unparalleled success as a professional man of the highest order, I frankly express the hope that diseased humanity in every part of our land may avail themselves of his most remarkable skill, and thus share the noble blessings so kindly and freely bestowed upon all. Most respectfully,

REV. W. R. JACOBS,
No. 41 Park Row, Room No. 4.

THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON!

ANOTHER CLERGYMAN CURED.

The eminent divine, Rev. J. W. Hinkley, of Athens, Maine, writes:

My health has so far improved from the effects of your treatment that I am able to resume my pastorship. Had it not been for your medicine I should not have been living now. To you, with God's blessing, do I owe my worldly existence. I am a living exponent of the worth of your matchless remedies, and I shall hereafter deem it a part of my religious duty to recommend all suffering with diseases of the Liver or Lungs to speedily apply to you. May God's blessing attend your worthy efforts for the relief of diseased and suffering humanity.

CONCLUSION.

It would seem to us that, after carefully looking over the evidence given above, all reasonable persons must be led to the conclusion that there can be no good reason for doubting the fact that Dr. Hamilton is just what he is represented to be—a very successful physician in the treatment of Chronic Diseases. It is useless to cry "humbug," for the above parties have volunteered to give their evidence for the benefit of the suffering, and for no other purpose. All of these testimonials are genuine—are guaranteed to be so, in fact—and it is easy to write to them, and get from their own pens the *facts*. Any of them will answer all inquiries of this character, either in person or by letter.

NOTICE.

Prof. Hamilton has now in press and nearly ready a pamphlet containing a biographical sketch of his remarkable life, with a fine lithograph picture of himself. This book also contains a complete history of Prof. H.'s wonderful cures—his theory of diseases, and the only natural, safe and positive treatment for all chronic diseases—a valuable work for everybody. Sent free.

Have no hesitancy in writing to the doctor, and state to him your case in full, and he will deal honestly and promptly with you. All letters to him must be addressed thus:

R. LEONIDAS HAMILTON, M. D.,
No. 546 Broadway,
Care of Post Office Box 4,953, New York.

The number of the Post Office Box must be put on each letter to insure safety. fe13 tfr

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, free of charge, with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
fe13 3mp Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. Y.

ORNAMENTAL AND USEFUL.

BUY ONLY

Silver-Tipped Shoes for Children.

Will outwear three pairs without tips.

fe6 3mrh

COMPARE PRICES.

The MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., whose Organs are acknowledged to be the best, have this season introduced very important improvements and new styles of Organs, and have materially reduced prices. Four-octave Organs, $50 each; Five-octave Double Reed Organs, five stops, $125. Every one buying any idea of purchasing an Organ should at least obtain one of their new circulars, which will be sent free; and compare prices. Address the

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,
596 Broadway, New York,
fe20 3tr Or 154 Tremont street, Boston.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,

ADVERTISING AGENTS,

No. 40 Park Row, New York.

WHAT ADVERTISERS SAY.

The firm, whose letter we print below, gave us in 1867 what was then the largest contract we had ever received for our "Lists of One Hundred Local Newspapers." The fact that they this year renew the order and increase the amount is the best argument we can give that these "Lists" are good advertising mediums.

LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL,

MANUFACTURERS OF

AXES, SHOVELS, SAWS, ETC.,

No. 118 WATER STREET,

PITTSBURG, PA., Dec. 3, 1868.

MESSRS. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.—*Gentlemen:* One year ago with much hesitation we gave you an advertisement for one of your Lists of One Hundred local papers; a very short time thereafter we unhesitatingly added two more Lists of One Hundred papers.

But a short time elapsed before we were inquired of on every side for "Colburn's Patent Red Jacket Ax," proving to us that your idea of Lists had reached the very parties to whom we wanted to introduce the new patent Ax.

The year having now nearly gone by, we cannot but believe your system of advertising by "Lists of Local Papers" is just the kind of advertising we want, and we to-day forward you an order still adding one more List of One Hundred papers, making the number now altogether four (4) Lists of One Hundred (100) local papers.

The more we talk with newspaper agents and editors' agents the more satisfied we are that the arrangement we have made with you is preferable to any we have ever heard of. The merit of the Ax itself has, of course, something to do with the great demand for it, but we are satisfied that by your system of advertising by "Lists" we have accomplished in one year what would have ordinarily taken us five years to accomplish. Respectfully,

LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL.

The National Publishing Company of Philadelphia have been among the largest advertisers in our "Lists of Local Country Newspapers." Their bills for these alone amount to not less than $20,000. The testimony of their letter may be taken as an answer to those who inquire if these "Lists" can really be good advertising mediums.

OFFICE OF THE

National Publishing Company,

No. 26 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET.

J. R. JONES, *President.*

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1868.

MESSRS. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 40 PARK ROW, N. Y.—*Gentlemen:* It is more than three years since we began advertising in your "Lists of One Hundred Papers" each, and in that time have given the "List System," as originated by you, a thorough trial, and we can now say it is the *cheapest* and *best* general advertising medium we have any knowledge of.

We have tried every possible mode of advertising, having dealt with the press direct, and through nearly every advertising agency in the country, and have no hesitation in saying that your Lists have paid us fifty per cent. better than any other way. Respectfully,

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.

Send for our Twenty-four Page Circular, which contains a List of over One Thousand Newspapers, (the best Advertising Mediums,) and price cards showing advertising rates, and much valuable information on the subject of advertising.

FREE FOR THREE CENT STAMP.

Address

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Advertising Agents,
fe13 tfs 40 Park Row, New York.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JNO. WHITE, who left his friends in Delaware county, New York, in 1843, for the West. He was engaged in the boating line, in 1849, between Cincinnati and New Orleans. If he will apply to his brother, William Whyte, he will hear of something to his advantage.

WM. WHYTE,
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DEAFNESS, CATARRH, SCROFULA.—Specialty.—Cures legally guaranteed or money returned—by the inventor of the celebrated Patent Invisible Organic Vibrator for Incurable Deafness. Send ten cents for Treatise on Deafness, Catarrh and Scrofula.

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No baby in the house, I know—
'Tis far too nice and clean:
No toys by careless fingers strewn
Upon the floors are seen.
No finger marks are on the panes,
No scratches on the chairs,
No wooden men set up in rows,
Or marshalled off in pairs;
No little stockings to be darned,
All ragged at the toes,
No pile of mending to be done,
Made up of baby clothes;
No troubles to be soothed,
No little hands to fold,
No grimy fingers to be washed,
No stories to be told;
No tender kisses to be given,
No nicknames, "Dove" and "Mouse;"
No merry frolics after tea—
No baby in the house.

—*San Francisco Spectator.*

THE NEEDY GRASSHOPPER.

BY ANNIE MOORE.

"Good morning, sir," said an idle and unfortunate grasshopper to a very busy bee. "Can you give me a few hints as to the best way to make honey? I suffered very much last winter from hunger, and am determined it shall not be so again. Besides, I am fond of honey, and would like to learn to make it, if only for the pleasure of eating it now. What is the idea in going into flowers head first, as you do?"

"I have no time to tell you," said the bee, "and there are already too many in the business. And then you are not fitted for it. Your knees and elbows are too sharp;" and he flew away.

"Very polite, to make comments upon my personal appearance! I mean to try to make honey, at all events," said the grasshopper, watching closely another bee, who went buzzing into a flower. "I see how it is done, and I can buzz with my wings, if it is necessary." So he made a leap from the wall where he sat, into a little harebell that grew near by. The delicate flower was torn in pieces.

"Poor, perishable thing!" said he, as he hopped back to the wall in disgust.

Just then he saw a spider industriously spinning his web in the hedge.

"Good morning, neighbor," said the grasshopper.

"Good morning," said the spider, rather gruffly, for he never liked to be disturbed at his work.

"I would like to ask one or two questions about making a web," said the grasshopper. "I have often watched you at your work in my leisure moments, but can't exactly see how you manage it. I am very tired of grass and things. Are flies good?"

"Rather!" said the spider.

"That looks easy," said the grasshopper; "I wonder if I could do it."

"Nothing like trying," said the spider.

"You go backward and forward quite steadily, I see. I am accustomed to go on the jump. That would not do as well, perhaps."

"Go straight and keep your line taut," said the spider.

"Thank you for the information," said the grasshopper. "I have a great mind to try."

"Not on this side of the hedge," said the spider; "this belongs to me."

"Oh, certainly not," said the grasshopper.

Then the spider went into his den, and the grasshopper hopped over the hedge and began to go backward and forward, as he had seen the spider do.

A gay fly came flitting by. "If this web were only done, I could catch him," thought the grasshopper; but he *said*, "What do *you* do for a living, my friend?"

"*Do!*" said the fly—"*nothing!* I am a gentleman. I amuse myself."

"How about the cold winter?" said the grasshopper.

"Oh, I creep into a snug hole and sleep till the warm days come again," said the fly.

"That's a new idea," said the grasshopper. "Though I am afraid I could not sleep so long—I am rather nervous. Even in the short summer nights I sing as much as I sleep. But pray tell me if you see anything like a *web* here. I have been going backward and forward and across, as the spider does, for as much as ten minutes, but I fear I shall not succeed."

"There's no sign of a web," said the fly, who knew all about such matters. "That reminds me; the old spider on the other side has been making one on purpose to catch me. I must go and have a little sport with him. Did you ever try it? Fall at one corner of his web, slyly, and he comes running out of his den with his mouth open to eat you, while you soar gracefully away."

"Then you are good to eat," said the grasshopper, smacking his lips, for he was hungry.

"Oh, no! Far from it," said the fly. "It is only his whim;" and he flew over the hedge.

Then the grasshopper jumped down in despair, and walked along the garden path, thinking what he would do next.

An ant came to her door to see which way the wind blew. A bright thought came into his head. "Good morning, madam," said he. "You take lodgers, I believe. I want to find comfortable quarters for the winter, and am willing to make myself useful."

"I thought you were a dancing master," said she.

"I *was*, madam," said he, "but that business is dull, now the times are so hard. Though perhaps *you* would like to learn. You have just the figure for it."

"No, I thank you," said she, "I don't approve of dancing;" and she shut the door in his face.

"Of course not. I might have known it," said he; "a grasshopper never found a friend in an ant since the world began."

Just then he saw a notice by a doorway under the rock, "Tailoress wanted."

He rapped at the door and a striped snake put his head out.

"Do you want a tailoress?" said the grasshopper.

"Yes," said the snake, "the times are so hard that I mean to have my cast-off snake skins mended and wear them again. 'A stitch in time is worth two in a bush,' you know?"

"Yes, I know it," said the grasshopper.

"Are you good at the needle?" said the snake.

"I am good at *everything*," said the grasshopper, "excepting at making honey and spinning webs. But I am not sure that I know exactly what you mean by '*the needle.*'"

"Begone, then," said the snake; "I see you are an impostor."

The autumn wind blew cold and sharp as the poor grasshopper turned sadly away.

"Am I then an impostor!" thought he. "My father taught me no trade, and left me no inheritance. Every one else has some way of providing for himself. Even the silly fly seems to be a favorite of fortune. Well, then, if I can do nothing else, I can at least try to take a long nap as he does. But I will eat some poppy seeds first. My mother used to eat them, I remember."

So he took a strong dose of poppy seeds, and crept into a hole in the wall to sleep away the long, cold winter, if he could.—*The Children's Hour.*

TO MAKE AN ÆOLIAN HARP.—Of very thin cedar, pine, or other soft wood, make a box five or six inches deep, seven or eight inches wide, and of a length just equal to the width of the window in which it is to be placed. Across the top, near each end, glue a strip of wood half an inch high, and a quarter of an inch thick, for bridges. Into the ends of the box insert wooden pins, like those of a violin, to wind the strings around, two pins at each end. Make a sound-hole in the middle of the top, and string the box with small cat gut, or blue first fiddle strings. Fastening one end of each string to a metallic pin in the end of the box, and carrying it over the bridges, wind it around the turning pin in the opposite end of the box. The ends of one box should be increased in thickness where the wooden pins enter, by a piece of wood glued on the inside. Tune the strings in unison, and place the box in the window. It is better to have four strings, as described, but a harp with a single string produces an exceedingly sweet melody of notes, which vary with the force of the wind.—*Universal Encyclopedia.*

SCIENTIFIC.

"MODERN ENGINEERING."

BY HON. WM. J. M'ALPINE.

A large audience assembled in Steinway Hall, February 17, to hear the last lecture of the course before the American Institute. The lecturer, after a few introductory remarks, said: Engineering is peculiarly the expouent of modern development. Its definition is "the acquisition of that species of knowledge whereby the great sources of power in nature are converted, adapted and applied for the use and convenience of man," which covers the civil and military engineer, the architect and mechanician, the closet theorist, and the practical workman. The subject covers the locomotive and its railway; the steam engine and its application; the metals and their manipulation; the workshops and their great tools; modern ordnance and armor; naval construction, telegraphy, bridges, canals, water supplies, harbors, etc.; and has been characterized by the various applications of steam, the product and manipulations of metals and telegraphy. Among the most important of the discoveries and appliances on modern engineering is the locomotive. It was invented at the beginning of this century, but was not successfully used until 1829, since which time it has increased from four to forty tuns in weight, and from fourteen to sixty miles per hour in speed. Then grades of fifty feet per mile were the maximum; now those of four hundred and forty feet at Mont Cenis, and five hundred and twenty-eight on the Baltimore and Ohio, have been used. Forty years ago Horatio Allen had to mount the footboard of the first locomotive himself; now fifteen thousand are daily whirling over forty thousand miles of railways in this country alone. To-day locomotives are passing over the summits of the Rocky mountains and Sierra Nevada, and before the year closes will go from ocean to ocean. From the days of Noah until those of the locomotive, civilized population was confined to the water lines. This one engine has spread an avalanche of peoples upon our fertile interior, who now form more than one-half of our population and sources of prosperity. The Erie canal, originally built for vessels of sixty tuns, has just been enlarged for those of two hundred and fifty tuns, and its increasing traffic already demands an enlargement for vessels of one thousand tuns. Of the traffic of the great West it now carries more than all of the great trunk lines of railway between the St. Lawrence and the Potomac. One canal boat carries more tunnage than a freight train, and the Erie canal brings daily to tide water more than five times as much tunnage as the New York Central. Its tunnage exceeds that of all the foreign commerce of this city. The materials used in its construction exceed in quantity those required for the two thousand miles of the Pacific railway. The Croton Aqueduct exceeds in engineering merit any work of its kind in the world. The American examples of bridges embrace those of every material and form, and many of huge dimensions. The Niagara and Cincinnati wire suspension, by Roebling; the Havre de Grace of wood, by Parker; the Schuylkill bridge of cast iron arches, by Kneass; and the Victoria iron girder, by Stephenson, are among the most noted. In submarine works are the piers of the Potomac and Croton aqueducts, of the Havre de Grace and Harlem bridges, and the founding of the United States Graving Dock, at Brooklyn. The aqueducts and Graving Dock were founded by means of coffer dams, the Havre de Grace bridge by means of iron caissons, and the piers of the Harlem bridge are composed of large cast iron columns or hollow piles, driven by the new discovered pneumatic process. A mass of metal of a tun weight was unknown before the Christian era. Now those in cast iron up to one hundred and fifty tuns, in wrought iron to forty tuns, and in steel or bronze to twenty-five tuns, are cast in any desired form, and turned or bored with the most perfect accuracy. Two years ago I saw the largest lathe in England, which swings twenty-two feet, and will take in a shaft forty-five feet long. Six months ago I saw one in this country which swings thirty feet, and will take in a shaft of fifty feet. There are planers which will plane iron fifty feet in length; others of eighteen feet in width; others fourteen feet in height, taking off metal shavings of two and a half inches in width and a quarter thick. Not long since I witnessed the penetration of a wrought iron shield of fifteen inches thickness by an elongated cannon shot of twelve inches diameter. The largest European gun is of steel, by Krupp, fourteen inches bore, and will throw a ball of one thousand pounds, but has never been fired. The next largest European gun is an Armstrong rifle, which throws a shell of six hundred and ten pounds. The twelve-inch American Rodman rifle throws an elongated shot of six hundred and thirty pounds, and the twenty-inch smooth bore, a spherical shot of one thousand and seventy two pounds. The "Swamp Angel" is a Parrot rifle, eight inches bore, and threw shot of one hundred and fifty pounds a distance of five and a half miles into Charleston. Its ancient rival, "Mons. Meg," is twenty inches bore, and threw stone balls of eighteen and a half inches in diameter, but notwithstanding its quaint legend, its range did not exceed a mile and a half.

It is said that telegraphy may be read by each of the five senses, namely: sight, sound, feeling, taste and even smelling. The method of signaling through the Atlantic cable is exactly the reverse of that of the land lines, and is done by alternate currents of positive or negative electricity, but ten per cent. of which is allowed to cross the ocean; and, therefore, an almost microscopic receiving instrument is used. Last autumn General Reynolds sent a message ninety-two miles across Lake Superior by means of the heliotrope (or mirror) without the aid of either wire or cable. The works of the ancients are often referred to as excelling, in magnitude, accuracy of workmanship, and beauty of design, those of modern times. This view is in part at least quite erroneous. Their works were generally for useless purposes, although there are many exceptions, such as their canals, waterworks, military roads and bridges, which show that they were occasionally called upon for works of utility. The stones in the temple of Baalbec are the largest save one of any building in the world. They range from one thousand two hundred to one thousand two hundred and seventy-five tuns; the one at St. Petersburg is one-fifth larger. The monoliths of Egypt are from two hundred to three hundred tuns, and a few of seven hundred tuns. The obelisk of Luxor, now in Paris, weighs two hundred and fifty tuns. The "goodly stones" of the temple at Jerusalem weighed three hundred and fifty tuns each. The speaker then described, from the most trustworthy sources, the probable method of constructing the great Pyramid of Gizeh, including the method of quarrying, transporting and laying the stone, and stated that, instead of scaffolding, a mound of earth and an inclined causeway were used, and when the structure was completed the earth was removed. This pyramid contained six million five hundred thousand tuns of stone, and the embankments required fifty million tuns of earth. All of the masonry of the Erie canal amounts to but one-third of this, and all of the earth moved for the Pacific railway amounts to but that used instead of scaffolding for this pyramid. It required the labor of five hundred thousand men for thirty years, and cost $5,000,000,000. A modern engineer would construct such a work for $100,000,000, and use a tithe of the men. The Coliseum of Rome was of but one-third of the size of the London Exhibition building, and but one-sixth of the Paris building. The tunnage of the Ark was twelve thousand, of the show ships built by Ptolemy somewhat less, and of the Great Eastern twenty two thousand five hundred tuns. Some of the modern men-of-war have nearly nine thousand tuns displacement, and our passenger ships three thousand to five thousand tuns. The largest steam engines in the world were those used in draining the Haerlem Mere, with steam cylinders of twelve feet diameter and fifteen feet stroke, driving eight pumps of sixty-three and seventy-three inches diameter, and ten feet stroke. These three engines were capable of delivering a volume of water six times as great as that of the Croton. The next largest pumps are those of the Graving Dock at Brooklyn, of one-third of the capacity of those at Haerlem Mere. The steam engines next in size are those of the Bristol and Providence steamers, with cylinders of nine feet two inches diameter, and twelve feet stroke. The speaker then described the Bessemer steel process, and spoke of the changes which it is destined to produce in engineering structures.—Seven of the most noted modern engineering works, to contrast with the seven wonders of the ancient world, are the Thames Tunnel, the Great Eastern steamship, the Atlantic cable, the Britannia and Niagara bridges, the Erie canal, modern ordnance, and the Pacific railway. Among the great projects of the age are those for building canals, railways, tunnels, bridges and steamers. In canals, we have the project of one around the Falls of Niagara; a re-enlargement of the Erie for vessels of one thousand tuns; the Suez, nearly completed; one across the Alleghanies in Virginia; one through the Nicaragua lake or Panama, and one from Huron to Ontario. In railways, we have the Pacific on the eve of completion; the Mont Cenis in rapid progress; one across the continent from Rio Janeiro begun, and many others of magnitude. Of bridges, we have those in progress across our great Western rivers; one proposed across the East river, at New York, of one thousand six hundred feet clear span; two over the Hudson, above and below West Point; another across the Straits of Messina, covering the "Scilla and Charybdis with clear spans of one thousand metors (two-thirds of a mile) each," and with piers of seven hundred feet high, half in and half out of the sea, and finally the modern "Pons Asinorum," a bridge project across the Straits of Dover, sixteen miles long, in clear spans of two miles each, with piers of one thousand feet depth in the water. This project is said to be favored by Napoleon. In tunnels we have that of Mont Cenis, eight miles, and of the Hoosic, five miles in length, both in rapid progress; one of wrought iron tubes at London, and another at Chicago, almost completed; tunnels proposed under the East and North rivers, at New York, under the Ganges at Calcutta, and under the Straits of Dover.—*Scientific American.*

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George A. Fosdick, Marshall J. Smith,
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ALL KINDS OF LIFE RISKS TAKEN.

Ordinary Life and Annual Endowment; 10 Annual Endowment and Five Annual Endowment; Single Payment; Participating and Non-Participating, issued by this Company as low and on as favorable terms as any other Company in the country.

This Company, in order to place within the reach of every one,

THE MECHANIC,
THE ARTISAN,
THE CLERK,
OR THOSE OF LIMITED INCOMES,

has divided the payment of Premiums in such sums as can be easily spared, thus combining real Benevolence with the advantages of Life Insurance.

Policies therefore will be issued, the payments on which may be divided into

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ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

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ja9 1y

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LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

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SYNOPSIS OF CHARTER.

The plan proposed by the Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life Insurance Association is as follows:

1. Each person, upon enrolling himself or herself as a member, shall pay into the Treasury a membership fee, if between the ages of

16 to 30, inclusive, the sum of.....$10 00
31 to 40, inclusive, the sum of.....15 00
41 to 50, inclusive, the sum of.....20 00
51 to 60, inclusive, the sum of.....25 00

which payment constitutes him or her a life member.

2. A Life Insurance Policy is issued for a sum equal to one dollar for each enrolled member appearing on the books of the Association, at the decease of said member.

But in no event shall the amount paid on said policy exceed $5,000.

3. On the death of any member an assessment is made upon each policy holder for one dollar and twenty-five cents, payable at the office of the Association, within thirty days after notification thereof, by publication in one daily newspaper published in the city of New Orleans, in English and one in French, for five consecutive days, and if the policy holder resides out of New Orleans he shall be notified in writing.

4. Should the number of members exceed five thousand, the assessment of $1 25 will be reduced in proportion to the number of members exceeding five thousand.

5. Should any member fail to pay the assessment in the time specified, he forfeits all previous payments or credits.

6. All accumulations from whatever source, such as forfeitures, interest, etc., shall be credited upon the books of the Association to the members pro rata, to be withdrawn in lieu of assessments.

oct17 1y

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which we sell at the lowest market rates.

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	Weight.	Wt. of Bell and mountings.	Price.
28-inch Bell,	250 lbs	400 lbs	$65 00
36-inch Bell,	650 lbs	800 lbs	135 00
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These Bells are warranted for one year against breakage in ordinary use.

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RAVEN & BACON, (established in 1829.)

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Manufacturers of Piano Fortes, with the patent Combination Sounding-boards,

Patented August 14th, 1866.

This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the sounding-board, the very soul of the Piano, and produces thereby a pure liquid tone greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The sounding-board released from its connection with the Piano case, and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality increased;

Our Pianos are first-class in every respect, and purchasers will have not only our own guarantee as to their quality, but also the guarantee of the reputation of the instrument, obtained from the experience of our patrons, who have used them for a generation. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment.

mar28 1y

DARBY'S

PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.

Letter from Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia:

CRAWFORDSVILLE, GA., Sept. 29, 1868.

Darby's Prophylactic Fluid is an article of little cost, but great value. Its domestic as well as medicinal uses are numerous; while its specialties are most wonderful. I have not been without it for ten years, and no head of a family who can afford to have it should be without it.

ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

The Wonderful Family Medicine.

Letter from the Surgeon General of the late Confederate States:

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 14, 1869.

JOHN DARBY & Co., No. 160 William St., N. Y.—*Gentlemen:* I have received your letter of the 15th of December, 1868, calling my attention to your (Darby's Prophylactic) Fluid.

I most cheerfully state that the Fluid was furnished to and extensively used by the Surgeons in charge of General Hospitals in the Confederate service, with great benefit to the patients, all the surgeons making a favorable report. A great deal of it was used in the hospitals.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM'L PRESTON MOORE, M. D.,

The Astonishing Disinfectant.

EMORY COLLEGE, OXFORD, GA., December 28, 1868.

PROF. DARBY—*Dear Sir:* Having not been engaged for many years in the active duties of the medical profession, I am only superficially acquainted with the claims of your Prophylactic Fluid, but am well acquainted with its chemical elements.

While, therefore, I cannot speak experimentally of the value of the compound, yet the disinfecting and Therapeutic properties of the agents employed in its composition, together with the well known reputation of its discoverer as a chemist, authorize me to regard its merits as of a high order. On the whole, it must be considered as a valuable contribution to the class of articles to which it belongs.

These views, I may add, are sustained by the testimony of many competent judges who have tested its properties.

Believe me, dear sir, your's respectfully,

A. MEANS, M. D., LL. D.

Cures Burns, Wounds, Stings, Etc.

ALABAMA INSANE HOSPITAL,
Tuscaloosa, December 22, 1868.

MESSRS. JOHN DARBY & Co., 160 William St., N. Y.,—*Gentlemen:* I received your circulars of the 10th instant, asking an expression of opinion from me as to the merits of your Prophylactic Fluid. The preparation has been so generally used by the profession and public at large, and so universally esteemed, that it seems to me to need no further recommendation.

As a disinfectant, and remedial agent too, when indicated, it is not excelled by any similar preparation. We use permanganate preparations very extensively in this Hospital, and could not do without them. I consider yours the best and most elegant preparation of the kind manufactured.

Respectfully yours, etc.,

P. BRYCE, M. D.,
Supt. and Phys'n Ala. Insane Hospital.

A Perfect Pain Killer.

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE,
Staunton, Va., Jan. 9, 1869.

PROF. DARBY: When I was President of the Lagrange Female College, of Georgia, I used your Prophylactic Fluid in the College with decided success. Both as a disinfectant and as a remedy for sores and burns, etc., it was efficacious and proved to be what it is represented. Every family and public institution ought to have it. I wish you great success in the sale of it.

WM. A. HARRIS, D. D.,
Pres. W. F. College, Staunton, Va.

Never was there a family medicine so highly recommended as this. Try it and you will never regret it.

Let every country merchant visiting New York this spring put this article on his list. But don't wait. Order it at once.

And so we might fill this entire paper with recommendations from the very best men in the country.

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The educational facilities here furnished to students are equal to those of the best colleges in the country. Young men may take a regular or partial course, but will be required to have at least three studies.

Auburn is situated directly on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad. Its health and social advantages cannot be surpassed.

EXPENSES.

Tuition, Spring session,	$48 00
Tuition, Fall session,	32 00

Board in private families, from $15 to $20 per month.

Students in indigent circumstances, by applying as such, will be required to pay in advance only half the price of tuition, and by messing they may greatly reduce the expense of board.

For further information address

REV. J. F. DOWDELL,
ja2 3m President.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE, Mansfield, De Soto parish, La.

Rev. CHARLES B. STUART, A. M., President.

OWNED BY THE LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

The Fall Session of this well-known institution will open on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of September, with a full corps of experienced teachers.

The following are the terms for a session of four and a half months, payable one half at entrance and the remainder on the 1st day of December:

Board, including washing, fuel and room-rent, in gold	$67 50
Tuition in English and Latin, in currency	25 00
French, in currency	15 00
Music, in currency	30 00
Use of instrument, in currency	7 50
Incidental fee, to be paid by every pupil, in currency	2 00

Ornamental branches at usual prices.

Traveling ministers of Louisiana Conference charged no tuition in English and Latin.

Every boarder will furnish a pair of blankets, a pair of sheets, a pair of pillow slips, a counterpane, and towels and lights.

For catalogues, containing full particulars, address the President. july25 3m

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THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL Session of the *WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE,*

MACON, GEORGIA,

Begins on OCTOBER 5, 1868, under the direction of the following

FACULTY.

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Rev O W Smith, A M, Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.
Rev W C Bass, A M, Professor of Natural Science.
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Mrs A R Leak, Assistant in Literary Department.
Carl Hintz, Musical Director, (with ample assistance.)
Mrs E T Crowe, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

CHARGES—There are three terms in the scholastic year. For each term the charges, which are to be paid at the beginning of the term, are as follows:

Regular tuition, $30. Board including washing, fuel and lights, $75. Incidental fee charged to day scholars, $1.

The following are optional: French, $15; Instrumental Music, $25; use of Instrument, $3; Vocal Music in class, $2—not charged to those who take Instrumental Music; Drawing, $15; Painting, $20.

Pupils who take French may be excused from Latin without affecting their graduation.

Special advantages provided in the departments of French, Music and Painting. For further information address the President.

J. M. BONNELL,
sep5 1f President.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, AT Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

ELEVENTH SESSION. — TERMS REDUCED.

The exercises of the school will be resumed October 1, 1868.

The best facilities are afforded for the acquisition of a first rate education, and at less expense than in any other school of high grade North or South.

There is but one session in the year and every student who enters the school is expected to continue to the close of the session in July, and will be held liable for the bills in all cases, unless protracted illness shall compel his removal.

Every pupil is required to furnish his own bedding, towels, wash-basin, mosquito bar, etc., all marked distinctly with his name; also a satchel for dirty clothes.

SPECIAL CAUTIONS.

Parents and guardians are earnestly requested not to give their children or wards much spending money. It is unnecessary, and has a pernicious effect upon mind, morals and health.

A sufficient amount must be deposited for the purchase of books, etc. Their pocket-money should be limited by the discretion of the Principal.

It is urgently requested that students be prompt in their attendance. A few days' absence at the beginning is often a serious disadvantage during the entire session.

TERMS—Board and Tuition per session, $300. PAYMENTS—$150 in advance, balance on 1st March.

Tuition of day scholars, per month, $7. Payable monthly, in advance.

Modern languages will be taught when the wants of the school demand it, at an extra charge as low as it can be made.

No expense is spared to secure as teachers gentlemen of the highest character and ability.

july25 W. H. N. MAGRUDER.

CENTENARY MALE INSTITUTE Summerfield, Alabama.

The twenty seventh annual session of this school will begin on the

FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1868,

and continue nine months, with no vacation, except one week at Christmas.

The expense for tuition, incidental fees, board, washing, fuel and lights, will be $230, one-half to be paid on entrance and one-half on the 15th of February, 1869.

Persons wishing to patronize this school may address JOHN MASSEY,
aug15 2m Principal, Summerfield, Ala.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Con.)
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Radical.)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church)
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

These foreign periodicals are regularly published by us in the same style as heretofore. Those who know them and who have long subscribed to them, need no reminder; those whom the civil war of the last few years has deprived of their once welcome supply of the best periodical literature, will be glad to have them again within their reach; and those who may never yet have met with them, will assuredly be well pleased to receive accredited reports of the progress of European science and literature.

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For any one of the Reviews	$4 per annum
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A discount of *twenty per cent.* will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to *one address* for $12 80. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for $48,00, and so on.

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When sent by mail, the POSTAGE to any part of the United States will be but **Twenty-four Cents** a year for "Blackwood," and but **Eight Cents** a year for each of the Reviews.

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New Subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1867 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any *one* of the *Four Reviews* for 1866. New Subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1867 may receive, gratis, Blackwood or any *two* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1866.

These premiums will be allowed on all new subscriptions received before April 1, 1867.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

The *North British* from January, 1803, to December, 1866, inclusive; the *Edinburgh* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864 to December, 1866, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for the years 1865 and 1866, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review; also Blackwood for 1866, for $2.50.

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FREE FROM TAXATION.

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The Association has purchased of the Colonial Government an area of about 500 square miles of territory, comprising some of the choicest Sugar, Tobacco, Corn, Rice and Cacao lands in the Colony.

The Association will sell to each family that will locate upon and occupy the land between this and the 12th of July next, 160 acres at 50 cents per acre, payable in Five Years from date of settlement, without interest. The Association will donate to every Parent and Child of each family, who may be living on the land at the end of the second year from date of settlement, one Share of the Association's Stock, the value of which will be greater than the price paid for the land.

An adult male member of each family who will locate, put up a cabin, and clear enough land to provision his family, will be recognized as a bona fide settler.

These lands will produce from three to five hogsheads of Sugar per acre, without cultivation. Sugar boiling can be carried on during eight months of the year. Two crops of Tobacco, Corn, Rice, Plantains and many kinds of vegetables can be made in a year. The country is healthy, and white men can work to better advantage in the warm months than in the Southern States. These facts are demonstrated by the experience of 350 Southerners now settled in the Colony.

No family should go that has not means sufficient for its support for twelve months after locating on the land.

The steamship Mexico will leave New Orleans for Belize on the 20th of February, the steamship Trade Wind on the 27th of February, and make the trip in five or six days. First class passage, $45, greenbacks; second class, $25. The Trade Wind makes a monthly trip.

Communications should be addressed to the undersigned, care of B. L. MANN & Co., No. 83 Magazine street, New Orleans.

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MAGIC PRESS.

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CENTENARY COLLEGE, Jackson, Louisiana,

was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, $75 per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance.

Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month.

The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, are all unsurpassed by those of any institution the Southern States.

The past history of the College is the pledge its future prosperity.

The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the Institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

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PURELY VEGETABLE.

It is a certain antidote against Constipation of the Bowels, Torpor of the Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, Determination of Blood to the Brain, Indigestion, Pain in the Head and Vertigo; also a remedy for

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For particulars, see accompanying Envelope with each bottle.

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Wishing you great success in introducing this valuable medicine,

We remain yours truly,

J. J. MULLON, Pastor St. Patrick's Church.
J. H. CALDWELL, of Gas Works, City N. O.
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New Orleans, June, 1863.

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Nov9 1y

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A fee of $5 is charged those who attend the schools of Chem. and Nat. Phil.

Board, exclusive of washing and lights, $16 to $20 per month. By messing, it can be obtained even cheaper than at these rates.

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The whole expense for the scholastic year, including everything except books and clothing, will be $250, payable one-half at the opening of the session and the remainder on the 15th of February. If the student wishes to board in a private family it will be $280. This great reduction in the price of board and tuition will bring the advantages of the University within the reach of those whose limited means have heretofore placed the highest scholastic training beyond their reach, as well as secure the patronage of those who, on the score of economy, are sending their sons out of the State to be educated.

Especial attention is called to the fact that preparatory students are taught exclusively by the Faculty.

The Law School has been organized under the management of Hons. Judge Coleman and A. Benners.

For further information apply for circular to

O. F. CASEY,
aug16 2m Secretary of Faculty.

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTItute, Staunton, Virginia.

The next session begins on the 21st day of SEPTEMBER, 1868, and closes on the 24th of June, 1869.

Rev William A. Harris, President, with a Faculty of twelve professors, teachers and matrons.

This is a Female College of the first rank; one of the most flourishing in the South; young ladies here from nearly all sections of Virginia, and various Southern States. Method of teaching like that pursued in the University of Virginia. Health and comfort of pupils unsurpassed. Those from the Gulf States, especially, have greatly improved in health. No social disquietude. The population of this great Valley is nearly all white. This institution is an educational home for the daughters of the South.

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Ancient Languages	$215 00
Music	50 00
French or one Modern Language	20 00

Refer to Professors Smith and Holmes, Virginia University; Mrs. John H. Floyd; Bishops Pierce, Early, Doggett; Rev. Drs. Duncan and Munsey.

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NEW BOOKS, RECENTLY RE-ceived at the DEPOT, 112 Camp street.

	PRICE.
Rationalism, History of, by Hurst	$3 50
Guizot's Meditations	
Pictorial Methodist Catechism, over 100 illustrations	1 00
Whedon's Commentaries	3 00
Colenso, Fallacies of	75
Jay's M. and E. Exercises, 2 vols.	3 50
Agency for Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, vol. 1	6 50
Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, Part I	75
Philosophy of Eating, by Bellows	2 00
Pilgrim Street	75
Life Truths, Tract Society	60
Ben. Holt, Tract Society	40
Globe Edition of Dicken's, muslin, fine paper, per vol	1 50
New and beautiful Globe Edition of Dicken's, half calf, 13 vols., illustrated	39 00
Old Deccan Days	1 25
Robinson Crusoe, Globe Edition, six engravings	1 25
Robinson Crusoe, 12mo. ed., 12 colored engravings	1 25
Æsop's Fables, 12mo., Murray's Ed'n	1 25
Imitation of Christ, by Thos. A. Kempis, tinted paper, beautifully bound	1 00
Our Parish	75
Pilgrim's Progress, at 25 cts., 50 cts., $1 and	1 50
Mother of the Wesleys	2 00
Literary Attractions of the Bible, Trail	1 75
Introduction to the Study of the Bible	1 50
Methodism in Kentucky, Redford	2 00
Crimea of the Late Civil War, Dean, published by W. T. Smithson	2 00
Biblical Encyclopedia, by McClintock and Strong, vol. 1, muslin	5 00
Biblical Encyclopedia, by McClintock and Strong, vol. 1, sheep	6 00
Love in Marriage, Guizot	1 00
Protestant Episcopal Church not Exclusive—Her Ministers not Priests—by Rev. J. W. Ellis, Rector of Christ Church, Nashville	25
Comprehensive Commentary, ed. by Jenks, 6 vols., sheep, 500 maps and engravings, 10 tables, Concordance and Symbol Dictionary	18 00
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Sermon Paper, 9 lbs., Holly Mills, per ream	4 00

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Sacred Harp, $15 per dozen; each	1 50
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aug15 ROBT. J. HARP, Agent.

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Incidental Fee	5,00
Board exclusive of Lights and Washing	20,00

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A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board Trust
Oct. 19th, 1867.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1869.

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
FEB.		1	2	3	4	5	6
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	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
MAR.		1	2	3	4	5	6
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APR.					1	2	3
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MAY							1
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	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
JUNE			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JULY					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AUG.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
SEP.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
OCT.						1	2
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	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
NOV.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
DEC.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received, and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

We have again to notice a fair degree of animation in most branches of the wholesale trade, country merchants and planters buying freely, and dry goods dealers and others being also busily engaged in filling orders by mail. The previous active demand for sugar has subsided, and, in the absence of competition among buyers, sellers have been compelled to accept figures showing a decided decline: This is the first unfavorable turn since the upward movement excited by the disturbances in Cuba and their effect on the Northern and Western markets. Our accounts from other points, also, indicate a subsidence of the previous speculative feeling and quiet markets, but without any quotable decline. Molasses has been in fair request at about previous rates. Western produce has shown but little movement. The receipts of corn, however, have been more liberal, and all fit for shipment has met a ready sale at full prices. There are large foreign orders pending here for both wheat and corn if offered at prices which will leave the smallest margin for export. Pork and bacon have improved and met a fair demand. Flour, also, has been in better request, but we have very little movement to notice in other leading articles.

We have nothing important to add to our previous reports from the country. Both sugar and cotton planters continue to complain of their being seriously retarded by the rains and increased difficulty in obtaining laborers.

The river has risen one inch since our last report, and is now three feet three inches below high water mark.

Cotton.—The following are the arrivals since the 26th ultimo:

Louisiana and Mississippi.....bales..	8984
Lake	22
Arkansas	530
Mobile	485
Florida	29
Texas	67
Total	10117

On Saturday, under a more cheerful feeling, inspired by the Liverpool accounts, as well as by the large falling off in the receipts at all the ports, the demand improved, and 2,400 bales changed hands at 27 to 27¼c. for low middling, early in the day, and 27¼ to 27⅛c. subsequently, strict classification bringing in one or two cases as high as 27¾c. On Monday, the Liverpool market having been apparently unaffected by our light receipts, the demand subsided, and, in order to realize, factors were compelled to recede to Friday's figures, while the sales were confined to 1,600 bales. On Tuesday the market opened with a limited inquiry, one or two parties having orders to fill for specific qualities, and a few others looking around for cheap lots, and nothing having transpired subsequently to impart any animation to the movement, the business embraced only 1,300 bales, taken at irregular prices, in some instances showing no variation from Monday, but in others exhibiting a decline of fully ⅛c. The supply on sale was so limited as hardly to furnish scope enough to constitute a market, but, on the other hand, the demand was proportionally slack. On both sides parties appeared to be awaiting further developments from abroad.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 5,300 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 669,209 bales, against 459,560 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 20,032 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 9,761 bales to France, a decrease of 162,642 to Great Britain, and of 7,246 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we quote as follows:

Ordinary	24½ to 25¼
Good ordinary	26 to 26¾
Low middling	26¾ to 27¼
Middling	27¼ to 28
Strict middling	28¼ to 28¾

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868, bales....	1959
Arrived past three days.....	10117
Arrived previously.....	680607—690724
	692683
Exported past three days.....	8706
Exported previously.....	533321—544027
Stock on hand and on shipboard....	148656

Sugar.—The demand has fallen off since our last review, but without any settled decline in prices, although some sales were made on Monday at a reduction of ⅛ to ¼c. per pound. The sales on Saturday and Monday embraced 600 hogsheads, mostly at 9⅛ to 11c. per pound for inferior, 12⅛ to 13c. for common, 13⅛ to 13¾c. for fair, 15¼c. for fully fair, 15⅝ to 15¾c. for prime, 16¼c. for choice, 17 to 17½c. for yellow clarified.

CATTLE MARKET.

Jefferson City,
Tuesday Evening, March 2, 1869.

Texas cattle, choice, per head	$45 to 50
Texas cattle, second qual, per head	30 to 35
Texas cattle, third qual, per head	18 to 25
Hogs, per lb gross	7 to 10c
[illegible], first quality, per head	$4 to 7
[illegible], second quality, per head	2½ to 3½
Sheep, third quality, per head	— to 1½
[illegible]ws, choice, per head	80 to 100
[illegible]ch cows, per head	50 to —
Texas cows, with calves	— to —
Yearlings, per head	10 to 14
Calves, per head	8 to 12

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.
(*Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire*)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost'n Plows and Scrapers	9 50	10 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	17 00
Spades	11 00	18 00
Axes	11 00	15 00
Bagging, ₩ yard:		
Kentucky	...	...
East India	23½	24
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₩ lb	5	8
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs	1 12½	1 15
Bread, ₩ 100 lbs.: Pilot	7 00	9 00
Crackers	8 00	...
Bricks, Lake, ₩ M	8 00	16 00
English, Fire	55 00	60 00
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	45	50
Tallow	...	...
Adamantine	18	24
Star	18	24
Chocolate, No 1 ₩ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₩ bbl	...	...
Northern	13 00	...
Coal, Cannel ₩ ton	...	15 00
Anthracite ₩ ton	...	10 00
Western, ₩ barrel	...	50
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb	15½	18¼
Havana	...	...
Java	...	...
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₩ ton	...	15 00
Hulled, ₩ bushel	...	...
Copper, Braziers' ₩ lb	37	38
Sheathing	...	...
Copper Bolts	37	38
Yellow Metal	29	30
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb	22	24
Tarred, American	...	21
Russia	30	...
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl	4 50	4 65
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	4	4½
St. Domingo	4¼	4½
Fustic, Tampico	5	...
Indigo, ₩ lb	1 75	1 85
Madder	23	24
Eggs, ₩ doz. Western	17	20
Feathers, ₩ lb	90	95
Fish, Cod, ₩ box	2 00	...
Herrings	75	...
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl	...	27 00
No. 2	...	21 00
No. 3	...	16 00
Flaxseed, ₩ lb	4	6
Flour, ₩ bbl:		
Superfine	6 20	6 37½
Extra	6 75	12 00
Fine	5 50	6 00
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb	14	15
Figs, Drum	20	21
Dried Apples	...	10
Currants, Zante	13½	14
Almonds, soft shell	26	28
Raisins, M L, ₩ box	none	here
Layer	...	3 75
Lem's Sicily ₩ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₩ box	...	...
Oranges, La. ₩ 1000	...	...
Sicily ₩ box	...	...
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 25	...
10 x 12	3 50	3 75
12 x 18	4 00	4 50
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 30	2 75
Canada	2 65	2 85
Oats	...	80
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel	80	83
Beans, ₩ bbl	13 00	17 00
Hops, ₩ lb	10	16
Gunpowder, ₩ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag	18	18¾
Hay, Western, ₩ ton	30 00	31 00
Northern	...	...
Louisiana	...	...
Hides, ₩ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	19	21
Wet salted, city slaughter	10	14
Kip Skins	...	...
Dry country	20	21½
Pelts ₩ piece	...	...
Iron, Pig ₩ ton	45 00	...
Country, Bar ₩ lb	5	6
English, ₩ lb	4½	5
Hoop, ₩ lb	6	8½
Sheet	6½	9
Boiler	8	10
Nail Rods	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties	6	7
Castings, American	6½	7
Lime, Western ₩ bbl	1 65	2 00
Shell Lime	1 75	...
Rockland, &c	2 00	2 25
Cement	3 00	...
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana	60	63½
Muscovado	...	...
Refinery, Reboiled	...	...
Moss, ₩ lb:		
Gray, Country	3	...
Black do	4	4½
Select, water rotted	6½	...
Nails, Am. 4 to 8d. ₩ lb	5½	5½
Wrought, German	15	20
English	16	18
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Tar	2 25	4 50
Pitch	...	...
Rosin A No. 1	3 00	3 25
No. 2	2 25	2 50
No. 3	...	...
Spirits Turp ₩ gallon	50	65
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon	1 75	...
Coal Oil	39	40
in cases	50	55
Cotton Seed, Crude	70	75
Refined	1 00	1 05
Tanners' ₩ gallon	1 15	1 30
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton	...	...
Cotton Seed	35 00	40 00
Meal	...	...
Provisions, ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
" Western	...	22 00
" North half bbl	15 00	16 00
Dried, ₩ lb	...	...
Tongues ₩ doz	15	10
Pork, Mess	33 75	34 00
Prime Mess	29 00	...
Hog, round, ₩ lb	...	14
Bacon, Hams, ₩ lb	17	10
Do., canvassed	19	19½
Sides	18	18½
Shoulders	...	15½
Green Shoulders	...	13½
Lard, Prime, in tierces	19	19½
in kegs	21½	...
Fair, in tierces	...	17
Butter, Northern	43	50
Western	30	40
Cheese, American	10	23
Potatoes, ₩ bbl	1 25	3 25
Onions	2 00	6 00
Green Apples	5 00	6 50
Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana	6	10
India	...	...
Carolina	...	11
Saltpetre, refined, ₩ lb	14	25
Crude	...	...
Salt ₩ sack	...	...
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	1 95	2 00
from store	2 05	2 10
coarse, cargo	1 65	1 70
from warehouse	1 85	1 90
from store	1 95	2 00
Turks Island, ₩ bushel	45	50
Soap, ₩ lb, Western	7	7½
Northern	10½	12
Southern	...	...
Castile	18	20
Sugar, Louisiana, ₩ lb:		
In the city	9½	18½
Havana, White	16	17½
Yellow	14	15½
Brown	13	13½
Tobacco, in hhds, ₩ lb:		
Bakers & Cutters	—	—
Choice and Selections	17	22
Fine Leaf	15	20
Medium Leaf	10½	13
Fair Leaf	12	15
Common Leaf	9	12
Good Refused	7	10
Common Refused	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₩ lb	—	—
Bailing	20	20½
Wool, Washed, ₩ lb	34	37½
Burry	...	...
Louisiana, Native	...	...
Texas, [illegible] Merino	27	30

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The Thibodeaux quarterly meeting will be held at the town of Thibodeaux, on Sabbath, the 21st of March.

J. C. Keener, P. E.

Alexandria District—La. Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Spring Creek circuit	Mar. 13, 14
Alexandria station	20
Alexandria ct., at Palestine	21, 22
Evergreen and Big Cane	27, 28
Centreville circuit	Apr. 2, 3
Harrisonburg station	4
Columbia circuit	7, 8
Atlanta circuit	10, 11
Anacoco circuit	24, 25

Fred. White, P. E.

Jackson Dist., Mississippi Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Jackson station	Mar. 6, 7
Raymond and Spring Ridge, at Spring Ridge	13, 14
Canton station	20, 21
Clinton circuit, at Liberty	27, 28
Madisonville ct., at Madisonv'o.	Apr. 3, 4
Vernon and Livingston, at Livingston	10, 11
Sharon ct., at Thornton Chap.	17, 18
Camden circuit, at Camden	24, 25
Carthage circuit, at Mt. Zion.	May 1, 2

R. Abney, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist., Miss. Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Holmesville ct., at C. Ground.	Mar. 13, 14
Sammit and Magnolia, at Magnolia	20, 21
Bogue Chitto ct., at Hopewell	27, 28
Scotland and Brandywine ct., at Union Church	Apr. 3, 4
Brookhaven station	10, 11
Wesson and Beauregard, at Beauregard	17, 18
Pleasant Valley and Rehobeth, at Rehobeth	24, 25
Bahala ct., at Bahala Chapel.	May 1, 2
Burtonton circuit, at Pisgah.	8, 9
Georgetown ct., at Georgeto'n	15, 16
Crystal Springs and Hazlehurst, at Hazlehurst	22, 23

G. F. Thompson, P. E.

N. B.—The brethren whose quarterly meetings are near the railroad will please furnish me a conveyance, if convenient.

G. F. T.

New Orleans Dist., Louisiana Conference

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

German churches, Dryades street, February 7; German Quarterly Conference, at Dryades street, 5; New Orleans circuit, at Algiers, 21; Quarterly Conference for do., at 112 Camp street, at 6 P. M., 22; Jefferson City, 28.

Plaquemine, March 7; Felicity street, 14; Thibodeaux, 21; Carondelet street, 28.

Baton Rouge, April 3, 4; Moreau street, 11.

J. C. Keener, P. E.

Talladega Dist., Montgomery Conf'e,

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Harpersville circuit, at Chapel, February 27, 28.

Talladega circuit and Blue Mountain mission, at Bethlehem, March 6, 7; Alexandria circuit and Coosa River mission, at Four Mile, 13, 14; Jacksonville station, 20, 21; White Plains circuit, at White Plains, 27, 28.

Talladega station, April 3, 4; Fayetteville circuit, at Rocky Mt., 10, 11.

L. M. Wilson, P. E.

Union Springs Dist. Montgomery Conf.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Troy circuit, at Troy, December 26, 27.

Pine Level circuit, at Pine Level, January 2, 3; Union Springs station, 9, 10; Brundidge circuit, at Brundidge, 16, 17; Line Creek circuit, at Greenwood, 23, 24; Mount Hilliard circuit, at Magnolia, 30, 31.

Millville circuit, at Mount Zion, February 6, 7; South Butler circuit, at South Butler, 13, 14; Rocky Mount circuit, at Rocky Mount, 20, 21; Greenville station and circuit, at Greenville, 27, 28.

Sandy Ridge circuit, at Bethel, March 6, 7; Fort Deposit circuit, at Fort Deposit, 13, 14; Mount Ida circuit, at Mount Ida, 20, 21; Elba mission, at Macedonia, 27, 28.

A full attendance of the members is solicited. My address is Orion, Alabama.

J. W. Shores, P. E.

Meridian District, Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Enterprise, January 2, 3; Meridian, 9, 10; Shubuta and Waynesboro, at Shabuta, 16, 17; Belmont, at Coetoba, 23, 24; Livingston, 30, 31.

Clarke, at Quitman, February 6, 7; Pierce's Springs, at Oak Grove, 13, 14; Bladon Springs, at Mount Zion, 20, 21; Enterprise circuit, at Concord, 27, 28.

Butler, March 6, 7; Gaston, at Coke's Chapel, 13, 14.

Joshua T. Heard, P. E.

PHILIP WERLEIN,

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VOLUME XV.—NUMBER 8. WHOLE NUMBER ..... 737.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1869.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE CABINET AS NOMINATED.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 5.—E. B. Washburne, Secretary of State; Adolphe Borie, Secretary of the Navy; A. T. Stewart, Secretary of the Treasury; J. D. Cox, Secretary of the Interior; J. A. J. Cresswell, Postmaster General; E. D. Hoar, Attorney General. No Secretary of War named.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Senate considers the tenure of office bill after the morning hour.

House bills were introduced providing for levees in Mississippi and Louisiana, and amending the act providing for a provisional government for Virginia, Texas and Mississippi.

No developments regarding the Secretary of the Treasury. Weather bad.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Evening In the Supreme Court Evarts introduced his successor, Judge Hoar, who qualified as Attorney General. Mr. Stewart and family depart for New York to-morrow.

The new secretaries are at work in all departments except the Treasury.

The two Republican committees from Mississippi have had several meetings without compromising their difficulties.

Senate.—The tenure of office bill was resumed. The friends of repeal struggled to put it on its passage, but it was referred to the Judiciary Committee by a vote of 33 to 25.

The bill strengthening the public credit was taken up.

Ferry introduced a joint resolution that the act removing ineligible civil officers in Virginia, Texas and Mississippi shall not take effect until thirty days after the passage of this resolution. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

A bill was introduced to pay loyal claimants in the late rebellious States. It contemplates the creation of three commissioners to be appointed by the President.

A very full caucus of Republican Senators was held to-day. Anthony was unanimously elected President pro tem. of the Senate. They determined to take up only the following general questions this session: Repeal of the tenure of office bill, the act to strengthen the public credit, redistribution of banking currency, reorganize the judiciary, enforce the fourteenth amendment, removal of political disabilities, reorganize the navy, and the Georgia question. The motion not to consider the Georgia question this session received only seven affirmative votes. Thayer, Edmunds, Carpenter and Sumner urged its immediate consideration.

During the caucus, pending the proposition to restrict the business of the session, it was resisted on the part of the Southern members on the ground that legislation was required for the settlement of the claims of loyal citizens; also that Sumner's bill preventing intimidation of voters, etc., should be passed. In addition they insisted that there should be some general friendly legislation for the reconstructed States, in order to create a better feeling and that they might understand that they were not neglected by the other sections. General Abbott's bill creating a commission for the settlement of the claims of loyal citizens is substantially the same as that introduced by him last session.

Mr. Woodbridge, by unanimous consent, moved that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further investigation into the official conduct of the Hon. Richard Busteed, judge of the United States District Court of Alabama, and that the testimony already taken be laid on the table. The motion was agreed to.

Colonel Henry A. Morrow relieves General John S. Mason in Texas.

Rollins made a valedictory in which he said that the interests of the revenue had been sacrificed, that an unworthy policy of reconstruction might be forced upon an unwilling people, that bad men and bad women have controlled the Presidential nominations. Also that the country has abundant reason to believe that the expectation of pardon will not hereafter stimulate violations of the revenue law.

The Prussian delegation, owing to the immense quantity of bonds held in Germany, take great interest in the Secretaryship of the Treasury. They say to-night that Spinner is the man.

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.—THE MISSOURI DELEGATION.

The special Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, in his dispatch of the 7th, furnishes the following:

The Missouri Radical delegation in Congress held a meeting yesterday, and resolved to wait on the President regarding the Federal appointments in that State. They reached the White House at three P. M., with Schurz and Drake at their head, and sought an interview. General Dent informed them that the President was not receiving any visitors, as he was engaged on important business. Drake said the Missouri delegation had come in a body, and must see him on a matter of importance. The President sent word that if this was the case to admit them. In they went, but before they could hardly say anything, the President said: "Gentlemen, I suppose you have come to see about the Missouri appointments?" They replied that such was the case. "Well," said Grant, "I have already made up my mind as to most of them. I have selected C. W. Ford to be collector of internal revenue in St. Louis. He is a good man. There is Colonel A. R. Easton, an old friend of mine, who helped me years ago in St. Louis to get the office of county surveyor. I intend to make him assessor." The delegation at these announcements stood aghast. "As for the postoffice," added the President, "I have determined to make my old friend, General A. J. Smith, postmaster. They are all good men; you cannot object to them."

The delegation did not dare to object, but they were intensely surprised. Not one of the men were on the slate of officers which the delegation had made up. After a few words they retired in confusion. The candidates for these places are still more confounded. W. P. Branscombe and General Pile are candidates for the postoffice. Branscombe says he has more endorsements for the office than any man in the United States. Carman, Newcomb and Judge Allen, of the county court, are after the vacant Missouri marshalship, and Bernard Farrar is a candidate for the pension agency. To-morrow the Missouri Democratic delegation in Congress will call on the President.

REV. W. H. PEARNE.

We respectfully call the attention of the editor of the *Methodist Quarterly* and the notice of the bishops of the Northern Methodist Church to the item below. It may at least help them to conceive the possibility of a change in the religious character of some of their brethren in these latitudes.

Governor Brownlow has appointed, and the Tennessee Senate has confirmed, Rev. W. H. Pearne as Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police of Memphis. While this appointment was pending before the Senate, the judge of the Memphis City Court, the judge of the Memphis Municipal Court, the attorney general for Shelby county, and a long list of others, all Radicals, sent up a written protest, in which they said:

"We protest against the confirmation of the Rev. Mr. Pearne, because he has uniformly upheld and justified the outrageous acts of the Beaumont administration; because he has been an active sympathizer with the late disorganizing but now defunct faction of the Republican party; and because, from our knowledge of the man, we believe that the office would be prostituted to corrupt purposes, to the sacrifice of the public good, and that he is generally deficient in the qualifications required for the position."

It is unnecessary to add that all the "rebels" of Memphis who knew anything of this man agreed with these Radical officials, that he would prostitute the office to corrupt purposes. But Brownlow wanted just such a man as Pearne, and the school fund stealers in the Senate thought they might need and could use him; and therefore he is chief of police in the principal city of the State.

DR. JUDSON baptized the first Burman convert in 1819, and since that time more than forty thousand converts have been baptized—Burmans, Karens and Shans—making an average of about two every day. Of these, twenty thousand are now living, and but a very small portion of the Karen population has been even visited or their territory explored.

OF THE one hundred and thirteen new pastors recognized last year by the Congregationalists in England, but seventy-six were educated among them, and the remainder were supplied from other denominations, mainly the Wesleyans.

Southern Methodist Publishing House.

TO THE LAITY AND PREACHERS, TRAVELING AND LOCAL, OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

We have received letters from several persons, both in the ministry and membership of the church, expressing a wish to aid us in the liquidation of the remaining liabilities that exist against the Publishing House, with the request that we so modify our *Sixty Dollar Proposition* as to give every member of the church an opportunity to lend a helping hand, and thus relieve the House by the 1st of July.

It is certainly desirable to accomplish this object, and after so much has been already effected, no one can hesitate to believe that a united effort on the part of the church will entirely relieve us from all embarrassment by the time specified.

We have made a careful calculation, and submit the following propositions to the church, which, if accepted between this date and the 1st of July, will entirely relieve us. We earnestly ask their acceptance:

One hundred persons to purchase each $60 worth of our publications.

One hundred persons to purchase each $50 worth of our publications.

One hundred and fifty persons to purchase each $40 worth of our publications.

Two hundred persons to purchase each $30 worth of our publications.

Two hundred and fifty persons to purchase each $25 worth of our publications.

Three hundred persons to purchase each $20 worth of our publications.

Five hundred persons to purchase each $15 worth of our publications.

One thousand persons to purchase each $10 worth of our publications.

Five thousand persons to purchase each $5 worth of our publications.

Six thousand persons to purchase each $2 worth of our publications.

Ten thousand persons to purchase each $1 worth of our publications.

Our brethren who may accept any of the above propositions, will please send their orders at once, accompanied with the money.

In many instances, entire churches will accept either of the two last named propositions, by purchasing hymn books for their congregation, and libraries for their minister; and by this means take fifty or one hundred shares in the *one dollar* or *two dollar* proposition.

Sunday schools can also replenish their libraries, or purchase new ones, by accepting any of the above propositions, and at the same time render us the aid we need.

Members of the church or others may also on these terms procure private libraries.

We submit these propositions, that every member of the church may have the privilege of contributing their aid to this object.

Persons who write to us will please state which proposition they accept, and whether they are ministers or laymen, and with which Conference they are identified.

Books sent by mail to any address on receipt of retail price.

Catalogues sent free of charge on application.

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PERSONAL INFLUENCE.

We remember once hearing an aged minister say, in a time of religious awakening, to a congregation in which were many who were deeply impressed with a sense of their personal responsibility, "Every one of you carries a key which will fit the wards of some heart that is locked against the Gospel, and the Lord means that you shall be his instrument to open it." There is a home-truth in these words, and the probability is that they are of almost universal application. No man or woman scarcely can be found so isolated as to be shut out from all ability to do anything for Christ or his kingdom; in the vast majority of cases there is just the relation indicated in the remark of the venerable man who has long since passed from earth. Should not every Christian most earnestly desire and pray for the grace which he needs, to use the key which he carries in his bosom? But there is an unconscious influence which is ever radiating from the life of one who walks with God. His character reveals itself. How careful should they be who call themselves the people of God, lest they offend the least of the Lord's little ones. How should *they* keep watch and ward over the door of their lips, who remember that the sin of the meekest of men was this, that he spake unadvisedly! How should they who know that out of the heart proceed evil thoughts, blasphemies, uncleanness, hatred, strife, murder, and all sins, pray that they may be enabled to keep their heart with all diligence, for out of it are the issues of life.

John Angell James, well-known as one of the most successful ministers of Christ in England, declared, on one occasion, that the circumstance to which he was indebted for an impression that produced decisive results upon his character and subsequent usefulness, was his observation of a young man, who, before retiring, kneeled at his bedside in silent prayer. He had passed through college, not an irreligious youth, but he had restrained prayer before God, and this little incident was needed to show him his fault and lead him to closer fellowship with his blessed Lord. No Christian ever regretted holding his peace when excited by anger, but who can tell how many have mourned in bitterness of spirit over a hasty word? The sum of a Christian life is simply the aggregate of the influence exerted for God and Christ and his church. All the work included in that fleeting period which is called to-day, and which is all the time we shall ever have, is summed up in holy living; and holy living is that which Paul describes when he says: "I am crucified with Christ; nevertheless I live; yet not I, but Christ liveth in me; and the life which I now live in the flesh I live by the faith of the Son of God, who loved me, and gave himself for me."—*Christian Intelligencer.*

THE SUEZ CANAL.

This great work to connect the Mediterranean and Red seas has so far progressed that it may already be pronounced a grand success.

It may be remembered that in 1854 M. De Lesseps, a French gentleman of intelligence and wealth, while traveling over the ground, conceived the plan of opening a canal across the Isthmus of Suez, a distance of ninety miles, and although English engineers, among whom was Stephenson, had pronounced the scheme impracticable for many reasons, he succeeded in enlisting the approval and co-operation of the Viceroy of Egypt. A stock company was at once formed in France, with M. De Lesseps at its head, to which immense grants of land, men, and money and privileges were made by the Viceroy, and after several preliminary explorations and surveys the work was actually begun in August, 1859. Excepting one considerable interruption in 1863, the work has steadily progressed until the present time.

It has not been pushed with the energy that has characterized the work on our great railroad project to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans; but the work has gone on, and is now so far accomplished that the projector promises that it shall be open throughout its entire length, from the Mediterranean to the Red sea, in October, 1869.

It will be ninety miles in length, three hundred and nine feet in width; and twenty-six in depth; and when finished, it is estimated, will cost $75,000,000. What return may it be expected to make for all this outlay? What advantage will it be to the world? This is answered by a correspondent of the *Congregationalist* in the following extract:

The commercial distance between Europe and the East will be shortened by nine thousand miles. The one thousand five hundred vessels which are said to pass every year to and fro around the Cape of Good Hope between New York and India, China and Japan, will find five thousand miles taken off their voyage. As voyages shorten, so will commerce increase, and avenues of trade will open in every direction. But trade and commerce open the way for civilization and Christianity. Already Egypt is feeling the impulse of this enterprise, and a better day is dawning upon her. Hasten on, then, ye Maritime Canals, ye Continental Railroads, ye Oceanic Telegraphs! Belt the world with your channels of communication and your bonds of fellowship, and thus prepare the way of Him who shall ere long bring in his universal reign.—*United Presbyterian.*

THE largest submarine project of modern days, the French Atlantic Cable, is making rapid strides at the gutta-percha works and at the telegraph construction works at Woolwich, England. It is expected to be laid in August. It consists of three thousand and forty-seven miles of rope, and it will be submerged from the same ship and by the same experienced hands that were engaged over the previous cables.

GIVING ADVICE.

Whatever skepticism there may be in regard to its being more blessed to give than to receive, where financial values are involved, it is certain that there is none in relation to giving advice. It is readily, heartily and profusely given, and yet, strange to say, it is most generally gingerly and coldly received. It would seem that society has constituted and organized itself into "a universal and gratuitous advice-giving association." Nearly all persons have elected themselves honorary members—members for life. It is not necessary to attain one's majority to become a life member. Boys and girls, as soon as they begin to take the first lessons in composition, feel authorized to assume the position and office of life membership in the association. Our examination, graduating and commencement occasions are deemed by the young members as most opportune and fitting opportunities to exhibit their talents and fitness for the position which they have assumed. On such occasions simpering misses and beardless youths, years this side of virility, give sage advice on education, on political economy, on government, the formation of character, and the general conduct of life. The middle aged and old, of course, regard themselves as members who have "seen service," and whose ripe attainments will fit them for the grave duties of their office. Advice is profusely given to all classes; but those whose office it is to serve the community in some public relation are the especial favorites of the association. Presidents, professors and teachers are continually being told the best method of conducting their institutions, of disciplining their pupils, and pushing forward their students in the laborious paths of learning. It is not thought by the association to be necessary to have the benefit of experience to qualify for advice—the capacity is inherent and intuitive in human nature. So without scholarship, or any practical acquaintance with the business, any one of the association may advise the conductors of educational institutions how best to manage them.

Editors are generally thought by the association to be in need of the practical wisdom which it is in their power to impart—the general style in which the paper ought to be gotten up and brought out, the character of the matter with which it should be filled, the subjects which should be most prominently presented, and especially the matters and subjects which should be left out.

The "cloth" are by no means ignored. Perhaps no class shares so richly in the all-pervading regards of the association. The preacher, from the year of his initiation to the fortieth of his ministry, is deemed to be specially in need of advice. His manner in the pulpit, he is told by some non-professional speaker, should be so and so. Then the matter of his preaching is matter of advice by the members of the association, young and old, the advice being as various as the ages, temperaments, capacities and education of the advisers. So, too, his manner and social habits, he is told, must be of a particular cast, according to the taste of his adviser. Certainly if the preacher in any way goes wrong, it is not the fault of abundant and various advice.

To no subject has the association devoted itself with more attention than to medicine and the curative art generally. It has accumulated a vast magazine of maxims, ancient and deep—all the best regimens, diets, preventions and cures. Just let a man complain of indisposition, as he moves about in social life, and he will find himself oppressed and his memory burdened with advice supposed to be suited to his necessities. Pharmacy, anatomy, physiology, professional experience, have nothing to do with the office of medical adviser—it's clearly an inherent right and intuitive capacity.

The wonder is, with so much knowledge of the laws of health, with so many specifics for the cure of disease, that anybody gets sick, and that all are not cured. All the pathies have their special advocates in the association, and many are always ready to tell you the best remedy in the world.

During "the late unpleasantness" it was wonderful to see in what overwhelming strength the association mustered, and how universally the members, young and old, male and female, came forward to tender their views of raising troops and supplies, of maintaining the par value of the currency, the marching of troops, building gunboats, the planning of battles, the assault and defense of besieged cities. It is no exaggeration to say that the members of the association, North and South, uttered in four years a hundred octavo volumes of advice, instructing generals, presidents, cabinets and Congress on the conduct of the war and the whole art of government.—Now, Mr. Editor, I must stop—must, for two reasons: first, to avoid being advised to do so; and second, because I am cut off from the usual resource of essayist in closing with advisory reflections. W.

THE New York *Independent* says: Bishop Arthur Cleveland Cox, of the Western New York diocese, has issued a pastoral letter to the clergy and laity under his jurisdiction, apropos to the season of lent. Having mentioned the late pastoral letter of the House of Bishops, as suggesting those practical matters to which attention should be particularly directed, he says:

"The enormities of theatrical exhibitions, and lasciviousness of dances too commonly tolerated in our times, are there so specially pointed out as disgraceful to the age and irreconcilable with the Gospel of Christ that I feel it my duty to the souls of my flock to warn those who run with the world to 'the same excess of riot' in these things, that they presume not to come to the holy table. Classes preparing for confirmation are informed that I will not lay hands, knowingly, on any one who is not prepared to renounce such things, with other abominations of 'the world, the flesh, and the devil.' Let all such choose deliberately whom they will serve; and, if salvation be worth striving for, let them be persuaded to a sober life, to self-denial, and to the pure and innocent enjoyments which the Gospel not only permits, but which it only can create. It is high time that the lines should be drawn between worldly and godly living; and I see no use in a font that is not sanctified to such ends. I have heretofore warned my flock against the blood-guiltiness of antenatal infanticide. If any doubts existed heretofore as to the propriety of my warnings on this subject, they must now disappear before the fact that the world itself is beginning to be horrified by the practical results of the sacrifices to Moloch which defile our land. Again I warn you that they who do such things cannot inherit eternal life. If there be a special damnation for those who 'shed innocent blood,' what must be the portion of those who have no mercy upon their own flesh? Dearly beloved, 'save yourselves from this untoward generation.'"

THE Church of England holds in fee simple the right to property worth $140,000,000 in gold, the annual income of which goes to support the clergy. And yet not more than half of the population of England and Wales is loyal to that church, and but forty per cent. in Scotland and twelve per cent. in Ireland.

MANY parents spoil their children by dressing them up when a dressing down would do them the most good.

THERE are said to be twelve candidates for the New Orleans collectorship.

TORRENT HYMN.

(LOCH CORUISK, SKYE.)

I.

The Torrent fills the air
With a terrible voice of prayer:
"God the Lord!
From the hollow of thy hand,
In the darkness of the land
I was poured;
And in solitude I bend
Round thy dimly shining feet
On the scaur,
While thou standest looking down
Upon the multitude and town
From afar;
While the black lake broodeth still,
Hark! the voices of the hill
How they die!
And I answer deep and long,
To the passing thunder cloud,
With a cry!
Lo! the seasons of the year
Glide below thee with no fear,
While still thou leanest here
On thy sword—
Yea, stilly night and day thou dost gaze on sea and shore,
On thy feet the rainbow hovers and my troubled waters roar,
While below thee, in the valleys, men adore and implore
God the Lord!"

II.

Full clear the Torrent saith
To the heart that hearkeneth:
"God the Lord!
Who shall meet thee in thy might,
Who shall stay thee if thou smite
With thy sword?
In a solitary place
Where the silence of thy face
Dwells like snow,
Thou abidest night and day,
And the troubled waters play
Down below;
There is stillness in thy skies
And the wonder of thine eyes
None may sound,
On thy face there is no change,
While thy shadow falleth strange
All around;
Yea, from silent height to height
Goes the murmur of thy might,
And the people name thy light
And thy word;
And stilly evermore thou abidest out of reach,
On thy feet the rainbow flutters, and my waters boil for speech,
While from valley unto valley mortals preach and beseech
God the Lord!"

—*The Spectator.*

Analysis of the Statistics of the Montgomery Conference for 1868.

DATA TAKEN FROM PUBLISHED MINUTES

Number of white members, 24,764; decrease last year, 254. Number of colored members, 4,307; decrease last year, 1,474. Total members, white and colored, 29,071. Total decrease, 1,728.

Number of local preachers, 302; decrease, 10.

Number of infants baptized, 888, being 1 to 28 white members; decrease, 35. Number of adults baptized, 1,444, being 1 to 17 white members; decrease, 1,065. There were nearly two adults to one infant baptized, but the ratio of infants to adults is greater by four per cent. than last year.

Number of accessions, 3,554. This includes both white and colored. Of these, nearly seven per cent. were Sabbath school scholars.

Number of deaths, 221, being less than one per cent. of white members.

Number of expulsions, 230, also less than one per cent.

Number of Sabbath schools, 285, being nearly in the ratio of three schools to the pastoral charge, while there is no report of schools from ten charges; decrease of schools, 5. Number of officers and teachers, 1,810; increase, 180. Number of scholars, 11,485; decrease, 876. There are over two church members to one scholar. Average number of scholars to the school, 40.

Number of scholars added to the church, 247, being two per cent. of the whole number of scholars.

Number of volumes in library, 27,946; average volumes to the school, 98; increase, 3,225.

Number of visitors taken, 1,462, being one to eight scholars; increase, 183.

Number of church periodicals taken, 893, being one to twenty-seven members. Largest number taken on any work, 70; next, 41. Average to the pastoral charge, 9, while none are reported from twenty white charges. Almost without exception, there is a significant ratio between the number of periodicals taken and the support of the pastor and other collections.

Number of churches, 426; value $235,925; average value, $538 81.

Number of parsonages, 16; value, $27,000; average value, $1,687 50.

Amount raised for local purposes: first, for Sabbath schools, $2,901 60; second, for building and repairing churches and parsonages, $9,946 75: total for local purposes, $12,848 35.

Amount raised for foreign missions, $410 85. Average amount to the member, one and three-fifths cents. Of the amount, one district, with 1,777 white members, paid $350; another, with 3,440 white members, paid $5 20. Amount paid by 5,217 members, or nearly one-fourth, the entire membership, $8 70. The average is too nearly infinitesimal to strike.

Amount raised for domestic missions, $2,847 71. Average per member, eleven and one-half cts.

Amount raised for education, $1,286 80. Average per member, five and one-fifth cents.

Amount raised for Conference collection, $2,666 53. Average per member, ten and four-fifths cents.

Amount raised for bishops' support, $1,273 79. Average per member, five and one-fifth cents.

Amount raised for presiding elders' support, $6,199 43. Average per member, twenty-five cts.

Amount raised for pastors' support, $35,679 31. Average per member, $1 44.

Whole amount raised for general purposes, $49,364 42. Average per member, $1 99.

Average amount paid presiding elders, $688 82. Greatest amount paid to any, $1,243 09; least, $140 75. Four received over the average; five under.

Average amount paid pastors in the regular work, $429 89, less, by $258 93, than the presiding elders' average. Pastors receiving over the average, 32; under, 51. Over the presiding elders' average, 16; under, 67. Presiding elders receiving less than pastors' average, 4. Largest amount paid to any pastor, $1,800; least, $31 50.

Average receipts in the district that paid the largest to support of the ministry, including presiding elder, $786 49, being $2 88 per member.

Average receipts in the one that paid least, $165 55, being 65 cents per member.

Largest per cent. on the "quarterage" paid in the district received by any presiding elder, 20½; least, 12. Of the others, one received 19½ per cent., one 16½, one 14½, two 14, one 13, one 12½.

The presiding elders received, on the whole amount of "quarterage," 14½ per cent.

Ten pastors received less than $100 each. Their aggregate receipts were $638 90; average, $63 89. Ten others received $800 and upward each. Their aggregate was $11,309 94, or 31½ per cent. on the entire amount paid for the support of the pastorate; average receipts, $1,130 99.

Two pastors together received more than the aggregate of thirty others, while none of the thirty received over $200.

Other important facts might be brought forward from these tables, but I am drawing too largely upon your columns. Many a homily might be written upon them. But I will dismiss them with two remarks.

1. The figures show a decrease of 254 white and 1,474 colored members. I wish to call attention to one fact in this showing, and that is the inaccuracy of this whole statistical statement of membership. This is easily shown, thus: The aggregate membership, white and colored, in 1867 was set down at 30,799—see minutes for 1867. Add the accessions of 1868, which are 3,554, and we have 32,213. This, less the numbers expelled, removed and died during 1868, which are 1,524, is 30,689. This last ought to express the aggregate this year, which would be an increase of 1,618. But the statistics make the aggregate 29,071, giving a decrease of 1,728, an error by 3,346. I take the aggregate of white and colored as data, because there is no discrimination made between them in the statement of accessions, expulsions, etc.—an oversight which will doubtless be corrected hereafter. This error runs through the whole statistics of membership. My purpose in noticing the above error is twofold: First, to show that there is no ground to support any certain conclusion as to the loss or gain of members last year. Friends need not be discouraged: foes need not be jubilant. Second, to impress, if possible, upon the preachers the importance of greater accuracy in making their statistics. The inference is strongly supported that either last year or the year before there was a great deal of guessing done.

2. Whatever the inaccuracy as regards the relative number of members may be for the two years, it does not affect materially the above financial showing. This showing speaks volumes. A church professing to shape her polity in accordance with the great commission, "Go ye into all the world and preach my Gospel to every creature," responds in a gift to this end, for a whole year, throughout an entire Conference, of one and three-fifths cents per member! This while China, with her teeming millions, is stretching out her hands to us for the bread of life! But Brother Home Evangelist replies: "We must first supply our own poor." Aye; but when will an annual contribution of eleven and one-half cents per member do that? The truth is, as the statistics show, those who pay nothing to foreign missions pay little or nothing to the domestic field, and run their pastor's support down to a ruinous minimum. But I cannot enlarge. I wish some one more competent would take up this analysis and make its figures burn conviction into the heart of every preacher and member in the Montgomery Conference.

E. S. SMITH.

LOWNDESBORO, ALABAMA.

Socks and Sirup.—A Better Way.

MR. EDITOR: You and your Tennessee brother seem to think that it is due your people to give them credit for their virtue in bestowing extra donations.

'Tis true it would be a very nice thing to receive handsome presents of almost anything, much less a *whole* half barrel of delicious sirup, or even a good supply of socks, though they were woolen; but we think our people have hit on the more excellent way.

Now there are a great variety of sirups. There is the golden, the cooler, the sugar house, and a great many even prefer the reboiled. But your people send you sirup, and never consult your taste in the matter, and you must bow and smile, and receive and eat it with the usual ecstacies. "How delicious! Isn't it nice!" though it may not be just what you prefer. The same may be said of the socks. Some may prefer woolen, some cotton, and it may be some prefer none at all. Yet you must receive them with the same blandishments, and wear them, though they may be anything else than what you prefer, unless you do as I did on one occasion, when presented with a pair of pantaloons that made my legs look naturally less than they were—deposit them in the first thick bushes that you come to by the way. Now my people, just before I left for the last Annual Conference, wishing to give me a suit of clothes extra, did not buy or select them, and thereby substitute their taste for mine, but gave me the cash, that I might consult my own taste or that of my wife in style and quality. Don't you think that a better way?

MANSFIELD.

MANSFIELD, Feb. 22, 1869.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

COLUMBUS, MISS., March 1, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: The minutes of the Mobile Conference show a large decrease in the membership of the church the past year. This is owing entirely to the want of full returns. There are thirteen circuits not reported, which, I have no doubt, will average two hundred members each. These, added to the number reported, would show an increase in the white membership. For instance, the Columbus district foots up two thousand and thirteen members and twenty-one local preachers, with five circuits not reported.

Now my knowledge of these circuits justifies me in saying that their aggregate membership sums up at least one thousand or twelve hundred, with twenty-three or twenty-four local preachers.

If the secretary, as has been our practice, had filled these blanks with the figures of the preceding year, it would have shown quite a different result.

I entered upon my work at this place immediately after Conference, but owing to the extremely cold weather, and having no arrangements for warming our new house of worship, our public exercises have not been as well attended as they would have been under different circumstances. Our prayer meetings are increasing in numbers and in religious interest.

Our Sunday school is thoroughly organized, with an efficient corps of superintendents and teachers. We have lately had an addition of seventy new scholars. I have commenced holding special services with the children once a month, and it promises well.

Rev. J. F. Tarrant has taken charge of the Female Institute, in this place, under very flattering auspices. He is "the right man in the right place." He will do well.

I shall soon make a thorough canvass for new subscribers to the ADVOCATE.

Wishing you well, I am, as ever, your's,

THOS. J. RAMSEY.

CLASS MEETINGS.

MR. EDITOR: I am glad to know that the preachers and people are waking up to the importance of a revival of class meetings. I read an article in the ADVOCATE of last week, headed "News from the Churches," from the Gadsden circuit, Montgomery Conference. It has the ring of the genuine metal. Preacher and people have gone to work together to rebuild the temple of Methodism. If the preachers will do their duty, and organize classes where they have been discontinued, and urge on the people the necessity of attending their class meetings, this time-honored and God-blessed institution will be revived. O that it might be, as in the past! May God bless Brothers Stimpson and Brindley.

But there are others at work. In conversation with a preacher of the Mobile Conference, a few days ago, he told me that he had class meetings at nearly every appointment on his circuit; and in talking with another, who has charge of a station where class meetings had been abandoned, he told me that he had organized two, both well attended, and the people glad to have them revived. I inquired of a brother class leader yesterday what they were doing in the way of class meetings at their church, and he told me instead of two, "as was the case last year," they had nine regularly organized classes. So the work goes on.

Mr. Editor, class meetings are the backbone of Methodism, and may I not add, the life-blood of the church.

A CLASS LEADER.

MARCH 2, 1869.

IT is said that General Garibaldi speaks about fourteen different languages. Being asked to write something for a little boy's scrap-book, he instantly composed some verses in Greek. He has been seen, within the last few days, composing verses in ancient and modern Greek, Spanish, Portuguese, French and Italian, always at the request of different friends. English is the last language he has acquired, having learned it in America in 1850 and 1851.

Statistics of University Attendance in Germany and German-Speaking Countries.

The New York *Methodist* says: Some of the German universities have been celebrating their fourth centennial anniversary, and yet young America has gotten the start of them—if not, the difference is only one of weeks—in publishing a common organ. The *Academische Zeitschrift* was commenced last year, and is edited by a permanent committee of students in Leipzig. Thus far the sheet exhibits a little editorial verdancy, which will naturally grow less, if only the publication can find support, by a little farther practice. The best thing we have thus far seen in it is its statistical table of university attendance for the summer term of 1868. We give a recapitulation, simplified and corrected as far as material has come to hand, to apply to the present winter term of 1868-9:

UNIVERSITIES.	No. of students in attendance.	No. of professors and other instructors.	No. of students to each instructor.
Vienna	3074	190	16.1
Berlin	2997	178	16.83
Prague	1412	93	15.5
Leipzig	1315	122	11
Munich	1217	124	9.8
Bonn	939	102	9.2
Breslau	923	89	10.4
Halle	859	81	10.6
Tubingen	845	73	11.6
Gottingen	824	110	7.5
Heidelberg	780	110	7.09
Dorpat	595	58	10.3
Wurzburg	565	57	9.9
Gratz	554	54	10.3
Konigsberg	448	69	6.5
Munster	444	25	17.7
Greifswald	412	56	7.9
Jena	432	62	7
Erlangen	392	46	8.5
Innsbruck	391	50	7.8
Marburg	365	61	6
Giessen	314	59	5.3
Freiburg	307	47	6.4
Berne	262	70	3.7
Rostock	245	36	6.9
Kiel	223	44	5
Zurich	177	68	2.6
Basle	93	51	1.82
Braunsberg	48	8	6
	21542	2194	9.8

In the twenty-three German universities there are:

FACULTIES.	No. of students in attendance.	No. of professors and other instructors.	No. of students to each instructor.
23 Theological	3556	203	17.5
21 Law	3704	247	15.36
11 Medical	3313	453	7.4
23 Philosophical	4670	830	5.6
	15373	1733	8.8

East Tennessee Radical Methodism Waning.

The ministers and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in this field, have had a long and very trying conflict with the hired missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church North; but the victory is now turning extensively and beautifully in favor of the *true* and *original* Methodist Church of the South.

The unfair means used to influence our ministers and members to join them, and the very cruel and unjust measures adopted to intimidate and drive us from the country, are now roacting upon their own heads with tremendous power.—Public sentiment is setting against them.

Many of the sober and right-thinking men of this region are not willing any longer to remain in a church, the leaders of which will take and hold churches and parsonages which do not belong to them, turning the rightful owners out of doors; for in many instances they have locked and barred the doors against the very men and their families whose money built the houses—as in Athens, Knoxville, Jonesboro, Kingston and many other places. Their whining, prating and disgusting *gasconade* on the subject of *loyalty* can no longer blind the people against the *injustice* and *meanness* of their conduct toward the ministers and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the States South.

The people in many localities can no longer be kept in a church, by the presence and influence of which the lawless and cruel *mob* has been set upon peaceable and law-abiding ministers, for no other offense than exercising their right to preach the Gospel of peace and salvation to those who might choose to hear them. It is the inalienable right of every American citizen to form what church relations he may choose, and to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience; but the influence of many of the leaders of the Methodist Episcopal Church North, in East Tennessee, has been exerted in every possible way to deprive peaceable citizens and ministers of that right, in this free land, and in time of peace. No wonder that honest and good men should leave a church that has pursued such a course. There is one whole county from which the ministers of the Church South have been mobbed for nearly three years in succession; so that one entire denomination of Christians, in that county, is deprived of the right and privilege of hearing the Gospel from their own ministers, and of worshiping God according to the dictates of their own conscience. And that is the county in which the reverend extra *loyal* and liberty-loving Spencer Henry lives, by whose articles in the Knoxville *Whig* he sought to enlighten the public mind—in one of which he gives the important information, "if the preachers of the Church South will 'let them alone,' that they will not be disturbed." No minister of the Church South ever went to Blount county but for the purpose of preaching the Gospel peaceably to his *own* people—but that they were not allowed to do. Now, what does the reverend gentleman mean by "letting them alone?" He means, if the preachers of the great Methodist Episcopal Church, in the fifteen States South, will never again come into his county to preach the Gospel to their own people, that they will not be disturbed—that is to say, that the Southern Methodist preachers will not be *mobbed* in Blount county, for trying to preach the Gospel, if they will all stay away from there.

Is it not strange, Mr Editor, that people will be leaving a church whose *loyal* ministry teach such sentiments of Christian liberality? It was in that county, not far from Morganton, where young Neal was almost murdered in cold blood, for quietly riding along the *public* highway to his appointment, to preach the Gospel to his own people on the holy Sabbath. It was the soil of Blount county that was stained with the blood of that prudent and pious young minister, who was forced from his horse, dragged into the distant woods, tied to a tree, and beaten by two men at once, until his back was cut all to pieces, while he was in a gore of blood from head to foot—the beating continued until his back was cut into a jelly—all sensation gone, and life nearly destroyed—the rest of the defenders of the Methodist Episcopal Church standing round with pistols in hand, one of which had already been tried upon the head of the young man, cutting a great gash to the bone. This *horrible, outrageous* and *terrible* infliction was perpetrated in the interests and for the benefit of the Northern Methodist Church, in Blount county, where Mr. Henry is a leading and very influential man in his church. The Rev. J. Brillhardt was ridden upon a rail, and his life, with that of other ministers, threatened; and the Rev. C. Long and J. G. Swisher were driven before a *mob* fifteen miles, and made to carry poles upon their shoulders through the town of Athens, as a public indignity; and for the benefit of the same branch of Zion in McMinn and Meigs counties; and to feast the pious eyes of the Rev. P. E. and stationed preacher *then* in Athens, provided they got to *see* the *sight*. * * * * *

The following extract from a letter written by one of their own men, in East Tennessee, will show how men are coming to themselves. He says: "I connected myself with the Holston Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church North, of which I am *sorry and ashamed*. It is true, I have learned some useful lessons—I have found out what political preachers are, carpet baggers and scalawags. I am making my arrangements to get out of this ecclesiastico-politico, negro-equality organization; not to mention church and parsonage stealing mohocracy. I did wrong to leave the Church South; but I have learned much—have taken many notes by the way, and have seen some very ugly things." No doubt others feel just as this man does, and they will have the same sort of courage, we hope, to come out of that sinking ship called the "Methodist Episcopal Church;" for to-day there are about it, in this field, all the signs of a waning cause. It never can prosper in the South; while the Methodist Episcopal Church South is certain to be in all the future what it has ever been in the past—*the original* and principal Methodist Church in the States South.—*Corr. of Nashville Christian Advocate.*

ACCORDING to the decision of the Court of Arches, in England, lighted candles on the holy table are lawful only when they are needed for light, so that all that is now necessary is to darken the chancel for that purpose. The priest no longer elevates the elements above his head, which is declared to be unlawful; but he lowers his head down to the level of the table, and thus brings it beneath the elements. Besides this, he elevates the elements not, indeed, above his head, but to a level with the top of his head. It is said that more than two thousand English clergymen, members of the Church Union, sympathize with and support Mr. Mackonochie.

CALIFORNIA has been visited by the heaviest fall of snow ever known, during the past week. The trains on the Central Pacific Railroad were detained several days in the Sierra Nevada mountains by the snow.

State of Roman Society at the Birth of Christ.

In the age of Augustus began that 'long slow agony,' that melancholy process of a society gradually going to pieces under the dissolving influence of its own vices, which lasted almost without interruption till nothing was left for Rome except the fire and sword of barbaric invasion. She saw not only her glories but also her virtues 'star by star expire.' The old heroism, the old beliefs, the old manliness and simplicity, were dead and gone; they had been succeeded by prostration and superstition, by luxury and lust.

'There is the moral of all human tales,
'Tis but the same rehearsal of the past,
First freedom, and then glory; when that fails,
Wealth, vice, corruption—barbarism at last;
And history, with all her volumes vast,
Hath but one page; 'tis better written here
Where gorgeous tyranny hath thus amassed
All treasures, all delights, that eye or ear,
Heart, soul could seek, tongue ask.'

The mere elements of society at Rome during this period were very unpromising. It was a mixture of extremes. There was no middle class. At the head of it was an emperor, often deified in his lifetime, and separated from even the noblest of the senators by a distance of immeasurable superiority. He was, in the startling language of Gibbon, at once 'a priest, an atheist and a god.'* Surrounding his person and forming his court were usually those of the nobility who were the most absolutely degraded by their vices, their flatteries, or their abject subservience. But even these men were not commonly the repositories of political power. The people of the greatest influence were the freedmen of the emperors—men who had been slaves, Egyptians and Bithynians who had come to Rome with bored ears and with chalk on their naked feet to show that they were for sale, or who had bowled 'sea-urchins all alive' in the Velabrum or the Saburra—who had acquired enormous wealth by means often the most unscrupulous and the most degraded, and whose insolence and baseness had kept pace with their rise to power. Such a man was the Felix before whom St. Paul was tried, and such was his brother Pallas,† whose golden statue might have been seen among the household gods of the senator, afterward the emperor, Vitellius. Another of them might often have been observed parading the streets between two consuls. Imagine an Edward II endowed with absolute and unquestioned powers of tyranny—imagine some pestilent Piers Gaveston, or Hugh de le Spenser exercising over nobles and people a hideous despotism of the back stairs—and you have some faint picture of the government of Rome under some of the twelve Cæsars. What the barber Olivier le Diable was under Louis XI, what Mesdames du Barri and Pompadour were under Louis XV, what the infamous Earl of Somerset was under James I, what George Villiers became under Charles I, will furnish us with a faint analogy of the far more exaggerated and detestable position held by the freedman Glabrio under Domitian, by the actor Tigellinus under Nero, by Pallas and Narcissus under Claudius, by the obscure knight Sejanus under the iron tyranny of the gloomy Tiberius.

It was an age of the most enormous wealth existing side by side with the most abject poverty.—Around the splendid palaces wandered hundreds of mendicants, who made of their mendicity a horrible trade, and even went so far as to steal or mutilate infants in order to move compassion by their hideous maladies. This class was increased by the exposure of children, and by that overgrown accumulation of landed property which drove the poor from their native fields. It was increased also by the ambitious attempt of people whose means were moderate to imitate the enormous display of the numerous millionaires. The great Roman conquests in the East, the plunder of the ancient kingdoms of Antiochus, of Attalus, of Mithridates, had caused a turbid stream of wealth to flow into the sober current of Roman life. One reads with silent astonishment of the sums expended by wealthy Romans on their magnificence of their pleasures. And as commerce was considered derogatory to rank and position, and was therefore pursued by men who had no character to lose, these overgrown fortunes were often acquired by wretches of the meanest stamp—by slaves brought from over the sea, who had to conceal the bolos bored in their ears,‡ or even by malefactors who had, to obliterate, by artificial means, the three letters§ which had been branded by the executioner on their foreheads. But many of the richest men in Rome, who had not sprung from this convict origin, were fully as well deserving of the same disgraceful stigma. Their houses were built, their coffers were replenished, from the drained resources of exhausted provinciols. Every young man of active ambition or noble birth, whose resources had been impoverished by debauchery and extravagance, had but to borrow fresh sums in order to give magnificent gladiatorial shows, and then, if he could once obtain an ædileship, and mount to the higher offices of the State, he would in time become the procurator or proconsul of a province, which he might pillage almost at his will. Enter the house of a Felix or a Verres. Those splendid pillars of mottled green marble were dug by the forced labor of Phrygians from the quarries of Synnada; that embossed silver, those murrhine vases, those jewelled cups, those master pieces of antique sculpture, have all been torn from the homes or the temples of Sicily or Greece. Countries were pillaged and nations crushed that an Apicius might dissolve pearls† in the wine he drank, or that Lollia Paulina might gleam in a second-best dress of emeralds and pearls which had cost 40,000,000 sesterces, or more than £32,000.‡

Each of these 'gorgeous criminals' lived in the midst of a humble crowd of flatterers, parasites, clients, dependants and slaves. Among the throng that at early morning jostled each other in the marble *atrium* were to be found a motley and heterogeneous set of men. Slaves of every age and nation—Germans, Egyptians, Gauls, Goths, Syrians, Britons, Moors, pampered and consequential freedmen, impudent confidential servants, greedy buffoons, who lived by making bad jokes at other people's tables; Dacian gladiators, with whom fighting was a trade; philosophers, whose chief claim to reputation was the length of their beards; supple Greeklings of the Tartuffe species, ready to flatter and lie with consummate skill, and spreading their vile character like a pollution wherever they went: and among all these a number of poor but honest clients, forced quietly to put up with a thousand forms of contumely§ and insult, and living in discontented idleness on the *sportula* or daily largesse which was administered by the grudging liberality of their haughty patrons. The stout old Roman Burgher had well-nigh disappeared; the sturdy independence, the manly self reliance of an industrial population were all but unknown. The insolent loungers who bawled in the forum were often mere stepsons of Italy, who had been dragged thither in chains—the dregs of all nations, which had flowed into Rome as into a common sewer, bringing with them no heritage except the specialty of their national vices. Their two wants were bread and the shows of the circus; so long as the *sportula* of their patrons, the occasional donative of an emperor, and the ambition of political candidates supplied these wants, they lived in contented abasement, anxious neither for liberty nor for power.

It was an age at once of atheism and superstition. Strange to say, the two things usually go together. Just as Philippe Egalité, Duke of Orleans, disbelieved in God, and yet tried to conjecture his fate from the inspection of coffee-grounds at the bottom of a cup—just as Louis XI shrank from no perjury and no crime, and yet retained a profound reverence for a little leaden image which he carried in his cap—so the Romans under the Empire sneered at all the whole crowd of gods and goddesses whom their fathers had worshiped, but gave an implicit credence to sorcerers, astrologers, spirit-rappers, exorcists, and every species of impostor and quack.‖ The ceremonies of religion were performed with ritualistic splendor, but all belief in religion was dead and gone. 'That there are such things as ghosts and subterranean realms not even boys believe,' says Juvenal, 'except those who are still too young to pay a farthing for a bath.'¶ Nothing can exceed the cool impertinence with which the poet Martial prefers the favor of Domitian to that of the great Jupiter of the capitol. Seneca, in his lost book 'Against Superstitions,'* openly sneered at the old mythological legends of gods married and gods unmarried, and at the gods Panic, and Paleness, and at Cloacina, the goddess of sewers, and at other deities whose cruelty and license would have been infamous even in mankind. And yet the priests, and Salii, and Flamens, and Augurs continued to fulfill their solemn functions, and the highest title of the emperor himself was that of *Pontifex Maximus*, or chief priest, which he claimed as the recognized head of the national religion. 'The common worship was regarded,' says Gibbon, 'by the people as equally true, by the philosophers as equally false, and by the magistrates as equally useful.' And this famous remark is little more than a translation from Seneca, who, after exposing the futility of the popular beliefs, adds: 'And yet the wise man will observe them all; not as pleasing to the gods, but as commanded by the laws. We shall so adore *all that ignoble crowd of gods* which long superstition has heaped together in a long period of years, as to remember that their worship has more to do with custom than with reality.' 'Because he was an illustrious senator of the Roman people,' observes St. Augustine, who has preserved for us this fragment, 'he worshiped what he blamed, he did what he refuted, he adored that with which he found fault.' Could anything be more hollow and heartless than this? Is there anything which is more certain to sap the very foundations of morality than the public maintenance of a creed which has long ceased to command the assent, and even the respect, of its recognized defenders? Seneca, indeed, and a few enlightened philosophers, might have taken refuge from the superstitions which they abandoned in a truer and purer form of faith. 'Accordingly, says Lactantius, one of the Christian fathers, 'he has said many things like ourselves concerning God.'† He utters what Tertullian finely calls 'the testimony of a mind naturally Christian.' But, meanwhile, what became of the common multitude? They, too, like their superiors, learnt to disbelieve or to question the power of the ancient deities; but, as the mind absolutely requires *some* religion on which to rest, they gave their real devotion to all kinds of strange and foreign deities—to Isis and Osiris, and the dog Anubis, to Chaldæan magicians, to Jewish exorcisers, to Greek quacks, and to the wretched vagabond priests of Cybele, who infested all the streets with their Oriental dances and tinkling tambourines. The visitor to the ruins of Pompeii may still see in her temple the statue of Isis, through whose open lips the gaping worshipers heard the murmured answers they came to seek. No doubt they believed as firmly that the image spoke as our forefathers believed that their miraculous Madonnas nodded and winked. But time has exposed the cheat. By the ruined shrine the worshiper may now see the secret steps by which the priest got to the back of the statue, and the pipe entering the back of its head through which he whispered the answers of the oracle.—*Rev. F. W. Farrar in Seekers After God.*

* Fragm. xxxiv.

† Lactantius, *Divin. Inst.* i. 4.

TO BE CONTINUED.

In 1841 Jethro Wood, a wealthy Quaker, invented the first cast iron plow, and after several years spent in alterations, neglecting his other business, succeeded in producing an implement which astonished his friends who had gathered, at his request, to witness the production of the "Whittling Yankee," as he was termed by his jeering neighbors. He established a manufactory for plows, but could sell none, although he constantly proved, in trials, that he could plow deeper and better, with half the team, than with any other plow to be found. He was liberal in giving away his plows, and vainly strove to introduce them, until money and health failed. The son followed in his father's steps, and endeavored vainly to establish the instrument which has revolutionized the greatest interest of this country; and both died without having received enough from their invention to give them a fair burial.

No Pushing to Jesus.—A Christian mother was once shewing her little girl, about five years old, a picture presenting Jesus holding an infant in his arms, while the mothers were crowding their children toward him. "There, Carrie," said her mother, "this is what I would have done with you if I had been there."

"I wouldn't be pushed to Jesus," said little Carrie, with beautiful and touching earnestness; "I'd go to him without pushing."

'To the sound
Of fifes and drums they danced, or in the shade
Sang Cæsar great and terrible in war,
Immortal Cæsar! 'Lo, a god! a god!'
He cleaves the yielding skies!' Cæsar meanwhile
Gathers the ocean pebbles, or the gum
Enraged pursues; or at his lonely meal
Starves a wide province; tastes, dislikes, and flings
To dogs and sycophants. 'A god, a god!'
The flowery shades and shrines obscene return.'
Dyer, *Ruins of Rome.*

† The pride of this man was such that he never deigned to speak a word in the presence of his own slaves, but only made known his wishes by signs!—Tacitus.

‡ This was a common ancient practice

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the very words 'thrall,' 'thraldom,' are etymologically connected with the roots 'thrill,' 'trill,' 'drill.' (Compare Exod. xxi. 6; Deut. xv. 17; Plut. *Cic.* 26; and Juv. *Sat.* i. 104.)

* *Fur*, 'thief.' (See Martial, ii. 29.)

† 'Dissolved pearls, Apicius' diet 'gainst the epilepsy.'—Ben. Jonson.

‡ Pliny actually saw her thus arrayed. (Nat. Hist. ix. 35, 36.

§ Few of the many sad pictures in the *Satires* of Juvenal are more pitiable than that of the wretched 'Quirites' struggling at their patrons' doors for the pittance which formed their daily dole. (Sat. i. 101.)

‖ See Juv. *Sat.* iii. 62. Scipio, on being interrupted by the mob in the forum, exclaimed—'Silence, ye stepsons of Italy! What! shall I fear these fellows now they are free, whom I myself have brought in chains to Rome?' (See Cic. *De Orat.* ii. 61.)

¶ Juv. *Sat.* ii. 149. Cf. Sen, *Ep.* xxiv. 'Nemo tam puer est ut Cerberum timeat, et tenebras, etc.

ROMISH MARIOLATRY.

MARY AS ASSOCIATE REDEEMER.

The Virgin Mary's relation to our salvation is not limited by Roman Catholics to mere intercession. Boldly unscriptural as is the assertion that "none are saved but by recourse to her," yet is this true indeed compared with the reckless blasphemy found in their standard devotional works.

As has been already said in these articles, "The Glories of Mary" has the emphatic approbation of that church, "having been duly examined and hereby approved" by "† John, Archbishop of New York." In the introduction the author tells us that "as all graces are dispensed by the hand of Mary alone, and as all who are saved are saved solely by means of this divine mother, it may be said, as a necessary consequence, that *the salvation of all depends upon preaching Mary* and confidence in her intercession." This has at least the merit of clearness. But there is a claim laying back of this and from which this logically springs, even that she is associate Redeemer; and therefore, of *right* a Mediatrix and dispenser of grace. Read the following from pp. 185-6: "St. Bernard says, that as a man and a woman have co-operated for our ruin, so it was fit that another man and another woman should co-operate for our restoration; and these were Jesus and his mother Mary. Doubtless, said the saint, Jesus Christ alone was all sufficient for our redemption; yet it was more fitting that each sex should take part in our redemption, when both took part in our corruption. For this reason blessed Albertus Magnus calls Mary the co-operatrix with Christ in our redemption; "Adjutrix Redemptionis." And she herself revealed to St. Bridget, that as Adam and Eve sold the world for one apple, so her son and herself with one heart redeemed the world. God could, indeed, as St. Anselm asserts, create the world from nothing; but when it was lost by sin, he would not redeem it without the co-operation of Mary. The position of associate Redeemer is not claimed for her merely as a grace bestowed by God, nor yet as an extravagancy growing out of her having been the mother of Christ's humanity, but it is soundly asserted as belonging to her of her own pure merit by means of suffering and sacrifice.

In the *Advocate* for December 2 may be found an extract from page 43 of this book, which tells us how Mary "offered to the eternal Father her well beloved Son for our salvation;" and how though "Jesus in dying for the redemption of the world wished to be alone, yet when God saw the great desire of Mary to devote herself also to the salvation of men, he ordained that by the sacrifice and offering of the life of this same Jesus, she might co-operate with him in the work of our salvation."

Doubtless the majority of Bible readers, unblest with the revelations of St. Bridget—I mention her because she is the chief oracle—have to the present been blind enough to regard the suffering of Christ as wholly incomparable. As they have meditated on all but infinite guilt of earth's unnumbered millions; as they, in fancy, see midnight at noonday, and feeling the tremulous shudder of earth, hear that deep, loud wail of Eloi! Eloi! they may have exclaimed from profoundest conviction, only Deity incarnate could be such a sin-bearer! But, according to Romanism, this is all a mistake. Mary suffered exactly what Jesus suffered! and, indeed, I am not sure but that it is here claimed she suffered more. Read pp. 523-5. St. Antoninus says, the blessed Virgin suffered in spirit all that her son suffered in body; yea, the sight of the sufferings of her son brought more grief to her heart than if she had endured them all in her own person. * * * * He in the flesh, she in the heart suffered, writes St. Amadeus. And St. Bonaventure remarks that these wounds, which were scattered over the body of Jesus, were all united in the heart of Mary. * * * * And Richard remarking on the words of the Redeemer, which he spoke by the mouth of Isaias: "I have trodden the wine press alone," etc., adds: "O, Lord, thou dost rightly say that in the work of human redemption thou didst suffer alone, and there was no man who could pity thee sufficiently; but there was a woman with thee, thy own mother, who suffered in her heart whatever thou didst suffer in thy body. But all this is saying only too little of the sorrows of Mary; for, as I have before said, *she suffered more* in seeing her beloved Jesus suffer, *than if in her own person she had endured all the tortures and the death of her son.*"

"St. Anselm affirms, that if God, by a special miracle, had not preserved the life of Mary, her grief would have been sufficient to cause her death every moment of her life. And St. Bernardine, of Sienna, even says, that the grief of Mary was so great that, if it were divided among all men, it would be enough to cause their immediate death."

These wild romancings of reputed saints must not be taken for harmless hyperboles. It is by this means Romanists lift Mary to a co-ordinate share with Christ in man's redemption. She suffered as much as he, indeed much more; hence, she merited as much as he. It may be objected that our author speaks only of Mary sharing in Christ's physical sufferings. I answer, he nowhere mentions any other sufferings except he implies more by the word "passion," but, if he does, here also he unites Mary with Christ. The following taken from page 458 is explicit: "St. Arnold Carnotensis says: In the death of Jesus, Mary united her will to that of her son in such a manner *that both offered the same sacrifice*; and, therefore, the holy abbot says, that thus the son and the mother effected the human redemption, obtaining salvation for men. * * * * Indeed, the death of Jesus was more than enough to save the world, and also an infinity of worlds; but this good mother wished, for the love she bore us, likewise to aid the cause of our salvation with the merits of the sorrows which she offered for us on Calvary," 532. Some saints, says the angelic doctor—St. Thomas—have so much grace that not only is it enough to save themselves, but also to save many others, not, however, all men; only to Jesus Christ and Mary was given so great a grace that it was sufficient to save all men. If any one had enough for the salvation of all, that would be the greatest; and this was Jesus Christ, and the blessed virgin. Thus St. Thomas writes. Hence, *what St John said of Jesus*—'And of his fullness we all have received'—*the saints say of Mary*," 387.

Were it not for fear lest I should weary the reader by so often repeating, in substance, the same things, I could indefinitely multiply quotations similar to the above, for hundreds of them lie before me. It is heart-sickening to read such vile blasphemies; but one more will be given this week. On page 379 they tell us: "Mary is mediatrix of grace by way of simple intercession and of merit *de congruo*, [that is, as associate,] she having offered to God, as the theologians say with St. Bonaventure, her merits for the salvation of all men; and God, through grace, has accepted them in union with the merits of Jesus Christ. Hence, Arnold Carnotensis says: *She effected our salvation in common with Christ.* And Richard of St. Victor, also: She desired, sought, and obtained salvation for all; nay, more, the salvation of all was effected through her.

With profound deference I would suggest to "John, Archbishop of New York," or, if necessary, to "his holiness" of the keys, whether, for the sake of consistency, it would not be well for them to order a slight change in the song of the glorified. It is cruelly ungrateful in the redeemed to sing merely of "the Lamb," if Mary was associate Redeemer. I admit, to introduce her name might slightly mar the symphony, but what of that? Is not discord better than ingratitude? Be consistent.

HOPE FOR THE DEVILS.

Yes, hope for the devils! Hear it: "St. Bridget heard one day Jesus Christ saying to his mother, that she could obtain the divine favor for Lucifer if he would humble himself so far as to ask her help." Page 135. There is the possibility, but here is the certainty, see page 382: "Mary is the mediatrix of men, some will say, but can she be called also the mediatrix of angels? Many theologians are of opinion that Jesus Christ obtained by his merits the grace of perseverance also for angels; so that as Jesus Christ was their mediator *de condigno*, Mary may also be called their mediatrix *de congruo*. At least having merited to be chosen for the mother of the Messias, she merited for the angels the restoration of their seats which had been lost by the demons. Then, at least, she merited for them this accidental glory; hence, Richard of St. Victor says: Every centure by her is restored, the ruin of the angels by her is repaired, and human nature is reconciled."—*Correspondent of Western Christian Advocate.*

A favorite play with Dr. Whately was penciling a little tale on paper, and then making his right hand neighbor read and repeat it in a whisper to the next man, and so on, till every man round the room had done the same. But the last man was always required to write what he had heard, and the matter was then compared with the original, retained by his grace. In many instances the matter was hardly recognizable, and Dr. Whately would draw an obvious moral. But the cream of the fun lay in his efforts to ascertain where the alterations took place. His analytical powers of detection proved, as usual, accurate, and the interpolators were playfully pilloried. The play is called "Russian Scandal."

THE TELEGRAPH.

The proposition to give the control of the telegraph into the hands of the government, to be managed in connection with the post office, on a similar plan, has drawn general attention to the growth of the telegraph business, and the extension of lines over all parts of the country, which is one of the most characteristic and interesting indications of material progress at present apparent. The telegraph itself is but a thing of yesterday, yet it has completely changed our methods of doing business, and our knowledge and appreciation of the living world about us. But especially since the success of the Atlantic cable has the business arisen in interest and importance. An article in the *Telegrapher* gives a summary of the progress of the past year, which it justly pronounces very satisfactory.

"The Atlantic cable has worked regularly, and with constantly increasing patronage. The charges have been largely reduced, and it is daily coming into more general use. The cable of 1866 parted, but no especial difficulty except that arising from violent storms was found in recovering and repairing it. It has been fully demonstrated that ocean telegraph can be repaired with as much certainty as land lines. The Franco-American Cable Company has made a successful beginning. Its capital is secured, and the cable is being manufactured in London. The Great Eastern is now being fitted up for it. The coming summer, in all probability, will see this new line in successful operation. The cable of the International Ocean Telegraph Company, from Punta Rosa to Cuba, has worked well throughout the year, and has proved remunerative. A conference of telegraph managers, held at Vienna, made very important arrangements for facilitating and cheapening telegraphic communication. Telegraphic lines have been steadily extended and more generally used in Europe. The English Parliament, after long discussion, has determined that the government shall assume control of the national telegraph lines. In this country the progress of the telegraph during the past year has been very great, and the patronage bestowed upon it by the public has been largely augmented. The annual financial statement of the Western Union Telegraph Company shows the year to have been a very prosperous one. Notwithstanding a large reduction of tolls on several of the most important routes, its receipts and profits have largely increased, and its stockholders have received a generous dividend. Its facilities have been greatly increased, and the condition of its wires much improved. The lines which compete with the Western Union Company have been rapidly extending during the year, and now reach many important points which a year ago they did not. In the Dominion of Canada a new company has been organized, called the Dominion Telegraph Company. This company is intended to compete with the old established Montreal Telegraph Company, and the result has already been a very material reduction of tariff by the latter, in advance of competition."

Captain Ericsson's plans for utilizing the heat of the sun are attracting much attention. His experiments show that one hundred square feet of surface exposed to the sun's rays will produce heat sufficient to exceed one horse power in practical work. It probably is not many years before, for stationary labor, fuel will be discarded as a source of heat for manufactories, and solar heat will take its place. There is no practical difficulty in storing up this heat so as to use the accumulation on cloudy days. We may yet see it employed even in winter to warm our houses. The other great wasted sources of power are the winds and tides. The motion of a windmill could be made to warm a house; in fact, every dairymaid knows that the movement of the dasher raises the temperature of the cream in the churn; still, the great irregularity of this source of heat will be likely to prevent its employment until either fuel be more expensive or more convenient methods are devised for storing the surplus energy of windy days.

The directors of the London Missionary Society say that for many years the Papists have endeavored to secure a firm footing among our missions in the South Sea Islands. These efforts have been put forth in Tahiti, in Samoa, and in the Loyalty Islands. But, wherever they have contended with the truth on equal terms, their victories have been but few. In Tahiti and Samoa the immense majority of the converts cling to the word of God; and even in the Loyalties it is only unscrupulous violence which has enabled them to make any progress.

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GERMAN NEWS.

MR. EDITOR: Allow me to give you the following item of good news. Through the instrumentality of the *Evangelical Apologist* I succeeded in securing from our three German Sunday schools of this city, for Brother Lambuth's heathen orphan children, whom he has taken into his school with a view to their Christianization, the sum of $27, which I forwarded to-day to Brother Smithson, in Baltimore. The method I pursued in collecting this money was, that I inserted in the *Apologist* the initials of the name of every child that had contributed twenty-five cents. I also succeeded, during the last month, in reducing the old debt on Dryades street German church to the amount of $650. Our German work is very prosperous.

Your's, J. B. A. AHRENS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 10, 1869.

OF FIFTY convicts who on the average annually escape from the French penal colony at Cayenne, two-thirds come to this country.

STUMBLING BLOCKS.

The world is admonished against the sin of offending the disciples of Christ. The stumbling blocks in the Christian's path are to come from this quarter. The world is of persons rather than things.—"That *man* by whom the offence cometh." There are other enemies to the believer's security, but this has received special emphasis from the Great Teacher. There are warnings against the wiles of the devil, the deceitfulness of sin, and the inbred corruption of the heart. But the world, as the cause of seducing the children of God and leading them to destruction, is solemnly rebuked and warned. The safety of his "little ones" the Master seeks to guard by setting forth distinctly to unbelievers the greatness of the crime, and the terrible punishment which shall follow. Worldly people are meant when the Saviour exclaims: "Woe unto the world because of offences."

Instructive as it is to the Christian, and calculated to put him on his guard against this danger, it is a most alarming message to any who may be practically ranged in opposition to the Gospel. Many who oppose and hinder those who are bent upon the salvation of their souls, would pause did they know that their peculiar sin is so plainly described and so fearfully denounced. There is something inconceivably diabolical in the set purpose of leading a converted soul back into sin, and finally to eternal death. The enmity that could crucify the Lord, can, however, do this. The malign purpose may be referred to Christ and his Gospel, but the fatal consequences fall upon those who are made to stumble. Persecution in different forms still exists, masked under various social disguises, and consisting in the abuse and perversion of authority and influence. There is hardly any circle of society, or any path of industry, where the faithful disciple of Jesus is not met by the most persistent opposition in the shape of ridicule or contemptuous treatment. In the domestic relations the Christian's foes are often "they of his own household." The persecuting world comes in the nearest relationships of life, where its power is greatest, and where its existence is most effectually concealed. A wife or a child is sometimes found battling alone against every hindrance which ungodly relatives can devise, and is at length constrained to surrender the faith for the sake of peace at home.

The hate of the worldly heart to God displays itself in this determined and malicious disposition to oppose and persecute. It is one of the ways in which believers are made to fall. Another phase of the subject may be seen in the enticements with which worldly people seek to move spiritual Christians from their steadfastness.—They beset them with invitations to places of sinful amusements, and endeavor by a social compulsion to force the believer to commit himself in their games and revels. Many worldly people act in these matters as if they were specially commissioned by the devil to drum up recruits for his service. We have been amazed at the zeal and industry displayed in endeavors to seduce young Christians from the path of piety, and to lead them to the ball room, the theater, or the card table. These are the "offences," the stumbling blocks, which are put in the Christian's path by the lovers of pleasure and the devotees of fashion. Spirituality and consistent living are scouted as Puritanical and Methodistic, as unreasonable and absurd, and as a wrong to ourselves and society. The world of pleasure is painted in the gorgeous and attractive colors of the highest art, and its dangers are skillfully concealed from those who are persuaded to look upon the glowing scene.

We do not say that the motives of this enticement are consciously bad, or malignant, in all instances. Sinners may sometimes really commiserate the condition of those who find their highest joy in the services of religion. With no apprehension of spiritual things, it may seem a strange thing and a grievous wrong that they "run not with them to the same excess of riot." In many cases the effort to lead the Christian into these forbidden paths is incited by the wish to justify what is at least doubtful to the sinner himself. These considerations may be taken for what they are worth, but there is generally a deeper cause and a worse one for this aspect of worldly offences. It is the same enmity against God which crops out in this peculiar form. The claw is in its scabbard of velvet, and the asp is harbored in a vase of flowers; but the one is there in readiness for the fatal spring, and the other is preparing for the final stroke.

And in how many more ways the men and women of the world attempt to offend believers, and cause them to fall, we have not space at present to notice. There is here a lesson of caution to Christians. The world is very near and intimate in the social, business, and domestic relations; and from this embodiment of the world, associated with authority, friendship and affection, come those offences which most imperil the soul. To meet them, all prudence, watchfulness and courage are required. The world of persons is more to be dreaded than the things of the world, and to be guarded with special care.

"Bid me of *men* beware,
And to my ways take heed,
Discern their every secret snare,
And circumspectly tread."

Young Christians especially must avoid those who, through friendly professions, would persuade them from strict religious living to venture upon the slippery paths of popular dissipation. They must learn to penetrate the obvious disguise and hypocrisy of even a religious profession when it is associated with enticements to worldliness. There is peculiar danger from those who join religious profession and the largest moral license, and who attempt to unite the sacraments of God with those of Satan.

The application of the subject to those who in any way are instrumental in leading Christ's little ones astray is awfully admonitory. The woe denounced is one of the most fearful which ever fell from the lips of Jesus—"Woe to that man by whom the offence cometh." The account which must be rendered by unbelieving parents who have put stumbling blocks in the way of their children, by husbands and wives who have opposed each other in serving God, and by friends who have used their influence to overcome the religious scruples of believers, is appalling. It is not a rare sin that we are now discussing, but one which taints the souls of thousands in Gospel lands, and which these thousands must meet in the judgment.

TITHES.

MR. EDITOR: Please insert the following acknowledgment:

Just received from a friend, who has for some years favored us in the same manner annually, but whose name I am not at liberty to give to *any one*, the sum of $50, a part of her individual income, to be applied as follows:

$10 to the bishops' fund.

$10 to the widows and orphans of deceased preachers of the Louisiana Conference.

$10 to the China mission.

$20 to help educate the young men studying for the ministry at Summerfield, Alabama.

ROBERT J. HARP, Agent,
112 Camp street.

CHURCH EXTENSION.—NOTICE.

The board of directors of the New Orleans Church Extension Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church South will meet on Wednesday next, March 17th, at seven o'clock P. M., in Carondelet street church, for the purpose of organizing the board and putting the association into full and active operation under the charter adopted.

A prompt and full attendance of the members of the board is important. By order:

H. F. GIVEN, President.
J. C. MILLER, Secretary.

CATHOLIC SCHOOL PETITION.

A petition was presented from quite a number of the directors of the Catholic common schools in the city, asking aid from the city—an average amount for each pupil—for children sent to said schools on account of conscientious scruples on the part of those who are equally taxpayers with those who send their children to public schools. The directors agree to make detailed regular reports to the superintendent of the public schools of all children who are unable to pay.

The subject was referred to a committee of three, comprising Messrs. Brady, Shields and Pesson. Mr. Brady wanted to be excused, because he had made up his mind. Mr. Prados also asked to be excused, and Mr. O'Brion, who was the last pitched upon, said he had been taught in the public schools, and he thought they were good enough schools. He did not see why parents should object to send their children to them. They could teach them their prayers at home and attend there to their religious education. Mr. Brady finally consented to serve.

We hope that the City Council will promptly answer to this petition that it is not in its province to support the schools of any religious denomination; that neither the government of the United States or of the States contemplate supporting by law and taxation any form of Christianity; but that it is directly in accord with the genius and Constitution of this country that the interests of the church should *not* be maintained by the State. The people do not pay taxes to build up churches or church schools. The State provides for the education of its children in such a way as to leave their religious training entirely to parents and guardians. Home influence and Sabbath school influence are quite sufficient to mold the moral and religious characters of youth, not to mention the more powerful teaching of the pulpits, and are means as accessible to one branch of the Christian church as to another. As to the "conscientious scruples" which move the petitioners, the State has its duties to perform, and cannot afford to delegate them to others. It consults the good of the whole, and believes that cannot be secured by leaving it to the consciences of religious corporations. Europe has already had a full test of this sort of "conscientious" care for the children of a State. The result has proved wholly unsatisfactory. The consequence is that Austria, Spain, Portugal and other of the large States of Europe, though largely Roman Catholic in faith, no longer trust the great interests of education to the conscience of that church.

This inadequacy of a Catholic conscience to educate the masses may be justly set forth in the present condition of the people of Italy. Of the 21,776,950 inhabitants of that State, there are still 16,999,651 who can neither read nor write. Only 1,214,938 children are in attendance in the schools. It has twenty-one universities, twenty-four lyceums—some of which date back to the twelfth century. We cite this State because the "conscience" which the petitioners urge is exactly that sort which has had in Italy its greatest vitality, being nearest to the center of Catholic Christianity.

Now, beside this we put the workings of the American school system—without a "conscience." In Indiana there are 415,796 children in the public schools, and in Illinois 826,820 children in the public schools. That would make for the two States 1,242,616 in attendance; that is 27,678 more than attend school in Italy. The population of these two States together is only 3,062,000; that of Italy is 21,776,950! Judging from this the State would do a very poor business to leave her children in the hands of "conscientious" Catholics for an education.

But we will take the best Roman Catholic State in the world, that is Austria, with 31,711,157 inhabitants, and will compare it with the three States of New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania, with only 9,133,000 inhabitants. Austria has 2,746,000 children in her primary schools; those three States alone have 2,443,350 pupils in their public schools. The people of this State place too high an estimate upon the importance of public education to give up their system for one which has worked so imperfectly elsewhere. It cannot consent to go back upon a mere denominational system of education. We suppose that this petition is another phase of that "unrelenting" opposition to the common school system which has been announced by the Catholic organ of this city.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS FRIENDS.

General Grant's inaugural has generally been accepted as entirely original. It is decidedly in the bondholder's interest. It favors strongly the adoption of universal suffrage. Its allusions to our foreign relations are threatening. And it ignores the fact of Mr. Johnson's administration: "The country having just emerged from a great rebellion, many questions will come before it for settlement, in the next four years, which preceding administrations have never had to contend with." One naturally wonders what those questions are which have not come into view during the four years just past.

Immediately upon the inauguration comes the cabinet: quite a surprise to the country, the politicians, and, as it seems, to the gentlemen themselves who are nominated. The art of keeping his own counsel has been one secret of the General's success hitherto, and it was natural that he should rely upon it in his new position. It turns out, however, that political movements cannot proceed well upon that sort of inarticulate sagacity; for of the seven nominated it was immediately discovered that Mr. Stewart labors under constitutional disabilities, Mr. Washburne declined from ill health, and Mr. Borie begs to be relieved from the portfolio of the navy. These changes will necessitate others; and already Judge Hoar, it is stated, has been asked to resign the office of Attorney General. General Grant has sent in a message to Congress, asking for a joint resolution to relieve Mr. Stewart of his disabilities, but the Senate is evidently in no very plastic mood just now, and Mr. Stewart will have to resign. This is much of a boggle, and furnishes a strong illustration of the inconvenience of having to consult people. On the same day that the cabinet was nominated General Grant issued General Order No. 10, which sends General Hancock to Dacotah, General Sheridan to Louisiana, General Reynolds to Texas, and Major General Gillem to the fourth district, all which is accomplished without the slightest baulk. So much for the difference between military and civil methods.

Two or three things are noteworthy in the nominees. 1. They are individuals to whom the President is indebted for personal favors. Mr. Stewart gave him the Cooper Institute nomination, and paid him a very handsome sum for his house, on the day before his inauguration; Mr. Washburne was the first man to secure for him the appointment of lieutenant from the Governor of Illinois, and has been his very ardent supporter ever since; Mr. Borie presented him with a very fine house in Philadelphia, upon which stands a statue of the General himself. In all this the President enjoys a pleasure which Mr. Pitt said he had never had but once during the eighteen years of his premiership—that of appointing the person whom he wished. 2. The nominees are intensely anti-Southern. 3. They are not eminent as statesmen, or even as representative men of the Republican party. One or two inexperienced men might be used in such a position and worked in with five or six experienced counselors; but the general impression is that the whole of them bring but little individual strength to the government. They might make good aid-de-camps, and this may be about all the use the General intends to make of them.

The Republican party has been manifestly snubbed. Its great lights have not been consulted. The General says by this, very plainly, that he does not consider himself indebted to that party for his present position; which is about the truth. The Republicans took him up from necessity, and worked hard enough to convince themselves that he owed his election to their support. He adopts their principles but not them, their *abstract* theories but not their concrete division of office spoils. This is a virtuous view of things, but it will scarcely satisfy men who have gone through so much drudgery and paid out so much money for the public. The conscious merit of patriotism will not be accepted by State, county and ward politicians, as an adequate compensation for their self-denying toils, even though Congressmen themselves might ask no higher reward. The love for one's country cannot, in these days, exist long without something to feed upon. And office means something more than a vermilion button; this is not China. Right here, even over the carcass, the contests of the Senate, the House and the Executive have begun, and in them there may be hope for the South, if gracious and mighty. Providence can "make the wrath of man to praise him," and can restrain its remainder." We subjoin the latest news upon the cabinet situation.

The following message was received from the President:

"WASHINGTON, March 9, 1869.

"To the Senate of the United States:

"I have the honor to request permission to withdraw from the Senate the message requesting the passage of a joint resolution to relieve the Secretary of the Treasury from disabilities imposed by section eight of an act of Congress, approved September 2, 1789. U. S. GRANT."

Sumner moved to lay the message on the table, and that it be printed.

Sprague moved that the request be granted. Adopted. Adjourned.

Stewart has positively declined the appointment of Secretary of the Treasury. The document indicated last night, relative to the transfer of Stewart's business to trustees, was duly executed, but doubts and opposition still existing, Stewart withdrew, and Grant has accepted his resignation.

Hoar has accepted the attorney generalship, which shuts out Boutwell from the cabinet.

Borie, Washburne, Schofield and Creswell attended the cabinet meeting to day.

A NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The *Protestant Churchman* states that—1. The Protestant Episcopal Church was placed by its General Convention in an attitude of hostility to Protestantism. 2. The articles of religion are no longer the accepted standards of the church. 3. The High Church majority is so overwhelming as to secure a permanent triumph to that party. 4. No reform can be looked for from the House of Bishops. 5. The love of ease and salaried honor, yearnings after the episcopacy, and the fear of man have reduced many evangelical standard-bearers to the miserable condition of train-bearers to the dominant party. 6. There is no unity of council in the evangelical party. 7. The Lord, by withholding the gracious influences of his Holy Spirit, has set his mark of disproval on our entire church. 8. Usage is counted of more value than truth; form is valued more than life.—Even evangelical men are more inclined to trace their ministry to fallable men than directly to the cause of God.

"These reasons," it is said, "have determined many clergymen and laymen, who have surveyed the ground and counted the cost, to restore the Protestant Episcopal Church to the condition in which Cranmer, Ridley, Bradford, Latimer and Hooper left it." We hope that our people will call to these facts the attention of those Episcopal bishops who go about in the States of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, asking Methodists, Presbyterians and other church members, "What has the church ever done that you left her?" always preceded by four questions: 1. Have you ever been a Methodist? 2. Did you first begin to preach as an Episcopalian? 3. Have you ever been converted? 4. Can you show me one place in the Bible where it says that "*a bishop*" ever ordained anybody? Give him plenty of time and stick to the word "bishop."

THE U. S. CHAPLAIN.

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1869.—*Senate*—In balloting for chaplain, first ballot: Rev. Dr Newman, 25; Rev. Mr. Chester, 10; Rev. Mr. Wetherington, 10; Rev. Mr. Gray, 7; Rev. Mr. Bates, 6; Rev. Mr. Nourse, 2; Rev. Mr. Kelly, 1. No choice.

Second ballot.—Rev. Dr. Newman, 35; Revs. Dr. Wetherington, 7; Rev. Dr. Chester, 7; Rev. Dr. Gray, 5; Rev. Dr. Nourse, 7. Newman elected.

During the contest Yates said he conceded the merits of the Rev. Dr. Newman as a political preacher were unsurpassed, but he thought it was time to have a little less politics and a little more religion in the prayers. They had politics enough in the Senate, without putting it into the prayers.

We shall certainly not be the last to congratulate the doctor on his success; and we will congratulate the whole country if he will take to the chaplaincy heartily—i. e., give up his State printing jobs here, and take himself and his traps off to Washington. That is a wider field than this. The $15,000 which the State paid him last year, and the $15,000 which it will have to pay this for his four hundred colored readers, will have prepared him for something larger, and such genius requires room. Mr. Yates made a great mistake when he supposed that the doctor would, as a chaplain, confine himself wholly to prayer, or to "politics" in prayer. He has not yet seen the latest style of chaplain.

The Suffrage Constitutional Amendment.

Both houses of Congress on Thursday last agreed upon proposing to the several State Legislatures an amendment to the Constitution in the following terms:

ARTICLE 15. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The amendment will now go at once to the several Legislatures for approval.

This is the House bill. The Senate bill was defeated. And the extreme Radicals charge its defeat upon Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. They say it was moral cowardice. One earnest correspondent at Washington exclaims against Congress: "It declines to expel Georgia Representatives. It refuses to put in its amendments the right to hold office, because Ohio and Indiana and Illinois will vote against such a privilege. Shame on the States of Wade, Colfax and Lincoln! How can we expect Grant to utter grand words next Thursday from this platform when Congress utters such mean ones behind it?" There is some hope that this mania may be checked through the legislation of the States. Property qualifications and educational qualifications may yet be used to keep Chinese coolies, Digger Indians, negroes, and the skin covered tribes of Alaska from holding office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We have received from Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, through the house of Mr. James A. Gresham, bookseller, No. 92 Camp street, the following works, all of which we noticed at length several weeks ago, having received them at that time through another house:

1. THE CLOSING SCENES OF THE LIFE OF CHRIST. 1869. By D. D. Buek, D. D.
2. THE OLD WORLD, PALESTINE, SYRIA AND ASIA MINOR. 1869. By Jacob R. Freese, M. D.
3. CASELLA, OR CHILDREN OF THE VALLEY. 1869. By Martha Farquharson.

EACH ant in an ant-hill knows his companions. Mr. Darwin several times carried ants from one hill to another, inhabited apparently by tens of thousands of ants; but the strangers were invariably detected and killed. Thinking that there might be a family odor by which they were recognized, he put some ants from a very large nest into a bottle strongly perfumed with assafœtida, and restored them after twenty-four hours. At first they were threatened by their companions, but soon recognized and allowed to pass.

THE only daughter of the Czar of Russia is to marry the King of Bavaria, and will leave the Catholic for the Greek Church. This will be the first instance in the Russian imperial family of such an exchange of faith.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, Rev. Isaac Easterly, by Rev. J. Nicholson, on the 21st of February, Mr. WILLIAM G. READ to Miss SARAH M. EASTERLY, both of whom are deaf and dumb, educated at the asylum in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and both are pious and much devoted to each other. All present were much interested in the novelty of the occasion. The different parts of the ceremony were read by the mutes while being said by the minister.

On Monday evening, March 1st, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 443 Baronne street, by Rev. J. B. Walker, Mr. SAMUEL K. RUSS to Miss FLORENCE E. BOULLEMET, all of this city.

In Milton, Florida, at the residence of the bride, on the 25th of February, by Rev. J. A. Parker, Mr. JOHN MCMAHON to Mrs. SARAH J. FRANKLIN, all of Milton.

At the residence of the bride's father, near Shubuta, Mississippi, April 18, by Dr. T. S. West, Miss CARRY G. HEARD to Mr. T. A. LEDYARD, all of Clarke county.

On the 17th of February, 1869, at the residence of Mr. John Ewell, by Rev. J. S. Davis, Mr. W. J. GASSAWAY, of Texas, to Miss MARY E. LEWIS, of St. Landry, Louisiana.

On the 24th of February, at the residence of the bride's father, A. J. Teat, by P. A. Johnston, Mr. JOEL C. WILLIAMS to Miss MOLLIE TEAT, all of Atalla county, Mississippi.

By the same, on the 25th of February, at the residence of the bride's father, R. C. Colton, Mr. R. L. RANDLE to Miss ANNIE COLTON, all of Choctaw county, Mississippi.

On the 25th of February, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. T. R. CALDWELL to Miss MARY JOHNSON, all of Monroe county, Mississippi.

By Rev. J. L. Wright, February 25, 1869, Mr. WILLIAM B. MCCRARY to Miss F. M. DUCKWORTH, all of Morehouse parish, Louisiana.

On the 4th of February, 1869, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. W. Glenn, Mr. O. M. KIRKPATRICK to Miss W. E. HEARD, all of Lowndes county, Alabama.

N. B.—The bridegroom became a subscriber to the ADVOCATE.

OBITUARIES.

Miss MATTIE M. CAMACK was born February 6, 1839, was married to Dr. William M. Clement December 3, 1856, and died in the city of Selma, Alabama, of typhoid pneumonia, January 26, 1869.

Mrs. C. had been, for several years preceding and up to the time of her death, a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. She was the mother of six children, one of whom had preceded her to the better land. The death of her little Willie awakened in her new resolutions and greater spirituality after aspirations for those things which are above.

In all her deportment she was quiet and unobtrusive. In the closing scene of life's ever fitful fever, in its contests with the ogeneles of evil, she was not found unprepared for the great emergency of an exchange of the temporal for the eternal.

Her husband, with the intensest solicitude, questioned her upon her future prospects, and when he would state to her that he did not wish to excite any alarm about death, but that it would be a great source of satisfaction for him to know her frame of mind, she would reply that she was not excited in the least at the suggestion or thought of such a subject, and that she was resigned to the will of God, but that the thought of leaving behind her little children and being parted from the family was her only regret.

The writer also conversed and prayed with her, and he is free to confess that during a ministry of over twenty-five years, after having witnessed many persons die, he has never seen one exhibit more serenity, tranquility and resignation to the will of God in this solemn hour. When encircled by her weeping husband and dear little ones, in giving them her last farewell kisses and instructions, she spoke as calmly and quietly as if she were only going on a short journey. During her sickness of only six days, though at times she suffered much, not a word of murmuring or complaint ever escaped her lips.

In her life and death were exhibited the power of the cross of Christ to save from sin, the fear of death and of eternity. So peaceful was her transit that it recalled forcibly to the mind of the writer these beautiful words of the poet:

"Vital spark of heavenly flame,
Quit, oh! quit this mortal frame;
Trembling, hoping, lingering, flying,
O the pain, the bliss of dying.
Cease, fond nature, cease thy strife,
And let me languish into life."

And thus, on the evening of the above date, passed away from the troublous scenes of earth, and the evil to come, another of God's children to the pure realms of eternal day, where "none of the inhabitants" thereof "shall ever say, I am sick," there to await the coming of the loved ones she has left behind.

JAMES A. CLEMENT.

PAINT will never smart nor stain,
Paint will ease the greatest pain,
Paint will cure foul ulcers deep,
From them inflammation keep;
An invention that will last
When all liniments are past,
When all pills and powders fail,
PAIN PAINT will outlive them all.

The latest scientific discoveries prove that the principle of evaporation and absorption is the only method by which inflammation can be instantly removed. But the absorbents will not drink water readily, for the flesh is of an oily nature, and water rolls off. Hot liniments have utterly failed; for they always inflame and burn the flesh wherever applied, while oils or ointments clog the pores, and prevent the escape of morbid matter. But a preparation has been made and already tested on over five hundred thousand people, suffering all kinds of pain and disease that is possible to enumerate, and it acts like magic on each and every individual. It is limpid as water, and is as harmless; will not stain or smart, and so prepared that the absorbents drink it rapidly, and the evaporation that instantly arises through the million of pores is really marvelous. It is an invention hitherto unknown, but is as of much importance as the introduction of steam or the magnetic telegraph. For the drying up a single tear has more of lasting fame than shedding seas of gore. This article not only dispels all heat and fever, but evaporates out all impurity and morbid matter of the system or blood at any point wherever applied. This novelty is Dr. Wolcott's Pain Palut. His office, at No. 141 Chatham Square, New York, has a greater number of patients, with every type of disease, than any hospital in America or Europe. This fact alone enables him to give the best practical advice to those who suffer from any malady, disease or pain. It costs the patient nothing for advice; beside, all pain is instantly removed free of cost. Tens of thousands given up as hopeless are permanently cured and restored to the activity of life.

A large share of these applicants suffer with drug disease, and have had their whole system medicated and poisoned through and through with medicine. Dr. WOLCOTT condemns most emphatically all drug treatment, and proves practically that disease can be radically expelled from the system without dosing the stomach. The advent of Pain Palut overturns the old theory of cure; and medical practitioners are at their wits' end in beholding such undeniable and astonishing cures of those cases considered by themselves as utterly hopeless. Hundreds come over one thousand miles to obtain treatment and advice; many have been suffering for years who are unable, from sickness or poverty, to make the journey. To all such it will be more practicable to purchase his remedies and have them sent free of express charges. A pint of Pain Palut, double strength, will be sent for $5, a quart for $8, or a gallon for $20, on receipt of the money at No. 141 Chatham Square, New York, or one-half dozen pints of Wolcott's Anti-Bilator, for the cure of Catarrh, $6, with full directions and advice. Small bottles can be bought at all first class Drug Stores. Beware of all imitators who offer worthless compounds. Wolcott's signature is every where on white wrappers around each bottle of all his remedies.

mh13 1tr

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, free of charge, with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, ETC. The object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
fe13 3mp Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. Y.

ORNAMENTAL AND USEFUL.
BUY ONLY
Silver-Tipped Shoes for Children.
Will outwear three pairs without tips.
fe6 3emb

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WOOD'S BOTANY.
A. S. BARNES & CO.,
mh13 4tr New York and Chicago.

A VALUABLE GIFT.—80 pages—Dr. S. S. Fitch's "Domestic Family Physician" describes all Diseases and their Remedies. Sent by mail free. Address DR. S. S. FITCH,
mh13 9mp 714 Broadway, New York.

VINEGAR FROM CIDER, WINE, Molasses or Sorghum, in ten hours, without using acids or drugs. For terms and other information address F. I. SAGE, Practical Vinegar Manufacturer, Cromwell, Conn. mh13 6tr

THE TANITE EMERY WHEEL cuts fast, does not glaze, gum, heat or smell, and is cheap. For circulars address THE TANITE CO.,
mh13 tfr Stroudsburg, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE "PENNLETTER BOOK."
For copying Letters without Press or Water. This great time, labor and money-saving invention brings a really indispensable feature of business within the reach of all. Price, $2 25 and upward.

None see it but to praise its simplicity and convenience, as it recommends itself, and sells at sight. Adapted to every kind of business. It does not play out, as the first sale is only a beginning. Exclusive territory given. For testimonials, terms, etc., address P. GARRETT & CO.,
mh13 tfr 702 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO FURnish all classes with constant employment at their homes, the whole of the time, or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Fifty cents to $5 per evening is easily earned by persons of either sex, and the boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. Great inducements are offered those who will devote their whole time to the business; and, that every person who sees this notice may send me their address and test the business for themselves, I make the following unparalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied with the business I will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing me. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Sample sent by mail for ten cents. Address E. C. ALLEN,
mh13 tfr Augusta, Me.

F. M. ECKFORD, New Orleans. GEO. ALPH. CAGE, Columbus, Miss.

ECKFORD & CAGE,
COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 42 Union street, New Orleans.
oct10 3m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROBERT J. HARP,
AGENT OF THE
SOUTHERN METHODIST E. BOOK DEPOT,
Has now on hand an assortment of the most
Choice and Attractive New Books,
in addition to our own Publications, a list embracing a few of which appears below.
We invite special attention to our
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STATIONERY.

We are now receiving an extensive assortment of Letter, Cap, Bill Cap, Legal Cap and Note Papers, with all sizes of Envelopes. Also Initial Paper and Envelopes to match.

STEEL PENS.

Gillott's, Spencerian, Washington Medallion, Lippincott's American Commercial and School Pens.

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BLANK BOOKS of various sizes. Gutta Percha, Rosewood and Book-keeper's Flexible Rulers.

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School Books will be furnished to Teachers and Country Merchants at the List prices.

We have a variety of Photographic Albums.

A large assortment of English Pocket and Reference Bibles, for Sunday Schools, Teachers and students.

More than fifty patterns of Reward and Premium Cards for Sabbath Schools.

A large stock of Sabbath School requisites and useful articles of assorted Stationery not enumerated.

Catalogues of our own publications and Trade List will be sent free of charge on application.
Address ROBT. J. HARP, Agent,
mh13 112 Camp street, New Orleans.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 10 Park Row, New York.

WHAT ADVERTISERS SAY.

The firm, whose letter we print below, gave us in 1867 what was then the largest contract we had ever received for our "Lists of One Hundred Local Newspapers." The fact that they this year renew the order and increase the amount is the best argument we can give that these "Lists" are good advertising mediums.

LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF,
AXES, SHOVELS, SAWS, ETC.,
No. 118 WATER STREET,
PITTSBURG, PA., Dec. 3, 1868.

MESSRS. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.—*Gentlemen:* One year ago with much hesitation we gave you an advertisement for one of your Lists of One Hundred local papers; a very short time thereafter we unhesitatingly added two more Lists of One Hundred papers.

But a short time elapsed before we were inquired of on every side for "Colburn's Patent Red Jacket Ax," proving to us that your plan of Lists had reached the very parties to whom we wanted to introduce the new patent Ax.

The year having now nearly gone by, we cannot but believe your system of advertising by "Lists of Local Papers" is just the kind of advertising we want, and we to-day forward you an order still adding one more List of One Hundred papers, making the number now altogether four (4) Lists of One Hundred (100) local papers.

The more we talk with newspaper agents and editors' agents the more satisfied we are that the arrangement we have made with you is preferable to any we have ever heard of. The merit of the Ax itself has, of course, something to do with the great demand for it, but we are satisfied that by your system of advertising by "Lists" we have accomplished in one year what would have ordinarily taken us five years to accomplish. Respectfully,
LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL.

The National Publishing Company of Philadelphia have been among the largest advertisers in our "Lists of Local Country Newspapers." Their bills for these alone amount to not less than $20,000. The testimony of their letter may be taken as an answer to those who inquire if these "Lists" can really be good advertising mediums.

OFFICE OF THE
National Publishing Company,
No. 26 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET.
J. R. JONES, *President.*
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1868.

MESSRS. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 40 Park Row, N. Y.—*Gentlemen:* It is more than three years since we began advertising in your "Lists of One Hundred Papers" each, and in that time have given the "List System," as originated by you, a thorough trial, and we can now say it is the *cheapest* and *best* general advertising medium we have any knowledge of.

We have tried every possible mode of advertising, having dealt with the press direct, and through nearly every advertising agency in the country, and have no hesitation in saying that your Lists have paid us fifty per cent. better than any other way. Respectfully,
NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.

Send for our Twenty-four Page Circular, which contains a List of over One Thousand Newspapers, (the best Advertising Mediums,) and price cards showing advertising rates, and much valuable information on the subject of advertising.

FREE FOR THREE CENT STAMP.
Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Advertising Agents,
fe13 tfr 40 Park Row, New York.

$40 STITCH! STITCH! STITCH! $37 50

$40	$40 first class SEWING MACHINES given as premiums for	$37 50
$40	$37 50 worth of subscriptions for WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD	$37 50
$40	ADVOCATE a first class Family paper, at 75 cts. a year. Also	$37 50
$30	TICK! TICK! TICK!	$30
$32	AMERICAN WATCHES, worth	$30
$32	$32, given for $30 worth of subscriptions. Also	$30
$12	DICTIONARY,	$12
$12	Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, worth $12, given as premiums for $12 worth of subscriptions. Also	$12
$100	SUNDAY SCHOOL	$100
$80	LIBRARIES,	$80
$60	Large or small, to be selected from 400 volumes of the very best	$60
$50	Books published, and given as a premium for an equivalent	$50
$40	amount of subscriptions.	$40
$30	Also several other premiums	$30
$24	equally liberal.	$24
&c.		&c.
&c.		&c.

☞ The ADVOCATE (formerly called the Prospectus) contains 16 large pages, and aims to promote Knowledge, Virtue and Temperance. It has been enlarged and improved three times in twenty seven months. Send for specimen copy. Address S. S. WOOD,
mh6 1m P. O. Building, Newburg, N. Y.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JNO. WHITE, who left his friends in Delaware county, New York, in 1843, for the West. He was engaged in the boating line, in 1849, between Cincinnati and New Orleans. If he will apply to his brother, William Whyte, he will hear of something to his advantage.
WM. WHYTE,
fe27 tfa Andes, Delaware county, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT THAT PAYS.—For particulars address S. M. SPENCER & CO.,
fe27 tfr Brattleboro, Vt.

ONE HUNDRED BEAUTIFUL Photographs sent on receipt of ten cents. Address N. Y. PICTURE CO.,
fe27 tfr No. 69 Wall street.

$3000 SALARY.—Address U. S. Piano Company, New York.
fe27 tfr

NEW AND RARE VEGETABLES. Having been the original introducer of the Hubbard Squash, Marblehead Mammoth Cabbage, and many other new vegetables, I continue to make the raising of the seed of new and rare varieties a specialty. I raise also, on my three seed farms, over one hundred varieties of seed of all the standard kinds, and import many choice kinds from England and France.
Catalogues gratis to all.
JAMES J. H. GREGORY,
fe20 6tr Marblehead, Mass.

Agents, Farmers, Gardeners and Fruit Growers.

SEND FOR PARTICULARS OF "Best's Improved Fruit Tree and Vine Invigorator and Insect Destroyer." Samples to test will be forwarded to any part of the United States, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed.—Good Agents are wanted in every county in the United States. Address J. AHEARN,
ja30 tfr 63 Second street, Baltimore, Md.

$25 A DAY.
MONEY FREE AS WATER.—Send two stamps. HILTON & CO.,
fe27 tfr 859 Third avenue, N. Y.

CONSTITUTION WATER IS A certain cure for Diabetes and all diseases of the Kidneys.
For sale by all Druggists. fe20 3mp

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York, and 10 State St. Boston,
Are Agents for all the Newspapers in the United States and Canadas. They have special arrangements with the religious, Agricultural and other Newspapers. dec7 1y

A COUGH, COLD OR SORE THROAT
Requires immediate attention and should be checked. If allowed to continue, Irritation of the Lungs, a permanent Throat Affection, or an incurable Lung Disease is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,
Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For
BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTIVE AND THROAT DISEASES
Troches are used with always good success.
SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before singing or speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by physicians and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Be on your article of true merit, and having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the Troches are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered.
Sold everywhere. de20 1mp

WATERS'
NEW SCALE PIANOS.
With Iron Frame, Overstrung Bass and Agraffe Bridge.
MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS.
The best manufactured. Warranted for six years.
Fifty Pianos, Melodeons and Organs, of six first class makers, at greatly reduced prices for cash, or one-third cash and the balance in monthly installments. Second-hand Instruments at great bargains. Illustrated catalogue mailed.
Warerooms, 481 Broadway, New York.
fe6 2mr HORACE WATERS.

EUREKA.
EUREKA, THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Dr. Van Zandt, one of the oldest and best physicians of St. Louis, has pronounced it "a most happy compound, skilled wonderfully to nature, and the most valuable preparation in use for changing the color of the hair, preventing its falling off by restoring the scalp to a healthy condition." If you want a genuine preparation for the hair, try the Eureka, and you will not be disappointed. It is for sale by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle. Manufactured by ROBT. FISHER, Agent
may2 1y No. 203 S. Fourth St., St. Louis.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER.—With one of our presses, and the material accompanying it, every man can do his own printing, thus saving much time and expense. Circulars, containing full information about these Presses, prices, recommendations, etc., mailed free on application. Specimen books of types, cuts, borders, etc., ten cents.
DAVID WATSON,
Agent Adams Press Co.,
ja30 tfr 26 Courtlandt street, New York.

EPILEPSY CAN BE CURED.—Those having friends afflicted are earnestly solicited to send for a circular letter of references and testimonials, which will convince the most skeptical of the curability of the disease. Address VAN BUREN LOCKROW, M. D.,
ja30 13tr No. 30 Great Jones street, New York City

G. W. W. GOODWYN,
STOVE DEALER
AND
TINWARE MANUFACTURER,
62.....CAMP STREET.....62
NEW ORLEANS.
SIGN OF THE BIG TEA POT.

I would respectfully announce to my friends and the public generally, both in the city and country, that after an association of over twenty years, under the name and style of Austin & Goodwyn, formerly corner of Customhouse and Front Levee, I have permanently located as above, and shall continue my old business of
MANUFACTURING TINWARE,
in all its branches, as heretofore, and in addition will endeavor to keep at all times a full and complete stock of the best, as well as the latest and most approved
COOKING STOVES.

The names of a few will suffice to give an idea of the great variety constantly kept on hand:

The Charter Oak,	The Good Samaritan,
The Revenue,	The Torchlight,
The American,	The Brilliant,
The Magnolia,	The Fashion,
The True Kentuckian,	The Farmer,
The Maid of Orleans,	The Southern States,
The Mutual Friend,	The Sunny South,

and many others, too numerous to mention, a of which will be sold at
THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
for cash or approved city paper.

Being ever grateful for the liberal patronage bestowed and confidence reposed in me during my former copartnership, I would most earnestly solicit a continuance of the same, and shall pledge myself to do my utmost to maintain the reputation of the old house.

Remember the Big Tea Pot,
No. 62 Camp street, New Orleans, Louisiana.
july6 1y

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, New York.—Visitors to the city of New York are informed that they will find divine service every Sunday, in the large Chapel of the University, Washington Square, at ten and a half A. M. and at seven and a half P. M. The evening service in summer is at eight o'clock. Waverley Place, immediately north of the New York Hotel, out of Broadway, runs west to Washington Square, on the east side of which is the University. The entrance to the church is the main door of the University. University Place cars run from the door of the Fifth Avenue Hotel to the door of the church. From the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan, take the cars corner of Broadway and Broome, leave at Waverley Place, and go west one block. At the Astor House take University Place cars, leave at Waverley Place, and go west one block. Strangers will find cordial welcome and polite attention.

The pastor is Rev. Dr. DEEMS, who devotes himself to the spiritual interests of strangers. If any be sick, let them address him a note by mail, as "Pastor of the Church of the Strangers, New York," and it will reach him. The ladies who compose the "Society of the Sisters of the Stranger" procure medical, legal and spiritual help for strangers in perplexity, distress or sickness. Address "Sisters of the Stranger," care Rev. Dr. Deems, New York.

If you are coming to New York soon, cut this out and paste it in your memorandum book.
mar6 2m o

THE CHILD'S CORNER.

THE FLOWER SPIDER.

BY ALICE CARY.

You've read of a spider, I suppose,
Dear children, or been told,
That has a back as red as a rose,
And legs as yellow as gold.

Well, one of these fine creatures ran
In a bed of flowers, you see,
Until a drop of dew in the sun
Was hardly as bright as she.

Her two plump sides, they were besprent
With specks of all dies,
And little shimmering streaks were bent
Like rainbows round her eyes.

Well, when she saw her legs shine,
And her back as red as a rose,
She thought that she herself was fine
Because she had fun clothes!

Then wild she grew, like one possessed,
For she thought, upon my word,
That she wasn't a spider with the rest,
And set up for a bird!

Ay, for a humming bird at that!
And the summer day all through,
With her head in a tulip bell she sat,
The same as the hum birds do.

She had her little foolish day,
But her pride was doomed to fall,
And what do you think she had to pay
In the ending of it all?

Just this: on dew she could not sup,
And she could not sup on pride,
And so, with her head in the tulip cup,
She starved until she died!

For in despite of the golden legs,
And the back as red as a rose,
With what is hatched from the spider's eggs
The spider's nature goes!

—*Children's Hour.*

A spider that lives among flowers, and takes its color from them.

GOD'S NO.

'Mother, did God ever say no to you?'

Arthur had been sitting quietly by the window with his books in his hand—not reading but thinking very earnestly—for some minutes, when suddenly he startled his mother with that question.

Mrs. Morrow looked a little astonished at first, then a grave, sad smile came over her face, and then she answered, 'Yes, dear, a great many times.'

Arthur seemed only half satisfied. 'Why, mother, I don't see; how do you mean?'

'What made you ask the question, Arthur?'

'Why, you see, I was walking from school, to-day, and I came round by Dr. Edward's place to see the flowers; everybody said they looked so beautiful after the rain. And when I came up I found little Alice Reed standing close against the fence, with her curly head between the railings, looking at the flowers as if she were almost hungry for some of them. You know her, don't you, mother? Poor Mrs. Reed's little girl, who lives in the old tumble down house around the corner.'

'Yes.'

'Her father gets drunk so often, and don't do any work; they are very poor. Well, when I stopped and stood by her, she looked up at me and said "Oh, isn't it beautiful!" and her eyes shone so. Then, just for fun, I said, 'Alice, why don't you live in such a fine, big home, and have such fine flowers?' She shook her head and answered, 'Because God says no.' It sounded strange? I couldn't understand her at first, and she looked as if she felt perfectly willing to let other people have pretty things and do without herself. I have been thinking about it ever since; wasn't it queer for a little thing like her to say?'

'It is just what we all ought to learn to say, Arthur, and say with just that little girl's faith and quiet content. We should be much happier if we did. It is very hard sometimes, because we are apt to think we know what will make us happy, and to forget that God loves us so well, and always does what is best for us.'

Arthur went and sat down by the side of his mother and said: 'Mother, please tell me how God said 'no' to you.'

'He said it many times, my boy, before I learned that it was his tender, wise voice speaking for my good. I worried and was impatient at crosses and disappointments; but oh, how much brighter sorrow seemed when I once learned that God wrapped it as a covering around his love, that I might open wide the hands of faith and find my treasure!

'Once, Arthur, I had a little daughter of whom I was very proud; I said to myself, 'I will teach her everything good and noble; I will take such care of her; and by and by she will grow to be a comfort and a blessing companion to me,' but God said 'no.' He took away my darling, and disappointed my desires.

'The next time that God's no broke in upon my joy, was when your dear father died. I felt the sorrow coming, and I prayed that my boy might have a father spared to guide and to guide him as he grew to manhood. But God said 'no' again; and oh, it was hard at first to feel that it was the voice of Love speaking! It was so dark I could not see the wisdom and the mercy of such a trial, but God knows best.'

Arthur's head sank lower, and his tears fell fast as he listened.

'Again, I said to myself, 'We will not leave the old house, though there are only us two; we will keep the pleasant rooms and the beautiful grounds just the same; and as Arthur grows up he shall learn to love the trees which he planted and the vines which he trained. But God said 'no' to me. The handsome house had to be sold into other hands; and we came away from the place we loved so, to a more humble home. But God has been gracious to us; and we have been very happy here—you and I, Arthur. Poor Mrs. Reed and little Alice have wants and sorrows that we know nothing of.'

'But, mother, it seems to me that there are some people whom God never says 'no' to; at least they seem to have everything they want.'

'Ah, we cannot tell, my boy; only God himself can see into every heart and understand the secrets of every life. Sometimes his 'no' is spoken very low, and only one in all the world can hear it—and that may be one whom we count perfectly happy and wanting nothing.'

'Does God ever say 'no' to me, mother?'

'Yes, but sometimes you do not recognize it at his voice. God has been very good to you; but he has begun to speak his 'no' to you in slight things so as to prepare your faith and patience for the greater trials which must come in after life. Last week when you had planned a pleasant excursion with the boys—and were anticipating so much joy—it stormed. You only kept saying, 'It's too bad!—I don't see what it rained for just at this time!' and you wore so unhappy that it grieved me to see you. Now you should remember that it was the voice of a kind God, refusing you a pleasure because he knew it best that you should not have it; and you should have said calmly and contentedly, as little Alice did, 'God says no.''

'But, mother, it is so hard—don't you think it is—to be always contented with everything that comes?'

'Yes, Arthur, we are like little children who reach out and cry for pretty things which they cannot have because mamma says 'no.' We reach out our hands for some pleasure and we say, Oh, if I can only have that I shall be so happy. But God knows better. He puts out his hand and takes away the object we long for and his loving voice says 'no.' And oh, Arthur, if we could only learn to lay our heads upon his bosom—as a little child rests on his mother—and to feel peaceful and trustful, sure that all things will work together for our good—how much happier we should be!'

Arthur looked up into his mother's calm face, and felt that she, at least, had learned to cast all her care upon him who careth for us! And he resolved to try and learn the lesson too. Will you, my young friends? Youth is the time to begin; before the evil days come, anchor yourself fast to God by faith. Learn to feel that whatever God sends is the best for you, and what God takes away is best for you not to have. Remember that 'God in cursing giveth better gifts than man in benediction'—that God's no is more full of love and tender mercy than the sweetest blessings of the most generous earthly voice.—*United Presbyterian.*

SCIENTIFIC.

Manufacture of Paper from Okra.

We condense from the Mobile *Weekly Register* an account of some experiments which have been in progress during the last two or three weeks at the Chickasabogue Paper Mills, near Mobile, under the direct supervision of Dr. J. B. Read, well known as the inventor of the Reed Shell, which has rendered the Parrott gun so effective an engine of destruction in warfare. The inventive genius, energy and perseverance of the doctor were this time, however, directed to the "arts of peace."

The above journal asserts that previous experiments had demonstrated the fact that good brown paper could be made of okra, but it remained to show that this material could be bleached to sufficient whiteness to make it available for printing or book papers, and if so, at what cost in comparison with rag or other material.

The comparative cost was, perhaps, an unsettled question. The experiments were conducted under unfavorable circumstances. The material used was, for the most part, very inferior of its kind, and the orders for paper pressing on the mills, required that as little of the time of the employees, and as small a portion of the machinery as possible, should be yielded for the purpose; consequently most of the work was done without at all disturbing the regular operations of the mills. The experiments were concluded on Friday last, and the result was eminently gratifying to those engaged in them, and is of particular interest to the press, dealers in and manufacturers of paper generally, and to farmers and gardeners in the South within reasonable distance of paper mills. In the opinion of the experienced paper makers who watched the progress of the work from the cutting of the dry stalks of okra to the production of paper from the machine, the following points may be regarded as established:

1. Okra requires but little handling to prepare for boiling, is readily passed through the cutter, needs no sorting, and the entire plant is available from the root to the pod.

2. It is easily boiled if well cured, requires only lime to reduce it, and may be washed and beaten ready for the machine in about half the time required for preparing rag stock, thus largely increasing the productive capacity of the mill without additional machinery.

3. When properly boiled it yields readily to the action of chemicals and can be bleached with no greater expense than ordinary rags.

4. The pulp works as freely and smoothly on the machine as any other fiber—does not stick to metal or press rolls like straw or wood, even when working pure okra pulp. It dries readily and can be run safely at the highest speed of the machine.

5. The paper made from it is very strong, tough and elastic—better in these respects, when made entirely of okra, than either straw or wood pulp when mixed with fifty per cent. or more of rags. It has none of the brittleness and hardness so objectionable in straw papers, and may be subjected to strong friction by rubbing between the thumb and fingers, or between the hands, and will open out smoothly and soft as a glove.

6. It will make an excellent substitute to mix with other fibres in the beating engines, and is of itself a superior hard stock.

7. Whether worked pure or mixed with rags, it makes a paper entirely free from the objections justly raised by the printer against straw and wood papers.

8. It makes an excellent stock for fine wrapping paper, and imitation manilla paper, and even in its raw state, *without boiling or bleaching*, makes a strong article of common wrapping paper, suitable for grocers and hardware use—superior to any paper made of straw.—*Scientific American.*

FARM AND GARDEN.

Mechanical Ingenuity of Farmers.

One of the component parts of a good farmer is *mechanical ingenuity*. Some lose half a day's time for want of knowing how to repair a breakage which an ingenious person could do in five minutes. A team and two or three men are sometimes stopped a whole day at a critical season for want of a little mechanical skill. It is well for every farmer to have at hand the facilities for repairing. In addition to the more common tools, he should keep a supply of nails of different sizes, screws, bolts and nuts. Common cut nails are too brittle for repairing implements or for other similar purposes; but only the very best, and anneal them, and they will answer all the ordinary purposes of the best wrought nails. To anneal them, all that is necessary is to heat them red hot in a common fire and cool gradually. Let them cool, for instance, by remaining in the fire while it burns down and goes out. One such nail, well clinched, will be worth half a dozen unannealed. Nothing is more common than for a farmer to visit the blacksmith's shop to get a broken or lost bolt or rivet inserted, and often a single nut on a bolt. This must be paid for, and much time is lost. By providing a supply of bolts, nuts and rivets, much time and trouble may be saved. They may be purchased wholesale at a low rate. These should all be kept in shallow boxes, with compartments made for the purpose, furnished with a bow-handle for convenience in carrying them. One box with half a dozen divisions may be appropriated to nails of different sizes, and another, with as many compartments, to screws, bolts, rivets, etc. Every farmer should keep on hand a supply of copper wire and small pieces of sheet copper or copper straps. Copper wire is better than annealed iron wire. It is almost as flexible as twine, and may be bent and twisted as desired; and it will not rust. Copper straps nailed across or around a fracture or split in a wooden article will strengthen it in a thorough manner.—*Rural Affairs.*

A leading Madrid paper says a continuance of the Cuban struggle will ruin Spain, and suggests the concession of Cuban independence.

HOUSEKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT.

Bride Cake.—Presuming that some of our readers will occasionally have a wedding among them, and if so, it would be imperfect without a "wedding cake." Here is a good one. The cost, of course, would be no objection for "such an occasion."

Take butter, one and a half pounds; sugar, one and three-fourths pounds, half of which is to be Orleans sugar; eggs well beaten, two pounds; raisins, four pounds, having the seeds taken out and chopped; English currants having the grit picked out and nicely washed, five pounds; citron, cut fine, two pounds; sifted flour, two pounds; nutmegs, two in number, and mace as much in bulk; alcohol, one gill, in which a dozen or fifteen drops of oil of lemon have been put.

When ready to make your cake, weigh your butter and cut it in pieces, and put it where it will soften, but not melt. Next, stir the butter to a cream, and then add the sugar, and work till white. Next, beat the yolks of the eggs, and put them to the sugar and butter.

Meanwhile another person should beat the whites to a stiff froth and put them in.

Then add the spices and flour, and, last of all, the fruit, except the citron, which is to be put in about three layers, the bottom layer about one inch from the bottom, and the top one an inch from the top, and the other in the middle, smoothing the top of the cake by dipping a spoon or two of water upon it for that purpose. You can use three quart pans. It is impossible to give definite rules as to the time required in baking cake.

Try whether done by piercing it with a broom splinter, and if nothing adheres, it is done.

Baked Pudding.—The following is said to be one of the best puddings that ever was used in the Metropolitan Hotel of New York. Five table spoonfuls of corn starch to one quart of milk; dissolve the starch in a part of the milk, heat the remainder of the milk to nearly boiling; having salted it a little, then add the dissolved starch to the milk; boil three minutes, stirring it briskly; allow it to cool, and then thoroughly mix with it three eggs, well beaten, with three table spoonfuls of sugar; flavor to your taste, and bake it half an hour.

Cold Slaw.—Get a fresh cabbage, take off the outside leaves, cut it in half, take a knife and cut it fine, put in a dish, then put on the dressing prepared in the following manner: Beat up three eggs, add to them one gill of good vinegar and one gill of water; when it begins to thicken, stir in a piece of butter the size of a hickory nut, a teaspoonful of salt, and a large spoonful of white sugar; when cold, pour it over the cabbage and stir it together. Before sending to table, sprinkle with black pepper. For a small family, one half the above.

Frying of Oysters.—Take fifty large fresh oysters and dry them well, have six fresh eggs well beaten together with plenty of pepper and salt, have two pounds of good butter crackers pounded and well sifted; then dip one oyster at a time in the eggs, and roll them in the crackers, and lay them so they will dry, and if you do not have crumbs enough on, you can roll over again. Fry in good butter and fresh lard, half and half; quick fire; a light brown.

Everton Taffy.—First, melt in a shallow vessel a quarter of a pound of butter, and add to it one pound of brown sugar. Stir them together for fifteen minutes, or until a little of the mixture dropped into a basin of cold water will break clean between the teeth without sticking to them. Any flavoring that is desired, as lemon, pineapple or vanilla, should be added just before the cooking is complete. The taffy, when done, should be poured into a shallow dish which is buttered on the bottom and edges. Should you wish to break it into squares, draw a knife across it when partially cool.

Pie Crust Glaze.—Beat an egg well, and with a brush or bit of cloth wet the crust of the pie with the beaten egg, just before you put in the pie mixture. In making any pie which has a juicy mixture, the juice soaks into the crust, making it soggy and unfit to eat; the above will prevent this.

For pies which have a top crust also, wet the top with the same before baking, which gives it a beautiful yellow brown.

It gives beauty also to biscuit, ginger cakes, and is just the thing for rusk, by putting in a little sugar. *Wood's Household Advocate.*

The *American Presbyterian* recommends that culprits condemned to be hung should first have chloroform administered to them, since it is the purpose of punishment to remove the offender out of the way, and not to cause pain. It also suggests that it be introduced into schools when boys are to be flogged.

TRUE MERIT vs. HUMBUG.

THE CHARTER OAK COOKING STOVE.

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They have won the confidence of every housekeeper, after years of kitchen service, and not at State Fair trials of forty minutes' duration.

Their Reputation is not of Mushroom growth, or newly made. Thousands of children born in New Orleans have never eaten any other Bread except that baked in the Oven of a

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The Flues of the Charter Oak are patented, and used in no other stove. It is here where the Charter Oak differs from all other stoves, and for these reasons a Charter Oak Stove will have a better Draft, and will Draw well in any chimney.

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will cost but $2 or $3 more than the ordinary Cooking Stoves of the day. It will last, in a well regulated kitchen, from twelve to fifteen years, and no reflecting housekeeper would think of saving $2 and risk the entire purchase money upon a worthless Cooking Stove, whose only recommendation may be that it is $2 cheaper.

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The plan proposed by the Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life Insurance Association is as follows:

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16 to 30, inclusive, the sum of.....$10 00
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51 to 60, inclusive, the sum of..... 25 00

which payment constitutes him or her a life member.

2. A Life Insurance Policy is issued for a sum equal to one dollar for each enrolled member appearing on the books of the Association, at the decease of said member.

But in no event shall the amount paid on said policy exceed $5,000.

3. On the death of any member an assessment is made upon each policy holder for one dollar and twenty-five cents, payable at the office of the Association, within thirty days after notification thereof, by publication in one daily newspaper published in the city of New Orleans, in English and one in French, for five consecutive days, and if the policy holder resides out of New Orleans he shall be notified in writing.

4. Should the number of members exceed five thousand, the assessment of $1 25 will be reduced in proportion to the number of members exceeding five thousand.

5. Should any member fail to pay the assessment in the time specified, he forfeits all previous payments or credits.

6. All accumulations from whatever source, such as forfeitures, interest, etc., shall be credited upon the books of the Association to the members pro rata, to be withdrawn in lieu of assessments. oct17 1y

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	Weight.	Wt. of Bell and mountings.	Price.
28-inch Bell,	250 lbs	400 lbs	$85 00
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Our Pianos are first-class in every respect, and purchasers will have not only our own guarantee as to their quality, but also the guarantee of the reputation of the instrument, obtained from the experience of our patrons, who have used them for a generation. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment.

mar28 1y

DARBY'S

PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.

Letter from Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia:

CRAWFORDSVILLE, GA., Sept. 29, 1868.

Darby's Prophylactic Fluid is an article of intrinsic, but great value. Its domestic as well as medicinal uses are numerous, while its specialties are most wonderful. I have not been without it for ten years, and no head of a family who can afford to have it should be without it.

ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

The Wonderful Fluid—Medicine.

Letter from the Surgeon General of the late Confederate States:

RICHMOND, VA., Jan 14, 1869.

JOHN DARBY & Co., No. 160 William St., N. Y.—*Gentlemen:* I have received your letter of the 15th of December, 1868, calling my attention to your (Darby's Prophylactic) Fluid.

I most cheerfully state that the Fluid was furnished to and extensively used by the Surgeons in charge of General Hospitals in the Confederate service, with great benefit to the patients, all the surgeons making a favorable report. A great deal of it was used in the hospitals.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM'L PRESTON MOORE, M. D.,

The Astonishing Disinfectant.

EMORY COLLEGE, OXFORD, GA., December 28, 1868.

PROF. DARBY—*Dear Sir:* Having not been engaged for many years in the active duties of the medical profession, I am only superficially acquainted with the claims of your Prophylactic Fluid, but am well acquainted with its chemical elements.

While, therefore, I cannot speak experimentally of the value of the compound, yet the disinfecting and Therapeutic properties of the agents employed in its composition, together with the well known reputation of its discoverer as a chemist, authorize me to regard its merits as of a high order. On the whole, it must be considered as a valuable contribution to the class of articles to which it belongs.

These views, I may add, are sustained by the testimony of many competent judges who have tested its properties.

Believe me, dear sir, your's respectfully,

A. MEANS, M. D., LL. D.

Cures Burns, Wounds, Sores, Etc.

ALABAMA INSANE HOSPITAL,
Tuscaloosa, December 22, 1868.

MESSRS. JOHN DARBY & Co., 160 William St., N. Y.—*Gentlemen:* I received your circulars of the 10th instant, asking an expression of opinion from me as to the merits of your Prophylactic Fluid. The preparation has been so generally used by the profession and public at large, and so universally esteemed, that it seems to me to need no further recommendation.

As a disinfectant, and terrestrial agent too, when indicated, it is not exceeded by any similar preparation. We use permanganate preparations very extensively in this Hospital, and could not do without them. I consider yours the best and most elegant preparation of the kind manufactured.

Respectfully your, etc.,

P. BRYCE, M. D.,
Sup't. and Phys'n Ala. Insane Hospital.

A Perfect Pain Killer.

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE,
Staunton, Va., Jan. 9, 1868.

PROF. DARBY: When I was President of the Lagrange Female College, of Georgia, I used your Prophylactic Fluid in the College with decided success. Both as a disinfectant and as a remedy for sores and burns, etc., it was efficacious and proved to be what it is represented. Every family and public institution ought to have it. I wish you great success in the sale of it.

WM. A. HARRIS, D. D.,
Pres. W. F. College, Staunton, Va.

Never was there a family medicine so highly recommended as this. Try it and you will never regret it.

Let every country merchant visiting New York this spring put this article on his list. But don't wait. Order it at once.

And so we might fill this entire paper with recommendations from the very best men in the country.

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Auburn is situated directly on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad. Its health and social advantages cannot be surpassed.

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Students in indigent circumstances, by applying as such, will be required to pay in advance only half the price of tuition, and by messing they may greatly reduce the expense of board.

For further information address

REV. J. F. DOWDELL,
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Use of Instrument, in currency	7 50
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THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL Session of the

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE,

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CHARGES.—There are three terms in the scholastic year. For each term the charges, which are to be paid at the beginning of the term, are as follows:

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There is but one session in the year and every student who enters the school is expected to continue to the close of the session in July, and will be held liable for the bills for all cases, unless protracted illness shall compel his removal.

Every pupil is required to furnish his own bedding, towels, wash-basin, mosquito bar, etc., all marked distinctly with his name; also a satchel for dirty clothes.

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Parents and guardians are earnestly requested not to give their children or wards much spending money. It is unnecessary, and has a pernicious effect upon mind, morals and health.

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CENTENARY MALE INSTITUTE Summerfield, Alabama.

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FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1868,

and continue nine months, with no vacation, except one week at Christmas.

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Persons wishing to patronize this school may address JOHN MASSEY,

aug15 2m Principal, Summerfield, Ala.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Con.)
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Radical.)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church)
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

These foreign periodicals are regularly published by us in the same style as heretofore. Those who know them and who have long subscribed to them, need no reminder; those whom the civil war of the last few years has deprived of their once welcome supply of the best periodical literature, will be glad to have them again within their reach; and those who may never yet have met with them, will assuredly be well pleased to receive accredited reports of the progress of European science and literature.

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For any one of the Reviews	$4 per annum
For any two of the Reviews	7 "
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For Blackwood's Magazine	4 "
For Blackwood and one Review	7 "
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A discount of *twenty per cent.* will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to *one address* for $12 80. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for $48,00, and so on.

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When sent by mail, the POSTAGE to any part of the United States will be but Twenty-four Cents a year for "Blackwood," and but Eight Cents a year for each of the Reviews.

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These premiums will be allowed on all new subscriptions received before April 1, 1867.

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THE PUTNAM IMMIGRATION ASSOCIATION (Limited) of Belize, British Honduras, has been founded, under the laws of that Colony, with a Capital Stock of $500,000, coin, in five thousand shares of $100 each.

The Association has purchased of the Colonial Government an area of about 500 square miles of territory, comprising some of the richest Sugar, Tobacco, Corn, Rice and Cacao Lands in the Colony.

The Association will sell to each family that will locate upon and occupy the land between this and the 12th of July next, 160 acres at 50 cents per acre, payable in Five Years from date of settlement, without Interest. The Association will donate to every Parent and Child of each family, who may be living on the land at the end of the second year from date of settlement, one share of the Association's Stock, the value of which will be greater than the price paid for the land.

An adult male member of each family who will locate, put up a cabin, and clear enough land to provision his family, will be recognized as a bona fide settler.

These Lands will produce from three to five hogsheads of Sugar per acre, without cultivation. Sugar boiling can be carried on during eight months of the year. Two crops of Tobacco, Corn, Rice, Plantains and many kinds of vegetables can be made in a year. The country is healthy, and white men can work to better advantage in the warm months than in the Southern States. These facts are demonstrated by the experience of 350 Southerners now settled in the Colony.

No family should go that has not means sufficient for its support for twelve months after locating on the land.

The steamship Mexico will leave New Orleans for Belize on the 20th of February, the steamship Trade Wind on the 21th of February, and make the trip in five or six days. First class passage, $40, greenbacks; second class, $25. The Trade Wind makes a monthly trip.

Communications should be addressed to the undersigned, care of B. L. MANN & Co., No. 85 Magazine street, New Orleans.

JAMES M. PUTNAM.

REFERS TO

Thomas A. Adams, President of Crescent Mutual Insurance Company, New Orleans.
E. Barny, President of Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, New Orleans.
T. & S. Henderson, Cotton Factors, New Orleans.
S. D. Nelson & Co., Cotton Factors, New Orleans.
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DR. JOHN G. ANGELL, GRADUate of the Philadelphia Dental College, has established himself at No 109 Carondelet street, near Poydras, where he will perform all Dental Operations in a skillful and satisfactory manner. Teeth inserted upon Gold or Vulcanite base. Being familiar with all Anæsthetics, he will extract teeth without pain, by the use of such as best suits the case. Particular attention given to the medical and surgical treatment of diseases of the mouth and teeth. oct31 1y

MAGIC PRESS.

J. P. WILSON,

JOB PRINTER.....JOB PRINTER,

77 Magazine street, corner of Poydras,

novl New Orleans, La.

CENTENARY COLLEGE, Jackson, Louisiana,

was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, $75 per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance.

Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month.

The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, are all unsurpassed by those of any institution the Southern States.

The past history of the College is the pledge its future prosperity.

The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN

PRICE'S

Patent Texas Tonic.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

It is a certain antidote against Constipation of the Bowels, Torpor of the Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, Determination of Blood to the Brain, Indigestion, Pain in the Head and Vertigo; also a remedy for

CHILLS AND FEVERS.

For particulars, see accompanying Envelope with each bottle.

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PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC,

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DEAR SIR—After a fair and deliberate use and experiment of your Vegetable Medicine, known as PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC, we give it as our decided opinion, that it is the best recipe that we have ever known, for *Indigestion, Torpor of the Liver, Constipation of the Bowels and Dyspepsia.* We consider your Vegetables Medicine worthy of all commendation, and therfore feel no hesitation in recommending its use to all our friends, as well as the public at large, and that in doing so we are contributing to all the afflicted. Many of us have been suffering from these evils from ten to fifteen years, and have been greatly benefitted.

Wishing you great success in introducing this valuable medicine,

We remain yours truly,
J. J. MULLON, Pastor St. Patrick's Church.
J. H. CALDWELL, of Gas Works, City N. O.
SAM'L. SUMNER, of Home Insurance Office
T. GREENFIELD, of house of Fellowes & Co
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New Orleans, June, 1863.

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8 " "	3 00
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THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE

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FOR

LADIES AND GENTS,

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BOYS AND CHILDREN'S SHOES

—AT—

Hammond Station.

Nov9 1y

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TUITION.

Academic Department, per term	$35 00
Preparatory Department, per term	30 00
Contingent fee, per term	2 50

A fee of $5 is charged those who attend the schools of Chem. and Nat. Phil.

Board, exclusive of washing and lights, $16 to $20 per month. By messing it can be obtained even cheaper than at these rates.

Sons of ministers of the Gospel in the regular work, and those studying for the ministry, are admitted free of tuition.

The whole expense for the scholastic year, including everything except books and clothing, will be $250, payable one-half at the opening of the session and the remainder on the 15th of February. If the student wishes to board in a private family it will be $280. This great reduction in the price of board and tuition will bring the advantages of the University within the reach of those whose limited means have heretofore placed the highest scholastic training beyond their reach, as well as secure the patronage of those who, on the score of economy, are sending their sons out of the State to be educated.

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For further information apply for circular to

O. F. CASEY,
aug15 2m Secretary of Faculty.

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The next session begins on the 21st day of SEPTEMBER, 1868, and closes on the 24th of June, 1869.

Rev William A. Harris, President, with a Faculty of twelve professors, teachers and matrons.

This is a Female College of the first rank; one of the most flourishing in the South; young ladies here from nearly all sections of Virginia, and various Southern States. Method of teaching like that pursued in the University of Virginia. Health and comfort of pupils unsurpassed. Those from the Gulf States, especially, have great improved in health. No social disquietude. The population of this great Valley is nearly all white. This institution is an educational home for the daughters of the South.

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Ancient Languages	$216 00
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	PRICE.
Rationalism, History of, by Hurst	$3 50
Gutzot's Meditations	
Pictorial Methodist Catechism, over 100 illustrations	1 00
Whedon's Commentaries	3 00
Colenso, Fallacies of	75
Jay's M. and B. Exercises, 2 vols	3 50
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Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, Part I	75
Philosophy of Eating, by Bellows	2 00
Pilgrim Street	75
Life Truths, Tract Society	60
Ben. Holt. Tract Society	40
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Old Decenn Days	1 25
Robinson Crusoe, Globe Edition, six engravings	1 25
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Æsop's Fables, 12mo., Murray's Ed'n.	1 25
Imitation of Christ, by Thos. A. Kempis, tinted paper, beautifully bound	1 00
Our Parish	75
Pilgrim's Progress, at 25 cts., 50 cts., $1 and	1 50
Mother of the Wesleys	2 00
Literary Attractions of the Bible, Trail	1 75
Introduction to the Study of the Bible	1 50
Methodism in Kentucky, Redford	2 00
Crimes of the Late Civil War, Dean, published by W. T. Smithson	2 00
Biblical Encyclopedia, by McClintock and Strong, vol. 1, muslin	5 00
Biblical Encyclopedia, by McClintock and Strong, vol. I, sheep	6 00
Love in Marriage, Guizot	1 00
Protestant Episcopal Church not Exclusive—Her Ministers not Priests—by Rev. J. W. Ellis, Rector of Christ Church, Nashville	25
Comprehensive Commentary, ed. by Jenks, 6 vols., sheep, 500 maps and engravings, 10 tables, Concordance and Symbol Dictionary	18 00
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SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

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aug15 ROBT. J. HARP, Agent.

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FEMALE COLLEGE.

Tuition in the regular course, including Latin and Modern Languages	$80,00
Incidental Fee	5,00

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Tuition in the entire Course	$75,00
Incidental Fee	5,00
Board exclusive of Lights and Washing.	20,00

We commend the Institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respectfully solicit its patronage. Address.

A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board Trust
Oct. 19th, 1867.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1869.

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
FEB.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
MAR.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
APR.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
MAY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
JUNE			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JULY					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AUG.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
SEP.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
OCT.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
NOV.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
DEC.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received, and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The general market has continued to exhibit a fair degree of animation. Country merchants have been busily engaged in replenishing their stocks or purchasing spring goods, and city dealers have come forward more freely. The movement in sugar has been resumed, at a lower range of prices. All other markets are reported dull and drooping, but in none of them the unfavorable reaction appears to have been as marked as here. Molasses has been in moderate request at about previous rates. We have but little movement to notice in Western produce. Provisions, in particular, have been dull and drooping, and pork has suffered a further decline. The supply of shipping corn has been too limited to afford any scope to buyers for export. There is a good demand and shippers are ready to take all that comes forward at fair prices.

We hear reiterated complaints from the country of the injurious effects of continued wet weather. In some districts up the Red river the corn will have to be replanted, and planters have been seriously retarded in preparing the ground, while the roads continue in the worst possible condition. Some parties attribute to these causes the falling off in our cotton receipts, but most others state that their correspondence indicates that the actual supply held back is limited.

The river remains about the same, being three feet two inches below high water mark.

Cotton.—The following are the arrivals since the 5th instant:

Louisiana and Mississippi ..... bales..	6815
Lake	272
Mobile	436
Florida	10
Texas	224
Total	7757

On Saturday the market opened with a good inquiry, but, owing to more stringent pretensions on the part of factors, nothing of any moment was done until toward noon, when parties came together freely on the basis of 27¼ to 27½c. for low middling, and 28¼ to 28½c. for middling, and the sales summed up 3,500 bales. On Monday the morning business was again on a limited scale, factors asking above the views of buyers, but subsequently the movement became more animated, and 3,150 bales changed hands at a decided improvement on the latter qualities, low middling closing at 27¼ to 27¾c., and middling at 28½c. On Tuesday the market opened under the depressing influence of less encouraging accounts from Liverpool, a decline in foreign exchange, and rainy weather, and continued extremely dull throughout the day, the business embracing only 900 bales, while prices were unsteady and easier, the figures paid showing a partial falling off of ⅛ to ¼c. At the same time the supply was limited, and it was manifest that orders of any considerable magnitude could hardly have been executed unless at about previous rates.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 7,550 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 682,628 bales, against 484,367 bales to the same date last year, and the decrease in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 69,326 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 6,684 bales to France, a decrease of 209,094 to Great Britain, and of 13,778 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we quote as follows:

Ordinary	24½ to 25
Good ordinary	26½ to 26¾
Low middling	27¼ to 27½
Middling	28¼ to 28½
Strict middling	28¾ to 29

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868, bales....	1959
Arrived past three days	1707
Arrived previously ..... 697544—	705301
	707260
Exported past three days	13057
Exported previously ..... 544156—	557213
Stock on hand and on shipboard....	150047

Sugar.—We note some improvement since our last review. A rather better feeling has prevailed, and the market has shown some animation. The stock on the landing is large, and the assortment is good, offering unusual inducements to buyers. On Saturday and Monday some 500 hogsheads were sold on the basis of 8½ to 9¼c. per pound for inferior, 11½ to 12 5/16c. for common, 12¾ to 13¼c. for fair, 13¾ to 14¼c. for fully fair, 14½ to 14¾c. for prime, 15 to 15¼c. for choice, 16 to 16¼c. for yellow clarified, and 17 to 18c. for white clarified.

Flour.—The market has been in good supply since our last review.

CATTLE MARKET.

Jefferson City,
Tuesday Evening, March 9, 1869.

Texas cattle, choice, per head	$45 to 50
Texas cattle, second qual, per head.	30 to 35
Texas cattle, third qual, per head ...	18 to 25
Hogs, per lb gross	7 to 10c
Sheep, first quality, per head	6¾ to 7
Sheep, second quality, per head	2½ to 3½
Sheep, third quality, per head	— to 1½
[illegible] cows, choice, per head	80 to 160
Milch cows, per head	50 to —
Texas cows, with calves	— to —
Yearlings, per head	10 to 14
Calves, per head	8 to 12

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(*Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire*)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	9 50	10 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	17 00
Spades	11 00	18 00
Axes	11 00	15 00
Bagging, ₱ yard:		
Kentucky	..	..
East India	23½	24
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₱ lb	5	8
Bran, ₱ 100 lbs	.. ..	1 15
Bread, ₱ 100 lbs.: Pilot	7 00	9 00
Crackers	8 00	.. ..
Bricks, Lake, ₱ M	8 00	16 00
English, Fire	55 00	60 00
Candles, ₱ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	45	50
Tallow	..	..
Adamantine	18	24
Star	18	24
Chocolate, No 1 ₱ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₱ bbl	.. ..	.. ..
Northern	13 00	.. ..
Coal, Cannel ₱ ton	.. ..	15 00
Anthracite ₱ ton	.. ..	10 00
Western, ₱ barrel	.. ..	50
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₱ lb	15½	18¼
Havana	..	..
Java	..	..
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₱ ton	.. ..	15 00
Hulled, ₱ bushel	.. ..	.. ..
Copper, Braziers' ₱ lb	37	38
Sheathing	.. ..	.. ..
Copper Bolts	37	38
Yellow Metal	29	30
Cordage, Manilla, ₱ lb	22	24
Tarred, American	.. ..	21
Russia	30	.. ..
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl	4 50	4 75
Dyes, ₱ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	4	4½
St. Domingo	4¼	4½
Fostic, Tampico	5	.. ..
Indigo, ₱ lb	1 75	1 85
Madder	22	24
Eggs, ₱ doz, Western	18	20
Feathers, ₱ lb	90	95
Fish, Cod, ₱ box	2 00	.. ..
Herrings	75	.. ..
Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ bbl	.. ..	27 00
No. 2	.. ..	21 00
No. 3	.. ..	16 00
Flaxseed, ₱ lb	4	6
Flour, ₱ bbl:		
Superfine	6 25	6 37½
Extra	6 50	12 00
Fine	5 50	5 75
Fruit, Prunes, ₱ lb	14	15
Figs, Drum	20	21
Dried Apples	9½	10
Currants, Zante	13½	14
Almonds, soft shell	26	28
Raisins, M R, ₱ box	none	here
Layer	.. ..	3 75
Lem's Sicily ₱ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₱ box	.. ..	.. ..
Oranges, La. ₱ 1000	.. ..	.. ..
Sicily ₱ box	.. ..	.. ..
Glass, ₱ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 25	.. ..
10 x 12	3 50	3 75
12 x 18	4 00	4 50
Grain, ₱ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 25	2 50
Canada	2 40	2 60
Oats	77	78
Corn, shelled ₱ bushel	78	79
Beans, ₱ bbl	13 00	16 00
Hops, ₱ lb	16	16
Gunpowder, ₱ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₱ bag	18	18¼
Hay, Western, ₱ ton	25 00	28 00
Northern	.. ..	.. ..
Louisiana	.. ..	.. ..
Hides, ₱ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	20	21
Wet salted, city slaughter	10	14
Kip Skins	.. ..	.. ..
Dry country	20	21½
Pelts ₱ piece	.. ..	.. ..
Iron, Pig ₱ ton	45 00	.. ..
Country, Bar ₱ lb	5	6
English, ₱ lb	4½	5
Hoop, ₱ lb	6	8½
Sheet	6½	9
Boiler	8	10
Nail Rods	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties	6	7
Castings, American	6½	7
Lime, Western ₱ bbl	1 65	2 00
Shell Lime	1 75	.. ..
Rockland, &c	2 00	2 25
Cement	3 00	.. ..
Molasses, ₱ gallon:		
Louisiana	60	75
Muscovado	..	..
Refinery, Rebolled	..	..
Moss, ₱ lb:		
Gray, Country	3	.. ..
Black do	4	4½
Select, water rotted	6½	.. ..
Nails, Am: 4 a 8d. ₱ lb	5½	5½
Wrought, German	15	20
English	16	18
Naval Stores, ₱ bbl:		
Tar	2 25	4 50
Pitch	.. ..	.. ..
Rosin A No. 1	3 00	3 25
No. 2	2 25	2 50
No. 3	.. ..	.. ..
Spirits Turp ₱ gallon	..	65
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₱ gallon	1 70	1 75
Coal Oil	39	40
In cases	50	55
Cotton Seed, Crude	70	75
Refined	1 00	1 05
Tanners' ₱ gallon	1 15	1 30
Oil Cake, Linseed ₱ ton	.. ..	.. ..
Cotton Seed	35 00	40 00
Meal	.. ..	.. ..
Provisions, ₱ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
" Western	.. ..	22 00
" North half bbl	15 00	16 00
Dried, ₱ lb	..	..
Tongues ₱ doz	..	..
Pork, Mess	31 50	32 00
Prime Mess	28 25	.. ..
Hog, round, ₱ lb	..	14
Bacon, Hams, ₱ lb	17	19
Do., canvassed	19	19½
Sides	17½	17½
Shoulders	..	14½
Green Shoulders	..	13½
Lard, Prime, in tierces	19	20
In kegs	21½	22
Fair, in tierces	.. ..	17
Butter: Northern	43	53
" Western	30	40
Cheese, American	10	23
Potatoes, ₱ bbl	1 50	3 00
Onions	2 50	5 00
Green Apples	5 00	7 00
Rice, ₱ lb, Louisiana	5	10
India	..	..
Carolina	..	11
Saltpetre, refined, ₱ lb	14	25
Crude	..	..
Salt ₱ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	1 95	2 00
from store	2 05	2 10
coarse, cargo	1 65	1 70
from warehouse	1 85	1 99
from store	1 95	2 00
Turks Island, ₱ bushel	45	50
Soap, ₱ lb, Western	7	7½
Northern	10½	12
Southern	..	..
Castile	18	20
Sugar, Louisiana, ₱ lb:		
In the city	8½	18
Havana, White	16	17½
Yellow	14	15½
Brown	13	13½
Tobacco, in hhds, ₱ lb:		
Balers & Cutters	—	—
Choice and Selections	15	19
Fine Leaf	12	15
Medium Leaf	9	11
Fair Leaf	10	12
Common Leaf	8	10
Good Refused	7	10
Common Refused	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₱ lb	—	—
Bailing	20	20½
Wool, Washed, ₱ lb	34	37½
Burry	..	..
Louisiana, Native	..	..
Texas, [illegible] Merino	27	30

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The Thibodeaux quarterly meeting will be held at the town of Thibodeaux, on Sabbath, the 21st of March.

J. C. Keener, P. E.

Meridian District, Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Enterprise	Mar. 20, 21
Meridian	27, 28
Shubuta and Waynesboro, at Waynesboro	Apr. 3, 4
Belmont, at Belmont	10, 11
Livingston	17, 18
Clarke, at De Soto	24, 25
Pearce's Sp'gs, at Oak Grove	May 1, 2
Bladon Springs	8, 9
Enterprise ct, at New Hope	15, 16
Butler	22, 23
Gaston	29, 30

Joshua T. Heard, P. E.

Alexandria District — La. Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Spring Creek circuit;	Mar. 13, 14
Alexandria station	20
Alexandria ct., at Palestine	21, 22
Evergreen and Big Cane	27, 28
Centreville circuit	Apr. 2, 3
Harrisonburg station	4
Columbia circuit	7, 8
Atlanta circuit	10, 11
Anacoco circuit	24, 25

Fred. White, P. E.

Jackson Dist., Mississippi Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Jackson station	Mar. 6, 7
Raymond and Spring Ridge, at Spring Ridge	13, 14
Canton station	20, 21
Clinton circuit, at Liberty ...	27, 28
Madisonville ct., at Madisonv'e.	Apr. 3, 4
Vernon and Livingston, at Livingston	10, 11
Shurun ct., at Thornton Chap.	17, 18
Camden circuit, at Camden ..	24, 25
Carthage circuit, at Mt. Zion.	May 1, 2

R. Abbey, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist., Miss. Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Holmesville ct., at C. Ground.	Mar. 13, 14
Summit and Magnolia, at Magnolia	20, 21
Bogue Chitto ct., at Hopewell	27, 28
Scotland and Brandywine ct., at Union Church	Apr. 3, 4
Brookhaven station	10, 11
Weseon and Beauregard, at Beauregard	17, 18
Pleasant Valley and Rehobeth, at Rehobeth	24, 25
Bahala ct., at Bahala Chapel.	May 1, 2
Burtonton circuit, at Pisgah.	8, 9
Georgetown ct., at Georgeto'n	15, 16
Crystal Springs and Hazlehurst, at Hazlehurst	22, 23

G. F. Thompson, P. E.

N. B.—The brethren whose quarterly meetings are near the railroad will please furnish me a conveyance, if convenient.

G. F. T.

New Orleans Dist., Louisiana Conference

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

German churches, Dryades street, February 7; German Quarterly Conference, at Dryades street, 5; New Orleans circuit, at Algiers, 21; Quarterly Conference for do., at 112 Camp street, at 6 P. M., 22; Jefferson City, 28.

Plaquemine, March 7; Felicity street, 14; Thibodeaux, 21; Carondelet street, 28.

Baton Rouge, April 3, 4; Moreau street, 11.

J. C. Keener, P. E.

Talladega Dist., Montgomery Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Harpersville circuit, at Chapel, February 27, 28.

Talladega circuit and Blue Mountain mission, at Bethlehem, March 6, 7; Alexandria circuit and Coosa River mission, at Four Mile, 13, 14; Jacksonville station, 20, 21; White Plains circuit, at While Plains, 27, 28.

Talladega station, April 3, 4; Fayetteville circuit, at Rocky Mt., 10, 11.

L. M. Wilson, P. E.

Union Springs Dist. Montgomery Conf.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Troy circuit, at Troy, December 26, 27.

Pine Level circuit, at Pine Level, January 2, 3; Union Springs station, 9, 10; Brundidge circuit, at Brundidge, 16, 17; Line Creek circuit, at Greenwood, 23, 24; Mount Hilliard circuit, at Magnolia, 30, 31.

Millville circuit, at Mount Zion, February 6, 7; South Butler circuit, at South Butler, 13, 14; Rocky Mount circuit, at Rocky Mount, 20, 21; Greenville station and circuit, at Greenville, 27, 28.

Sandy Ridge circuit, at Bethel, March 6, 7; Fort Deposit circuit, at Fort Deposit, 13, 14; Mount Ida circuit, at Mount Ida, 20, 21; Elba mission, at Macedonia, 27, 28.

A full attendance of the members is solicited. My address is Orlou, Alabama.

J. W. Shores, P. E.

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Late Chief Justice La.

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Attorneys at Law,

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ORGAN OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH FOR THE MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES

VOLUME XV.—NUMBER 12.
WHOLE NUMBER..... 733.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1869.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE RECONSTRUCTED CABINET.

The following nominations have been made: Boutwell for the Treasury; Hamilton Fish, State Department; General Rawlins, War Department, and Washburne minister to France; A. K. Sharpo marshal District of Columbia, Cannon A. Newcomb marshal for Missouri, Frank Moore, of New York, assistant secretary of legation, Paris; Sidney A. Stockdale collector of internal revenue, Louisiana, vice General Steedman; Edward V. Kingsley, secretary of legation, Madrid, vice Horatio J. Perry; James Longstreet, surveyor of customs, New Orleans, vice E. T. Parker, resigned; John F. Casey, collector of customs, New Orleans.

General Halleck will probably be relieved by General Schofield.

THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.—RATIFICATION OF FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

ATLANTA, March 11.—The House passed the fifteenth amendment by a vote of 74 yeas to 69 nays.

Members opposing its adoption said the article destroyed rights exercised by States since the foundation of the government, and a concession by the people North and South that they have no right to determine the right of suffrage. They claim it a concession by Congress that the reconstruction acts are unconstitutional, and that it invests Congress with the right to impose suffrage of all men on the States, irrespective of color or race. They say that the fundamental principle of democracy is that negro suffrage is wrong, not from any ill will toward the negro, but because the Democratic party is a white man's party and represents the intelligence and virtue of the country; that Governor Bullock belongs to a class who desire elevation of the negro above the whites, as by that means alone they can secure power, and when the Republican convention met last May, they decided that negro suffrage should be imposed on the States which had seceded, but not on the loyal States, because unconstitutional.

The Republicans said the Democrats must settle the matter; that the pill looked bad, and it was bad, but when swallowed they would feel better.

The extreme Radicals and Democrats left the hall without voting.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Dr. Sam Bard, of Atlanta, had an interview with Grant to day, and it is reported a highly satisfactory one.

The trustees of the Metropolitan Methodist church called on Grant today, and formally assured him that hereafter his pew would be reserved.

General Grant has domesticated his military family in the White House. Their duties are thus apportioned:

General Dent will have control of all arrangements for visiting the President, interviews, presentations, and the general charge of the reception room—transacting the business of all callers not absolutely necessary to be sent to the President.

General Badeau will attend, as heretofore, to the opening of the correspondence.

General Babcock will have charge of all applications for and matters pertaining to appointments to office. All such applications will be promptly referred to the several departments.

General Porter will have charge of the matter of making out appointments.

It will be recollected that President Grant, immediately upon his taking office as President, directed that certain pardons issued by President Johnson should be revoked or withheld from the persons intended to be pardoned in certain cases, in New York, Massachusetts and elsewhere. Attorney General Hoar has had this subject under consideration, and it is understood he decides that the revocation of the President will not stand in law; that the act of the executive was complete when the warrant of pardon was placed in the hands of the United States marshal or other officer, and that if the persons intended to be pardoned shall not be released, that upon *habeas corpus* the courts would release them.

The Navy Department has ordered two iron-clad vessels to repair to Key West and wait for further orders; also, part of the Pacific squadron ordered to Cuban waters to be in readiness for further orders.

For three or four weeks prior to the end of Mr. Johnson's term as President, agents of the Cuban revolutionists were here urging the late administration to recognize them as belligerents. They received no direct encouragement from Mr. Johnson, who, however, much as he may have favored the petition, was probably restrained from any action in the matter by Mr. Seward, who favored and advised the issuing of a proclamation forbidding the formation of armed expeditions and recruiting in the United States in aid of the Cuban revolutionists, this country being at peace with Spain, and Cuba being one of her dependencies. So the matter stood at the conclusion of Mr. Johnson's term.

Immediately upon the inauguration of General Grant as President, the agents of the Cuban insurgents renewed their efforts for recognition, and found favor and encouragement in both branches of Congress. These facts becoming known to the Spanish embassy here, and action being taken looking to this recognition in the form of a resolution in the House, remonstrance has been made by the Spanish minister to our government. In view of possible difficulties that may arise from this state of affairs, the government has to-day, through the Navy Department, ordered two iron-clad vessels to proceed at once to Key West, and a part of the Pacific squadron to proceed immediately to Cuban waters.—*New Orleans Times.*

MILITARY CLERKS.

The fact that General Grant carried with him into the White House his personal staff, is complained of as a stride of military power, having no precedent in the history of the country; but, as if this were not sufficiently startling, General Sherman has eclipsed it in the issuance of his order assuming command of the armies of the United States. He therein announces his staff to embrace the head of every bureau attached to the War Department: The adjutant general, inspector general, quartermaster general, commissary general, paymaster general, chief of engineers, chief of ordnance, and judge advocate general, all of whom, heretofore subordinates of the Secretary of War, a civil officer, are thus swallowed up into the military by being declared staff officers of the general commanding the army. This auxiety on the part of the new administration to intensify the military power, followed up as it has been by the appointment of only personal adherents to important offices, smacks so much of European usage as to give the more timid Republicans grounds for the betrayal of a little nervousness.—*New Orleans Times.*

WASHINGTON, March 16—By General Orders No. 18, issued to-day, by direction of President Grant, Sheridan is assigned to the command of the military division of Missouri; General Halleck to command the military division of the South, composed of the departments of the South and Louisiana, the fourth military district, and the States comprising the department of Cumberland; General Thomas to command the military division of the Pacific; General Schofield, the department of Missouri; General Howard to command the department of Louisiana—General Mower to continue in command until the arrival of Howard.

The department of Washington is merged into the department of the East, the first military district to be added to the military division of the Atlantic.

SECRETARY OF WAR.

Major General John A. Rawlins, who was confirmed yesterday by the Senate as Secretary of War, in place of General Schofield, is a native of Illinois, where he was born, in Jo Davies county, on February 18, 1831. His early years were passed on a farm. In 1854 he commenced the study of law, and in the following year was admitted to the bar and opened an office in Galena, Illinois. He was a Democrat in politics, and in 1860 was an elector on the Douglas ticket, and stumped the State for that candidate. He entered the army early in the war, and September 15, 1861, joined General Grant at Cairo as his assistant adjutant general, with the rank of captain. Since that time he has been a member of the military family of the General, with whom he has been on the most confidential terms. He was commissioned major from the date of the fall of Fort Donelson, received the rank of lieutenant colonel November 1, 1862, and that of brigadier general of volunteers August 11, 1863; February 24, 1865, he was raised to the rank of major general of volunteers by brevet, and March 30, 1865, was appointed Grant's chief of staff, with rank of brigadier general in the United States army, and soon after was breveted major general. As an army officer, General Rawlins has refrained from public expression of his political views, but he is claimed as a Democrat by his old friends in Illinois, and last fall his nomination was talked of as Democratic candidate for representative at large from that State, against General Logan, the Republican nominee.

BROWNLOW TAKING THE OATH.

When taking the oath Brownlow lay back in his chair, his head bent down, his face shriveled, ghastly and of unearthly hue, his hands clasped in bony, vice-like grasp, and his whole appearance indicative of great physical depression. As Mr. Colfax read the oath, the poor old parson raised his feeble arm, which shook with palsy and dropped every moment to his side. Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms Bassett went over and sustained his arm through the remainder of the ceremony, though the old man made one or two desperate efforts by himself to sustain the right arm by propping it with his left hand. After he had taken the oath, the parson stretched forth his hand for a glass of water, which shook wildly before it reached his lips. The ordeal, slight as it seemed, had completely exhausted him.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Ex-Congressman Allison, of Pennsylvania, will be appointed register of the treasury, vice Jeffries.

Grant's family occupied the White House to-day.

Several State delegations called on Grant to-day regarding offices. All were referred, with very brief complimentary remarks, to the heads of the departments.

Boutwell and Delano are besieged by office seekers.

The law requiring autograph franks consumed much of the time of prominent officials of the departments. The law will be modified.

It is almost certain that Casey and Longstreet will be confirmed to-morrow.

Joubert and Dumas, colored, have no show for revenue offices.

Grant will persist in withholding nominations urged by members of Congress until the tenure of office law is repealed.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs considered the Cuba and San Domingo questions to day. It was decided to call on the executive for recent information, and take no action until the information is received.

The President has nominated Mrs. Van Lew postmistress at Richmond.

The report that the Indians have captured General Custar lacks confirmation.

No important confirmations to-day.

It seems certain that negroes will represent the United States at Hayti and San Domingo, but will have no share in Federal offices South.

The fleet in Cuban waters will be reinforced.

It is the opinion of cabinet officers and sound lawyers generally, that the President may, in effect, remove officers during a session of Congress by sending to the Senate the nomination of a successor, and the latter confirming the same. This being the case, the President can proceed to nominate whenever he pleases without restraint.

INAUGURAL CONTRASTS.

We copy as follows from the *Crescent:*

When General Washington was inaugurated he declared thus:

"The magnitude and difficulty of the trust to which the voice of my country called me, being sufficient to awaken in the wisest and most experienced of her citizens a distrustful scrutiny into his qualifications, could not but overwhelm with despondence one who, inheriting inferior endowments from nature, and unpracticed in the duties of civil administration, ought to be peculiarly conscious of his own deficiencies."

And General Washington had been a member of the Continental Congress and had presided over the convention which framed the Constitution.

Mr. Adams said:

"On this subject it might better become me to be silent, or to speak with diffidence."

And Mr. Adams had passed his life in connection with civil affairs.

Mr. Jefferson said:

"I avail myself of the presence of that portion of my fellow-citizens which is here assembled to express my grateful thanks for the favor with which they have been pleased to look toward me, to declare a sincere consciousness that the task is above my talents, and that I approached it with those anxious and awful presentments which the greatness of the charge and the weakness of my powers so justly inspire."

And Mr. Jefferson was the greatest statesman of his age.

Mr. Madison thus expressed himself:

"I repair to the post assigned me with no other discouragement than what springs from my own inadequacy to its high duties. If I do not sink under the weight of this deep conviction, it is because," etc.

And Mr. Madison was a distinguished politician and statesman, and diplomatist, and had taken the most prominent part in framing the Constitution.

Mr. Monroe remarked:

"Conscious of my own deficiency, I cannot enter on these duties without great anxiety for the result."

And Mr. Monroe was recognized as a man who, from his long experience and his ripe political education, was eminently fit to be trusted with the conduct of public affairs.

General Grant, in his inaugural address delivered on the 4th of March, 1869, says:

"The responsibilities of the position I feel, *but accept them without fear.* The office has come to me unsought. I commence its duties untrammeled."

MY MOTHER.

BY MARY S. WALL.

When these two words, "my mother," are said it seems to me that a volume has been spoken. Words are too poor to express all that these words mean. "There is no disinterested love save that of a mother—none but is subject to change." To-night I would fain call up some things about *my* mother, but I think of so much that I wish to say that I do not know what to leave out or what to write.

Mrs. Martha Winans was the wife of a pioneer Methodist preacher—a woman who did her duty conscientiously and well. There are heroines who make a brave fight, whose names never appear on the page of history. My mother was such a heroine—one whose name will not swell the song of the bard or employ the pen of the panegyrist, yet it deserves a place on the "roll of honor" as belonging to one of "the helpers of the brethren."

Mrs. Winans was the youngest daughter of Captain Daniel Dubose, a revolutionary hero, of Darlington, South Carolina. Her father died before she could know his face. She was one of five sisters, of whom one died young. The Misses Dubose were proverbial for beauty, prudence and—pride. I do not know that they were so very proud, but they were fastidiously particular about their behavior, their dress and their associates. But they had the name of being "proud and pretty."

In the year 1811 a large company of persons determined to emigrate from South Carolina to the Mississippi Territory. Among them were my widowed grandmother and her young daughter Martha. They were under the care and protection of Mr. John G. Richardson, who had married Miss Margaret Dubose. He was a warm-hearted, energetic man, but one who lacked deliberation and caution. He had spent one year in Mississippi Territory, and was much enthused with the country, and seemed to think if the company could get there with their lives, their horses and their money, all would be well.

At Hawkins' agency, which, I think, was on the Georgia line, the emigrants were obliged to leave every wheeled vehicle; and, of course, many valuables and conveniences were left. The Indians then permitted no roads—only a "trail" through the "nation." So the company packed what they could on horses and mules, and struck into the "trail." In the company was an old hunter, who supplied the game. The emigrants had tents, but did not use them after the first week, but slept by their camp-fires, under the star-studded canopy of heaven. For six weeks the emigrants journeyed through the forests of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. There were quite a number of young persons in the company, and you may be sure that they enjoyed themselves as they rode, day after day, through the aisles of "God's great temple," with hearts free from care, stopping to gather flowers, singing, talking and laughing. I have heard my mother say that she would not have objected to having the journey continue forever. I have often envied the enjoyment of that six weeks' journey through God's own country, before the hand of man had been there. I should like such a journey now more than one on a railroad. These days everything is cut out by a pattern. People must eat alike, talk alike, and even look somewhat alike. I have often seen the noble old water oak, under which part of the company encamped on the first night after their arrival in the neighborhood of their territorial home, which was rich in nature's choicest gifts. But it was a new country, and to those used to the comforts and conveniences of the old States, this wild country must have seemed very strange. Just think of it! They had no chairs, no trunks, excepting such small ones as could come slung on a mule's back. What do modern young ladies think of that? I remember mamma said they had but one fork. Uncle Winter made one of cane. At Hawkins' agency the emigrants got some gourd seeds, which they planted in Mississippi's virgin soil. Soon there was a crop of gourds of every size and form. One tall gourd was scraped and cleaned for a churn, and served three families. One large round one was cut so that the piece cut out fitted back, as we see cheeses cut sometimes. This made a famous bandbox. A near neighbor got six plates, and divided with grandma. People were like friends in those forest homes. We cannot imagine what it was to be set down in the woods without the commonest comforts, with no store nearer than sixteen miles, and very little in the stores, for the embargo was laid soon after grandma came to the country, and goods were scarce and dear. Grandma, mamma, and her servant woman, would card and spin. Sometimes grandma would cry over her privations, and think that she would "go back to Carolina;" but her young daughter Martha would say: "Oh! no, let us not go back. Let us try to make the best of the move that we have made." I have seen some trunks that were purchased by the spinning and weaving of my grandma and my mother. Soon after these emigrants came to Mississippi the embargo was laid on our commerce. Soon came the war of 1812, and the Indian war.

Grandma was an old-fashioned Methodist, but her son-in-law, Colonel Richardson, was gay and worldly, and through his influence Martha Dubose mixed a great deal in worldly company, and joined in fashionable amusements. I have heard mamma say that often her heart has ached, when she was at a ball, to think of her mother. Miss Dubose was pretty, intelligent and tolerably "well off." Of course she did not want for suitors. I say intelligent: she had never been to boarding school, but I presume she had read more history and sensible books than almost any ten young ladies of this day. She could work samplers, embroider beautifully, stitch, net, and knit very nicely. I can remember a young and pretty mother, while my brother and sisters could only recall one whom sickness and suffering had made a physical wreck. Mamma had the only real auburn hair that I ever saw, and it curled naturally and beautifully. Her eyes were very dark, and her complexion white.

The emigrants had not been in Mississippi long before the itinerant Methodist preachers were on the ground. One of them was Richmond Vally, who was here only a short time, and another was Lewis Hobbs, who was called the "weeping preacher." He was a young man of a sweet spirit. Mrs. Richardson had a severe illness, and during her affliction gave her heart to God. Soon her husband and young sister were converted. Conversion meant a change in those days. No more horse races or balls for them then; but the class room, the prayer meeting and the house of God. Soon after Uncle John was converted he went off into "the service," and was absent at one time six months, in the Indian war, and he was at the battle of New Orleans. I have heard him say that when all the other soldiers were huzzahing, he and General Hampton rode slowly over the field of victory, and could not refrain from tears.

TO BE CONTINUED.

ROMAN ASHES.—Italy is said to have protested against the great war supplies being shipped from Toulon to Civita Vecchia, but France pays little regard to such a complaint. If they are sent they must be required, and mean, sooner or later, to be employed. At Rome the carnival was not so gay as in other years; Mars predominates more than Momus at present in Europe, and when that *Befana* shall be laid, cheerfulness may reign. The pope, in celebrating the distribution of the "Ashes" to the cardinals and other persons of distinction on Ash Wednesday, appeared in excellent health; his sonorous voice was clear as a bell, especially when he uttered the *Memento quia pulvis es et quia in pulverem reverteris.* Next June, Pio Nino will complete the twenty-fourth year of his pontificate, and there is the Roman saying, that no pope has ever reigned twenty-five since St. Peter. His holiness is alive to this truth, and pushes forward with a last energy the preparations for the Ecumenical Council. This will take place in a portion of the St. Peter's, which will be fitted up in wooden stalls of eleven rows to accommodate nine hundred bishops, etc., in addition to other places being reserved for the representatives of the Catholic powers. At one extremity will be erected the pope's throne, having on his right the cardinals and on his left the patriarchs. Latin will be the only language spoken, but as each nation pronounces its "quantities" unlike, so will each nation have its own stenographers accordingly. The board and lodging of the bishops will prove a great strain on the papal purse, and many of the Roman princes are going to place their palaces at the disposal of his holiness' guests, as they did in 1867. It is gratifying also to know that during lent the papal army will not relax its exercises in the Remington rifle drill.

SPURGEON'S Baptist Pastors' College has received two hundred and eighty-five students for training, besides four hundred and sixty members of its evening classes. Of its students, one hundred and seventy-eight have left to settle in the ministry, all but eleven of whom are still in the work. Its students have founded forty-three new churches, and built twenty-two new chapels. Last session it had eighty-two students, besides one hundred and seventy-four in the evening classes.

A PROFESSOR in Utrecht has invented an instrument by means of which he undertakes to measure with the greatest accuracy the interval between an impression on the senses and its acknowledgment by some action of the will. Truly a wonderful instrument, quite worthy to have been invented by a Laputan instead of a Dutchman.

THE bill removing from office in Virginia, Mississippi and Texas all persons who cannot take the oath prescribed by the fourteenth article became a law by the expiration of the constitutional ten days during which it was held by the President, means without his sending it back with his veto.

CARY.

THE United States Supreme Court decided that contracts made specifically payable in gold cannot be paid with paper, and that, the law making gold and silver legal tender not having been repealed, the two kinds of legal tender, gold and greenbacks.

the poet, politician, his sev-

TIRED.

Come to me, soft-eyed sleep,
With your ermine-sandaled feet;
From the pain from my troubled brow
With your kisses cool and sweet;
Lull me with slumbrous song,
Song of your clime—the Blest,
While on my heavy eyelids
Your dewy fingers rest.

Come with your native flowers,
Heartsease and lotis bloom,
And wrap my weary sense
In the cloud of their perfume;
For thought's strange whispers tire me
With their constant dull repeat—
Fret me, like low waves throbbing
With endless, endless beat.

THE COLORED WORK.

Mr. Editor: I desire, through the Advocate, to make a modest suggestion to the presiding elders of the Mobile Conference. Hope they will not consider it presumptuous in me to do so. The concern I manifested at our late Conference to have one or more superintendents appointed to look after the religious welfare of our colored brethren in the bounds of the Conference, and carry forward to completion the wise recommendations of the last General Conference respecting them, was in good faith. I felt for their condition in my very heart. I would have gone even further than I did, but found I was being placed in a false position. It seemed to some of my brethren that, having served in the capacity of superintendent of the colored charges on the Columbus district the previous year, I was seeking a continuance of the same work. This does me injustice. As a Methodist preacher I never did, never expect to, seek or choose my work. Nothing could have induced me to accept the appointment but an unselfish desire to serve that unfortunate race. Since Conference I have been pained to witness their disappointment at the action of that body in this matter; and really it looked to me that this sacred interest was weighed against a few dollars and cents. And yet I am unwilling to believe that we, who have gloried in our concern for the soul of the slave, bestowed many thousands of treasure, and offered our lives in unhealthy places to bring them to Christ, could be influenced by any such consideration. Surely setting the negro free did not deprive him of his soul or lessen the obligations of the church to labor for his salvation. At any rate, just at this point the whole subject was laid on the table—I fear unfortunately. The future will show.

Now for my suggestion to the presiding elders. By the action of the Conference this great interest was confided to you. Can you attend to it? Is your district small enough to make one round of quarterly meetings for the whites and another for the blacks? The question answers itself. Will you hold a quarterly meeting for the whites and blacks at the same time and place? This is simply impossible. The negro will not attend. He knows it is his quarterly meeting only in a remote secondary sense, and will not be satisfied with it. If he should attend, can you serve him as he should be served? Will you have time to hold a quarterly conference with them? Can you give them a love feast? Will you be able to give them the Lord's supper and administer baptism? Simply impossible. If you have not, you will find it so.

Now I suggest, as the best that can be done under the circumstances, that you look out some experienced local minister on your district—doubtless one can be found on every district—to act as superintendent or presiding elder of the colored people, to travel over the district, form pastoral charges where none exist and supply them, hold quarterly meetings for them, give them the ordinances of the church, and carry forward the work of organization. Some time during the year hold a camp meeting with them. Most of the official will attend. Examine into the administration of the superintendent. Approve what is right and veto what may be wrong. In this way the colored people will have some one to whom they can look, whom they can claim as their leader. There is a charm in this, and they need and deserve such attention and oversight. My excellent presiding elder regards the plan with favor, and I think will soon have a superintendent traveling over his district. I offered myself to him for this work at my first quarterly meeting, if he would supply my place, but he declined. But how are these superintendents to be supported? Take a collection at all the colored quarterly meetings for them. The negroes will pay something. Let them look for their reward at the resurrection of the just.

Brethren, look after these poor sheep. Many have no shepherd, and are scattered and demoralized. They know not what to do, and are in the condition of a poor stray, ready to take up with any one who will offer them a few blades, or shed the light of an approving smile upon their dark faces.

I am sorry to see that the Montgomery Conference adopted the same course the Mobile Conference did. I know not what effect our example had upon them.—South Georgia has moved in the right direction in this matter.—Bishop Pierce has secured the services of that veteran man of God, Samuel Anthony, to superintend the colored work in the bounds of the Conference. The Conference reports twelve thousand members, and if true to themselves the day is not distant when they can report forty thousand.

Very truly and fraternally,
Yours, etc.,
W. Murrah.

State Line, Pickens Co., Ala.
January 30, 1869.

SPEAK AS THE ORACLES OF GOD.

Mr. Editor: Allow me to call attention to the following words of our Saviour in his sermon on the Mount: "Whosoever, therefore, shall break one of these least commandments, and shall teach men so, he shall be called the least in the kingdom of heaven; but whosoever shall do and teach them, the same shall be called great in the kingdom of heaven."—Matthew 5: 19.

On this passage Whedon says: "Our Lord is here laying down principles affecting the teachers whom he is to send forth. If to violate, with purpose, a known law of God is a dangerous sin, how much deeper the danger of teaching others to sin! Many of the best commentators understand this as signifying that he shall be excluded. Yet such, surely, is not its exact meaning. Clearly to be *least in the kingdom of heaven* is far less than *shall in no case enter into the kingdom of heaven*. Our Lord's phrase here is adopted by him for the purpose of the antithesis—the violation of the *least* shall himself be *least*. Such mercy is shown to the case of erring man, in whom mistake may mingle in the interpretation of God's laws, even when he would be a wise teacher, that our Lord uses a sentence which may imply, and yet does not absolutely express exclusion. Such a man's reward is terribly cut down; he is scarce, if at all, saved. Nothing but a state of repentance for all sin, known or unknown, can avail him. The true observer and teacher of the law, in all its completeness, shall be a star of brightest luster in the firmament of heaven."

How this should stir up the pure mind of every minister of the Gospel by way of remembrance! It is no light or trivial matter to mistake in the interpretation of God's word. Many sincere souls look up to their pastor for instruction. They watch his habits, and listen to his public and private discourses, and rest satisfied with these, without searching the Scriptures for themselves. To "do and teach" these commandments perfectly is, therefore, of the highest importance.

Here we are reminded of the admonitions of Paul to Timothy: "Be thou an example of the believers in word, in conversation, in charity, in spirit, in faith, in purity. Give attendance to reading, to exhortation, to doctrine. Neglect not the gift that is in thee, which was given thee by prophesy, with the laying on of the hands of the presbytery. Meditate on these things; give thyself wholly to them, that they, profiting, may appear to all. Take heed unto thyself, and unto the doctrine; continue in them, for in doing this thou shalt both save thyself and them that hear thee."—I Tim., 4: 12–16.

W. B. Lewis.

Jackson, Miss., Feb. 25, 1869.

THE CHINA MISSION.

To the Preachers of the Mississippi Conference:

Brethren—On page 24 of the minutes of our last session you will find the following: "It was resolved that collections for the benefit of Brother Lambuth, our missionary to China, be taken up during the ensuing Conference year, and that all money raised for foreign missions in this Conference, not otherwise directed by the donors, shall be applied to his use, the same to be forwarded through Rev. H. H. Montgomery."

On page 28 it is stated: "The months of March and October were agreed upon as suitable times for raising missionary collections."

It is desired by the Board of Foreign Missions that the Mississippi Conference will raise money sufficient to support Brother Lambuth in his field of mission work this year. Brother Smithson urges us to do this, that the funds raised in other Conferences may be applied toward the liquidation of the old debt, and the Indian Mission Conference.

If the two Georgia Conferences will support Brother Allen, cannot Mississippi support Brother Lambuth? If we try we can. But we must not postpone collections till the month of October if we hope to succeed. We ought, during the spring months, to call on the people for contributions for Brother Lambuth. He has gone into regular itinerating in China, on a four weeks' circuit, which embraces some five or six of the large cities of China and several villages. His traveling expenses will amount to nearly twenty dollars per month, as he travels principally by boat on the canals. He does colporteur work, as well as preaching, and has thus to travel so as to carry books and tracts. His family, too, needs support, and they will need it every day, to enable them to live, till October. Remember that, brethren, and begin at once—if you have not already begun—to take up the collections, and forward to me soon. I would like to remit to Brother Lambuth soon. He needs help, and the people will give if you will ask them. They will support you more liberally if you call on them to help him.

Dr. Marshall is in readiness to help in this work by bringing the claims of Brother Lambuth before the people and taking up collections, if you will but give him a call to come to your assistance, so far as he may be able to visit different places, and I hope you will write him immediately. And if he cannot come to your work, act well your part and get the money.

Where convenient, send to me by express or post office order, to Canton, Mississippi.

Yours in the work,
H. H. Montgomery,
Special Treasurer.

March 10, 1869.

The season is backward in Mississippi as well as in Louisiana.

Seventeen buildings were recently burned in Camden, Alabama.

Tobacco and Ministerial Conscience.

Mr. Editor: It has always been a matter of great wonder to many thoughtful persons how good men could reconcile the use of tobacco with a good conscience. The grounds of this wonder are various, viz: The habit involves a useless expenditure of money, that every thoughtful man must admit to be morally wrong. This is the Lord's money, and it is spent for that which is much worse than useless. What would be thought by the Christians who use this article of a member of the church who should take the amount of their tobacco bill and deliberately throw it in the fire, and thus deprive the poor and the cause of God of its use. And yet that would be decidedly Christian, compared with the use they make of the amount. I would not ask the church for more money for the next ten years, to give the heathen the Gospel and the Bible, than the amount its members smoke and chew, while the heathen did without God!

Its use fosters and perpetuates a most sensual, unmanly and unchristian appetite. Why does our Discipline guard us against a "needless self-indulgence?" Because its framers believed it to be wrong and unchristian. What could be such an indulgence if the use of tobacco is not? Every man who indulges in this habit without compulsion must feel his self-respect lowered by the fact; and candid men, and nearly all in candid moments, are free to confess it. And what a loss of conscious integrity and power must the minister sustain who attempts to warn and remonstrate with sinners for indulging and living in sin, while he is in this condemnation. Any sinner could close his mouth most effectually who would retort upon him: "Physician, heal thyself."

But this is not the worst feature of the case. There are many professing Christians, and not a few ministers, who are destroying their health and shortening their days—really committing suicide—by their indulgence in this most unfortunate habit. How will such appear in the presence of God?

My thoughts have been directed to this subject now by two cases of ministerial conscience that have come to my knowledge recently, though presenting different "developments."

A minister of our Conference, who indulges freely in "the weed," has a very superior and a very pious daughter, her piety taking on that type that holds that "whatsoever ye do, in word or deed," we are to "do all in the name of the Lord Jesus." She can't see that her father smokes or chews "in the name of the Lord Jesus." Her conscience is troubled upon the subject, and she pleads with him, on religious grounds, to give up the practice. Now how do you think he puts her off and defends himself? Why he says: "My daughter, I am not sanctified, or I should not do it! I have been in that state of grace, but am not now." Pregnant confession! Can a sanctified man indulge in this habit? Let some sanctified one answer.

The other case presents a different phase. An excellent Christian lady discovered that her son had commenced to chew. She remonstrated with him, and he plead the example of an excellent minister in justification. This fact coming to the knowledge of the minister, his conscience was naturally stirred, and he wrote as follows: "I felt mortified to learn that I had taken to the use of tobacco, and that my example has had some influence with him. I am sorry that this is so. Tell him that I look upon the practice as sinful—as belonging to the class of sins which embraces drinking, opium eating, and all forms of needless self-indulgence; that I regard it as a violation of good taste, which is certainly one department of morals; and it is inconsistent with that economy which becomes us these times, and as the children of God, who must give an account of every cent he has given us. * * I regard it as wrong because no one can use it without giving the influence of his example to its use. I regard it morally as bad as drinking whisky, though it is not so great a social evil. I understand that he pleads the example of Brother R. also. Now tell him that I know Brother R. is under conviction on this subject. * * Tell J. also that some men use it and do not think it is wrong; but a great many who use it do feel condemned for it, especially the preachers."

It should be stated, in extenuation of this good brother's course, that he took to this practice to relieve disease from which he was suffering. I wish he could find some less objectionable remedy.

Mr. Editor, what do you think of the revelations he makes as to the state of preachers' consciences?—"Feel condemned," and yet continue! They do not confess thus to us when we talk to them. May the Good One help their consciences more and more, for the church needs their example and that money for the cause.

Alabama.

Military Rule in Jefferson, Texas.

Mr. Editor: If you will give me some space in your most excellent and very truthful paper, I will give the public a true history of an affair which concerns this community no little; and like difficulties may occur in other places, and like oppression may follow.

We had a man in our community for nearly ten years, by the name of G. W. Smith. He was a negro-ite in full—that is to say, they, the negroes, were his associates, day and night. The Radicals would not have him in their families. He lived with the negroes, was elected to the convention of this State by them, and returned to them from the convention. He was warned not to return to this place, not because he was a Radical, but because he had time after time threatened the community with violence. But he returned, and soon after his return his carpet bag was taken by some one, nobody knows who, and afterwards put where he could get it, minus his journal and some photographs. A body of soldiers, under authority, was directed to one man's house to make search for the lost property. It was not found. He said it was not worth five hundred dollars to him, but he would make it cost Jefferson five thousand.

The man's house was once searched; and now the threats of Smith caused him to become uneasy, for fear the notorious characters would come and abuse himself and family. So three men started to spend the night with him. As they went they were fired into, two of them being severely wounded. Smith was arrested and put in jail—for he said he fired the first gun—with three negroes. This was on Saturday night. On Sunday night the jail was stormed by a number of men. Smith was killed in the jail. The negroes were carried to the edge of town and killed.

At the time this was done there was a Federal force here, say of about forty men and officers. At Marshall, only sixteen miles off, was a larger force. When the killing was done the Federal commander was at the jail with his men. The mayor, marshal and police were at the same place. The military surrendered to the mob; then the mayor. Then a pistol was presented at the head of the marshal, and he ordered the key to be produced, which was done in quick time. Then followed what has already been stated. The mob was in thick mask. I am told not one of them could be recognized.

A time elapsed, and a military commander came in with a larger force, and soon began making arrests. Some of the best men of our city were taken—the merchant from his desk, the mechanic from his shop, the husband from his wife, the father from his children. Others have taken refuge in the distance rather than await the time of the United States authorities. I think they now have about twenty-five men in their hands, of all classes—the old, young, good, bad, black and white. Some of them have now been confined about four months—crowded together like sheep for the slaughter—thrown into cells dug in the ground and covered over, with but little pure air or light, and no comforts such as their friends would send them from without. The families of many of these men were dependent upon them for their daily bread. Now they are left to the charity of the world. The cry of the helpless child does not affect the tyrant's heart nor loose his grasp. Many of the prisoners can prove point blank that they were at home with their families when the killing occurred. But it does no good.—Charges are not preferred, nor intimation given when a trial will take place. Petition after petition has gone forth, but no relief. Only a few days ago the ministers of the Christian churches sent a petition to General Buell for General Canby asking for an early trial or hearing of the manner and conversation of Buell caused them to withdraw the document. Now what shall we do? Let our friends suffer on? To whom can we appeal? God, in pity, look on us!

You may go to Webster or Walker, and look for the meaning of the words despot, tyrant, and all kindred words, and learn but little about it. To know their meaning you must have the monster with you. We have him in the person of the authority here. The very ground appears tainted under his feet, and in his presence you feel as if you were at the mouth of corruption itself. The cry of the helpless is sweet music to his ear, and the groans of the tortured are his delight. Liberty is not dying with us. It is dead, twice dead, and now lies a mangled corpse in our streets and in our houses. The good mourn over it in silence, and the tyrant publicly rejoice. Gloom has settled over all our people.

Is there no help in Israel for the widow's son?

Yours in fact, Truth.

PULPIT ENGLISH.

The phrases, 'in our midst,' 'in your midst,' instead of 'in the midst of you,' etc., have been formed by the pulpit upon a large portion of the community, including the secular press. But they are not to be found in the English Bible; they are, says the last edition of Webster, 'contrary to the genius of the language, as well as opposed to the practice of our best and most accurate writers, and should therefore be abandoned.' Another barbarism which I have heard abundantly from theological students and preachers is the provincial English, Irish, Scotch and Southern practice of interchanging 'will' and 'would' with 'shall' and 'should' in connection with pronouns of the first person, after the style of the drowning Frenchman. 'I will drown and nobody shall help me.' Now it may be excusable for an ignorant domestic to inquire, 'Will I set the table now, ma'am?' and to add, 'If I do I will have time to go out.' But it is a confusion of speech hardly worthy of the educated ministers who annoy us with it thus: 'I will be under the necessity;' 'if we do not believe we will never reach heaven;' 'we may be assured we will find it true;' 'I would in vain attempt to express my emotions;' 'we ought to know that we would be ruined,' etc. There is a common and gross inaccuracy in the use of 'but that' and 'but' for a simple 'that.' Thus, 'who can doubt but that he will hear our prayer,' or, 'we cannot doubt but he will do so;' when the speaker means the very different thing, 'we cannot doubt *that* he will.' The word 'but' is very often misused in another way after 'can;' thus, 'he can but save,' etc. We sometimes hear the misuse of the commercial word 'balance' in the discussion A wrong collocation of 'only' is a frequent confusion—'he can only save,' for 'he only can save.' 'Being done' is frequently heard instead of 'doing.' Some preachers—though they are few—indulge in the bad taste of frequently reminding the members of the congregation of their respective sex, by addressing them as 'brethren *and sisters*,' or adding the words 'and women' to general expositions concerning 'men;' and I have heard ministers endeavor to improve on Scripture by a similar impertinence, in the prayer that we may grow up 'into the stature of perfect men and women in Christ Jesus.'—*Bartlett.*

Toads are sold in Paris at the rate of fifty cents a dozen. This animal is used for the protection of vineyards and gardens from the ravages of insects that escape the pursuit of the birds.

State of Roman Society at the Birth of Christ.

NUMBER TWO.

It was an age of boundless luxury—an age in which women recklessly vied with one another in the race of splendor and extravagance, and in which men plunged headlong, without a single scruple of conscience, and with every possible resource at their command, into the pursuit of pleasure. There was no form of luxury, there was no refinement of vice invented by any foreign nation, which had not been eagerly adopted by the Roman patricians. 'The softness of Sybaris, the manners of Rhodes and Antioch, and of perfumed, drunken, flower-crowned Miletus,' were all to be found at Rome. There was no more of the ancient Roman severity and dignity and self-respect. The descendants of Æmilius and Gracchus—even generals and consuls and prætors—mixed familiarly with the lowest *canaille* of Rome in their vilest and most squalid purlieus of shameless vice. They fought as amateur gladiators in the arena. They drove as competing charioteers on the race course. They even condescended to appear as actors on the stage. They devoted themselves with such frantic eagerness to the excitement of gambling, that we read of their staking hundreds of pounds on a single throw of the dice, when they could not even restore the pawned tunics to their shivering slaves. Under the cold marble statues, or amid the waxen likenesses of their famous stately ancestors, they turned night into day with long and foolish orgies, and exhausted land and sea with the demands of their gluttony. 'Woe to that city,' says an ancient proverb, 'in which a fish costs more than an ox;' and this exactly describes the state of Rome. A banquet would sometimes cost the price of an estate; shellfish were brought from remote and unknown shores, birds from Parthia and the banks of the Phasis; single dishes were made of the brains of the peacocks and the tongues of nightingales and flamingoes. Apicius, after squandering nearly a million of money in the pleasures of the table, committed suicide, Seneca tells us, because he found that he had only £80,000 left. Cowley speaks of

> 'Vitellius' table, which did hold
> As many creatures as the ark of old.'

'They eat,' said Seneca, 'and then they vomit; they vomit, and then they eat.' But even in this matter we cannot tell anything like the worst facts about

> 'Their sumptuous gintoolos and gorgeous feasts
> On citron tables and Atlantic stone,
> Their wines of Setia, Cales and Falerne,
> Chios and Crete, and how they quaff to gold,
> Crystal and murrhine cups, embossed with gems
> And studs of pearl.'*

Still less can we pretend to describe the unblushing and unutterable degradation of this period as it is revealed to us by the poets and the satirists. 'All things,' says Seneca, 'are full of iniquity and vice; more crime is committed than can be remedied by restraint. We struggle in a huge contest of criminality: daily the passion for sin is greater, the shame in committing it is less. * * * Wickedness is no longer committed in secret: it flaunts before our eyes, and has been sent forth so openly into public sight, and has prevailed so completely in the breast of all, that innocence is not *rare*, but *non existent*.'

And it was an age of deep sadness. That it should have been so is an instructive and solemn lesson. In proportion to the luxury of the age were its misery and its exhaustion. The mad pursuit of pleasure was the death and degradation of all true happiness. Suicide—suicide out of pure *ennui* and discontent at a life overflowing with every possible means of indulgence—was extraordinarily prevalent. The Stoic philosophy, especially as we see it represented in the tragedies attributed to Seneca, rang with the glorification of it. Men ran to death because their mode of life had left them no other refuge. They died because it seemed so tedious and so superfluous to be seeing and doing and saying the same things over and over again; and because they had exhausted the very possibility of the only pleasures of which they had left themselves capable. The satirical epigram of Destouches—

> 'Ci-git Jean Rosidf, ecuyer,
> Qui se pendit pour se desennuyer,'

was literally and strictly true of many Romans during this epoch. Marcellinus, a young and wealthy noble, starved himself, and then had himself suffocated in a warm bath, merely because he was attacked with a perfectly curable illness. The philosophy which alone professed itself able to heal men's sorrows applauded the supposed courage of a voluntary death, and it was of too abstract, too fantastic, and too purely theoretical a character to furnish them with any real or lasting consolations. No sentiment caused more surprise to the Roman world than the famous one preserved in the fragment of Mæcenas—

> 'Debilem facito mann,
> Debilem pede, coxa,
> Tuber adstrue gibberum,
> Labricos quate dentes;
> Vita dum superest bene est:
> Hanc mihi vel acuta
> Si sedeam cruce sustine;'

which may be paraphrased—

> 'Numb my hands with palsy,
> Rack my feet with gout,
> Hunch my back and shoulder,
> Let my teeth fall out;
> Still, if *life* be granted,
> I prefer the loss:
> Save my life, and give me
> Anguish on the cross.'

Seneca, in his 101st Letter, calls this 'a most disgraceful and most contemptible wish;' but it may be paralleled out of Euripedes, and still more closely out of Homer. 'Talk not,' says the shade of Achilles to Ulysses in the Odyssey—

> "Talk not of reigning in this dolorous gloom,
> Nor think vain lies,' he cried, 'can ease my doom.
> Better by far laboriously to bear
> A weight of woes, and breathe the vital air,
> Slave to the meanest hind that begs his bread,
> Than reign the sceptred monarch of the dead.'

But this falsehood of extremes was one of the sad outcomes of the popular Paganism. Either, like the natural savage, they dreaded death with an intensity of terror, or, when their crimes and sorrows had made life unsupportable, they slank to it as a refuge, with a cowardice which vaunted itself as courage.

And it was an age of cruelty. The shows of gladiators, the sanguinary combats of wild beasts, the not unfrequent spectacle of savage tortures and capital punishments, the occasional sight of innocent martyrs burning to death in their shirts of pitchy fire, must have hardened and imbruted the public sensibility. The immense prevalence of slavery tended still more inevitably to the general corruption. 'Lust,' as usual, was 'hard by hate.' One hears with perfect amazement of the number of slaves in the wealthy houses. A thousand slaves was no extravagant number, and the vast majority of them were idle, uneducated and corrupt. Treated as little better than animals, they lost much of the dignity of men. Their masters possessed over them the power of life and death, and it is shocking to read of the cruelty with which they were often treated. An accidental murmur, a cough, a sneeze, was punished with rods. Mute, motionless, fasting, the slaves had to stand by while their masters supped. A brutal and stupid barbarity often turned a house into the shambles of an executioner, sounding with scourges, chains and yells.* One evening the Emperor Augustus was supping at the house of Vedius Pollio, when one of the slaves, who was carrying a crystal goblet, slipped down, and broke it. Transported with rage, Vedius at once ordered the slave to be seized, and plunged into the fish-pond as food to the lampreys. The boy escaped from the hands of his fellow-slaves, and fled to Cæsar's feet to implore, not that his life should be spared—a pardon which he neither expected nor hoped—but that he might die by a mode of death less horrible than being devoured by fishes. Common as it was to torment slaves, and to put them to death, Augustus, to his honor be it spoken, was horrified by the cruelty of Vedius, and commanded both that the slave should be set free, that every crystal vase in the house of Vedius should be broken in his presence, and that the fish-pond should be filled up. Even women inflicted upon their female slaves punishments of the most cruel atrocity for faults of the most venial character. A brooch wrongly placed, a tress of hair ill-arranged, and the enraged matron orders her slaves to be lashed and crucified. If her milder husband interferes, she not only justifies the cruelty, but asks in amazement: 'What! is a slave so much of a human being?' No wonder that there was a proverb, 'As many slaves, so many foes.' No wonder that many masters lived in perpetual fear, and that 'the tyrant's devilish plea, necessity,' might be urged in favor of that odious law which enacted that, if a master was murdered by an unknown hand, the whole body of his slaves should suffer death—a law which more than once was carried into effect under the reigns of the emperors. Slavery, as we see in the case of Sparta and many other nations, always involves in its own retribution. The class of free peasant proprietors gradually disappears. Long before this time Tib. Gracchus, in coming home from Sardinia, had observed that there was scarcely a single freeman to be seen in the fields. The slaves were infinitely more numerous than their owners. Hence arose the constant dread of servile insurrections; the constant hatred of a slave population to which any conspirator or revolutionist might successfully appeal; and the constant insecurity of life, which must have struck terror into many hearts.

Such is but a faint and broad outline of some of the features of Seneca's age; and we shall be unjust if we do not admit that much at least of the life he lived, and nearly all the sentiments he uttered, gain much in grandeur and purity from the contrast they offer to the common life of

> 'That people victor once, now vile and base,
> Deservedly made vassal, who, of ce just,
> Frugal, and mild, and temperate, conquered well,
> But govern ill the nations under yoke,
> Pealing their provinces, exhausted all
> By lust and rapine; first ambitious grown
> Of triumph that insulting vanity;
> Then cruel, by their sports to blood inured
> Of fighting beasts and men to beasts exposed,
> Luxurious by their wealth, and greedier still,
> And fro the daily scene effeminate.
> What wise and valiant man would seek to free
> These thus degenerate, by themselves enslaved;
> Or could of inward slaves make outward free?'
> MILTON, *Paradise Regained*, iv. 132–145.

—*Rev. F. W. Farrar, in Seekers After God.*

* Compare the lines in Dyer's little-remembered *Ruins of Rome*:

> 'The citron board, the bowl enbossed with gems,
> * * * * whate'er is known
> Of rarest acquisition; Tyrian garbs,
> Neptunian Albion's high testaceous food,
> And flavored Chian wines, with incense fumed
> To slake patrician thirst: for these their rights
> In the vile streets they prostitute for sale,
> Their ancient rights, their dignities, their laws,
> Their native glorious freedom.'

* Juv. *Sat.* vi, 219–222.

CHANGES IN JAPAN.

The new government of Japan has inaugurated many changes in the imperial regime, administrative, legislative and religious. These and other changes are so vast that those Japanese who have been in Europe and America while they were coming to pass, on their return to their native land, have written to their friends whom they left behind, saying that if those who still are pursuing their studies abroad, were to go home, they would scarcely know their own country. Mind, in that country, is not torpid and listless as to the progress which the world abroad is making.

* * * * *

The war is ended, and the young Emperor or Mikado is now the sole head of the government. He has made Yedo his eastern capital, and has, under the guidance of those princes who espoused his cause, ordained and established a new system of government, which deprives him of the legislative power, and confers it upon an elective parliament, consisting of two houses, in the lower of which something of the popular element is introduced; so that the Mikado is now at the head of a constitutional monarchy in embryo. This alone is enough to show that the Japanese are a progressive people, and can make long and rapid strides forward. All this has taken place in less than two years. We rejoice at these evidences of life in the nation, but are still more glad to notice other changes, of a religious nature.

For full thirteen hundred years Buddhism has prevailed over Japan, having come in by way of the Corean peninsula, and thither from China. Since 1604 the laws of the Shogoons (commonly called Taikuns by foreigners) made it obligatory upon all natives of the country to have their names registered in some Buddhist temple. Gongensama, the first of the late house of Shogoons, adopted this expedient in order to prevent any of his subjects from becoming proselytes to the Romanist religion. The nobles and literati of Japan, however, were few of them Buddhists. They were Confucianists. The law above mentioned was not enacted on account of the devotion of Gongensama to the Buddhist faith, but as a mere political expedient. A religion which has so long prevailed among the majority of the people, one would hardly expect to see set aside in a day. But strange as it may appear, this has been done by imperial authority.

In November, 1868, the young Mikado went up from Miyako, the ancient capital, to Yedo, to establish himself there for a time, and to make that city his so called eastern capital. At that time a strange thing took place. An imperial order, issued before he started on this journey of some five hundred miles overland, requiring all Buddhist images or idols to be covered up on the route of his progress. This at first seemed unaccountable. But by a letter lately received from a missionary in Japan, I learn that since the Mikado's residence at Yedo took place, the government has by authority of parliament ruled out Buddhism, as the national religion, altogether. The government now professes adherence only to Shindoism, a religion that is indigenous to Japan, and prevailed there long before Buddhism came in from Corea and China. It is not an idolatrous religion in one respect, namely, it has no idols. The believers in Shindoism worship innumerous gods, without the aid of images. Their Pantheon is said to include eight hundred thousand deities.

Now this movement shows two things conclusively. First, that the rulers of the country do not believe in Buddhism, and secondly, that they are ashamed to have it maintained by the new government, lest they should be thought its adherents. They, unfortunately, are afraid of Christianity, because they have generally no knowledge of its true character, object and effects. They have been prejudiced against it by what their forefathers saw of Romanism, as taught by the Jesuits and Franciscans, and exemplified in the lives of those Portuguese adventurers who resorted to Japan in former times for purposes of trade. They fear the political effect if it be permitted to enter Japan. Their prejudices and fears, lest by coming in it should set up the pope's *imperium* in their *imperio*, are as strong as ever. But few, comparatively, of the ruling class in Japan have learned to distinguish between Protestantism and Romanism, though (blessed be God) the number of these is increasing.

The labors of the small number of Protestant missionaries in that country have caused some of those now in power, not only to believe, but to profess faith in Jesus. There are more Romanist missionaries than Protestants there, and yet the truth, in its simplicity and purity, has been making headway among the Japanese.

The consequence is, that the Shindoists are anxious to know more of the Bible, and are trying to make the two systems, Christianity and Shindoism, conform to each other. My informant writes under date of December 18, 1868: "I have a book written for this purpose, by a venerable man of Satsma, at Miyako. He is also in correspondence with me, and Mr. Verbeck, (*i. e.*, with the Protestant missionaries, at both Nagaski and Yokohama,) on religious matters."

This man, I am informed by a Japanese now in America, is one of the most distinguished poets of Japan. Thus, it is easy to see that the thoughts of the leading men of the country are earnestly turned to the subject of religion. In this state of things, it is obvious that the most pressing want of that people is the Bible in their own tongue. Not one book of it has yet been published in the Japanese language, and but a very small part is translated. Yonder, across the Pacific, is a great nation, calling to us by most significant signs and tokens for the bread of life and the word of God. Who will give it to them? Thousands of Buddhist temples, occupying the most charming sites in all the land, will now go to decay, for want of worshipers to support them, and thousands of Buddhist priests will gradually find that their occupation is gone. Their connection with the State being sundered, they will no longer have it in their power to hinder the spread of the truth as it is in Jesus. Was there ever a fairer or more inviting field for the Christian to enter with the Gospel of Christ?—*Correspondent of North-western Christian Advocate.*

Thomas Jackson, of the British Wesleyan Conference.

At the late opening of the new Wesleyan Theological Institution at Headingly Mr. Jackson was called out on the platform, and made the speech which we give below. We are quite sure we shall gratify thousands of our readers by printing it entire.

You have placed me, Mr. President, in a state of embarrassment. I did not come for the purpose of making a speech; my days for making speeches are past and gone. But having an invitation to come here, I felt that I could not resist the invitation, (hear, hear,) thinking I should like to see the commencement of another Methodist institution before I go the way of all the earth. The institutions of Methodism have been dear to my heart through a long life. To find these institutions increasing is my delight and my joy.

I thought, also, that by coming here I should see a few old friends, (hear,) it may be for the last time. The Lord's will be done in that respect. I can say with respect to them, and those that are gone before, "Joyful to meet, yet willing to part," when such may be the will of the great Master. I am often reminded in my intercourse with my friends in different places that I am an old man; often reminded that I belong to a former generation. Be it so. Be it so. My contemporaries as Methodist preachers are all gone; all gone, with one solitary exception.

I sometimes meet with a suggestion which startles me, and which I am not prepared to receive; that is, that the generation who have disappeared are now regarded as having entertained thoughts, and habits, and principles of action which are now regarded as obsolete, and that I am now surrounded by a generation which see much more correctly than my contemporaries did, and can see much more extensively into the future. I very much doubt that. (Laughter and cheers.) May I mention a few names? (Hear, hear, and cheers.) May I mention a few names belonging to my generation? There are a few of them I can scarcely pronounce without tears. There is John Hannah, (applause,) who was a youth in his teens in the city of Lincoln when I was there traveling in my fourth year; as fine a specimen of evangelical preaching and truly genial Christian spirit as any of us have ever witnessed. Are his views and habits to be superseded and forgotten? (Cries of no, no.) There is John Scott. Aye, if the voice and physical powers of John Scott had been equal to his intellect, he would have been one of the most popular preachers of his age; a man of powerful intellect, great kindness of heart, and more than ordinary practical wisdom. I miss that man. (Applause.) There is Robert Newton. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I distinctly recollect Robert Newton when he came into his first circuit, a fine, tall, graceful young man, having great fluency of speech and largeness of heart, such as characterized him to the end of his glorious life. Is the missionary zeal of that man to be forgotten? (Repeated cries of no, no.) There is Jabez Bunting, (cheers,) one of the best preachers in England for many years, and as a practical administrator second only to John Wesley. One of my contemporaries was Richard Watson. (Applause.) Do we forget him, and think that his views are obsolete? A man concerning whom Robert Hall said after hearing him preach, "He does not move in the old ordinary rut; he goes into regions of thought where scarcely ever a human being has trodden before." Am I surrounded by a generation of men greater than Richard Watson? (A laugh.) There was Adam Clarke (cheers) and Joseph Benson, (renewed cheers,) two men for pulpit powers perhaps unsurpassed since the Apostle Paul was in this world; and what they were as interpreters of the Scriptures we know very well.

If you would hear with me I would go on a little further. (Cries of go on, go on.) I was not a Methodist preacher when John Fletcher visited the Leeds Conference in 1784, but I was a living inhabitant of this world of ours when John Fletcher preached that wonderful sermon before the preachers of the Leeds Conference about the old prophet that came from Bethel bearing testimony against the idolatry of Jeroboam, and Jeroboam said, "Lay hold upon him!" when, lo! the king's hand was dried up, and the king stood as an object of pity to the assembled multitude, and he had to ask the old prophet to pray for him, that his hand might be restored. Fletcher said: "Live in the Spirit; preach the truth, the truth as it is in Jesus, and in the spirit of our great Master, and every hand that is stretched out against you will be dried up in like manner. Here is encouragement for you to serve the same God. But beware of being Antinomians, of being disobedient to the Lord. See that you persevere in your work, and in your steady adherence to the instructions you have received from your great Master." (Applause.)

Sir, I was a living inhabitant of this world when Charles Wesley went to heaven in 1788, and when a good old Methodist woman said, "Who will poet for you now?" (Laughter and cheers.) Sir, I ask, Have we men in the present day equal to Charles Wesley as hymn writers? Then there is John Wesley, father of us all—a man never to be thought of without feelings of gratitude to God, who gave us such an instrument. (Hear, hear.) Are we really surrounded by a generation of men who think these men obsolete to their views and principles of action? I have tried in my humble manner to tread in the footsteps of these great men—at a great distance, however—during the sixty four years in which I have been I Methodist preacher, and He who made me knows it has been my earnest desire to tread in the footsteps of those men, and to be actuated by the same spirit which actuated them.

I am about to leave the world. I am anxious for nothing, so far as this world is concerned, but the perpetuity of the work of God, the spirituality of the work with which we are intrusted. O! what is preaching, what is oratory, what is anything but spiritual religion? What is the use of preaching unless we get people converted, brought into liberty, to walk in liberty, and then after a life of purity die in the Lord? What has the world equal to this? I wrote a letter to the Conference. (Hear, hear.) I thought as an old man, standing on the borders of two worlds, I might take the liberty of doing that. My great business was to promote the work of God; to ask, What is it to us what party is uppermost in the State if our preaching be trite and unimpressive, and our hearers remain unconverted, and the members of our societies have nothing but a form of godliness, and die at last without knowing whither they are going? I did in that letter refer to other subjects, but that was the subject most prominent. As to the rest, I need not say anything about it. I can only say this, that I have been almost slain in consequence of the misconstructions put upon it.

I am about to leave you. God grant that his spirit may be poured out upon the Methodist preachers, and O, may the present generation of men surpass the men of the former! O, may the men you raise up in this place, Mr. Lomas, and Mr. Farrar, and Mr. Hellier, be better than the men whose names I have mentioned. A great deal will depend upon the material you have to work upon, but we rely upon you that you will do the best you can. But a converting ministry we must have.

It is a dangerous thing to call upon an old man to speak. (A laugh.) I beg your pardon. God bless you all! I trust to have the happiness of meeting you in the paradise of God, where so many of our blessed members of society and Methodist preachers have gone before. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

GADSDEN, ALA., March 3, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: I send you seven names for the ADVOCATE.

Bishop McTyeire, by request, made a station of this place, and appointed me to it. We have a strong society, and a flourishing Sunday school, numbering about one hundred. General Turrentine, a dear lover of Sunday schools, has been our superintendent for twenty years, and though he is very old, he never fails to meet the little ones on the Lord's day. They all love him. May he live long to bless the world, and would to God we had scores of just such men everywhere.

I have received seventeen by certificate since I came, and others will join us soon. The prospect of a good revival is flattering. Many souls here are without God. We believe many of them will be converted this year. O! that the moving fire of heaven may be in our bones. O! for a holy ministry and people in all these lands. O! for a mighty work of God among us in 1869. Brethren, be zealous. The signs of religious prosperity are good. God is getting ready to take the world, and the world is rapidly getting ready for him to take it, and he will take it in a hurry when he gets everything under good headway. It may be our privilege to see the exiled sons of Judah receive the long-despised Redeemer, and hear them tell with wonderful power and success the sweet story of the cross, and hear of their rebuilding the temple in more than its ancient splendor.

Our first quarterly meeting was pleasant and profitable. Dr. Slaughter, our presiding elder, works admirably. He moves in the presiding elder's path as if he had trod it often before.

My people are now building a first class frame church house, 70 by 44, in the latest style of church architecture. The young men are going to furnish us a clock for the spire. It will be one hundred and twenty-two feet from the ground.

All are interested in the building of the house. Gadsden is a beautiful town of about one thousand inhabitants, and is growing rapidly. It is the best market in north Alabama, right on the Coosa river, has stage and steamboat facilities, and is only two and a half miles from the celebrated "Black Creek Falls," which is a wonderful scene of nature. The water falls over a huge rock, arched about one hundred feet. It is a summer retreat for scores of persons every year. They breathe the pure mountain air, and drink of the mineral waters near by. It is the place for sick persons. In addition to the present accommodations there, other houses will be fitted up. We want the Conference here next year, if we can get it. Believe we will. You must make it convenient to come up. Know you will be delighted, for we have a noble hearted people, and everything to make one happy in deed and in truth.

Traveling facilities are improving here. A railway is projected from Atlanta, Georgia, to this point. The Alabama and Chattanooga road will either pass here, or four miles off. Both of these roads will, no doubt, be completed soon, as men of means and energy have them in hand.

R. E. CASY.

ALPHONSE DE LAMARTINE, the poet, novelist, historian and politician, died in Paris recently, in his seventy-ninth year.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1869.

To Subscribers.—Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.

N. B.—*Agents are requested, wherever practicable, to invest and remit funds in a* Post Office Order, DRAFT, *or by* express. *If this cannot be done,* REGISTER *the letter at our expense.*

When money is forwarded in either of the above methods we will be responsible for it, *but not otherwise.*

NOTICE TO PREACHERS.

Those preachers whose post offices are to be changed, will please notify this office, as soon as convenient, of the change to be made—being particular in giving the post office *from* which and that *to* which the change is to be made.

COCOANUTS FROM HONDURAS.

The last trip of the steamer brings us a present from Rev. L. Pearce—a barrel of fresh cocoanuts. Brother Pearce is back on business for a month or two, and made his appearance in our office, looking browned and well.

We do not care to dwell on this barrel of tropical wealth, as the Tennessee brethren seem to take these things so hard, and have not yet recovered from the barrel of oranges, or that of sugar, or that of sirup! But we will say to our young readers that the barrel contains seventy-eight nuts. Each one contains milk, and is covered with a sort of reddish hair, looking much like the head of a young monkey, and slightly suggests the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution as proposed. There are the eyes, and almost a nose! By studying this expression we solved the great problem of "how the milk got in the cocoanut;" and give the result, viz.: In the same way that it comes out. We intend to look further into this matter.

The cocoanut tree grows upon the sea beach in the poorest of soils; it bears in about seven years, and each crop yields say fifty nuts. They are used in place of milk when in a green state, when ripe make excellent pies, puddings, etc., and when grated over oranges a delightful dessert, called ambrosia; their oil is used for cooking. We are a little particular, because it might constitute a style of "quarterage," even preferable to "socks." A few receipts as to the best way of making cocoanut puddings would be in admirable place just now.

Church Extension Association of the M. E. Church South.

The directors of this association will hold an adjourned meeting at 112 Camp street—ADVOCATE office—on Wednesday, the 24th, at half past seven o'clock P. M.

JEFFERSON DAVIS was recently finally and formally discharged from arrest by the United States Supreme Court, and will probably never again be held to trial for the crime of treason.

ROMISH INTOLERANCE.

The Spanish priesthood is just now giving some very strong proofs of their impatience of every other church. One would suppose, to hear the stress put upon "conscientious scruples" by Catholic priests in this country, and by those Catholic laymen who have petitioned for a division of the school fund in this city, that they, being disposed to respect the religious scruples of others, could therefore urge their own; that in all matters of conscience they were willing "to live and let live." The facts are, however, that they tolerate nothing where they have power. In Rome there is not one Protestant school or one Protestant place of worship. Even the services at the private houses of the English and American ministers have been prohibited. In Spain the Cardinal, Archbishop of Valladolid, in a recent pastoral, says:

"There is another thing they wish with criminal intent to plant. It is called religious liberty, whose legitimate and natural manifestation consists in wishing to bring to Spain all the false religions in the world, and which are the enemies of the only true one there can be, which this magnanimous nation loves and venerates. And, as this diversity of false religions fortunately has no followers amongst ourselves, it has been necessary to take the resolution, as extravagant as impious, to try to create some. They have begun to carry into effect this infamous resolution in this noble and religious city of Valladolid, where some heretics have established themselves, who dedicate themselves to distribute tracts and pamphlets, to expose books, and to sell mutilated and corrupt Bibles."

The newspapers under the immediate control of the priests have threatened with violence all who permit religious services in their houses, or rent them for that purpose. A single item of news, because it is published as something wonderful, shows how undisturbed has hitherto been this reign of religious intolerance:

"On February 3d the city government of Madrid sold seventeen thousand feet of land on the Promenade de Bilbao, for the construction of a Protestant church. Work has been begun on it by the authority of the Cortes. It is said that a commission from the city government assisted at the laying of the corner-stone."

This impatience of all interference is the characteristic of superstition. Christianity can afford to be placed side by side with any and all systems of religion. Truth courts comparison with falsehood. It "comes to the light," knowing that only error loves darkness.—*Every* church without a Bible is a superstition; and every man who denounces the word of God—that is, the Old and New Testaments—to the people, and discourages their use and study by the people, "loves darkness rather than light."

It is upon this principle that the priests of this city are threatening all their church members who send children to the common schools. The windows of our school houses are too open, and the light pours in and emancipates too many of those children of Catholic immigrants "who have been all their lifetime subject to bondage." The little Catholic "creatures" "are delivered from the bondage of corruption," as St. Paul expresses it, "into the glorious liberty of the children of God." On Sabbath before last the priest at the Jackson street church fulminated "the damnation of hell" against those of his flock who should patronize the city schools—"he would not grant them absolution!" This is at present their general style of treating the school question indoors. Now, if eternal damnation is the consequence of this public school system, and an "unrelenting war" is waged by priests and laymen in and out of their Catholic churches against the city schools, why do Catholics consent to sit in the School Board, and what *does the City Council mean by putting this important interest in the hands of its avowed enemies?*

The fact is, those people hate the public schools because they hate religious liberty; that is, the liberty of "the truth." A gentleman, now in this city, Mr. Carey, has but recently returned from Guatemala. While there his son and his niece died. Being a Protestant, he was not permitted even to bury them within the town limits of Santa Thomas, but was compelled to take them far out in the woods and there bury them.

The work of religious toleration is going on bravely in Austria. While the people in Spain are throwing off the manacles of priestly despotism, the government itself in Austria has taken the work in hand. Yes, that Austria which for centuries has been the stronghold of Romanism is now of its own accord taking off its yoke, and securing to the people liberty of conscience. The pope has uttered an allocution against the Reichstradt; but like a toothless lion he can but growl. The government holds right on—it yields nothing. We quote from an exchange a statement of the Catholic situation in that country:

"The new laws completing the recent Liberal legislation with regard to civil marriage are another step toward the complete separation of the church from the State in Austria. The clergy keeps up its hostility, and the government replies by repressive measures. A church party paper, the *Friend of the People*, has been seized for publishing a letter from the pope condemning the new institutions of the empire. This rigorous act produced a profound sensation, and is without precedent in the Hapsburg annals since the reign of the Emperor Joseph II. Some time ago the Archbishop of Schwarzenburg was convicted of disturbing public order by a pastoral letter of his, in which he enjoined the faithful of his diocese to disobey the civil law respecting marriage. The case came before the Supreme Court of Prague, which has made a formal decision against the claims of the archbishop; and the clerical party, and the pope himself, who instigates the claims of his agents, are once more defeated."

PUBLIC GAMBLING.

Every new symptom of the corruption of the times is matter of profound grief to all reflecting men. Of late public attention has been fixed mainly upon judges, legislators and councilmen, upon what may be reckoned as "wickedness in high places." The lower styles of vice, such as the lottery, the drinking saloon and the secret haunt of gamblers, have been overshadowed by the stupendous proportions of robberies accomplished under the forms of law. The country is waking up to the fact that the legislation of the day is not merely an expression of the vice of the people, but it has itself become the most baleful fountain and cause of evil. Our last State Legislature passed a law licensing gambling houses. A large house fronting on St. Charles street was, on last Wednesday night, filled with men engaged in gambling; the lower floor and apparently the whole house taken up in the same business; a dense crowd of men and youths going in and out, seeking to appease at these sources their deadly thirst for gold. Alas! they go as sheep to the slaughter.

We know of no greater proof of increasing wickedness than this unblushing trade. So long as men are inclined to hide their vicious practices from the gaze of their fellows, they in so far evidence some remaining sense of virtue. But when they are encouraged by the highest authority of the State to overstep all moral restraint, to defy the opinion of the good, to abandon all shame and, in open day, assume the desperate fortunes and character of a gambler, it would seem as if the mouth of hell had been opened by law.

NEW BIBLES.

The Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church South in this city, 112 Camp street, has just received a fine stock of Bibles, pocket and other—some as low as sixty cents, with flexible bindings.

THE *Naturalist* mentions the remarkable instinct of an opossum which was overtaken by a freshet, and sought refuge on a post of a fence that projected above the waters. It might easily have swum to land, but evidently knew that the fourteen young which were found in its pouch must have been drowned in the attempt. It was nearly starved when captured.

THE FAT IN THE FIRE.

The telegraph, during the past week, has sent a sharp pain through the myriad breasts of Northern Methodism. Probably there is not a "circuit rider" of all its revolving itinerancy who has not unconsciously slackened or spurred his steed as he read the announcement that General Grant and family walked into the Metropolitan Memorial Methodist church at Washington, but finding no special sitting provided for him, walked out again! "What on earth!" Yes, my friend, you may well say that, and we agree with you.—What on earth were those trustees about! There goes, at one sweep, all the long line of well concerted schemes which might have secured the whole influence and favor of the President! *Sic transit!* Alas! alas!

This Metropolitan church has been built with exceeding care—a sort of composite of earth and heaven in its style—having the corner stone laid, the windows named, and the board of trustees constituted with an especial eye to one's country, and dedicated to God in the immediate presence of General Grant, Mr. Colfax and the Chief Justice. It was thought to be no mean link between Church and State. Now the President has turned his back on it and walked out! Poor mortals that we are, on what a slender thread—! "But what did the parson do? Didn't he apologize? Didn't he tell the general that it was a mistake, an oversight or something of the kind?" Of course he did. He told the President that he was very sorry for it. But still it did not stop him. He walked out! The parson apologized very handsomely, and in much grief and gentleness of spirit; but the general heeded it not. He made no reply, but the whole concern walked out!

Can our readers fully enter into this agony of religious flunkydom? Toadyism has culminated. Its highest ascent is in the pulpit of the world-renowned Metropolitan Memorial M. E. This grand edifice costs $250,000, collected from all the faithful. It has panels in the pulpit from Gethsemane, pillars in the pulpit of wood from Mount Olivet, a keystone in the arch of the pulpit taken from the foundations of Solomon's Temple—all costly contributions to its magnificent grandeur; yet a flunky in the pulpit will henceforth be the chief ground of its fame.

A later telegram states that the trustees of the church have waited upon the President and assured him that a seat was now all duly fitted up, etc. Well, it may be right enough that in a church of that composite order there should be a seat set apart for the chief magistrate. Every one to his taste. We do not object to that specially; but we do hope, for the sake of Christ and the dignity of the Gospel, if by accident the President's pew door should be locked or the pew filled, and the general should ever again walk out, that the preacher will bow submissively and *silently* to the inscrutable providence, and not be again guilty of a folly that will take his name and the Metropolitan down to indignant centuries.

New Orleans School of Medicine.

The annual commencement of this school took place at the Lyceum Hall on Tuesday last. It was opened by an overture from "William Tell," by the orchestra of the French Opera House, under the direction of Mr. Carlo Patti. We never heard anything finer in the way of music from an orchestra. It was as far as *we* were able to go. Everything beyond that, in the way of harmonious sound, is so much lost on us.

The Rev. Dr. Palmer offered the opening prayer. The degree of M. D. was conferred by Dr. Brickell upon the following gentlemen:

In Medicine.—John B. Armstrong, La.; R. W. Burns, Texas; Hiram K. Butler, Miss.; John C. Brown, La.; W. S. Buck, Miss.; G. C. Bordis, La.; E. J. Berjot, La.; J. E. Bain, La.; J. D. Calhoun, La; P. H. Candler, La.; Benjamin Dabney, Miss.; W. A. Davis, La.; A. G. Ervin, Ala.; Alf. S. Gates, La.; Uriah M. Gilder, Texas; F. M. Gullege, Miss.; N. M. Hebert, La.; R. B. Hines, Texas; J. L. Hansford, Texas; A. G. Harper, La.; C. T. Hines, La.; J. E. Morris, La.; E. A. Melon, La.; Robert J. Mainegra, La.; William M. Mayfield, Texas; R. Roberts, La.; T. M. Stone, Texas; G. T. Trezevant, La.; H. L. Tato, Texas; J. S. Tipton, La.; J. H. P. Wise, La.

In Pharmacy.—W. C. Harrison, La.; F. A. Baehler, La.

After the conferring of degrees Dr. Samuel Logan delivered a very long valedictory address to the class. Dr. Alfred S. Gates responded for the graduating class.

Benediction by Rev. Dr. Lewis. The audience on the occasion was a full one.

REPUBLICANS AND THE CABINET

The admiration conceived by the Republicans for General Grant's cabinet No. 1 is not unlike the owl's description of her young ones. The New York *Methodist* says:—"Whether these secretaries are the men for the work, time only can show; but the *principle of selection* is a sound one, and gives the country unbounded satisfaction." The *Independent* takes a running start of a column of biting criticism upon the ex-President, and exclaims:—"Are we actually rid of this 'body of death!'" and says the sudden change from the old executive to the new is so great that, like the Scotch woman in the ditty, he is

"Downright dizzy wi' the thought."

We suspect, however, that this bewildering joy at the official transition expired with the announcement of the new cabinet. Mr. Johnson as "a body of death" serves the artistic purpose of bringing out in better relief a very dull figure; but we doubt if the day is very distant when the "frogs" will pray Jupiter to give them back their log. As a specimen of how to make the best of a bad bargain, the following passage from the *Independent* is a study:

The cabinet as first drafted struck us with no surprise; for, as Grant himself was never identified with any great principles of politics or reform, we did not expect him to surround himself with a coterie of representative thinkers. Not one of the great heroes of the long warfare against slavery was asked to the council board. Gladstone remembered John Bright, but Grant forgot Charles Sumner. The American cabinet, compared with the English, seems like a country school house by the side of a university. But just as the Republic owes more to modest schools than to learned colleges, so we do not mourn that the cabinet is common-place and second rate, rather than brilliant or profound. We have great faith in ordinary men. It is of such that democracies are always made. It is by such that they must generally be governed. If the Republic cannot be successfully administered by mediocre men, then democratic institutions are a failure. The law of 1789, which makes Mr. A. T. Stewart ineligible, is laudable in purpose, but needs change of terms. For instance, had this law been enforced during the war, no person in the Treasury Department could have aided the government by investing his private means in the seven-thirty bonds; but it was esteemed a patriotic duty by office-holders to invest their salaries in these bonds. Did not Secretaries Chase, Fessenden and McCulloch so invest? No doubt of it. Moreover, if a Secretary of Treasury must not own a ship, why may he own a factory, or mill, or farm? But, though the law stands unchanged, we can prosper without Mr. Stewart's help. Indeed, had he not amassed so great a private fortune, we might more readily believe him competent to be a public financier. Money-making is one thing, statesmanship another. Chatham, the first financier of England, and Hamilton, his great peer in America, never either of them gave an hour's thought during their lives to making themselves rich. Mr. Boutwell, who now seems likely to be Mr. Stewart's successor, has the signal qualification of being as poor as a church mouse. He is as honest a man as walks the earth. The Treasury will be under a grand guardian. The nation's money bags will be safe.

THE *College Courant* states, as an example of the extreme accuracy of astronomical observations, that the average difference of two sets of observations on the position of a long list of stars, made at Greenwich and Paris, amounted to only .007 of a single second. A recent study of the proper motion of the star 70 Opphinchi proves its distance to be one million two hundred and seventy three thousand times as great as our distance from the sun. It takes light over twenty years to traverse this distance.

BALTIMORE CONFERENCE.

We extract from the Richmond *Christian Advocate* a few items of the session of this body.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

BALTIMORE, March 6, 1869.

I have only time to send you a hurried letter. On arriving here this morning I found the Baltimore Conference in session, and making fine progress under the presidency of Bishop Wightman. The attendance of ministers, delegates and visitors is very large.

Bishops Early and Doggett are here, and Drs. Green and McFerrin, of Nashville; Dr. Linn, of Louisville; Dr. Cunnyngham, of Holston; Dr. Starke, editor of the *Home Monthly*; Dr. Moran, of North Carolina; and from Virginia quite a number, including Dr. Duncan, Brethers Rowzie, Cowles, Peterson, Lenney and others. The bishops are looking well, and the members of the Conference particularly so.

The best feeling prevails, and all seem to be in fine spirits in reference to the prospects of our church in this section. The accounts given by the presiding elders are highly gratifying, and evince the determination of the people to sustain church that casts aside politics devotes itself to the work of preaching Christ and him crucified.

The collections for the superannuated were amply sufficient to give a dividend of one hundred per cent. The Conference resolved to forego all claim to their part of the Conference fund unjustly withheld from them by the bogus Baltimore Conference. They have thus surrendered about forty thousand dollars, and the moral force of this act must tell powerfully against those who have refused to divide the money raised by the joint exertions of the two bodies.

The missionary meeting will be held this evening. The speakers announced are Dr. Henderson, of Kentucky; Dr. McFerrin, and Rev. P. A. Peterson. The meeting will take place at Trinity church. In this connection I have learned that Dr. Munsey will retire from the regular pastoral work, and take the missionary secretaryship.

We may now hope that under his powerful appeals the church will be aroused to an effort worthy of her strength and resources in this great field.

I am much gratified to say that the Committee on Education and Literary Institutions have resolved to report to the Conference in favor of raising their proportion of the endowment of Randolph Macon College; and it is hoped we shall be able to get an efficient agent.

The college may look for an increase of students from this section the next summer and fall.

The Fifteenth Amendment not Likely to Pass.

The *Northern Christian Advocate* says:

The Democratic members of the Indiana Legislature have resigned, thus breaking the quorum and compelling an untimely adjournment of the body. We are greatly mistaken if this act will not meet the public condemnation it so richly deserves. Governor Baker has promptly issued writs for new elections in the vacated districts and will reassemble the Legislature in April. Not a man of the revolutionists should be returned. We think this act is rendered more censurable by the reason assigned for it, viz: to defeat the fifteenth constitutional amendment providing for equal suffrage throughout the country. If we mistake not, the Indiana Democrats have overdone the matter, and insured the adoption of the article.

This gives us an idea of the real sentiment of Northern men upon negro enfranchisement. The Democrats are again out as candidates before the people, with the avowed intention of again resigning if necessary to defeat the amendment.

WE ARE glad to learn that the Chattanooga Railroad Company are showing practical signs of an earnest purpose. One of their contractors, Mr. Bartholomew Collins, has already completed five miles of the roadbed, which is cleared one hundred feet it width, and is ready for the reception of the cross-ties. He has one camp of three hundred men on Mauuel's plantation, about five miles beyond the Pontchartrain Railroad, and another camp of two hundred men at Michoud's plantation, still further on. Such evidences of enterprise are vitalizing and truly encouraging. Every completed mile of railroad and every new facility offered to commerce brings us nearer and nearer to "the good time coming."—*New Orleans Times.*

THERE is said to be an oak tree in the Holy Land, still living, that was planted by Abraham. It is to be set up at a Russian monastery, in Jerusalem.

CELERY is said to be highly salutary in nervous diseases.

THE CHIBOUK'S HALO.

We commend the following passage, taken from the letters of R. A Holland in the *Episcopal Methodist*, to those super-strict anti-tobacco conferences of Ohio that refuse to ordain any man who smokes out of Palestine. What say you, gentlemen, to one of these Oriental whifs?

A halt, a long breath, a deliberate descent from the saddle, a brief consultation and complacent self-gratulation on the completion of the day's journey, and we followed our horses and mules into the court of a tavern kept by a Russian, and there leaving the quadrupeds, ascended a flight of stairs to the roof. We were welcomed and conducted to our rooms by the proprietor, a clever fellow for such an out-of-the-way position. The rooms opened on the roof. Refreshed by a friendly lounge on bunks considerably inferior in comfortableness spring mattresses or feather-beds, we met in the dinner room, and, with mirthful chat and unfastidious appetite, partook our first Palestinean meal. And then, that smoke after dinner out under the stars—what a solace for sore limbs! what a feast for fancy! I shall never forget it. Needlessly noted in my diary; I cannot to this moment light my pipe without reading by the fitful glow its record printed in italics on a dog-eared leaf of memory's volume.

I have smoked Kilkiekinic, flavored with fig leaves, in the soft summer moonlight of a Georgia plantation; I have smoked genuine Havana, rolled into dainty cigars, while bounding over the phosphorescent billows of the Atlantic; I have smoked Timbak beneath a spangled attic sky in sight of the Acropolis and Hymettus celebrated in song; I have smoked Latakiah on the deck of a Nile boat, while the heavens seemed a vast papyrus written over with the astral hieroglyphics of God; I have smoked Stamboul's favorite weed, seated on the highest rock of Philæ's mythologic isle, as the moonbeams glorified its obelisks, corridors, ruined temples and heaps of rubbish, into an unearthly spectacle, and conjured by their wizard spell the ghost of Osiris from its sepulchre to parade with primeval pomp of priestly procession amid the desolations of Time, that dreadful iconoclast; but, for all the ingredients that lawfully enter into the composition of a truly delicious smoke, properly tuned nerves, healthy circulation, a mind ready like a steed to chase every butterfly that flies, and all the fields of association over which it may flutter, and a fair outer world to give exhilaration to the chase—for all these qualities, pre-eminently dear to recollection is the smoke of glorious Jebeile, on the tavern terrace, in the town of Nicodemus, the Arimathea of Joseph, while the lamps girdling the balcony of the minaret on the other side of the street were shining for Rhamadan's feast; while the Illah el Allah of the muezzin was summoning the faithful to prayer; while the stars were telling their strange stories of creation and redemption, of patriarchs, judges, kings, prophets and apostles—of Christ and his crucifixion, of Jerusalem and its destruction, of the Crusades and their romance; stories more thrillingly eloquent than if spoken by articulate voices or chanted in recitative numbers. There, for the first time, did I *feel* that I was in the Holy Land—did my spirit-senses awake to commune with the spirit-scenery and spirit-denizens of the country. I took a long walk adown the highway of the past, far back beyond generation after generation, into the forests of obscure antiquity; and as I walked I was accosted by characters of whom I had read, and saw events whose importance cannot be circumscribed by time. I shook hands with Paul; I sat at supper with the Saviour; I listened to David making music for eternity; I applauded the victory of Joshua, at Bethhoron; I leaned over the sleeper of Luz, but such a celestial smile irradiated his face that I dared not disturb him; and I shared the pastoral cheer of Abraham with his angel guests.

I gazed at the stars through wreaths of magic smoke, and they came nearer and nearer, until it seemed I could almost talk to them—until I scarcely know whether I were in the body or out of the body, on the earth below or in heaven above. The smoke ceased to woo the stars; the stars grew cold, and receded, and filmed out of sight; my eyelids grew heavy, my chibouk fell from my unconscious hand, and I started at the noise, rubbed my face, stretched, yawned, picked up my chibouk, and went to bed.

Several years ago Dr. Trumbull, of Santiago, offered through the public prints of Chili to pay $500 whenever the clergy would publish a cheap copy of the Bible, even with the Roman Catholic notes, such as are found in the expensive $12 Bible. This offer has never been accepted.

Sir Alexander Grant, who has lately returned from Bombay, to become principal of the University of Edinburg, said in a late address that, when he looked back at the progress made during the last half century in the intellectual elevation of the natives of India, it seemed extraordinary that so much had been done, and yet comparatively so little.

"The missionary societies had been the pioneers; they had led the way, government had followed with a timidity which was altogether natural and excusable. Government dreaded to take any initiative steps in the education of the people, for fear of exciting a thousand suspicions against themselves. The missionary societies had then stepped forward to the work; they had shown the possibility of educating the people, had shown the people the advantages of education, and ultimately they had shown that the people wished to be educated and could safely be educated. When this condition of things arrived, the government had followed it up and covered the country with schools and inspectors, and gave grants. But in doing that the government still confined itself, as in policy it was perhaps bound to do, to secular instruction; but it must be said that, although called secular instruction, it was imbued with a spirit of Christianity which was already producing marked results in the way of thinking of the natives, and the missionary societies had been left entire liberty to accept in their schools the principles of our holy religion in full purity. But this action on the part of government had been until quite recently entirely confined to boys; but, in the same way in which the

THE CHILD'S CORNER.

A TALK WITH THE BABY.

BY EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER.

Baby, baby! come sit on my knee,
Nobody's waking but you and me;
Cat and kitten are fast asleep,
But still my wearisome watch I keep;
Rocking the cradle to and fro,
Singing merrily, singing low,
All the rhymes that ever were sung
Since long ago, when the world was young.
Ten o'clock! do you mean to stay
Broad awake till the peep of day?

Baby! now, there is no one near,
Whisper a secret in my ear;
How did you learn the wondrous speech
All our wisdom could never teach!
What is the meaning of all your words,
Soft as the twitter of rustling birds?
Nobody knows what schemes may wait
Hidden away in your nodding pate;
Dear little dreamer, tell me true,
What are you planning to be and do?

Baby, baby! your fingers white,
Reach for the big, round moon at night;
Strive in their eager grasp to hold,
Wandering rays of the sunshine's gold;
When shall we ever make you know
How, in the sun, the blossoms blow?
How the winds run on fairy feet
Over the fields of bending wheat?
How, in the world, so strange and new,
All things beautiful wait for you,
Leading you on, by your clasping hand,
Out of your rosy baby-land?

Baby, baby! the world is wide,
Snares and danger on every side;
What will you do when the mother's love
Cannot shelter her tender dove?
Ah! you are sleeping on my breast,
Nothing troubles your quiet rest;
Safe in the arms that fold you here,
Never a thought have you of fear;
Over us both is One who keeps
Watch while his children wake or sleep.

—*Little Corporal.*

LITTLE CAPTAIN TROTT.

It has become fashionable to write sketches of the lives of really existing worthies, who are at present acting their parts with more or less success on the stage of this mortal life. Among them all there is none who, as we think, exerts a more perceptible influence, makes more commotion, more confusion, more comfort, more perplexity, more laughing, and more crying than our sprightly, ingenious, omnipresent, ever-acting little friend, Captain Trott.

His title indicates that he is in a position of responsibility and command. Nobody would infer this, from his short body, his dumpy little hands, and his square, padding little feet, his curly head, his ivory fine complexion, and his rather singular modes of treating the English language; yet, should the question be put at this moment by the electric telegraph, to the million families of our land, "Who governs and rules you?" the reply would come back, as with the voice of many waters, "Little Trott." Little Trott has more influence at this hour in these United States than General Grant himself.

In giving a sketch of his personal appearance, we are embarrassed by the remembrance of the overweening admiration he always contrives to excite in the breasts of the feminine part of creation. A million women, we do believe, at this very hour, if we should draw his picture, would be ready to tear our eyes out for the injustice done him. *That* the picture of our little Trott, forsooth? What is the woman thinking of? She does not know, she never can know, she had no senses to perceive, half how beautiful he is! So say all the mothers; and the grandmothers double say it, and are ready to shoot you if you doubt it; and the aunties and sisters reiterate it; and even the papas—who, as heads of the women and lords of creation, are supposed to take more sensible and impartial views of matters and things—go hook and line, bob and sinker into the general current. The papas are, if anything, even sillier and more beside themselves with admiration than the mammas. Trott is, in their eyes, a miracle of nature. They gaze at him with round eyes of wonder; they are really ashamed of themselves for their inebriate state of admiration, and endeavor to draw over it a veil of reticent gravity; but it leaks out of every cranny, and oozes out of every pore, that the man is, as our negro friends say, "done gone over" in admiration of little Trott. His administration, therefore, is a highly popular one, and we run some risk in instituting anything like a criticism upon it. There is, of course, as in all popular governments, an *opposition party*, composed principally of older brothers and sisters, crabbed old bachelors, and serious-minded maiden ladies, who feel it their duty, with varying success, to keep up a protest against Trott's proceedings, and to call on his besotted admirers to be on their guard against his wiles, and even go so far as to prophesy that, if not well looked after, he may one day ruin the country. Under these circumstances, it is a delicate matter to deliver our opinion of Trott, but we shall endeavor to do it with impartial justice. We shall speak our honest opinion of his accomplishments, his virtues, and his vices, be the consequences what they may.

And first we think that nobody can refuse to Captain Trott the award of industry and energy.

He is energy itself. He believes in early rising, and, like all others who practice this severe virtue, is of opinion that it is a sin for anybody to sleep after he is awake. Therefore he commences to whistle and crow, and pick open the eyes of papa and mamma with his fat fingers, long before "Aurora crimsons the east," as the poet says. For those hapless sinners who love the dear iniquity of morning naps Trott has no more mercy than a modern reformer, and, like a modern reformer, he makes no exceptions for circumstances. If *he* is wide awake and refreshed, it makes no difference to him that mamma was up half a dozen times the night before to warm his milk and perform other handmaid offices for his lordship; or that papa was late at his office and did not get asleep till twelve o'clock. Up they must get; laziness is not to be indulged; morning naps are an abomination to his soul; and he wants his breakfast at the quickest conceivable moment, that he may enter on the duty of the day.

This duty may be briefly defined as the process of cultivating the heavenly virtue of patience in the mind of his mother and of the family and the community generally. He commences the serious avocations of the day after a shower of kisses, adorned by fleeting dimples and sparkling glances. While mamma is hastily dressing, he slyly upsets the wash-pitcher on the carpet, and sits a pleased spectator of the instant running and fussing which is the result. If there is a box of charcoal tooth-powder within reach, he now contrives to force that open and scatter its contents over his nightgown and the carpet, thus still further increasing the confusion. If he is scolded, he immediately falls on his mother's neck, and smothers her with sooty kisses. While taking his bath, he insists on sucking the sponge, and splashing the water all over his mother's neat morning wrapper. If this process is stopped, he shows the strength of his lungs in violent protests, which so alarm the poor woman for the character of the family, that she is forced to compromise with him by letting him have a bright pincushion, or her darling gold watch, or some other generally forbidden object, to console him. This, of course, he splashes into the water forthwith, and fights her if she attempts to take it away; for Trott is a genuine Red Republican in the doctrine of his own right to have his own way. Then he follows her up through the day, knowing exactly when and where to put himself in her way, in fulfillment of his important mission of perfecting her in patience. If she be going up stairs with baby in her arms, Trott catches her about the knees, or hangs on to her gown behind, with most persistent affection.

In the kitchen, if she be superintending verdant Erin in the preparation of some mysterious dish, Trott must be there, and Trott must help. With infinite fussing and tiptoe efforts, he pulls over on his head a pan of syrup—and the consequences of this movement all our female friends see without words.

Is there company to dinner, and no dessert, and stupid Biddy utterly unable to compass the difficulties of a boiled custard, then mamma is to the fore, and Trott also. Just at the critical moment—the moment of projection—a loud scream from Trott announces that he has fallen head-first into the rain water butt! The custard is spoiled, but the precious darling Trott is saved, and wiped up, and comes out, fresh and glowing, to proclaim to his delighted admirers that he still lives.

Thus much on Trott's energy and industry; but who shall describe the boundless *versatility* of his genius? Versatility is Trott's forte. In one single day he will bring to pass a greater variety of operations than are even thought of in Congress—much as they may do there—and he is so persevering and industrious about it!

He has been known, while mamma is busy over some bit of fine work at her sewing machine, to pad into the pantry and contrive machinery for escalading the flour barrel, which has enabled him at last to plump himself fairly into the soft, downy interior, which he can now throw up over his head in chuckling transport, powdering his curls till he looks like a cherub upon a Louis Quatorze china teacup. Taken out, while his mother is looking for fresh clothes in the drawer, he hastens to plunge his head into the washbowl, to clean it. He besets pussy, who runs at the very sight of him. He has often tried to perform surgical operations on her eyes with mamma's scissors; but pussy, having no soul to save, has no interest in being made perfect through suffering, and therefore gives him a wide berth. Nevertheless, Trott sometimes catches her asleep, and once put her head downward into a large stone water jar, before she had really got enough awake to comprehend the situation. Her tail, convulsively waving as a signal of distress, alone called attention to the case, and deprived her of the honor of an obituary notice. But, mind you, had puss died, what mamma and grandma and auntie would not have taken Trott's part against all the pusses in the world? "Poor little fellow! he must do something;" and "After all, the cat wasn't much of a miser; served her right; and *wasn't* it cunning of him?" And, my dear friend, if Trott some day, when you are snoozing after dinner, should take a fancy to serve you as Jael did Sisera, your fate would scarcely excite any other comment. The "poor dear little fellow" would still be the hero of the house, and you the sinner, who had no business to put yourself in his way. This last sentence was interpolated here by my crabbed bachelor uncle, Mr. Herod Killchild, who cannot, of course, be considered as dispassionate authority. In fact, an open fend rages between Uncle Herod and Trott; and he only holds his position in the family circle, because the women folks are quick-witted enough to perceive that, after all, he is in his heart as silly about Trott as any of them. He has more than once been detected watching the little captain's antics over the top of his newspaper, and slyly snickering to himself as he followed his operations, while at the same moment his mouth was ostensibly full of cursing and bitterness. Once, when Trott was very, very sick indeed, Uncle Herod lost his rest nights—he declared it was only indigestion; his eyes watered—he declared that it was only a severe cold. But all these symptoms marvelously disappeared when Trott, as his manner is, suddenly got well and came out good as new and tenfold more busy and noisy than ever. Then Uncle Herod remarked dryly that "he *had* hoped to be rid of that torment," and mamma laughed. Who minds Uncle Herod? We have spoken of Trott's industry, energy and versatility; we must speak also of his perseverance.

This is undeniably a great virtue, as all my readers who have ever written in old-fashioned copy books will remember. Trott's persistence and determination to carry his points and have his own way are traits that must excite the respect of the beholder.

When he has a point to carry, it must be a wise mamma, and a still wiser papa, that can withstand him, for his ways and wiles are past finding out. He tries all means and measures—kissing, cajoling, coaxing; and, these proving ineffectual, storming, crying, threatening, fighting fate with both of his chubby fists, and squaring off at the powers that be with a valor worthy of a soldier.

There are the best hopes of the little captain, if he keeps up equal courage and vigor, some future day, when he shall lead the armies of the Republic.

If, however, Trott is routed, as sometimes occurs, it is to be said to his credit that he displays great magnanimity. He will come up and kiss and be friends, after a severe skirmish with papa, and own himself beaten in the handsomest manner.

But, like a true, cunning politician, when beaten, he does not give up. There is many a reserved wile under his mat of curls yet, and he still meditates some future victory; and, sooth to say, after a running fire of some weeks, Trott often carries his point, and establishes his right to take certain household liberties, in spite of the protest of the whole family republic.

"Well, what can you do with him? we can't be fighting him always," are the usual terms which announce the surrender.

And did not our Congress do about the same thing with President Johnson? The fact is, when you've got a chief magistrate, you can't fight him all the time, and Trott is the chief magistrate of the family state.

The opposition party in the government, consisting always of people who never had or are like to have Trotts of their own to take care of, are always largely blaming those who submit to him. They insist upon it that minute rules should be made, and Trott made to understand what is meant by the reign of law.

Law? We would like to see the code that could compass and forbid Trott's unheard-of inventions. He always surprises you by doing just the thing you never could have conceived of, and through it all his intentions are so excellent! He sees mamma rubbing her head with hair oil, and forthwith dips his hand in a varnish-pot and rubs his own mat of curls. He sees Biddy squeeze bluing into the rinsing-water, and, watching his opportunity, throws the bluing bag into the soup kettle. You have oil paints put away in a deep recess in the closet. Of course he goes straight to them, squeezes all the tubes together, and makes a pigment with which he anoints his face and hands, and the carpet, giving an entirely new view of a work of art. "Who would have thought, now, that he could have?" etc., is the usual refrain after these occurrences.

The maxim that "silence is golden" does not apply to Trott. Much as his noise may make mamma's head ache, it is nothing to the fearful apprehensions excited by his silence. If Trott is still ten minutes, or even five, look out for a catastrophe. He may be tasting bug poison, or clawing the canary bird out of the cage, or practicing writing on papa's last Art Union, or eating a whole box of pills, or picking mamma's calla bud, or, taken with a sudden fit of household usefulness, be washing the front of the bureau drawer with a ten dollar bill which he has picked out of it!

Sleep is usually considered a gracious state for Trott, but he has too intense a sense of his responsibility to lose much time in this way, especially if mamma is to have company to dinner, or has any very perplexing and trying bit of household work to do. Under these circumstances Trott never can sleep. He is intensely interested; he cannot let her go a moment.

There have been as many books written as there are stars in the skies concerning the vexed question of Trott's government, and concerning the constitutional limits of his rights and those of the older and bigger world.

And still that subject seems to be involved in mystery. Some few points only are clear—Trott must *not* be allowed to make a bonfire of the paternal mansion, or stick the scissors in his mother's eyes, or cut his own throat with his father's razor. Short of this "the constitutional limits," as we say, are very undefined. And if you undertake to restrict him much, you will have all the fathers and mothers in the land on your back, who with one voice insist that, though Trott may have his faults, like all things human, yet he is a jolly little fellow, and they prefer, on the whole, to let him do just about as he does do, and don't want any advice on that subject.

Of course, his administration bears hard on the minority, and it is sometimes a question whether anybody else in the house has any rights which Trott is bound to respect. So much the worse for the minority. We should like to know what they are going to do about it?

There is one comfort in this view of the subject. All the wonderful men of the world have been Trotts in their day; have badgered and tormented their mammas till they trained them up into a meetness for heaven, and then have come, in their turn, to be governed by other Trotts—for in this kingdom the king never dies, or, rather, to put it in a modern form, in this republic there is always a president.

Well, after all, our hearts are very soft toward the little deluding captain. The very thought that the house might some day be without his mischief and merriment, and the patter of his little stubbed feet, causes us a hard lump in our throats at once. No noise of misrule and merriment, however deafening, where Trott reigns triumphant, can be so dreadful as the silence in the house where he once has been, but is to be no more.

> "The mother in the sunshine sits
> Beside the cottage wall,
> And, slowly, slowly as she knits,
> Her quiet tears down fall.
> *Her little hindering thing is gone,*
> And undisturbed she may knit on."

When we think of those short little mounds in Greenwood and Mount Auburn, we go in for patient submission to Trott with all his faults, rather than the dismalness of being without him. His bold is on our heart-strings, and reign over us he must.

We are reminded, too, how, years and years ago, the Dearest, Wisest and Greatest that ever lived on earth took little Trott on his knee, and said, "Whosoever shall receive one of such children, in my name, receiveth me;" "for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Trott was doubtless as full of motion and mischief in those days as in these; but the divine eyes saw through it all, into that great mystery making little Trott the father of whatever is great and good in the future.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

At the second meeting of the Methodist pastors and laymen of New York, held February 16, in behalf of the movement to raise half a million of dollars for the evangelization of the city, $20,000 were subscribed in addition to the $100,000 subscribed at the previous meeting. A committee was appointed to make a permanent organization.

Not a bad wish was that of the little Quaker boy, about six years old, who, after the congregation had for a long time sat in silence, stood on his seat, and, folding his arms together, said: "I wish the Lord would make us all gooder, and gooder, and gooder, till there is no bad left."

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Letter from Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia:

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Letter from the Surgeon General of the late Confederate States:

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JOHN DARBY & Co., No. 160 William St., N. Y.—*Gentlemen:* I have received your letter of the 15th of December, 1866, calling my attention to your (Darby's Prophylactic) Fluid.

I most cheerfully state that the Fluid was furnished to and extensively used by the Surgeons in charge of General Hospitals in the Confederate service, with great benefit to the patients, all the surgeons making a favorable report. A great deal of it was used in the hospitals.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

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ALABAMA INSANE HOSPITAL, Tuscaloosa, December 22, 1868.

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Mrs E T Crowe, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

CHARGES—There are three terms in the scholastic year. For each term the charges, which are to be paid at the beginning of the term, are as follows:

Regular tuition, $30. Board including washing, fuel and lights, $75. Incidental fee charged to day scholars, $1.

The following are optional: French, $15; Instrumental Music, $25; use of instrument, $3; Vocal Music in class, $2—not charged to those who take Instrumental Music; Drawing, $15; Painting, $20.

Pupils who take French may be excused from Latin without affecting their graduation.

Special advantages provided in the departments of French, Music and Painting. For further information address the President.

J. M. BONNELL,

se p5 tf. President.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, AT Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

ELEVENTH SESSION. — TERMS REDUCED.

The exercises of the school will be resumed October 1, 1868.

The best facilities are afforded for the acquisition of a first-rate education, and at less expense than in any other school of high grade North or South.

There is but one session in the year and every student who enters the school is expected to continue to the close of the session in July, and will be held liable for the bills in all cases, unless protracted illness shall compel his removal.

Every pupil is required to furnish his own bedding, towels, wash-basin, mosquito bar, etc., all marked distinctly with his name; also a satchel for dirty clothes.

SPECIAL CAUTIONS.

Parents and guardians are earnestly requested not to give their children or wards much spending money. It is unnecessary, and has a pernicious effect upon mind, morals and health.

A sufficient amount must be deposited for the purchase of books, etc. Their pocket-money should be limited by the discretion of the Principal.

It is urgently requested that students be prompt in their attendance. A few days' absence at the beginning is often a serious disadvantage during the entire session.

TERMS—Board and Tuition per session, $360. PAYMENTS—$150 in advance, balance on 1st March.

Tuition of day scholars, per month, $7. Payable monthly, in advance.

Modern languages will be taught when the wants of the school demand it, at an extra charge as low as it can be made.

No expense is spared to secure as teachers gentlemen of the highest character and ability.

july25 W. H. N. MAGRUDER.

CENTENARY MALE INSTITUTE Summerfield, Alabama.

The twenty-seventh annual session of this school will begin on the

FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1868,

and continue nine months, with no vacation, except one week at Christmas.

The expense for tuition, incidental fees, board, washing, fuel and lights, will be $230, one-half to be paid on entrance and one-half on the 15th of February, 1869.

Persons wishing to patronize this school may address JOHN MASSEY,

aug15 2m Principal, Summerfield, Ala.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Con.)
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Radical.)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church)

AND

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

These foreign periodicals are regularly published by us in the same style as heretofore. Those who know them and who have long subscribed to them, need no reminder; those whom the civil war of the last few years has deprived of their once welcome supply of the best periodical literature, will be glad to have them again within their reach; and those who may never yet have met with them, will assuredly be well pleased to receive accredited reports of the progress of European science and literature.

TERMS FOR 1867.

For any one of the Reviews	$4 per annum
For any two of the Reviews	7 "
For any three of the Reviews	10 "
For all four of the Reviews	12 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4 "
For Blackwood and one Review	7 "
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews	10 "
For Blackwood and 3 of the Reviews	13 "
For Blackwood and the 4 Reviews	15 "

Clubs.

A discount of *twenty per cent.* will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to *one address* for $12 80. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for $48,00, and so on.

Postage.

When sent by mail, the POSTAGE to any part of the United States will be but **Twenty-four Cents** a year for "Blackwood," and but **Eight Cents** a year for each of the Reviews.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

New Subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1867 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any one of the *Four Reviews* for 1866. New Subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1867 may receive, gratis, Blackwood or any two of the *"Four Reviews"* for 1866.

These premiums will be allowed on all new subscriptions received before April 1, 1867.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, 1866, inclusive; the *Edinburgh* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864 to December, 1866, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for the years 1865 and 1866, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review; also Blackwood for 1866, for $2.50.

☞ Neither premiums to Subscribers, nor discount to Clubs, nor reduced prices for back numbers, can be allowed, unless the money is remitted *direct to the Publishers.*

No premiums can be given to Clubs.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co.,

38 Walker street, N. Y.

The L. S. PUB. CO. also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

by HENRY STEPHENS, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

Price $7 for by two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8. feb 2

HOMES IN BRITISH HONDURAS.

FREE FROM TAXATION.

THE PUTNAM IMMIGRATION ASSOCIATION (Limited) of Belize, British Honduras, has been founded, under the laws of that Colony, with a Capital Stock of $500,000, coin, in five thousand shares of $100 each.

The Association has purchased of the Colonial Government an area of about 500 square miles of territory, comprising some of the choicest Sugar, Tobacco, Corn, Rice and Cattle lands in the Colony.

The Association will sell to each family that will locate upon and occupy the land between this and the 12th of July next, 160 acres at 50 cents per acre, payable in Five Years from date of settlement, without interest. The Association will donate to every Parent and Child of each family, who may be living on the land at the end of the second year from date of settlement, one Share of the Association's Stock, the value of which will be greater than the price paid for the land.

An adult male member of each family who will locate, put up a cabin, and clear enough land to provision his family, will be recognized as a bona fide settler.

These lands will produce from three to five hogsheads of Sugar per acre, without cultivation. Sugar boiling can be carried on during eight months of the year. Two crops of Tobacco, Corn, Rice, Plantains and many kinds of vegetables can be made in a year. The country is healthy, and white men can work to better advantage in the warm months than in the Southern States. These facts are demonstrated by the experience of 350 Southerners now settled in the Colony.

No family should go that has not means sufficient for its support for twelve months after locating on the land.

The steamship Mexico will leave New Orleans for Belize on the 20th of February; the steamship Trade Wind on the 24th of February, and make the trip in five or six days. First class passage, $40, greenbacks; second class, $25. The Trade Wind makes a monthly trip.

Communications should be addressed to the undersigned, care of B. L. MANN & Co., No. 83 Magazine street, New Orleans.

JAMES M. PUTNAM.

REFERS TO

Thomas A. Adams, President of Crescent Mutual Insurance Company, New Orleans.
E. Rigny, President of Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, New Orleans.
T. & S. Henriksen, Cotton Factors, New Orleans.
S. O. Nelson & Co., Cotton Factors, New Orleans.
Perkins, Swenson & Co., Bankers.
J. P. Harrison & Son, Cotton Factors, New Orleans. le20 1m

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL, GRADUATE of the Philadelphia Dental College, has established himself at No 109 Carondelet street, near Poydras, where he will perform all Dental Operations in a skillful and satisfactory manner. Teeth inserted upon Gold or Vulcanite base. Being familiar with all Anæsthetics, he will extract teeth without pain, by the use of such as best suits the case. Particular attention given to the medical and surgical treatment of diseases of the mouth and teeth. oct31 1y

MAGIC PRESS.

J. P. WILSON,

JOB PRINTER.....JOB PRINTER,

77 Magazine street, corner of Poydras,

nov1 New Orleans, La.

CENTENARY COLLEGE, Jackson, Louisiana,

was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, $75 per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance.

Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month.

The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, are all unsurpassed by those of any institution the Southern States.

The past history of the College is the pledge its future prosperity.

The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the Institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN

PRICE'S

Patent Texas Tonic.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

It is a certain antidote against Constipation of the Bowels, Torpor of the Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, Determination of Blood to the Brain, Indigestion, Pain in the Head and Vertigo; also a remedy for

CHILLS AND FEVERS.

For particulars, see accompanying Envelope with each bottle.

For sale at 59 Camp street, New Orleans,

THOS. K. PRICE, Vendor.

Read the following opinions of some of our old and well known citizens of

PRICE'S—PATENT TEXAS TONIC,

Or, Vegetable Medicine.

T. K. PRICE, Esq., Vendor of "Price's Patent Texas Tonic," or Vegetable Medicine:

DEAR SIR—After a fair and deliberate use and experiment of your Vegetable Medicine, known as PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC, we give it as our decided opinion, that it is the best recipe that we have ever known, for *Indigestion, Torpor of the Liver, Constipation of the Bowels and Dyspepsia.* We consider your Vegetables Medicine worthy of all commendation, and therefore feel no hesitation in recommending its use to all our friends, as well as the public at large, and that in doing so we are contributing to all the afflicted. Many of us have been suffering from these evils from ten to fifteen years, and have been greatly benefited.

Wishing you great success in introducing this valuable medicine,

We remain yours truly,

J. J. MULLON, Pastor St. Patrick's Church.
J. H. CALDWELL, of Gas Works, City N. O.
SAM'L. SUMNER, of Home Insurance Office
T. GREENFIELD, of house of Fellowes & Co
LEWIS ELKIN, Merchant, New Orleans.
GEO. W. HENSON, Ship Agent.
JACOB BARKER, Bank of Commerce.

New Orleans, June, 1863.

TERMS:

4 oz Bottles	$2 00
6 " "	2 50
8 " "	3 00
12 " "	5 00

Sold to Druggists by the dozen bottles or more at 33⅓ per cent discount off retail price.

All order will meet with prompt attention.

op22 1y THOS. K. PRICE.

A SOUTHERN LADY, EXPERIenced in Teaching, with good testimonials, desires a situation in a family. Address C. D. F., Box 141, New Orleans Post Office.

She begs leave to refer to Rev. Drs. J. C. Keener and J. B. Walker.

sep5

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS!

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Established in 1837.

VANDUZEN & TIFT,

102 and 104 East Second st., Cincinnati, Ohio,

Manufacturers of BELLS for Churches, Academies, etc., made of the Genuine Bell Metal, and mounted with our Patent Improved Rotary Hangings.

All Bells warranted in quality and tone. Send for Catalogue and Price List. no7 1y

GEORGE H. VINTEN,

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

137.....Poydras street.....137

Between Camp and St. Charles streets,

New Orleans.

Agent for the sale of R. Hoe & Co.'s Printing Presses and James Conner's Sons Type. no7 3m

JAMES MACLENNAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, ETC.,

Greenville, Mississippi.

Refers to Governor B. G. Humphreys, and many others in Mississippi, and to E. L. Walker, 190 Common street, Rev. J. C. Keener, D. D., and Rev. J. B. Walker, D. D., 112 Camp street, New Orleans, La. oct31 3m

G. W. W. GOODWYN, (SUCCESSOR to Austin & Goodwyn,)

Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of

TINWARE,

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES

Of all kinds; sole Agent for the Good Samaritan Cooking Stove.

No. 62 Camp Street,

Next door to the Picayune Office,

oct20 1y NEW ORLEANS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

D. TILLOTSON.

SUCCESSOR TO

C. E. Cate & Co.

AT THE OLD STAND,

18 CAMP STREET,

UNDER THE CITY HOTEL.

Keeps constantly on hand

THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ALSO, CONTINUES TO MANUFACTURE

Sumpter Brogans and Russets

LADIES AND GENTS,

—AND—

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S SHOES

—AT—

Hammond Station.

Nov9 1y

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, AT Greensboro, Ainham.

The next session of this institution begins the first Wednesday in October, and is divided into two terms.

TUITION.

Academic Department, per term	$35 00
Preparatory Department, per term	30 00
Contingent fee, per term	2 50

A fee of $5 is charged those who attend the schools of Chem. and Nat. Phil.

Board, exclusive of washing and lights, $16 to $20 per month. By messing, it can be obtained even cheaper than at these rates.

Sons of ministers of the Gospel in the regular work, and those studying for the ministry, are admitted free of tuition.

The whole expense for the scholastic year, including everything except books and clothing, will be $250, payable one-half at the opening of the session and the remainder on the 15th of February. If the student wishes to board in a private family it will be $280. This great reduction in the price of board and tuition will bring the advantages of the University within the reach of those whose limited means have heretofore placed the highest scholastic training beyond their reach, as well as secure the patronage of those who, on the score of economy, are sending their sons out of the State to be educated.

Especial attention is called to the fact that preparatory students are taught exclusively by the Faculty.

The Law School has been organized under the management of Hons. Judge Coleman and A. Benners.

For further information apply for circular to

O. F. CASEY,

aug15 2m Secretary of Faculty.

G. W. W. GOODWYN, STOVE DEALER AND TINWARE MANUFACTURER,

62.....CAMP STREET.....62

NEW ORLEANS.

SIGN OF THE BIG TEA POT.

I would respectfully announce to my friends and the public generally, both in the city and country, that after an association of over twenty years, under the name and style of Austin & Goodwyn, formerly corner of Customhouse and Front Levee, I have permanently located as above, and shall continue my old business of

MANUFACTURING TINWARE,

in all its branches, as heretofore, and in addition will endeavor to keep at all times a full and complete stock of the best, as well as the latest and most approved

COOKING STOVES.

The names of a few will suffice to give an idea of the great variety constantly kept on hand:

The Charter Oak,	The Good Samaritan,
The Revenue,	The Torchlight,
The American,	The Brilliant,
The Magnolia,	The Fashion,
The True Kentuckian,	The Farmer,
The Maid of Orleans,	The Southern States,
The Mutual Friend,	The Sunny South,

and many others, too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold at

THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,

for cash or approved city paper.

Being over grateful for the liberal patronage bestowed and confidence reposed in me during my former copartnership, I would most earnestly solicit a continuance of the same, and shall pledge myself to do my utmost to maintain the reputation of the old house.

Remember the Big Tea Pot,

No. 62 Camp street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

july6 1y

J. H. MASSEY,

Formerly of the firm of J. H. Massey & Co., having formed business relations with

McSTEA & VALUE,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS,

98.....Canal Street.....98

will be pleased there to receive his old friends and acquaintances. He is satisfied he can offer such inducements as will be satisfactory to all wishing to make investments in his line.

Orders addressed to him from parties not wishing to visit the city will receive his personal attention. oct17 3m

ROBERT L. WALKER,

Cotton Factor & Commission Merchant,

190 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

aug8 6m

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE, Staunton, Virginia.

The next session begins on the 21st day of SEPTEMBER, 1868, and closes on the 24th of June, 1869.

Rev William A. Harris, President, with a Faculty of twelve professors, teachers and matrons.

This is a Female College of the first rank; one of the most flourishing in the South; young ladies here from nearly all sections of Virginia and various Southern States. Method of teaching like that pursued in the University of Virginia. Health and comfort of pupils unsurpassed. Those from the Gulf States, especially, have greatly improved in health. No social disquietude. The population of this great Valley is nearly all white. This institution is an educational home for the daughters of the South.

Charges for the entire scholastic year, board and tuition, in collegiate course, embracing

Ancient Languages	$215 00
Music	50 00
French or one Modern Language	20 00

Refer to Professors Smith and Holmes, Virginia University; Mrs. John B. Floyd; Bishops Pierce, Early, Doggett; Rev. Drs. Duncan and Munsey.

For catalogues address

WM. A. HARRIS,

sep5 6t Staunton, Va.

CENTENARY INSTITUTE, SUMMERFIELD ALA.

Notice is hereby given that, in view of the decline in the price of cotton and other articles, tuition and board are reduced to the following rates in currency.

FEMALE COLLEGE.

Tuition in the regular course, including Latin and Modern Languages	$80,00
Incidental Fee	5,00

MALE INSTITUTE.

Tuition in the entire Course	$75,00
Incidental Fee	5,00
Board exclusive of Lights and Washing	20,00

We commend the Institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respectfully solicit its patronage. Address,

A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board Trust

Oct. 19th, 1867.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1869.

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
FEB.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
MAR.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
APR.				1	2	3	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
MAY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
JNE			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JULY					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AUG	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
SEP.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
OCT						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
NOV		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
DEC				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received, and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

TO WHOLESALE PRICES

WEEKLY.

(Corrected for the Thursday previous.)

	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Corn Shellers	4 00	20 00
Cotton Gins and Screws	9 50	10 50
Hay Presses	6 00	6 50
Seed Sowers	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Harrows	10 00	17 00
Sprouts	11 00	18 00
Axes	11 00	15 00
Bagging, ₩ yard:		
Kentucky	23½	24
Kentucky, Kentucky, ₩ lb	5	8
Bale rope, ₩ 100 lbs		1 15
Bale rope, ₩ 100 lbs.: Pilot	6 50	
Bale rope, Manilla	7 00	
Bale rope, Lake, ₩ M	8 00	16 00
Bale rope, Irish, Fire	55 00	60 00
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, New York	45	48
Tallow		
Adamantine	17	24
Star	17	24
Chocolate, No 1 ₩ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cheese, Western ₩ bbl		
Northern	13 00	
Coal, Cannel ₩ ton		15 00
Anthracite ₩ ton		11 00
Cotton, ₩ barrel		50
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb	15	17½
Havana		
Java		
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₩ ton		15 00
Hulled, ₩ bushel		
Copper, Braziers' ₩ lb	37	38
Sheathing		
Copper Bolts	37	38
Copper Metal	29	30
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb	22	24
Cordage, American		21
Russia	30	
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl	3 62½	
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	4	4½
St. Domingo	4½	4½
Fustic, Tampico	5	
Fustic, Cuba, ₩ lb	1 75	1 85
Madder	22	24
Nicaragua, ₩ lb, Western	24	25
Nicaragua, ₩ lb	90	95
Cod, ₩ box	2 00	
Drugs	75	
Duck, No 1, ₩ bbl		27 00
Duck, No. 2		21 00
Duck, No. 3		16 00
Feathers, ₩ lb	4	6
Flour, ₩ bbl:		
Superfine	6 25	
Extra	6 50	12 00
Family	5 50	5 75
Fruits, Prunes, ₩ lb	14	15
Fruits, Drum	20	21
Fruits, Apples	9½	10
Fruits, Raisins	13½	14
Gunpowder, soft shell	26	28
Gunpowder, B, ₩ box	none	here
Hay, ₩ ton		3 75
Hides, Buenos Ayres, dully ₩ box	none	here
Hides, Malaga, ₩ box		
Oranges, La. ₩ 1000		
Oranges, Sicily ₩ box		
Lumber, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
Flooring, 8 x 10	3 25	
Flooring, 10 x 12	3 50	3 75
Flooring, 12 x 18	4 00	4 50
Lime, ₩ bushel:		
Western	2 25	2 50
Canada	2 40	2 60
Linseed	72	74
Linseed, boiled ₩ bushel	79	80
Molasses, Cuba	16 00	16 00
Molasses, Sugar House	16	15
Nails, ₩ keg	8 50	9 50
Oakum, ₩ bag	18	18½
Oil, Sperm, ₩ ton	25 00	28 00
Oil, Whale		
Oil, Lard, prime		
Oil, Lard, extra		
Oil, Tanners'		
Oil, Linseed, raw	20	21
Oil, Linseed, boiled	10	14
Oil, Neatsfoot		
Oil, Whale, crude		
Oil, Whale, refined		
Oil, Sperm		
Oil, Castor		
Oil, Kerosene		
Oil, Olive, ₩ gallon		
Oil, Linseed, ₩ ton		
Oil, Cotton Seed	35 00	40 00
Oil, Rosin, Meal		
Pork, ₩ bbl:		
Mess, Northern	none	here
Mess, Western		22 00
Prime, North half bbl	15 00	16 00
Dried, ₩ lb		
Pickled Tongues ₩ doz		
Pork, Mess	33 00	
Pork, Prime Mess	28 25	
Pork, Hog, round, ₩ lb		14
Provisions, Hams, ₩ lb	17	19
Provisions, Do., canvassed	19	19½
Provisions, Shoulders	17½	18
Provisions, Do., canvassed		14½
Provisions, Green Shoulders		13½
Provisions, Lard, Prime, in tierces	18½	19
Provisions, Lard, in kegs	20	22
Provisions, Lard, Fair, in tierces		17
Provisions, Butter, Northern	43	56
Provisions, Butter, Western	30	45
Provisions, Cheese, American	10	23
Potatoes, ₩ bbl	1 00	2 50
Onions	2 50	5 50
Green Apples	5 00	7 00
Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana	6	10½
Rice, India		11½
Rice, Carolina, ₩ lb	14	35
Rosin:		
Strained, warehouse	1 85	2 00
Strained, from store	2 05	2 10
Strained, cargo	1 60	1 65
Strained, from warehouse	1 85	1 90
Pale	1 95	2 00
Resin	45	50
Rope, American	7	7½
Rope, Manilla	10½	13
Rope, Sisal		
Rope, Hemp	18	20
Salt:		
Liverpool, ground, ₩ sack		17½
Liverpool, fine, ₩ sack	10½	17
Liverpool, coarse, ₩ sack	14	15½
Liverpool, Ashton's, ₩ sack	15	12½
Liverpool, Turk's Island, ₩ bushel		2
Liverpool, Cadiz, ₩ bushel		
Liverpool, Isle of May, ₩ bushel		19
Liverpool, Bonaire, ₩ bushel		12
Liverpool, Fine, ₩ sack		15
Liverpool, Coarse, ₩ sack		11
Liverpool, Fine, ₩ bushel		10
Liverpool, Coarse, ₩ bushel		12
Liverpool, Fine, ₩ sack		10
Liverpool, Coarse, ₩ sack		12
Liverpool, Fine, ₩ bushel		7
Liverpool, Coarse, ₩ bushel		8
Saltpetre, ₩ lb		7
Shot, ₩ bag		6
Soap, ₩ lb		6½
Soda, Ash, ₩ lb		4½
Soda, Bi-carb, ₩ lb		6½
Soda, Caustic, ₩ lb		9
Soda, Sal, ₩ lb		3½
Soda, Sal, ₩ lb		10
Soda, Sal, ₩ lb		12½
Soda, Sal, ₩ lb		2
Soda, Sal, ₩ lb		7
Spirits, Brandy, Western ₩ bbl	1 65	2 00
Spirits, Brandy, ₩ gallon	1 75	
Spirits, Brandy, Cognac, &c	2 00	2 25
Spirits, Brandy, ₩ gallon	3 00	
Spirits, Gin, ₩ gallon		75
Spirits, Gin, Holland, bolled		
Spirits, Gin, ₩ lb		
Spirits, Gin, Country	3	
Spirits, Gin, Scotch	4	4½
Spirits, Gin, Scotch, bolled	6½	
Spirits, Gin, Scotch, 4 & 8d, ₩ lb	5½	5½
Spirits, Gin, German	15	20
Spirits, Gin, English	16	18
Spirits, Turpentine, Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Spirits, Turpentine, Virgin	2 25	4 50
Spirits, Turpentine, No 1	3 00	
Spirits, Turpentine, No. 2	2 25	2 50
Spirits, Turpentine, No. 3		
Spirits, Turpentine, Turp gallon	60	62½
Spirits, Turpentine, bbl	50	55
Spirits, Turpentine, gallon	1 70	1 75
Spirits, Turpentine, Oil	39	40
Spirits, Turpentine, in cases	50	55
Cotton Seed, Crude	70	75
Cotton Seed, Refined	1 00	1 05
Cotton Seed, Straw, ₩ gallon	1 15	1 30
Oil, Linseed, ₩ ton		
Oil, Cotton Seed	35 00	40 00
Oil, Meal		
Sugar, ₩ bbl:		
Sugar, Muscovado, Mess, Northern	none	here
Sugar, Muscovado, Western		22 00
Sugar, Muscovado, North half bbl	15 00	16 00
Sugar, Dried, ₩ lb		
Sugar, Pickled Tongues ₩ doz		
Sugar, Muscovado, Mess	33 00	
Sugar, Muscovado, Prime Mess	28 25	
Sugar, Muscovado, Hog, round, ₩ lb		14
Sugar, Muscovado, Hams, ₩ lb	17	19
Sugar, Muscovado, Do., canvassed	19	19½
Sugar, Muscovado, Shoulders	17½	18
Sugar, Muscovado, Do., canvassed		14½
Sugar, Muscovado, Green Shoulders		13½
Sugar, Muscovado, Lard, Prime, in tierces	18½	19
Sugar, Muscovado, In kegs	20	22
Sugar, Muscovado, Fair, in tierces		17
Sugar, Muscovado, Butter, Northern	43	56
Sugar, Muscovado, Western	30	45
Sugar, Muscovado, Cheese, American	10	23
Sugar, Muscovado, Potatoes, ₩ bbl	1 00	2 50
Sugar, Muscovado, Onions	2 50	5 50
Sugar, Muscovado, Green Apples	5 00	7 00
Sugar, Muscovado, Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana	6	10½
Sugar, Muscovado, Rice, India		11½
Sugar, Muscovado, Rice, Carolina, ₩ lb	14	35
Sugar, Muscovado, Rosin:		
Sugar, Muscovado, Rosin, Strained, warehouse	1 85	2 00
Sugar, Muscovado, Rosin, Strained, from store	2 05	2 10
Sugar, Muscovado, Rosin, Strained, cargo	1 60	1 65
Sugar, Muscovado, Rosin, Strained, from warehouse	1 85	1 90
Sugar, Muscovado, Rosin, Pale	1 95	2 00
Sugar, Muscovado, Resin	45	50
Sugar, Muscovado, Rope, American	7	7½
Sugar, Muscovado, Rope, Manilla	10½	13
Sugar, Muscovado, Rope, Sisal		
Sugar, Muscovado, Rope, Hemp	18	20
Sugar, Muscovado, Salt:		
Sugar, Muscovado, Salt, Liverpool, ground, ₩ sack		17½
Sugar, Muscovado, Salt, Liverpool, fine, ₩ sack	10½	17
Sugar, Muscovado, Salt, Liverpool, coarse, ₩ sack	14	15½
Sugar, Muscovado, Salt, Liverpool, Ashton's, ₩ sack	15	12½
Sugar, Muscovado, Salt, Liverpool, Turk's Island, ₩ bushel		2
Sugar, Muscovado, Salt, Liverpool, Cadiz, ₩ bushel		
Sugar, Muscovado, Salt, Liverpool, Isle of May, ₩ bushel		19
Sugar, Muscovado, Salt, Liverpool, Bonaire, ₩ bushel		12
Sugar, Muscovado, Salt, Liverpool, Fine, ₩ sack		15
Sugar, Muscovado, Salt, Liverpool, Coarse, ₩ sack		11
Sugar, Muscovado, Salt, Liverpool, Fine, ₩ bushel		10
Sugar, Muscovado, Salt, Liverpool, Coarse, ₩ bushel		12
Sugar, Muscovado, Saltpetre, ₩ lb		10
Sugar, Muscovado, Shot, ₩ bag		7
Sugar, Muscovado, Soap, ₩ lb		8
Sugar, Muscovado, Soda, Ash, ₩ lb		6
Sugar, Muscovado, Soda, Bi-carb, ₩ lb		4½
Sugar, Muscovado, Soda, Caustic, ₩ lb		6½
Sugar, Muscovado, Soda, Sal, ₩ lb		9
Sugar, Muscovado, Soda, Sal, ₩ lb		3½
Sugar, Muscovado, Soda, Sal, ₩ lb		10
Sugar, Muscovado, Soda, Sal, ₩ lb		12½
Sugar, Muscovado, Soda, Sal, ₩ lb		2
Sugar, Muscovado, Soda, Sal, ₩ lb		7
Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Brandy, Western ₩ bbl	1 65	2 00
Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Brandy, ₩ gallon	1 75	
Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Brandy, Cognac, &c	2 00	2 25
Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Brandy, ₩ gallon	3 00	
Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Gin, ₩ gallon		75
Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Gin, Holland, bolled		
Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Gin, ₩ lb		
Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Gin, Country	3	
Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Gin, Scotch	4	4½
Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Gin, Scotch, bolled	6½	
Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Gin, Scotch, 4 & 8d, ₩ lb	5½	5½
Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Gin, German	15	20
Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Gin, English	16	18
Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Turpentine, Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Turpentine, Virgin	2 25	4 50
Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Turpentine, No 1	3 00	
Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Turpentine, No. 2	2 25	2 50
Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Turpentine, No. 3		
Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Turpentine, Turp gallon	60	62½
Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Turpentine, bbl	50	55
Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Turpentine, gallon	1 70	1 75
Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Turpentine, Oil	39	40
Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Turpentine, in cases	50	55
Sugar, Muscovado, Cotton Seed, Crude	70	75
Sugar, Muscovado, Cotton Seed, Refined	1 00	1 05
Sugar, Muscovado, Cotton Seed, Straw, ₩ gallon	1 15	1 30
Sugar, Muscovado, Oil, Linseed, ₩ ton		
Sugar, Muscovado, Oil, Cotton Seed	35 00	40 00
Sugar, Muscovado, Oil, Meal		
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, ₩ bbl:		
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Mess, Northern	none	here
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Western		22 00
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, North half bbl	15 00	16 00
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Dried, ₩ lb		
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Pickled Tongues ₩ doz		
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Mess	33 00	
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Prime Mess	28 25	
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Hog, round, ₩ lb		14
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Hams, ₩ lb	17	19
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Do., canvassed	19	19½
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Shoulders	17½	18
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Do., canvassed		14½
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Green Shoulders		13½
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Lard, Prime, in tierces	18½	19
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, In kegs	20	22
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Fair, in tierces		17
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Butter, Northern	43	56
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Western	30	45
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Cheese, American	10	23
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Potatoes, ₩ bbl	1 00	2 50
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Onions	2 50	5 50
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Green Apples	5 00	7 00
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana	6	10½
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Rice, India		11½
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Rice, Carolina, ₩ lb	14	35
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Rosin:		
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Rosin, Strained, warehouse	1 85	2 00
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Rosin, Strained, from store	2 05	2 10
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Rosin, Strained, cargo	1 60	1 65
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Rosin, Strained, from warehouse	1 85	1 90
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Rosin, Pale	1 95	2 00
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Resin	45	50
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Rope, American	7	7½
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Rope, Manilla	10½	13
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Rope, Sisal		
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Rope, Hemp	18	20
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Salt:		
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Salt, Liverpool, ground, ₩ sack		17½
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Salt, Liverpool, fine, ₩ sack	10½	17
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Salt, Liverpool, coarse, ₩ sack	14	15½
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Salt, Liverpool, Ashton's, ₩ sack	15	12½
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Salt, Liverpool, Turk's Island, ₩ bushel		2
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Salt, Liverpool, Cadiz, ₩ bushel		
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Salt, Liverpool, Isle of May, ₩ bushel		19
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Salt, Liverpool, Bonaire, ₩ bushel		12
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Salt, Liverpool, Fine, ₩ sack		15
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Salt, Liverpool, Coarse, ₩ sack		11
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Salt, Liverpool, Fine, ₩ bushel		10
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Salt, Liverpool, Coarse, ₩ bushel		12
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Saltpetre, ₩ lb		10
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Shot, ₩ bag		7
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Soap, ₩ lb		8
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Soda, Ash, ₩ lb		6
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Soda, Bi-carb, ₩ lb		4½
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Soda, Caustic, ₩ lb		6½
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Soda, Sal, ₩ lb		9
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Soda, Sal, ₩ lb		3½
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Soda, Sal, ₩ lb		10
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Soda, Sal, ₩ lb		12½
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Soda, Sal, ₩ lb		2
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Soda, Sal, ₩ lb		7
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Brandy, Western ₩ bbl	1 65	2 00
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Brandy, ₩ gallon	1 75	
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Brandy, Cognac, &c	2 00	2 25
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Brandy, ₩ gallon	3 00	
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Gin, ₩ gallon		75
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Gin, Holland, bolled		
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Gin, ₩ lb		
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Gin, Country	3	
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Gin, Scotch	4	4½
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Gin, Scotch, bolled	6½	
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Gin, Scotch, 4 & 8d, ₩ lb	5½	5½
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Gin, German	15	20
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Gin, English	16	18
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Turpentine, Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Turpentine, Virgin	2 25	4 50
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Turpentine, No 1	3 00	
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Turpentine, No. 2	2 25	2 50
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Turpentine, No. 3		
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Turpentine, Turp gallon	60	62½
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Turpentine, bbl	50	55
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Turpentine, gallon	1 70	1 75
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Turpentine, Oil	39	40
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Turpentine, in cases	50	55
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Cotton Seed, Crude	70	75
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Cotton Seed, Refined	1 00	1 05
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Cotton Seed, Straw, ₩ gallon	1 15	1 30
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Oil, Linseed, ₩ ton		
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Oil, Cotton Seed	35 00	40 00
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Oil, Meal		
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, ₩ bbl:		
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Mess, Northern	none	here
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Western		22 00
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, North half bbl	15 00	16 00
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Dried, ₩ lb		
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Pickled Tongues ₩ doz		
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Mess	33 00	
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Prime Mess	28 25	
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Hog, round, ₩ lb		14
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Hams, ₩ lb	17	19
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Do., canvassed	19	19½
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Shoulders	17½	18
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Do., canvassed		14½
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Green Shoulders		13½
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Lard, Prime, in tierces	18½	19
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, In kegs	20	22
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Fair, in tierces		17
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Butter, Northern	43	56
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Western	30	45
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Cheese, American	10	23
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Potatoes, ₩ bbl	1 00	2 50
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Onions	2 50	5 50
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Green Apples	5 00	7 00
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana	6	10½
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Rice, India		11½
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Rice, Carolina, ₩ lb	14	35
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Rosin:		
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Rosin, Strained, warehouse	1 85	2 00
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Rosin, Strained, from store	2 05	2 10
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Rosin, Strained, cargo	1 60	1 65
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Rosin, Strained, from warehouse	1 85	1 90
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Rosin, Pale	1 95	2 00
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Resin	45	50
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Rope, American	7	7½
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Rope, Manilla	10½	13
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Rope, Sisal		
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Rope, Hemp	18	20
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Salt:		
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Salt, Liverpool, ground, ₩ sack		17½
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Salt, Liverpool, fine, ₩ sack	10½	17
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Salt, Liverpool, coarse, ₩ sack	14	15½
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Salt, Liverpool, Ashton's, ₩ sack	15	12½
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Salt, Liverpool, Turk's Island, ₩ bushel		2
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Salt, Liverpool, Cadiz, ₩ bushel		
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Salt, Liverpool, Isle of May, ₩ bushel		19
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Salt, Liverpool, Bonaire, ₩ bushel		12
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Salt, Liverpool, Fine, ₩ sack		15
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Salt, Liverpool, Coarse, ₩ sack		11
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Salt, Liverpool, Fine, ₩ bushel		10
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Salt, Liverpool, Coarse, ₩ bushel		12
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Saltpetre, ₩ lb		10
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Shot, ₩ bag		7
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Soap, ₩ lb		8
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Soda, Ash, ₩ lb		6
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Soda, Bi-carb, ₩ lb		4½
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Soda, Caustic, ₩ lb		6½
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Soda, Sal, ₩ lb		9
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Soda, Sal, ₩ lb		3½
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Soda, Sal, ₩ lb		10
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Soda, Sal, ₩ lb		12½
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Soda, Sal, ₩ lb		2
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Soda, Sal, ₩ lb		7
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Brandy, Western ₩ bbl	1 65	2 00
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Brandy, ₩ gallon	1 75	
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Brandy, Cognac, &c	2 00	2 25
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Brandy, ₩ gallon	3 00	
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Gin, ₩ gallon		75
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Gin, Holland, bolled		
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Gin, ₩ lb		
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Gin, Country	3	
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Gin, Scotch	4	4½
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Gin, Scotch, bolled	6½	
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Gin, Scotch, 4 & 8d, ₩ lb	5½	5½
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Gin, German	15	20
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Gin, English	16	18
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Turpentine, Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Turpentine, Virgin	2 25	4 50
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Turpentine, No 1	3 00	
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Turpentine, No. 2	2 25	2 50
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Turpentine, No. 3		
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Turpentine, Turp gallon	60	62½
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado, Spirits, Turpentine, bbl	50	55
Sugar, Muscovado, Sugar, Muscovado,

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

INTERVIEW OF CIVILIZED INDIANS WITH THE PRESIDENT.

We copy as follows from a dispatch dated Washington, March 15:

This afternoon a delegation of representative men of the Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek and Chickasaw Indians had an interview with the President. Over twenty persons were present, including Colonel Downing, chief; Judge Field and Colonel Adair, of the Cherokees; Governor Wright, of the Choctaws; Calbert Carter, chief of the Chickasaws; George W. Steadman, of the Creeks, and other prominent representatives of these tribes. Upon being introduced to the President, Governor Wright stated, in behalf of the civilized tribes of Indians, that they appeared before him to pay their respects and extend their congratulations to him. The administration, he said, was looked on with confidence, and they were highly gratified with the President's declaration in his inaugural that he would do whatever was for the best interest of the Indian tribes. The speaker, in behalf of the representation, presented to the President a memorial, stating substantially that agreements in treaty stipulations, to use their influence in behalf of the Plains Indians, and informed the President of their desire to accomplish a lasting peace between the government and the Indians, which they feel confident of accomplishing if upheld by the government in their efforts.

The President replied he was glad to be informed that they would aid the policy for peace between the whites and Indians, and would be glad of any measure which would accomplish that peace and tend to their civilization, or make them citizens of the government. He felt that the march of civilization would conduce to the civilization of the tribes now hostile to the government. Governor Wright thought if the Indians were brought to the borders of a civilized nation and settled there, the influences of civilization and Christianity would effect much good, and stop the shedding of blood, and, as the President suggested, ultimately make citizens of them. The delegates are fine, intelligent looking men. The interview was of a very pleasant character.

DEBATE ON THE BILL FOR THE DISESTABLISHMENT OF THE IRISH CHURCH.

We copy as follows from a London dispatch of the 18th:

In the House of Commons to-day the bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church came up for its second reading. Disraeli addressed the House. He commenced by declaring, in the words of the right honorable gentleman who introduced the bill, that this question was one of the most gigantic which had ever been brought before the House, and its consideration demanded much self-control and mutual forbearance.

He proceeded to argue that the connection between the Church and the State was a necessary one. The former rendered the State religious, investing its authority with the highest authority. This scheme was likely to destroy religious freedom and toleration; it was a complete violation of the rights of private property, corporate and private property being intimately connected. All acts of spoliation were dangerous; hitherto they had been followed by civil war or something worse.

The former confiscation had only enriched the land owners. The strength of Ireland was in her connection with England. The majority of the Irish people were discontented. The settlement of the church question would be insufficient to quiet their discontent. The land question required settlement.

The details of this scheme were complicated and delusive. The present engagements of the government with the holders of vested interests ought to be paid as regularly and promptly as dividends. These engagements were compromised. There could be no security against further spoliation. It was directly opposed to the preamble of the bill.

Mr. Disraeli deprecated the action of the House of the present government as in antagonism to the former policy of the Whig party, whose aim was civil and religious freedom. In conclusion, he expressed the belief that the bill was most dangerous to the country, but he felt that he could depend upon the prudence and patriotism of Parliament. He then moved the bill be read a second time six months from to-day.

William H. Grogory, member for Galway, followed in reply. He taunted the last speaker with his inconsistency, and compared the speech he had just made with his former declarations that the Irish Church was a monstrous grievance to Ireland. Mr. Gregory, however, did not unreservedly support the bill. He thought an equitable division of the church property among the three religious parties preferable to the present scheme of distribution.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The civil tenure bill, with modifications agreed upon in caucus this morning, was presented in the Senate to-day, and after a lengthy debate, was passed by a vote of 37 to 16. Seven Radicals refused to vote with the majority—Messrs. Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, McDonald, Ross, Sprague and Warner. Mr. Cole refused to vote. The bill now goes to the House.

Mr. Lemms, envoy from the insurgents in Cuba, has arrived here, but no steps have been taken to present him to the State Department. Secretary Fish, in anticipation of the presentation of Mr. Lemms, called the President's attention to the fact, and it is understood he will not be received at present.

The government is informed that the revolution is not as formidable as supposed; also that the Spanish government is constantly sending troops and munitions of war with the determination to put down the rebellion.—*New Orleans Times.*

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Eighty-two miles will complete the Pacific railroad.

House.—The Senate caucus agreed to suspend the tenure of office law for four years.

It is reported that Grant accepts this solution, but the repealers are stubborn. The result is doubtful.

Omnibus bills, removing disabilities constructed on a partizan basis, will not pass. The opposition is thoroughly organized.

The dead lock will continue till some general amnesty bill is adopted.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Evening. *House.*—Paine introduced a bill punishing civil or military officers having the power but failing to enforce the fourteenth amendment, with fine and imprisonment.

Butler reported the Mississippi bill. Beck moved to amend by giving the President power to appoint the provisional governor. Farnsworth gave notice that he would move to postpone till next session. Beck addressed the House in opposition to the bill, when the House adjourned, on motion of the Democrats, by a small majority. This is regarded as an unfavorable indication for the ultimate success of the bill.

Senate.—The Committee on Foreign Relations reported a bill ratifying the treaty of July 4, 1868, with Mexico, for the adjustment of claims.

The tenure of office amendment passed to the following effect: The President may suspend during recess and appoint another to perform the duties, reporting such suspension within thirty days after the next meeting of Congress and nominating a successor. If the Senate refuses to confirm the nomination, and also by vote disapproves of the suspension, the suspended officer, at the end of the session, shall resume his office. The President need give no reason for the suspension.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE RUTH DISASTER.—We copy as follows from the Vicksburg *Times* of the 17th:

The officers, passengers and crew of the ill-fated Ruth arrived in the city by the steamers Calumet and Plain City, very early yesterday morning. The Ruth was scuttled and sunk as soon as possible after the fire obtained headway, and some portion of her cargo will be saved, though in so damaged a condition as to be almost valueless. None scarcely of the baggage was saved. Many of the passengers were coming South on pleasure excursions, and had valuable wardrobes, the entire baggage being variously estimated as worth from $75,000 to $100,000. One lady had jewelry lost to the value of $5,000. There were also on board and lost one hundred and thirty head of mules and other stock. The amount of insurance Captain Pegram was not able to give us, as she was insured by the company in St. Louis. A part of her freight list was eleven kegs of powder, which Captain Pegram had brought from the hold and thrown overboard; but for which presence of mind the damage and loss of life must have been terrible. Passengers and crew were loud in their praise of Captain Shumm Parisot, of the Calumet, and his officers, for their exceeding kindness, they refusing all remuneration for the services rendered, and providing as far as was in the boat's power for all the wants of the sufferers. Captain Pegram, also, on behalf of the passengers and crew, desires to return thanks to Colonel E. F. Ra worth, the efficient general superintendent of the Vicksburg and Meridian railroad, for securing a liberal reduction of the regular fare to St. Louis for a large number of people who wished to return home. A part of the passengers continued on to New Orleans by the steamers Dexter and Belle Lee, though the major part of them returned to St. Louis. She had about one hundred and twenty cabin passengers—a large number of whom were ladies—and near one hundred and twenty-five deckers, and not a life is known to have been lost. Protest was entered here before Esquire John B. Raymond. The Ruth came out in 1865, instead of 1864, as we published yesterday. The crew were paid off here yesterday, and passengers only charged fare to this port, the balance being refunded them.

THE STATE FAIR.

The *Crescent* says: Preparations are going on briskly for the Third Grand State Fair of the Mechanics' and Agricultural Association, to commence at the Fair Grounds on the 6th prox; and Mr. Homes, the secretary, with his assistants, are kept busily employed daily in issuing tickets to exhibitors. There is every promise that the coming occasion will be characterized by an *eclat* greater than that which has attended either of its predecessors, for the interest it excites among all branches of manufacturers, inventors, stock raisers, mechanics and agriculturists is apparent in the entries already made. The exhibitor, upon making his entry at the secretary's office, receives a ticket showing the department, class and article entered. This, when the article shall have been left by the exhibitor at the Fair Grounds, is attached to it, the owner receiving in return therefor a duplicate which he retains as a receipt for his property. Goods will be received on and after the 1st prox.

There is already great demand for the lease of the various booths and stands to be occupied as bar rooms, eating saloons, or soda and cake stands.

The following circular has been generally distributed about the city:

NEW ORLEANS, March 20, 1869.

In order to prevent confusion and to facilitate the business of the coming fair, the directors would earnestly urge all persons who intend to become exhibitors to immediately make their entries at the office of the association, in Mechanics' Institute.

It is the duty of all of our citizens, engaged in trade, mechanics or manufactures, to contribute to the success of this important State enterprise. The best way of accomplishing this object is to become exhibitors.

All sections of our country will be represented at this fair, through art, invention or industry; and it will not do for the citizens of New Orleans to fail in their duty in this matter.

Then let this little notice remind each good citizen of his duty and his interest, and thus determine him to practically aid the third grand State fair.

By order of the board.

I. N. MARKS, President.
L. HOMES, Secretary.

THE Karens are a wild people, formerly severely oppressed by the Burmans, and driven in consequence to secluded and remote places, off the rivers and lines of travel. They have no large towns, and originally had no books, no written language. But they had a most precious tradition, which prevented them from embracing the idolatrous practices of their Burman masters, and made their hearts very accessible to the Gospel when first presented to them by the white foreigner. By that tradition they were led to look forward to a time when white men from the west would bring to them books, and religion, and deliverance. Accordingly, during the first years of missionary effort among them, thousands became hopefully converted, and embraced the new religion with great joy. Since that time their language has been reduced to writing, the whole Bible has been translated, thousands of the young have been partially educated, and a training school for candidates for the ministry has been established.

GOOD LIVING.

The following interesting article is from the *National Intelligencer*:

It is a maxim in Paris, that one who invents a new dish deserves a title. It comes from the idea that both health and pleasure are consulted in ministering to the taste. Where is the use of the palate if it were not intended, in the economy of nature, that it should be utilized in a rational enjoyment of what is delicious, rather than what was denominated by one of old as "common and unclean?" The divine command, however, is authority against the specialty in folly of vegetarians, etc.

It is sometimes said in disparagement of good livers that they "live to eat;" while men who make famous mark day by day, in professional or business life, "eat to live." The phrases are more nearly convertible than they would first seem. Good, rich and nourishing food is now recognized as the best of restoratives for persons who are exhausted by labor—intellectual merely, or physical, or both combined—or by care of ill-health. Scientific theory has it, that the "bread, beef and beer" of John Bull has given him that average of superior physical power over people of other nations that is an established fact under a multitude of tests. Wellington always counted upon it in respect not only to required service in an entire campaign, but in hand to hand encounters. At the battle of Waterloo he spoke admiringly of the handling of the bayonet by the British for a short moment at a certain point of the great fight.

The day is gone past when men can felicitate themselves with the idea that it is a merit to pack their stomachs in haste, as they would a trunk, "with almost anything." A low habit of living, without healthful stimulative food or drink, as beer, light wines, tea and coffee, accompanied by protracted and intense labor of mind and body, the one or the other, or both, is the congenial state of preparation for diseases in the form of malignant humors, of low and putrid fevers, of coughs and colds, of premature rheumatic affections, etc. On the other hand, the man of labor, who lives generously besides having the temporary enjoyment of good eating, has length of days and comparative excellent health.

The habitual fox hunting gentlemen of England, who are so often all the day in the saddle, are distinguished for great longevity.—Those of mere leisure, who in the end suffer from gout, live long to have it. A physician of this city recently congratulated a friend on the shady side of life, who had had his first attack of gout, saying that it was a sign of long life. A distinguished medical authority of London was mentioned, who had written at treatise in which he asserted that the increasing mortality was caused by a low habit of life, and that the forefathers of the present generation arrived at great age from high living, though in the end gout might have ensued.

The golden mean is the true rule. If a man deprives himself all through life of what taste covets to a rational extent, it is a life of penance. Hunger is the best sauce, as appetite is what tests the quantity that is needed for the nourishment of the system.

Intense brain labor calls for much food to strengthen the vital functions. It is said, upon highest authority, that three or four hours of such work more exhausts the system of what chemically is part and parcel of it, and of nerve power, than more than double that number of hours of routine hand work, which makes little call upon mental faculties.

If it be said that laborers are obliged to live on very plain food, which they, of course, eat with a relish, accompanying it invariably with light wines, or beer, drunk as our laboring classes drink tea and coffee, which are decided stimulants (tea in strong form of preparation being so to a large extent, as well as very nourishing,) still it cannot be said that such classes are long-lived.

That "digestion may wait on appetite," there must be rest after eating. Hence the rule, universally among laborers now-a-days, to have an hour at dinner. Hence, also, convivialists sit long after dining. Nature dictates it. The blood tends from the extremities to the stomach after eating, because that is the organ which is performing required labor. Scientific investigations have shown in the cases of dissected animals that great activity after eating almost, if not quite, stops digestion. "Quick eat, quick work," is a vulgar and mercenary maxim. Conversation spices table enjoyment, whether at a lofty or humble board. There the family or friends are gathered, and good nature and feeling should invariably prevail.

The class of citizens who in all things live handsomely, that are able to do so, are good members of society. It should be remembered that what are termed luxuries, as used by the rich, in the multitudinous forms that are in themselves a wonder and a study to the thoughtful, give employment and support to artisans and laborers without number, some of whom, by superior skill and more persistent application, outstrip the rest, and come to consideration in the higher ranks of society.

Japan.—A Native Account of the Progress of Christianity.

The following translation of an account of the progress of the Roman Catholic and Protestant religions in Japan was made at the British embassy in that country from an official memorial presented to the government by the Japanese clergy:

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIGION.—A Roman Catholic chapel has been erected by Frenchmen at Oura, in Nagasaki, and some five or six priests have come and taken up their residence there. They employ some twenty native men of letters, paying them one hundred to two hundred rios per annum, and, equipping them either as merchants or pilgrims, send them to the following places in Hizen, viz: Hirado, Shimabarra, Fukabori, Amakusa, and other places, where they make converts either by giving money to the poor, by performing miracles to those who love wonders, or by appealing to the passions of people (getting a number of men and women together secretly at midnight for purposes of enjoyment,) so that immediately some one hundred or two hundred people are converted, who no longer obey the Lord of the Soil, and even go so far as to disregard all the social amenities of mankind. A fearful state of things indeed.

A certain spy once going to the village of Urakami, and concealing himself under the veranda of a house, heard a priest of the false religion expounding as follows: "Those that become of my faith, and believe in what I preach, will ascend to heaven and enjoy everlasting happiness. The followers of Buddhism and Sintooism will be cast into hell, and be in everlasting misery. If one of a family embrace my faith, by his good work alone all will ascend to heaven." After this, in the midst of a ray of glorious light, a magnificent lofty palace appeared, and lovely beings were seen in sweet communion together. Consequently, the wish to die and go to these heavenly places has taken hold on the hearts of men to such an extent that they fear no punishment. Note.—In another part I will note down many other of the wonderful things.

THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.—At Oura, in the same place, (Nagasaki,) Americans and English have erected a Protestant church, and five or six priests have come, who lay themselves out to deceive the wise and illustrious men of our glorious country. The professors of this Protestant religion live for the most part in native houses, and outwardly appear to teach astronomy, geography, artillery, medicine, etc., but really are all the time desirous of instilling the poison of the false religion. On comparing the two religions, the Protestant is by far the worst. It sounds all very well at first hearing, but you find at length that it holds the same fox as the other, and does much more mischief. The mode of speaking adopted by its professors is as follows: The Protestant religion that I advocate does not profess to work miracles, but sets forth the observance of the five human relations as constituting the happiness of the empire. Now look at these books, and he converts by showing them such books with high-sounding titles, as "*Shin ri ichi*," "*Go rin satsu yo*," "*Go jo satsu yo*," tells them to throw over their false gods, and in the matter of disrespect to master and parent, differs in no way from the principles of the Roman Catholic faith—for all these reasons dire in its effects upon the country.

Shoshiso, a Chinaman, writing to a friend of mine, says: "I have gradually become intimate with the retainers of different Damios resident in Nagasaki. One and the other have told me that they had come to Nagasaki at the orders of their respective chief to pursue foreign studies. As a rule foreigners live by bloodshed. Astronomy, geography, weapons of war, and nicknacks afford pleasure to the ear and to the eye, but in all their books there is not one that does not sound the praise of God and Christ; and those that read those books, unless they read them in all singleness of purpose and with one object, will unconsciously come to entertain a respect for these doctrines. My fear is, that in two or three years the Roman Catholic and Protestant faith will be established throughout Japan."

These remarks are only too true. If it comes to this, the people will thus be made the enemies of their own country by foreigners. On men will not be led away by these false and corrupt doctrines, and that they will, by every principle of honor, restrain others, and use every endeavor to keep the country as firm as a rock in its established faith.

THE Parisians display great ingenuity in showing their political opinions without unpleasant consequences to themselves. On a recent occasion one of the "Conferences," now so much the fashion, was held at the Theatre de l'Ambigu-Comique, on "The Phenomena of Light," a subject one would have thought about as unpolitical as could well have been chosen. The lecturer, in order to demonstrate certain theories, proceeded to enlarge some photographs of celebrated persons. This being done by means of a strong magnesium light, all the theater, except in the immediate neighborhood of the operator, was in almost total darkness. The audience could be heard, not seen. The portrait of the emperor was received with a storm of hisses and cries of "A la porte!" "Vive la Republique!" "Il s'en ira bientot!" etc. That of the empress met with a worse reception, if possible, than her husband's. On the other hand, the portrait of Maximilian was received with cheers and cries of "Qui l'a trahi?" Maximilian, as a bystander remarked, probably owed his popularity to the fact of his having been shot. The operator, like a prudent man, soon brought his experiments to an end, and when the gas was turned on, the "agents" were very busy looking about, but of course every one looked intensely loyal.

AT THE coronation of the Queen of Madagascar, on the 3d of September, a small table was placed by her majesty's side, upon which was placed a very handsomely-bound Malagasy Bible and a copy of the laws of Madagascar. The roof of the canopy under which the coronation took place had inscribed on the four different sides the following words: "Glory to God; Peace on earth; Good will to men; May God be with us." The sentence in the royal speech in which her majesty alluded to Christianity was as follows: "And as to the praying, it is not compulsory, nor is there any hindrance, for God made you." The number of people present is computed at from three hundred thousand to five hundred thousand.

THE subjoined is an exact copy of a written card suspended in the shop window of a tradesman in Warrington, England. One can conceive the amount of provocation undergone and the indignation felt by the honest purveyor of mousetraps before he penned the document: "Notice I don't keep twelve holo mouse trap nor penny ones what i keep I sell to respectable people not to impudent Boys Hand Bad Girls that comes to robbed me and annoy me and has Bad parents those that comes into my shop shall be severely beat and put into the cellar and took before the magistrates those that comes into a shop and ask for article that is not made they must come to stoal."

A GENTLEMAN was reasoning with a whisky drinker, and told him of a toper who died a while ago from internal combustion. "How did it happen?" asked the drinker. "In trying to blow out a candle, the flame caught his breath, and he burned up," was the reply. "Well, now," said the Bourbon lover, "here upon my oath I pledge myself never to blow out a candle as long as I live!"

IT IS said that all the gold in the world employed for coin, plate, jewelry, etc., if put in a single cubical block, would be twenty-six feet square and weigh ten thousand five hundred tons. Its commercial value would be $6,000,000,000.

For the Advocate.

THE PASTOR SWEEPING HIS CHURCH.

DEDICATED TO THE MEMBERS.

BY REV. WM. S. TURNER.

MR. EDITOR: In one of my former charges I had a church that needed sweeping, and I made an effort to have it swept, but with no success. So I swept it myself. I worked hard for two and a half hours. While my hands were thus employed my mind indulged in the following thoughts.

Go with a borrow'd broom;
Throw wide the door; walk in;
Survey the consecrated room;
Off with thy coat—begin!
Look at the trash and dust
In pulpit, altar, pews!
All this remove; thou surely must
Thy broom with power use!

Sweep, sweep! *But sweep alone!*
Thy flock will let thee sweep!
Besides the shepherd there are none
The sacred house to keep!
But joy to thee! Thou art
Like one who toiled alone,
While no one came to take a part,
As we in Sacred Writ are shown.

Sweep, sweep! The sacred place
Where thou shalt stand, sit, kneel,
With earnest, solemn, beaming face,
To pray, to sing, and to reveal
Must first of all be clean.
Then sweep thy pulpit, clean the place;
There let no dust be seen.

Sweep, sweep! The altar next
Should clean be swept.
There ought to be no just pretext
By which some souls are kept
From bowing there to eat and drink
The Supper of the Lord;
Or other souls, who on the brink
Of death cannot afford

To come in fine array
And kneel down in the dust
To weep, repent, to mourn and pray,
And in their Saviour trust.
Then sweep the altar-place
And make it pure and clean.
O! leave behind thee there no trace
Of dust—let none be seen.

Move all the seats and sweep
The Amen corners next;
For clean you must those corners keep,
Else some will have pretext
To sit far back with men
And women who would be
As far from those who say "amen"
As can conveniently!

Sweep, sweep! Sweep all the room,
And let the pews be clean,
So that the souls who thither come—
The good and all the mean—
May bow before their God,
And worship with the throng
Who dread not the destructive rod,
But praise in prayer and song.

Well hast thou done! The place
Is clean for all thy sheep;
The Lord will look with smiling face
On all who come and seek
To have thee sweep them clean
With that great Gospel broom
Which drives all dust, so none is seen
Within their temple home.

Come one, come all! For here
Are places, clean and nice,
Where ye may lend attentive ear
To him who sweeps out vice.
As he has swept the dust
And trash beyond his door,
So would he sweep pride, envy, lust,
All sin forevermore!

AN IMPROPRIETY.

MR. EDITOR: Letter writing seems to be a sort of epidemic now-a-days. Long years ago, before steam had bridged over the Atlantic, when our friends went to Europe or extended their researches into Asia, we expected letters from them. We were curious to learn their impressions of Constantinople, how they were affected by the first sight of the Pyramids, and what were their estimates of London and Paris. These were remote places, and an air of antiquity rested upon them. Our curiosity was never sated by what we read of them. But can the numerous letter writers of the present day plead the curiosity of friends at home, or the venerableness of the subject, as their apology for the communications with which the columns of some of our newspapers are filled? A man goes from Mobile to New Orleans, or from Vicksburg to Memphis, and he writes to his friend, the editor of some journal, detailing all the incidents of this excursion, the name of the boat, the hour of leaving the wharf, the character of captain and crew, and the time of arrival at the destined port. He even carries his diary still further, and tells the reader where and how he was received at the end of this important journey.

Bishops and superintendents, the greater lights of this moral firmament, have told us of their perils in journeyings, of perils from the heathen, of perils among false brethren. Eager to emulate, the lesser lights "take up the wondrous tale" of their journeyings, without peril and without adventure. They announce to the reading public "that they reached the hospitable mansion of Mr. A. at such a time, that the writer was cordially received, that the entertainment was of the most excellent sort, the coffee for breakfast was delicious, and the muffins and omelet were unexceptionable, and the repast was presided over by the charming or accomplished lady of Mr. A.," or else "that the shades of evening found us approaching the residence of Dr. B. We gladly turned aside to this home where the 'weary itinerant' has so often found rest," etc.

We, Mr. Editor, have great respect for itinerants, as a class; but we shall be heartily glad when *this weary itinerant* is really put to rest, and the stock phrase, as Seio" in the sophomoric declamations of school boys, shall cease to be used on any such occasions.

All this may be very easy writing to the authors of these same lucubrations, but it is very laborious reading. And the question will recur: *Cui bono?*

There is another aspect of this matter, also, which is more serious and of more importance in its effects than the waste of labor in writing or the waste of time in reading these articles, to which I wish to call your attention, and on which I request your opinion, for the benefit of mankind in general.

A stranger or traveler, in passing through the country on business or pleasure, or seeking for health, is received into the family of a private citizen. He extends the hospitalities of a gentleman to his guest. The stranger departs, and perhaps a few days or weeks after this very ordinary event the host finds himself in the newspaper. His courtesy is extolled, the comforts of his home expatiated upon, the skillful taste of the hostess becomes subject for a paragraph, and the public are duly enlightened on all that concerns the domestic life of this household. However amiable may be the intentions of the writer of so imprudent a communication as this, the act itself is a breach of hospitality—false in taste and false in morals. The sacred privacy of every man's home should be respected. The symbolical rose, which rested over the doors of the banqueting halls among the Romans, is still supposed to rest above the door of every *home* into which a guest is invited. No man has a right to draw out of that domestic seclusion any inmates of that home. We leave, or we should leave, the notoriety of the newspaper to those men who already belong to the public—to the Wades and Sumners and Greeleys, to the H. W. Beechers and the Kingsleys of the forum and the pulpit.

The New York *Herald* was, I think, the first paper in the United States which ever indulged in this habit of bringing private individuals before the world, under their initials or by their full names. We should have supposed that "the bad eminence" to which that journal has attained would have prevented any writer or writers from following where the *Herald* led. But whether Bennett has admirers or no, in this respect, unfortunately, he has had many imitators.

Very respectfully, yours,

A LETTER WRITER.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Times* describes the Mikado of Japan as a youth of sixteen, with a sensual and vacant countenance, a hard head and false eye brows, painted half way up the forehead. Ten years ago he was considered a god, and his existence doubted by the skeptical Japanese; now he appears in public, and is to be the real ruler of the people.

POST OAK.—THE OTHER SIDE.

MR. EDITOR: We are glad to inform you that more than two have discovered the other side of "Post Oak." And as one of the fortunate, I do pity, from the bottom of my heart, the good brother who lives on "this side." If it will do him any good to hear from us, I will gladly tell him of the good land which we have discovered. Here the preacher has a home which compares well with the best in town—being neat, cheerful and inviting. We are supported, and the support comes at the right time—the beginning of the year. For instance, this is our third year here, and two days after the preacher's return from Conference, the stewards held a meeting, went into facts and figures, and made out a bill of supplies for the year. This embraced from corn, flour, meat, etc., to soda, pepper, spice, nutmegs, etc. One brother said he would put the corn into the crib, and the clever firm of ——, learning that a bill of supplies was to be furnished, agreed to fill and deliver it at Mobile prices. This was agreed to by the stewards, and the next day—here they came, and were all properly stowed away. Since then, Mr. Editor, we have had nothing to do but to work and live, and live and work.

But I would not have you think that these good people stopped with supplying what is absolutely necessary to keep soul and body together. The parsonage is at one time surprised with a nice summer suit for the preacher, at another with a fine winter suit, at another with all sorts of notions for the wife and children, at another with an album quilt, large enough to cover the whole family, at another with a fine milch cow, and at another with a fine buggy just from the shop. And besides all this, the kindness of the physician and good sisters in sickness—of which we have had a great deal—is incalculable. True, we get into tight places sometimes; but as good Brother Fisher once remarked, we have never been driven so close to the wall but what we found a way to get out. It is well that we should know how "to be abased," as well as "how to abound," so that in whatever state we are we may therewith be content, and also know how to sympathize with our brother from "Post Oak." Perhaps the reader will conclude that the writer has never been tried on a hard work. Well, may be not; but if it should ever be her lot, she should not regard it as a misfortune, but as in the providence of God, and hence go on her way rejoicing, hoping for better times.

AN ITINERANT'S WIFE.

MARCH 11, 1869.

EIGHTEEN THINGS IN WHICH YOUNG PERSONS RENDER THEMSELVES VERY IMPOLITE.—Reading when others are talking. Cutting finger nails in company. Leaving meeting before it is closed. Whispering in meeting. Gazing at strangers. Leaving a stranger without a seat. Want of reverence for a superior. Reading aloud in company without being asked. Receiving a present without some manifestation of gratitude. Making yourself the topic of conversation. Laughing at the mistakes of others. Joking others in company. Correcting older persons than yourself, especially parents. Commencing to eat as soon as you sit down to the table. Commencing to talk before others are through. Answering questions when put to others. And not listening to what one is saying.

TRINITY CHURCH, New York, has an income of $800,000 per annum. It can afford to spend $40,000 to enlarge the chancel of St. John's chapel to accommodate the clergy, who wish a larger field of display. They now propose to spend $400,000 on the enlargement of Trinity church, at the head of Wall street.

THE Episcopalian ministers of Philadelphia have sent to Bishop Coxe a communication thanking him for his pastoral letter rebuking immodest dances and entertainments, and the "blood-guiltiness of antenatal infanticide."

To the Ministers and Members of the Church in the Mobile Conference.

At the last session of our Conference the following resolution was adopted by that body:

Resolved, That this Conference hereby appoint Friday, the 30th of April, 1869, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer before God, by the church within its limits, that he may be pleased more thoroughly to qualify his ministers, by the supply of his Spirit and grace, for their holy work; that his blessings may rest upon their labors in the Gospel; that he may build up his people in their most holy faith, and that he may extend and establish the kingdom of his Son with us.

That we may be of one heart and mind in the services of the day thus designated for fasting, humiliation and prayer, it may be well to note that there are set before us, as objects for which we should especially pray, the ministry and the church.

That our prayers may not be mere lip service and without effect, it is necessary that our hearts should have proper appreciation of the good for which we pray. To ask in complaisance to the sentiment and forms of the church will not avail; but, "what things soever ye *desire*, when ye pray, believe that receive them, and ye shall have them," is, and forever will be, true. Now, if we were called to pray for deliverance from a mighty foe, coming to rob and ruin, or consuming famine, or blighting pestilence, the objects of our supplications coming on the lower plane of natural life, and awakening and arousing natural sympathies, it would not be so difficult to secure the participation of a larger number of the multitude in the service. But adequately to conceive of and estimate the excellency of the office, true character and services of the Christian ministry, and the high nature of its successful results, is not so easy, because they coming to light fully only in the sublimer sphere of our spiritual being, are "spiritually discovered." And no marvel: "The world knoweth us not, because it knew Him not."

It is well that the Conference, in its consciousness of human weakness and the necessity of divine qualification in their character, as well as the blessings of the divine agency in their work, in order to the accomplishment of the true and glorious end of their ministry, should turn, as it does, and reverently request the solemn prayers of the church in behalf of its ministers.

It will be observed that the resolution asks our prayers for a more thorough qualification, by the Spirit and grace of God, of ministers for their holy work. These blessings being present at one period in the history of an individual or church, are not thereby secured in perpetuity, but may be lost, and leave those who were once girded with divine strength in all the weakness of humanity. They have need to be continually replenished with the divine blessing. To be thoroughly prepared for his work the minister must rise into the highest grade of Christian life. His services are not merely functional, but vital.—He must not only understand the Gospel, but experience the Gospel; not only preach the Gospel, but be the Gospel realized, so that he may speak that he does know, and testify that which he has seen, that which he has heard, which he has looked upon and his hands have handled of the word of life. For want of this elevated Christian life the minister's course is often irregular, retarded and diverted here and there by obstructions and varying influences. He does not *feel* the burden of the Lord upon him, and that his life is not dear unto him, so he may finish his course with joy and ministry, which he has received of the Lord Jesus to testify the Gospel of the grace of God.

The want of this higher life shuts out the minister from much of the rich treasure of the Gospel, and so deprives the people largely of the graces held forth therein for the securing of their holiness and happiness. Who is he that has never, in his ministry, felt himself restrained from certain blessed regions of Gospel truth and grace because of his deficiency in that experience necessary to set forth and enforce what is therein revealed? That he may preach the whole Gospel, and the church enter into all her promised blessings, let them pray that he may be an entire Christian. For want of this life there is lack of authority in his ministry. In the presence of the wicked he is covered, and shrinks back at the challenge of the evil spirit to the sons of Sceva; but with intimate communion with God, and his commission clear, he may feel the authority of his ministry sustained by the weight of the eternal throne.

Add to this the refining and strengthening of the minister's soul in the grace of the Christian life, and works in him largely toward a preparation for the supervision of the discipline of the church, where there is great need of wisdom, that he may "take forth the precious from the vile," and of gentleness and firmness, that in the great variety of character and complications of persons and circumstances he may not bruise by rashness, nor by slackness allow the church to go to dissolution.

As we have said, this call to prayer may not engage the great multitude. The immediate fruits of the successful Gospel ministry are not such as the busy, materialized world will readily appreciate. Its dividends are not in gold. It is true, in times like these, amid the disorder caused by the overthrow of traditional institutions, the subversion of constitutions, the shock of civilization and general prevalence of corruption, the true philanthropist and enlightened civilian will anxiously look to the Gospel as a restraint against the overflowing of iniquity, and as the ark which may safely carry over the deluge of ruin the seed of a new life, and now especially joyfully welcome it as a conservative power in the history of man. But in its precious influences, in the calm light it sheds about our hearthstones, in its inspiration of the sweet harmonies of our homes, in the guiding and guarding of our youth, in the bestowment of the calm peace that pervades the heart in its quiet submission to the sceptre of infinite love, in the patience and content it gives amid the tribulations and trials of life, in its consolations and triumphs in death, and, in all and through all, the good hope it gives of joys unmixed to come, its true nature is known by all who are "taught of God."

In the common routine of religious life, and in the excitements and agitations of a busy and hurrying age, let us together pause and on this day inquire whether our ministers have not been at all affected by the abounding iniquity of the times, whether the life of the church is not weakened in its very springs; and let the ministers call themselves to a solemn reckoning, whether there has not been a wasting from their souls of the anointing and grace of God, and a waning of the glory of their ministry. Let us not be concerned about a professional dignity, but read again our vows of ordination, scrutinize our past history, examine ourselves, and in humiliation of true confession of our sins, implore forgiveness of past delinquencies and grace for the future. The same services that will prove beneficial to the ministry will also deepen the interest of the church in them, and prepare them to receive good from their services, and make them their fellow-laborers. From all of which let us hope soon to see the vineyard of the Lord budding toward an abundant fruitage.

I would respectfully suggest that brethren make arrangements, at an early day, by the engagement of local preachers, to have service in as many churches as possible. On this district we are considering and arranging in quarterly conferences for the observance of the day.

JAS. L. COTTEN.

MARION, ALA., March 3, 1869.

KRUMMACHER, the celebrated Evangelical divine, died lately at Potsdam, near Berlin.

Destruction of a Mexican City by a Flood.

We have already announced the destruction of Alamos, Sonora, by a flood. The following particulars by an eye-witness will be read with interest:

The agony we have all gone through with, within the past few days, is impossible to describe. Probably you will have heard ere this that the city of Alamos is in ruins; but as you may not have heard all the particulars, I will give you what I know. On the 15th of December it commenced to rain, and on the 16th a genuine wind and rain storm set in, lasting until the 18th. It seemed as if the very flood gates of heaven had opened, and that a second deluge was upon the world. The wind, too, roared with dreadful fury, and all the elements seemed combined for some dreadful carnage. We little saw what was in store for our beautiful city. But soon the tale was told, and the destruction complete. The storm lasted until late on the evening of the 18th. During its continuance it appeared as if no human being was to live within its reach. The Alabama river was swollen to a great height, and in its wild, headlong course, carried everything before it. Houses were swept away like so many straws, and whole blocks of buildings were thrown down like so many rotten trees. The wind was no less terrible than the water. Houses were unroofed and blown to shatters; tiles and like material were scattered through the air like chaff; and strong trees were uprooted as if they had been corn stalks. The best part of the city is totally destroyed. About the only buildings saved worthy of mention are the mint, the church, and the old State College. These stood on high grounds, and this advantage, with their solidity, saved them. Dr. Hill, an American resident, had three houses carried away, and is a loser to the amount of about $10,000. T. Robinson Burns, an American doing a banking business here, had his banking house swept away. Others have suffered severely. The loss of life had been quite large. Sixty dead bodies had been picked up; some of them were mangled fearfully, and could scarcely be recognized. Many of the bodies were found miles down the river. Undoubtedly the number found will be largely increased by other unfortunate ones. I have written these few lines hurriedly, but do not attempt to describe or explain the most extraordinary phenomena of a severe two hours' whirlwind and deluge. The ruined city of Alamos was the Athens of northwestern Mexico, or, at least, had that reputation. Its women were reported to be the loveliest and most intelligent throughout the republic, and its citizens were highly spoken of as contrasted with those of other populations. There was a great deal of wealth, refinement and luxury among the classes; it was a sort of sanctified Jerusalem, where the proud Spanish blood and brain held ascendancy, and would not be poisoned with contact with Indian and negro mixtures. Alamos, as a city, had fame before the great metropolis of New York was known. It is old among the many old towns of Mexico. Surrounding it have been some of the richest mines in the world, and from which the city had its chief support. At the time of its destruction it contained a population of about seven thousand souls, though geographical dictionaries place the number at ten thousand, which is at least three thousand too many. Unhappily for its people, the number is lessened through a terrible misfortune, and the "City of Poplar Groves" has fallen to the dust (even as man falls) in its strength.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

ACCORDING to Schem's Ecclesiastical Almanac, there are in the United States ten Methodist bodies, with 13,594 traveling ministers and 2,363,969 members. There are ten Presbyterian bodies, with 7,053 ministers and 704,773 members. The several Baptist denominations have 13,507 ministers and 1,864,006 members. The Congregationalists have 3,070 ministers and 296,674 members; Episcopalians, 2,736 ministers and 194,692 communicants; Lutherans, 1,792 ministers and 350,088 communicants; German Reformed, 505 ministers and 115,483 members; the United Brethren, 868 traveling preachers and 108,122 members. The Reformed Protestants have 469 preachers; the Moravians, 66; Universalists, 588; Unitarians, 383; Swedenborgians, 64.

THE rejection of the Alabama claims treaty by our government proves very displeasing to the British mind, judging from the nature of the remarks in the English journals, as telegraphed from London. But the *Times* very prudently thinks it best to wait for new propositions from the administration of President Grant before saying more.

IN AN OLD CHURCH.

Through the chancel, quaint and olden,
Streamed the evening sunlight golden,
Firing purple pulpit-stair,
And the aged preacher there.

Sweet the solemn anthem soared,
Note on note, and word on word,
Ringing through the long defiles
Of the dim and ancient aisles.

And upon its calm surcease,
All the air, with hallowed peace,
Seemed to gather force, and sway
Through the temple, either way.

And the preacher's tones at length
Rolled in circuit, gathering strength,
Swelled around the lofty nave,
Like a sea-hymn in a cave.

Echoing from the walls around,
Psalm and prayer; with sweet rebound—
Psalm and prayer, and lesson given,
Passed, or seemed to pass, to heaven.

—*Chambers' Journal.*

MY MOTHER.

BY MARY S. WALL.—NO. II.

While my uncle and all the other eligible men were off in the army—I think at Pensacola—the old men and the women determined to have a camp meeting, near Jackson, Louisiana, which purpose they carried through, with great profit and pleasure to themselves and the community around.

It was at this meeting that William Winans and Martha Dubose first met, I think. This was in 1814. In September, 1815, they were married, and Martha Dubose became one of that phalanx of unappreciated martyrs who are called "traveling preachers' wives." In her lot she stood firm; in her day she did her duty well. My father loved home, and nothing but a stern sense of duty ever took him away from it; yet in the course of his duty it was often the case that he was absent four weeks at a time. My mother carried on the farm, with the help of an overseer. She always had some orphan girl, some young Methodist woman, to stay with her and keep her company. Mamma was always at work. She saw to the raising of the stock, the poultry, and to the garden; she spun, knit and sewed. Of course she had trials and troubles from servants who were indulged, and whose master was absent about forty weeks out of the year. Yet some of them were good workers, and all were attached to the family. Mamma was industrious and a good manager, and almost always contrived to set a comfortable meal for the numerous guests who frequented the house. Beggars used to come and stay all night. So did clock peddlers, tin peddlers, and travelers of various kinds. Then, of course, the preachers always stopped with us as they passed. People used to come to see papa about cases of conscience; and there was a circle of literary men who used to have communication, somehow, with each other, though facilities for meeting were not so good as they are now. Educated men were scarcer then than they are at present, yet they were more united than in these days. When papa was absent on the circuit or station mamma always held family prayers. Mamma would read from the Bible, and generally we all would sing, and mamma or Uncle Winter would lead in prayer. Mamma had a fine voice for singing.—When papa was at home, and his literary friends would come to see him, after supper the table was cleared quickly, and the conversation would run on philosophy, grammar, history or theology. Sometimes politics was discussed. It was as good as a school. Sometimes the "tune books" were taken down, and papa, mamma, and the visitors would join in singing some sweet hymn of Zion, or some grand anthem.

I remember Father Tabor led a "singing society," to which belonged a good many married persons, among them papa and mamma.—They used to sing "Denmark" and "Easter Anthem." I remember papa sang what was then called "counter," and mamma the "soprano"—but it was called something else then. Why do the Methodists neglect singing these days? May be they do not neglect it in cities, but it is neglected in country places. It did not used to be so. Singing schools and singing societies were common with the Presbyterians, the Baptists and the Methodists. Among the literary friends of my father and mother was one young Tennessean, Judge Hill, who lived in Louisiana. He used to come to see papa and to enjoy those conversations around the table and fireside, which took the place of the magazines and papers with which intelligent men amuse themselves in these days. Judge Hill soon got hold of the confidence of the people of Louisiana, and was made a judge. He died young. I think, if I had time, I could write a book, for now I remember several anecdotes about Judge Hill, that I must not stop to tell for want of time. He came into my mind when I called up those delightful reunions, where pleasant and profitable converse and noble songs were the order of the hour.

My mother was a Methodist, faithfully attached to the usages of the church of her choice, yet world-wide in her Christian charity and love. I have heard her say that when she found "peace in believing" she did not feel like making any noise, but she felt like singing:

"Arise, my soul, arise!
Shake off thy guilty fears."

From her conversion to her death she was an humble, conscientious Christian—one who lived for others rather than for self. As a wife she was affectionate and dutiful, with the highest opinion of her husband's abilities as a man and a minister.

As a mother she was almost an idolater. She loved her only son the best; but I never thought hard of that. It was natural. Yet as a patriot she gave that son to her country.

My mother died during the war, just before the battle of Shiloh. I thanked God, for her, that she was taken from such times and such trials. Owing to the unsettled state of things, there was not even a brief obituary dedicated to Mrs. Winans. I know that thousands who knew her will say she deserved more than a mere mention.

Though she was a quiet woman, my first remembrance of my mother is seeing a little brother die in her arms, and her first burst of grief when hope was gone. I was three years and three months old then. I can see it now—the event that has happened to nearly every mother since Eve's day—the sharp sorrow, the letting go of our hold on life, the amazement of sorrow that follows the first moment after the stroke of bereavement falls. The next I remember is being at camp meeting. Then I am taking an evening walk with my young and pretty mamma, holding on to her hand; the level rays of the setting sun are shining over the orchard and pasture as we walk on toward the barn, and talk about "papa, who had gone to preach the Gospel to sinners." I do not write it because she was my mother; but she was the most sympathizing, kind-hearted, self-sacrificing person whom I ever knew. She had a great deal of Martha's carefulness, though, like Mary, she loved to sit at Jesus' feet. For the last thirty years of her life my mother was a great sufferer. Yet she did more for the poor, the church, and her family than many a well woman. Her quarterage, her missionary money and her subscription to the ADVOCATE were always promptly paid.

As a friend she was unchangingly true. Mrs. Winans had many true friends. Her nearest and dearest friend, outside of her own family, was Mrs. Annie L. Clinton. It was a strange coincidence that, without any knowledge that mamma was worse, the last evening of her life Mr. and Mrs. Clinton drove up about dusk, and we had them with us. Mamma could not talk, but knew them. When I got to her she was dying, and could not articulate, but put out her thin hand and smoothed my cheek, as if her world-weary woman-child was to her but her own "little Mary," and tried to say, "Have you heard from your brother and the boys?" Ah, what a night was that! On the dying bed lay a mother whose son might, for all we knew, be exposed to the shock of battle, and round her bed three mothers in like state.

Mrs. Winans died March 22, 1862. When I saw her in the coffin I felt like saying: "Thank God! she has found her rest." Her heart can ache no more, her feeble body can never suffer again." In those days we felt that it was some comfort to see our dead in a nice coffin, and to have them buried by kind neighbors and friends.

This feeble tribute of mine is addressed to the relatives and particular friends of my mother. They can fill out the meager outlines that I have given of her.

Peace to the ashes of the friend, the mother, the minister's wife! Farewell to my mother!

CALIFORNIA CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. EDITOR: As it is utterly impossible to answer privately the numerous requests made of me before leaving Louisiana, I desire, through the columns of your excellent paper, to make such statements in relation to the climate, health, products, fertility of the soil, general improvements, commercial advantages, society and educational interests of this State as will satisfy their wishes as to general outlines, though I should fail in special detail of facts.

The country is exceedingly broken; and to one from the Gulf States it appears much more so than to those who have become accustomed to it, or to those who have had their eyes familiarized with the Cumberland and Alleghany mountains. There are but two general features—hills or mountains and valleys. The hills would be considered mountains in Louisiana, and almost anywhere else except here. They embrace almost, if not quite, as much territory as the valleys, thereby limiting the agricultural interests of the State to one-half of its surface. The valleys are usually from five to sixty miles in length, and from one to fifteen in width, except on the larger rivers, where they are much wider and longer. Both of these usually run parallel with the Pacific coast, and also with each other. The country is picturesque beyond description. The sublime and beautiful are happily blended together. The mountains, under the illusion of sight, seem to toss their lofty heads against the distant sky. The canyons, the gentle and more abrupt slopes, adorned with groves and sylvan shades, the irregular lines, half circles and acute angles described by the mountains, contrasted with the valleys below, destitute of vegetable life, or dotted and skirted with spreading live oaks, fruitful orchards and comfortable farm houses, surpass the most elevated and glowing description. I have been in the valleys of Petaluma, Sonoma, Napa, Luisan, and on the Sacramento plains. Of all these I think Sonoma the most beautiful. It fills my idea of an earthly paradise. But Santa Clara and Los Angelos counties are said, by those who know, to excell all others for beauty.

For agricultural purposes the mountains are worthless. Energetic and wealthy men, however, graze their stock on them, and with care they realize a handsome income by supplying the constant demands of the market. The larger streams overflow. The signs of the last one of the Sacramento have not entirely disappeared. The information I have in relation to others has been obtained from brethren and friends. On the Bay of San Francisco thousands of acres are either inundated by the tides, or so materially injured that they are classed with swamp lands.

The fertility of the soil does not equal that of the Mississippi valley, though it is frequently considered superior. The average crops of small grain will not exceed twenty-eight bushels per acre. The yield is much greater in certain localities than this. Where climate and soil are happily blended it is immense, amounting sometimes to one hundred bushels. But this is the exception and not the rule. The great quantity of grain gathered is not owing, so much, to the fertility of the soil as the great quantity sown. All the valleys I have seen look like large fields cut into smaller ones by fences. Wheat, oats, rye and barley grow in all parts of the State, but not as thriftily as in certain localities; for it is sometimes the case that wheat will grow well where oats will not, and so vice versa. By sowing down the land so constantly it has lost much of its vitality; so that the same lands which, a few years ago, remunerated the farmer with such wonderful crops now yield about two-thirds, and not unfrequently less, than what they did formerly. Corn is grown in very few places; barley is substituted for it.

In the valleys there is a great scarcity of building and fencing material. In San Joaquin valley, in many places south of San Francisco, and on the Sacramento plains there is none. In traveling from Solano county to the city of Sacramento I saw thousands of acres in cultivation without fences to protect them. Where timber is so exceedingly scarce the farmers, from the heavy expense, have dispensed with them. A law of the Legislature requires the citizens of San Joaquin to herd their stock on their own premises; this obviates the necessity of fencing. Fir and redwood are mostly used. These grow on the mountains in great quantities, and, if wisely distributed, would furnish every locality with a bountiful supply. It is transported from five to one hundred miles at a very heavy cost, the expense varying according to distance and difficulties of transportation. If posts and rails are furnished at a distance of ten miles they will cost $6 per hundred; this is an average of six cents apiece. A fence once up, with some little repairs, will last a lifetime. Lumber at the mills is worth from $13 to $15 per thousand feet; then add to this the expense of transportation, and it comes at a very high rate.

Prices for land range from $3 to $200, according to locality and quality. Those which rate at $10 and $15 barely repay the purchaser for the investment, while the cheap ones do not. In the southern part of the State they are much cheaper than in the middle and northern portions. Large grants, formerly held by individuals and companies, are now offered for sale, which opens a fine opportunity for purchasing homes and speculation. Southern people, coming here the overland route, would do well to enter that part of the State first, as they will be more likely to suit themselves there than anywhere else.

The modes of agriculture embrace all the late improvements of the Northern States. Grain is sown and cut with machinery. The greatest curiosity is the header. Instead of being drawn by horses it runs in front of them, the tongue being behind instead of before. This machine is so constructed as to run the heads into a wagon, which is drawn by the side of it. If the season is favorable one man can sow and reap one hundred to three hundred acres. This marvel in agriculture is easily explained. Grain sown any time between the first of October and the middle of February will mature against harvest time. From four to ten acres are plowed per day with gang plows. At this rate a single person in four months and a half can prepare what would seem to people back in the States an incredible amount of soil for the grain. The reapers cut ordinarily twenty acres per day; a short time only is required to take off the crop it took several weeks to sow. Both horse and steam power are employed to prepare the grain for market; the former thrashes out eight hundred bushels per day, while the latter thrashes out fifteen hundred. With all these facilities a man may, if he owns a medium-sized farm, live with half the labor required in the older States.

Land rent, provisions, cattle, horses, mules, farming implements and clothing must be paid for at higher rates in gold and silver than at greenback value in the South. Let me say in the conclusion of this long letter that I do not think your people would do well to sell their property at low rates, come out here and give the exorbitant prices which will be demanded of them. Without money or credit it is as difficult to get a foothold in the "land of gold" as anywhere.

J. P. SCRUGGS.

HEALDSBURG, CAL., Feb. 10, 1869.

Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church South.

The session has been marked by that unremitting devotion to business which has always characterized the Old Baltimore Conference. There have been no speeches made for effect. "Buncomb" is not a discount in the body. After the usual kindly greetings the members of the several committees entered immediately upon the work assigned them. With the admirable plans devised by our secretary and his assistants, for the systematic dispatch of business, together with a scrupulous observance of the law of kindness, everything passed off with the utmost good feeling and without the slightest irritation. Bishop Wightman is a capital parliamentarian, gentleman in the episcopal chair as when we first knew him in "the rank and file," a quarter of a century ago. His opening address to the Conference, and his soul-stirring exhortations to the large class of young preachers, have made a deep impression, and, we trust, will remain with us all, in inefaceable memories. The bishop's sermon on Sabbath morning, at Trinity church, was remarkable for its utility and adaptation, but above all, for its evangelical doctrine and power.

Bishop Early is in better health than when present at our Conference a year ago. He preached at Holland street on Sunday morning, and presided at the Board of Foreign Missions three nights successively until a late hour. Now at the advanced age of fourscore years, by the singular mercy of God, he is an exception to the irreversible decree as recorded in the 90th Psalm. His "strength is not labor and sorrow." The old soldier is not impatient to stack his arms until the Master shall say, "Go thou thy way till the end be, for thou shalt rest and stand in thy lot at the end of the days."

Bishop Doggett, who presided at the last Baltimore Conference, and who has several times since then visited our city and other places within our Conference territory, was also in attendance. We were glad to find him in excellent health after his long and laborious tour in the Indian Territory and Texas. Bishop Doggett preached at Central church on Sunday morning, and by special request of the pastor, Rev. Dr. Leyburn, preached in the Associate Reformed church at night.

Bishop Wightman ordained eleven deacons and nine elders. The ordination of elders, after an appropriate sermon from Dr. T. E. Bond, took place at Central church. It was a day of extraordinary interest in Baltimore. The number of pulpits occupied by our ministers outside of our own denomination exceeded those of any former session. The congregations were very large, and unusual interest everywhere manifested, both at our own and sister churches.

The presence of so many distinguished strangers was an interesting feature of the session of our Conference. We noticed, among others, the veteran missionary, Rev. John Harrell, who thirty-seven years ago labored as a pioneer on the Southwestern frontier, and for twenty-five years as a missionary in the Indian Territory among the Chocktaws, Creeks and other tribes. More than five hundred natives made a profession of faith in Christ during the past year, and united with the Southern Methodist Church. This fact is very suggestive. By the most unwearied efforts and apostolical zeal of Bishop Marvin, the sum of $5,000 was raised, and this was the sum total of the means employed during the year for the Indian Mission Conference. It was well said by that sage of Southern Methodism, Dr. A. L. P. Green, the government required $500,000 to kill one Indian, but the Missionary Society only required $5,000 to save five hundred natives! The interests of the missionary work received much attention, and this great enterprise has been thoroughly reorganized. Dr. A. L. P. Green, with his accustomed sagacity and untiring industry, applied himself to this department of the church with a will. His annual visit among us is hailed with undissembled pleasure. His friend and compeer, Dr. McFerrin, who is doing the work of a modern evangelist as secretary of our domestic missions, rendered most efficient aid in the pulpit and on the platform. Dr. Munsey entered upon his work by preaching a sermon and taking up the missionary collection at Trinity church on Sunday night. It was a noble beginning, and may be regarded as the prelude and the pledge of a glorious future. The amount contributed was over $800.

This was followed by the memorable Sunday school missionary meeting which was held in the same church on Monday evening. A more extended notice of the children's meeting will hereafter be given. Up to the hour of going to press, our young friends have reported the sum of $500.

Rev. Dr. Duncan, president of Randolph Macon College, made an able address on the claims of that institution. The college is now identified with the Baltimore Conference, and will command the attention and should receive the patronage of our people in Maryland and Virginia. The doctor preached at Bond street and Bethany chapel, besides addressing the Sunday school missionary meeting at Trinity church.

Rev. H. A. M. Henderson, of Kentucky, Rev. P. A. Peterson, of Virginia, and others, made addresses at the anniversary of the Conference Missionary Society.—*Baltimore Episcopal Methodist.*

OF THE $75,000 which it costs for the land, building and furniture of the Bethel Mission connected with $20,000 was raised by subscription, $6,250 by a fair, and the remaining $18,750 from the surplus of pew rents in Plymouth church. The Sunday school settees are so curved in the middle that the scholars sit on both sides of the teacher's chair. The lessons used are those of the *National Sunday School Teacher.*—Sunday evening lectures are given on moral and religious subjects, and on scientific topics so far as they bear on religion. During the week popular entertainments are provided at a very low price. The free reading room for mechanics contains the best papers, and does not exclude a Catholic, a Spiritualist, and the best sporting paper. The free reading room for boys had one thousand six hundred and four attendants in a single week; and the checker and chess boards were well patronized.

A good flying machine is now the greatest mechanical want of the times. Theoretically it is perfectly practicable; but practically it has thus far proved impracticable, from the fact that the necessary machinery adds so much to already excessive weights which must be raised. Artificial wings stout enough to lift a man cannot be made of materials as light and as strong as the quill of the goose. Even in nature we find that large, heavy birds, like the goose or condor, find difficulty in rising, and seem to have reached about the limit of weight which allows of flight by muscular effort. An entirely different method seems necessary. The English Aeronautical Society, as we learn from the *Scientific American*, seems to have advanced one step toward the desired result, in the construction of an engine of one-horse power, which with its boiler, without water or fuel, weighed only thirteen pounds!

M. MOUCHAT, who has been experimenting on the utilization of the solar heat, states that, according to his experiments, upward of one-half of the solar heat might be gathered at a small cost. At Paris a surface of eleven square feet, normally exposed to the rays of the sun, receives, on an average, at any time of the year, on a fine day, heat enough to make 2.1 pints of water at freezing point boil in ten minutes, and is equivalent to the theoretical action of a one-horse power. He further states that he had proved the possibility of keeping hot air machines going by means of solar rays, and had succeeded in making a few quarts of water boil by exposure to the same agent; and in June, 1866, he had made a small steam engine work by converting water into vapor with the assistance of a reflector one yard square.

EVERY ONE knows that the disease known as trichiniasis is produced by eating diseased pork, but it is not so generally known that the tape worm has a similar origin. It is always introduced into the system by eating meat, generally pork, which is diseased. If "measly pork," not thoroughly cooked, especially in sausages, be taken into the stomach, the immature forms of the tape worm in the pork will develop in the intestines. Sausages should never be eaten unless cooked so as to be crisp, if even then. This worm affords an example of alternate generation.

ENVY.—Envy is strongly characteristic of littleness of mind; a truly noble and generous man feels no enmity toward a successful rival. It is related of an Arabian king that when his architect had finished for him a structure of surpassing magnificence and beauty, he ordered him to be thrown from its highest tower, for fear that he might build a palace of equal or superior beauty for some rival king.

The Christian Advocate.

Official Organ of the Montgomery, Mobile, Mississippi, and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

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Those preachers whose post offices are to be changed, will please notify this office, as soon as convenient, of the change to be made—being particular in giving the post office *from* which and that *to* which the change is to be made.

FAST DAY.

We call special attention to the article of the Rev. J. L. Cotten, upon the Mobile Conference resolution appointing a day of fasting and prayer. The specific objects of that call are ably set forth by him, and they should have a most conscientious analysis. A great deal of praying might fitly be designated prayer at a venture; the distinct aim is wanting of an earnest, heartfelt desire. This is apt to be the case upon set days of prayer. Conferences are expected to name some such day each year as a day of fasting and prayer. To pray on that day is a matter of course. The intention of the resolution, adopted this year, is to lift the practice out of its routine emptiness, and make the day available for strengthening the church and advancing the kingdom of Christ. Brother Cotten's reflections are timely and such as were needed.

CORRECTION.

MR EDITOR: Please make the following statement in your paper: I reported something over $20 for the Conference collection—that is, I handed the money to the committee. I don't think I made an account of it in my report, for it seems to me that there was no place. The money, at least, was given in for the Conference collection. I have only lately seen a copy of the minutes of our (the Mississippi) Conference, or I would have made this correction sooner. These remarks apply to North Warren circuit.

Your brother,

A. B. STEWART.

GEORGIA.—Mr. Trumbull has introduced a bill in the Senate providing that Georgia shall be remanded to military rule, on account of the violation of the fourteenth amendment, etc. The New York *Herald* has discovered that, as the fourteenth amendment is applicable to New York as well as Georgia, Congress may just as well, some fine day, legislate New York out of the Union and put the State under military government. Just so—these Radical chickens are very apt to come home to roost in most unwelcome places.—*Crescent.*

CATHOLICS AFTER THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

Not satisfied with the large sums they have received from the city for the support of their institutions, and the yet larger sums from the State during the past four years, the Catholics are again clamoring for more of the people's money.—"The horse-leech hath two daughters, crying, give, give." They petition the City Council to appropriate "from the public funds" "an average sum for each scholar attending every school in this city which educates a certain number of children." This petition is signed by certain officers of "St. John," "St. Joseph," "St. Peter," "St. Paul," "St. Patrick," "St. Vincent," "St. Mary," "the Trinity," "the Redemptorist" and other such named schools. Evidently they are intense denominational establishments; and the petition is, that the city would regard "conscientious scruples" of petitioners and come to their support.

[illegible] the city provides for furnishing to its children the plain branches of an English education. It levies a tax for this purpose, and its schools are free for all. The Catholics are not satisfied with this much for their children, but they want them also trained in the catechism and in the art of repeating prayers to the Virgin, to St. John, St. Joseph, St. Peter, St. Paul, St. Patrick, St. Vincent, etc., and for this extra training they wish the city to pay. In Catholic schools the children are called to pray a long prayer, that is for about a quarter of an hour, at the hours of nine, twelve, one and three; then between times, say every half hour, they repeat a short prayer. This constitutes that "religious atmosphere" which the priests describe as necessary to a right education. The petition proposes that the city shall pay for this "atmosphere." The State and city school tax was levied to teach the art of reading, writing and ciphering to all children, especially those of the poor; it contemplates nothing further. It does not propose to teach the Westminster Confession of Faith, the Methodist Discipline, the English prayer book, the Lutheran articles, or the Ave Marias, the Pater Nosters and the Gloria Patris of the rosary. If Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Methodists or Catholics wish to give some such finish to their children they are at full liberty to do so; but neither the city nor the State will attempt anything of the sort. No money has been paid into the treasury for any such purpose.

The fact that there is in Catholic schools a large number of children for whom the State and city do not in any way contribute is true; but the same thing is true of Baptist, of Methodist, of Presbyterian and a hundred other schools. If these denominations are educating their own youths, so much the better. The common school system was not intended to supplant private schools or church schools, but to supplement them. If the common school funds are to be the prey of the churches, why not of any individual who may see fit to open a school; the child attending a large school has no stronger claim upon the tax than the child attending a small one. Many citizens do not send their children to the public schools; some, because they do not like the indiscriminate association of all sorts of children; some, because they wish a more extended course of training; some wish more time spent upon the modern languages and the ornamental branches of an education; some because they do not like the religious influence of these schools, and some because of their irreligious influence. The petitioners urge that they are of the latter class—that the schools land the children in infidelity or Protestantism. That is certainly no reason why the public should be called upon to support schools which will on the other hand laud children in Roman Catholicism. The public may have no special desire to foster the peculiar dogmas of the Catholic Church. Taxpayers are already sufficiently impatient of the large appropriations made annually for the support of Catholic institutions.

Would any modification of the common schools induce Catholics to send to them? We do not believe it would, because they wish to build up their own schools, and because we have had their hostility to the public schools announced in the organ of the archbishop in these unmistakable words: "*We are no friend to the common school system. We are its unrelenting opponent to every extremity and under every circumstance.*" This is declared to be the sentiment of the whole Catholic Church: "The lay element of the church concurs fully with the clerical on the subject of common schools, and it is an insult to its intelligence to estimate that it is not equally responsible for the views held." A party that declares its purpose to break down the city schools, respectfully petitions the Council for money to support its own schools! The petitioners must presume not a little upon the excellent temper of the Council.

[illegible] they do presume largely upon this fact, that the City Council consists almost exclusively of Catholics. This is the main reason why the school question is now pressed. It seems that the Council has referred the petition to a committee consisting of Messrs. Shields, Brady and Pessou—two Catholics and one Protestant. We will now let the *Catholic organ* tell of a very interesting little arrangement in contemplation:

"It is proposed that advocates of separate school appropriations, and the opponents of that policy, shall each be represented by one or more gentlemen before the committee, with permission to produce all statistical and other information and to urge every argument that they may deem relevant to the issue. In this way much of the labor of investigation will be taken from the committee, while they will, at the same time, be the more capable of making an impartial and thorough report."

No doubt the committee and the Council, as constituted, need a good deal of light upon this question; but if upon any pretence they take any part of the public funds to build up their own church schools they will see more light in the fall elections than was ever vouchsafed them before. The public was very indifferent as to who was and who was not put in office at the time of the last city election; and the result was *an upper Board consisting entirely of Catholics, excepting one person, Mr. Shields;* and a lower Board consisting entirely of Catholics, excepting three members. *Of the twenty four city councilmen twenty are Catholics.* The organ of the archbishop, edited by the secretary of the upper Board, says that all Catholics are "unrelenting opponents to the public schools, under all circumstances and to every extremity." If so, it would certainly be a very encouraging and hopeful undertaking to plead the cause of common schools before the City Council or its impartial committee. Imagine a party of Presbyterians petitioning a Council, consisting of twenty Presbyterians and four Catholics, in behalf of Presbyterian schools; or a Council consisting wholly of Methodists listening to an argument in favor of a parcel of Methodist schools, that it might be more "capable of making an impartial and thorough report!" We think the gentlemen will have to get up something not quite so transparent if they wish to cover up an attempt to take money from the public funds for church purposes.

THE salaries of the different monarchs of Europe are given as follows by a German statistician:

Alexander II, $8,250,000 or $25,000 a day; Abdul Aziz, $6,000,000 or $18,000 a day; Napoleon III, $5,000,000 or $14,219 a day; Francis Joseph, $4,000,000 or $10,050 a day; Fred. William I, $3,000,000 or $8,210 a day; Victor Emanuel, $2,400,000 or $6,840 a day; Victoria, $2,200,000 or $6,270 a day; Isabella II, $1,800,000 or $4,643 a day; Leopold, $600,000 or $1,643 a day.

In addition to this salary, each of these individuals is furnished with a dozen or more first class houses to live in, without any charge for rent.

THE cost to England of the Abyssinian expedition is likely to amount to $50,000,000.

The Mobile Conference Sunday School Convention.

This convention opens on Thursday evening, May 27th, at seven and a half o'clock, and continues the Friday and Saturday following. The committee present a rich programme for the occasion, and we doubt not the friends of Sabbath schools will be in large attendance. The church is taking up the children in her arms, as the Saviour did. She now hears the last words of the Master as they echo upon Tiberius, and fill the mind of Peter with perplexing inquiry. It is wonderful to think how slowly the church and the world are in discerning the wisdom of that blessed Saviour. But God waits. As he waited six thousand years for one capable of discovering the glory of the planetary system, so the Saviour waits for a church that can read the sublime commandment, "*Feed my lambs!*" All glorious he stood in the resplendent circle of his own atmosphere—[illegible] the immortal Man, full of ten thousand honors, the beloved victor, triumphant over all forces of death and evil, just about to ascend, and he is mindful of children! Surely if he at that ravishing moment could pause to place upon their brows a part of his own glory, the church can find it her noblest care to protect the sacred charge. We are rapidly learning that the heart of a child can receive the Saviour more readily than the heart of a man—that the eloquence of Jesus can draw around him the tenderest minds, and the seed of his divine word can find as deep a soil in the breast of a youth as in the harder nature of mature manhood. This is the field that can be soonest occupied by the Lord's husbandmen. The same labors spent on children which have hitherto been too exclusively spent upon men and women would have yielded a far richer return. Why wait until satan has fortified and strengthened the tendencies of infancy, or the passions of youth, by indulgence and habit, before we seriously place before the immortal spirit the beautiful teachings of life or urge the threatenings and dangers of sin? Jesuits and Buddhists have taught us a lesson in seizing the all-important hour of early childhood if we would mold the spirit of man. We must not forget that children were sacrificed to Moloch and were thrown into the Ganges, and that therefore the Saviour came to rescue them from the cruel grasp of the devil.

We hail with increasing satisfaction every convention of this kind, and are glad to see that they are greatly multiplying.

To the Members of the Mobile Conference, and the Friends of the S. S. Cause Within our Bounds.

In a brief notice, some time since, I informed you that the committee designated by the Conference to fix the time and place of our Sunday School Convention had determined to have it in this city, and that it should commence on Thursday, May 27.

We are anxious, on many accounts, that it should be a success, and give a new and strong impulse to the Sunday school cause in our Conference. In order to do this, we wish it to be largely attended by both ministers and laymen, especially by those laymen connected with this cause.

We shall be glad to receive reports of all the schools within our bounds, giving their condition, and the hindrances to their progress.

The following is the programme of the exercises intended:

PROGRAMME OF THE EXERCISES OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION TO BE HELD IN MOBILE, COMMENCING ON THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1869.

Half past 7 P. M.—1. Organization. 2. Opening address by Hon. J. W. Taylor. Subject, "The Aim and Objects of the Sunday School and its Instructions."

Friday, 9 A. M.—3. First half hour to be spent in devotional exercises. Address by Dr. W. L. Lipscomb. Subject, "The Qualifications and Prerogatives of Superintendents, and the Qualifications Necessary for a Teacher." Discussions.

Half past 3.—4 Fifteen minutes spent in devotion. Address by P. G. Wood, Esq. Subject, "The Propriety and Utility of Uniform Lessons, and the Necessity of Meetings of Teachers to Prepare the Lessons." Discussions.

Half-past 7.—5. Address by Dr. T. C. Weir. Subject, "The Importance of Infant Class Instructions, and the Necessity and Best Method of Preparing to Teach." Discussions.

Saturday, 9 A. M.—6. Devotions. Address by Rev. J. S. Monre. Subject, "The Claims of the Sunday School upon the Church, and the Importance of Adult Classes." Discussions.

Half-past 3.—7. Address by Rev. A. S. Andrews. Subject, "The great Hindrances of the Sunday School Cause." Discussions.

Half-past 7.—8. Address by Rev. J. L. Cotten. Subject, "Opening and Closing Exercises."

Speakers to whom subjects have been assigned will be allowed twenty minutes to present them. All other speeches will be limited to five minutes; but there will be no limit to the number of speeches except the length of the session.

J. HAMILTON,
For the Committee.

The Secretary of the Foreign Board.

The Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at its annual meeting, elected the Rev. Dr. W. E. Munsey corresponding secretary in place of Rev. W. E. Cunnyngham, resigned. We are sorry that Brother Cunnyngham should have found it impossible to continue at this important post. We know of no man who could bring more valuable experience and information to the discharge of the laborious duties of this office. He could interest an audience equal to any one we have ever seen on the missionary platform. But great as his qualifications for this place are, we argue as favorably for his successor. The pulpit ability of Dr. Munsey will stir the Conferences and the people wherever he may appear. He has only to cast himself fairly upon the current of his great mission to reach the widest success. Our people need the power of oratory, when inspired by the greatest theme ever furnished mortals, to raise their mind to the glory and vastness of Christ's kingdom. May he fill his hand with coals of fire from between the cherubin and scatter them over the church! A correspondent of the St. Louis *Advocate* says:

He preached on Sunday night at Trinity church. An hour before the time to begin the service the people began to gather at the church, and half an hour in advance of the time every seat was occupied, and the aisles, gallery, vestibule and stairways were crowded. The space being filled, the doors were locked, and it was estimated that two thousand people were forced to turn away. It is predicted by all who know him that he will make a great impression for good upon every community he visits as the secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions. Let the prayers of the church be offered in his behalf, that his great talents may bless the church in his new field of operations.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We are indebted to the publishers for

THE LIFE AND EPISTLES OF ST PAUL. By the Rev. W. J. Conybeare, M. A., late fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the Rev. J. S. Howson, D. D., principal of the Collegiate Institution, Liverpool, with an introductory dissertation by Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D. Cincinnati, Ohio: National Publishing Company. Chicago, Illinois: Jones, Junkin & Co. 1869 8vo, pp. 917.

This is the "people's edition" of this noble work. To reproduce St. Paul and the times in which he lived is the design of its learned authors. The greatness of this theme can be imagined when we consider that the apostle was at Athens, and at Rome, just as the glory of the Roman empire culminated. He stood in the royal portico where the court of Areopagus sat, he disputed in the school of Tyrannus, and he entered Rome upon the pavement which still witnessed those costly ovations granted to her military chieftains. As the representative of the Saviour he moved amid the grandest forms which the wisdom of earth has ever assumed, fully conscious that he brought to these proud empires a truth which would prostrate their most venerable and sacred temples, but which would release the people from the bondage of superstition into the liberty of God's children.

The variety of knowledge and accuracy required to bring out this great personage in his proper relief is possessed as fully by the authors of this work as by any of whom we have knowledge. A vast amount of information, biblical, historical and classical, is compacted in these pages, and presents a life-like picture of the great apostle to the eye of the reader. The style is clear and fascinating, its descriptions of scenery and customs vividly picturesque, and the portraiture of the labors and triumphs of the illustrious personage, the first missionary to the Gentiles, is in a high degree instructive and inspiring.—Every Bible student ought to furnish himself with this admirable help to the word of God. Maps and illustrations accompany the work.

We have received from R. J. Harp, 112 Camp street:

LIVINGSTON IN AFRICA. His Explorations and Missionary Labors. By Rev. S. A. W. Jewett. With illustrations. Cincinnati: Hitchcock & Walden. New York: Carlton & Lanahan. 1868.

This is a 12mo of three hundred pages—an abridgment of Livingston's octavo, published some years since. It gives in a more available form the incidents of that wonderful exploration of this missionary traveler from South Africa to the Zambesi. The horrid grossness and mere animalism of these African tribes of necessity constitutes the staple of his observations. For an example of laborious constancy and boldness of purpose Livingston will compare favorably with any African traveler.

We have from the publishers, through Mr. George Ellis, No. 7 Old Levee street, the following new works:

THE HISTORIC NATIONS; or Inquiries Concerning some of the Great Peoples and Civilizations of Antiquity, and their Probable Relations to a still Older Civilization of the Ethiopians or Cushites of Arabia. By John Baldwin, A. M. New York: Harper & Bro. 1869. 12mo, pp. 408.

When one selects that period of the world which antedates all history, he has entered a wide range. Where there is no authority to appeal to or from, there is full scope for dogmatic statement: "It is now as certain as anything else in ancient history that Egypt existed as a civilized country not less than five thousand years earlier than the birth of Christ." "A free minded and accomplished archæologist, speaking of the dates furnished by the chronology of Egypt, says: 'I know how appalling these figures are, and what grave apprehensions they awaken.'" One is reminded by such sentences of the opinion of those savants of France who accompanied Napoleon and made out the age of the obelisks, temples, etc, which was so wonderfully dissipated by Champollion. This writer is very much in the interest of Cush. One of his headings is: "The Cushites Invented the Compass." The way in which he proves this may be taken as a specimen of his short methods of arriving at "pre historic" truth: "Where did it originate? How shall we reasonably explain its origin if we refuse to believe it was invented by the greatest maritime people of antiquity? * * Its history, so far as we can trace it, leads us directly to this explanation." One other sentence: "The Chinese and Japanese do not give us myths; they tell us what they have actually known for many centuries."

MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

THE NEW ECLECTIC MAGAZINE. Baltimore: Turnbull & Murdock.

This is now combined with the *Land we Love*, General D. H. Hill being a partner and co editor.

REPORT AND SURVEYS ACROSS THE CONTINENT IN 1867, 1868, on the thirty-fifth and thirty-second parallels, for a route extending the Kansas Pacific Railway to the Pacific at San Francisco. By General William Palmer. Philadelphia: W. B. Selheimer. 1869.

THE GALAXY. New York: Sheldon & Co, 189 Broadway. April number.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR. A magazine for little ones. Edited by T. S. Arthur, 809 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. April number.

ONCE A MONTH. By T. S. Arthur & Son.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE. T. S. Arthur & Son, 809 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

PROPOSED UNION OF THE TELEGRAPH AND POSTAL SYSTEMS. Cambridge: Welch, Bigelow & Co. 1869.

Full of valuable information in regard to telegraphic lines in this

country and Europe, and showing the disadvantages of the proposed union.

THE AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL MONTHLY. March, 1869. J. W. Schermerhorn & Co., 14 Bond street, New York.

A ROMISH OUTRAGE.

A lady of this city, who was raised in the Methodist Church, married into a Catholic family. Her husband not being a zealous Catholic, made no effort to induce her to be a Romanist; but other members did what they could to accomplish this end. Lately her health has become feeble, and her nervous system greatly disordered, so that she was quite beside herself. In this condition her conversation ran almost constantly on Romanism, saints, etc., the result of the annoying attempts to proselyte her. This was a signal for the papists to rally and try and bring her into their church. A priest was sent for in the absence of her husband, and against her remonstrances, to baptize her. The sight of him made her desperate; and she fought him so furiously that he was obliged to leave the room without accomplishing his purpose. When, however, the paroxysm was past, and she lay in a state of exhaustion, and nearly helpless, he was sent for again; the sight of him excited her again, and she ordered him to leave. But being too exhausted to defend herself, he mumbled his Latin over her, and going round on the other side of the bed where she could not see him, he sprinkled water on her and made the sign of the cross over her. I presume they consider her a Catholic, but I apprehend they will find their mistake. This treatment helped largely to so aggravate her disease that the poor woman has had to be sent to an asylum in your city. The conduct of this priest, under the circumstances, is characterized by neighbors as "outrageous;" and some express a wonder that in her state of health and mind it had not killed her. It may do so yet. Let the readers draw their own inferences.

WATCHMAN.

MOBILE, March 18.

Bishop Simpson Writes a Letter.

Some of the Galveston papers have been making themselves merry over the letter from Bishop Simpson to the New York *Methodist* of the 6th. We are inclined to think that the bishop obtained his information from the same parties who posted him about the outrages which he reports to have been inflicted on the Northern Methodist preachers in this State. One statement is just about as reliable as the other. We give the following as a specimen. Speaking of Galveston, he says:

"I am told that sharks are known to be in the harbor, though I did not see any. Along the bayous alligators of large size are to be found, and I was told that in fresh water bayou, in the suburbs of Galveston, a year since, a child of six or seven years was devoured by one of these animals. They oftentimes chase the boys who go into the edge of bayous, and who, to escape, are compelled to flee in a zigzag direction, which the alligators are too clumsy to follow. The tarantula, which is exceedingly venomous, is occasionally found, as is also the centipede. There is, throughout Texas, a species of frog called the horned frog, covered with a burbod or horny coat, having projections upon its head and a number of smaller ones, or little spikes, upon its back. On the sea-side of Galveston, I am told, there is a peculiar animal found in the water which they call the stingaree. I never saw any of them, but they were described to me as of a jelly-like substance, when thrown up after a storm, about the size of two tin quarts, the body perfectly white, turning to purple as it decays, with a kind of a sting or rat-like tail, possibly a foot or a foot and a half long. If those who go into the ocean to bathe chance to be struck by one of them, it is said to be certain death, so poisonous are they."

We suspect that somebody played off a sad joke on the bishop. Some of the reptiles he describes will be novelties in natural history. The stingaree, for instance, is certainly an "odd fish." The *animal* seems to be a cross between the sennettle and the stingaree. Bonner, of the New York *Ledger*, has done a good thing for his paper in securing Bishop Simpson on his list of sensational writers. He will lay Sylvanus Cobb in the shade. That alligator story will do to begin with. Nobody ever heard of the ever

this region; but that don't matter. Wonder if it was not the child of some unfortunate freedman, while the alligator was set on by some remorseless Southerner. Such a story would take handsomely, especially if accompanied with the hint that alligators are kept tame for that purpose by the Southern people.—*Texas Christian Advocate.*

THE Pacific railroad is in a very bad condition. Telegraphic advices from San Francisco state that the overland mails are detained by snow where the road crosses the Rocky and Wasatch mountain ranges.—The snow impediments extend two hundred miles east of Salt Lake. An occurrence like this will make passengers wary of traveling on the Pacific road in winter.

THE *World* thinks Grant aspires to a second term in the White House.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, in Autaugaville, Alabama, on the 16th instant, by Rev. William A. Edwards, Mr. A. J. HALL to Miss MARY BELL POE.

On the 25th of February, 1869, at the residence of Mr. Charles Gordin, in Vermillion parish, Louisiana, by Rev. S. J. Graves, Mr. JOHN M. MCCALL to Miss HARRIET GORDIN, both of the above parish and State.

OBITUARIES.

MEMOIR.

We mention tenderly the name of MARTHA HARMAN, wife of Zenas Preston, of Tensas parish, Louisiana. She was born near Natchez, Mississippi, January 5, 1815; married to her now bereaved husband July 7, 1831; made a public profession of religion and joined the Methodist Church in 1855; died, after a severe and painful illness of eight days, in the city of New Orleans, March 4, 1869.

Such is the short and concise history of our dear departed friend and sister—such are the brief and comprehensive periods in human life! With her, life's phases and fortunes found a similar type in the experience of very many who have lived in these times of peculiar tribulation. Hers was a lot of great bodily suffering for years previous to her demise, which she seemed to bear with Christian resignation, and we feel assured she maintained her "confidence steadfast to the end."

To have the name recorded in heaven is better than emblazoned on tablets of earthly fame. To have an inheritance there is "greater riches" than all the "treasures of Egypt." To be a jewel in that heavenly coronet is more desirable than to wear a monarch's crown or wield a conqueror's scepter.

Her remains were carried to Natchez and laid to rest near those of kindred dust who had crossed the stream, and there await the voice of the resurrection trump, when "they that sleep in Christ shall rise first."

"Who are these arrayed in white,
Brighter than the noonday sun?
Foremost of the sons of light,
Nearest the eternal throne?
These are they that bore the cross,
Nobly for their Master stood:
Sufferers in his righteous cause,
Followers of the dying God."

We tender our hearty Christian condolence and sympathies to the bereft ones, and commend them to "God and the word of his grace." THOS. B. WHITE.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16, 1869.

ROBERT BARNWELL RICHARDSON, son of Robert R. and Mary E. Richardson, of Wilkerson county, Mississippi, was born October 4, 1850, and died January 18, 1869.

Young Richardson was a passenger on the ill-fated steamer Glide on the night of her terrible explosion.

Robert was in his berth asleep when the accident occurred. He was waked up amid the noise and confusion, the steam and smoke almost suffocating him.

In the excitement of the moment he attempted—tried his best—to open the door of his room, but could not. Returning to his berth, he fell on his knees, and in that terrible moment offered up an earnest and importunate prayer to God for help. Rising from his knees, he again went to the door, and opened it without any trouble. It seemed almost to open itself. By great and almost superhuman effort he succeeded in jumping aboard the steamer that had come to their rescue. Then falling into a seat, he exclaimed: "It was my prayer that saved me." But, alas! how sad and suffering was his condition. The skin on his face, his hands and wrists, his feet and ankles, was scalded until it was well nigh cooked.

In this deplorable condition he was taken back to New Orleans and lingered at the St. Charles hotel, where suffering—about a week in great fortitude—and which he bore with

death of manly bearing.

Robert was blessed with more than ordinary musical talent, which he had cultivated with considerable success. He had been a member of the Methodist Church for several years, and we have hope in his death.

During that week of terrible suffering he expressed to the Rev. Mr. Beckwith a firm trust in Christ. We have good hope that with Robert all is well. Farewell, dear friend, until the resurrection morn.

D.

PAIN will never smart for stain;
Paint will ease the greatest pain,
Paint will cure foul ulcers deep,
From them inflammation keep;
An invention that will last
When all liniments are past,
When all pills and powders fail,
PAIN PAINT will outlive them all.

The latest scientific discoveries prove that the principle of evaporation and absorption is the only method by which inflammation can be instantly removed. But the absorbents will not drink water readily, for the flesh is of an oily nature, and water rolls off. But liniments have utterly failed, for they always inflame and burn the flesh wherever applied, while oils or ointments clog the pores and prevent the escape of morbid matter. But a preparation has been made and already tested on over five hundred thousand people, suffering all kinds of pain and disease that is possible to enumerate, and it acts like magic on each and every individual. It is limpid as water, and is as harmless; will not stain or smart, and so prepared that the absorbents drink it rapidly, and the evaporation that instantly arises through the million of pores is really marvelous. It is an invention hitherto unknown, but is as of much importance as the introduction of steam or the magnetic telegraph, for the drying up a single tear has more of honest fame than shedding seas of gore. This article not only dispels all heat and fever, but evaporates out all impurity and morbid matter of the system or blood at any point wherever applied. This novelty is Dr. Wolcott's Pain Paint. His office, at No. 181 Chatham Square, New York, has a greater number of patients, with every type of disease, than any hospital in America or Europe. This fact alone enables him to give the best practical advice to those who suffer from any malady, disease or pain. It costs the patient nothing for advice; beside, all pain is instantly removed free of cost. Tens of thousands given up as hopeless are permanently cured and restored to the activity of life.

A large share of these applicants suffer with drug disease, and have had their whole system medicated and poisoned through and through with medicine. Dr. WOLCOTT condemns most emphatically all drug treatment, and proves practically that disease can be radically expelled from the system without dosing the stomach. The advent of Pain Paint overturns the old theory of cure; and medical practitioners are at their wits' end in beholding such undeniable and astonishing cures of those cases considered by themselves as utterly hopeless. Hundreds come over one thousand miles to obtain treatment and advice; many have been suffering for years who are unable, from sickness or poverty, to make the journey. To all such it will be more practicable to purchase his remedies and have them sent free of express charges. A pint of Pain Paint, double strength, will be sent for $5, a quart for $8, or a gallon for $20, on receipt of the money at No. 181 Chatham Square, New York, or one half dozen pints of Wolcott's Antidiluter for the cure of Catarrh, $6, with full directions and advice. Small bottles can be bought at all first class Drug Stores. Beware of all imitators who offer worthless compounds. Wolcott's signature is *very large* on white wrappers around each bottle of all his remedies.

mh13 4tr

Remarks of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher upon the Mississquoi Spring Water.

In a sermon delivered at Plymouth Church, on the 18th of December, 1868, Mr. Beecher compared the restorative properties of the famous Missisquoi Spring Water, which restores the diseased man to health, to the "Water of Life" which purifies his spiritual being. He said:

A man, from one cause and another, has become diseased, and is run down, and everybody has noticed it, and has noticed him; and at last, having tried a thousand things in vain, he says: "I am going to drink Missisquoi water;" and he goes to the springs, and spends the whole summer, and drinks the water, and his health improves, and the color returns to his cheek. And by the autumn he is quite strong. And suppose, on his way home, he should say:—"When my friends meet me, and say, 'How are you?' I am going to say, 'Not very well;' I am not going to tell anybody that I am getting well. I am going to let them see that I am getting well." Would that be natural? Under such circumstances, when your friends meet you, and say, "Why, old fellow! I am glad to see you looking so rosy," would you not say, "I am better. I have not been so strong in many days. Thank God, I am going to get well. I begin to feel like myself again?" That is what you would say about your bodily health.

And where God has done everything for your soul; when you have drunk, not the waters of medicinal springs, but the "water of life," and you are being healed all through, are you not the very man that ought to speak out and say, "God is curing me. I feel better. I am not well yet, but I am going to get well?" That is the profession which a man makes when he joins the church—"I am better." Not "I am good," but "I am better, and I am going to get well." mh27 1t

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, free of charge, with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

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ORNAMENTAL AND USEFUL.
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Silver-Tipped Shoes for Children.
Will outwear three pairs without tips.
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Cures Cutaneous Affections, Blood, and the sovereign remedy

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Diseases of the Kidneys. This is the only spring Water from Vermont which has ever had so many wonderful cures, and is advised only to distinguish it from the many imitations that are now attempted to be palmed upon the public as being equal to the virtues of the Missisquoi.

Pamphlets containing an account of many wonderful cures, attested by eminent physicians and others, can be had gratis by calling at or addressing a note to

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A CHALLENGE TO THE WORLD!

We challenge the world to produce a better or a stronger recommendation for any article for any purpose, than the following:

NEW ORLEANS, LA., NOVEMBER 1, 1868.

We very cheerfully unite our testimony in favor of the great merits of the valuable disinfectant manufactured by Professor Darby, and known as DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID. From the reputation of Professor Darby as a scientific gentleman, from our own knowledge of this preparation, and from the general esteem in which it is held wherever known, we have no hesitation in recommending it as one of the most valuable household articles with which we are acquainted.

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For sale by every Druggist and Country Merchant.

Orders filled by the proprietors,

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Fifty Pianos, Melodeons and Organs, of six first class makers, at greatly reduced prices for cash, or one-third cash and the balance in monthly installments. Second-hand instruments at great bargains. Illustrated catalogue mailed. Warerooms, 481 Broadway, New York.

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I AM NOW PREPARED TO FURnish all classes with constant employment at their homes, the whole of the time, or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Fifty cents to $5 per evening is easily earned by persons of either sex, and the boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. Great inducements are offered those who will devote their whole time to the business; and, that every person who sees this notice may send me their address and test the business for themselves, I make the following unparalleled offer. To all who are not well satisfied with the business I will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing me. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Sample sent by mail for ten cents. Address

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None see it but to praise its simplicity and convenience, as it recommends itself, and sells at sight. Adapted to every kind of business. It does not pay out, as the first sale is only a beginning. Exclusive territory given. For testimonials, terms, etc., address

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COOKING STOVE.

From and after this date I shall keep a full stock of the celebrated

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so universally approved by all housekeepers, and by special arrangement will be able to fill all orders as low as they can be had.

Orders for this celebrated Cooking Stove solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

G. W. W. GOODWYN,
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Manufacturer of Plain Tin and Japan Ware, Dealer in Cooking and Heating Stoves of all kinds.
fe13 6m

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For sale by all Druggists. fe20 3mr

U. S. PIANO CO., 650 Broadway, N. Y. Five Oct., $175. mh20 tfn

THE CHILD'S CORNER.

THE FAITHFUL DOVE.

During some of the recent excavations at Pompeii there was found in the garden wall of the House of the Faun a nest, in which sat a dove, with a single egg.

The fiery shower is falling thick
On Pompeii's streets and halls,
And the smoke and ashes are choking the air:
And the flaming mountain, with blood red glare,
Is rolling destruction, layer on layer,
Against its devoted walls.

The palace is empty; the merchant's gold
Is uncounted upon his floor;
The affrighted bridegroom hath turned and fled,
And the priest hath left his prayer unsaid,
And the mourner stays not to bury his dead
In that all tremendous hour.

The mother scarce heeds the babe on her breast;
The husband deserts his wife;
Nor linger the young to protect the old,
For ghastly terror hath stricken the bold,
And the noblest spirits grow selfish and cold
In that fearful struggle for life.

Yet one gentle parent surveys the storm
With calm, unshrinking eye;
Faithful and firm, on that lonely nest,
Which for ages since hath been her rest,
A mother dove bares her gentle breast
To the tempest rushing by.

Alone with her unborn young she sits
In that ancient garden wall!
For hers is the love that is strong as death,
That scarcely parts e'en with the parting breath,
And closer her darling she cherisheth
As the fire-drops round her fall!

And so in that ancient garden wall
She meets her lonely doom;
And, when stranger hands her shroud remove,
Lo! still on her nest sits the faithful dove,
Sweet model of patient, undying love,
To ages yet to come!

—*J. A. S. in Independent.*

BIRDS REMEMBER.

Some years ago two boys, while playing upon a cliff near the sea, found a young sea bird which a dog was worrying. It would have been killed but for them. They drove away the dog and carried the bird, nearly as large as a goose, safely home. There it was shut up in a coop, like the hens and chickens, fed and kindly cared for. It soon became quite tame and manifested constant affection for its little masters, who felt quite proud of the result of their care. And thus weeks and months rolled on. In the fall of the year the bird became very tame, the coop was occasionally opened, and the prisoner permitted to go to the coast near which the boys lived. But it came regularly home at night, receiving its supper along with the rest of the birdies, and crept to its nest to repose. So the cold winter passed away, and spring came. One night the bird which had been cared for so well was missed. It did not come home. The next day and the next went by, and still the coop was empty. The fact was, the boys' bird had been coaxed away; I cannot really say into bad company, but it had joined a flock on its way north, and flown with the rest Presently the boys began to comprehend the difficulty, and as a matter of course they had to have a good cry about it. They had really learned to love their bird, and to part with it, for them, was a severe trial. That is—all very natural, for kindness, no matter upon what creature bestowed, ever begets kindness, and to part with an object that we love is ever painful.

Some boys and girls will, no doubt, anticipate the end of my story, for many similar events are recorded. One cold autumn day, as the boys were at play in their yard, they saw a flock of sea birds coming toward them. Nearer and nearer they came, until at last, to their great surprise, the whole flock settled upon the ground close at hand, and the largest waddled along toward them, quacking most curiously as she came. It was the bird which had flown away in the spring now returned with her young ones to claim hospitality for the winter. You may imagine; if you can, the delight of the boys, and indeed that of their parents, at this instance of affection. Words cannot describe it. You may make up your mind that the flock was not turned adrift, though for a long time the young ones were pretty wild, and did not take as kindly to the boys as the mother did. Ah, well; they did not know them as well.—*Casket and Playmate.*

THE GOLDEN KEY.

It was a stormy December day, and Lucy's aunt was seated by the table at work. Lucy was perched in her favorite seat by the window, watching the soft white snow-flakes as they fluttered gracefully to the ground, covering with their fleecy mantle every rough, unsightly thing, and making the broad earth a scene of purity and beauty. She was so very quiet that her aunt at length looked up anxiously, and said, "What are you thinking of, my darling?" The thoughtful look passed from her bright face, and the sunny smile came back again as she threw herself in her aunt's arms and exclaimed, "I was thinking, aunty, that I have found a *golden key* that unlocks everybody's heart to me. Can you guess what it is, aunty?"

Her aunt smiled and shook her head.

"It is only one little word—'Please.' If I say, 'Please give me a piece of bread and butter, Nora,' she says, 'Yes, miss,' and takes her hands out of the suds and goes and gets it at once. John says she is cross But she is never cross to me. I think one reason is because I try not to vex her.

"Sometimes John says to her, 'Get my slippers instantly,' no matter what she is doing; and she answers back in loud and angry words; and John says she is the crossest person he ever saw. Don't you think, auntie, if John used the golden key she would be kind and pleasant to him too?"

"Yes, my love, and if they would both remember that 'a soft answer turneth away wrath,' and act accordingly, I think there would very soon cease to be harsh words between them. There are few persons so thoroughly bad that they cannot be won by kindness. Even dumb animals are not insensible to its influence. If you should beat Fido, or speak sharply to him, do you think he would show the same affection for you that he now does? If my little girl will always keep in her possession the precious *golden key* which she has been so fortunate as to find thus early, she will never want friends, and, in trying to make those around her happy, will insure a never-failing source of happiness herself."

Dear young reader, do you not desire to secure this beautiful golden key which Lucy so prized, and whose magic influence made her happy and beloved?

THE LORD BLESS MY PENNIES.—A little girl of six years old, who was very desirous of putting her pennies into the missionary box with others, when saying her evening prayers at her father's knee, hesitated a moment, and then added, "Lord bless my two pennies for Jesus' sake. Amen." After the child had gone to bed, her father asked his wife, "What made Gracie say that?" "She has prayed thus every night since giving her pennies to the missionary box," was the mother's reply.

SCIENTIFIC.

QUICKSILVER AND IRON.—The difficulty of imparting to iron a complete and uniform coating of mercury by dipping it in a solution of mercury is well known. The process may, however, be very easily accomplished by cleaning the iron first with hydrochloric acid, and then immersing it in a diluted solution of blue vitriol mixed with a little hydrochloric acid, by means of which it becomes covered with a slightly adherent layer of copper, from which it must be freed by brushing, or rubbing with sandpaper and washing. It is then to be brought into a very diluted solution of mercurial sublimate, mixed with a few drops of hydrochloric acid. The article will now be covered with a layer of mercury, which cannot be removed even by hard rubbing This layer of quicksilver protects the iron from rust, especially if it be washed with spirits of sal ammoniac after the amalgamation. Articles for the laboratory, and for other purposes, coated with quicksilver in this way, and allowed to lie exposed with similar articles not so protected, retain their lustre perfectly, while the others become covered with rust. This same process is especially applicable to the coating of the steel or iron instruments for which oil is generally employed, and will probably be found to resist the injurious effect of moisture much more perfectly than the oil.—*Scientific American.*

BEWARE OF BENZOLE.—From the facility with which it removes grease spots from fabrics, this substance is regarded almost as a household necessity. But few persons, however, are aware of its explosive character, or the dangers attending the careless handling of it. Being one of the most volatile and inflammable products, it vaporizes with great rapidity, so that the contents of a four ounce phial, if overturned, would render the air of a moderate sized room highly explosive. The greatest care should be taken in handling this substance in proximity to fire, and it is important to remember that the vapor escaping from an uncorked bottle will cause a flame to leap over a space of several feet.—*Scientific American*

STUMP-PRAYING.—Rev. Mr. Fulton, of Boston, in giving notice of the inauguration prayer meeting at the Meionaon, twelve o'clock Thursday, said: "Now that the nation is to have the extreme privilege of having the 'curse removed' which has so long afflicted us, it becomes us to pray that the boon granted us by the people may, under the guidance of God, prove to be a Grant from heaven."

FARM AND GARDEN.

CULTIVATION OF THE PEANUT.

In accordance with your request, I give you my experience and observation as to the methods used in cultivating the peanut.

The first consideration being the adaptability of soils. With us the light land on which the oak, hickory and rosemary pine were the original growth, are those on which we succeed best; they produce a brighter pea than the stiff lands, consequently more saleable. Yet by an analysis of the soil, and the application of the necessary fertilizers, any land properly drained may be made to produce them, whether profitable or not I experience will determine. Lime, in some form, seems to be requisite; when there is a deficiency of lime in the land, although the vine may flourish and make an innumerable quantity of forais, there will not probably be one in ten that will fill or make perfect peas.

The preparation of soils, and the minutiæ of cultivating and harvesting cannot be given fully, in detail, without trespassing on your columns. Suffice it to say the soil should be well broken during winter or early spring, and then broken immediately before planting. Like all other crops it requires a well pulverized soil. Then check off from twenty-seven to thirty inches each way, with an opener prepared for the purpose, so gauged that all the rows are equidistant. Plant in the check, two kernels in a hill, and cover about two inches deep.

The usual time of planting is from the 15th of April to the 15th of May. As soon as the peas are up, we plow them with a pea sweep, going once in a row, then cross plow, and follow with the hoe. This process is continuous, plowing them each way (and hoeing) every fifteen to eighteen days, until the vines meet, which, with us, is about the 15th of July. The object is to keep them free from weeds and grass, and to keep the soil well pulverized and in a condition readily to receive the peas. On stiff and damp lands some prefer planting in drills, say three feet between the rows and eighteen inches apart in the drills, then cultivate as cotton, only retaining a flat oval bed for the peas. After the vines meet no further work is necessary until time of harvesting, or, as we term it, digging. This is done with a plow (constructed for that purpose) which we run under them, cutting the taproot; and so loosening the soil that with the aid of a rake they are easily raised out of the ground, then shaken and left to cure as other forage. It usually requires two to three days, in good weather, to cure them sufficiently for stacking.—After remaining in the stack six to eight days, they may be removed and picked under shelter. Then comes the most tedious process, when done by hand (which has been the usual way,) picking them from the vines and preparing them for market. A machine has been gotten up which performs that work very well, and is now being generally used. The high prices obtained for peanuts the last three years seem to have awakened considerable interest throughout the country in their cultivation; but having gone down this season below two dollars, I think the general staple (cotton) will continue to be raised; the ardor of the growers in this section has cooled down considerably since the decline in price. In former years, when prices were low, I looked upon peanuts at one dollar per bushel, and cotton at ten cents per pound, as equal, the excess of that ratio, in either crop, indicating the one most profitable. From having some experience in both crops I am induced to draw the comparison. It is true the offal of a peanut crop is more profitable in feeding stock, fattening pork, etc., than that of cotton, yet I doubt whether it will compensate for the damage to the land, peanuts being the most exhausting crop (save flax) I know of, and more than one crop in four cannot be made without heavy manuring.—*D. MacMillan, in Carolina Farmer.*

The European Walnut Juglans Regia

Mr. S. B. Buckley, writing to the *Southern Cultivator*, from Austin, Texas, says:

In the January number of the *Southern Cultivator* Mr. Gift remarks that he has never seen the European walnut growing at the South. It is indeed very rare, not only at the South, but at the North, where it has only been introduced into cultivation at a comparatively recent period—so recent that there are few if any fruit-bearing trees of it in the Northern States. Some writers assert that it will not produce fruit there; however, I have been told that there is a tree of it which bears fruit in St. Louis, Missouri.

In the year 1858 I saw a large European walnut growing in the grounds of Mr. Lyon, of Columbia, South Carolina. Mr. L. told me that it rarely failed to bear large crops of walnuts, of which he gave me some. They were of as large size as is generally found in the market, and equally as good. This tree in Mr. Lyon's grounds had been planted by Mr. Herbemont, an old botanist, who is often quoted by Elliott in his botany of South Carolina and Georgia, and the garden in which the walnut tree stands is known in Columbia as the Herbemont Garden.

The European walnut is said to be a native of Asia, from whence it was introduced into Europe by the old Greeks and Romans. The elder Michaux saw it in its natural state, in the province of Ghilam, on the shores of the Caspian sea, between the 35th and 40th degrees of north latitude.

There are several varieties of it in Europe, of which Loudon, in his arboretum, enumerates five as worthy of cultivation The European walnut is now kept in many of the Northern nurseries, and is also for sale at many of those in the South, but no particular variety of it is specified in their catalogues The maderia nuts of commerce are now mostly obtained from Spain, the south of France and Italy, to which, according to Mr. Gift, we may soon add California.

TO MANAGE A REARING HORSE.—When you perceive a horse's inclination to rear, separate your reins and prepare for him. The instant he is about to rise, slacken one hand, and bend or twist his head with the other, keeping your hands low. This bending compels him to move a hind leg, and of necessity brings his fore feet down. Instantly twist him completely round, two or three times, which will confuse him very much, and completely throw him off his guard The moment you have finished twisting him round place his head in the direction you wish to proceed, apply the spurs, and he will not fail to go forward.

If the situation be convenient, press him into a gallop, and apply the spurs and whip two or three times severely. The horse will not, perhaps, be satisfied with the defeat, but may feel disposed to try again for the mastery. Should this be the case you have only to twist him, etc., as before, and you will find that in the second struggle he will be more easily subdued than on the former occasion; in fact, you will see him quail under the operation. It rarely happens that a rearing horse, after having been treated in the way described, will resort to this trick again.—*British Sportsman.*

FINE SHEEP.—The Bowling Green (Kentucky) *Democrat*, of February 25, says:

Mr. Henry Potter, of this county, has lately purchased of F. L. Upham, of Springfield, Vermont, three sheep of the best blooded Infantado Spanish merino of New England, which will clip from twelve to twenty five pounds of wool each annually, equal in fineness to any in the world. Since it costs no more to raise fine blooded sheep than any other kind, why is it that more of our farmers do not follow Mr. Potter's example, and improve their breed of sheep by importations from other States and counties.

TO DESTROY RATS.—The Griffin (Georgia) *Empire State* says that a lady in that city, whose house became infested with these troublesome vermin, says the simple remedy of dissolving copperas in water, (make it strong,) and sprinkling it in the most prominent places, will make them leave in hot haste. She tried it successfully, and has not been troubled with rats or mice since.

THE late journey of Piaggia, an Italian, who has resided for eighteen years in Africa, makes it almost positive that there exists west of the Albert Nyanza a large lake, known to the natives as Metuasset. His attempt to reach it was frustrated by the warlike condition of the country. He reached the villages of the Niamniams, a race about whom many mythical stories are afloat—such as that they are half dogs, or have tails. The brothers Poucet, who possess trading stations in this region, have sent valuable facts respecting it to the Geographical Society of Paris. They have received sketches of the Arabian geographer Abulfeda and Edrisi, in regard to the Niger and union between the Niger and Nile, by means of a great inland lake, by fact, they believe the lake to be in connected with Lake Tsad.

A COMBINATION of priests in Mexico, who have withdrawn from the Roman Catholic Church, applied some time ago to the Episcopalians of this country for aid in establishing a Protestant Episcopal church. They ask for the consecration of Don Rafael Diaz Martinez as bishop of this new Mexican church. There is a congregation of one hundred and ninety-eight families among the Mexican residents of Brownsville, Texas.

TRUE MERIT vs. HUMBUG.

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The Flues of the Charter Oak are patented, and used in no other stove. It is here where the Charter Oak differs from all other stoves, and for these reasons a Charter Oak Stove will have a better DRAFT, and will DRAW well in any chimney.

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EAST ALABAMA COLLEGE,

AUBURN, ALABAMA.

The Spring Session will begin on the 20th of January, and close on the 14th of July, 1869.

The educational facilities here furnished to students are equal to those of the best colleges in the country. Young men may take a regular or partial course, but will be required to have at least three studies.

Auburn is situated directly on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad. Its health and social advantages cannot be surpassed.

EXPENSES.

Tuition, Spring session,	$48 00
Tuition, Fall session,	32 00

Board in private families, from $15 to $20 per month.

Students in indigent circumstances, by applying as such, will be required to pay in advance only half the price of tuition, and by messing they may greatly reduce the expense of board.

For further information address

REV. J. F. DOWDELL,
ja2 3m President.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE, Mansfield, De Soto parish, La.

Rev. CHARLES B. STUART, A. M., President.

OWNED BY THE LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

The Fall Session of this well-known Institution will open on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of September, with a full corps of experienced teachers.

The following are the terms for a session of four and a half months, payable one half at entrance and the remainder on the 1st day of December:

Board, including washing, fuel and room-rent, in gold	$67 50
Tuition in English and Latin, in currency	25 00
French, in currency	15 00
Music, in currency	30 00
Use of instrument, in currency	7 50
Incidental fee, to be paid by every pupil, in currency	2 00

Ornamental branches at usual prices.

Traveling ministers of Louisiana Conference charged no tuition in English and Latin.

Every boarder will furnish a pair of blankets, a pair of sheets, a pair of pillow slips, a counterpane or spread, and towels and lights.

For catalogues, containing full particulars, address the President. july25 3m

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oct3 1y

THE THIRTY FIRST ANNUAL Session of the

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE,

MACON, GEORGIA,

Begins on OCTOBER 5, 1868, under the direction of the following

FACULTY.

Rev J M Bonnell, D D, President.
Rev C W Smith, A M, Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.
Rev W C Bass, A M, Professor of Natural Science.
C Schwartz, A M, Professor of Latin and Modern Languages.
Mrs A R Leak, Assistant in Literary Department.
Carl Hintz, Musical Director, (with ample assistance.)
Mrs E T Crowe, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

CHARGES.—There are three terms in the scholastic year. For each term the charges, which are to be paid at the beginning of the term, are as follows:

Regular tuition, $30. Board including washing, fuel and lights, $75. Incidental fee charged to day scholars, $1.

The following are optional: French, $15; Instrumental Music, $25; use of instrument $3; Vocal Music in class, $2—not charged to those who take Instrumental Music; Drawing, $15; Painting, $20.

Pupils who take French may be excused from Latin without affecting their graduation.

Special advantages provided in the departments of French, Music and Painting. For further information address the President.

J. M. BONNELL,
sep5 tf President.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, AT Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

ELEVENTH SESSION.—TERMS REDUCED.

The exercises of the school will be resumed October 1, 1868.

The best facilities are afforded for the acquisition of a first rate education, and at less expense than in any other school of high grade North or South.

There is but one session in the year and every student who enters the school is expected to continue to the close of the session in July, and will be held liable for the bills in all cases, unless protracted illness shall compel his removal.

Every pupil is required to furnish his own bedding, towels, wash-basin, mosquito bar, etc., all marked distinctly with his name; also a satchel for dirty clothes.

SPECIAL CAUTIONS.

Parents and guardians are earnestly requested not to give their children or wards much spending money. It is unnecessary, and has a pernicious effect upon mind, morals and health.

A sufficient amount must be deposited for the purchase of books, etc. Their pocket-money should be limited by the discretion of the Principal.

It is urgently requested that students be prompt in their attendance. A few days' absence at the beginning is often a serious disadvantage during the entire session.

TERMS.—Board and Tuition per session, $360.

PAYMENTS.—$150 in advance, balance on 1st March.

Tuition of day scholars, per month, $7. Payable monthly, in advance.

Modern languages will be taught when the wants of the school demand it, at an extra charge as low as it can be made.

No expense is spared to secure as teachers gentlemen of the highest character and ability.

july25 W. H. N. MAGRUDER.

CENTENARY MALE INSTITUTE Summerfield, Alabama.

The twenty seventh annual session of this school will begin on the

FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1868,

and continue nine months, with no vacation, except one week at Christmas.

The expense for tuition, incidental fees, board, washing, fuel and lights, will be $230, one half to be paid on entrance and one-half on the 15th of February, 1869.

Persons wishing to patronize this school may address JOHN MASSEY,
mar15 2m Principal, Summerfield, Ala.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Con.)
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Radical.)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church)

AND

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE—(Tory.)

These foreign periodicals are regularly published by us in the same style as heretofore. Those who know them and who have long subscribed to them need no reminder; those whom the civil war of the last few years has deprived of their once welcome supply of the best periodical literature, will be glad to have them again within their reach; and those who may never yet have met with them, will assuredly be well pleased to receive accredited reports of the progress of European science and literature.

TERMS FOR 1867.

For any one of the Reviews	$4 per annum
For any two of the Reviews	7 "
For any three of the Reviews	10 "
For all four of the Reviews	12 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4 "
For Blackwood and one Review	7 "
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews	10 "
For Blackwood and 3 of the Reviews	13 "
For Blackwood and the 4 Reviews	15 "

Clubs.

A discount of *twenty per cent.* will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to *one address* for $12 80. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for $48,00, and so on.

Postage.

When sent by mail, the POSTAGE to any part of the United States will be but **Twenty-four Cents** a year for "Blackwood," and but **Eight Cents** a year for each of the Reviews.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

New Subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1867 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any one of the *Four Reviews* for 1866. New Subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1867 may receive, gratis, Blackwood or any *two* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1866.

These premiums will be allowed on all new subscriptions received before April 1, 1867.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, 1866, inclusive; the *Edinburgh* and the *Westminster* from April, 1861 to December, 1866, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for the years 1865 and 1866, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review; also Blackwood for 1866, for $2.50.

☞ Neither premiums to Subscribers, nor discount to Clubs, nor reduced prices for back numbers, can be allowed, unless the money is remitted *direct to the Publishers*.

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HOMES IN BRITISH HONDURAS FREE FROM TAXATION.

THE PUTNAM IMMIGRATION ASSOCIATION (Limited) of Belize, British Honduras has been formed under the laws of that Colony, with a Capital Stock of $500,000, coin, of five thousand shares of $100 each.

The Association has purchased of the Colonial Government an area of about 500 square miles of territory, comprising some of the choicest Sugar, Tobacco, Corn, Rice and Cattle lands in the Colony.

The Association will sell to each family that will locate upon and occupy the land between this and the 12th of July next, 160 acres at 50 cents per acre, payable in Five Years from date of settlement, without interest. The Association will donate to every Parent and Child of each family, who may be living on the land at the end of the second year from date of settlement, one Share of the Association's Stock, the value of which will be greater than the price paid for the land.

An adult male member of each family who will locate, put up a cabin, and clear enough land to provision his family, will be recognized as a bona fide settler.

These lands will produce from three to five hogsheads of Sugar per acre, without cultivation. Sugar boiling can be carried on during eight months of the year. Two crops of Tobacco, Corn, Rice, Plantains and many kinds of vegetables can be made in a year. The country is healthy, and white men can work to better advantage in the warm months than in the Southern States. These facts are demonstrated by the experience of 350 Southerners now settled in the Colony.

No family should go that has not means sufficient for its support for twelve months after locating on the land.

The Steamship Mexico will leave New Orleans for Belize on the 20th of February, the steamship Trade Wind on the 28th of February, and make the trip in five or six days. First class passage, $40, greenbacks; second class, $25. The Trade Wind makes a monthly trip.

Communications should be addressed to the undersigned, care of B. L. MANN & CO., No. 83 Magazine street, New Orleans.

JAMES M. PUTNAM.

REFERS TO

Thomas A. Adams, President of Crescent Mutual Insurance Company, New Orleans.
E. Rigny, President of Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, New Orleans.
T. & S. Henderson, Cotton Factors, New Orleans.
S. O. Nelson & Co., Cotton Factors, New Orleans.
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J. P. Harrison & Son, Cotton Factors, New Orleans. fe27 1m

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL, GRADUate of the Philadelphia Dental College, has established himself at No 109 Carondelet street, near Poydras, where he will perform all Dental Operations in a skillful and satisfactory manner. Teeth inserted upon Gold or Vulcanite base. Being familiar with all Anæsthetics, he will extract teeth without pain, by the use of such as best suits the case. Particular attention given to the medical and surgical treatment of diseases of the mouth and teeth. oct31 1y

MAGIC PRESS.

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nov1 New Orleans, La.

CENTENARY COLLEGE, Jackson, Louisiana,

was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, $75 per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance.

Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month.

The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, are all unsurpassed by those of any institution the Southern States.

The past history of the College is the pledge its future prosperity.

The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the Institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

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PRICE'S

Patent Texas Tonic.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

It is a certain antidote against Constipation of the Bowels, Torpor of the Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, Determination of Blood to the Brain, Indigestion, Pain in the Head and Vertigo; also a remedy for

CHILLS AND FEVERS.

For particulars, see accompanying Envelope with each bottle.

For sale at 59 Camp street, New Orleans.

THOS. K. PRICE, Vendor.

Read the following opinions of some of our old and well known citizens of

PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC,

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T. K. PRICE, Esq., Vendor of "Price's Patent Texas Tonic," or Vegetable Medicine:

DEAR SIR—After a fair and deliberate use and experiment of your Vegetable Medicine, known as PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC, we give it as our decided opinion, that it is the best recipe that we have ever known, for *Indigestion, Torpor of the Liver, Constipation of the Bowels and Dyspepsia.* We consider your Vegetables Medicine worthy of all commendation, and therefore feel no hesitation in recommending its use to all our friends, as well as the public at large, and that in doing so, we are contributing to all the afflicted. Many of us have been suffering from these evils from ten to fifteen years, and have been greatly benefited.

Wishing you great success in introducing this valuable medicine,

We remain yours truly,
J. J. MULLON, Pastor St. Patrick's Church
J. H. CALDWELL, of Gas Works, City N. O.
SAM'L. SUMNER, of Home Insurance Office
T. GREENFIELD, of house of Fred W. S. & Co.
LEWIS ELKIN, Merchant, New Orleans.
GEO. W. HYNSON, Ship Agent.
JACOB BARKER, Bank of Commerce.

New Orleans, June, 1863.

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4 oz Bottles	$2 00
6 " "	3 50
8 " "	5 00
12 " "	7 50

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All order will meet with prompt attention.

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LADIES AND GENTS,

—AND—

BOYS AND CHILDRENS SHOES

—AT—

Hammond Station.

Nov9 1y

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, AT Greensboro, Alabama.

The next session of this institution begins the first Wednesday in October, and is divided into two terms.

TUITION.

Academic Department, per term	$35 00
Preparatory Department, per term	30 00
Contingent fee, per term	2 50

A fee of $5 is charged those who attend the schools of Chem. and Nat. Phil.

Board, exclusive of washing and lights, $18 to $20 per month. By messing it can be obtained even cheaper than at these rates.

Sons of ministers of the Gospel in the regular work, and those studying for the ministry, are admitted free of tuition.

The whole expense for the scholastic year, including everything except books and clothing, will be $250, payable one-half at the opening of the session and the remainder on the 15th of February. If the student wishes to board in a private family it will be $280. This great reduction in the price of board and tuition will bring the advantages of the University within the reach of those whose limited means have heretofore placed the highest scholastic training beyond their reach, as well as secure the patronage of those who, on the score of economy, are sending their sons out of the State to be educated.

Especial attention is called to the fact that preparatory students are taught exclusively by the Faculty.

The Law School has been organized under the management of Hons. Judge Coleman and A. J. Requier.

For further information apply for circular to

O. F. CASEY,
aug15 2m Secretary of Faculty.

G. W. W. GOODWYN,

STOVE DEALER

AND

TINWARE MANUFACTURER

62.....CAMP STREET.....62

NEW ORLEANS.

SIGN OF THE BIG TEA POT.

I would respectfully announce to my friends and the people generally, both in the city and country, that after an association of over twenty years, under the name and style of Austin & Goodwyn, formerly corner of Custom-house and Front Levee, I have permanently located as above, and shall continue my old business of

MANUFACTURING TINWARE,

in all its branches, as heretofore, and in addition, will endeavor to keep at all times a full and complete stock of the best, as well as the latest and most approved

COOKING STOVES.

The names of a few will suffice to give an index of the great variety constantly kept on hand

The Charter Oak,	The Good Samaritan
The Revenue,	The Torchlight,
The American,	The Brilliant,
The Magnolia,	The Fashion,
The True Southerner,	The Farmer,
The Maid of Orleans,	The Southern States
The Mutual Friend,	The Sunny South,

and many others too numerous to mention, of which will be sold at

THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,

for cash or approved city paper.

Being ever grateful for the liberal patronage bestowed and confidence reposed in me during my former copartnership, I would most earnestly solicit a continuance of the same, and shall pledge myself to do my utmost to maintain the reputation of the old house.

Remember the Big Tea Pot,

No. 62 Camp street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

july6 1y

J. H. MASSEY,

Formerly of the firm of J. H. Massey & Co., having formed business relations with

McSTEA & VALUE,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS,

98.....Canal Street.....98

will be pleased there to receive his old friends and acquaintances. He is satisfied he can offer such inducements as will be satisfactory to all wishing to make investments in his line.

Orders address ed to him from parties not wishing to visit the city will receive his personal attention. oct17 3m

ROBERT L. WALKER,

Cotton Factor & Commission Merchant,

190 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

ang8 6m

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTItute, Staunton, Virginia.

The next session begins on the 21st day of SEPTEMBER, 1868, and closes on the 24th of June, 1869.

Rev William A. Harris, President, with a Faculty of twelve professors, teachers and matrons.

This is a Female College of the first rank; one of the most flourishing in the South; young ladies here from nearly all sections of Virginia, and various Southern States. Method of teaching like that pursued in the University of Virginia. Health and comfort of pupils unsurpassed. Those from the Gulf States, especially, have greatly improved in health. No social disquietude. The population of this great Valley is nearly all white. This Institution is an educational home for the daughters of the South.

Charges for the entire scholastic year, board and tuition, in collegiate course, embracing

Ancient Languages	$215 00
Music	50 00
French or one Modern Language	20 00

Refer to Professors Smith and Holmes, Virginia University; Mrs. John B. Floyd; Bishops Pierce, Early, Doggett; Rev. Drs. Duncan and Munsey.

For catalogues address

WM. A. HARRIS,
sep5 6t Staunton, Va.

CENTENARY INSTITUTE, SUMMERFIELD ALA.

Notice is hereby given that, in view of the decline in the price of cotton and other articles, tuition and board are reduced to the following rates in currency.

FEMALE COLLEGE.

Tuition in the regular course, including Latin and Modern Languages	$80,00
Incidental Fee	5,00

MALE INSTITUTE.

Tuition in the entire Course	$75,00
Incidental Fee	5,00
Board exclusive of Lights and Washing	20,00

We commend the Institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respectfully solicit its patronage. Address,

A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board Trust
Oct. 19th, 1867.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1869.

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
FEB.	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
MAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	
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	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
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	28	29	30	31			
APR					1	2	3
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MAY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
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	30	31					
JNE			1	2	3	4	5
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	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
JLY					1	2	3
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	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AUG	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
SEP				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
OCT						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
NOV	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
DEC				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received, and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The wholesale trade in dry goods, hardware, boots and shoes, queensware, etc., has continued quite animated since our last issue. There has also been more movement in sugar and molasses, at full prices for the former, the buoyancy of which has been increased by the late accounts from Cuba. Western produce, generally, has been in limited supply, thus furnishing the only exception, the receipts of it having exceeded the demand, and caused a decline of 25c. per barrel.

Our accounts from the country continue encouraging, but with some exceptions, agricultural operations having been retarded by the previous excessive rains, and many complaining of the scarcity of hands.

The river remains about the same, being three feet six inches below high water mark.

COTTON.—The following are the arrivals since the 19th instant.:

Louisiana and Mississippi.....bales..	5597
Mobile.....	265
Florida.....	6
Texas.....	106
Total.....	5974

On Saturday the movement commenced under the stimulating influence of more encouraging telegrams from Liverpool, and although operations were checked during the early part of the day by more stringent pretensions on the part of factors, yet the sales summed up 3,400 bales, partly at previous rates, but mostly at figures showing an advance of ⅛ to ¼c., good ordinary closing at 26 to 26¼c., low middling at 26¾ to 27c., and middling at 27¾ to 28c. On Monday buyers came forward with less spirit, and a reluctance to pay the full prices of the previous day, but still the business comprised 3,100 bales, without any falling off in rates. On Tuesday the market opened with a fair demand and tendency to fuller prices, factors being more stringent in their pretensions in consequence of the Liverpool telegrams being regarded as encouraging, and light receipts strengthening the position; but notwithstanding the full prices asked the movement was quite animated throughout the day, and resulted in 6,350 bales changing hands, partly at previous rates, but mostly at figures indicating an improvement of ⅛ to ¼c.; low middling sold at 26¾ and 27c., and strict low middling at 27 and 27¼c. The business was again mostly for Great Britain and France, buyers for the North operating to only a limited extent.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 12,850 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 703,007 bales, against 521,470 bales to the same date last year, and the decrease in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 120,386 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 1,414 bales to France, a decrease of 271,657 to Great Britain, and of 25,486 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we quote as follows:

Ordinary.....	24½ to 25
Good ordinary.....	26 to 26½
Low middling.....	26¾ to 27¼
Middling.....	28 to —
Strict middling.....	29½ to 30

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868, bales....	1959
Arrived past three days.....	5974
Arrived previously.....	721332—727306
	729265
Exported past three days..... 12570	
Exported previously..... 578876—591446	
Stock on hand and on shipboard....	137819

SUGAR.—The market has shown more animation since our last review. A still better feeling has prevailed, generally, and there has been a fair demand for the local trade at firmer prices. The stock on hand is large. Some 500 hogsheads were sold on Saturday and Monday at 9c. per pound for inferior, 11¼ to 12¼c. for good common, 13 to 13½c. for fair, 13½c. for fully fair, 14c. for prime, and 16 to 16½c. for yellow clarified. On Tuesday 250 hogsheads sold at 10¾c. for common, 12¾c. for fair, and 13½ to 13⅝c. for fully fair.

MOLASSES.—The supplies are light and sell quite readily at full prices.

FLOUR.—Large supplies on the landing have depressed the market since our last review, and prices have declined about 25c. per barrel.

CORN.—The market has been quiet, with a fair supply at lower prices since our last review.

OATS.—The receipts being in excess of the demand, since our last review, prices have declined about 8 to 9c. per bushel.

BRAN.—We note a quiet but firm market at about previous prices, with no stock on the landing.

CATTLE MARKET,

JEFFERSON CITY,
Tuesday Evening, March 23, 1869.

Texas cattle, choice, per head.....	$45 to 50
Texas cattle, second qual, per head.	30 to 35
Texas cattle, third qual, per head...	18 to 25
Hogs, per lb gross.....	10 to 12c
Sheep, first quality, per head.....	$4 to 7
Sheep, second quality, per head.....	2½ to 3½
Sheep, third quality, per head.....	— to 1½
Milch cows, choice, per head.....	80 to 100
Milch cows, per head.....	50 to —
Texas cows, with calves.....	— to —
Yearlings, per head.....	10 to 14
Calves, per head.....	10 to 14

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(*Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire*)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows.....	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers...	5 00	10 00
Cotton Scrapers.....	6 00	6 50
Sweeps.....	6 00	6 50
Cultivators.....	10 00	11 00
Shovels.....	10 00	17 00
Spades.....	11 00	18 00
Axes.....	11 00	15 00
Bagging, ₩ yard:		
Kentucky.....	...	...
East India.....	23½	24
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₩ lb...	5	8
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs.....	...	1 15
Bread, ₩ 100 lbs.: Pilot....	6 50	...
Crackers.....	7 00	...
Bricks, Lake, ₩ M.....	8 00	16 00
English, Fire.....	55 00	60 00
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford.....	45	48
Tallow.....	...	21
Adamantine.....	17	24
Star.....	17	21
Chocolate, No 1 ₩ lb.....	38	55
Sweet and Spiced.....	35	67
Cider, Western ₩ bbl.....	...	...
Northern.....	13 00	...
Coal, Cannel ₩ ton.....	...	15 00
Anthracite ₩ ton.....	...	10 00
Western, ₩ barrel.....	...	50
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb.....	15	17½
Havana.....	...	...
Java.....	...	...
St. Domingo.....	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₩ ton.....	...	15 00
Hulled, ₩ bushel.....	...	...
Copper, Braziers' ₩ lb.....	37	38
Sheathing.....	...	...
Copper Bolts.....	37	38
Yellow Metal.....	29	30
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb.....	22	24
Tarred, American.....	...	21
Russia.....	30	...
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl.....	3 25	3 60
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y.....	4	4½
St. Domingo.....	4½	4½
Fustic, Tampico.....	5	...
Indigo, ₩ lb.....	1 75	1 85
Madder.....	22	24
Eggs, ₩ doz. Western.....	24	25
Feathers, ₩ lb.....	90	95
Fish, Cod, ₩ box.....	2 00	...
Herrings.....	75	...
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl.....	...	27 00
No. 2.....	...	21 00
No. 3.....	...	16 00
Flaxseed, ₩ lb.....	4	6
Flour, ₩ bbl:		
Superfine.....	5 50	5 75
Extra.....	6 00	11 25
Flac.....	5 25	...
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb.....	14	15
Figs, Drum.....	20	21
Dried Apples.....	9½	10
Currants, Zante.....	13½	14
Almonds, soft shell.....	26	28
Raisins, M R, ₩ box.....	none	here
Layer.....	...	3 60
Lem'a Sicily ₩ box.....	none	here
" Malaga, ₩ box.....	...	...
Oranges, La. ₩ 1000.....	...	...
Sicily ₩ box.....	...	...
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10.....	3 25	...
10 x 12.....	3 50	3 75
12 x 18.....	4 00	4 50
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western.....	2 25	2 50
Canada.....	2 40	2 60
Oats.....	63	64
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel....	76	78
Beans, ₩ bbl.....	8 00	16 00
Hops, ₩ lb.....	10	15
Gunpowder, ₩ keg.....	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag.....	18	18½
Hay, Western, ₩ ton.....	26 00	28 00
Northern.....	...	...
Louisiana.....	...	...
Hides, ₩ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican.....	20	21
Wet salted, city slaughter..	0	13½
Kip Skins.....	...	...
Dry country.....	20	21½
Pelts ₩ piece.....	...	...
Iron, Pig ₩ ton.....	45 00	...
Country, Bar ₩ lb.....	5	6
English, ₩ lb.....	4½	5
Hoop, ₩ lb.....	6	8½
Sheet.....	6½	9
Boiler.....	8	10
Nail Rods.....	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties.....	6	7
Castings, American.....	6½	7
Lime, Western ₩ bbl.....	1 65	2 00
Shell Lime.....	1 75	...
Rockland, &c.....	2 00	2 25
Cement.....	3 00	...
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana.....	65	78½
Muscovado.....	...	...
Refinery, Reboiled.....	72	85
Moss, ₩ lb:		
Gray, Country.....	3	...
Black do.....	4	4½
Select, water rotted.....	6½	...
Nails, Am. 4 *a* 8d. ₩ lb.....	5½	5½
Wrought, German.....	15	20
English.....	16	18
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Tar.....	2 25	4 50
Pitch.....	3 00	...
Roain A No. 1.....	3 00	...
No. 2.....	2 25	2 50
No. 3.....	...	...
Spirits Turp ₩ gallon...	57½	60
Varnish, bright.....	50	55
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon.....	1 70	1 75
Coal Oil.....	39	40
in cases.....	50	55
Cotton Seed, Crude.....	70	75
Refined.....	1 00	1 05
Tanners' ₩ gallon.....	1 15	1 30
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton.....	...	...
Cotton Seed.....	35 00	45 00
Meal.....	...	...
Provisions, ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern.....	none	here
" Western.....	...	22 00
" North hall bbl.	15 00	16 00
Dried, ₩ lb.....	...	...
Tongues ₩ doz.....	...	...
Pork, Mess.....	33 25	33 50
Prime Mess.....	28 25	...
Hog, round, ₩ lb.....	...	14
Bacon, Hams, ₩ lb.....	17	19
Do., canvassed.....	19	19½
Sides.....	17½	18
Shoulders.....	...	14½
Green Shoulders.....	...	13½
Lard, Prime, in tierces....	18½	19½
In kegs.....	20	22
Fair, in tierces.....	...	17
Butter, Northern.....	45	57
Western.....	30	45
Cheese, American.....	15	26
Potatoes, ₩ bbl.....	1 50	2 00
Onions.....	4 00	10 00
Green Apples.....	8 00	10 00
Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana.....	8	10½
India.....	...	...
Carolina.....	...	11½
Saltpetre, refined, ₩ lb.....	14	25
Crude.....	...	...
Salt ₩ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 20	2 25
from store.....	2 30	2 35
coarse, cargo.....	1 75	1 80
from warehouse...	2 10	2 15
from store.....	2 20	2 25
Turks Island, ₩ bushel....	45	50
Soap, ₩ lb, Western.....	7	7½
Northern.....	10½	12
Southern.....	...	...
Castile.....	18	20
Sugar, Louisiana, ₩ lb:		
In the city.....	8	17½
Havana, White.....	16	16½
Yellow.....	14	15½
Brown.....	13	13½
Tobacco, in hhds, ₩ lb:		
Bafers & Cutters.....	—	—
Choice and Selections....	15	19
Fine Leaf.....	12	15
Medium Leaf.....	10	11
Fair Leaf.....	10	12
Common Leaf.....	8	10
Good Refused.....	7	10
Common Refused.....	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₩ lb.....	—	—
Bailing.....	20	20½
Wool, Washed, ₩ lb.....	...	...
Burry.....	...	...
Louisiana, Native.....	...	...
Texas, (@ Merino.....	...	...

SPECIAL NOTICES.

JASPER DISTRICT MEETING.

The first district meeting for the Jasper district, Mobile Conference, will convene in Elyton, Alabama, on Thursday, the 6th of May, 1869. A full attendance of all the official members of each pastoral charge in the district is earnestly requested. Come up, brethren, one and all. There will be ample provision made for you all.

J. M. BOLAND, P. E.

Mobile District, Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mobile, St. Paul and City M'n..Mar.	27, 28
Mobile, Franklin street.....Apr.	3, 4
Mobile, St. Francis street,..	10, 11
Whistler.....	17, 18
Eastern Shore and Fish river, at Daphne.....	24, 25
Citronelle, at Escatawpa....May	1, 2
Pascagoula and Bay Shore, at Zino.....	8, 9
W. Pascagoula, at Ocean Spg's	15, 16
College Hill, at Allen's.....Juoc	5, 6
St. Stephen's, at St. Stephen's	12, 13

JAS. A. HEARD, P. E.

Yazoo District, Mississippi Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Black Hawk circuit, at Jordan's chapel.....Mar.	27, 28
Carrollton, Eden and Mount Zion, at Carrollton.....Apr.	10, 11
Richland, at Shiloh.....	17, 18
Durant, at Shady Grove....	24, 25
Lexington, at Providence...May	1, 2
Mount Olivet, at Saturtia...	8, 9
Yazoo City, at Yazoo City..	15, 16
Yazoo circuit, at Benton...	22, 23
Sunflower, at Greenwood....	30, 31

W. P. BARTON, P. E.

Woodville Dist., Mississippi Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Jackson.....Mar.	30
Wilkinson.....Apr.	1
Percy's Creek.....May	15, 16
Woodville.....	17
Buffalo.....	18
Tunica.....	19
St. Helena.....	22, 23
Amite.....	25
Meadville.....June	9
Liberty.....	12, 13

Address, Liberty, Mississippi.

JAS. A. GODFREY, P. E.

Tuscaloosa District, Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Summerfield.....Mar.	13, 14
Perryville.....	20, 21
Selma.....	27, 28
Randolph.....Apr.	3, 4
Tuscaloosa.....	10, 11
Havana.....	17, 18
Forkland.....	24, 25
Greensboro and Newbern...May	1, 2
Brush Creek.....	8, 9
Marion.....	15, 16

JAS. L. COTTEN, P. E.

Jackson Dist., Mississippi Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Jackson station.....Mar.	6, 7
Raymond and Spring Ridge, at Spring Ridge.....	13, 14
Canton station.....	20, 21
Clinton circuit, at Liberty...	27, 28
Madisonville ct., at Madisonv'o.Apr.	3, 4
Vernon and Livingston, at Livingston.....	10, 11
Sharon ct., at Thornton Chap.	17, 18
Camden circuit, at Camden..	24, 25
Carthage circuit, at Mt. Zion.May	1, 2

R. ABBEY, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist., Miss. Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Holmesville ct., at C. Ground.Mar.	13, 14
Summit and Magnolia, at Magnolia.....	20, 21
Bogue Chitto ct., at Hopewell	27, 28
Scotland and Brandywine ct., at Union Church.....Apr.	3, 4
Brookhaven station.....	10, 11
Wesson and Beauregard, at Beauregard.....	17, 18
Pleasant Valley and Rehobeth, at Rehobeth.....	24, 25
Bahala ct., at Bahala Chapel.May	1, 2
Burleyton circuit, at Pisgah.	8, 9
Georgetown ct., at Georgeto'a	15, 16
Crystal Springs and Hazlehurst, at Hazlehurst....	22, 23

G. F. THOMPSON, P. E.

N. B.—The brethren whose quarterly meetings are near the railroad will please furnish me a conveyance, if convenient.

G. F. T.

Alexandria District — La. Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Spring Creek circuit.....Mar.	13, 14
Alexandria station.....	20
Alexandria ct., at Palestine..	21, 22
Evergreen and Big Cane....	27, 28
Centreville circuit.....Apr.	2, 3
Harrisonburg station.....	4
Columbia circuit.....	7, 8
Atlanta circuit.....	10, 11
Anacoco circuit.....	24, 25

FRED. WHITE, P. E.

Wetumpka Dist., Montgomery Conf'o.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Wetumpka.....Mar.	13, 14
Prattville.....	20, 21
Autaugaville and Ivy Creek, at Autaugaville.....Apr.	3, 4
Pleasant Hill, at Ash Creek.	10, 11
Lowndesboro, Hayneville and Union, at Hayneville.....	17, 18
Tallassee, at Pleasant Grove.	24, 25
Socopatoy, at Emmaus.....May	1, 2
Carolina, at Harmony.....	8, 9
Autauga, at Isabella.....	15, 16

Agents and others will please take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

W. S. TURNER, P. E.

Meridian District, Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Enterprise.....Mar.	20, 21
Meridian.....	27, 28
Shubuta and Waynesboro, at Waynesboro.....Apr.	3, 4
Belmont, at Belmont.....	10, 11
Livingston.....	17, 18
Clarke, at De Soto.....	24, 25
Pearce's Sp'gs, at Oak Grove.May	1, 2
Bladoo Springs.....	8, 9
Enterprise ct., at New Hope.	15, 16
Butler.....	22, 23
Gustoo.....	29, 30

JOSHUA T. HEARD, P. E.

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ORGAN OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH FOR THE MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES

VOLUME XV.—NUMBER II.
WHOLE NUMBER..... 745.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1869.

$3 00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE—112 CAMP STREET.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.

The plot to force this company into bankruptcy because of its failure to meet its coupons has failed by the decision of Judge Durell, which was rendered on Tuesday. This decision is very gratifying to the public at large, who were greatly grieved to see so important an enterprise threatened with the expensive and devastating process of a passage through the Bankrupt Court. So far as the interests of the road and the attainment of the best end of all good citizens, its extension and completion, are concerned, these will be better subserved by the foreclosure of the mortgage and the sale of the road to parties who will be compelled to prosecute it. Here is a chance for the several parties who have manifested an ambition and desire to secure this valuable property. It will now go to the party who bids most for it.—*Times.*

The grand jury have found true bills against John P. Becker, recorder of the First District, and Captain H. T. White, of the detective force, for misdemeanor in office. The nature of the alleged offences has not yet been made public. In the last case we believe there is a charge of malfeasance in office.

The conflict between Warmoth, Governor, and Wickliffe, Auditor, has passed into the hands of the lawyers, who are making a prodigiously entangled, complex, and expensive case of it. No less than three distinct suits have grown out of the affair.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—*House.*—The conference committee on the tenure of office repeal have agreed. Character of the agreement unknown.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Evening. *Senate.*—Discussing the proposed adjournment, Mr. Sumner said it was wrong to discuss it until the Georgia question in all its branches was settled.

Mr. Howe retorted that Congress had had plenty of time, and that, in addition to Congressional action and time, good sense was required.

Mr. Anthony had come to the conclusion to let Georgia take care of herself. He didn't think it necessary to do anything for Virginia, Texas or Mississippi this session. Those States don't seem willing to come in and he didn't think Congress could help it.

Mr. Sumner supposed then that Mr. Anthony proposed abandoning those States.

Mr. Anthony replied, "Only so far as I propose abandoning Massachusetts, Rhodo Island and other States."

Mr. Warner was unwilling to go home until the status of the excluded States was settled.

The conference report on the tenure of office repeal was adopted.

House.—Whittemore introduced a joint resolution postponing the Texas election. Referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

The Committee on Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of reviving and enforcing direct tax in the lately rebellious States.

The conference report on the tenure of office question was adopted and goes to the President.

The Committee on Elections reported a resolution seating Sheldon from the second Louisiana district. Barr presented a minority report.

Butler presented a bill removing political disabilities from loyal people. Answering a question in regard to it Butler replied that it applied to everybody, to every loyal man. Ordered printed and referred to the Reconstruction Committee. The bill requires petition to the United States Court, appellant admitting that he believes the Confederate and State governments rebellious and treasonable, and that he truly repents acts done in maintenance thereof.

The Mississippi bill was discussed at great length, Farnsworth, Schenck and Dawes urging postponement. Adjourned.

A private dispatch from Macon, Georgia, announces that A. H. Stephens is on his death bed.

No Southern confirmations to-day.

A dispatch from the Indian Territory, via Camp Hays, reports that the supply trains sent Custar met his command, which for a week had subsisted on mules. Custar surprised three hundred lodges of the Cheyenne tribe, and captured several chiefs on a branch of the Red river. The war in that section is over.

The tenure of office bill as passed uses the word suspension in the sense of removal, and requires the President to nominate for vacancies within thirty days after the meeting of Congress.

The Attorney General decides that George A. Halsey, being a manufacturer and trader, is ineligible to the registership of the treasury under the law creating the treasury.

MADRID, March 31.—The Constitution has been amended. The king reigns for life, and the crown descends to his son, whose majority is fixed at eighteen years.

Commencement Exercises Medical Department, University of La.

Odd Fellows' Hall was crowded to overflowing yesterday morning at eleven o'clock, the hour fixed for the commencement exercises, the thirty-third anniversary of the Medical Department of the University of Louisiana. Jaeger's cornet band was stationed in the balcony, overlooking the east end of the hall, and discoursed in the interludes some choice selections from the Prophete, Don Juan, and Robert le Diable, winding up with the lively Sanitary Fair Galop. Upon the platform which had been erected at the same end of the hall, were seated the Hon. Randell Hunt, president of the university, and a number of members of the faculty and eminent citizens, among whom we observed Hon. A. S. Hennen, Dr. Stone, Mayor Conway, Dr. Labatut, Judge Rawle, Dr. Moss, Dr. James Jones, Thomas Sloo, Esq., and Dr. T. G Richardson, dean of the faculty. Seated in a semi-circle about the platform were the members of the graduating class, seventy-four in number, whose names are as follows:

William S. Allen, Texas; William H. Baird, Miss.; Charles Brooke, Miss.; Rollin T. Burr, La.; Gabriel B. Beaumont, Texas; Charles M. Blocke, Texas; David J. Cooper, La; Felix R. Collard, Texas; August De Loffre, Ala.; John M. Cullen, Miss.; Felix D. Dale, Ky.; Arthur W. De Roaldes, La; Robert M. Enders, La.; Robert D. Farish, Miss.; Geo. W. Foster, Texas; John N. Fuller, La.; John D. Fields, Texas; Charles A. Gaudet, La.; A. Sydenham Gerdine, Miss.; Joseph Greer, Ala.; Edward Harrison, La.; James R. Godley, Ark.; Walter Hilliard, Texas; Eran P. Harris, Ala.; Paul J Hiriart, La.; Robert H. Harmon, Ala.; William H. Hill, Miss.; Rene R. Hopkins, La.; Marshall Johnson, Miss.; James D. Hutchinson, Miss.; William C. Jones, Texas; William B. Jones, La; Thomas S. Kennedy, La.; Robert E. Jones, Miss.; Henry F. Ledet, La.; Mark W. Kemp, Texas; John Little, jr., Ala.; Robert B. Lingmire, Ala.; William F. Marshall, Ala.; John H. Norton, Tenn.; Samuel J. Moffett, Texas; William G. Mills, La.; William J. Mobley, La.; Jonathan T. Musick, Texas; James E. McGehee, Miss.; Ferdinand McCormick, La.; James McDaniel, Ark.; William A. McCamby, Texas; John D. Moiett, Ala.; Calvin McGuffie, Texas; Thomas B. Pointdexter, La.; James A. Pipkin, Ark.; George P. Rains, Texas; Howitt M. Rather, Texas; Robert W. Rea, Miss.; Tobias C. Strother, Ala.; John E. Scott, La.; Craven A. South, Texas; Eugene P. Sale, Miss.; Raphael Segrera, La.; Joseph F. Stuart, Texas; Peyre Thomas, Texas; Wm. L. Tyson, Ala.; Pierre C. Tirchit, La.; Charles Tavrer, Mex.; John W. Young, Miss.; Samuel F. Vaughn, La.; John G. Walker, Ark.; Edward M. Williams, Ark.; John Whitaker, Texas; Thomas O. Woods, La.; John W. Wimbish, La.; John E. Wilkinson, Ala.

Graduate in Pharmacy.—Sebastian Hiriart, La.

Each of these gentlemen, as his name was called, stepped forward and received his degree from President Hunt. This ceremony being concluded, and the orchestra having played delightful interludes, Prof. Joseph Jones, M. D., delivered the salutatory address, which was listened to with profound attention by the audience. The speaker laid especial stress upon the subject of hygiene, considering the prevention of disease even more important than its treatment, and dwelt strongly, too, upon the necessity of an education of the moral faculties. His points were ably elucidated, and at the close of his remarks a loud applause followed him to his chair.

Dr. J. M. Cullen, on behalf of his classmates, spoke the valedictory address, which was brilliant with thought, and delivered in a finished style of oratory. The audience followed the valedictorian with breathless interest from the beginning to the end of his discourse, and at its close rewarded him with well-earned plaudits.

The exercises were then concluded by music, and the assemblage dispersed, evidently proud and gratified by the success which had characterized the occasion.—*Crescent, Mar. 28.*

LIFE IN A ROMISH CONVENT.

The case of "Saurin *vs.* Starr" has just been tried in the Court of Queen's Bench. During the trial dense crowds of people filled the court room, and all the approaches and New Palace yard.

It is a revelation of convent life in the Church of Rome made by Romanists themselves, by nuns, and priests and bishops, under oath in a court of justice.

Miss Susan M. Saurin, "in religion Sister Mary Scholastica," is the plaintiff. Her family is Irish, and she has a brother and an uncle in the priesthood and two sisters Carmelite nuns. She herself became a Sister of Mercy in 1851, in Dublin.

Mrs. Starr, the defendant, is Mother Superior of a Convent of the order in Yorkshire, having entered the order at the same time with Miss Saurin, and the latter lady was transferred to that convent from the house in Dublin.

Miss Saurin or "Sister Mary Scholastica" is not a runaway nun. On the other hand, it is her desire to remain a nun. Her complaint against the "Mother Superior" is that she attempted, by a course of ill treatment, to force her to leave the convent, and even went so far, with the consent of the bishop, as to get her absolved, entirely without her consent, from her vows, and so force her out of the "religious life."

The solicitor general, Sir John D. Coleridge, in opening the plaintiff's case, said the facts were strange and painful:

"They are strange and painful, first, as a revelation of human nature; they are strange and painful, next, as a revelation of female nature; and they are strange and painful, as well, as a revelation of conventual female nature, showing what women are capable of when they shut themselves up from their kind, and shut out the instincts of their better nature, and what mean and petty cruelties they can wreak upon their sister women, and that in the name of the God of love, and under the supposed sanction of that blessed religion the Divine Author of which died on the cross to show His deep tenderness for the world which was disposed to reject Him. This is no common Exeter Hall kind of exposure; it is no ultra-Protestant revelation. This is no indiscriminate attack upon the belief and practices of the largest body of Christians in the world. The plaintiff and defendants are Roman Catholics alike. They are alike devoted to the belief and practices of the Roman Catholic Church."

It appeared on the trial that the "Mother Superior" had ordered "Sister Scholastica" to tell *her* what she had confessed to the priest, her director. The sister refused this as contrary to the rules of the church, and this seems to have been the beginning of a course of miserable petty tyranny, such as a woman only can inflict on a woman—a tyranny descending to the degree of compelling Miss Saurin to eat mouldy bread, sleep without sufficient clothing, to kiss the floor, and worse than all, perhaps, considering that a nun is still a woman, to wear an old rag on her head instead of a cap.

The persistent ingenuity by which this poor woman was tortured for years is something diabolical. Her health was at last utterly ruined by bad food, insufficient covering, and the terrorism under which she lived.

Here is an extract from one of the poor things' "confessions" to the "Mother Superior:"

"May I beg a little cotton and wool to mend our stockings—a little black and white cotton. I did not know whether, dear reverend mother, you meant to get my winter habit. The other is in complete rags, but Sister Mary Agnes said one was enough. I felt the cold very much for the past winter. I often had to get M. Clare to tie my bonnet and coif strings; but if you wish me to have but one, all right. It is well patched, but looks badly. Dear reverend mother, I have suffered very much from constant pain in my back. If any message is coming I shall feel grateful for something."

The solicitor general said he would not comment upon that letter. Nor would he say that in the perverse and wretched cruelty practiced toward this poor girl, they did not think they were perfectly right. Her father was dangerously ill. She was not permitted to know it. Her letters were kept from her, and she was ordered not to write home oftener than once a year. Passages in the letters from her father were blotted out. Her brother, a Jesuit priest, wrote to her, and his letters were not delivered to her. In 1863 another brother died. All knowledge of the fact, although communicated by letter, was kept from her, and when she was told of the painful event months after it occurred, she was immediately sent to work on hearing it. In fact, the case would show a fertile ingenuity in the art of persecution and petty cruelty which I think I may say would not be possible in the other sex.

In Miss Saurin's evidence she testifies to the following among other specimens of "motherly" and "sisterly" kindness. This begins immediately after her refusal to tell the "Mother Superior" her confessions:

"She was dissatisfied with and disapproved of almost everything I did. Some work had been sent from Hull for me to do, and she obliged me to cut it out and prepare it on Sundays. I never saw work done before on a Sunday in a convent. The usual time for rising was half-past five o'clock, and ten o'clock at night for retiring to bed. Mrs. Starr ordered me to get up about three o'clock in the morning for several mornings to get this work done. I went to her cell one night, and said, 'Reverend mother, what in the world am I doing that gives you so much displeasure? I am trying my best to please you, and give you satisfaction. If you tell me anything more that I can do I will try and do it.' She replied, 'I allow you too much liberty, and I am determined to pull you down.' My mother and brother called upon me. I was teaching in the school at the time, and saw them arrive. I sent a girl from the school to answer the bell. In a few minutes Mrs. McOwne came to me in the school and ordered me to go to my cell. She told me my mother and brother had come, but that she could not allow me to see them, as Mrs. Starr had given her directions to that effect. My mother saw me, and came and embraced me, but as I had not leave to speak to her I passed on as quickly as I could without speaking to her, Mrs. McOwne following me to my cell She desired me to close the door of the cell and said she would send my mother and brother away. I asked her to let me see my mother, because I thought she would not leave without seeing me; but she said she could not, and closed the door and she went away. She returned in five minutes, saying my mother had brought an order from Mrs. Starr, and I went to my mother at the end of the corridor. My mother clasped me in her arms and exclaimed, 'My child, are they going to make a prisoner of you?' Mrs. McOwne tried to excuse herself by saying she was obliged by Mrs. Starr to refuse her seeing me.—From this time there was a very great change in Mrs. McOwne's deportment toward me. She took away all my writing materials in the desk, which also contained the letters I had received from my family. The letters have never been returned to me. The other sister, Mrs. King, appeared to be watching me. She was with me wherever I went. I was ordered to change my cell to the one opposite Mrs. McOwne's, and she frequently, in the night, opened the door and came in."

It will be remembered that Miss Saurin is a lady "of very good family," and the solicitor general words it in the dialect of the English. She says:

"I now had to clean the stoves and grates in the school. The reception room and the stairs I had also to keep clean. The floors had to be waxed and polished, and I had to wash also the steps of the front door when I could not get a little girl to do them for me. I had also to keep clean a couple of flagged areas in front of the house. I had to clean the closet of the school if I could not get any of the children to do it. I often had to do it. It was unusual work for a Community Sister to do. I have known them to do it voluntarily, but I never knew it put upon them systematically. I taught in the school from nine until twelve, and again from one till half-past three, and again in the night school for two hours, from six till eight. Besides that I had to prepare for the needlework classes. When I omitted to do any of these things, or if they were improperly done, Mrs. McOwne reproved me before the other sisters very severely, and I had to acknowledge my faults on my knees after the lecture.

"At meals, the witness went on to say, she had not the same food as the other sisters. She generally had a piece of uncooked mutton; for a long time she had only a piece about the size of a crown piece. That was all she had for the day. The bread I had was stale. It was kept alone for me till it got dry. I recollect one piece being put on the table seven or eight days following for me to use from. On one occasion the bread was mouldy, and I spoke about it, but it was still kept for my use, and I had to use it the next meal. The sisters looked upon my leaving the bread as a fault against poverty and mortification, and I apologized for it. The day when I went to Hull a hair mattress was in my cell, but the following day a hard flock one was substituted. I never had a cell to myself. There was always one, and sometimes two, sisters with me. I had not sufficient bedclothes to keep me warm in winter, and I had to put my day clothing on the bed. Mrs. Starr heard of it, and she frequently came to my cell and threw them off the bed. In October, 1865, additional clothing was served out to the sisters preparatory to the winter. I had none. I complained of the cold, and Mrs. Starr said I must bear it for my sins. There is a rule that when we go out we shall wear gloves. Mine were taken away, and two odd ones were substituted. One had to be turned to fit the other hand. My hands were sore with the work I had to do—they were covered with chilblains and cuts. One of the sisters told me to put candle-grease on them I did so, when Mrs. Starr rebuked me for using the candle-grease without permission. I believe I had some punishment for it."

The Lord Chief Justice, naturally enough, wanted to know if their rules were so strict that a sister could not put a little candle-grease on a sore finger without the consent of the superior. Miss Saurin replied that she had never heard they were, but Mrs. Starr herself pulled off the rags tied round her sores, and compelled her to put a brass thimble on the cut finger! She says "it pained me very much!"

At this time, with these poor chill blained hands, she says:

"I had three corridors to sweep and dust every day, and the three altars, fourteen stations of the cross, closets and stone hall, two pair of stairs, the sink and the doors and windows generally. I was also called upon to empty a large dust-box. I had further to sweep the walls and do needle work. On several times Mrs Starr called me from mass and chapel to clean the closet. I had to carry the dust-box across the yard, and was exposed to the children and externs. Mrs. Starr thought I had not sufficiently dusted some chairs in the community-room. She took the duster to put over my head. I told her it was wet. She sent Mrs. Kerr to dry it, and then Mrs. Starr put it over my veil, and I was obliged to wear it all day—in the chapel and at meal times. It was a soiled duster. The corridor was covered with cocoa matting, which required three to carry it. I was directed to take it into the yard by myself and dust it. It had been swept into the corridor up to that time. I had to drag it down stairs, and then get it up again, without any assistance. If I was late in my duties, I had to acknowledge it as a fault before the sisters. I was not supplied with proper materials for all this cleaning. I was only allowed one duster. I washed the duster in the sink by Mrs. Starr's orders, and it was made a charge against me before the commission."

All this was done to force her to leave the convent. The poor woman was brought up to believe that to leave the convent was to be lost. She was determined on a "religious life." She was willing to endure anything, rather than to be compelled to go out into the world she had renounced seventeen years before. So the refined torture gets keener.

"Mrs. Starr and Mrs. Kennedy came to my cell about five o'clock on the morning of the 12th of February. Mrs. Starr advanced to my bed and said, 'I want all your religious dress. You are to leave the convent to-day.' Mrs. Kennedy secured the greatest part of it, and Mrs. Starr took the rosary and cincture that were at the head of the bed, and part of a secular dress was left for me to wear, which I refused to put on. Later in the day, about eight o'clock, Mrs. Starr came to me with Mrs. Kennedy and a number of the sisters. She read to me as if from a letter that the bishop had dispensed me, counting from the first ten masses after I received notice. Whether I would or not, I was to be got rid of at the shortest possible notice. She said, 'Will you go?' I replied, 'I will not. I would rather die than leave the convent of my own free will, but it pleased God to leave me at her mercy and she might do as she pleased.' She said, 'I can't put you out.' I said, 'I will die where I am.' This occurred in my cell when I was sitting up in bed. Mrs. Kennedy threatened me with all kinds of vengeance from God and the bishop. Mrs. Starr checked her. They then all left. Mrs. Starr afterwards came to my cell with a secular dress. I refused to put it on and it was taken away. She came in again with lay Sister Mary Collingwood, and said she could not have me with the sisters, and that I must go to the bath-room. Mrs. Starr followed me there. I remained there until April. I had no fire allowed me. It was very cold. A sister was with me day and night. The sisters had plenty of warm clothes and hot water bottles for their feet. Mrs. Starr took away a piece of carpet I had for warmth. I was in April removed to an attic by direction of Mrs. Kennedy, where I found Mrs. Starr. It was always used as a lumber room, and it was very dirty. The bed in it was dirty, and I had to use the sheets that had been used by me in the bath room from the previous February."

In this attic she was kept a strict prisoner for some weeks. By this time the poor woman's health was utterly broken down. Her brother came to see her, and found her unable to be removed. He called in a distinguished physician, Sir Henry Cooper, who testified that he found Miss Saurin in a wretched condition of bodily exhaustion and helplessness, from want and cold and ill-treatment.

Father Matthew, a priest, and uncle of the plaintiff, confirms her statement about intercepted letters, and being prevented seeing his niece, and her brother, Pat. Saurin, about her wretched condition when found.

Dr. O'Hanlon, librarian of Maynooth College, who had been one of a sort of commission about this matter before it came into court, could not be found, although subpœnaed. He had taken care to be out of the way, and the court suggested that "perhaps he had taken a pleasure trip to South America!"

As an instance of the sort of terrorism under which these people live, it is sufficient to say that Father Saurin, a brother of the unfortunate woman, found it convenient to keep company with Father Hanlon, and shun the subpœna also. His sister's misery could not induce this precious brother to be present to see her righted, because the case would bring scandal upon the church!

Several letters were put in evidence. The following is an extract from one of Miss Saurin's to the bishop. It is the cry of a sick body and a broken heart:

"My cross is a heavy one; I am alone and desolate—alone with God. I placed the whole matter in the adorable heart of Christ, and of His loving mother. * * * He will never send me out into a world I have never loved. Never, never; or allow me to be driven from a religious life after sixteen years, nearly half my life. Pray ask the reverend mother in charity to allow me a little time alone, and a pen, ink and paper, to prepare for my trial. Once more I ask your lordship to be present."

We have given these extracts, several specimens only of what we find in the English papers about this remarkable trial.—*American Churchman.*

BRUTAL MURDER.—We were inexpressibly shocked last night to hear of the shooting, by a man whose name our informant could not give us, of the Rev. Samuel Anthony, one of the oldest and most respected ministers of the Methodist Church in this State.

The tragedy was enacted at Andersonville, just before the arrival of the up train on the Southwestern road. It seems that Mr. Anthony had gone to Andersonville to marry a couple, and, while in the middle of the ceremony was interrupted by the step-father of the lady, who ordered him to desist. He remonstrated with the intruder, telling him it was too late then, and that he ought not to be guilty of such conduct. The man's response was the raising and firing, at almost point blank range, of a double barrel shot gun loaded with buckshot, the entire load taking effect in the lower part of his victim's stomach. The brave old man fell to the floor, but by a tremendous effort raised himself up, and saying, "I will finish the job," proceeded with the ceremony, and pronounced the couple man and wife. He then fell down completely exhausted, and when the cars left was expected to die every moment.

Our informant could not learn what became of the murderer.—*Macon (Ga.) Journal and Messenger*

BLESSING IN DISGUISE.

Mine eyes were stained with the last night's tears,
And my brow ached too heavily to weep,
Oppress with sorrow past and future fears,
Too weary to awake—too sad to sleep.

With listless hand I drew away the blind
To look where lay the morning dull and gray;
I heard no whisper of the cold night wind,
I saw no gleam to chase the gloom away.

Spread like a morning veil on every hill,
Hung cheerless mist through which the dark dawn crept;
The rain-drops on the trees lay cold and still,
Like tears of one who in his sleep hath wept.

Sadly I turned and laid me down again
Till sorrow's leaden trance my sense did stenl,
As those who, lulled by very strength of pain,
Forget their pain awhile, and cease to feel.

So passed the hours away, and I awoke;
But while I slept the world had traveled on—
The damp mist rolled away, the morning broke,
And, pouring radiance forth, up rose the sun.

The purple hills were tinged with living light,
The grass was waving in the morning breeze,
Like sparkling gems the rain-drops of the night
In rainbow showers were glittering from the trees.

Then my heart melted too, and the deep gloom
Passed like the dreary morning mist away;
The sun shone warm and bright into my room;
And I rose up from my dull trance to pray.

O God, most merciful! 'tis ever so:
While thankless man feels but the present pain,
And lies steeped in the weariness of woe,
Thy step is drawing near to heal again.

Then teach us, Lord, to bow beneath the rod,
Even for the chastisement to love the more;
To trust the mercy of the loving God,
And in the very blow His hand adore.

So shall we walk through our life's chequered day,
Safe from its noontide heat, its evening blight,
Till the last hour of gloom shall pass away,
And leave us to awake to endless light.

—*Good Words.*

To the Younger Members of My Conference.

Some weeks ago I was listening to an address by General Hill, on the character of Stonewall Jackson, when the speaker pronounced: "No self-indulgent man was ever great."

The statement was so true, so important and so well fitted in to the thread of his lecture, that it struck me all over. I took out my pencil and wrote it down. It was a thing I always knew, but had perhaps never well appreciated and applied it.

"No self-indulgent man was ever great." And it ought to have been added that no self-indulgent man ever reached, nor half way reached, his own natural measure of greatness. He was not only not great, but not half so great as nature intended him to be. Self-conquest, self-denial, self-control, is the only way possible by which any man can reach his own natural stature. How many men never rise half way to their own measure!

This is chargable more to "needless self-indulgence" than to any other one thing. Perhaps this may be considered too late, in this advanced condition of the church, to talk about such old-fashioned things as "needless self-indulgence." I hope my dear young brethren will not think so. Some of us expect to talk about needless self-indulgence as long as we talk about anything. It is one of the heaviest clogs upon our inside wheels.

The man who does not "keep his body under," with his mind and will uppermost—who does not perform the great work of self-conquest—is, at most, but half a man. He is a large, athletic child of fifty years old. Nevertheless, he may be a prodigy—a very great and smart child—but never fills the caliber intended for him. He does not run. He scarcely creeps in the race set before him. A man of one-tenth his weight outweighs him.

If self-indulgence could be kept to one's self it would not do one-tenth the harm it does. Then it would ruin but one man. Now it ruins a score. It is very contagious.

I am sorry I do not remember the name of the gentleman with whom I lodged in Norfolk, at the Virginia Conference, in 1860. My friend, Dr. William A. Smith, now of Missouri, my room-mate, will well remember. Our friend says: "There is one law of this city that I enforce. That law must be observed. No Methodist preacher can smoke out of doors in my sight. I take the cigar from his mouth with my own hand, and put it in the gutter. Let him come to my counting room, and there he will find plenty, and the best." That is the law of Norfolk; and our friendly merchant read the law to a number of us with emphasis and by authority.

He was willing the preachers might, of themselves, be self-indulgent, but in his town they should not advertise themselves the patrons of self-indulgence openly to the world.

The logicians tell us a thing is proved when the best evidence the nature of the case admits of is adduced in its support. Then a preacher with a cigar in his mouth proves that "needless self-indulgence" still lingers in the church.

I have neither homily nor argument to make about tobacco; but because I feel a great and abiding interest in the welfare, usefulness and prosperity of the young men for whom I now write, I will, since I have touched it, merely remind you of a few unquestionable truths known to everybody. I make no argument. That would suppose a possible difference of opinion. I find common-places and truisms enough to occupy me. Here are a few things which everybody knows and nobody will question:

1. A preacher chewing or smoking gives the best evidence the nature of the case admits of "needless self-indulgence."

2. It always lowers him in the estimation of everybody, smokers and all. This rule never fails.

3. The moral drift of the church is against it, by solemn premeditation against it; and no man can stem that drift.

4. It is a dagger in the breast of the best and most pious mothers, who see their boys following a bad example.

5. It is barely tolerated, but never approved, even by persons of the loosest notions of good behavior.

6. "Filthy" is the descriptive adjective universally applied to it by everybody. Ergo: "filthy" Christians, "filthy" preachers.

7. I have heard the boy of ten years reply: "Why, ma, Brother —— smokes!" And her tears gushed out irrepressibly as she attempted the awkward task of a half apology for her pastor, whose example she had too hastily recommended to her boy, together with a lesson on Christian morals and decency to him.

8. I do not believe either the Saviour or his apostles smoked or chewed, or that they would recommend either to us now.

9. I beg pardon for my bad etymology. "Chaw" is the proper word, rhyming with saw, and not chew. Look in Webster: "A low and vulgar word." Hence its proper application. While we chew beefsteak, we chaw tobacco. Let the literature be right.

10. Some things "needlessly noted in my diary" are more than "needlessly" taken thence.

11. I saw a preacher, now in high position, and never in a low one, led out of a gentleman's parlor with: "Excuse me, sir; my wife don't allow me to smoke here." I felt mortified.

12. Whenever any minister quits the "filthy practice" everybody rejoices, and calls it a reform.

13. Does ministerial character among us need to be elevated or depressed? Which had we better do?

14. "No self-indulgent man was ever great!"

R. ABBEY.

THE British government does not intend to release any more Fenian prisoners.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

SAMUEL DAVIS, the subject of this sketch, was born in Bryant county, Georgia, April 11, 1795, and died at his residence, near Americus, Jackson county, Mississippi, December 26, 1868, aged seventy-three years, eight months and fifteen days.

In 1811, while in the vigor of youth, Judge Davis moved to the community then known as Pascagoula parish, Louisiana Territory, where he spent his long and useful life.

February 1, 1821, he was married to Miss Susanna Goff, with whom he lived in peace and happiness until his death, and who now, in age and widowhood, mourns her bereavement.

In 1826 Brother Davis embraced religion, and the year following cast his lot with the people of God by uniting with the Methodist Episcopal Church. From that time, during the remainder of his life, he walked before God with a pure heart and willing mind, serving the church, as occasion required, either as class leader, steward or Sabbath school superintendent. When possible, his seat was filled in the church, and the minister always met a hearty welcome at his house. By his Christian bearing and upright course among men, he gained the entire confidence of his fellow-citizens, and received positions of trust and profit at their hands. Having, to the entire satisfaction of his numerous friends, discharged the duties of the office of clerk of the Circuit and Probate Court for twenty years, commencing in 1833, he was afterward elected probate judge, and occupied that important position for eleven years before his death.

No man had more friends or stood higher as an active and useful citizen than Judge Davis. The sickness with which he died was protracted for many months, and his suffering was great, but he bore it all with patience, and could say to the last: the will of the Lord be done. Time and again he expressed his willingness to die. He was anxious to depart and be with Christ. While lying on his bed of languishing, being unable to sit up, he would frequently request that the songs of Zion be sung, sometimes singing himself, and often rejoiced in the love of God. As the disease advanced his mind became impaired; and for some weeks before his death he was exceedingly flighty; but no cloud for a moment ever intervened between him and his God. On the 26th of December last his earthly course was finished. He breathed out his life in perfect peace, and died in the arms of Jesus. His aged companion, eight children, fifty-three grand-children and four great grand-children are left to mourn their loss. But they sorrow not as those who have no hope.

A. M. JONES.

MRS. HATTIE H. TURNER, wife of John T. Turner and daughter of Colonel C. P. Newell, all of Carroll county, Mississippi, died March 3, 1869, being nineteen years and nine months old.

Sister Turner was a young woman of great worth. Her character was as complete as any I have had an account of in many a day—kind, conscientious, cheerful, devout, determined. She enjoyed religion.—She loved God, and served him because she loved him.

She delighted in the Sunday school and in the solemn services of the sanctuary. In the social and in the domestic circle she was happy, exemplary and useful as a Christian. She was a great comfort to her parents, who are excellent Christian people. The old father, weeping, said with touching emphasis:—"Never a man lost a better child. I never had to strike her, or even lecture her."

"Some feelings are to mortals given,
With less of earth in them than heaven;
And if there be a human tear
From passion's drops, refined and clear,
A tear so limpid and so meek,
It would not stain an angel's cheek,
'Tis that which pious fathers shed
Upon a dutious daughter's head."

About two years ago she was married. On going to her new home, when the hour for evening prayer arrived, she handed the Bible to her husband and said: "Now we are both Christians. Let us keep up our religion at home." Her husband according in the sentiment, the family altar was ever precious to the pious pair.

It should be stated to parents that this excellent woman had from childhood been taught the holy Scriptures.

She joined the Methodist Church when fourteen years old. Her death was sudden. Two days before she was visiting a neighbor. It would seem superfluous to say of such an one that her end was peace. "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints." Heaven is the abode of such spirits.

JNO. A. ELLIS.

MRS. NANNIE M. FOUST, wife of Rev. J. E. Foust and daughter of Isaac W. and Martha Sadler, of Jefferson county, Alabama, was born May 22, 1841, and died in Wilcox county, Alabama, on the 5th of March, 1869, in her twenty-eighth year.

Nannie professed religion when but a child, and immediately joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South; and though young in years, she was an ornament to the church from that day to the day of her death. Her early piety was the result of home influences; and while it afforded such comfort to her parents, at the same time it gives an illustrious comment upon the training of children in early life. Her parents seemed to have the right views upon the subject of bringing up children, for Nannie was not only properly instructed at home, but when it became necessary for her to be sent off for a more extensive education than she could obtain in her own neighborhood, she was sent to a church school, where all religious parents should send their children.

She was educated at the Centenary Institute, Summerfield, Alabama. She did not merely go to school there, but was educated, as her successful career as a teacher abundantly attests. She was delighted with teaching as an avocation, and hence a good deal of her time, after leaving school, was given to that work. She was particularly fond of teaching the solid and useful branches, such as languages and mathematics. I have very pleasant recollections of her as a pupil of the Centenary Institute during my connection with the college, for I am sure I never had occasion to find fault with her deportment or scholarship, and whenever I met her in after-life I found her the fast friend of church schools.

Brother Foust has been within my district going on two years, and I confess it was no small pleasure to me, on my visits to his circuit, to meet and commune with his pious and lovely wife. And how often have I been made to think, if not exclaim, when mingling with them: Happy man! What a treasure has he found in a companion, for "she has done him good, and not evil, all the days of his married life." She was peculiarly fitted to be the wife of an itinerant preacher, for while from her social and educational advantages she was an ornament to the most cultivated society, from her meekness and congeniality she was the pride and pleasure of the lower walks. Owing to these traits of character, in an eminent degree, it is scarcely necessary to add that she was greatly beloved by the people on their several charges, and that she will be greatly missed and deeply deplored by the people on Peach Tree circuit. She was a help to her husband, an active Sunday school agent, an example to the flock and an ornament to society. But, with all her virtues, she is gone—gone, whither she did not indicate in words, but her blameless life for almost a score of years plainly declares she has gone to the society of the good, where she awaits, with pleasing expectation, the arrival of those she has left behind. We bow with quiet submission to the strange providence which has taken her from our midst so suddenly in the very prime of life—so useful to the church, so necessary to her husband's happiness, and such a comfort and solace to all who knew her. May her bereaved parents and deeply afflicted husband be enabled to say with us, "Good is the will of the Lord," and unite with Hervey in singing:

"Good when He gives—supremely good;
Nor less when he denies.
E'en crosses from His sovereign hand
Are blessings in disguise."

A. H. M.

THE ENVELOPE SYSTEM.

EDITOR OF AMERICAN CHURCHMAN: Will you publish, if you please, the enclosed letter, as other parishes may be glad to adopt the system which it so clearly sets forth—with Easter.

The publication of the letter has been delayed until at last a brief experience of another parish could be added to the list of those which adopt this method. It is now five months since St. John's, St. Louis, has adopted it, and thus far with encouraging results. It has nearly doubled the congregation, while it has added materially to the income of the parish. It has also brought in all classes of people.

One of the leading Presbyterian societies of this city has already copied from St. John's, and introduced the system with great satisfaction.

With the hope that this or some other method will be generally adopted to the banishment of buying and selling the floor of a house dedicated and consecrated to the Lord, very truly yours,

J. P. T. INGRAHAM,
Rector of St. John's,
St. Louis, Mo.

ST. JAMES', MILWAUKEE, WIS.,
July 31, A. D. 1868.

To the Rev. J. P. T. Ingraham, St. Louis, Mo.:

REV. AND DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 27th instant, making inquiry as to the method and working of what is known as the "envelope system" in this parish, and to forward you a brief statement of my views concerning its efficiency and success, both in a spiritual and pecuniary point of view.

The method used in this parish is substantially that introduced in the year 1862. Seats are assigned, on application, to any who choose to ask for them, and choice given to the applicant out of all unoccupied pews. There is no pew rent, or assessment of any kind, upon this seat, but the occupant is expected to give "according as God hath prospered him," at the Offertory on each Sunday morning. In order to secure system and regularity in these offerings, the offerer is requested to state the minimum amount which he can give every Lord's day, which amount is noted by the Committee of the Vestry having charge of the assignment. It is to be increased as much as possible at all times, and may be lessened at any time by simply giving notice to the committee that such decrease has become necessary. The committee then place in the pew selected an envelope marked with the name of the occupant, and the number of the seat, and each Sunday morning the offering is put in this envelope, placed in the alms basin, and presented on the altar. After the service the collection is given to the treasurer or senior warden, who (with the clerk of the vestry) opens the envelopes, and credits each with the amount of his or her offering as found enclosed. An exact account is thus kept with each person, and arrearages can at any time be ascertained by simply applying to the treasurer or clerk of the vestry. The result of this method is to secure system and regularity on the part of the worshipers, and to enable the vestry to make their calculations of receipts and expenditures upon a reliable basis.

The method has with us proved most successful in these several particulars:

1. In gathering into the church many who would absent themselves from a pewed church, on the ground that they could not pay pew rents. The church is *free* to all who will occupy it.

2. In securing a larger annual income than could possibly be obtained by pew rents. The principle established by our Lord himself, "Freely ye have received, freely give," when once admitted, operates alike upon the hearts of rich and poor, and secures a much larger amount in the year's aggregate than could possibly be collected by any sexton, treasurer, or committee. The annual income from St. James' church, containing only seventy-eight pews, has for the last three years averaged nearly $3,000. The pledges ranged from ten cents to $10 per Sunday.

3. The people once trained in the system of joining their "prayers and their alms," as *an act of worship*, will give for any other object with the same free and ready liberality. Evidence of this is afforded in this parish by their raising and paying out within the last fourteen months over $38,000, without selling or leasing a foot of the new church, even having resorted to a fair or any other expedient. All has been given outright, and, I trust, for Jesus' sake.

We propose to continue this "envelope system" in the new church, and could not, at this present time, be induced to adopt any other. The only objection, if it can be called an objection, is that on account of the Offertory being appropriated to parochial expenses, there is no opportunity for other collections to be made at morning service. I meet this difficulty by having a separate pledge for charitable purposes, which amount is deposited every Sunday morning in a box at the door of the church. This plan has worked well thus far, giving us a charitable fund of upward of $ per annum. Another plan suggested is, to have separate envelopes for this purpose, both to be laid in the alms basin every Sunday morning.

I have thus hastily tried to answer your inquiries, and hope the answer may be intelligible and satisfactory. I shall be most happy to answer any other questions which you may address me, as fully as it is in my power.

I am ever, very truly and respectfully yours,

JOHN WILKINSON.

—*American Churchman.*

THE CHINESE.

HOW THEY TALK ABOUT THEM IN CALIFORNIA.

We copy as follows from the San Francisco *Herald* of February 28th:

There is a growing feeling of indignation in this community at the utter disregard not only of decency, but of all our laws, recently exhibited by the Chinese. It is horrible to reflect that politicians are pursuing a course that renders it even possible for these creatures to obtain a share in our government—perhaps a controlling interest in our elections. For a long time past they have exhibited a peaceful, almost a submissive spirit, rarely committing any greater offense than pilfering expressmen's trifles; but suddenly they have changed their conduct, and for months past the courts have been burthened with investigations of their crimes—investigations that come to naught, for these people have no regard for the sanctity of an oath, and perjure themselves by wholesale. They have introduced in our Christian city the barbarous practices of their native land. They do not hesitate to hatch conspiracies, abduct and assassinate, and what is still worse, they employ an organized gang of bravos to slay their enemies or rivals, and gauge the reward according to the punishment that may be inflicted upon the slayer. A Chinaman can be paid to assassinate, even with the death penalty staring him in the face, and can coolly stipulate for the price of his neck to be paid to his relatives in case he is hung.

Although a cowardly race when pitted man against man in mortal fight, yet do they display the most extraordinary stolidity and indifference when execution is about to be done upon them. In their own country a line of fifty criminals, condemned to be decapitated, will sink upon their knees without coercion, bend their heads forward so as to expose their necks, and stoically await the stroke of the executioner's sword. They hear the dull, heavy thud of one end of the line, and see the ghastly head roll upon the pavement, without a shudder. Sometimes the executioner stops midway in the line to resharpen his sword. They listen without a tremor, and as he approaches them closely and their turn comes next they adjust their necks more conveniently for the stroke. There is nothing about this of the spirit that sometimes actuates a Caucasian criminal "to die game." It is simply brutish stolidity. Creatures like these once aroused to the commission of crime, are eminently dangerous in a community, for the death that threatens them from the law has no terrors to restrain them. It is said they have carried their barbarous practices to such an extent in this city as to offer large rewards for the heads of their enemies. What can be done with such a people? They are soulless, conscienceless, devilish. Their vile passions, long kept in restraint from submission to the moral influence of the white man, are now breaking forth in barbaric fury. They openly defy our laws, and with brazen impudence insult our civilization. Let us exhaust all the resources of the law to restrain them, and if they fail, let us advise them to return home.

SCIENTIFIC.

POPULARIZING ART.

LITHOGRAPHY.

The impatience of a German washerwoman led to the invention of lithography. The history of that elegant art begins with a homely domestic scene, which occurred at Munich about the year 1793, and in which three characters figured—Madame Senefelder, the poor widow of an excellent actor, then recently deceased; her son, Alois Senefelder, aged twenty-two, a young man of some inventive turn; and the impatient washerwoman just mentioned. The washerwoman had called at the house of this widow for the weekly "wash," but the "list" was not ready, and the widow asked her son to take it. He looked about the room for a piece of paper upon which to write it, without being able to find the least fragment, and he noticed also that his ink was dry. Washerwomen are not apt to be scrawled by such customers, and this one certainly did not conceal her impatience while the fruitless search was proceeding. The young man had in the apartment a smooth, soft, cream colored stone, such as lithographers now use. He had also a mass of paste made of lampblack, wax, soap and water. In the hurry of the moment he dashed upon the soft, smooth stone the short list of garments, using for the purpose this awkward lump of oily paste. The washerwoman went off with her small bundle of clothes; peace was restored to the family, and the writing on the stone remained.

To understand how so trifling a circumstance caused the invention of lithography, it is necessary to know why this young man had in his house that flat, smooth stone and that soapy black lump, and how it happened that his ink was dry, and that not the smallest piece of paper could be found in the room. If it is humiliating to the pride of man to learn what a great part accident plays in discoveries, we are somewhat reassured when we perceive that it is only a specially trained, active, penetrating human intelligence which can interpret and follow up the hint which accident gives. *Our* washerwoman, reader, might drive us raving mad with her impatience, but I fear we should never invent anything remarkable in consequence. But this Alois Senefelder was prepared for his washerwoman by previous experiment and brooding thought.

He had been a law student to please his father; but upon his father's death the poverty of the family compelled him to abandon a distasteful pursuit, and he hastened to try the stage. The coldness of the audience announced to him that he had not inherited his father's talent, and the manager could only offer him the position of supernumerary, which he accepted. While performing silent parts, he devised speeches and situations for more gifted actors. Some of his plays were performed, and with such success that he deemed it worth while to print them; and this led to his becoming intimately conversant with the whole art and mystery of printing. Having plenty of leisure, and a plentiful lack of everything else, it occurred to him to try and save expense by printing his own plays; and, with that end in view, he proceeded to experiment with sealing wax, wood and other substances. Not succeeding in getting a good impression from wax or wood, he attempted to engrave a copper-plate by the aid of aqua-fortis. But before applying this biting liquid, he had to cover his copperplate with the varnish that engravers use for the purpose, and write upon it a page of print backwards; he made many mistakes; and one mistake might spoil a most laboriously written page. To lessen this difficulty, he contrived the mixture of wax, soap, lampblack and water, referred to above, with which he used to cover over his errors, and write upon it the correct word. This accounts for his having in his house so unusual a mixture, which was, in fact, an *oily pencil*—one of the essentials of the art, then unknown, of taking impressions from a writing or drawing upon stone.

He succeeded, at length, in getting a tolerable proof of one page from his copperplate. But plates of polished copper are expensive, and the poor German playwright could not continue his experiments with them. In the neighborhood of Munich the slabs of soft stone, since used by lithographers, are found; and now occurred to the experimenter to try and engrave his works upon them. It is a *lime* stone, which, though soft when taken from the quarry, hardens after exposure to the air. He cut some letters upon the surface of one of the slabs which he had brought with his own hands from the banks of the Inn; but the result was not encouraging, and he only waited for his purse to be replenished to continue his experiments upon copper. Meanwhile he used to cover his flat stone with engraver's varnish, and upon the surface thus prepared practice writing backwards. On the morning of the washerwoman's visit he had in his room a stone which he had been roughening a little to receive the varnish, and it lay before him fresh and clean. Every scrap of paper in the house he had used in taking proofs—from his copperplate and engraved stones; and the ink of this dramatic author was dry because, in his eagerness to print, he had ceased to write.—Hence it was that, to get rid of an impatient washerwoman, he wrote the list of clothes upon a surface of limestone with a soapy, waxy pencil. The wax was of no importance. The secret of what followed was that he had written upon limestone with a pencil of which *grease* was an ingredient.

In fact, the whole art of lithography and chromo-lithography depends upon two facts of chemistry—that water and oil will not mix, and that oil and lime will.

Before rubbing out his hasty scrawl, it occurred to him to try whether the letters would resist aqua-fortis; a weak dilution of which he poured over the stone, and let it remain wet for five minutes. He found, or fancied, that the aqua-fortis had eaten away the stone to the depth of one line, leaving the letters in slight relief. His next thought was to see if it were possible to take an impression of his list upon paper. After many experiments and failures, he succeeded in contriving a method by which he could cover his letters with ink, and keep the rest of the surface clean. He found it was only necessary to wet the whole surface of the stone before applying his inking pad. The film of water kept the oily printer's ink from adhering to the stone, but did *not* keep it from adhering to the letters written upon the stone with soap and lampblack. He laid his paper upon the stone, applied the requisite pressure, and lo! an excellent proof of his washing list! Lithography was invented. The process was complete. It only remained to devise apparatus for executing it with facility and dispatch.

The great secrets of the art are these three: 1. A limestone surface; 2. An oily pencil in drawing upon that surface; 3. Wetting the stone before putting on the oily printing ink.

Every one familiar with the history of inventions can guess perfectly well what next befell this inventor without being told. It is ever the same old story. After reducing himself very near the verge of starvation by continuing his experiments, and being at his wits' end, a man who had been drawn as a conscript in a neighboring province offered him $50 if he would serve in his stead. Senefelder accepted the offer, but, upon presenting himself at the station, he was rejected as a foreigner, and compelled to return to Munich. Then he revealed his secret to the court musician, and represented to him how well adapted the new process was to the printing of music, which was then only printed upon copperplates at great cost. The court musician was convinced. He joined the inventor in setting up at Munich the first lithographic establishment that ever existed in the world; where, amid poverty and discouragement, Senefelder toiled on, inventing presses, utensils, processes and methods, patiently developing the art which he had created. Of course, the engravers and draughtsmen of that day either pooh-poohed lithography as something contemptible and transitory, or denounced it as inimical to the interests of art; and we may be sure that some of the art critics of the time smiled derision upon the inventor's exertions, and maintained that the slightest sketch from an artist's hands was more to be desired than the best lithograph which mechanism could assist in producing. It is mentioned, as an evidence of the slight importance attached to the new art, that on one occasion the Academy of Munich voted to Senefelder and his partner the sum of twelve florins to aid them in their experiments. The inventor, however, as inventors frequently do, triumphed at length over foes and friends, and, after about twenty years of unrequited labor, secured a small but sufficient share of the results of his invention.

He lived to the year 1834. I am assured by the most eminent lithographer of the United States, that Senefelder created almost the entire process, as now conducted, by which plain lithographs are produced, and that he lived to see that branch of the art reach its utmost development. Better plain lithographs were executed in the inventor's own lifetime than it has since been thought worth while to attempt. He also brought the art of tinting lithographs as far as it has ever gone, although, perhaps, he did not himself execute the best specimens. Finally, he more than suggested the application of the process by which those chromo or color lithographs are produced, which now adorn our shops, and which are pushing from cottage and farm house and barber shop walls the gorgeous daubs of Napoleon crossing the Alps, the portraits of "Emma," the engravings of General Washington ascending to heaven borne by angels in Continental uniform, the representations of Edwin Forrest in the part of Rolla, holding aloft in fearful peril the child of a supernumerary, which used to disfigure them. It is seldom that in a single lifetime an invention is developed so far as this, and applied to so many uses.

The part which accident played in the invention of lithography is more than usually remarkable.—Since the day when Alois Senefelder, wandering thoughtful on the banks of Isar, near Munich, picked up specimens of that peculiar limestone, and brought home a slab to engrave upon, the earth has been carefully looked over, and the geologists have been closely questioned, for lithographic stones; but none have been found equal to those which he there discovered, seventy-five years since. That quality of stone has increased in price, until it now sells in our seaports at thirty-five cents a pound, which makes a stone twenty inches square worth about $50; but we can get no supplies of it except in the region where accident revealed its existence to our poor playwright in 1793. If he had daubed his washing list on marble or slate, nothing would have come of it. If he could only have found a small fragment of a play-bill or newspaper lying about in his room, we might never have had lithography. If his ink had not been dry, he would doubtless have used that in writing upon the stone, and from such an ink no impressions could have been taken. If his washerwoman had been so happy as to possess a tranquil mind, or if she had had no crying baby at home, or had held the Senefelder family in more respect, the poor lad might have kept her waiting while he ran in next door and borrowed a piece of paper. If he had not mixed some soap in his paste, and thus added to it the ingredient of oil, which forms the requisite chemical combination with the limestone, he would have experimented fruitlessly with his washing list. If he and his mother had not been very poor, and in all respects circumstanced just as they were and where they were, mankind might not for ages to come, and might never, have attained to lithography, and we should not have been the happy possessors of Mr. Prang's chromos. It is startling to consider how near we all came to losing Eastman Johnson's "Barefoot Boy." Two inches of waste paper the more, or a small piece of yellow soap the less, and the public might never have had that interesting child.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

TO BE CONTINUED.

NO CROSS, NO CROWN.

On the day of her triumph, as she sat brooding in her closet, listening listfully to Renard, Mary consented to give up her cousin, if not her sister, to the minister of Charles the Fifth. Jane had been sentenced by the court and reprieved by time. Seven months had passed since her nine days' reign was over; the author of her offence had paid the penalties of his crime; and in the recent stir no man had even breathed her name. Her youth, her innocence, her beauty, had won all hearts to her; even those of Father Feckenham, the queen's confessor, and Sir John Brydges, the queen's lieutenant. But Renard called for blood; and Mary was little more than a scribe in Renard's hands.

That day, on the eve of which Queen Mary sat in her closet with her Spanish councilor, was Ash Wednesday; and Mary, on consenting that her cousin should not live forty hours longer, called to her presence Father Feckenham, whom she had just made Dean of St. Paul's and Abbot of Westminster; and bade him go to the deputy's house in the tower, with news that Lady Jane must die, and see what could be done to save her soul. Father Feckenham, though a coarse man, was not a bad man. As a divine, he was learned and ingenious; one in whose power of dealing with backsliders the queen had a boundless faith. That he failed with Lady Jane, that he got angry with her, that his speeches to her made him hateful in the eyes of men, were more his misfortunes than they were his faults. A good deal must be allowed to a man who honestly thinks he has power to bind and to loose, in his dealing with those who in his opinion are trifling with the fate of immortal souls.

Feckenham, who brought down his message of death to the tower, was startled to see that girl receive his news with a sad and welcome smile. It seemed to him out of nature, almost out of grace. He spoke to her of her soul; of the sins of men; of the need for repentance; but he found her calm and happy, at peace with the world, and at one with God. He talked to her first of faith, of liberty, of holiness; then of the sacraments, the Scriptures, and the universal church. She knew all these things better than himself; and she held a language about them far beyond his reach. With a sweet patience, she put an end to the debate by saying that since she had only a few hours now to live she needed them all for prayer.

The dean was moved, as men of his order are seldom moved. Convert this girl in a day! Worn as he was in church affairs, he knew that no skill of his would be able, in one winter day, to avail him against one who combined a scholar's learning with a woman's wit. If her soul was to be saved—and the father was anxious to save her soul—that order for her execution on Friday morning must be stayed. With the sweet voice pulsing in his ear, he rowed back to Whitehall, and told the vindictive queen, with the bold energy of a priest, that her orders for that execution on Friday must be withdrawn. With much ado, the queen gave way; but she feared the anger of Feckenham even more than that of Renard; and the puzzled father went back to the tower to resume his task. Jane was kind but cold. She had no use for him and his precepts in her final hour on earth. His going to court about her sentence gave her pain. She did not want to die; at seventeen no one wants to die; but she did not like the queen to add one day to her life, under the hope that she would act as Dudley and Warwick had done, in giving up their faith. That was a sacrifice she could never make. When Feckenham told her the warrants for Friday were recalled, she merely said she was willing to die, if the queen, her cousin, was minded to put the law in force against her. For the rest, she only wanted to be left alone.

"You are not to die to-morrow," he persisted.

"You are much deceived," said Jane, "if you think I have any desire of longer life."

When Feckenham returned to the queen with a report of his second interview, Mary became wild with rage. She bade her secretaries draw up warrants for her death. She sent for Grey, who was a prisoner in the country. There were ways of adding bitterness to death, and Mary studied and employed them all. She could separate the husband from his wife in their last hours on earth; she could march Guilford under Lady Jane's window, as he went by to execution; she could drive the cart with his dead body past her door; she could prepare a scaffold on the open green, under Lady Jane's eyes; she could bring up Grey to see his daughter slain; she could refuse to let her have a minister of her own faith to pray with her; she could send her Jesuits and confessors to disturb the solemnity of her final night on earth. All these things she could do, and she did; and all these things must have been of Mary's will.

Renard required that Jane should be put away; that sacrifice was wanting to confirm the conquest made by Spain; but Renard could have no motive for adding to the bitterness of her death.

The priests sent down by Mary to the tower were Lady Jane's worst tormentors. They would not be denied; they pushed past her women; and when they got into her chamber, they would not go away.

The long reports which have been printed of their contention with her may not be exact; but they have that rough kind of likeness to the truth which a common rumor bears to actual fact. When Feckenham was tired out with argument, he is said to have exclaimed: "Madam, I am sorry for you; I am assured we shall not meet again." To which Jane is said to have answered: "It is most true, sir; we shall never meet again, unless God should turn your heart;" not a word of which "happy retort," we may be sure, ever passed the lips of Lady Jane.

The tussle on the bread and wine was no doubt sharp, for that was the dogma most in dispute. "Do you deny that Christ is present in the bread and wine?" "The broken bread," said Jane, "reminds me of the Saviour broken for my sins, the wine reminds me of the blood shed on the cross." She meant to say that Christ was ministerially, but not bodily, present in the bread and wine. "But did he not say," put in the father, "Take, eat, this is my body?" "Yes," she answered, "just as he said, I am the vine." It was a figure, not a fact.

Feckenham at length retired, and Jane withdrew into the upper chamber, to compose her mind, to write a farewell to her father, and to wait on God in prayer.

She was not aware that her father had been arrested, still less that he was on his way to the tower. The tender note which she addressed to him ended in these words:

"Thus, good father, I have opened unto you the state wherein I stand: my death at hand; to you, perhaps, it may seem woeful; yet to me there is nothing can be more welcome than from this rule of misery to aspire to that heavenly throne with Christ my Saviour, in whose steadfast faith (if it may be lawful for the daughter so to write to the father) the Lord continue to keep you, so at the last we may meet in heaven."

When it was known in the tower that warrants were out, and that Jane would die on Monday morning, every one became eager to get some token from her, to catch a last word from her lips, a final glance from her eye. To Thomas Brydges, the deputy, in whose house she had lived nearly eight months, she gave a small book of devotions, bound in vellum, containing two scraps of her writing, and a few words by Lord Guilford; one of her notes being addressed to Brydges himself, in words which must have gone to his soul: "Call upon God to incline your heart to his laws, to quicken you in his way, and not to take the word of truth utterly out of your mouth."

On Sunday Guilford sent to ask her for a final interview; but this sad parting she declined, as useless now, fit for stage heroes only, which they were not. She bade him be of good cheer; and seeing how weak he had been, it is only right to say that the poor boy took his fate quietly, like a man. Sunday morning she spent in prayer and reading; her book, a copy of the Greek Testament, in which she observed a blank leaf at the end, and taking up her pen, wrote some last words to her darling sister, Lady Catharine Grey, sad heiress of all her rights and miseries:

"I have sent you, good sister Kate, a book of which, although it be not outwardly rimmed with gold, yet inwardly it is more worth than precious stones. It is the book, dear sister, of the law of the Lord; his testament and last will, which he bequeathed to us wretches, which shall lead you to eternal joy."

Closing the sacred book, she gave it to Elizabeth Tylney, her gentlewoman, praying her to carry it after she was dead to Lady Catharine, as the last and best token of love. She then composed herself to prayer.

Early next day, before it was yet light, the carpenters were heard beneath her window, fitting up the block on which she was to die. When she looked out upon the green, she saw the archers and lancers drawn up, and Guilford being led away from the lieutenant's door. She now sat down and waited for her summons to depart. An hour went slowly by; and then her quick ear caught the rumble of a cart on the stones. She knew that this cart contained poor Guilford's body, and she rose to greet the corpse as it passed by. Her women, who were all in tears, endeavored to prevent her going to the window, from which she could not help seeing the block and headsman waiting for her turn; but she gently forced them aside, looked out on the cart, and made the dead youth her last adieu.

Brydges—and—Feckenham—now came for her. Her two gentlewomen could hardly walk for weeping; but Lady Jane, who was dressed in a black gown, came forth, with a prayer book in her hand, a heavenly smile on her face, a tender light in her gray eyes. She walked modestly across the green, passed through the files of troopers, mounted the scaffold, and then turning to the crowd of spectators, softly said:

"Good people, I am come hither to die. The fact against the queen's highness was unlawful; but touching the procurement and desire thereof by me, or on my behalf, I wash my hands thereof, in innocency, before God, and in the face of you, good Christian people, this day."

She paused, as if to put away from her the world, with which she had now done forever. Then she added:

"I pray you all, good Christian people, to bear me witness that I die a true Christian woman, and that I look to be saved by no other means than the mercy of God, in the merits of the blood of his only Son, our Lord Jesus Christ. And now, good people, while I am alive, I pray you to assist me with your prayers." Kneeling down, she said to Feckenham, the only divine whom Mary would allow to come near her, "Shall I say this psalm?" The abbot faltered, "Yes." On which she repeated, in a clear voice, the noble psalm: "Have mercy upon me, O God, after thy great goodness: according to the multitude of thy mercies do away mine offences."

When she had come to the last line, she stood up on her feet, and took off her gloves and kerchief, which she gave to Elizabeth Tylney. The Book of Psalms she gave to Thomas Brydges, the lieutenant's deputy. Then she noticed her gown, and took off her bridal gear. The headsman offered to assist her; but she put his hands gently aside, and drew a white kerchief round her eyes. The veiled figure of the executioner sank at her feet, and begged her forgiveness for what he had now to do. She whispered in his ear a few soft words of pity and pardon; and then said to him openly, "I pray you dispatch me quickly." Kneeling before the block, she felt for it blindly with her open fingers. One who stood by her touched and guided her hand to the place which it sought; when she laid down her noble head, and saying, "Lord, into thy hand I commend my spirit," passed, with the prayer on her lips, into her everlasting rest.—*W. H. Dixon, in Her Majesty's Tower.*

Spurgeon a Methodist Convert.

The following brief paragraph appeared in the *Christian Advocate* of August 15: "A correspondent of the Richmond *Christian Advocate* states that the celebrated Baptist divine of London, Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, was converted through the instrumentality of the Primitive Methodists."

Such a statement may be *news* to most of the readers of the *Advocate*; but it seems to be a fact nevertheless, as we gather from a statement made by that distinguished divine in a sermon delivered by him some time ago in one of the Wesleyan chapels in the town of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, England. On this occasion Mr. Spurgeon gave the following account of his conversion:

"I will give you a little of my own experience by way of showing you how I found peace with Christ. For five years I had had a desponding heart, and had been in great trouble. I thought at that time that I was the most miserable creature that ever lived, and I hope and trust that none of you will suffer what I have endured. At night I dreaded to close my eyes in sleep, fearing that I might never wake again in this world. I thought that God was angry with me and that he would send forth his judgments to consume me off the face of the earth. At times I would weep aloud for several hours, and could not find any comfort; and I should have been in that unhappy state until the present day had it not been for the sovereign grace of God. I well remember going out on one Sabbath day. I had listened to all sorts of sermons, some of them good sermons; but none of them were for me. One man preached the Gospel of Christ doctrinally, and another man practical sermons, and another man preached the law; but I think I might have gone that dreary round until now, but on that dreary Sunday I happened to turn up a lane in which was a little Primitive Methodist chapel, and stepped into the place; but the minister had not come that day, and so his place was taken by a local preacher, (as I took him to be.) This old man took as his text the words from Isaiah xlv, 22, 'Look unto me and be ye saved, all ye ends of the earth.' Now this poor old preacher was not an educated man by any means. I can assure you he did not make any fine flourishes from the text he had chosen. He was so stupid that he kept on repeating the text in some such manner as this: 'Look,' says the text. 'It is not even lifting the hand; it is not running one hundred miles away; it is stopping where you are and looking.' There is nothing so hard for you to do as this, owing to your pride. 'Look unto me.' Many of you are looking to yourselves; some of you are looking to God the Father; but you must look to Christ first; some of you are looking to the Spirit, to see where it is at work; but you are not told to do that. 'Look unto me' says the text, and you have only to look as it directs you. I am dying; well, look to the Saviour; he is sitting at God the Father's right hand. 'Look unto me.' Thus the old Primitive Methodist preacher went on, until at last he caught sight of me where I was sitting under the gallery: 'Young man,' he says, 'you are miserable,' and I was miserable as he might have learned from my looks. 'You will always be miserable,' he continued, 'unless you attend to the text, until you look unto Christ.' 'Look!' he shouted, as only a Primitive Methodist can shout; and I did look there and then, and I trust that I found peace with God. The burden with which I had so long been afflicted was gone. I went home happy; and so marked was the difference in my appearance that others could see the change. That one look to Christ had taken away all my burden.

"E'er since by faith I saw the stream
Thy flowing wounds supply,
Redeeming love has been my theme,
And shall be till I die."

"Wonder if that "poor old man" (good old man rather let us call him) ever heard how greatly that sermon of his was blessed? Be that as it may, he will hear of it in heaven. If Spurgeon's crown shall be radiant with stars, O how brilliant with dazzling radiance must be the "crown of rejoicing" which will be worn in heaven by that "old Primitive Methodist preacher!"—*Christian Advocate.*

A GERMAN chemist has discovered prussic acid in tobacco smoke.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1869.

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NOTICE TO PREACHERS.

Those preachers whose post offices are to be changed, will please notify this office, as soon as convenient, of the change to be made—being particular in giving the post office *from* which and that *to* which the change is to be made.

Half a Crop with the Advocate.

The Rev. R. H. Adair writes from the Anacoco regions: "Brother Presley wants his paper renewed another year, and he says that he could do very well with half a crop and the ADVOCATE." And then adds further: "Please give us green agents some reasons to give those whom we solicit to take the ADVOCATE, why they should do so." Really, that would be taking coals to Newcastle. Ask Brother Presley. He can give you, no doubt, reasons, plenty as blackberries—stronger and better than we ever thought of. The fact is, we are only beginning to understand the merits of this paper; but we see that Brother P. has studied the subject in all its bearings.

HOMER COLLEGE.

This college has now some ninety students, and $1,000 have just been spent upon the buildings, and the workmen will be paid promptly.

The faculty consists of Rev. H. T. Lewis, A. M., president; Rev. J. L. Border, professor of mathematics, and W. D. Wills, A. B., professor of languages. Tuition in collegiate department $25 per term. Board from $12 to $15 per month. Homer is a healthy spot, and in a country of great promise, settled with families from Georgia and Alabama.

The friends of our church will rejoice in this prosperity.

NEW CHURCH AT MANSFIELD, LA.

We just learn that our friends are about building a church, at Mansfield, twenty feet longer than the old one—the contract is given out and signed. This is good news. We do hope that it will be a sightly structure. It costs no more to do a thing in good taste than to pitch it together.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

MR. EDITOR: I have received for the China mission:

From Miss Mary Lou. Little, in currency,	$2 30
From Mrs. Lizzie Cameron	5 00
From Carondelet street Sabbath School Missionary Society	51 70

J. B. WALKER,
Chairman of Com. on Foreign Missions.

THE WORK IN CHINA.

Our readers will peruse with wonder and pleasure the appended letter from the Rev. Young J. Allen. The note introducing it is worthy of study. Dr. Cunnyngham doubtless understands the wants of that vast field and the situation of brethren there better than we, because he has labored long and faithfully in it, and his endorsement is weightier than anything we may be able to say. But we do know this, and can say it, and say it for ten thousand men, that there are hearts earnest enough in God's work and generous enough in the Church South to support the men we have sent to China; yes, ten times over. Let the secretary take this letter in his hand and move, no matter in which direction, preach a sermon and call upon the congregation to contribute to the support of these laborious missionaries, and we will answer for it there is not a church or society in the South that will not respond. This letter and one sermon from Dr. Munsey, no matter what one, and no matter from what text, if it be the cry of the shipmasters in the Apocalypse, will control hearts and purses for any required sum. There is money in the South just now—enough of it—and our people have recovered sufficiently from ruin to listen to the claims and the cry of the heathen.

The statements in this letter are in the highest degree encouraging. They give us an answer to those who complain of the small results of the missionary enterprise in the East. "Unwonted vigor, energy and success" not only characterize the movements of the missionary force in that field, but "an efficient native ministry is fast being raised up." In the opinion of Brother Allen, "the day is not far distant when China will assume the work of her own evangelization!" What say the croakers and doubters to that?—people who expect four hundred millions of pagans to be converted to Christ, when as yet the church has not contributed as much for its accomplishment as the elders of Israel gave in the wilderness for building the tabernacle of badger skins, gold and purple.—What new objection will now be started by those plethoric societies that literally dress in purple and fine linen, but give nothing to famishing myriads that cry from the ground night and day: "No man careth for my soul?" Shall we still hear that an organ, or a parsonage, or a more modern style of church is the need that now presses heavily upon their spirits, and should first be met before they have any conscience for sending the Gospel away off to the ends of the earth! Shall we wait to be comfortable before sending out supplies to these heroic heralds of the cross, that they may follow up the successes already gained with all possible promptness, and thus gain others? God forbid!

The important facts stated in this letter will not fail to impress our Foreign Missionary Board. The opening of new ports; the exploration by the missionaries of ten provinces, each equal to one of our States in size, and with a population of three hundred souls to the square mile; the enlarged rendering and the positive enforcement of the treaties; the rapidly increasing foreign population; the establishment of two papers, a religious and a secular, in the Chinese character, both edited by our own missionary, having already a fine circulation; not to mention the schools in operation under the patronage of the government and under the immediate control of our teachers; these are advances in the great design of introducing the Gospel to the intelligent multitudes of the "Middle Kingdom" which cannot be overestimated. We must not lose sight of the great difference there is between preaching the word of God to a people who have no written language and that of sending it to a people among whom the art of reading and writing is more generally diffused than it is with us. Nevius says, in his "China and the Chinese:" "Persons of almost every class, and in almost every station of life, make an effort to send their boys to school, with the hope that they may distinguish themselves, be advanced to high positions in the State, and reflect honor on their families." The Christian system is a system of *Scriptures*, and a people prepared to read is largely prepared for receiving the truth as it is in Jesus.

All this is favorable. What more could we ask for as a guarantee of God's readiness to co-operate with His church in the sublime work of bearing to every creature the story of the cross? But one thing more is needed—that is the spirit of "charity," that enlarged love of those bought by the blood of Christ which places everything at the disposal of the Saviour. The sentence which records the repeated disappointment of our missionaries must surely make its way to every generous mind, and should awaken in each of us the inquiry: "Have *I* done my share in sustaining these angels of the church?"

THE CHINA MISSION.

ABINGDON, VA., March 25, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: I received the enclosed letter from Brother Allen today. I send it to you for publication. I have other private letters from China, received by the same mail which brought this. They all beg for help. It is touching to read the earnest appeals of these good men. But who will heed them? Alas! who?

Yours truly,
W. G. E. CUNNYNGHAM.

SHANGHAI, CHINA, Jan. 14, 1869.

REV. W. G. E. CUNNYNGHAM, D D.—*My Dear Brother:* As Brother Lambuth is preparing the annual report of the mission for the past year I shall content myself with a few supplementary remarks of a general nature.

1. Missionary operations of the past year have been characterized by unwonted vigor, aggressiveness and success. Ten out of the eighteen provinces are now occupied by foreign agents, and Bible agents and colporteurs have traversed the regions beyond as harbingers preparing the way for the speedy advent of the Gospel.

2. A faithful and efficient native ministry is fast being raised up, and all through the coast line of provinces the success of their labors indicates that the day is not far distant when China will be able to assume the work of her own evangelization.

3. An unusual amount of persecution has been experienced. The heathen have raged and the people imagined a vain thing, but the malignant zeal with which they have attempted to obstruct and confine our labors has only helped forward and prospered our work. The treaties have been interpreted in our favor by the highest mandarins, and proclamations enjoining the utmost toleration and forbidding the hindrance of the Gospel have been promulgated.

3. The aspects of the missionary enterprise in China were never more hopeful and encouraging than at the present. Hence you need not be surprised to hear that every month returns to us retired veterans or brings its quota of new enlistments. The demand for more laborers is now a felt and serious consideration, and although numerous arrivals took place last year, more are required for this, or much of our now rapidly expanding work will suffer. Other mission boards appreciate the situation if ours does not.

4. The treaties are being revised and the prospect is that more new ports will be thrown open to commerce. The number of foreign residents in China is rapidly increasing. Intercourse between them and the Chinese is becoming more direct and mutual, and as the points of contact between the different races are multiplied the greater their liberality will become.

The government does not see its way clear as yet for the adoption of steam cars and telegraphs, nor does it incline to open the waters of the interior to the navigation of small steamers. It does not seem, however, to regret them as evils *per se*, but fears they would entail a serious revolution.

Happily for us we are not so particularly interested in the above, and as they are purely mercantile, we feel safe to commit them to the authorities that be, while we enter and occupy the unlimited field open to the missionary.

Two new ports—Nee-gata and Yeddo—have just been opened in Japan; but, strange to say, up to the present time Christianity is entirely proscribed, and none dare declare their faith in it. Old proclamations against its introduction have been revived, and the people stand in terror of it. But few have been baptized, and these very secretly and at night. Missionaries, however, seem to be usefully employed, and the prospect is that more students under the present regime will possess the Bible and read it, though in English, than would if perfect toleration had been obtained.

I have made up my mind to continue in the government school for the present year. I shall also continue to edit the two Chinese newspapers. I believe their influence, which is constantly increasing, to be very beneficial. But few foreigners, as you are aware, speak Chinese, and as missionaries are exceedingly limited in their intercourse with the higher and ruling classes of the people, these papers accomplish much that would otherwise be impossible. They are eagerly read by all the people who have an opportunity of seeing them; and as the character of their contents is to a great extent miscellaneous, there is an immense amount of information circulated by them in a year.

The church or religious paper is sustaining itself well. Subscriptions and contributions come in most liberally, not from Shanghai alone, but from all the ports. I do not think it will ever cease. The missionaries have all pronounced it a desideratum; and should the time ever come for me to leave it, others would be found ready to take it up and continue it.

They are the only direct means of intercourse with a large and influential portion of the Chinese, and I feel that it is difficult to overestimate their importance in that respect. I am not without a sense, too, of the immense responsibilities that rest upon me, for it is no small matter to be almost the sole "go between," charged with the interpretation of so many and various phases of foreign life and manners. Suffice it to say that I do not esteem the task a light one, and so labor hard to correctly impress the Chinese mind, and instruct them not only in those things which pertain to this life, but that which is to come.

Brother Lambuth proposes to discontinue his secular engagements and devote himself entirely to the regular work this year. Certainly the board will be able to remit us sufficient to pay his salary and remove the balance of our mission debt during this year.

The mission families, without exception, enjoyed the best of health during the past year, and are now all well.

We have ceased to plan. We have so often done so and been disappointed, during the last five or six years, that we hesitate now, until the board shall first forward us the means to execute. We know not what we shall be able to accomplish, nor yet how to set about it. Our prayer now is, "Day by day lead us on, and give us day by day our daily bread."

In conclusion, however, allow me to assure you that whatsoever our hands find to do, that will we do with all our might.

Yours truly,
YOUNG J. ALLEN.

DR. PFAFF, the author of the latest German treatise on the prehistoric earth, is quoted by the *Nation* as saying that there is no evidence to fix the age of the human race as over seven thousand years. This is quite a falling off from Lyell's two hundred and twenty-four thousand years; but the tendency now is to question the extreme antiquity which was insisted on five years ago.

CHURCH-BUILDING AT SUMMIT.

The population of Summit is about two thousand five hundred, and is rapidly increasing. Methodism has a name there, but not much beside. Yes, it has some few true friends, and we are glad to see that they are moving in the right direction. Colonel Garland has generously given a lot, very eligible and sufficiently large for both church and parsonage. The next thing is the house—not a shanty, but something which will give life to the landscape and advertise the place to the passing world as a spot where God is feared and worshiped—a house fit to hold a Conference in. We do not argue the policy side of this matter, or we might show that no city or town ever lost by church-building. Churches and school-houses are the surest investment a community can make, even if the aim be a purely secular one. In this thinking age people are not inclined to go where their families cannot have all the advantages of the best moral and intellectual training. One or two church steeples have determined many a person who was in search of a new location for business, for farming or for residence.

We are glad to see that the quarterly conference of that circuit has endorsed Rev. E. R. Strickland to the public as their agent in this noble enterprise, because we know him to be a man who has spent a considerable life, not to say property, in trying to do good. He has energy and the glory of God in view, and is eminently an unselfish man. We only fear that he will not ask for enough. We hope that he will "ask largely," and build a church that will give character to every store, and every farmer, and every family within ten miles of Summit. God speed him!

While on this theme we mention a good thing in the way of church-building that is going on away at the other end of our circulation—in the Anacoco region, west Louisiana. Two brethren there, Presley and Caldwell, have built a church pretty much by themselves. "I remonstrated against it," says the preacher, "and wanted them to get help, as it was too heavy on them; but they thought 'one good shower of rain next summer would pay for the church.' Quite an idea. That looks like *work*." Yes, and that is the way to have good ideas—do the work. We honor equally the faith and the works of these churchly men. The Lord give them the rain!—they've got the church.

SOUTHWESTERN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The report of this society shows that it has three agents in the field, Rev. J. W. Harmon, Rev. J. H. Mims and Rev. B F. Alexander. We know them to be efficient and valuable men in this or any department where work is demanded.

Eight auxiliary societies have been organized in western Louisiana, twenty-five in eastern Louisiana and Mississippi. Five parishes have been thoroughly canvassed and supplied; eight other parishes partially.

The American Bible Society has remitted the debt due to it by this society, amounting to $4,646 96; and the society has had a legacy from the late William Siliman, Esq., of East Feliciana parish. We do not see the amount of this legacy stated, but have understood it was $10,000. If so, we hope the society will go ahead and finish rapidly the grand work of supplying the State with Bibles. It is a grand agency for good.

TO SOUTHERN FARMERS.

NEW GRASS.—An acre of the Japan clover and Lispedeza Striata, so famous in the Carolinas, is worth to any farmer $500. The only way to get the seed is to send two subscribers to the *Southern Farmer*, published in Memphis by M. W. Philips & Co., 37 South Court street, at $2 per annum. It is the most beautiful and valuable agricultural journal published in the South, and the publishers will give one ounce of the seed, clean and fresh, for two subscribers, or one pound for sixteen. One ounce properly treated this year will seed an acre next. Now is the time to sow it. It is the most valuable offered by all the journals.

†

RADICAL BITTERNESS.

Next to being the enemies, d[eliver] us from being the friends [of] these extreme people. Their friend[ship] is in truth more to be dreaded than their enmity, for it may p[os]sibly take offence and turn to ga[ll]. The freedom, readiness and fulln[ess] with which they defame their m[ost] distinguished representatives, up[on] provocation, amounts to somethi[ng] more than cursing—" the poison [of] asps is under their lips." Ch[ief] Justice Chase is certainly the for[e]most man in his services to th[e] party, for his skill engineered [it] through the financial gulfs of t[he] war. When he showed a willi[ng]ness to receive the nomination [of] President they opened the flo[od]gates on him and poured out th[eir] black venom in torrents. Wh[en] Mr. Evarts consented to be emplo[y]ed as attorney for the President, [in] demand of services which w[e] should think no one in that [pro]profession was at liberty to refu[se] all the tried part of his life was f[or]gotten in a moment, and he w[as] held up to universal obloquy. Next comes the founder of the part[y] the great discoverer of the prin[ci]ple of "the irrepressible conflict" whose genius gave birth to th[e] monster itself, most admirable [to] its friends, most horrible to other[s]. Mr. Seward had long since be[en] stricken from its list of canoniz[ed] mortals; but that was not enoug[h]. Now the *Independent*, that may [be] supposed to mingle with its sp[irit] more of Christian charity than [the] more worldly organs of the par[ty] writes, upon the retiring statesm[an] a leader headed "The Auburn C[on]vict," devoted entirely to the ex-secretary. We give one sentence:

"There was a time when M[r.] Seward was the one white lily [in] our American politics—the one co[n]spicuous bearer of the banner [of] freedom—the one idol of the pu[b]lic which he afterward deceived [and] stabbed. How this man's fa[lse] speeches used to ring in his co[un]trymen's ears! How this man's dishonored name has now become a byword on his countrymen's lips! Such is the fickleness of politi[cal] fortune.

"Toward Mr. Soward, as a lo[ne] and desolate old man, sitting in h[is] death-shadowed house, at Aubu[rn] our heart goes out with an overf[low] of sympathy; but toward the p[o]litical trickster of two administ[ra]tions, the marplot of both, we be[ar] a proper share of that abiding in[di]gnation which this treacher[ous] politician has justly earned from [the] American people."

Now whatever may be the p[o]litical and moral sins of the ag[ed] premier, and we think they [are] many, it is doubtful if a paper co[uld] be found in the South that would [not] turn upon him. He has survive[d] daggers already, and will probab[ly] survive this one.

This will serve to introduce [a] later and even more astounding ex[a]mple of this spirit of Radical abuse. Scarcely has the applause died away from the corridors and colonnades of the capital with which this party greeted its hero—President before its hissings began. General Grant has not finished responding to congratulations that pour in from the cardinal points of home and from over the sea; he has not yet visited all the chambers of the White House, nor had time to take in the full-length greatness of its faithful mirrors, when the discord begins. One has only to read the subjoined editorial to see that the extreme wing of this party has broken with him and is uncorking its vials. The *Independent* has probably the largest circulation of any Radical organ, and wields the greatest influence. We simply quote the article, not so much to show what these people are saying as what they are going to say of their quondam idol.

THE NEED OF THE HOUR.

The present political tone of the American people reminds us of Robert Browning's couplet:

'So with a sullen 'All's for best,'
The land seems settling to its rest.'

The fifteenth article, like a lame man, goes limping toward its goal, and will have a rough journey before it can finally enter the gate of the Constitution. Of course, we look forward to an ultimate adoption; but the day is further in the future than some over-sanguine people predict.

The ghost of the negro, entering

the State house at Indianapolis, has frightened the Indiana Legislature out of a quorum. Ohio—mother of patriots and chief heroine of the war—stands now like a rebel, and will not ratify. Georgia—fickle, obstinate and disloyal—conspires once more against the Union, and writes a verdict against liberty, equality and fraternity.

It is quite evident that President Grant does not want the negro question to cast its Ethiopian shadow on his administration. He hoped it would be out of the way before he ascended his chair. For months before the inauguration he privately urged its speedy and final settlement. His inaugural very plainly said: 'I wish to devote my time to punishing the whisky rogues and to paying the nation's debt; so don't let me be troubled with the everlasting negro.'

It is equally evident, however, that the negro question is not yet settled. Nor, from present appearances, is it likely to be settled during the first or even the second year of the new administration.

We have not known a time since 1860 when the negro, as a wronged man waiting for justice, has been less an object of interest and sympathy, or when an appeal for his rights would not awaken a warmer response than now.

This apathy is due in great measure to the general conviction that the question is already practically settled—a conviction as short-sighted in white men as it is disappointing to black; but due in still greater measure to the feeble pulse of moral feeling which the Republican party has manifested ever since Grant became its leader. This illustrious man (whom we have no wish to dispraise) commands everywhere the confidence, but nowhere the enthusiasm, of the American people. Personally he is of a kind and just nature; but, unfortunately, he has no power to communicate a kindling heat to other hearts. He has none of that beautiful magic of great men by which they fuse a whole nation into one glowing fervor of patriotism. Plain, slow and awkward Abraham Lincoln, in spite of his plainness, slowness and awkwardness, made the whole nation love him devotedly, and even inspired the most radical critics of his conservative policy to a genuine admiration for the good man's kindly affectioned and childlike ways. This is the most irresistible and enviable quality which an American statesman can possess. It was nature's gift to Henry Clay. If Grant possessed it, he would find it at this moment of greater practical value than his entire military reputation. His administration is every day sliding into deepening peril for lack of it. The stoic and passionless West Point officer, who is now experiencing the difference between a civil magistracy and a military generalship, needs for the success of his administration just such a moral support as he is peculiarly unfitted to inspire. Of course, as he cannot change his nature, we must take him for what he is; but we doubt if he or his immediate friends are aware that his own lukewarm, half-chilling personality is to be the chief obstacle in the way of his civil career.

The Democratic party (ever lying in wait) have now a greater opportunity to regain their lost leadership than they have had at any period since they first lost it.

Under the present auspices at Washington (unless we greatly misjudge the signs of the times) the Republican party will gradually grow weaker and weaker, and their opponents steadily stronger and stronger. The moral sympathy which formerly united the Republican ranks into an irresistible phalanx is now becoming dull and chill in each man's breast. The elected leader cares for no great idea, and does not seem to suspect that his party is at this moment beginning to fall off from him because he is lifted to a station which is one plane too high for his genius.

Then, too, like a ball on a fountain, Congress keeps alternately tossed up and down. The omen was ill when Congress so far forgot justice and duty as to admit the vote of Georgia in the Electoral College. The omen was ill when Congress refused to pass a law making suffrage uniform throughout the land. The omen was ill when Congress, by an express vote, struck out from the fifteenth article the right to hold office.

It is hard to hold this fickle nation steadfastly to a moral purpose when its chief magistrate has no genuine sympathy for moral ideas, and when its chosen representatives are constantly compromising their own convictions.

Both President and Congress ought to unite in advertising a joint proposal: 'Wanted—a Moral Purpose.'

THE STATE FAIR opens on the 6th instant. The interest in its approach increases, and the preparation of exhibitors promises to be considerably more elaborate than it was last year.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CHRISTIAN SABBATH VINDICATED, and the Sabbath in its Political Aspects. By Ignotus. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger. New Orleans: J. A. Gresham. 1869. 12mo, pp. 249.

The Christian Sabbath, that is the "first day of the week," is in evidence of and is significant of the Saviour's supreme political authority over the human race. As the Father rested from His work of creation, so the Son rested from His work of redemption—Jesus has entered into *His* rest. This "work" included the resurrection, and the resurrection doubtless includes in its forces a new heaven and a new earth. "All power," said the risen Lord, "is given unto me in heaven and in earth"—it is the setting on foot these great powers that constituted the design of His labors, and it was from their achievement that He "rests." That is, He waits to receive the universal homage, expecting, till His enemies be made His footstool.

The authority of the Jewish Sabbath is discussed and illustrated; that of the Christian vindicated: the spiritual nature of the kingdom of our Lord, and the obligation of all nations and individuals to observe it, are enforced with clearness, and in the temper and fairness of one who feels conscious of the truth. We have been greatly benefitted by the perusal of this unpretending volume, and prefer the line of its argument to that of any treatise on the Sabbath with which we are acquainted. The style is neat and the views of the writer are advanced with engaging modesty.

From the publishers, through Mr. George Ellis, No. 7 Old Levee street:

GRIFFITH GAUNT, OR JEALOUSY. By Charles Reade. With illustrations. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1869. 8vo, paper back, pp. 144.

HE KNEW HE WAS RIGHT. By Anthony Trollope. With illustrations by Marcus Stone. New York: Harper & Brothers. Part I. 1869. pp. 172, 8vo, paper back.

PERIODICALS.

DEITZ'S EXPERIMENTAL FARM JOURNAL. Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, Mar. 1869. Volume I, No. 3. $1 50 per year.

This agricultural work is well suited to a latitude of wheat, rye, Irish potatoes and Indian corn. It contains some good hints upon manuring.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, April number. Orange Judd & Co., 245 Broadway, New York.

The visits of this finely executed and well filled monthly are always instructive and entertaining. It is finely illustrated, as usual.

THE OLD GUARD. New York: Van Evrie, Horton & Co., 162 Nassau street. April number.

FOREIGN.—*The Irish Church Question.*—On Tuesday night, the 23d ultimo, Mr. Gladstone's bill was put on its second reading in the House of Commons, and passed by a vote of 368 to 250. The Liberal majority on this measure is thus shown to be 118, or exactly the estimated Liberal majority in a full House. The victory is signal, and may be considered decisive not only of the triumph of the particular measure at issue, but of the success of Mr. Gladstone's government.

The transcendent ability with which the premier fully acknowledged his arduous task was frankly acknowledged by his distinguished rival, when he said that after listening for three hours to the statement so adequately and so eloquently placed before the House, he "willingly admitted that not a phrase in it was wasted."

SIXTY DOLLAR PROPOSITION.

The following persons have taken the amount of $60 or more of our own publications, at the Publishing House Depot, New Orleans, under the agent's proposition, since our last acknowledgment, viz:

Rev. B. F. Alexander, La. Conf.
Rev. C. F. Evans, La. Conf.
Rev. J. M. Franklin, La. Conf.
Rev. J. A. Ellis, Miss. Conf.
Rev. J. G. Jones, Miss. Conf.
Rev. S. Morris, Little Rock Conf.
Rev. A. R. Winfield, L. Rock Conf.
Rev. R. W. Thompson, Trinity Conference.
Rockwall Quarterly Conference, Trinity Conference.
Rev. J. Hamilton, Mobile Conf.
Mr. D. McRee, of Mississippi.
Rev. Richard Jones, New Orleans, Louisiana.

R. J. HARP.

The Methodist Church at Summit.

At a meeting of the quarterly conference of Summit circuit, held at Magnolia, March 20, 1869, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, Our worthy pastor, Rev. E. R. Strickland, is engaged in the laudable enterprise of building a substantial house of worship for the Methodist Episcopal Church South in the town of Summit, Mississippi; and

WHEREAS, We believe the work can be consummated by him, and that he is eminently adapted to the task; therefore,

Resolved, That he be and is hereby authorized to take the work into his own hands, and to proceed with it as his judgment and the openings of Providence shall dictate as most expedient and successful.

Resolved, That this quarterly conference recommend Rev. E. R. Strickland to the favorable reception and consideration of all who may be disposed to aid in this enterprise.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Rev. J. C. Keener for publication in the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

B. F. THOMPSON, P. E.
J. W. SANDELL, Secretary.

MARRIED.

On the 10th of March, by Rev. D. Duncan, at the residence of the bride's father, Colonel J. W. Kidd, in Talladega, HENRY C. BARTLESON, M. D., of New York, to Miss M. ELOISE KIDD.

PAINT will never smart nor stain,
Paint will ease the greatest pain,
Paint will cure foul ulcers deep,
From them inflammation keep;
An invention that will last,
When all liniments are past,
When all pills and powders fail,
PAIN PAINT will outlive them all.

The latest scientific discoveries prove that the principle of evaporation and absorption is the only method by which inflammation can be instantly removed. But the absorbents will not drink water readily, for the flesh is of an oily nature, and water rolls off. Hot liniments have utterly failed, for they always inflame and burn the flesh wherever applied, while oils or ointments clog the pores and prevent the escape of morbid matter. But a preparation has been made and already tested on over five hundred thousand people, suffering all kinds of pain and disease that is possible to enumerate, and it acts like magic on each and every individual. It is limpid as water, and is as harmless; will not stain or smart, and so prepared that the absorbents drink it rapidly, and the evaporation that instantly arises through the million of pores is really marvelous. It is an invention hitherto unknown, but is as of much importance as the introduction of steam or the magnetic telegraph, for the drying up a single tear has more of honest fame than shedding seas of gore. This article not only dispels all heat and fever, but evaporates out all impurity and morbid matter of the system or blood at any point wherever applied. This novelty is Dr. Wolcott's Pain Paint. His office, at No. 181 Chatham Square, New York, has a greater number of patients, with every type of disease, than any hospital in America or Europe. This fact alone enables him to give the best practical advice to those who suffer from any malady, disease or pain. It costs the patient nothing for advice; he skills all pain is instantly removed free of cost. Tens of thousands given up as hopeless are permanently cured and restored to the activity of life.

A large share of these applicants suffer with drug disease, and have had their whole system medicated and poisoned through and through with medicine. Dr. WOLCOTT condemns most emphatically all drug treatment, and proves practically that disease can be radically expelled from the system without dosing the stomach. The advent of Pain Paint overturns the old theory of cure; and medical practitioners are at their wits' end in beholding such undeniable and astonishing cures of those cases considered by themselves as utterly hopeless. Hundreds come over one thousand miles to obtain treatment and advice; many have been suffering for years who are unable, from sickness or poverty, to make the journey. To all such it will be more practicable to purchase his remedies and have them sent free of express charges. A pint of Pain Paint, double strength, will be sent for $5, a quart for $8, or a gallon for $20, on receipt of the money at No. 181 Chatham Square, New York, or one-half dozen pints of Wolcott's Antidilator for the cure of Catarrh, $6, with full directions and advice. Small bottles can be bought at all first class Drug Stores. Beware of all imitators who offer worthless compounds. Wolcott's signature is *very large* on white wrappers around each bottle of all his remedies.

mh13 4tr

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The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, free of charge, with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

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Will outwear three pairs without tips.
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The pastor is Rev. Dr. DEEMS, who devotes himself to the spiritual interests of strangers. If any be sick, let them address him a note by mail, as "Pastor of the Church of the Strangers, New York," and it will reach him. The ladies who compose the "Society of the Sisters of the Stranger" procure medical, legal and spiritual help for strangers in perplexity, distress or sickness. Address "Sisters of the Stranger," care Rev. Dr. Deems, New York.

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fe6 2mr HORACE WATERS.

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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

WISHES.

BY MARY A. P. HUMPHREY.

What are you thinking, my darling,
Sitting so silent and still—
Sunlight asleep in your ringlets of gold;
Eager lip parted, as if to unfold
Wonderful secrets at will?

"O mother! I've only been wishing
More things than could ever be told;
Dreaming with wide-open eyes, while the light
Drops through this apple bough, rosy and white,
Flecking the soft grass with gold.

"Wishing I knew if the robin
Sang in the maple to-day,
Tales of the winterless lands he has seen,
Groves of the orange and islands of green,
Perils of wing by the way.

"Wishing I knew how the May flowers
Bloom on the hem of the snow;
Longing to read what the crocuses write,
Marvelous letters of purple and white,
All in an orderly row.

"Wishing I knew if the streamlet
Tells in the violet's ear
Stories of life at the frost monarch's court,
Glittering fairies by moonlight that sport,
Palaces crystalline clear.

"Wishing I knew if the south wind
Brings not some news from the sea,
Tropical waves in the sunlight aglow,
And, somewhere, sailing so stately and slow,
A ship that is freighted for me."

O, dreams of an innocent childhood!
O, wishes too sweet to come true!
What is the toil of the oldest mind?
Guesses at knowledge but half defined,
Nearer to nature are you.

—*Little Corporal.*

EASTER EGGS.

BY ANNA WILMOT.

'Sister Grace!'

'What do you want!' Sister Grace did not lift her eyes from the gay embroidery over which her fingers were swiftly moving.

'To-morrow's Easter!'

'Can't you tell me something I don't know?' was the reply; not unkindly spoken, but without any interest in the sister's voice.

'Look at me, Grace, won't you?'

'There; I'm looking at you;' and Grace Bond dropped her hands in her lap with a slightly annoyed gesture, and fixed her eyes on the child's face.

'To-morrow's Easter.'

'I've heard that before. Anything else?'

'Yes, I want you to dye me some eggs!'

'Dye you some eggs!'

'Yes. All the little girls are going to have them. Jennie May and Lucy White told me about the beauties they had last year; and what lovely ones their mother was going to dye for them to-day.'

'I must beg to be excused, Fanny,' said Grace, coldly.

The light and eagerness went out of the child's face, and her eyes grew wet with tears.

Don't be silly!' Grace spoke a little harshly. 'What does a big girl like you want with Easter eggs?'

'I'm no bigger than Jennie May or Lucy White, and they're going to have them,' replied Fanny.

'I can't help it if they are.' Grace spoke with some petulance in her voice. 'I haven't any time for such nonsense.'

Now Fanny had set her heart on the Easter eggs, and her disappointment was so great at her sister's refusal that she could not control her feelings, but burst out crying, at which Grace, being much annoyed, scolded her sharply. This did not help the matter any. Grief gave way to anger, and Fanny talked back to Grace in a very unsisterly way. Both of them were made unhappy.

Thinking to find employment for Fanny, and so divert her thoughts, Grace handed her a piece of worsted work and said,

'Put this flower in for me, won't you? You did the last one nicely.'

'No, I won't!' Yes, these were her very words. 'If you can't dye me the eggs, I'll not work your flowers.'

'Oh,' said Grace, 'if you're going to keep such bad company, I can't stay;' and she went from the room, leaving Fanny alone.

For a good while Fanny sat crying from anger and disappointment. Then, as she grew calm, the thought of what her sister said as she went out, 'If you're going to keep such bad company,' came into her mind. She knew very well to what company her sister referred. Anger, ill-nature, fretfulness—these were her companions now, and they were making her wretched.

Gradually, as she sat alone thinking, a change came over her feelings. 'I'm sorry I talked so to Grace,' she said, 'even if she wouldn't dye me the Easter eggs. Oh, dear!—' and she drew a long sigh—'some little girls have kind sisters that do everything for them, but Grace thinks it a trouble to do even the littlest thing for me.'

Even as Fanny said this she remembered the beautiful party dress that Grace made for her only the week before, and how she sat up late at night so as to be sure to have it ready. And then she thought of a dozen kind and self-denying acts of her sister, all done for her good.

'I'm sorry,' she spoke aloud. The bad company in which Grace left her had gone, and in their place were repentence, kindness, love.

She took up the strip of worsted that Grace had placed in her lap, and, unrolling it, commenced working in the flower; and was soon so interested in what she was doing that she scarcely noticed the passage of time.

Grace did not feel very happy when she went from the room leaving Fanny alone. She had not regarded her little sister with the kindness and consideration that were her due. The Easter eggs were a thing of no account to her, but to the child who had set her heart on them they were a great deal.

Now it happened that next door to the pleasant home in which Grace Bond lived was a poor German family—a man and his wife and two children. The woman had been sick, and Grace had gone in two or three times during the week to see her. It was an hour, perhaps, after leaving Fanny alone that the thought of this woman came into her mind.

'I'll go and see how she is,' said Grace; and putting something over her head, she went to the next door and knocked.

'Come in!' cried a pleasant voice, and Grace pushed open the door.

What a surprise! The group that met her gaze was a picture in itself, and very pleasant to look upon—a picture with a lesson that went down into her heart.

Sitting on a low chair was the German mother. On the floor was a white napkin, over which gayly-colored Easter eggs had been spread to cool, and she was now lifting these, one by one, into a dish on her lap. In front of her were the two children, a boy and girl, looking so pleased and happy that the very sight of their faces made the heart of Grace grow warmer.

'Easter eggs?' she said, with a smile, as she came forward into the room.

'Yes; they please Ludwig and Bertha,' was the woman's answer 'And I make them happy when I can.'

How lovingly the children looked up into her worn and patient face!

A thought of her unhappy sister now flashed through the mind of Grace, and there came to her an image of the child sitting alone and in tears—a painful contrast to the scene before her. Self-rebuke and self-condemnation followed quickly.

'Oh, these are beautiful!' she said, stooping to the floor and taking up one of the eggs. 'How charmingly you have painted them!'

'Won't you take some for your little sister? Bertha and Ludwig will be glad to share them, I know.' And the mother looked to her children for approval.

'She shall have two of mine,' said Bertha, quickly. 'And two of mine,' cried Ludwig.

'Oh, no; I can't rob you after that fashion,' answered Grace. 'But if you will let me have four of these beauties—they are beauties—I will send you in a dozen not dyed.—Fanny will be so pleased to get them.'

'Take them all,' said the woman. 'I will dye more for the children.'

But Grace said, 'No; four will be enough for Fanny.'

On returning home, Grace hurried to the room where, an hour before, she had left her little sister angry and in tears. Her heart had a troubled beat as she pushed open the door and went in. All was silent. By a table, with her face buried in her arms, sat Fanny fast asleep. The strip of worsted work, with the flower completed, lay on the floor, as if it had just dropped from her hand.

'Fanny dear!' Grace spoke in a tender, loving voice. The child moved but did not answer, for sleep lay heavy on her senses.

'Fanny!'

'Oh, yes! What is it?' answered the child dreamily.

'Fanny dear!' Grace called again.

'Oh! Easter eggs? No, I haven't any; and I wanted them so badly!'

Still dreaming; but she was wide awake a moment afterward, sitting up looking at Grace, and then at the beautifully painted eggs that were held before wondering eyes.

'It is so good in you, sister dear!' she exclaimed. 'Thank you a thousand times!' And springing up she threw her arms about Grace's neck, hugging and kissing her in a heart-gush of love.

'I will try and be more thoughtful of my little sister hereafter,' said Grace to herself; and, speaking aloud, with her arms still about the neck of her sister, Fanny said: 'I wasn't naughty long, Grace; and I've worked the flower for you, and you are a dear, dear good sister as ever was!'—*The Children's Hour.*

THE office of the Cairo *Bulletin* was lately destroyed by fire.

FARM AND GARDEN.

COTTON CULTURE IN EGYPT.

THE KINDS OF COTTON CULTIVATED.

The cotton plant is indigenous to Egypt, and has been cultivated time out of mind on the narrow strip of fertile land which fringes the Upper Nile, beginning at Thebes. But this native cotton is inferior in quality, short in staple, coarse in fibre, and fit only for the manufacture of the coarse stuffs worn by the Fellahs, or peasantry. Its cultivation was very limited, and, until the year 1819 it was the only kind grown in Egypt, and was exclusively used for home consumption. In this year, when the energetic rule of Mehemit Ali was reviving old Egypt from its ashes, a Frenchman, named Jumel, walking in the garden of Mako Bay, at Cairo, observed a curious plant, the leaf and flower of which were unfamiliar to him. He questioned the gardener, and learned that it was a cotton plant, a few specimens of which had been brought from India, to give variety to the ornaments of the garden. Seeing the great superiority of this plant to the common kind cultivated in the upper country, M. Jumel brought the matter to the attention of the Viceroy, and, by his aid and co-operation, succeeded in making its culture general in the fertile lands of the delta of Lower Egypt, whence the great bulk of the crop is now obtained.

It was not until 1840 that the experiment of introducing the American Sea Island cotton seed was attempted. Since that time it has been largely introduced, and the yield has been fully equal to that of our best Sea Island. From some peculiar quality of the soil, however, or possibly from the system of irrigation adopted, it has been found necessary to procure new Sea Island seed every two years, and the Jumel or Mako cotton has therefore been preferred by the Egyptian cultivators.

There are, therefore, three species of cotton grown in Egypt:

1. The native cotton, short staple, coarse.

2. Mako or Jumel, long staple, fine.

3. American Sea Island.

These varieties are all perennial, but are sown annually, except the Mako, which will last two years. The Mako is greatly preferred, although the cotton it produces is not quite equal to our best Sea Island, but rather better than our best Upland cotton.

The two latter species alone are exported; the first, or native cotton cultivated on the Upper Nile, being used chiefly for stuffing divans, the Egyptian substitute for our chairs and beds, and which serve the double purpose of seats by day and couches by night, even among the richer classes. It is also used to make the "Nigam," or soldiers' uniforms, as well as the single blue shirt which constitutes the entire toilette of both the male and female Fellah. The culture of this species is not extensive, nor are these fabrics now manufactured as largely as formerly. Mehemet Ali, who entertained the idea of manufacturing on a large scale, established twenty-four large factories, employing twenty-four thousand operatives, but it was soon found to be unprofitable; so that in 1852 all that remained of his great enterprise were one large mill, worked by steam, and three small ones, worked by ox power, manufacturing chiefly army uniforms, and consuming, on an average, not more than ten thousand bales of cotton per annum.

The rapidity with which the cotton culture developed itself after M. Jumel's walk in the garden at Cairo may be inferred from the following statement of exports:

"1821, exports were sixty bags, of one hundred pounds each.

"1822, exports were five hundred bags, of one hundred pounds each.

"1823, exports were one thousand two hundred bags, of one hundred pounds each.

"1824, exports were one thousand five hundred bags, of one hundred pounds each."

This, too, while Mehemet Ali's experiment of manufacturing was going on, consuming an amount of which we have no means of judging, as statistics are a modern innovation in Egypt. In 1852 the annual exportation of cotton had risen to about forty-four million pounds; in 1856 to fifty-seven millions, and 1865 to the maximum of five hundred and sixty thousand bales, of the weight of our own.

Beyond this point I do not think it probable the Egyptian production will ever pass; nor is it at all probable that it will keep up to these figures when the extraordinary stimulus lately given it is withdrawn. The reasons for this opinion will be fully stated in conclusion. From 1862 to 1865 the production was almost double, in consequence of the American war and the increased value of the staple.

In 1854 the quantity of cotton consumed in this country was estimated at about six million pounds; and the usual price of the ginned cotton fibre in the villages in which it was grown, or at Alexandria, varied from $12 to $14 or $15 the hundred pounds, which would give from six to eight and a half cents per pound net on shipboard. The cotton used formerly to be sent down from the villages in large, loosely-packed bags, each weighing one hundred pounds.—Now, however, all the modern appliances of culture, of preparation and pressing are in use in Egypt. The export of cotton seed rose in 1865 to the second rank of values.

This cotton seed was shipped to England chiefly for manufacturing an oil found to be admirably adapted to lubricating machinery, and also for use as a valuable fertilizer.

This is a new exportation from Egypt, due to the enterprise of a speculative Englishman, who first conceived the idea of utilizing a hitherto worthless product; for in most parts of Egypt the only fertilizer needed is water, the rich soil requiring moisture. Without this, under an ardent sun, it cracks open into fissures and dries up. Hence, rains being infrequent, the chief care of the Egyptian husbandman is to supply that important essential, and his mode of irrigation cannot well be improved. In aid of the ancient system, which is almost if not quite as old as the Pharaohs, the appliances of modern science are brought to bear upon the tardy movement of the Nile, and steam pumps are now to be seen along the banks, in some instances of American manufacture.

Ismail Pacha, the present Viceroy, is a very large and very successful cotton grower, owning actually, if not nominally, not only vast tracts of land and whole villages, but the labor and very lives of the Fellahs who work them.

In order to appreciate correctly the present and the future probability of Egyptian rivalry, it will be necessary to consider the area of cotton-land now under cultivation in that country, its character and capacity, the peculiarities of culture there, the kind of labor employed, the net results, the possibility of its extension, comparing all these with our own.

These topics will be treated in subsequent papers, in which will be given the result of personal observations extending through several years spent in Egypt by the writer, whose earlier days were passed in the cotton growing portion of the Southern States.—*Hearth and Home.*

AN EXCELLENT FERTILIZER.—The *Journal of Chemistry* says that one of the very best fertilizers used upon the farm for all the cereal grains and root crops, may be made in the following manner: Take one barrel of pure, finely ground bone, and mix with it a barrel of wood ashes; during the mixing, add about three pailfuls of water. The heap may be made upon the floor of an out building or upon the barn floor; and by the use of a hoe the bone and ashes must be thoroughly blended together. The water added is just sufficient to liberate the caustic alkalies, potash and soda, and these act upon the gelatine of the bone, dissolving the little atoms, forming a kind of soap, and fitting it for plant aliment. In this way the most valuable constituents of the bone can be made immediately available, and the addition of potash and soda aids in the formation of a fertilizer of inestimable value. A gill of this mixture, placed in a hill of corn, will work wonders. It is also excellent for garden vegetables and for all kinds of roots. It will be ready for use in a week after it is made.—*Southern Cultivator.*

THE following reference, in the columns of the New York *Independent*, occurs in a description of the inauguration of President Grant:

"Great was the surging against the brass doors of the Senate house, whose most significant carving is Washington's rebuke of General Lee, inserted either prophetically or as a just constructive censure of America's rebuke of his descendant for 'greater audacity and treachery.'"

The General Lee rebuked by General Washington at the battle of Monmouth, which is the subject of the historical carving on the bronze doors of the Senate chamber, was an Englishman by birth, and no relation to General Robert E. Lee. General Robert E. Lee's father was General Harry Lee, who, so far from ever incurring or meriting a reproof from General Washington, was the nearest and most intimate friend of that great man during his whole life, and was selected by the unanimous vote of Congress to deliver the funeral discourse at his burial. It was in that discourse the memorable sentiment was first uttered: "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." Such a gross historical blunder as this would be disgraceful in a frontier village newspaper in the South; but its appearance in one of the leading journals of Radicalism at the North is quite natural.—*New Orleans Times.*

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36-inch Bell,	650 lbs	800 lbs	135 00
40-inch Bell,	800 lbs	1000 lbs	175 00
48-inch Bell,	1200 lbs	1500 lbs	265 00

These bells are warranted for one year against breakage in ordinary use.

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Manufacturers of Piano Fortes, with the patent Combination Sounding-boards,

Patented August 14th, 1866.

This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the sounding-board, the very soul of the Piano, and produces thereby a pure liquid tone greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The sounding-board released from its connection with the Piano case, and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality increased.

Our Pianos are first-class in every respect, and purchasers will have not only our own guarantee as to their quality, but also the guarantee of the reputation of the instrument, obtained from the experience of our patrons, who have used them for a generation. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment.

mar28 1y

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PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.

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We very cheerfully unite our testimony in favor of the great merits of the valuable disinfectant manufactured by Professor Darby, and known as DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID. From the reputation of Professor Darby as a scientific gentleman, from our own knowledge of this preparation, and from the general esteem in which it is held wherever known, we have no hesitation in recommending it as one of the most valuable household articles with which we are acquainted.

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Rev A A Lipscomb, D D, Athens, Ga, Chancellor University of Georgia
Rev Richard Fuller, D D, Baltimore, Md, pastor Baptist Church
B A Chadbourne, Madison, Wis, Pres University of Wisconsin
Joseph Le Conte, M D, Columbia, S C, Prof Chemistry and Geology, Univ S C
Rev Thomas O Summers, D D, Nashville, Tenn, Book Editor South Meth Publishing House
R T Brumby, Marietta, Ga, formerly Prof Chemistry Universities of Ala and N C
Rev J M Bonnell, Macon, Ga, Pres Wesleyan Female College
Rev W C Bass, Macon, Ga, Prof Nat Sciences, Wesleyan College
Hon Thomas H Watts, Montgomery, Ala, ex-Governor State of Alabama
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B H Davis, Esq, Montgomery, Ala, merchant
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Rev A G Stacy, Charlotte, N C, President Meck Fem College
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Rev J Hamilton, D D, Mobile, Ala, pastor Franklin St M E Church South
Rev A T Mann, D D, Memphis, Tenn, pastor M E Church South
Gen Jas H Clanton, Montgomery, Ala, Chairm'n Dem State Ex Com
Rev Geo H W Petrie, D D, Montgomery, Ala, pastor Pres Church
Rev A J Battle, Marion, Ala, Pres Judson Female College
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Rev Jas F Howdell, Auburn, Ala, Pres E Ala Male College
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Rev Lovick Pierce, D D, Columbus, Ga, minister M E Church South
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Rev Jesse Wood, San Francisco, Cal, pastor M E Church South
Rev R H Rivers, D D, Russellville, Ky, Pres Logan Female College

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AUBURN, ALABAMA.

The Spring Session will begin on the 20th of January, and close on the 14th of July, 1869.

The educational facilities here furnished to students are equal to those of the best colleges in the country. Young men may take a regular or partial course, but will be required to have at least three studies.

Auburn is situated directly on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad. Its health and social advantages cannot be surpassed.

EXPENSES.

Tuition, Spring session,	$18 00
Tuition, Fall session,	32 00

Board in private families, from $15 to $20 per month.

Students in indigent circumstances, by applying as such, will be required to pay in advance only half the price of tuition, and by messing they may greatly reduce the expense of board.

For further information address

REV. J. F. DOWDELL,
ja2 3m President.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE,

Mansfield, De Soto parish, La.

Rev. CHARLES B. STUART, A. M., President.

OWNED BY THE LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

The Fall Session of this well-known Institution will open on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of September, with a full corps of experienced teachers.

The following are the terms for a session of four and a half months, payable one half at entrance and the remainder on the 1st day of December:

Board, including washing, fuel and room-rent, in gold	$67 50
Tuition in English and Latin, in currency	25 00
French, in currency	15 00
Music, in currency	30 00
Use of instrument, in currency	7 50
Incidental fee, to be paid by every pupil, in currency	2 00

Ornamental branches at usual prices.

Traveling ministers of Louisiana Conference charged no tuition in English and Latin.

Every boarder will furnish a pair of blankets, a pair of sheets, a pair of pillow slips, a coverlet or spread, and towels and lights.

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THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL

Session of the

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE,

MACON, GEORGIA,

Begins on OCTOBER 5, 1868, under the direction of the following

FACULTY.

Rev J M Bonnell, D D, President.
Rev C W Smith, A M, Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.
Rev W C Bass, A M, Professor of Natural Science.
C Schwartz, A M, Professor of Latin and Modern Languages.
Mrs A R Leak, Assistant in Literary Department.
Carl Hintz, Musical Director, (with ample assistance.)
Mrs E T Crowe, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

CHARGES.—There are three terms in the scholastic year. For each term the charges, which are to be paid at the beginning of the term, are as follows:

Regular tuition, $30. Board including washing, fuel and lights, $75. Incidental fee charged to day scholars, $1.

The following are optional: French, $15; Instrumental Music, $25; use of instrument, $3; Vocal Music in class, $2—not charged to those who take Instrumental Music; Drawing, $15; Painting, $20.

Pupils who take French may be excused from Latin without affecting their graduation.

Special advantages provided in the departments of French, Music and Painting. For further information address the President.

J. M. BONNELL,
sep5 tf President.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, AT

Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

ELEVENTH SESSION.—TERMS REDUCED.

The exercises of the school will be resumed October 1, 1868.

The best facilities are afforded for the acquisition of a first-rate education, and at less expense than in any other school of high grade North or South.

There is but one session in the year and every student who enters the school is expected to continue to the close of the session in July, and will be held liable for the bills in all cases, unless protracted illness shall compel his removal.

Every pupil is required to furnish his own bedding, towels, wash-basin, musquito bar, etc., all marked distinctly with his name; also a satchel for dirty clothes.

SPECIAL CAUTIONS.

Parents and guardians are earnestly requested not to give their children or wards much spending money. It is unnecessary, and has a pernicious effect upon mind, morals and health.

A sufficient amount must be deposited for the purchase of books, etc. Their pocket-money should be limited by the discretion of the Principal.

It is urgently requested that students be prompt in their attendance. A few days' absence at the beginning is often a serious disadvantage during the entire session.

TERMS—Board and Tuition per session, $300. PAYMENTS—$150 in advance, balance on 1st March.

Tuition of day scholars, per month, $7. Payable monthly, in advance.

Modern languages will be taught when the wants of the school demand it, at no extra charge as low as it can be made.

No expense is spared to secure as teachers gentlemen of the highest character and ability.

july25 W. H. N. MAGRUDER.

CENTENARY MALE INSTITUTE

Summerfield, Alabama.

The twenty-seventh annual session of this school will begin on the

FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1868,

and continue nine months, with no vacation, except one week at Christmas.

The expense for tuition, incidental fees, board, washing, fuel and lights, will be $230, one-half to be paid on entrance and one-half on the 15th of February, 1869.

Persons wishing to patronize this school may address JOHN MASSEY,
aug15 2m Principal, Summerfield, Ala.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Con.)
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Radical.)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church)

AND

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

These foreign periodicals are regularly published by us in the same style as heretofore. Those who know them and who have long subscribed to them, need no reminder; those whom the civil war of the last few years has deprived of their once welcome supply of the best periodical literature, will be glad to have them again within their reach, and those who may never yet have met with them, will assuredly be well pleased to receive accredited reports of the progress of European science and literature.

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For any one of the Reviews	$4 per annum
For any two of the Reviews	7 "
For any three of the Reviews	10 "
For all four of the Reviews	12 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4 "
For Blackwood and one Review	7 "
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A discount of *twenty per cent.* will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to *one address* for $12 80. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for $48,00, and so on.

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When sent by mail, the POSTAGE to any part of the United States will be but **Twenty-four Cents** a year for "Blackwood," and but **Eight Cents** a year for each of the Reviews.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

New Subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1867 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any one of the *Four Reviews* for 1866. New Subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1867 may receive, gratis, Blackwood or any *two* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1866.

These premiums will be allowed on all new subscriptions received before April 1, 1867.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

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The Association has purchased of the Colonial Government an area of about 500 square miles of territory, comprising some of the choicest Sugar, Tobacco, Corn, Rice and Cacao lands in the Colony.

The Association will sell to each family that will locate upon and occupy the land between this and the 12th of July next, 160 acres at 50 cents per acre, payable in Five Years from date of settlement, without interest. The Association will donate to every Parent and Child of each family, who may be living on the land at the end of the second year from date of settlement, one Share of the Association's Stock, the value of which will be greater than the price paid for the land.

An adult male member of each family who will locate, put up a cabin, and clear enough land to provision his family, will be recognized as a bona fide settler.

These lands will produce from three to five hogsheads of Sugar per acre, without cultivation. Sugar boiling can be carried on during eight months of the year. Two crops of Tobacco, Corn, Rice, Plantains and many kinds of vegetables can be made in a year. The country is healthy, and white men can work to better advantage in the warm months than in the Southern States. These facts are demonstrated by the experience of 350 Southerners how settled in the Colony.

No family should go that has not means sufficient for its support for twelve months after locating on the land.

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Communications should be addressed to the undersigned, care of B. L. MASS & Co., No. 83 Magazine street, New Orleans.

JAMES M. PUTNAM.

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T. & S. Henderson, Cotton Factors, New Orleans.
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MAGIC PRESS.

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CENTENARY COLLEGE,

Jackson, Louisiana,

was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, $75 per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance.

Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month.

The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, are all unsurpassed by those of any institution the Southern States.

The past history of the College is the pledge its future prosperity.

The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the Institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

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PRICE'S

Patent Texas Tonic.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

It is a certain antidote against Constipation of the Bowels, Torpor of the Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, Determination of Blood to the Brain, Indigestion, Pain in the Head and Vertigo; also a remedy for

CHILLS AND FEVERS.

For particulars, see accompanying Envelope with each bottle.

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Or, Vegetable Medicine.

T. K. PRICE, ESQ., Vendor of "Price's Patent Texas Tonic," or Vegetable Medicine:

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Wishing you great success in introducing this valuable medicine,

We remain yours truly,

J. J. MULLON, Pastor St. Patrick's Church.
J. H. CALDWELL, of Gas Works, City N.O.
SAML. SUMNER, of Home Insurance Office
T. GREENFIELD, of house of Fellowes & Co
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New Orleans, June, 1863.

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6 " "	2 50
8 " "	3 00
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Nov9 1y

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TUITION.

Academic Department, per term	$35 00
Preparatory Department, per term	30 00
Contingent fee, per term	2 50

A fee of $5 is charged those who attend the schools of Chem. and Nat. Phil.

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Especial attention is called to the fact that preparatory students are taught exclusively by the Faculty.

The Law School has been organized under the management of Hons. Judge Coleman and A. Benners.

For further information apply for circular to

O. F. CASEY,
aug15 2m Secretary of Faculty

G. W. W. GOODWYN,

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62.....CAMP STREET.....62

NEW ORLEANS.

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MANUFACTURING TINWARE,

in all its branches, as heretofore, and in addition will endeavor to keep at all times a full and complete stock of the best, as well as the latest and most approved

COOKING STOVES.

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The Charter Oak,	The Good Samaritan.
The Revenue,	The Torchlight,
The American,	The Brilliant,
The Magnolia,	The Fashion,
The True Kentuckian,	The Farmer,
The Maid of Orleans,	The Southern States,
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and many others, too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold at

THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,

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Being ever grateful for the liberal patronage bestowed and confidence reposed in me during my former copartnership, I would most earnestly solicit a continuance of the same, and shall pledge myself to do my utmost to maintain the reputation of the old house.

Remember the Big Tea Pot,

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Formerly of the firm of J. H. Massey & Co., having formed business relations with

McSTEA & VALUE,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS,

98.....Canal Street.....98

will be pleased there to receive his old friends and acquaintances. He is satisfied he can offer such inducements as will be satisfactory to all wishing to make investments in his line.

Orders addressed to him from parties not wishing to visit the city will receive his personal attention. oct17 3m

ROBERT L. WALKER,

Cotton Factor & Commission Merchant,

190 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

aug8 6m

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE, Staunton, Virginia.

The next session begins on the 21st day of SEPTEMBER, 1868, and closes on the 24th of June, 1869.

Rev William A. Harris, President, with a Faculty of twelve professors, teachers and matrons.

This is a Female College of the first rank; one of the most flourishing in the South; young ladies here from nearly all sections of Virginia, and various Southern States. Method of teaching like that pursued in the University of Virginia. Health and comfort of pupils unsurpassed. Those from the Gulf States, especially, have greatly improved in health. No social disquietude. The population of this great Valley is nearly all white. This institution is an educational home for the daughters of the South.

Charges for the entire scholastic year, board and tuition, in collegiate course, embracing

Ancient Languages	$215 00
Music	50 00
French or one Modern Language	20 00

Refer to Professors Smith and Holmes, Virginia University; Mrs. John B. Floyd; Bishops Pierce, Early, Duggett; Rev. Drs. Duncan and Munsey.

For catalogues address

WM. A. HARRIS,
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CENTENARY INSTITUTE.

SUMMERFIELD ALA.

Notice is hereby given that, in view of the decline in the price of cotton and other articles, tuition and board are reduced to the following rates in currency.

FEMALE COLLEGE.

Tuition in the regular course, including Latin and Modern Languages	$80,00
Incidental Fee	5,00

MALE INSTITUTE.

Tuition in the entire Course	$75,00
Incidental Fee	5,00
Board exclusive of Lights and Washing.	20,00

We commend the Institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respectfully solicit its patronage. Address

A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board Trust
Oct. 19th, 1867.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1869.

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
FEB.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
MAR.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
APR.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
MAY							1
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	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
JUNE			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JULY	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AUG	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
SEP.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
OCT						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
NOV		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
DEC				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received, and a *half circle* the amount of cents

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The general market has exhibited only a moderate degree of activity since our last issue, but there has, nevertheless, been a fair amount of business in most branches of the wholesale trade. Sugar and molasses have continued quiet, with ample supplies of the former, and only a limited demand; and with operations in the latter restricted by light receipts. There has been but little movement in Western produce. A fair amount of business has been done in corn, and bacon has been in more lively demand, but very little has been reported in other leading articles.

The river has risen six inches since our last report, and is now two feet six inches below high water mark.

COTTON.—The following are the arrivals since the 26th instant:

Louisiana and Missis-ippi ....bales..	5598
Lake	11
Arkansas	626
Mobile	346
Florida	43
Texas	44
Total	6668

On Saturday the movement commenced with considerable spirit, buyers for Havre operating freely, and there being also a fair demand for Liverpool, and notwithstanding more stringent pretensions on the part of factors, the business summed up 4,500 bales at a general improvement of ⅛ to ¼c., low middling selling early in the day as low as 27c., but closing at 27¼ to 27½c., and middling ruling at 28¼c., but with an upward tendency. On Monday buyers again came forward ready to go on at the previous improvement, but factors further advanced their pretensions to figures above the limits of the pending orders. The demand consequently subsided and the sales were confined to 2,500 bales at rather stiffer prices, low middling ruling at 27¼ to 27½c., but selling in some instances as high as 27¾c. for strict classification, and middling commanding 28¼ to 28½c. On Tuesday, under the encouraging tenor of the early dispatches from Liverpool, the market opened with an active demand, and the subsequent telegrams being of a still more favorable character, the movement continued animated throughout the day, 8,000 bales changing hands, while, notwithstanding the upward movement was checked by a decline in foreign exchange, prices exhibited an irregular advance of ⅛ to ⅜c.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 15,000 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 713,545 bales, against 533,952 bales to the same date last year, and the decrease in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 134,167 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is a decrease of 8,752 bales to France, of 282,092 to Great Britain, and of 23,925 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we quote as follows:

Ordinary	25 to 26
Good ordinary	26¾ to 27
Low middling	27½ to 27¾
Middling	— to 28¼
Strict middling	— to 29

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868, bales:		1959
Arrived past three days	6668	
Arrived previously	731822—738490	
		740449
Exported past three days	8500	
Exported previously	597197—605697	
Stock on hand and on shipboard		134752

SUGAR.—The stock on hand is large but the market continues dull, without any change in prices. Some 300 hogsheads Louisiana were sold on Saturday and Monday at 9c. per pound for inferior, 12o. for good common, 12½c. for fair, 13½c. for fully fair, and 14c. for prime. On Tuesday 65 hogsheads sold at 12¾c. for fair. Of Cuba sugar there have been some sales in store, about 1,000 boxes, all the particulars of which are suppressed.

MOLASSES.—The supplies are light and sell quite readily, although the demand is limited.

FLOUR.—With large receipts and a limited demand holders have been unable to sustain prices since our last review, although double extra has been in fair request.

CORN.—The market has been in good supply, but with only a moderate demand prices have ruled lower since our last review.

OATS are in good supply, but the market is dull and prices have ruled lower.

BRAN.—This article has been in good supply on the landing since our last review, and has met with quite ready sale at firm and full prices.

HAY has continued in good supply and fair demand since our last review.

CATTLE MARKET.

JEFFERSON CITY,
Tuesday Evening, March 30, 1869.

Texas cattle, choice, per head ....$45 to 50	
Texas cattle, second qual, per head.	30 to 35
Texas cattle, third qual, per head ...	18 to 25
Hogs, per lb gross	9 to 10c
Sheep, first quality, per head	$5 to 8
Sheep, second quality, per head	2½ to 3½
Sheep, third quality, per head	— to 1½
Milch cows, choice, per head	80 to 100
Milch cows, per head	50 to —
Texas cows, with calves	— to —
Yearlings, per head	6 to 8
Calves, per head	6 to 10

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(*Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire*)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers ...	9 00	10 00
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50.
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	17 00
Spades	11 00	18 00
Axes	10 00	15 00
Bagging, ₩ yard:		
Kentucky	..	..
East India	23½	24
Bale Rope. Kentucky, ₩ lb ..	5	8
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs	.. ..	1 15
Bread: ₩ 100 lbs.: Pilot	5 50	.. ..
Crackers	6 50	.. ..
Bricks, Lake, ₩ M	8 00	16 00
English, Fire	55 00	60 00
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	45	50
Tallow	..	..
Adamantine	17	24
Star	17	24
Chocolate, No 1 ₩ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₩ bbl	.. ..	.. ..
Northern	13 00	.. ..
Coal, Cannel ₩ ton	.. ..	15 00
Anthracite ₩ ton	.. ..	10 00
Western, ₩ barrel	.. ..	50
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb	14	17½
Havana	..	..
Java	..	..
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₩ ton	.. ..	15 00
Hulled, ₩ bushel	.. ..	.. ..
Copper, Braziers' ₩ lb	37	38
Sheathing	..	..
Copper Bolts	37	38
Yellow Metal	29	30
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb	22	24
Tarred, American:	..	21
Russia	30	.. ..
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl	3 25	3 60
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	4	4½
St. Domingo	4½	4½
Fustic, Tampico	5	.. ..
Indigo, ₩ lb	1 75	1 85
Madder	22	24
Eggs, ₩ doz. Western	25	27
Feathers, ₩ lb	90	95
Fish, Cod, ₩ box	1 90	.. ..
Herrings	75	.. ..
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl	.. ..	27 00
No. 2	.. ..	21 00
No. 3	.. ..	16 00
Flaxseed, ₩ lb	4	6
Flour, ₩ bbl:		
Superfine	5 60	5 75
Extra	5 75	11 00
Fine	4 75	5 60
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb	14	15
Figs, Drum	20	21
Dried Apples	11	11½
Currants, Zante	13½	14
Almonds, soft shell	26	28
Raisins, M R, ₩ box	none	here
Layer	.. ..	3 60
Lem's Sicily ₩ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₩ box	.. ..	.. ..
Oranges, La. ₩ 1000	.. ..	.. ..
Sicily ₩ box	.. ..	.. ..
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 25	.. ..
10 x 12	3 50	3 75
12 x 18	4 00	4 50
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 25	2 50
Canada	2 40	2 60
Oats	..	65
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel	70	73
Beans, ₩ bbl	9 00	13 50
Hops, ₩ lb	10	15
Gunpowder, ₩ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag	18	18½
Hay, Western, ₩ ton	27 00	29 00
Northern	.. ..	.. ..
Louisiana	.. ..	.. ..
Hides, ₩ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	20	21
Wet salted, city slaughter .	8½	13
Kip Skins	.. ..	.. ..
Dry country	20	21½
Pelts ₩ piece	.. ..	.. ..
Iron, Pig ₩ ton	45 00	.. ..
Country, Bar ₩ lb	5	8
English, ₩ lb	4½	5
Hoop, ₩ lb	6	8½
Sheet	6½	9
Boiler	8	10
Nail Rods	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties	6	7
Castings, American	6½	7
Lime, Western ₩ bbl	1 65	2 00
Shell Lime	1 75	..
Rockland, &c	2 00	2 25
Cement	3 00	.. ..
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana	40	75
Muscovado	..	..
Refinery, Reboiled	75	85
Moss, ₩ lb:		
Gray, Country	3	.. ..
Black do	4	4½
Select, water rotted	6½	..
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₩ lb	5½	5½
Wrought, German	15	20
English	16	18
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Tar	2 25	4 50
Pitch	2 50	3 00
Rosin A No. 1	3 00	3 25
No. 2	2 25	.. ..
No. 3	.. ..	.. ..
Spirits Turp ₩ gallon	..	50
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon	1 55	1 60
Coal Oil	38	39
in cases	49	52
Cotton Seed, Crude	70	75
Refined	1 00	1 05
Tanners' ₩ gallon	1 15	1 30
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton	.. ..	.. ..
Cotton Seed	35 00	40 00
Meal	.. ..	.. ..
Provisions, ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
" Western	.. ..	22 00
" North half bbl.	15 00	16 00
Dried, ₩ lb	..	..
Tongues ₩ doz	..	..
Pork, Mess	.. ..	33 00
Prime Mess	28 25	..
Hog, round, ₩ lb	.. ..	13½
Bacon, Hams, ₩ lb	17	19
Do., canvassed	19	19½
Sides	17½	18
Shoulders	14½	14½
Green Shoulders	..	13
Lard, Prime, in tierces	18½	19½
In kegs	20½	21½
Fair, in tierces	.. ..	17
Butter, Northern	40	52
Western	32	42
Cheese, American	15	26
Potatoes, ₩ bbl	2 00	2 60
Onions	9 50	11 00
Green Apples	7 50	9 50
Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana	5½	9¾
India	..	..
Carolina	..	..
Saltpetre, refined, ₩ lb	14	25
Crude	..	..
Salt ₩ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 20	2 25
from store	2 30	2 35
coarse, cargo	1 75	1 80
from warehouse ..	2 10	2 15
from store	2 20	2 25
Turks Island, ₩ bushel	45	50
Soap, ₩ lb, Western	7	7½
Northern	10½	12
Southern	..	..
Castile	18	20
Sugar, Louisiana, ₩ lb:		
In the city	7½	17½
Havana, White	16	16½
Yellow	14	15½
Brown	13	13½
Tobacco, in hhds, ₩ lb:		
Belers & Cutters	—	—
Choice and Selections	15	19
Fine Leaf	12	15
Medium Leaf	10	11
Fair Leaf	10	12
Common Leaf	8	10
Good Refused	7	10
Common Refused	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₩ lb	—	—
Bailing	20	20½
Wool, Washed, ₩ lb	..	..
Burry	..	..
Louisiana, Native	..	..
Texas, [@] Merino	..	..

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WETUMPKA DISTRICT MEETING.

The Wetumpka district meeting, Montgomery Conference, will be held at Autangaville, Alabama, commencing on Wednesday night, the 26th of May next.

We expect to procure the services of a bishop. Opening sermon by Rev. Robert A. Timmons.

WM. S. TURNER, P. E.

JASPER DISTRICT MEETING.

The first district meeting for the Jasper district, Mobile Conference, will convene in Elyton, Alabama, on Thursday, the 6th of May, 1869. A full attendance of all the official members of each pastoral charge in the district is earnestly requested. Come up, brethren, one and all. There will be ample provision made for you all.

J. M. BOLAND, P. E.

Macon District, Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Brooksville, at Mount Zion ..	Apr. 10, 11
Macon station	17, 18
Marion ct., at Pleasant Hill ..	May 1, 2
Gainesville, at Gainesville ...	8, 9
Cooksville, at Hebron	15, 16
Crawford, at Mayhew	22, 23
Summerville, at Summerville .	June 5, 6
Trinity circuit, at Woodlawn.	12, 13
De Kalb, at De Kalb	26, 27

S. H. COX, P. E.

Mobile District, Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mobile, St. Paul and City M'n.	Mar. 27, 28
Mobile, Franklin street	Apr. 3, 4
Mobile, St. Francis street ...	10, 11
Whistler	17, 18
Eastern Shore and Fish river,	
et Daphne	24, 25
Citronelle, at Escatawpa	May 1, 2
Pascagoula and Bay Shore,	
et Zion	8, 9
W. Pascagoula, at Ocean Spg's	15, 16
Cottage Hill, at Alico's	June 5, 6
St. Stephen's, et St. Stephen's	12, 13

JAS. A. HEARD, P. E.

Yazoo District, Mississippi Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Black Hawk circuit, at Jordan's chapel	Mar. 27, 28
Carrollton, Eden and Mount Zion, at Carrollton	Apr. 10, 11
Richland, at Shiloh	17, 18
Durant, at Shady Grove	24, 25
Lexington, at Providence ...	May 1, 2
Mount Olivet, at Satartia ...	8, 9
Yazoo City, at Yazoo City ..	15, 16
Yazoo circuit, at Beoton ...	22, 23
Snowflower, at Greenwood	29, 30

W. P. BARTON, P. E.

Woodville Dist., Mississippi Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Jackson	Mar. 30
Wilkinson	Apr. 1
Percy's Creek	May 15, 16
Woodville	17
Buffalo	18
Tunica	19
St. Helena	22, 23
Amite	25
Meadville	June 9
Liberty	12, 13

Address, Liberty, Mississippi.

JAS. A. GODFREY, P. E.

Tuscaloosa District, Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Summerfield	Mar. 13, 14
Perryville	20, 21
Selma	27, 28
Randolph	Apr. 3, 4
Tuscaloosa	10, 11
Havana	17, 18
Forklund	24, 25
Greensboro and Newbern ...	May 1, 2
Brush Creek	8, 9
Marion	15, 16

JAS. L. COTTEN, P. E.

Jackson Dist., Mississippi Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Jackson station	Mar. 6, 7
Raymond and Spring Ridge,	
at Spring Ridge	13, 14
Canton station	20, 21
Clinton circuit, at Liberty ..	27, 28
Madisonville ct., at Madisonv'e.	Apr. 3, 4
Vernon and Livingston, at	
Livingston	10, 11
Sharon ct., at Thornton Chap.	17, 18
Camden circuit, at Camden ..	24, 25
Carthage circuit, at Mt. Zion.	May 1, 2

R. ABNEY, P. E.

Alexandria District — La. Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Spring Creek circuit, ...	Mar. 13, 14
Alexandria station	20
Alexandria ct., at Palestine.	21, 22
Evergreen and Big Cane	27, 28
Centreville circuit	Apr. 2, 3
Harrisonburg station	4
Columbia circuit	7, 8
Atlanta circuit	10, 11
Anacoco circuit	24, 25

FRED. WHITE, P. E.

Wetumpka Dist., Montgomery Conf'e.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Wetumpka	Mar. 13, 14
Prattville	20, 21
Autaugaville and Ivy Creek,	
at Autaugaville	Apr. 3, 4
Pleasant Hill, at Ash Creek .	10, 11
Lowndesboro, Hayneville and	
Union, at Hayneville	17, 18
Tallassee, at Pleasant Grove.	24, 25
Socopatoy, at Emmans	May 1, 2
Carolina, at Harmony	8, 9
Autaugs, at Isabella	15, 16

Agents and others will please take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly. W. S. TURNER, P. E.

Meridian District, Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Enterprise	Mar. 20, 21
Meridian	27, 28
Shubuta and Wayoesboro, at	
Wayoesboro	Apr. 3, 4
Belmont, at Belmont	10, 11
Livingston	17, 18
Clarke, at De Soto	24, 25
Pearce's Sp'gs, at Oak Grove.	May 1, 2
Bladon Springs	8, 9
Enterprise ct, at New Hope.	15, 16
Butler	22, 23
Geston	29, 30

JOSHUA T. HEARD, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist., Miss. Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Holmesville ct., at C. Ground	Mar. 13, 14
Summit and Magnolia, at Mag-	
nolia	20, 21
Bogue Chitto ct., at Hopewell	27, 28
Scotland and Brandywine ct.,	
at Union Church	Apr. 3, 4
Brookhaven station	10, 11
Wesson and Beauregard, at	
Beauregard	17, 18
Pleasant Valley and Rehobeth, at Rehobeth	24, 25
Bahala ct., at Bahala Chapel.	May 1, 2
Burleton circuit, at Pisgah.	8, 9
Georgetown ct., at Georgeto'n	15, 16
Crystal Springs and Hazlehurst, at Hazlehurst	22, 23

G. F. THOMPSON, P. E.

N. B.—The brethren whose quarterly meetings are near the railroad will please furnish me a conveyance, if convenient.

G. F. T.

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VOLUME XV.—NUMBER 14.
WHOLE NUMBER..... 746.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1869.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Morning. *House.*—Passed the Senate bill reviving the grants of railroad lands to Alabama, with amendments.

Also, a resolution authorizing the Election Committee to investigate the Louisiana elections during recess.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Evening. *Senate.*—The chaplain to-day prayed that the patriot arms of Cuba might be strengthened and the isles of the sea delivered from their oppressors.

A joint resolution was offered authorizing the President to appoint a commission to report on the ship canal across the isthmus.

The bill reorganizing the judiciary passed with several amendments and goes back to the House.

The following message of the President was received by Congress at four o'clock this afternoon:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

* * * I have no doubt that you will concur with me in the opinion that it is desirable to restore the States which were engaged in the rebellion to their proper relations to the government and the country at as early a period as the people of those States shall be found willing to become peaceful and orderly communities, and to adopt and maintain such constitutions and laws as will effectually secure the civil and political rights of all persons within their borders.

The authority of the United States, which has been vindicated and established by its military power, must undoubtedly be asserted for the absolute protection of all its citizens in the full enjoyment of the freedom and security which is the object of a Republican government, but whenever the people of a rebellious State are ready to enter in good faith upon the accomplishment of this object in entire conformity with the constitutional authority of Congress, it is certainly desirable that all causes of irritation should be removed as promptly as possible, that a more perfect union may be established and the country restored to peace and prosperity.

The convention of the people of Virginia, which met in Richmond on Tuesday, December 3, 1867, framed a constitution for that State, which was adopted by the convention on the 17th of April, 1868, and I desire respectfully to call the attention of Congress to the propriety of providing by law for the holding of an election in that State at some time during the months of May and June next, under the direction of the military commander of the district, at which the question of the adoption of that constitution shall be submitted to the citizens of the State, and if this should seem desirable I would recommend that a separate vote be taken upon such part as may be thought expedient, and at the same time and under the same authority, there shall be an election for the officers provided for under such constitution, and that the constitution, or such parts thereof as shall be adopted by the people, submitted to Congress on the first Monday of December next for its consideration, so that if the same is then approved, the necessary steps will have been taken for the restoration of the State of Virginia to its proper relations to the Union.

I am led to make this recommendation from the confident hope and belief that the people of that State are now ready to co operate with the national government in bringing it again into such relations to the Union as it ought as soon as possible to establish and maintain, and to give to all its people those equal rights under the law which were asserted in the Declaration of Independence in the words of one of the most illustrious of its signers.

I desire also to ask the consideration of Congress to the question whether there is not just grounds for believing that the constitution framed by a convention of the people of Mississippi for that State and once rejected might not be again submitted to the people of that State in like manner, and with the probability of the same result.

U. S. GRANT.

Nominated to-day: P. B. S. Pinchback, register of the land office of New Orleans; Charles M. Loomis, register of the land office of Jackson, Mississippi.

Confirmed: Wm. Stedman, consul at Santiago de Cuba; O. M. Long, consul at Panama, and fifty others.

Considerable feeling was created in diplomatic circles by the presence of Cuban partisans and exiles in the diplomatic gallery of the House to-day, introduced there by Banks.

The following is the first section of the tenure of office act, as "suspended:"

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That every person holding any civil office to which he has been, or hereafter may be, appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall have become duly qualified to act therein, shall be entitled to hold such office during the term for which he shall have been appointed, unless sooner removed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or by the appointment, with the like advice and consent, of a successor in his place, except as herein otherwise provided.

SENATOR SPRAGUE'S SPEECH.

Several facts give emphasis to this "deliverance." The Senator gave more to support the war than all the Senate together—this he affirmed in the speech. He voted to impeach President Johnson. He is the richest manufacturer in New England. He is the son-in-law of the Chief Justice of the United States. He was in all the secrets of the management, and purposes of the war, as carried on by the government. He declares that "no aristocracy ever exercised such complete power and jurisdiction over everything that concerned a people as was now concentrated in the hands of the dominant party." The dissentions between the two wings of the Radical party may yet save the Constitution. We give extracts from this important utterance:

"He is a bold man who attempts to assert himself on this floor at any time contrary to the prejudices or the general opinion of the majority, or a preponderating proportion of this body. * * * *

"When I listened to the arguments that were urged upon this body by the Senator from Michigan, (Mr. Howard,) when he made use of the expression, 'where thrift may follow fawning,' it made an impression on my mind that stands with me to day. If this body needs such a correction as these words admit, it is a body that ought not to have the charge of the distribution of the honors, the emoluments, and the prerogatives of office. * *

"I for one, in looking back upon the past history of this country—and the people, whatever philosophers may say, will come to the same conclusion—have come to believe that your war has not been won for the liberties of any class of people; your war that you have just partially concluded has had no high virtuous principle at the bottom of it. It has had simple contentious for power, for place, and for occupation, commencing in this body, and permeating throughout the country.

* * * * * *

"For six years, for myself, I would rather have stormed a triple line of presented bayonets or a park of artillery in full play than to have stood on this floor and advocated any ideas that I might have had. In advocating those ideas, commencing at the beginning, I should have lost them, from the indifference, from the inattention, and from the contempt received by one not educated to familiarity with debate and the confidence of the floor. It is not only in my own person that I have witnessed this inquisitorial policy. There are those around me who have not yet recovered from the stings of the influence of the majority of this body for standing up, as they were determined to do, for their duty as they understood it.

"You have, by the contentions beginning here, through the ambition of one class of men, built up two great, two powerful bodies of men; and you have built them up for a purpose, that they might unite with your own ambitious ends for office, and place, and power; and you have gone from here to your respective peoples, both North and South, in order to create great opportunities, that you might go on in that way prospering in employment and in office. * * *

"You fight against titles and aristocracies. There never were titles and aristocracies that exercised the complete power and jurisdiction over everything that concerned a people that is concentrated in this body to-day. * *

"Sir, the position in which, so far as I am a judge, the people of the North were placed at the beginning of the late war, was disgraceful to all legislation of the past. Did you who now sit in your seats tell us that this war was pending? Did you ever tell us that we were at any time on the brink of a fearful convulsion? We rushed into that war without discipline, without preparation, without knowledge of the impending catastrophe. Is it fair, is it just, is it generous, that that policy should be pursued hereafter? Such, sir, was my knowledge of it. Nobody ever told me, or those whom I now represent, of the ruin that four short years brought upon us. * * *

"Sir, all have studied the results of the inquisition, commencing with the fourth century and ending in this. Obnoxious and cruel as the result of that action suggests itself to every man's mind, I do not believe that its action caused more anxiety, more trouble, more terror than the acts of Congress applied to the people during the war, both North and South, and since the war has ended; far if there was any tyranny exercised, either by one man or by a set of men, aiming at a given purpose, that tyranny was exhibited over the people of this country, South and North, in the exactions made upon them while the war was pressing, and since then in the adjustment of their material interests. The troubles, the anxieties and the uncertainties which have operated upon the minds of business men and their families have been unknown in the history of any other nation that has ever existed."

THE MISSISSIPPI BILL DEFEATED.—The vote in the House of Representatives on the infamous Mississippi bill is suggestive of returning reason and decency on the part of a portion of the Republicans. Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, moved to postpone the bill until next December, and on this motion an excited debate arose. Mr. Ward, of New York, accused Mr. Farnsworth and Mr. Dawes of "Conservative" tendencies, and Butler referred to them as allies of the Democracy. Even Schenck could not stand the bill—Schenck who could even find courage to defend the whisky ring—and of him the grieving Ward exclaimed, "And thou, too, Brutus!" But all was of no avail. Carpet baggery and scalawaggery had made themselves so ineffably repulsive, even to their inventors, that these turned from them with loathing, like Frankenstein from the monster which he had fashioned. When the vote was taken Mr. Farnsworth's motion to postpone prevailed by 103 to 62, and of the majority 54 were Republicans.—*Crescent.*

"EGO ET REX."—Age and mental incompetency are no bar to holding the office and emoluments of an English bishop. The Bishop of Winchester has had a severe stroke of paralysis, and is bordering on the age of eighty; the Bishop of Salisbury, both in mind and body, is prostrate; the Bishop of Bath and Wells is now quite inefficient; and the Bishop of Exeter, who has arrived at the advanced age of ninety, has ceased for twelve years to discharge the duties of visitation and confirmation. For upward of thirty years he has lived at Torquay, which is in a corner of the diocese and inconvenient to the clergy, though a considerable sum has been advanced—of course, public money—for repairing the palace at Exeter. The salaries of these prelates are said to amount to $100,000, and they are virtually the salaries of superannuated public servants.

THE COLENSO CASE.—Another important step has been taken in the Colenso case. The Metropolitan of the Anglican dioceses in South Africa, after excommunicating Colenso, and deposing him from office, has now consecrated another bishop for Colenso's diocese. This is probably the first instance of a bishop of the Church of England within the British dominions having been appointed by the ecclesiastical instead of the secular authority. It is clearly a serious blow to the principle of State churchism. Many High and Low Churchmen, though strenuously opposed to the theological views of Dr. Colenso, have therefore taken the alarm and petitioned the home government against the recognition of the new bishop.

PRESIDENT GRANT did not so much resent being unable to get a seat in his own pew at the new Methodist cathedral on the Sabbath after its consecration as to stay away the next Sabbath. He found the pew empty, swept, and garnished. What would they think in the courts of Europe of the chief executive and his family being obliged to leave the church, because on coming to his pew he found it occupied and all the other seats were crowded?—*New York Independent.*

SICKLES declines the Mexican mission.

APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION.

MR. EDITOR: The following editorial, from the *Southern Churchman*, is a clear and candid statement of facts connected with the history of the modern doctrine of the "apostolic succession." It sets forth the utterly absurd position of those men in the Protestant Episcopal Church who hold and teach this doctrine. After such a presentation of facts, for *facts* they are, and not mere opinions—and this is not a tithe of them—it requires great *power of face* to urge such an opinion upon intelligent people. Indeed I do not see how a man can do it and possess common honesty; for he must know, if he has taken pains to inform himself, that this is not the doctrine of his church, but only of a faction in it. This notion has no authority from antiquity. It never was taught in any church until set forth by Bishop Bancroft in 1582.

HONESTY.

Our neighbor, the *Church Journal*, under the rather quaint title of "Line and Plummet," discusses the subject of the ministry; and affirms the absolute necessity, and under all circumstances, of having bishops in factual succession with the apostles, if a society is to be any part whatever of the church of Christ.

We will present a few difficulties in the way of maintaining such views which seem to us insurmountable.

1. We can hold nothing as necessary to the existence of the church which is not enjoined in Scripture; and by being enjoined, we do not mean "in so many words," but even by way of *necessary* inference. That the apostolic form of government was what we now understand by Episcopal, we have no doubt. Nor have we any doubt that "love feasts" and the "kiss" were apostolical; but unless there be something more than apostolic *custom* for episcopacy; if, in other words, the divinely commissioned apostles have not laid down episcopacy as absolutely necessary for the church, we must be excused from believing it, because some, not inspired at all, have chosen to do so. Article VI., "Of the Sufficiency of the Holy Scriptures for Salvation," tells us what cannot be proved thereby is not to be required of any man, that it should be believed as an article of the faith. And Palmer in his learned work on "The Church," introduced by the present Bishop of Maryland, High Churchman as he is, only goes so far as to say that bishops alone are empowered by divine right, at least in ordinary cases, to ordain. I say, "in ordinary cases," because, etc. * * * Nor does it seem that this opinion, if rightly understood, and *discreetly* advanced, involves any consequences injurious to religion, etc.—vol. 2, 388-9—which it would if it were absolutely commanded in Holy Scripture.

2 Another difficulty besides the one from lack of command on the part of Christ and his apostles is, that the Episcopal Church teaches no such doctrine. If episcopacy be of the *essence* of the church, we have the unaccountable fact that the Prayer Book undertakes (as in the XIX Article) to define the church and leaves out one of its *essential* notes—a piece of stupidity which we would be very slow to accuse the Prayer Book of. And as *her* definition of the church is taken from the Lutheran definition of the same, it is only the plainer that *the church teaches* no such doctrine as the indispensable necessity of episcopacy. So Harold Browne affirms; and so did our own Bishop White; this latter saying if any one taught episcopacy as necessary, it was his own *private opinion.*

3. Besides the fact that neither the Bible nor the Prayer Book teaches this doctrine, the authors and compilors of the Prayer Book do not teach it, but teach the reverse; and it is a very poor apology for this fact to say, as does the *Church Journal*, "we think it very doubtful whether even the Reformers themselves were as well read in regard to the true nature of the ministry as men in their position might have been." Whether the Reformers were ignorant or not, the fact that they did *not* hold the doctrine taught by our neighbor, is pretty good proof as to how the Prayer Book is to be interpreted; and therefore the difficulty under No. 2 is the more apparent.

4. We have another difficulty in not believing the indispensable necessity of episcopacy under all circumstances; and that is, not only did not our Reformers believe it, but neither did the theologians of the English Church, who disputed with the Puritans, believe it. Our contemporary seems to intimate that the Reformers had so much to do with transubstantiation and the pope, that they had no time for research on questions afterward debated by the unappeasable Puritans. But then the doctors who did debate with the Puritans did not believe it.

We have three very large and closely printed volumes of Archbishop Whitgift's disputations with these Puritans, and he tells them "that any one kind of government is so necessary that without it the church cannot be saved, or that it may not be altered into some other kind, thought to be more expedient, I utterly deny;" and his reasons among others are: "because I find no one certain and perfect kind of government prescribed or commanded in the Scripture to the church of Christ; which no doubt should have been done, if it had been a matter necessary unto the salvation of the church."

We have nearly if not quite as much written against these same Puritans by Hooker; and he tells them that the only thing which can utterly cut off any man from the church is *apostacy*; while according to the *Journal* it is "no episcopacy;" and Hooker not only says there may be good grounds for allowing ordination without a bishop, but he affirms the *mutability* of all laws of church government: "If, therefore, we did seek to maintain that which most advantageth our own cause, the very best way for us, and the strongest against them (Puritans) were to hold even as they do, that in Scripture there must needs be found some particular form of church polity which God hath instituted and which for that very cause belongeth to all churches, to all times." This *he* would not do and did not do; though the *Church Journal* does. And moreover, it was this that the Puritans did; maintain there was in Scripture a certain form of church government which could not be altered. Our neighbor of the *Church Journal*, in the lapse of ages, has come to stand on the side of the Puritans; he is maintaining the Puritan doctrine, while we Reformed Churchmen stand with the Bible, the Prayer Book, and the learned doctors of the church against the Puritans.

6. But our difficulties are not ended here. Not only did not the Reformers and our divines who disputed with the Puritans hold the *indispensable* necessity of episcopacy, but we are at a loss to find but very few of our writers who did. This is one of the *novelties* in the church which Bishop Hopkins, twenty-five years ago, pointed out and wrote against. Field held no such views; the extremists, Laud and Montagne, held no such views; how many and who were they who did hold them? The Archbishop of Canterbury in 1853 wrote: "I hardly imagine that there are two bishops on the bench, or one clergyman in fifty throughout our church, who would deny the validity of the orders of those pastors solely on account of their wanting the imposition of episcopal hands." Now if our learned contemporary, the *Church Journal*, will begin at the beginning of the Reformation, and give us his catena of witnesses who held the absolute necessity of episcopacy to constitute a church, we shall be very much obliged to him; especially if he will give us volume, edition and page on which such sentiments are to be found. Believing, therefore, with Bishop Hopkins, that such notions are a *novelty*, this is another difficulty in the way of our holding them; they are both novel and puritanical.

7. We have other difficulties that look to us insurmountable. We will suppose that A. B. is baptized by a non-Episcopal minister; a layman, therefore, according to the *Journal*; a baptism which the Prayer Book once required in case of necessity; and which in court has been proved not contrary to the teaching of the church; and a baptism acknowledged valid by nearly every respectable theologian. Well—into what society is A. B. baptized? Is this *baptized* Christian a member of the church or not? And if of the church, of what church, if not the Catholic Church of Christ? Hence episcopacy, we would say, was not necessary to the existence of the church; because A. B. is in the church, and yet not a member of any Episcopal Church.

But if this non Episcopal minister can give valid baptism and all the grace connected therewith (which seems to be the teaching of the church universal,) why may he not also give a valid communion or Lord's Supper to this Christian man he has baptized, and the grace connected therewith? If he has the power to give valid baptism without episcopal ordination, why has he not the power to give validity to the other sacrament? *If* there be any difference between the two sacraments, baptism is really more important than the other. For our part, we are unable to see *why* he cannot; if the validity of non-Episcopal baptism is granted; which is the teaching of every branch of the church of Christ—Roman, Greek (we believe) and English. But if this non-Episcopal baptism be valid and this non-Episcopal communion be valid, and non-Episcopal preaching be valid—and a number of Christian persons be gathered together in the use of these sacraments—why here we have a church; and a church without episcopacy; so that we cannot see how episcopacy be absolutely necessary.

We are very far from apologizing or seeming to apologize for schism; it is a great and grievous sin; but schism is a separation *in* the church and not *from* it. We greatly deplore that in these United States a commissioner of the census should inform us he had received reports from *one hundred* different Christian sects. This is a sad fact; but we cannot mend it or even alter it by taking the ground of our highly respected contemporary, the *Church Journal.*

One would suppose that *the* most necessary thing to make a true church of Christ was communion with Christ, and holiness of life. But on the supposition, this is not at all necessary to constitute the church. It is not baptism; it is not faith in Jesus, nor love for Him, nor obedience to Him, nor all Christian graces—nay, nothing of the kind—it is *episcopacy!* We are sure the *Journal* will excuse us if we say that our mind *cannot* believe this, any more than it can believe four and five are fifteen. And certain we are, that no Christian man *ought* to believe it, unless impelled by arguments too convincing to be gainsaid. But we are not only unable to see the force of these arguments, but are unable to discover any catena of Episcopal theologians who did. For these reasons and others, we cannot hold the views taught by our contemporary with his "Line and Plummet." His line is not long enough, nor his plummet heavy enough to measure the extent, or sound the depths of that church for which the Lord of glory lay down his precious life.

The church of Christ *mystical*, teaches our judicious *Hooker*, consists of all who shall inherit eternal life; the church of Christ *visible*, says the same authority, consists of all who by eternal profession be Christians; yea, although they be impious idolaters, wicked heretics, persons excommunicable, yea, and cast out for notorious improbity. Heretics, therefore, are not utterly cut off from the visible church of Christ.

THE "Manuel of Presbyterian Foreign Missions" gives a summary of Protestant missions throughout the world, according to which there are 571 Presbyterian foreign missionaries, of whom 275 are from Germany (German Reformed, probably,) 71 from the American Old School, 43 from the New School and under the American Board, 86 from the three branches of Scotch Presbyterianism, 10 Irish Presbyterian, 9 English Presbyterian, 21 from France, and 14 each of the American United Presbyterian and Reformed (Dutch) To the Congregationalists the same authority credits 399 missionaries, of whom 156 are under the London Missionary Society, (but of these "some are Presbyterian,") 102 under the American Board, 69 are English Baptists, and 59 are American Baptists. Of 340 Episcopal missionaries the United States send out 19, and England 312. The Methodists are credited with 279, of whom 74 are from America and 205 from England. In all there are 1,777 Protestant missionaries; of whom 533 are in India and Ceylon, 277 in Southern Africa, 217 in Guiana and the West Indies, 196 in the Islands of the Pacific and the China Sea, 133 in China and Japan, 132 in Western Africa, and 89 in Western Asia. The large number in Southern Africa and in other British colonies includes many Episcopal pastors of feeble churches of English settlers, who are not really foreign missionaries.

EUROPEAN engineers expect that the Suez Canal will be completed—that the communication between sea and sea will be accomplished—before the end of the present year.

HIS PROVIDENCE.

Here is the table every morning spread
With food that is sufficient for the day;
Bitter may be the draught, and black the bread,
And yet I must not, cannot turn away.
Perchance I thought, "My father is a king,
And I on choicest dainties shall be fed!"
And it may seem to be a cruel thing
To hunger even for a crust of bread.
Ah me! the thorns are for the children's feet;
The crown of suffering they are doomed to wear;
The earthly discipline must be complete
Ere they the heavenly recompense can share;
And I, a child, too weak to understand
The merit of the grace for which I plead,
Can only say, and clasp the extended hand,
"My heavenly Father knoweth what I need!"

At times I feel my faith grow cold and dim
When each petition of its answer fails;
But what is dark to me is light to Him
Before whose eye eternity unveils.
Each day beholds some mystery disclose,
As in the soul new purposes are wrought;
And in a different way from that I chose,
I find myself possessed of what I sought.
Yet every day I fail to learn my part,
And seem to pray and labor all in vain,
Until God's grace illuminates my heart,
And then the lesson is once more made plain.
'Tis written all along my pilgrim way;
At every step His providence I read,
And He who guides enables me to say,
"My heavenly Father knoweth what I need!"

This is the spirit of the lowly one
Who eats the crust in thankfulness of soul,
And feels a higher life on earth begun,
In meek submission to supreme control.
The meanest hovel and the scantiest fare,
A hidden treasure often have confessed,
When saints and martyrs congregated there,
And welcomed Jesus as their reverend guest
Though painful now the pathway that I tread,
And few and transient be the hours of bliss,
I'll follow in the way my Saviour led
Until I reach a better home than this.
If I am bending 'neath a heavy cross,
I know the crown in glory shall exceed,
And come what may, of recompense or loss,
"My heavenly Father knoweth what I need!"

—*Advance.*

BIOGRAPHICAL.

IN MEMORIAM.

Died, at her residence in Greenville, Mississippi, March 6, 1869, at half-past ten o'clock P. M., Mrs. EVIE H. COMSTOCK, daughter of Mrs. S. Myra Smith, aged twenty-one years.

The subject of our sketch was born and raised in this (Washington) county. Up to her nineteenth year she was not religious, though well instructed both by the precept and the example of a devoted Christian mother. Strength and brilliancy of mind, tempered by rare common sense, made her stand first in the circle of her associates. In the summer of 1867 she determined to join the church and seek religion—yielding to the influence which her mother's pious training and earnest prayers had long exerted upon her. In this frame of mind she moved into Greenville, just before the week of prayer appointed by our bishops in the August of that year. At the first opportunity she came resolutely forward and joined the church. For many days and nights she wrestled for the blessing of pardon as if her mind and heart were wholly engrossed in it. At length, while singing the hymn, "Jesus, I my cross have taken," etc., she was fully assured of her acceptance, and seemed never afterward to doubt it for a moment.

Throwing herself, with all the enthusiasm of her strong nature, into the service of the church, she seemed to forget worldly pleasures, and sought happiness only in religion. She declined no duty that was presented, but with alacrity and efficiency sought out and pursued every means of doing good. Her class at Sunday school will not forget her punctuality, her faithfulness, and her interest in them. At prayer meeting, at class meeting, and at preaching her presence will be sorely missed.

Though enthusiastic, there was not a tinge of fanaticism in her religion. Though earnest, her zeal was characterized by prudence and sobriety. In the most perplexing circumstances she exercised a Christian discretion which could only spring from a deep well of love and patience, replenished continually by intimate communion with God.—None but those who saw her inner life imagined what a depth of earnestness was in her Christian character. She was a devoted wife and a devoted daughter, but her warm human affections never came in competition with her devotion to the Saviour. I verily believe that she could have given up all for Christ, tenderly as her affections clung to their dear objects. I have dwelt thus long upon her life because it was necessary in order to explain the manner of her death. It is not the partial hand of friendship, but truth that has guided my pen.

When informed that she had pneumonia, calling her mother and husband to the bedside, she told them that it was evidently impossible for her to recover, asked them to pray that the Lord's will might be done, whether that were for her to live or to die, and then turned her mind to prayer, saying, "I know I have not been such a Christian as I ought, and now I will prepare my soul for heaven." During most of that day she was silent, engaged in prayer. While parched with thirst, and pondering upon the pain she would have to endure, the most comforting Scriptures came into her mind; as, when thinking of her burning thirst, she seemed to hear the Saviour saying to the woman of Samaria at Jacob's well, "Whosoever drinketh of the water that I shall give shall never thirst;" it shall be "a well of water springing up unto eternal life." After this period of silent prayer she became perfectly happy, saying that she felt Jesus to be right there with her. She was triumphant. Once afterward, indeed, she felt a pang at parting with all that was dear. She had been married only a year. She had lately moved into a delightful home, furnished with every comfort by a fond husband, and she had an infant a week old. Thinking of these ties, she enumerated them aloud: "Here is my comfortable home; here is my dear husband and my little baby." Then raising her hands and eyes to heaven, she cried out: "Oh, Father, loose the cords, loose the cords." Afterward she seemed to forget everything earthly, and to be ravished with the name of Jesus. She plead with those who came near her to live more for Jesus, and begged her young religious companions not to live so far from God. She sent messages of similar purport to many whom she did not see. Jesus was her theme. "Jesus, the name that is above every name," and many quotations like this were constantly on her lips. While no one was present but her mother and husband, she once opened her eyes from apparent sleep and simply uttered the words, "Blessed Jesus!" And again, when no one was there but her husband, without opening her eyes, she pressed his hand and whispered, "Jesus, sweet Jesus!" When she had delivered the messages to all, she said, "Now, my Christian friends, I have said all I wished to say. Let me rest." After that she had not many conscious moments. Her strength gradually declined until death prevailed over the mortal part. The beautiful light of her eyes was quenched, and the music of her sweet voice died away in groans and was hushed. I stood by the bed and looked upon the cold, still form, and thought how a husband's passionate heart was surging with a storm of grief; how a mother's life was spoiled of its light and its comfort, and how the little infant, sleeping near, would never know the precious love of a mother. But, after all, I could not feel as if I was in the presence of death. The bright smile that had lit up her face in the last hours of victory still lingered there after the pulses were stopped, and the eyes were closed from beholding the light. That smile seemed to say: "O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?" It has a voice in my ear—the echo of the victor's shout. The last enemy was destroyed.

W. W. DRAKE.

REV. PETER JAMES, next to the last, it is believed, of the original members who constituted the old Mississippi Conference, embracing the States of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, died on the evening of the 18th of March, 1869, in peace of mind, and an assurance of his interest in Christ and the resurrection of the just, in the eightieth year of his age.

Some time before his death, in conversation on the subject of his approaching end, he told his son Peter that he wanted no pompous parade of burial, no funeral discourse, nor even an extended obituary notice; that as he had lived for many years in obscurity, so he wished to die without observation; that he only wished that his surviving brethren might be informed by a brief obituary notice that he had passed away in the faith which he had preached, and at peace with God and all mankind. He frankly confessed and bitterly regretted his unfaithfulness and inefficiency in the work of the ministry. Far better, he said, would it have been had he given his time and attention chiefly to the preaching of the Gospel, and less to the business of this life. He regarded himself as having been severely chastised for his delinquencies. But we have good reason to believe that the great Shepherd most graciously restored his soul, and took him to the bosom of His redeeming love.

On a visit to his sick-bed, some weeks before his death, by an old brother preacher, whom he recognized by the reminiscence of certain scenes of past years, with which the names of Winans, Drake and Haney, a junior colleague, etc, were connected, he clapped his hands and said with great emotion, "I am happy in the anticipation of my eternal rest in heaven." Only a few hours before he breathed his last breath, being questioned by the same brother, "Father James, do you know that you are dying?" he answered very distinctly as follows, "O yes, yes." "Do you feel that all is well with you?" "Yes, yes." "Then you feel that Jesus is yours?" "Yes, yes, yes. That has been attended to long ago." "Then the struggle of life will soon be over with you, and your warfare at an end." "Yes, I could not do it now"—understood to mean that he could not prepare for death in his present condition, had he neglected it. O may his living and dying words profit us who are following him to the grave!

H. TOWNSEND.

RICHLAND CIRCUIT, Miss. Conference.

THERE are to be, we trust, no more missionary complications in China. Earl Clarendon's sensible dispatch requires that, except in cases of immediate danger to life, no consul shall take upon himself the responsibility of using force to secure the rights of Englishmen. All such cases must be referred to the foreign office. This is not only a step toward recognizing the rights of China as an independent nation, but will avoid the discredit to Christians which has followed when consuls, willing to magnify their office, have interfered, as at Yang-chau, to right the wrongs of missionaries. If they are willing, like their Master, to do his work in dangerous places, they must risk the danger. This liability they assume; and, though they possess treaty rights, they ought to be and are slow to demand them at the expense of force and bloodshed. We have been ashamed to see the Gospel of Peace compromised by the action of Mr. Medhurst and the naval force at his command. Prince Kung and the Imperial Council at Pekin showed themselves ready to listen to reason and to do what was right.

AS A PROOF of the reason of brutes being perfectible, and thus something more than instinct, it is said that a bird's first nest is often injudiciously placed and badly made. Little by little the work improves, and the feathered artist attains his ideal. The bird of prey teaches its young ones to launch into the air, to guide, to hover, and to measure the distance at which a victim is to be struck. Young swallows, who have never effected a migration, are trained by repeated evolutions performed in troops. After a sufficient number of trial trips, the united army takes its departure under the guidance of experienced leaders. The wolf, in spite of his keen appetite for flesh, requires a long apprenticeship to become a skillful hunter.

THE Court of Appeals at Naples has decided that the marriage of a priest is allowable, and has directed the ceremony to take place in the case of the priest who wished it. In his defense it was asserted by his counsel that Christ chose married men for his disciples, and the attorney general, in his speech, said that he would far sooner hold out his hand to a priest who took his wife to church than to one who took his concubine. These sentiments were received with shouts of applause. Celibacy is one of the questions to be discussed at the approaching council at Rome.

ONE OF MANY.

MR. EDITOR: Some time since I wrote a paragraph headed "A Half Hour with Bad Books." It was the experience of a minister, who stated that some twenty years before a corrupting book fell into his hands, and he spent half an hour in its perusal, and that in that time he had received an injury from which he had never recovered, and he felt he never should. He felt what many others have found to be true, that there are many things which ought never to be known. Their knowledge is pollution. Let the young curb their curiosity. H.

INFIDEL AND FICTITIOUS READING.

The wholesome and soul-reviving truths and instructions contained in many of our religious periodicals are too much supplanted by secular, fictitious and infidel prints, that are flooding our country in every direction, and poisoning the minds of our youth and those of riper years.

My mind was forcibly impressed on this subject, something more than a year since, on being called to stand by the bedside of a dying fellow-youth, in the place of my former labors. He was a graduate of Union College—the youngest son of respectable and wealthy parents, residing in Onondaga county, New York. No money or pains had been spared by these indulgent and pious parents to qualify this "Benjamin" of their old age for future usefulness. But while absent from the parental roof, during his academic and collegiate career, he found access to the writings of infidel poets and skeptics of different ages, in connection with much of the light reading of the day, in the frequent perusal of which he contracted a taste for this kind of reading and amusement, which strengthened and matured the native skepticism of the heart to that extent that the restraints of Christianity were measurably thrown off, and infidelity reigned triumphant. Denying, as he did, the immortality of the soul, of course looser rein was given to the baser passions. And cherishing a roving desire, which was also gratified, he soon found himself mingling in many of the amusements and games of the South; and in those hot-beds of vice and destruction the germs of premature disease and death were fast matured. On returning home, the wreck of blasted hopes and fondest anticipations, having, like the "prodigal," wasted his substance and ruined his character, he lingered here awhile under the hand of consumption's doom seal, occasionally lamenting his folly, and struggling to be released from the fatal grasp of infidelity, which had so strongly environed his soul.

When about to take his leave of the world he called the writer to his bedside, having previously sent him a request to preach his funeral sermon from a text of his own selection—Job vii. 21—and desired the privilege, through the preacher, of warning his young friends, on that occasion, to avoid the course which he had pursued—the rocks on which he foundered. Hear him on this point, as I recorded the sentiment from his lips:

"I ought to have been a bright and shining light in the world. My advantages have been good, but my life, for the most part, has been dark and dreary, for want of a firm belief in the Christian religion. Had I another life to live I should pursue a different course; and to all skeptics I would say, the safer side is that of piety and religion. It is now too late with me to recall the past—the experiment is tried; through what scenes I am now to pass is to me unknown. That fearful word *eternity* rings in my ears. Fictitious and skeptical reading has been the *Bohun Upas* of my soul! Warn the young everywhere to avoid this whirlpool of destruction—this rock upon which I foundered!"

THE Sultan of Turkey has ordered the abolition everywhere throughout his empire of the regulations which prevented Christians from entering mosques. The only condition exacted is that all Christians who avail themselves of this privilege shall act in a becoming manner while visiting the buildings—a stipulation which will press very heavily on a certain class of tourists most of us have seen striding and stamping through churches on the European continent.

A PLEA FOR GETTING UP.

The London *Daily News* discusses the change that has taken place in modern habits in regard to early rising. Swift declared that he never knew any man arrive at greatness who was not an early riser. Frederick the Great got up every morning at four o'clock, and so, we believe, did John Wesley, who, by the way, made early rising a religion, and preached against lying in bed as a sin. Peter the Great always rose before daylight, and Dr. Doddrige claimed to have added ten years to his life by cutting off two hours of morning sleep every day for forty years. As to our ancestors in the heroic times, they would be ashamed indeed even of the early risers among their degenerate children. Bluff Harry and his wives and courtiers had their breakfast at the unearthly hour of seven, and had got their dinner well over before noon.—Good Queen Bess, and the scholars and wits, and great generals and statesmen who surrounded her, dined between eleven and twelve, and took their supper between five and six in the afternoon. Early to bed and early to rise has made England what she is, and would make all who adopted the principle first and foremost among their fellows.

The fact is, that as life becomes more concentrated and its pursuits more eager, short sleep and early rising become impossible. We take more sleep than our ancestors, and we take more because we want more. Six hours' sleep may do very well for a plowman or a bricklayer, or any man who has no other exhaustion than that produced by manual labor, and the sooner he takes it after his labor is over the better; but for a man whose labor is mental, the stress of whose work lies on his brain and nervous system, and who is tired in the evening with a day of mental application, neither early to bed nor early to rise is wholesome. He needs letting down to the level of repose. The longer the interval between the active use of his brain and his retirement to bed the better his chance of sleep and recruitment. To him an hour after midnight is probably as good as two hours before it, and even then his sleep will not so completely and quickly restore him as it will his neighbor who is only physically tired. He must not only go to bed later, but lie longer. His best sleep is probably in the early morning hours, when all the nervous excitement has passed away, and he is in absolute rest.

There is, therefore, a good deal to be said in favor of the late habits of modern life. It was all very well for Englishmen to go to bed early and get up early in the times of the Tudors, Plantagenets and Stuarts. Their lights were bad, and it was expensive work to make a room light enough to be pleasant. They did not turn night into day as we do; but it was probably because they did not know how to do it as we know. Gas is responsible for a good deal of our love of the long evening hours. A London house, at this time of the year, is never so bright as it is after dark. When the blinds are down and the shutters are closed, and the snug curtains are drawn, and the room is flooded with brilliant gaslight, and the bright fire is stirred up in the shining grate, nobody regrets the sickly daylight which all day long has been feebly struggling through the fog and smoke. Why should a man wish to shorten the brightest hours of the twenty-four for the sake of an extra hour or two of foggy, ineffectual morning? It is not mere retaliation on our ancestors; it is simply the adaptation of their maxims to our modern needs to say that, for many of us, one waking hour after ten at night is worth two hours before nine in the morning. We live double at that social evening time, and to waste such hours in sleep, when there is a spare hour in the morning which may be just as well spent in bed, is an unwise substitution of old maxims for new experience. No doubt the old maxims were wise, and would still be wise if our conditions were those of our great grandfathers; but while the maxims stand, the times have changed, and we have changed with them. We must have society, and we can only have it at night; we must take ample rest, and we can only take it in the morning. The stress of life with us is on the brain and nerves, and they can only bear the pressure by being allowed to sleep their sleep out. For a man whose work is intellectual, to have his sleep violently cut short every morning would be half equivalent to suicide. True wisdom teaches us to adapt ourselves to our circumstances. Nature does not change, and what was good for our fathers is doubtless good for us, provided the conditions are the same. But when this is not the case, we must not allow their example to become a tyranny. Modern habits are not more really indulgent than the habits of earlier times, and they best suit modern needs.

Another Wonderful Speech by Senator Sprague.

In the course of a debate in the United States Senate on the 24th, Mr. Sprague administered a rebuke to the galleries for laughing at him, the other day, for saying that they reminded him of the idiotic inmate of a burning dwelling, who laughed at all warning and perished in the flames. He said he would, nevertheless, repeat the warning. The affairs of the Congress were being mismanaged by lawyers. He felt interested in the success of the Republican party in the past, and had contributed to it, he thought, as much in character, and a good deal more in money, than other Senators. Indeed, he believed his contribution of the latter had been greater than that of all other Senators combined.

He denied that Congress had restored harmony or prosperity to the country, and asserted that the people in the South are robbers in a state of chronic revolution, and that there was no justice for the poor man, or protection for the rights and liberties of the citizens in this boasted land of freedom. Immigration had fallen off. The industry and agriculture of the country were so prostrated at the West that immigrants cannot find remunerative employment, for they cannot sell the products for enough to supply themselves with the necessaries of life. The reason is, that legislation and administration were so shaped as to encourage capital to speculate upon every industrial occupation in the country. If this course was to be continued, in less than five years there would be a clamor for a tariff to keep out foreign cotton. But great as was the mismanagement of our affairs in every department, the greatest abuses were in our financial policy.

That policy was directed and controlled by the bankers. They, no doubt, gave as good advice as they could, but experience had always shown dealers in money knew little or nothing about the relation of money to other occupations and interests. The bearing of all this was, if the legislators of the country had done their own work so badly how could they dare to assume the powers and duties of the executive also? The social condition of the country was quite as bad as the financial condition. There were less virtue and morality in American society than in any other civilized society on the face of the earth. The prevailing demoralization was frightful. What mother could send her son out into the world with any confidence that he would be able to resist the temptress that would surround him? What husband could close his door?

The country was on the brink of a precipice, and unless the people could be roused from their apathy all was lost. He had wished for and aided in the election of General Grant to the Presidency because he believed he (President Grant) had not been contaminated by the politicians and had the capacity required to see through and defeat their machinations. He had listened to the inaugural address with intense interest and been pleased by the President's expression of his purpose to be independent in the discharge of his official duties; but when he heard the passage asserting the sacredness of the public debt, he had gone away disheartened and sorrowful, because it had shown him the canker that possessed the American body-politic had got possession of the President also. He was not without hope. He hoped the President would yet discover the great error into which bad advisers had led him, and would turn away from this policy as from a charnel house. With an interesting biographical sketch of him Mr. Sprague finished his speech.

THE Ecumenical Council will meet in the right transept of St. Peter's which will accommodate over two thousand people. Subscriptions are to be called for to pay the expense of $50,000 in providing stalls for the accommodation of the prelates as well as the other enormous expenses.

THE Emperor of the French has at last, it would seem, grown tired of Baron Haussmann's pulling down and building up, and says that the game is hardly worth the awful waste of candle. "Our task is ended," says Haussmann grandly. "No," says M. Thiers, very drily, "but your resources are."

SCIENTIFIC.

POPULARIZING ART.

CHROMO LITHOGRAPHY,

by which our houses and school rooms are now filled with beautiful pictures, is a combination of Senefelder's invention with an ancient method of printing in colors by using two or more blocks. Antiquity, however, only gave the hint, which has been developed with wonderful rapidity by accomplished artists and artisans in Germany, England and the United States—the German Eogelmann being the chief originator of methods. The first patents relating to chromo-lithography bear date 1835, and in these forty four years the art has made such progress that copies of fine oil paintings are now daily produced which contain all of the original picture which the public can see, and which none but a close observer can tell from the original. At Prang's manufactory of chromos, in Boston, there is a gallery in which the proprietor sometimes hangs, side by side, an oil painting and the chromo-lithograph taken from it, both framed alike. I think that not even the artist who painted the picture could always tell them apart, and I am sure that few others could. It would be a safe thing to wager that the critics who have endeavored to write down these beautiful productions would not be always able, without handling them, to decide which was brush and which was printing press.

The process by which these chromo-lithographs are produced is simple, but it is long, delicate and expensive. One of the chromos most familiar just now, to the public is that of the boy referred to above, in the painting of which Mr. Eastman Johnson endeavored to express upon canvas that which Mr. Whittier had already written in verse:

"Blessings on thee, little man,
Barefoot boy, with cheeks of tan;
With thy turned-up pantaloons,
And thy merry-whistled tunes;
With thy red lip, redder still
Kissed by strawberries on the hill;
With the sunshine on thy face,
Through thy torn brim's jaunty grace.
From my heart I give thee joy;
I was once a barefoot boy!"

It is a small picture—about thirteen inches by ten—but to reproduce it in chromo lithograph requires twenty-six slabs of stone, weighing not far from two tons, and worth $1,400. The time occupied in preparing these stones for the press is about three months; and when once the stones are ready, an edition of a thousand copies is printed in five months more. And yet, although the original is worth $1,000, and the process of reproduction is so long and costly, a copy is sold for $5—a copy, too, which, to nineteen-twentieths of the public, says as much, and gives as much delight every time it is looked at as the original work could. It may be possible, in a few words, to convey some idea of the manner in which this particular boy, standing barefoot upon a rock in a brook, with trees, a grassy bank and blue sky behind him, is transferred from a thousand-dollar canvas to whole stacks of five-dollar pasteboard.

As far as possible, the chromo-lithographer produces his copy by the method which the artist employed in painting the original. One great difference between painting and printing is, that the printer puts on all his color at once, while the painter applies color in infinitesimal quantities. One crush of the printing press blackens the page; but a landscape grows and brightens gradually under the artist's hand, as the natural scene which he is representing ripens and colors under the softer touches of the sun, the warm winds and gentle showers of April and May. As far as possible, I say, the chromo lithographer imitates these processes of art and nature by applying color in small quantities and by many operations. He first draws upon a stone, with his pencil of soap and lampblack, a faint shadow of the picture—the outline of the boy, the trees and the grassy bank. In taking impressions from this first stone an ink is used which differs from printers' ink only in its color. Printers' ink is composed chiefly of boiled linseed oil and lamphlack; but our chromo-lithographer, employing the same basis of linseed oil, mixes with it whatever coloring matter he requires. In taking impressions from the first stone in laying, as it were, the foundation of the boy, he prefers a browned vermilion. The proof from this stone shows us a dim beginning of the boy in a cloud of brownish red and white, in which can be discerned a faint outline of the trees that are by and by to wave over his head. The face has no features. The only circumstances clearly revealed to the spectator are, that the boy has his jacket off, and that his future trousers will be dark. Color is placed, first of all, where most color will be finally wanted.

The boy is begun. He wants more vermillion, and some portions of the trees and background will bear more. On the second stone, only those portions of the picture are drawn which at this stage of the picture require more of that color. Upon this second stone, after the color is applied, the first impression is laid, and the second impression is taken. In this proof the boy is manifestly advanced. As the deeper color upon his face was not put upon the spots where his eyes are to be, we begin to discern the outline of those organs. The boy is more distinct, and the general scheme of the picture is slightly more apparent.

As yet, however, but two colors appear—brown vermilion and white. On the third stone the drawing is made of all the parts of the picture which require a blue coloring—both those that will finally appear blue and those which are next to receive a color that will combine with blue. Nearly the whole of the third stone is covered with drawing; for every part of the picture requires some blue, except those small portions which are finally to remain white. The boy is now printed for the third time, a bright blue color being spread upon the stone. The change is surprising, and we begin now to see what a pretty picture we are going to have at last. The sky is blue behind the boy, and the water around the rock upon which he stands is blue; there is blue in his eyes and in the folds of his shirt; but in the darker parts of the picture the brown vermilion holds its own, and gains in depth and distinctness from the intermixture with the lighter hue.

Stone number four explains why so much blue was used upon number three. A bright yellow is used in printing from number four, and this color, blending with the blue of the previous impression, plasters a yellowy disagreeable green on the trees and grass. The fifth stone, which applies a great quantity of brown vermilion, corrects in some degree this dauby, bad effect of the yellow, deepens the shadows and restores the spectator's confidence in the future of the boy. In some mysterious way, this liberal addition of vermilion brings out many details of the picture that before were scarcely visible. The water begins to look like water, the grass like grass, the sky like sky, and the flesh like flesh. The sixth stone adds nothing to the picture but pure black; but it corrects and advances nearly every part of it, especially the trunks of the trees, the dark shade upon the rocks, and portions of the boy's trousers.—Stone number seven gives the whole picture, except the figure of the boy, a coat of blue; which, however, only makes that bluer which was blue before, and leaves the other objects of their previous color, although brighter and clearer. The eighth stone merely puts "madder lake" upon the boy's face, hands and feet, which darkens them a little, and gives them a reddish tinge. He is, however, far from being a pleasing object; for his eyes, unformed as yet, are nothing but dirty blue spots, extremely unbecoming. The ninth stone, which applies a color nearly black, adds a deeper shade to several parts of the picture, but scarcely does anything for the boy. The tenth stone makes amends by putting upon his cheeks, hands and feet, a bright tinge of blended lake and vermilion, and giving to his eyes a somewhat clearer outline.

To an inexperienced person the picture now appears to be in a very advanced stage, and many of us would say, Put a little speculation in that boy's eyes, and let him go. Trees, rocks, grass and sky look pretty well—look a thousand times better than the same objects in paintings which auctioneers praise, and that highly. But we are only at the tenth stone. That child has to go through the press sixteen times more before Mr. Prang will consider him fit to appear before a fastidious public.

Stones number eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen and sixteen, all apply what seems to the uninstructed eye mere black. The colors are, indeed, extremely dark, although not pure black, and the chief object of these six impressions is to put into the picture those lines and shadows which the eye just mentioned cannot understand, but only enjoys. It is by such minute applications of color that a picture is raised from the scale of merit which escapes censure to that which affords delight. The last of these shading stones gives the boy his eyes, and from this time he looks like himself.

The seventeenth stone lays upon the trees and grass a peculiar shade of green that corrects them perceptibly. Number eighteen just touches the plump cheeks, the mouth and toes of the boy with mingled lake and vermilion, at which he smiles. The last seven stones continue the shading, deepening and enriching of the picture by applying to different parts of it the various mitigations of black. It is then passed through the press upon a stone which is grained in such a way as to impart to the picture the roughness of canvass; after which it is mounted upon thick pasteboard and varnished. The resemblance to the original is then such that it is doubtful if Mr. Eastman Johnson could pick out his own boy if he were surrounded with a number of copies.

It is not every picture that admits of such successful treatment as this, nor does every chromo lithographer bestow upon his productions so much pains and expense. A salable picture could be made of this boy in ten impressions; but, as we have seen, he receives twenty-six; and the process might be prolonged until a small quarry of stones had been expended upon him. Some landscapes have been executed which required fifty-two stones, and such pictures advance to completion by a process extremely similar to that employed by an artist. That is to say, color is applied to them very much in the same order, in the same minute quantities, and with an approach to the same intelligent delicacy of touch. It is an error to regard these interesting works as mechanical. A mere mechanic, it is true, by a certain Chinese servility of copying, can produce an extremely close, hard imitation of an oil painting; and much work of this kind is done in Germany and England. But in our Boston establishment no mechanic puts pencil to one of the stones employed in producing fine pictures. The artistic work is executed by artists of repute, who have themselves produced respectable paintings of the kind which they are employed to imitate. Any one who watches Mr. Harring transferring to a long series of lithographic stones Mr. Hill's painting of the Yosemite Valley will perceive that he is laboring in the spirit of an artist and by the methods of an artist. It would be highly absurd to claim for any copyist equal rank with the creator of the original, or to say that any copy can possess the intrinsic value of an original. But it is unjust to reduce to the rank of artisans the skillful and patient artists who know how to catch the spirit and preserve the details of a fine work, and reproduce in countless copies all of both which the public can discern.

This art of chromo lithography harmonizes well with the special work of America at the present moment, which is not to create, but to diffuse; not to produce literature, but to distribute the spelling book; not to add to the world's treasures of art, but to educate the mass of mankind to an intelligent enjoyment of those which we already possess. Our poets, most of them, are gray-beards, and it does not yet appear that their places are to be filled when they are gone. Our few literary men of established rank are descending into the vale of years, and their successors have not emerged into view. In the region of the fine arts there are indications of more vigorous life; but our young artists do not seem so willing as the great men of old to submit to the inexorable conditions of a lasting and a *growing* success—a simple, inexpensive life, steady toil, Spartan fare, and a brain uncontaminated by narcotics. And if, in the department of original science, we can boast of one great name, it is the name of a person whom we only had the sense to appropriate, not the honor to produce. Meanwhile, what our sweet and tenderly beloved Tory friends amiably style "the scum of Europe" pours upon our shores, chokes up our cities, and overspread the Western plains. When a Tory speaks of "the scum of Europe," or of "the dregs of the people," he merely means the people whom *his* barbaric and all grasping meanness has kept ignorant and poor. These people, as well as the emancipated slaves of the South, it devolves upon us of this generation and the next to convert into thinking, knowing, skillful, tasteful American citizens. Mr. Prang has finished his new manufactory just in time. By his assistance we may hope to diffuse among all classes of the people that feeling for art which must precede the production of excellent national works.

The public have shown an alacrity to possess these beautiful pictures. In April, 1861, Louis Prang was proprietor of a small lithographic establishment in the fourth story of a building in Boston. The impending war had not merely injured his business, but brought it to an absolute standstill. His presses were covered with dust; he had dismissed his workmen; no one came near him; and, being still in debt for his presses and stones, he was not to be reckoned, just then, among the fortunate of his species. One day, at the time when all eyes were directed to the pregnant events occurring in Charleston harbor, when Sumter and Moultrie were on every tongue and in every heart, a friend chanced to show the anxious lithographer an engineer's plan of that harbor, with the positions of all the forts, shoals and channels marked, with a map of the city in its proper place, drawings of the forts in the corners, and the distances indicated. "This would be a good thing for you to publish," said his friend. It was an oar thrown to a drowning man. A few days after, the occupants of the lofty building in which Mr. Prang had his small shop were at first surprised, and then annoyed, by the thunder of newsboys and errand-boys tramping up and thumping down the stairs leading to the lithographer's room. Four presses were soon running. The master of the shop, with surprise and pleasure beaming from his countenance, of late so dejected, was handing out copies of the map by ones, twos, dozens, twenties and hundreds, damp from the stones, as fast as the presses could print them. On the first day, before the map had got into the shop windows and upon the news stands, so large a number of single copies were sold, at twenty-five cents each, by the publisher himself, that he had at night a hatful of silver coin. The flow of cash came so suddenly and so unexpectedly that he did not know where to put it, and was obliged to use his hat, for want of a reservoir more convenient. The little map was a marvelous hit. It sold to the extent of forty thousand copies before the public mind was turned to other scenes.

And you may be sure that, when the public mind had gone over the Long Bridge into Virginia, Mr. Prang was ready with another map, and that during the four years which followed it was not his fault if the people did not perfectly comprehend the various seats of war. One of his maps, drawn so that each person could mark for himself the changing positions of the two armies, was in such demand that he had six presses running upon it, night and day, for several weeks, and sold hundreds of thousands of copies. When maps flagged, he started those card portraits of popular generals, of which millions were sold, at ten cents each, chiefly to the army. Then followed sheets of heads—fifty heads upon one large card—which had considerable success.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

TO BE CONTINUED.

NIGHT WORK.

Tom Moore spoke truly when he said that the best of all ways to lengthen our days is to steal a few hours from the night. Only we must steal for a good purpose, not for pleasure or dissipation, else we are losers instead of gainers by the theft. Moderate night work does no hurt to bodily or mental health, but rather to the contrary, I fancy, and I speak from experience. Note how well, and to what old age, nocturnal toilers and watchers retain their strength and faculties. Look at astronomers, whom, in our mind's eye, we always regard as snowy-locked, yet vigorous minded, strong-framed men. And are they not, as a rule? Remember Galileo living to seventy-eight, Hevelius watching till he was seventy six, and Copernicus till he reached seventy. Take our English astronomers royal, too. There was Flamsteed, who, in spite of a disordered body, toiled by night and by day, harder, as he said, than a corn-thresher, and yet reached seventy-three; Bradley, who did as much night watching, ran out the allotted period of threescore and ten years; and his successor, Maskelyne, told fourscore, all but one year. Then call to mind grand old Herschel, whose daily labors and night watchings lasted so long, and were performed so well that he may be said to have done the work of three lives, and he reached the good age of eighty-four. And have we not his son, a giant in science, who stole hour after hour from the starry nights of his youth, and gives us now sparkling essays and sound lessons, fraught with the experience which seventy-six years have gathered to his garner? Lastly learn that Mædler, who is now seventy-four, came to the British association meetings a few weeks back, and told the savans something that proved his eye—after an operation for cataract—and his intellect to be as good as they were when, thirty years ago, he made his noble map of the moons, a work that must have involved night watching enough to send an ordinary eight-hour sleeper into an everlasting doze. Whoso wishes to rob the night to the best advantage, let him sleep for two or three hours, then get up and work for two hours and then sleep out the balance of the night. Doing thus, he will not feel the loss of the sleep he has surrendered.

—When Lamartine was at the height of his political fame and popularity, in the spring of 1848, he was so hard pressed for money that his wife one day had to pawn the family plate and her own jewelry for the purpose of paying her household bills.

A vessel is fitting out in the Sandwich Islands to catch sharks. The oil will be extracted from their livers, and the fins dried for the China trade. Celestials love shark-fin soups.

Of Lord Brougham's fearlessness in his best days, when as yet he had not begun to "gloze," we have here a good example:

"About this time he resented in a very marked manner what he considered a piece of impertinence in H. R. H., the Duke of Cumberland, afterward king of Hanover. While the chancelor was addressing the House very calmly, and very much to the purpose, the duke called out, 'Question, question.' Chancellor *in furore*: 'I ask your lordships whether there is decency in that call?' Not contented with this expression of resentment, he lay by for an opportunity of still further punishing the royal delinquent; and soon after, speaking on the slavery abolition bill, he said: 'It would give the man of color as clear a right to sit in that house (if his majesty should so please) as either of the illustrious dukes now present (Wellington and Cumberland,) whether the illustrious duke who is illustrious by his deeds, or the illustrious duke who is illustrious by the courtesy of the House.'"

We find in *Missionary Papers* a very suggestive comparison between the Congregational churches of Minnesota and missionary churches of Turkey. There were in September, 1868, sixty-three Congregational churches in Minnesota, also sixty-three churches in Turkey. Minnesota had two thousand eight hundred and sixty five members, Turkey two thousand seven hundred and sixty-six. Minnesota had five settled pastors, Turkey thirty-six. Minnesota had eight self-supporting churches, Turkey twenty one. The average income of the Minnesota families (reduced to gold) was $550, of the Turkish families $250. The total contributions in Minnesota for all religious purposes was $15,536 (gold,) in Turkey $13,055. The comparison speaks well for the Turkish churches, if not for the American; and we are confident that the Minnesota churches are fully equal to any others in the country in their earnestness and liberality.

There are now twenty-six stations connected with the Waldensian mission in Italy, being four more than last year. They have an agent in every large town except Rome. Last year the number of members admitted to the church was one hundred and thirty-three, this year it was three hundred and twenty four, and the total number of communicants was one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and the pupils at the week and Sabbath day schools numbered one thousand four hundred and fifty-two and eight hundred and fourteen respectively. Of the twenty-four millions in Italy nineteen millions cannot read. The Waldensian Theological School in Florence has eleven students. The British and Scottish Bible societies employ forty-eight agents in Italy, while the Italian publication society is busy translating and printing religious books and tracts.

A tooth of Sir Isaac Newton was sold in 1816 for the sum of £730. It was purchased by a nobleman, who had it set in a ring which he wore constantly on his finger. The prayer book used by King Charles I, when on the scaffold, was sold in London, in 1825, for one hundred guineas. The hat worn by Napoleon Bonaparte at the battle of Elylu was sold in Paris, in 1825, for one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five francs (about £80.) The two pens employed in signing the treaty of Amiens were sold, in 1825, for £500. The pens used in Paris for signing the treaty of peace, concluded after the Russian war, were presented to the Empress Eugenie, by whom they have no doubt been certainly preserved. A wig that belonged to Sterne was sold at public auction in London for two hundred guineas.

Mr. E. P. Wright, who has been dredging off the coast of Portugal at a depth of two thousand eight hundred and eighty feet, brought up live specimens of the glass sponge, which has hitherto been known only from Japan. He also found that at this depth live small fish, coral, and even a shark. In the gulf stream, at a depth of three thousand one hundred and twelve feet, Mr. L. F. Pourtales, of the United States coast survey, found a few mollusks, radiates and crustaceans, and especially a minute *Globigerina*, whose silicious shells have formed a thick deposit on the bottom of the channel. Some light must penetrate to this great depth of over half a mile, as the animals have large, well-developed eyes. The prevailing colors were white, pink, orange, and a pale green. Blue was found in a small sponge.

The young ladies of Dover, Wayne county, Indiana, have formed a society for the redemption of young men from bad habits. Each of the members has pledged herself not to receive the attentions of any young man who uses liquor, tobacco or profane language.

The government in Madagascar has ordered the markets held on Sunday to be closed, and directions have been given to hold them on Monday—directions of which both Christian and heathen approve. The schools are being rearranged in the mission, the revision of the New Testament has been completed, the demand for books and Scriptures continues unabated, and the second memorial church has been completed. The queen's royal speech on her coronation contained the following assurance of religious freedom: "This is my word to you in regard to the praying: it is not enforced, it is not hindered, for God made you." The missionaries were heartily welcomed to the ceremony, and were invited to share in the national rejoicings.

The Metropolitan Coptic Bishop of Cairo, when lately visiting Osiout, a station of the United Presbyterians in Upper Egypt, did not hesitate to confess privately that he was as thorough a Protestant as any of the American missionaries, but he was unwilling to declare this publicly. A company of a dozen men of influence and position in Osiout, who are not yet ready to meet at the residence of the missionaries, meet every night and on Sabbath afternoon, to study the Bible, each session lasting over three hours, and led by one of the Coptic converts. The mission school is constantly attracting its best scholars from the Coptic school.

Covering for Tents.—The best and lightest material for covering a tent is a thin India rubber coated fabric, sold by all dealers in India rubber. It is very light, and quite impervious to both rain and light. Black twilled calico, coated with boiled linseed oil, will form a rain-tight cover. Cloth may be rendered waterproof in a variety of ways; for example, brushing it over on the wrong side with a solution of gelatin, followed when dry by an application of an infusion of nut galls. If one is not afraid of an unpleasant smell (of short duration,) make a varnish of India rubber dissolved in bisulphide of carbon, and apply it to the cloth.—*Scientific American.*

An interesting article in the *American Naturalist* describes the habits of the chimney swallow. This swallow gets the twigs with which to build its nest by flying with all its might against the end of a dry twig, and catching it in its bill. Sometimes several efforts are necessary to break off the twig. These sticks are glued together, and to the side of the chimney, with a viscid substance supplied by their salivary glands. A few days after the young are hatched the male bird takes charge of them, and the female builds another nest for her next brood.

The convent case of Miss Saurin attracts much attention in England. Another convent case has been trying at the same time in Dublin, involving a young lady of sixteen, who wished to leave the convent school in Rathfarnham, but with whom her friends were not allowed to communicate. Yet a third case is before the Belgian courts, where a nun belonging to one of the best families was kept in a damp underground cell, and denied communication with her friends. At last the police were summoned, and she with several others were rescued.

A company has been formed in this city to bring fresh meat to this market from Texas. The entire hold of their vessels is lined with a non conducting felt; and by chemical means a cold below the freezing point will be kept up, yet not so low as to freeze the meat. The first vessel, which sails for Texas next month, will be able to bring four hundred tons of carcases, and land them here twelve days after they are killed.—*New York Independent.*

France has now eight hundred and twenty Protestant Sunday schools, Germany one hundred and fifty, Switzerland two hundred and fifty, Holland two hundred and eighty-six. In France the growth of the cause has been comparatively rapid. In 1852, about the time of their first establishment, there were but two hundred scholars. In Germany a good degree of progress is noted. Berlin is to hold a national convention in the coming fall.

The Metropolitan Methodist church of Washington has invited the *wealthy* members of other Methodist churches to unite in organizing its church. *Zion's Herald* is surprised at the "unintentional oversight" which omitted to include the leading families of Asbury and other strong colored societies. What would Wesley say of that church?

A Methodist ministers' meeting in New York has discussed the question, "What shall be done for the salvation of the rich?" The question usually has been, "How shall we reach the poor?"

The Christian Advocate.

Official Organ of the Montgomery, Mobile, Mississippi, and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

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New Orleans:

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1869.

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NOTICE TO PREACHERS.

Those preachers whose post offices are to be changed, will please notify this office, as soon as convenient, of the change to be made—being particular in giving the post office *from* which and that *to* which the change is to be made.

OUR MISSIONARY SECRETARY.

We have the pleasure of announcing that the Rev. Dr. Munsey will preach in Carondelet street church on April 18th. We shall heartily welcome the Dr., as will hundreds in the Southwest—first for his cause-sake, and next for his own. And if he did not represent so great a cause we should have reversed the numbers of this sentence. We had the pleasure of hearing the Dr., more than a year since, in Baltimore, and will say that we would go as far on foot to hear him as we would to hear any other preacher in Methodism; and in saying that we think that we say a good deal.

We are delighted to see the prompt movement of the Rev. Dr. For the present, motion is what we want in a missionary secretary. Our people need everything short of lightning's flash and charge to quicken them into life—into a true concern for the heathen. By and by the secretary may need to stay at home and direct from his study the movement of the great campaign, but just now his presence will do much toward marshaling and understanding his resources.

We hope that the preachers in this city will avail themselves of his aid in taking up their annual missionary collection for our foreign missions. And we hope that the members of our city churches will give a sum of money to this great cause worthy of themselves, of being the key-note of the year's foreign missionary collection.

HIRAM ANDERSON.

We are pained to learn of the death of this good man and valuable citizen. He died at Franklin, Louisiana, on the 24th ultimo, after an illness of twenty-two hours.

There are few men anywhere who, for good sense and hearty worth, can be compared with him. The Lord will not forget the family of his faithful servant.

THE project of raising half a million dollars for Methodist Church extension in New York is progressing favorably. A board of five trustees has been chosen to hold the funds.

NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The committee appointed by the district meeting present us, this week, with their programme for the convention to meet on the 14th of May, in Carondelet street church. It will be an occasion of much interest, and will be, doubtless, the first of many gatherings of this kind. It is another symptom of that widening and deepening influence of the Sabbath school—an influence to whose value and power the church is just fairly waking up. So far the Sunday school has been regarded as a valuable appendix to churches and the ministry of the Gospel. It has scarcely risen, in the estimation of our people, to the consideration of a corporate and essential element of every properly constituted church. The "pillars" of our societies are rarely seen engaged in the active support of this most beautiful part of the house of our God. With preachers, as a general thing, the more experienced appreciate the children of the church; but the younger men turn away from this luxuriant field of nodding grain, and prefer to work among the stubble, where once in a great while they get a lean handful of dried "colonels," "judges" and "majors." Then they feel as if something was being done. Are they not securing the "mere influential and wealthy" part of the community? May be so; but we would not give half a dozen youths, from the age of fifteen to twenty, soundly converted at the altar, who have been trained in the Sunday school, for a log meeting house full of country or city magnates, who have joined the church after their joints are stiff, their habits fixed, and their knowledge of this wicked world well nigh perfected. We know the spirit of God, that raiseth the dead and quickeneth stiffened corpses into living men, can and does change the stone into flesh, and can make vastly more out of a time-worn sinner than one could ever believe was in him, so that he can by grace cast his old shell and renew his youth. But it always seemed as if there could be no surplus of mercy in such a case—that it would demand all that he could acquire for his own needs; whereas with a young life and fresh heart it looks as if one might save himself and others. The wiser a man becomes in the things of Christ the more will he long to win the first fruits of vital force to the service of the Master. The Saviour intended that his people should always keep young by living in contact with youth, by tending budding flowers, by watching with solicitude the first openings of the folded forms of faith, and hope, and love, which dwell in the bosom of childhood, and by training the tendrils which almost ask to be supported. Until Paradise comes back again, He intends that his tried and loving servants shall walk in and out among these gardens of amaranth and breathe their immortal fragrance.

Sabbath School Convention.

The New Orleans District Sabbath School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at the quarterly meeting of March last, resolved to hold a Sabbath school convention, in this city, on the 14th, 15th and 16th of May next, and appointed the undersigned committee to make the necessary arrangements therefor.

The convention will be held in Carondelet street Methodist church, and the following will constitute mainly the order of exercises:

THURSDAY, MAY 13.

Half-past seven o'clock P. M.—Introductory address by Rev. J. B. Walker, D. D. Subject: What is the Influence of the Sabbath School upon the well-being of Society?

FRIDAY, MAY 14.

Half-past five o'clock P. M.—Organization of the convention. Devotional exercises. *Seven o'clock P. M.*—Address by Rev. A. E. Goodwyn. Subject: What is the Relation of the Sabbath School to the Church, and what is the duty of the Pastor and Members of the Church toward the Sabbath School? *Half-past seven o'clock P. M.*—Open discussion. Subjects: 1. Teachers, their Qualifications and Duties in and out of School. 2. The best Method of Securing and Retaining Competent Teachers. 3. What is the best Method of Teaching in the Sabbath School?

SATURDAY, MAY 15.

Half-past five o'clock P. M.—Devotional exercises. *Six o'clock P. M.*—Open discussion. Subjects: 4. How can Singing be made more Efficient of Good in our Sabbath Schools? 5. What Constitutes the best Sabbath School Library? 6. What is the best Method of Obtaining Money for Sabbath School Purposes? 7. What is the best System of Carrying on the Missionary Work in our Sabbath Schools? *Eight o'clock P. M.*—Address by Rev. J. Hamilton, D. D. Subject: Personal Piety in the Sabbath School, its Influence and how to Increase it.

SUNDAY, MAY 16.

Nine o'clock A. M.—Regular exercises in all our Sabbath schools, visited and addressed by members of the convention. *Eleven o'clock A. M.*—Preaching in all our churches by members of the convention, on the subject of Sabbath schools, and collections taken up for the benefit of the Sabbath School Union. *Half-past three o'clock P. M.*—The twenty-third anniversary celebration of the New Orleans District Sabbath School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

In the exercises of the anniversary celebration all the schools of the Union will take part, and the addresses, recitations and songs will be by the children; and thus will conclude the exercises of the convention.

The convention is not limited by the bounds of the New Orleans Sabbath School Union, nor by those of the Louisiana Conference. It is desired that the convention shall be a success, and its influence for good upon the cause of Sabbath schools be felt far and wide upon city and country. The invitation is, therefore, extended to the neighboring cities and all the country around, and we hope to have a large attendance of ministers and laymen interested and engaged in the Sabbath school work.

Provision will be made for the accommodation of visitors, the same as on the assembly of our Conferences.

On arriving in the city members of the convention will please call at the Southern Methodist Depository, No. 112 Camp street, where they will receive the attentions of the committee.

W. H. FOSTER,
J. L. DUNNICA,
R. M. WALMSLEY,
Committee.

NEW ORLEANS, April 6, 1869.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. W. G. Veal, of the *Texas Christian Advocate*, has been spending some days in the city. Among many other good things we have to say of him is that he has been aiding Brother White, at Morcau street, in a protracted meeting during the week.

The Rev. Dr. C. K. Marshall is attending the fair, and is brimful of Southern life and inventive power. He has taken out several valuable patents, of which we will speak hereafter.

The Rev. Mr. Hamilton, of Holly Springs, is in the city, attempting what should immortalize every man—that is, collecting money for building a church.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Messrs. Hathorn & Pierson, commission merchants and wholesale dealers in groceries, oils and drugs, 95, 97 and 99 Gravier street. We heartily commend this house to our friends.

THE Persian fireside is a round hole in the earthen floor of an apartment, an iron vessel being set into the hole and filled with fuel. Over this is placed a low table, covered with a thick mat or quilt reaching nearly to the floor. By this means the heat is condensed and retained so as to warm the room. If one wishes to toast his toes, he thrusts them under the quilt; and if severely chilled, he creeps under it bodily.

CASHMERE goats are raised in Colorado.

IS THE GAME GONE?

The New York *Christian Advocate* has the following instructive comment upon the Congregational organ of the black Republican party:

"The *Independent* takes its seat upon the 'opposition' benches. Its last issue contains six leading editorials, all of them political, and the leader of these leaders makes a most decided onslaught upon President Grant and the ruling party in Congress. Of the former it remarks:

'The stoic and passionless West Point officer, who is now experiencing the difference between a civil magistracy and a military generalship, needs for the success of his administration just such a moral support as he is peculiarly unfit to inspire. Of course, as he cannot change his nature, we must take him for what he is; but we doubt if he or his immediate friends are aware that his own lukewarm, half-chilling personality is to be the chief obstacle in the way of his civil career. It is hard to hold this fickle nation steadfastly to a moral purpose when its chief magistrate has no genuine sympathy for moral ideas.'

"We suspect that General Grant's greatest fault, as above estimated, is that, unlike a certain dog once made famous through the *Independent*, he declines to bark at the same hole long after the game is gone from it. The negro question is forever settled, and the President has the sense to perceive it, and to act accordingly. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ.*"

We doubt not the correctness of the diagnosis of the New York *Advocate*—the "opposition" attitude of its illustrious confrere. For years they have hunted together; one opened instinctively at the same moment with the other. It must go hard with each of them to now find that their noses lead in opposite directions. One stays at the hole where the negro is supposed to be; the other scents a fresh trail. We suppose the New York *Advocate* has found the game: General Grant has a pew in the great Metropolitan, and is under the spiritual oversight of Dr. J. P. Newman. No wonder the *Independent* stays at the hole. There is no other alternative—*Hinc illæ lachrymæ.* The Methodists have succeeded; Bishop Simpson and Bishop Ames and the president of the Thompson Biblical Institute will heartily sustain the administration. Having gained the chief end of the African trail, we do hope they will henceforth get their consent to imitate General Grant, look at things in a dry light, and occasionally use "two g's in speaking of the negro." Now that "the game is gone," and the hunt is up, do let us call a horse, a horse.

We should be glad, indeed, to believe with the New York *Advocate* that "the negro question is forever settled, and that the President has the sense to perceive it;" for, to tell the truth, we had supposed that it had proved too valuable a discovery to the black Republican party to be ever allowed to settle. In England the politicians of the abolition school still reckon the West India emancipation act as their strongest claim upon the regards of the people. We of the South have come to consider it as the one inalienable and interminable basis of qualification to every office in this republic, that a man should have denounced American slavery and have drawn his sword in the interest of its extermination. The great grandfathers of the men who have just shed torrents of blood to secure this wondrous mercy, were the identical and only persons in this country who owned the vessels, imported the negroes, and witnessed the horrors of their middle passage. If having to do with the African could entitle men to distinction, surely these persons have doubly earned it, first by the services of their forefathers, and next by their own.

It is not long since the New York *Advocate* announced the negro as the "*coming man.*" If this be true we do not wonder that the *Independent* continues "to bark at the same hole;" and we question if, after all, there is not much more game in the hole than there is out of it. The negro is a tremendous, all-pervading certainty: if a blessing, a very large one; if a curse, one of the heaviest that ever befell a nation. He may be either, has been both. When made an article of commerce, whether by Englishman, Spaniard or New Englander, he degrades commerce into piracy; if regarded politically, he fills the fairest land of earth with fratricidal war; and, if regarded ethnologically as the equal of the white man, he is made the occasion and instrument of the most corrupt and tyrannous domination ever witnessed in time of peace. Whatever the wit, the covetousness or the passions of men choose to make the negro, he is. This truth was long since graven upon the walls of Egyptian catacombs, and may be seen freshly written upon the tombstones of Confederate and Federal cemeteries. He is too purely dependent, too anciently ignorant, too hopelessly and unalterably himself to support a character of his own. Socially, religiously, politically, industrially, he is nothing, only just as the New York *Advocate* or New York *Independent* makes something of him—he is either in the hole or out of it, according as the nose of Dr. Curry, or that of Mr. Tilton may indicate.

AN EMPIRE!

Among items of news which daily present themselves to the thoughtful citizen, as straws in an atmosphere heavy with storm, the prospects below is by no means the least significant. The speech of Senator Spragne as indicative of a public impatience of the state of affairs, even among prominent politicians of the North, and the overwhelming gold power of those who hold two thousand millions of United States bonds, must be added to the present insupportable condition of affairs in every Southern State of the Union to account for the boldness which issues such a publication in this country at this time. The legislative wisdom of Congress and the States is not such as to inspire the people with confidence. But were this far greater than it is, the more serious cause of distrust is to be found in the unprecedented corruption which has found its way into every department of both general and local government, whether the executive, the legislative or the judicial. Men begin to ask, *can* a republic continue with so little virtue? And if the men in prominent places are to be taken as a just exponent of the whole state of society, the question might be enlarged into a wonder whether a people can exist long who are so morally unsound. But we are not yet prepared to believe that the body of the people are as bad as those men are who live by public office. The salt of this country is to be found, not in the people who live in the Fifth avenue, whose eyes stand out with fatness, not in the stock and gold rings of New York, not in the halls of Washington, nor in the State capitols, but among the thousands of industrious men, merchants, professors and agriculturists, who have no aspiration for the favors of politicians or the honors of office. There are thousands of God-fearing men in every State who do not receive bribes, who do not live by gambling or robbery, who struggle bravely against vice in all its forms, who daily read the Scriptures and teach their children to be honest, industrious, sober and law-abiding. It is true these men are seemingly borne down by the volume and flood of evil which assail them on every side. Still there is great elasticity in good principles, and they will in the end assert their native right to command the floods.

The difficulty we now struggle with is in obtaining a true expression of the moral opinions of the country. The rulers of it are in advance of the masses in evil practice. We will not despair yet of extrication from our present dangers without foolishly going into yet more dreadful anarchy and its resultant monarchy. It is possible to change the party in power; and we will still have hope of the republic until we have at least seen its management under some other representatives than those who import the passions and practices of war into the councils of peace.

THE IMPERIALIST.

The public and the trade are hereby informed that arrangements for the publication of the *Imperialist* are now fully completed, and the first number of this long-expected journal will be issued on Saturday, April 3.

For the first time in the history of the United States an American journal dares to proclaim as false, and pernicious in their influence, the Democratic dogmas of popular sovereignty and equality; and to demand that, on the ruins of this unfortunate republic, shall be reared the firm and substantial structure of an empire.

The creed of the *Imperialist* is revolutionary; its mission to prepare the mind of the American people for the revolution that has already began throughout the country.

The conductors of this journal believe Democracy to be a failure. Though theoretically plausible, in its practical workings it has been found totally inadequate to the wants of the American people.

We believe that the national faith, if left in the keeping of the populace, will be sullied by the sure repudiation of the national debt, and that an imperial government can alone protect the rights of national creditors.

We believe that an imperial government, in its paternal relation to the people, will care equally for all citizens, and, while guaranteeing security to the rights of capital, will jealously protect the interests of the industrial classes.

We believe that the republic means lawlessness, corruption, insecurity to person and property, robbery of the public creditors and civil war; that the empire means law, order, security, public faith and peace.

This creed the *Imperialist* will advocate earnestly, fearlessly and without compromise, and many will find in it the open expression of convictions and opinions long held and cherished in secret. Its columns will be free from the low vulgarisms which have heretofore disgraced American journalism, and, in the discussions of political and social questions, will unite the high tone and thorough culture of the English weekly press, with the more popular features of the best current literature of the day.

The *Imperialist* will be published weekly, on Saturday. It will be promptly forwarded to other cities, and sold by newsdealers throughout the country.

All orders and business communications may be addressed to the Imperial Publishing Company, No. 37 Mercer street, New York city.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HER MAJESTY'S TOWER. By William Hepworth Dixon. New York: Harper & Bros. 1869. 12mo. pp. 263. From G. Ellis, No. 7 Old Levee street.

The London Tower is "a prison, a palace, or a court," as we read it in the various lights which history throws upon its venerable pile. Here the stoutest kings, the noblest knights, the most ghostly bishops and the most queenly women have flourished an earthly career; and here, too, many illustrious ones have left the record of their lives in the compressed agony of their prison-wall inscriptions. As we can easily imagine, a narrative of the deeds in the tower would be a very complete account of the several reigns of the kings and queens of England. The author has the qualities and genius that should be brought to such a task, and he has executed it with signal ability. We have read the whole of it with increasing delight, and have already quoted from it in the ADVOCATE.

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION TO MEET AT MEMPHIS.—Excellent arrangements are in progress for the great Commercial Convention to meet in Memphis on the 18th of May next. The objects of the convention are defined to be: To secure the co-operation of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys in an effort to build up direct trade with Europe through South Atlantic seaports; to discuss the necessity for a railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean; also to discuss the importance of leveeing the Mississippi river cotton lands. The committee suggest that the Governor of each State and Territory will appoint a delegation, not exceeding ten, for the State at large, and one for each Congressional district; in cities, two for five thousand population and one for each two thousand above; railroad, steamboat and other incorporated companies, two; Chambers of Commerce, one for each hundred members.

AN OLD LADY who died in London, in 1794, bequeathed a considerable sum to one church on condition that her coffin, in the church vault, be dusted on every anniversary of her birth. The conditions have been carefully observed.

Annual Report.—Board of Domestic Missions.

MR. EDITOR: I have received the annual reports of the Boards of Domestic Missions for the year 1868-69, from the following Conferences, viz.:

Louisville, Northwest Texas, West Texas, Little Rock, Montgomery, North Georgia, Holston, Pacific, Trinity, Arkansas, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia—13.

No reports from the following Conferences: Baltimore, Western Virginia, South Georgia, Mobile, Louisiana, Mississippi, Memphis, Tennessee, Kentucky, St. Louis, Missouri, Florida, Texas, East Texas, Columbia, Illinois—16.

The Indian Mission Conference is not expected to report to the Parent Board of Domestic Missions. Of those whose duty it is to report, you see that not quite one-half have yet done so. The time has come for the annual report of the Parent Board, but how can it be made?

J. B. McFERRIN,
Sec. B. D. M.

The treasurers of the following Conferences have made no returns: West Texas, St. Louis, Missouri, Texas, East Texas, Columbia and Mississippi. J. B. M.

LORD SALISBURY is fretting himself to fiddle strings for want of work; the management of some thirty thousand acres and of a railway which cost £27,000,000, being his present by-play.

MARRIED.

In Baldwin county, Alabama, March 10, 1869, by Rev. T. S. Armistead, Mr. WILLIAM S. BAREFIELD, of Clark county, Alabama, to Miss MARY KROUSE, of the former county.

On the 24th of March, by Rev. Jas. C. Bradley, Mr. JOHN GUILLET to Miss LIZZIE MCKINNEY. [St. Louis *Christian Advocate* please copy.]

On the 3d of March, in Warren county, Mississippi, by the Rev. John W. Jones, Mr. JACKSON L. HOUSE to Miss BARBARA ANN CATHIE.

By the same, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. W. B. Smith, in Yazoo county, Mr. ROBERT W. BAINE to Miss ELIZABETH SMITH.

OBITUARIES.

J. MURPHY LEWIS, aged twenty-five years, third son of the late Judge William B. Lewis, of Opelousas, Louisiana, died January 25th, at Lake Charles, Louisiana, after a protracted illness of several months. He was a young man of vigorous constitution till his captivity, during the recent war, in Camp Chase and Fort Delaware. Since then his health declined slowly; but he suffered so little that he had no consciousness of the nearness of death even in his last hours. He literally faded away. In his last days he often talked affectionately of his aunts, Thompson and Jewel, who treated him so kindly and prayed with him so often during his stay in Memphis some while back. He also made frequent mention of an army comrade named Lyman Reed, of New Orleans, to whom he was greatly attached. That young man's truly pious deportment in the army had begotten in the deceased a yearning for experimental religion and exercised a hallowing influence upon him down to the grave. O how much there is in example—what preaching so effective! Last year Brother Lewis joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South at this place. From conversations with him then and since I know he was in earnest as a seeker of religion. A short time before his death, his grief-stricken mother tells me, he gave unmistakable evidence of having experienced that blessed change of heart which alone maketh meet for the kingdom of heaven. All through his sickness he exhibited remarkable patience, and frequently gave thanks to God for sparing him from pain. Toward the last he delighted to look out from his bed on the bright, beautiful sunshine, and calmly watch the light, fleecy clouds floating along the sky. Ah! the spirit was then planing for its upward flight. The deceased was greatly beloved, so gentle was he of disposition and so full of large heartedness. So utterly unselfish was he, even in his sickness, that he was ever occupying himself in sending some little presents or other to everybody who showed him any kindness. We may truly say in his case what we also said of his dear father's death one short year ago—his end was peace. J. W.

OPELOUSAS, LA., March 22, 1869.

Died, at the residence of Monroe Worlds, Noxubee county, Mississippi, February 4, 1869, Mrs. NANCY ANN SKIPPER, aged seventy-four years, ten months and fifteen days.

Deceased was born in Williamsburg district, South Carolina, March 17, 1794 where she lived until her marriage, when she removed to Honey district, in the same State. Here, shortly after her marriage, she attached herself to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which she continued to be a member until her decease. In 1834 she removed to Perry county, Alabama, where she remained until her removal to this State, which occurred in 1853.

Throughout the whole of her life, from the time of her connection with the church until her death, her conduct was ever that of an exemplary mother and Christian lady—always ready to minister to the wants of her suffering fellow creatures. For the mourner she had always words of advice and consolation, and many of the followers of the lowly Jesus can refer to her with gratitude as being the first to encourage and console them in the dark hour of spiritual suffering and distress.

Her exertions in this respect were not confined solely to individuals, for she frequently made public exhibitions of her devotion to the cause of her Master and Saviour, exhorting sinners to fly to the refuge offered by Jesus.

As a mother she was strict, yet kind and indulgent, inculcating in her children from the earliest age, the principles of truth, honesty and sobriety.

Plain and unpretending in her manners, amiable and affable in social relations, she enjoyed the respect and confidence of all who knew her.

She has left behind her a number of relatives, among others the aged companion of her trials, sorrows and joys, who indeed mourn her loss and regret her departure from among them. But their sorrow is not like that of those who have no hope. They feel confident that the aged and devout follower of the Saviour is reaping her reward where the "wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest."

May the confident hope expressed by her on her dying couch be fully realized. May her pure soul enjoy that communion with its Maker which it so sincerely desired. A FRIEND.

WHITEFIELD, Miss., Feb. 9, 1869.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

Again has a member of this quarterly conference been called to give an account of his stewardship to our heavenly Father. Since last we met our beloved brother and friend, Captain CHESLEY S. COFFEY, has died.

It behooves us to acknowledge the hand of God in taking away so good a man from the midst of his usefulness.

We will miss his wise counsels, his earnest zeal for the church, and his example of piety in our community.

Resolved, That in his death our church has lost an efficient and zealous member, a firm, consistent and devoted member of his family, a beloved husband and parent, and the community a patriotic, public spirited and faithful citizen—one who gallantly periled his life for his country.

Resolved, That we tender to his family our deep sympathy in this their irreparable loss.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be recorded on the minutes, and that one be forwarded to our esteemed sister, Mrs. M. S. Coffey, and also to the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE for publication. Q. C.

FAYETTE, Mississippi.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, free of charge, with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
fe13 3mp Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. Y.

ORNAMENTAL AND USEFUL.
BUY ONLY
Silver-Tipped Shoes for Children.
Will outwear three pairs without tips.
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F. HATHORN, ALF. H. PIERSON.
Late of Shropshire & Hatthorn.

HATHORN & PIERSON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
And Wholesale Dealers in
Groceries, Oils and Drugs,
Nos. 95, 97 and 99 Gravier Street,
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THE MAGIC COMB.—Teeth are coated with solid dye. You wet your hair and use the comb, and it produces a permanant black or brown. One comb sent by mail for $1 25. Address WM. PATTON,
ap10 3mp Springfield, Massachusetts.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE only steel engraving of General Grant and his family; published with their approval. Size, 15x19. Address GOODSPEED & CO.,
ap10 tfs 37 Park Row, New York.

$10 TO $20 PER DAY SURE, and no risk. Agents wanted everywhere, on commission or by the month, to sell our Patent Everlasting White Wire Clothes Lines. For full particulars address the American Wire Company, 75 William street, New York, or 16 Dearborn street, Chicago, Illinois.
ap10 tfs

CATARRH.—Catarrh is a *dangerous* disease; yet it can be cured by the use of DR. WOLCOTT'S ANNIHILATOR, a different remedy, and unlike PAIN PAINT. Thousands suffer without knowing the nature of this universal complaint. It is an ulceration of the head.—Its indications are hawking, spitting, weak or inflamed eyes; soreness of the throat, dryness and heat in the nose, matter running from the head down the throat, ringing or deafness in the ears, loss of smell, memory impaired, dullness and dizziness of the head, pains in the left chest or side and under the shoulder blades. Indigestion invariably attends Catarrh; a hacking cough and colds are very common. Some have all these symptoms, others only a few. Very little pain attends Catarrh until the Liver and Lungs are attacked in consequence of the stream of pollution running from the head into the stomach. It ends in Consumption.

Bronchitis is the legitimate child of Catarrh. Troches and all palliatives cannot in any case reach the fountain in the head, where the polluted festering, corrosive matter issues. Snuff or dust of any kind aggravates, and never cures the disease.

A sneeze is nature's emphatic warning, and is produced in consequence of an irritation of the head. Nature speaks out and says No! at every sneeze. She opens the water ducts and floods the nostrils with water to drive out the intruder, just as the ducts of the eye are opened when dust affects that organ. Taking snuff will produce Catarrh. The patient feels dull, heavy, stupid and sleepy; his fears are not aroused until perhaps too late.

He catches cold constantly in the head, sometimes running at the nostrils; the breath sometimes reveals to his neighbors the corruption within; while the patient has often lost the sense of smell. The disease advances cautiously, until pain in the chest, lungs or bowels startles him; he hacks and coughs; has dyspepsia, has liver complaint, wants to take a blood purifier, or cod liver oil. Bosh! The foul ulcer in the head cannot be reached by such nostrums. He becomes nervous, his voice is harsh and unnatural, feels disheartened, memory loses her power, judgment her seat, gloomy forebodings hang overhead; hundreds, yea thousands, seek a rope, a river, a revolver or a razor, and cut the miserable thread of life. The world looks on and wonders that a man surrounded by all the charms and opulence that gold can give, should deliberately choose a quiet grave; others drag on a weary life and sink under lung complaints by inches. Many hire some miserable scamp or some big sounding charlatan, having such a string of promotions from Europe that they actually bewilder and dazzle their victim, who at once comes down with the dust, pays $5 for a useless examination, $50 more as part payment for a job cure. Of course the dupe is not silly enough to pay the balance, but thanks God he was not killed outright by the outrageous treatment. The villains coolly write a flaming certificate, and attach thereto the victim's name.

Thousands are restored to health whom doctors call hopeless victims of Consumption.—Physicians think the lungs affected, when the liver is the only cause of pain in the majority of cases, and the patient is perfectly curable. No lung complaints can exist unless caused by Catarrh. But the liver is always first attacked. Medicines taken in the stomach are worse than useless. Physicians know nothing, comparatively, of the symptoms of this disease—its cause or cure—and few are bold enough to deny this assertion. Many physicians have Catarrh themselves and do not know it; those of the highest standing buy "Annihilator" to cure it.

For all afflicted with this disgusting complaint, DR. WOLCOTT'S ANNIHILATOR affords a safe, sure and speedy cure, when no *bones* have come from the head. The nostrils must be rinsed with Annihilator, by snuffing through to the throat, and spit out the nasty corruption instead of swallowing or allowing it to run down the throat, and thus keep the ulcers clean of matter, and they heal permanently. Also for weak Nerves, Chronic Headache and Neuralgia, it is invaluable. Twelve pints should be used for Catarrh, one pint each week.

The Annihilator is sold at fifty cents, and full pints $1 a bottle, with full directions. Pints hold three fifty cent bottles. Buy none except in pure white wrappers.

Six pints of Annihilator for Catarrh or Colds in the Head, or one pint of Pain Paint, double strength, sent free of express charges on receipt of the money; or one gallon of Pain Paint, double strength, for $20. Small bottles sold at all Drug Stores. R. L. WOLCOTT, Inventor and Sole Proprietor, No. 181 Chatham Square, New York. ap10 4tr

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital, - - $5,000,000, Gold.
Surplus, - - 1,400,000, Gold.

AGENCIES.

Virginia City, Gold Hill, Austin, White Pine, } Nevada.
Ruby City, Idaho.

A GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS TRANSACTED BY THE BANK AND AGENCIES.

Funds deposited with us for investment in Farming Lands, City or other property on the Pacific coast, will be paid by Telegraph or otherwise in any part of California, Oregon, Idaho, and in the Mining Districts of Nevada, through the Bank and Agencies as above, on the most favorable terms.

LEES & WALLER,
BANKERS,
And Agents for the Bank of California in New York. ap10 3mp

THE NEW METHOD FOR THE Piano-Forte, by WILLIAM MASON (the distinguished pianist) and E. S. HOADLY, is a great improvement upon all previous works, and is used and recommended as such by the best teachers. It preserves what is valuable in previous books, and adds many new features. It is the only modern piano forte instructor published, presenting the technics of modern piano forte playing. It is easier to teach and learn from, and secures more rapid and thorough progress than any other book. No teacher of the piano-forte can afford to do without its aid. It is the best book for beginners and the best for those who have made progress. Price, $4. To facilitate its examination by teachers, we will, until July 1st, send a single copy to any teacher of the piano-forte, by mail, postage paid, for half price, $2.

An edition is published with European fingering, and one with American fingering.

Published by MASON BROS.,
ap10 3tr 596 Broadway, New York.

ON TRIAL.—A DELIGHTFUL and amusing paper for every home, six months for twenty-five cents. Address MESSENGER, Loudon Ridge, N. H. Try it. You will like it. ap10 tfs

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An Illustrated Weekly of sixteen handsome folio pages, for the
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AND
HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,
assisted by a corps of able editors and contributors in all departments.

HEARTH AND HOME meets with universal favor from all classes of persons in town and country.

It contains every week original articles by the best American writers, each in his own department, on

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GRACE GREENWOOD,
MRS. MARY E. DODGE,
contribute regularly, and the best writers in the country will constantly enrich this department.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS
will be specially provided for, and will find their own page always lighted with fun in pictures and fun in stories, so tempered with good teaching that we hope to make them wiser and better while we make them merrier.

TO ALL WHO LIVE IN THE COUNTRY
we hope to bring entertainment, sound teaching and valuable suggestions.

Terms for 1869.

Single copies, $4, invariably in advance; three copies, $10; five copies, $15. Any one sending us $14 for a club of eight copies, all at one time, will receive a copy free. Postmasters who will get us up clubs, in accordance with above rates, may retain ten per cent. of the amount, and are respectfully solicited to act for us.

We will send HEARTH AND HOME one year, to any settled clergyman, he stating with his remittance the church over which he is settled, for $2 50.

A specimen copy sent free.

No traveling agents employed. Address all communications to

PETTENGILL, BATES & CO.,
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GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 40 Park Row, New York.

WHAT ADVERTISERS SAY.
OFFICE OF THE
National Publishing Company,
No. 26 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET.
J. R. JONES, *President.*
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1868.

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SABBATH SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS should send thirty five cents for a specimen copy of the latest and best Music Book for Sabbath Schools, by J. P. Webster, entitled
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a choice collection (one hundred and sixty pages) of the most beautiful hymns and tunes, arranged as solos, duets, trios and choruses, all but six of which were composed expressly for this work. Published by
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sp3 tfs Clark and Washington sts., Chicago.

WALKER'S ADDING MACHINE. Will add three columns of figures at a time correctly, about as quick as a good writer can set them down. Leading accountants say it is the most practical Adding Machine ever in use. Agents wanted. There is money in it. Sample sent to any address for $1. R. H. WALKER, 208 Broadway, New York. P. O. Box 3,986. ap3 tfs

INDELIBLE PENCILS, FOR MARKING Clothing, etc.—Single, 50 cents; three for $1; per dozen, $2 75; per gross, $23. Sent, height paid, on receipt of price.

More convenient than ink.—*American Agriculturist.*

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A VALUABLE GIFT.—80 pages.—Dr. S. S. Fitch's "Domestic Family Physician" describes all Diseases and their Remedies. Sent by mail free. Address
DR. S. S. FITCH,
mh13 9mp 714 Broadway, New York.

CONSTITUTION WATER IS A certain cure for Diabetes and all diseases of the Kidneys.
For sale by all Druggists. fe20 4mr

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oct10 3m

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Has now on hand an assortment of the most
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in addition to our own Publications, a list embracing a few of which appears below.

We invite special attention to our

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Thomas A'Kempis, beautiful new edition	$1 00
Thomas A'Kempis, gilt cloth, 32mo.	15
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The Steps of Jesus, a narrative harmony of the Four Evangelists	75
The Steps of Jesus, pocket edition	35
Defense of Jesus Christ, by Menard St. Martin, tinted paper	1 00
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Spencer's Pastors' Sketches, 2 vols., 12mo, extra cloth	3 50
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Biblical Interpretation, the Organon of Scripture, Lamar	1 00
The Women of Methodism, its Three Foundresses, A. Stevens, gilt cloth, red edges	1 50
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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

EVANGELA'S PRAYER.

BY JULIA M. THAYER.

Beside her little couch she knelt,
In childish innocence and grace;
The grief her gentle spirit felt
All pictured in her tearful face.

With folded palms and lifted eye
She softly breathed her simple prayer,
To Him who hears the sparrow's cry,
And clothes the lilies sweet and fair.

"Please, Lord, may some dear angel come
To watch o'er little Sister Bess,
Since our own mamma has gone home;
For I'm so small, and she's still less.

"She's such a tender little thing;
O make her way all smooth and bright;
Close sheltered by his brooding wing,
She'll never wander from his sight.

"And make me strong to do and bear;
And good, that so she'll learn to be;
And if a cross fall anywhere,
O not on *her*, please, but on *me*."

She closed her drooping lids and slept,
One cheek upon the snowy spread,
While softly in a moonbeam crept,
And wove a halo round her head.

And now her dreaming soul to bless,
There came a vision bright and fair;
'Twas all about the little Bess,
And seemed an answer to her prayer.

She saw the child in slumber sweet,
Upon a little golden bed;
An angel watching at her feet,
Another watching at her head.

A heavenly radiance filled the room,
And perfumes floated on the air;
'Twas night without its shadowy gloom,
'Twas day without its scorching glare.

And ever when the infant flung
Her arms about, with restless throes,
A little song the angels sung
That lulled her softly to repose.

And when with hunger she awoke,
They gave her heavenly wine and fruit;
And one in tender accents spoke,
And one played sweetly on her lute.

Thus on and on, for many a day,
The angels hovered o'er the child;
And so she trod life's desert way,
Alike unharmed and undefiled.

Then woke the dreamer, and she blest
The loving Lord who heard her prayer,
And laid her down to quiet rest
Without a sorrow or a care.

—*Little Corporal.*

ON THE TRACK.

The other day I heard a mother ask her little son to do something. "In a minute," he said. She spoke again. But it was one, two, three, four, five minutes before he obeyed her.

It makes me think of the switch-tender's boy What if *he* had waited a minute before minding his father? A switch-tender in Prussia was just going to move the rail in order to put the coming train on a side track, when he caught sight of his little son playing on the track The engine was in sight, and he had not a moment to spare. He might jump and save his child; but he could not do that and turn the switch in time; and if it was not done the on-coming train would meet another train, and a terrible crash and smash would take place. The safety of hundreds of lives depended upon his fidelity. What could he do? What did he do? "Lie down! lie down!" he called with a loud voice to the child; and seizing the switch, the train passed safely on its proper track.

Did the heavy train run over the little boy? Was he killed? Was he crushed to pieces? No, for he did just as his father told him, and did it instantly. He fell flat between the rails, and the cars went high over his head; and when the anxious father sprang to the spot, there he was alive and well—not a hair was touched. It was his quick obedience, you see, that saved his life. He did not stop a minute. Even a moment's hesitation would have been too late.

A NOBLE BOY.—A crippled beggar was striving to pick up some old clothes that had been thrown from the window, when a crowd of rude boys gathered about him, mimicking his awkward movements, and hooting at his helplessness and rags. Presently a noble little fellow came up, and, pushing through the crowd, he helped the poor crippled man to pick up his gifts, and placed them in a bundle. Then, slipping a piece of silver into his hand, he was running away when a voice far above him said, "Little boy with a straw hat, look up." A lady, leaning from an upper window, said earnestly, "God bless you, my little boy! God bless you for that!" As he walked along he thought how glad he had made his own heart by doing good. He thought of the poor beggar's grateful look; of the lady's smile, and her approval; and last, and better than all, he could almost hear his heavenly Father whispering, "Blessed are the merciful; for they shall obtain mercy." Little reader, when you have an opportunity of doing good, and feel tempted to neglect it, remember the "little boy with the straw hat."

FARM AND GARDEN.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

Manure and thorough cultivation are the requisites to success, after good seed or good plants have been obtained. We can here enumerate only some of the leading sorts Some sub-tropical things omitted in the present enumeration will be given next month. While we have given here only a few standard varieties, we advise the trial of novelties by those whose tastes and means allow them to do so. To us one of the great charms of gardening is the trial of varieties we have not before grown. Send to some reliable seedsman for a catalogue, and make a selection of things for trial.

Plant in rows as much as possible, if horse implements are to be used in cultivating.

Seed beds will be needed for such plants as are started in the open air, and then transplanted. The soil of these should be rich and light.

Asparagus.—Remove the litter from old beds, and fork in the manure. Salt, at the rate of five bushels to the acre, is beneficial. Sow seed in fifteen-inch rows, to get young plants. Conover's Colossal is said to be large and prolific. Make beds of year-old plants, setting them in well-manured soil, in two foot rows, fifteen inches apart

Beans.—Plant as soon as danger of frost is over. Early Valentine is a standard sort. Fejee is highly commended. Plant in drills two feet apart. Leave Limas until the ground is well warmed.

Beets.—Sow in drills a foot apart, Bassano, Simon's early turnip, or other early sort.

Carrots.—Shorthorn is best early. Sow as beets.

Cabbage.—Transplant from cold frame or hot beds; make the rows two feet apart, and set the plants sixteen inches apart. Sow seeds in seed bed. Wakefield and Little Pixie are good early; Winnigstadt, medium; Marblehead, Drumhead, and others, late, not forgetting the Savoys. Next month is soon enough for the late sorts.

Cauliflower.—Treatment the same as cabbage. Erfurt for early, and Lenormand for late, are best.

Celery.—Sow in seed bed, Dwarf White, Solid, Boston Market, etc The turnip-rooted variety is sown the same.

Corn.—Early Dwarf Sugar, Farmers' Club, and Stowell, are all good. Mexican is the sweetest of all the varieties we have tested, though, being black, its appearance may be objected to.

Cress or Peppergrass.—Sow the curled every week or two, in drills six or eight inches apart.

Cucumbers.—Start on sods, as directed last month. White Spined is the best for table use; Early Russian, the earliest.

Egg Plant.—Always started under glass. New York Improved is the standard. Black Pekin and Large White are both fine varieties.

Horseradish.—Putting the sets in manured trenches, and filling in as the plant grows is a good way.

Kohlrabi.—Sow in May and June, in eighteen-inch rows.

Leek.—Sow in seed bed; the Flag is best.

Lettuce.—Transplant from cold frame, a foot apart each way. Sow in seed bed. Curled Silesia and Simpson are the earliest. See catalogues for numerous sorts.

Onions.—Put out sets of Top and Potato Onions, in fifteen-inch rows.

Parsley.—Sow in cold frames; curled is best.

Parsnip.—The Hollow-crowned, the best. Sow in fifteen-inch drills. Use last year's seed only.

Peas.—By all means try dwarf sorts for family gardens. Among these the Little Gem is the best. Sow in drills a foot apart. For late sorts, choose from the catalogues. We have yet to see a better pea than the Champion of England.

Peppers.—Sow in hot bed, Squash, for pickles, Sweet Mountain for stuffing, and other varieties.

Potatoes.—The Early Rose is the best of all the early potatoes generally obtainable. Those who feel they can afford the high price at which the seed is now sold should experiment with it. Early Goodrich was generally bad last year, but good heretofore. Dykeman is popular around New York. There are other early sorts offered. Early varieties only should go in the garden.

Rhubarb.—Fork plenty of manure into the bed, which can hardly be made too rich. Divide old roots, so as to have a bed to each piece, putting them four to six inches apart each way, according to the size of the variety.

Salsify.—Sow fresh seed and treat like carrots.

Spinach.—Sow the Round-leaved in eighteen-inch drills. Try the New Zealand later.

Sweet Potatoes.—Start the tubers in hot beds, for sprouting about the middle of the month. Lay them nearly touching on two inches of good compost, splitting the large ones lengthwise. When the buds begin to start, cover with an inch of compost. Nansemond is the best variety.

Tomatoes.—Read all that has been said about the varieties of tomato, and then plant Early Smooth Red for general crop, and try some of the newer sorts. We have tried in vain to get at the bottom of the tomato question. Sow in hot bed, if not already done. Prick out those early sown into another hot bed, when large enough to handle.

Turnips.—Sow early sorts in fifteen-inch drills. The Early Red and White Top are among the best.—*American Agriculturist.*

FIFTY WAYS OF COOKING MEATS.

NUMBER ONE.

BEEF.—*To Choose Beef.*—Good beef will exhibit an open grain of deep coral red in the lean, and the fat will be white rather than yellow, the suet firm and white. Yellow fat is a test of meat of an inferior quality.

In the present fashion of cooking apparatus, there are few who have any conveniences for roasting meat, and baking has so universally superceded that manner of cooking, that it has also adopted the name.—Roasting is cooking meat, placed on a spit, before an open fire. Baking is done in an oven. Meat carefully and properly baked, is almost, if not quite, equal to roast; and in these receipts we shall only describe that method, although we shall adopt the usual term of "roasting."

1. *Roast Beef.*—The sirloin, first and second cuts of the forequarter, are the best pieces for roasting. The third and fourth cuts are good. Rub with salt, put a pint of water in the dripping pan, and baste the meat frequently while cooking. If the beef is a thick piece, allow fifteen minutes for each pound to roast; if thin, less time will be required. When cooked, thicken the gravy with flour, adding more water, if necessary. Serve with potatoes and other vegetables, and garnish with horseradish.

2. *Beefsteaks, Rolled and Roasted.*—Cut steaks from the rump; make stuffing of equal parts of ham and veal, well peppered; stew it for a short time, and pound it in a mortar with bread steeped in milk, a lump of butter, and the yolks of two or three eggs; spread this force-meat over the steaks; roll them up and tie them tightly, and roast in a hot oven for an hour and twenty minutes or an hour and a half. Baste well with butter, and serve with brown gravy.

3. *Corned Beef.*—Soak well, boil slowly for three or four hours, and skim carefully.

4. *Beef Tongue Boiled.*—Soak in cold water for twelve hours. Put in cold water and boil slowly for three hours. Serve with mashed Irish potato. Garnish with parsley.

5. *To Collar a Flank of Beef.*—Rub well with a large portion of saltpeter and common salt; let it remain ten days, then wash clean; take off the outer and inner skin of the gristle, spread on a board, and cover the inside with the following mixture: parsley, sage, thyme chopped fine, pepper, salt and pounded cloves; roll it up, sew a cloth over it, and bandage that with tape. Boil gently five or six hours. When cold, lay on a board without undoing it; put another board on the top, with a heavy weight on it; let it remain twenty-four hours; take off the bandages, cut a thin slice from each end; serve, garnished with green pickle and sprigs of parsley.

6. *Beef Stewed and Spiced.*—Take four pounds of the thick ribs of beef, or any part, put in the pan with a pint of water, a teaspoonful of allspice, two of salt, two bay leaves, two eschalots, or a little garlic; stew three hours, either in oven or on the fire, keeping the cover well closed. Half an hour before it is done, add a teacupful of the raspings of bread, half a pint of vinegar, two teaspoonsful of sugar, simmer; dish up, and sauce over.

7. *Beef Stewed.*—Four pounds of beef, season with salt and pepper, add chopped parsley and chopped onions; a little spice may be added. It may be stuffed by making an incision in the lean part, and binding up with a string. Place in pan with water, and stew in oven or on stove one hour.

Yorkshire pudding and potatoes may be baked at the same time. The pan may be divided in two, one side for pudding, the other for potatoes. All joints may be done the same way.

In broiling meat, let the bars of the gridiron be all hot through, but yet not burning hot upon the surface. Have the gridiron clean and well greased. Broils must be brought to table as hot as possible.

8. *Beefsteaks Broiled.*—Steaks cut from the sirloin are the best; from the rump the next best; those from the round are not so good, but usually can be bought for a less price. Cut three-quarters of an inch thick, place on a hot gridiron over a good bed of coals, sprinkle with pepper and salt, and turn the moment the fat begins to drop. Turn constantly until done. Place on a hot dish, spread with butter, and serve. They may be sprinkled with shallot or onion cut very small, and sent to table with oyster sauce, a dish of greens, and boiled potatoes. May be garnished with scraped horseradish.

9. Place the steak in a pan in which is an ounce of hot butter or fat. Fry ten or twelve minutes, turning on each side three times, and watching that the meat does not burn. Season with salt and pepper. After removing the meat, a gravy may be made by adding a little water, and thickening with flour rubbed smooth in water.

This dish may be varied by adding a few chopped onions, parsley, mushrooms or pickles, semi-fried at the same time, and poured over the steak.

10. *Beef Kidneys Stewed.*—Cut two beef kidneys in slices, and lay them in a stewpan; put in two ounces of butter, and cut into very thin slices four large onions; add them with pepper and salt, stew about an hour; add a cupful of rich gravy to that extracted from the kidney; stew five minutes, strain it, and thicken the gravy with flour and butter; give it a boil up. Serve with the gravy in the dish.

11. *Beef Collops.*—Any part of beef which is tender will serve to make collops; cut the beef into pieces about three inches long, beat them flat, dredge them with flour, fry them in butter, lay them in a stewpan, cover them with brown gravy; put in half a shallot, minced fine, a lump of butter rolled in flour, a little pepper and salt. Stew without suffering it to boil; serve with pickles, or squeeze in half a lemon, according to taste. Serve hot, in a tureen.

12. *Beef a la Mode.*—Take part of a round of beef, bone it, and make incisions, which are filled with a stuffing of bread, butter, thyme, pepper, salt, a little minced onion, and yolk of egg. After the meat is stuffed, bind it with tape, and put in an oven, with water enough to cover it, and let it stew slowly for three hours. Add water if needed. The gravy will require no thickening.

13. *French Steak.*—Cut thin slices of cold roast beef, and put in a chafing dish; season with salt, pepper, walnut catsup, a little vinegar, a little warm water and plenty of butter, with some browned flour rubbed into it. The meat should be entirely covered with the gravy. Light the lamp and put on the lid of the chafing-dish, and let it steam thus, until the gravy is reduced two-thirds.

14. *To Bake a Beef's Heart.*—Cut it open, remove the ventricles, and let it soak an hour in lukewarm water. Wipe dry with a cloth, and parboil for twenty minutes. Make a rich stuffing, fill the heart with it, and secure it with a string. Let it bake an hour and a half or two hours, with half a pint of water in the pan. The gravy will not need any thickening. Serve with currant or any acid jelly.

15. *Beef Liver.*—It should be cut across the grain in slices half an inch thick. Then put into a deep plate, and pour boiling water over it. Drain, and season with pepper and salt. Dip each piece in flour, and drop in hot lard. Make a gravy as for beef, and pour over it. Onions may be fried and added to the gravy.—*Arthur's Home Magazine*

LOUISIANA WINES.—Upon a small vineyard of five acres, near Bastrop, Morehouse parish, Louisiana, the property of Mr. J. J. Schardt, there was a yield this year of five thousand gallons of wine. This is a refreshing evidence that the grape can be cultivated successfully and profitably in our State, and we may, therefore, look forward to a time not far distant when its culture will have become very general. Mr. Schardt has placed upon our table several bottles of the vintage of '68 of the Catawba and Pauline wines, both finely flavored and nice tasting.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

THE Protestant place of worship in Madrid is far too small, and larger accommodations will be sought. On the second Sabbath two thousand were unable to obtain entrance. A disturbance had been threatened. Rivero, the chief alcalde, and now president of the Constituent Cortes, issued on Sunday morning a proclamation that the right of free worship must be defended, and sent officers with swords to guard the room, inside and outside, and to accompany the ministers to their homes. In Cordova the meetings are crowded, and the demand throughout Spain for Gospels and Bibles has exceeded the supply.

THE Japanese government are growing parsimonious. Lately they sent some young Japanese to London, Paris and St. Petersburg for education. Now the young scholars are all recalled, the expenses of their instruction proving rather heavy.

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no7 3m

JAMES MACLENNAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, ETC.,

Greenville, Mississippi.

Refers to Governor B. G. Humphreys, and many others in Mississippi, and to R. L. Walker, 190 Common street, Rev. J. C. Keener, D. D., and Rev. J. B. Walker, D. D., 112 Camp street, New Orleans, La. oct31 3m

---

G. W. W. GOODWYN, (SUCCESSOR to Austin & Goodwyn,)

Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of

TINWARE,

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES

Of all kinds; sole Agent for the Good Samaritan Cooking Stove.

No. 62 Camp Street,

Next door to the Picayune Office,
oct20 1y NEW ORLEANS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

D. TILLOTSON.

SUCCESSOR TO

C. E. Cate & Co.'

AT THE OLD STAND,

18 CAMP STREET,

UNDER THE CITY HOTEL

Keeps constantly on hand

THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ALSO, CONTINUES TO MANUFACTURE

Sumpter Brogans and Russets

LADIES AND GENTS,

—AND—

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S SHOES

—AT—

Hammond Station.

Nov9 1y

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, AT Greensboro, Alabama.

The next session of this institution begins the first Wednesday in October, and is divided into two terms.

TUITION.

Academic Department, per term	$35 00
Preparatory Department, per term	30 00
Contingent fee, per term	2 50

A fee of $5 is charged those who attend the schools of Chem. and Nat. Phil.

Board, exclusive of washing and lights, $16 to $20 per month. By messing it can be obtained even cheaper than at these rates.

Sons of ministers of the Gospel in the regular work, and those studying for the ministry, are admitted free of tuition.

The whole expense for the scholastic year, including everything except books and clothing, will be $250, payable one-half at the opening of the session and the remainder on the 15th of February. If the student wishes to board in a private family it will be $280. This great reduction in the price of board and tuition will bring the advantages of the University within the reach of those whose limited means have heretofore placed the highest scholastic training beyond their reach, as well as secure the patronage of those who, on the score of economy, are sending their sons out of the State to be educated.

Especial attention is called to the fact that preparatory students are taught exclusively by the Faculty.

The Law School has been organized under the management of Hons. Judge Coleman and A. Benners.

For further information apply for circular to

O. F. CASEY,
aug15 2m Secretary of Faculty.

G. W. W. GOODWYN,

STOVE DEALER

AND

TINWARE MANUFACTURER

62 CAMP STREET. 62

NEW ORLEANS.

SIGN OF THE BIG TEA POT.

I would respectfully announce to my friends and the public generally, both in the city and country, that after an dissolution of over twenty years, under the name and style of Austin & Goodwyn, formerly corner of Customhouse and Front Levee, I have permanently located as above, and shall continue my old business of

MANUFACTURING TINWARE,

in all its branches, as heretofore, and in addition will endeavor to keep at all times a full and complete stock of the best, as well as the latest and most approved

COOKING STOVES.

The names of a few will suffice to give an idea of the great variety constantly kept on hand:

The Charter Oak,	The Good Samaritan,
The Revenue,	The Torchlight,
The American,	The Brilliant,
The Magnolia,	The Fashion,
The True Kentuckian,	The Farmer,
The Maid of Orleans,	The Southern States,
The Mutual Friend,	The Sunny South,

and many others, too numerous to mention, a of which will be sold at

THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,

for cash or approved city paper.

Being ever grateful for the liberal patronage bestowed and confidence reposed in me during my former copartnership, I would most earnestly solicit a continuance of the same, and shall pledge myself to do my utmost to maintain the reputation of the old house.

Remember the Big Tea Pot,

No. 62 Camp street, New Orleans, Louisiana.
july6 1y

J. H. MASSEY,

Formerly of the firm of J. H. Massey & Co., having formed business relations with

McSTEA & VALUE,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS,

98.....Canal Street.....98

will be pleased there to receive his old friends and acquaintances. He is satisfied he can offer such inducements as will be satisfactory to all wishing to make investments in his line.

Orders addressed to him from parties not wishing to visit the city will receive his personal attention. oct17 3m

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ROBERT L. WALKER,

Cotton Factor & Commission Merchant,

190 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
aug8 6m

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTItute, Staunton, Virginia.

The next session begins on the 21st day of SEPTEMBER, 1868, and closes on the 24th of June, 1869.

Rev William A. Harris, President, with a Faculty of twelve professors, teachers and matrons.

This is a Female College of the first rank; one of the most flourishing in the South; young ladies here from nearly all sections of Virginia, and various Southern States. Method of teaching like that pursued in the University of Virginia. Health and comfort of pupils unsurpassed. Those from the Gulf States, especially, have greatly improved in health. No social disquietude. The population of this great Valley is nearly all white. This institution is an educational home for the daughters of the South.

Charges for the entire scholastic year, board and tuition, in collegiate course, embracing

Ancient Languages	$215 00
Music	50 00
French or one Modern Language	20 00

Refer to Professors Smith and Holmes, Virginia University; Mrs. John B. Floyd; Bishops Pierce, Early, Doggett; Rev. Drs. Duncan and Munsey.

For catalogues address

WM. A. HARRIS,
sep5 6t Staunton, Va.

CENTENARY INSTITUTE, SUMMERFIELD ALA.

Notice is hereby given that, in view of the decline in the price of cotton and other articles, tuition and board are reduced to the following rates in currency.

FEMALE COLLEGE.

Tuition in the regular course, including Latin and Modern Languages	$80,00
Incidental Fee	5,00

MALE INSTITUTE.

Tuition in the entire Course	$75,00
Incidental Fee	5,00
Board exclusive of Lights and Washing	20,00

We commend the Institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respectfully solicit its patronage. Address.

A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board Trust
Oct. 19th, 1867.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1869.

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
FEB.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
MAR.	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
APR.			1	2	3		
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
MAY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
JUNE		1	2	3	4	5	
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
JULY						1	2
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AUG.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
SEP.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
OCT						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
NOV.	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
DEC				1	2	3	
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received, and a *half circle* the amount of cents

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The general market continues to exhibit a moderate degree of animation, there being still a fair demand from country merchants for spring goods, or to replenish their broken stocks, while city dealers have operated more freely. The State Fair, now open at the Fair Grounds, is expected to attract a large number of visitors from the country, and materially increase the general animation of trade. Sugar has continued dull, the sales from first hands being hardly equal to the limited receipts. Molasses has been in moderate request at previous rates. We have but few changes to notice in Western produce. Flour has stiffened, and corn has been firm at previous rates, but without much movement. Provisions have been dull, without any material change in prices.

We regret to notice that the planters in St. Landry parish have been interrupted in their plantation work, and suffered serious losses from heavy rains and storms to such an extent that unless the weather prove more propitious they apprehend a failure of their crops. The most violent storm is reported to have extended through the parish of Rapides and Texas. Nothing of special interest has been reported from other localities, excepting reiterated complaints of inauspicious weather.

The river has risen three inches since our last report, and is now two feet three inches below high water mark.

Cotton.—The following are the arrivals since the 2d instant:

Louisiana and Mississippi	bales.. 5693
Lake	119
Tennessee	600
Mobile	259
Florida	14
Texas	66
Total	6751

On Saturday the Liverpool and New York accounts being encouraging, buyers came forward with a disposition to operate freely at previous rates, but factors were more stringent in their pretensions, which checked the demand, and the sales did not exceed 2,100 bales, while prices rose a shade higher, good ordinary closing at 26⅛ to 26¼c., and low middling at previous rates, but very little to be had at inside figures. On Monday, although an advance in foreign exchange was calculated to stimulate the demand, yet the Liverpool and New York telegrams being unfavorable, buyers came forward with less spirit, and in order to effect sales factors were compelled to make concessions of ⅛ to ¼c., and in some cases more, good ordinary closing at 26¼ to 26⅜c., and low middling at 27 to 27¼c., but with only a limited amount at the inside rates; the business being confined to 1,900 bales. On Tuesday the market opened with a moderate demand at lower prices, buyers predicating their claims for further concessions on the unfavorable tenor of the Liverpool and New York telegrams, the effect of which was only partially neutralized by an improvement in foreign exchange. Factors, however, were unwilling to give way, but were finally compelled to submit to irregular reductions of ⅛ to ⅜c., at which 2,200 bales changed hands, mostly for Great Britain and the continent. The bulk of the stock is held above the ruling rates.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 6,200 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 725,818 bales, against 544,021 bales to the same date last year, and the decrease in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 129,736 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is a decrease of 3,664 bales to France, of 290,771 to Great Britain, and of 26,984 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we quote as follows:

Ordinary	25 to 25¾
Good ordinary	26 to 26¾
Low middling	26¾ to 27¼
Middling	28 to —
Strict middling	28¼ to —

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868, bales	1959
Arrived past three days	6751
Arrived previously	745039—751790
	753749
Exported past three days	8983
Exported previously	618374—627357
Stock on hand and on shipboard	126392

Sugar.—The stock on hand is large, but we have still to note a dull market, without any change in prices. Only 225 hogsheads Louisiana were sold on Saturday and Monday at 9c. per pound for common, 11¾c. for good common, 12¾ to 13c. for good fair, and 11½c. for seconds. On Tuesday 107 hogsheads sold at 11c. per pound for common, 12½c. for fair, 13½c. for prime.

CATTLE MARKET.

Jefferson City,
Tuesday Evening, April 6, 1869.

Texas cattle, choice, per head	$45 to 50
Texas cattle, second qual, per head	30 to 35
Texas cattle, third qual, per head	18 to 25
Hogs, per lb gross	7 to 10c
Sheep, first quality, per head	$5 to 6
Sheep, second quality, per head	2½ to 3½
Sheep, third quality, per head	— to 1½
Milch cows, choice, per head	80 to 100
Milch cows, per head	50 to —
Texas cows, with calves	— to —
Yearlings, per head	6 to 10
Calves, per head	6 to 10

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(*Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire*)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	9 00	10 00
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	17 00
Spades	11 00	18 00
Axes	10 00	15 00
Bagging, ₩ yard:		
Kentucky	22	23
East India	23½	24
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₩ lb		
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs	1 15	1 20
Bread, ₩ 100 lbs.: Pilot	5 50	
Crackers	6 50	
Bricks, Lake, ₩ M	8 00	16 00
English, Fire	55 00	60 00
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	45	50
Tallow		
Adamantine	17	24
Star	17	24
Chocolate, No 1 ₩ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₩ bbl		
Northern	13 00	
Coal, Cannel ₩ ton		15 00
Anthracite ₩ ton		10 00
Western, ₩ bbl		50
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb	14	17½
Havana		
Java		
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Roogh, ₩ ton		15 00
Hulled, ₩ bushel		
Copper, Braziers' ₩ lb	37	38
Sheathing		
Copper Bolts	37	38
Yellow Metal	29	30
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb	22	24
Tarred, American		21
Russia	30	
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl	3 25	3 75
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	4	4½
St. Domingo	4½	4½
Fustic, Tampico	5	
Indigo, ₩ lb	1 75	1 85
Madder	22	24
Eggs, ₩ doz. Western	26	28
Feathers, ₩ lb	90	95
Fish, Cod, ₩ box	1 90	
Herrings	75	
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl		27 00
No. 2		21 00
No. 3		16 00
Flaxseed, ₩ lb	4	6
Flour, ₩ bbl:		
Superfine	5 75	
Extra	5 75	11 00
Fine	4 50	
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb	14	15
Figs, Drum	20	21
Dried Apples	11	11½
Currants, Zante	13½	14
Almonds, soft-shell	25	
Raisins, M R, ₩ box	none	here
Layer		3 60
Lem's Sicily ₩ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₩ box		
Oranges, La. ₩ 1000		
Sicily ₩ box		
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 25	
10 x 12	3 50	3 75
12 x 18	4 00	4 50
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 25	2 50
Canada	2 40	2 60
Oats	70	
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel	75	78
Beans, ₩ bbl	9 00	13 50
Hops, ₩ lb	6	15
Gunpowder, ₩ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag	18	18½
Hay, Western, ₩ ton	26 00	28 00
Northern		
Louisiana		
Hides, ₩ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	20	21
Wet salted, city slaughter	8½	13
Kip Skins		
Dry country	20	21½
Pelts ₩ piece		
Iron, Pig ₩ ton	45 00	
Country, Bar ₩ lb	5	6
English, ₩ lb	4½	5
Hoop, ₩ lb	6	8½
Sheet	6½	9
Boiler	8	10
Nail Rods	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties	6	7
Castings, American	6½	7
Lime, Western ₩ bbl	1 65	2 00
Shell Lime	1 75	
Rockland, &c	2 00	2 25
Cement	3 00	
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana	50	70
Muscovado		
Refinery, Reboiled	75	85
Moss, ₩ lb:		
Gray, Country	3	
Black do	4	4½
Select, water rotted	6½	
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₩ lb	5½	5½
Wrought, German	15	20
English	16	18
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Tar	2 25	4 50
Pitch	2 50	3 00
Rosin A No. 1	3 00	3 25
No. 2	2 25	
No. 3		
Spirits Turp ₩ gallon	50	55
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon	1 55	
Coal Oil	38	39
in cases	49	52
Cotton Seed, Crude	70	75
Refined	1 00	1 05
Tanners' ₩ gallon	1 15	1 30
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton		
Cotton Seed	35 00	40 00
Meal		
Provisions, ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
" Western		22 00
" North half bbl.	15 00	16 00
Dried, ₩ lb		
Tongues ₩ doz		
Pork, Mess		32 75
Prime Mess	28 00	
Hog, round, ₩ lb		13½
Bacon, Hams, ₩ lb	17	19
Do., canvassed	18½	19½
Sides	17½	17
Shoulders	14	
Green Shoulders		13
Lard, Prime, in tierces	18½	19
In kegs	20	20½
Fair, in tierces		17
Butter, Northern	45	50
Western	30	40
Cheese, American	15	26
Potatoes, ₩ bbl	2 50	3 25
Onions	8 00	10 00
Green Apples	9 50	12 00
Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana	5½	9½
India		
Carolina		
Saltpetre, refined, ₩ lb	14	25
Crude		
Salt ₩ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 25	2 30
from store	2 35	2 40
coarse, cargo		
from warehouse	2 15	2 20
from store	2 25	2 30
Turks Island, ₩ bushel	45	50
Soap, ₩ lb, Western	7	7½
Northern	10½	12
Southern		
Castile	18	20
Sugar, Louisiana, ₩ lb:		
In the city	7	17½
Havana, White	16	16½
Yellow	14	15½
Brown	12½	14½
Tobacco, In hhds, ₩ lb:		
Balers & Cutters	—	—
Choice and Selections	15	19
Fine Leaf	12	15
Medium Leaf	10	11
Fair Leaf	10	12
Common Leaf	8	10
Good Refused	7	10
Common Refused	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₩ lb	—	—
Balling	20	20½
Wool, Washed, ₩ lb	28	32
Hurry	11	17
Louisiana, Native	20	27
Texas, [illegible] Merino	26	29

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CAMDEN DISTRICT MEETING.

The district meeting for Camden district will be held at Camden, commencing on the 1st day of July. Brother Hudson will preach the opening sermon on Thursday, at eleven o'clock A. M.

Anson West, P. E.

WETUMPKA DISTRICT MEETING.

The Wetumpka district meeting, Montgomery Conference, will be held at Autaugaville, Alabama, commencing on Wednesday night, the 26th of May next.

We expect to procure the services of a bishop. Opening sermon by Rev. Robert A. Timmons.

Wm. S. Turner, P. E.

JASPER DISTRICT MEETING.

The first district meeting for the Jasper district, Mobile Conference, will convene in Elyton, Alabama, on Thursday, the 6th of May, 1869. A full attendance of all the official members of each pastoral charge in the district is earnestly requested. Come up, brethren, one and all. There will be ample provision made for you all.

J. M. Boland, P. E.

Onachita District, Louisiana Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Onachita circuit	Apr. 17, 18
Monroe circuit	24, 25
Vernon circuit	May 1, 2
Farmersville circuit	15, 16
Homer circuit	22, 23
Haynesville circuit	29, 30
Bossier circuit	June 5, 6
Minden circuit	12, 13
Sparta circuit	19, 20
Mount Lebanon circuit	26, 27

Samuel Armstrong, P. E.

Yazoo District, Mississippi Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Black Hawk circuit, at Jordan's chapel	Mar. 27, 28
Carrollton, Eden and Mount Zion, at Carrollton	Apr. 10, 11
Richland, at Shiloh	17, 18
Durant, at Shady Grove	24, 25
Lexington, at Providence	May 1, 2
Mount Olivet, at Satartia	8, 9
Yazoo City, at Yazoo City	15, 16
Yazoo circuit, at Benton	22, 23
Sunflower, at Greenwood	29, 30

W. P. Barton, P. E.

Woodville Dist., Mississippi Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Jackson	Mar. 30
Wilkinson	Apr. 1
Percy's Creek	May 15, 16
Woodville	17
Buffalo	18
Tunica	19
St. Helena	22, 23
Amite	25
Meadville	June 9
Liberty	12, 13

Address, Liberty, Mississippi.

Jas. A. Godfrey, P. E.

Mobile District, Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mobile, St. Paul and City M'n.	Mar. 27, 28
Mobile, Franklin street	Apr. 3, 4
Mobile, St. Francis street	10, 11
Whistler	17, 18
Eastern Shore and Fish river, at Daphne	24, 25
Citronelle, at Escatawpa	May 1, 2
Pascagoula and Bay Shore, at Zion	8, 9
W. Pascagoula, at Ocean Spg's	15, 16
Cottage Hill, at Allen's	June 5, 6
St. Stephen's, at St. Stephen's	12, 13

Jas. A. Heard, P. E.

Wetumpka Dist., Montgomery Conf'e,

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Wetumpka	Mar. 13, 14
Prattville	20, 21
Autaugaville and Ivy Creek, at Autaugaville	Apr. 3, 4
Pleasant Hill, at Ash Creek	10, 11
Lowndesboro, Hayneville and Union, at Hayneville	17, 18
Tallassee, at Pleasant Grove	24, 25
Socopatoy, at Emmaus	May 1, 2
Carolina, at Harmony	8, 9
Autauga, at Isabella	15, 16

Agents and others will please take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

W. S. Turner, P. E.

Meridian District, Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Enterprise	Mar. 20, 21
Meridian	27, 28
Shubuta and Waynesboro, at Waynesboro	Apr. 3, 4
Belmont, at Belmont	10, 11
Livingston	17, 18
Clarke, at De Soto	24, 25
Pearce's Sp'gs, at Oak Grove	May 1, 2
Bladon Springs	8, 9
Enterprise ct, at New Hope	15, 16
Butler	22, 23
Gaston	29, 30

Joshua T. Heard, P. E.

Tuscaloosa District, Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Summerfield	Mar. 13, 14
Perryville	20, 21
Selma	27, 28
Randolph	Apr. 3, 4
Tuscaloosa	10, 11
Havana	17, 18
Forkland	24, 25
Greensboro and Newbern	May 1, 2
Brush Creek	8, 9
Marion	15, 16

Jas. L. Cotten, P. E.

Macon District, Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Brooksville, at Mount Zion	Apr. 10, 11
Macon station	17, 18
Marion ct., at Pleasant Hill	May 1, 2
Gainesville, at Gainesville	8, 9
Cooksville, at Hebron	15, 16
Crawford, at Mayhew	22, 23
Summerville, at Sammerville	June 5, 6
Trinity circuit, at Woodlawn	12, 13
De Kalb, at De Kalb	26, 27

S. H. Cox, P. E.

Jackson Dist., Mississippi Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Jackson station	Mar. 6, 7
Raymond and Spring Ridge, at Spring Ridge	13, 14
Canton station	20, 21
Clinton circuit, at Liberty	27, 28
Madisonville ct., at Madisonv'e	Apr. 3, 4
Vernon and Livingston, at Livingston	10, 11
Sharon ct., at Thornton Chap	17, 18
Camden circuit, at Camden	24, 25
Carthage circuit, at Mt. Zion	May 1, 2

R. Abney, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist., Miss. Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Holmesville ct., at C. Ground	Mar. 13, 14
Summit and Magnolia, at Magnolia	20, 21
Bogue Chitto ct., at Hopewell	27, 28
Scotland and Brandywine ct., at Union Church	Apr. 3, 4
Brookhaven station	10, 11
Wesson and Beauregard, at Beauregard	17, 18
Pleasant Valley and Rehobeth, at Rehobeth	24, 25
Bahala ct., at Bahala Chapel	May 1, 2
Burtenton circuit, at Pisgah	8, 9
Georgetown ct., at Georgeto'n	15, 16
Crystal Springs and Hazlehurst, at Hazlehurst	22, 23

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VOLUME XV.—NUMBER 13.
WHOLE NUMBER..... 727.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1869.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

San Francisco, April 7.—Yellow Jacket Mine, at Gold Hill, Nevada, took fire this morning. The fire extended to Kentuck and Crown Point mines.

Eleven bodies have been removed and others seen at the bottom of Kentuck shaft, but the spectators were unable to remove them in consequence of the intense heat.

Latest from Gold Hill reports thirty-six known to be dead.

Hopes are entertained that the flames will soon be subdued, but when the hope of saving life is abandoned the mouth of the mines will be closed, to smother the conflagration.

The three burning mines are unconnected with others under ground. Virginia City is deserted, the people having gone to render assistance.

The scenes at the mouth of the mine are fearful from the number of frantic wives and children. The confusion is so great that the rolls cannot be called.

San Francisco, April 8.—The fire at the Gold Hill mines still rages, but is confined mostly to the Yellow Jacket mine Owing to a cave the firemen are unable to reach the flames. Eighteen dead bodies have been taken from the burning mines, nine from one drift.

Washington, April 12.—It is given out by the friends of the administration that General Grant intends to adopt as the basis of his course in regard to Cuban affairs the resolution offered in the House by General Banks, in relation to the recognition of Cuban insurgents, and has instructed Admiral Hoff, commanding the Gulf squadron, to demand the release of American citizens and the restoration of their property.

Justice Chase delivered an opinion in the Texas bond case, holding that the annexation of Texas made it a State in the Union, and that no act of the citizens and government of Texas alone has, or could, dissolve that relation; that the ordinance of secession and all legislative acts in aid of the rebellion were void; that the Legislature was an illegal body; that the United States bonds in controversy were the property of Texas at the time of secession; that the law of Texas which required their transfer was illegal, and therefore the State of Texas has a right to recover the bonds and perpetuate the injunction. Decree accordingly. The court held that Congress had a right to adopt measures of reconstruction.

Grier dissented as to the merits and jurisdiction of the case, holding that Texas was not in fact a State in the Union. Justice Swayne and Miller dissented as to jurisdiction only.

In the Supreme Court Chase dismissed the appeal in the McCardle case for want of jurisdiction.

Washington, April 13.—The Alabama claims treaty was rejected by a vote of 54 to 1.

Sprague's speech attacks capitalists' monopolies, congressional corruption, and his colleague Anthony. His speech is a column long.

The Democrats re elected to the Indiana Legislature refuse to attend the sessions of that body. Thus there is no quorum, and the fifteenth amendment cannot be ratified. The Democrats were elected to stay away and thus prevent the consummation of this gross fraud on the people of the State and of the country. When Indiana votes for a new Legislature, the ratification of the amendment will be a main issue in the canvass, and there is little doubt that the verdict will be against it.

Havana, April 12.—The *Diario* reports the insurgents at Los Nosa. The woods around Puerto Principe are on fire.

The insurgents are concentrating at Cinco Villas.

The steamship Teutonia, from New Orleans for Hamburg, arrived to-day.

Many small bands of insurgents are operating near Cinco Villas. Their numbers are increasing in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba. It is supposed they are going to Cinco Villas, where they will mass their forces. This movement explains the recent disappearance of the rebels from the jurisdiction of Jiguave. The report in circulation yesterday that Cespedes was captured proves to be unfounded.

Washington, April 14.—Chandler and Morton desired to debate the Alabama treaty with open doors, but failed.

Sumner made a two hours' speech. He said England should be called upon to admit that she was in the wrong in recognizing the Confederates as belligerents. Rebel cruisers were built in British forts, equipped with British armaments, manned with British seamen, got to sea under British colors, sheltered and provided with stores in ports of British islands and colonies, and though well known to have first escaped to sea in violation of England's neutrality laws, were permitted by British vessels of war to pursue their career of destruction without molestation.

Chandler made a fierce attack on England and her course, and expressed the belief that there was not room enough on this continent for any nation which had so grossly insulted the United States. He had long believed the struggle would come over Canada, and he now believed it would come in his day.

Fessenden endorsed the views of Sumner, that the treaty on this subject should rise to the full dignity and importance of the international questions involved, and that the nation with a due regard to its own honor could not consider it upon any lower grounds.

The President has directed the Secretary of War to order General Reynolds to proceed with the registration in Texas preparatory to an early election. It is understood, but not known, that similar orders have been issued regarding Virginia and Mississippi. It is also stated that the President will be governed by the advice of the commanding generals regarding the proper time for elections.

Great importance seems to be attached to points of the constitutions which shall be submitted to separate votes. The Wells party of Virginia are here in strong force canvassing the matter. The absence of the Virginia nine and the moderate men from Texas and Mississippi pending the decision on these vital questions excites comment.

Montgomery, April 14.—Yesterday a slight frost fell and this morning a more severe one, seriously damaging the new cotton and fruits, rendering replanting cotton necessary.

The South and North Railroad is now under contract, insuring the completion and equipment of the whole line by December, 1871.

Rome, April 12.—The pope pardoned many political offenders on Sunday.

London, April 14.—The civil war in Japan is raging with increased violence.

London, April 14.—In the House of Commons this evening the married women's property bill was introduced by Russell Gurney and was read a second time.

Paris, April 14.—The *Presse* says the rejection of the Alabama claims treaty by the United States Senate will be the cause of great prejudice against the United States in Europe.

SPAIN.

In spite of the general belief that the Spanish throne would be offered to the Duke of Montpensier, the monarchical majority of the Cortes resolved to tender the crown to Don Ferdinand of Portugal, and a deputation was appointed to proceed to Lisbon and make a formal offer in the name of the Spanish people. There has always been a large party in Spain anxious to accomplish what is called Iberian unity—that is to say the union of the whole Peninsula under one government. Very naturally this feeling was strong in Spain, but very naturally, also, it has been weak in Portugal. Spain is the stronger of the two countries and the united nation would be essentially Spanish. Portugal is the weaker, and a union with Spain would result in a more or less complete submergence of a nationality of which the Portuguese are proud and tenacious. The election of Don Ferdinand to the Spanish throne would place the two countries, not actually under one government, but under two branches of the same dynasty, and thus make a future union at least possible. It is quite possible that the invitation to Don Ferdinand was extended as an offer of conciliation to the Iberian sentiment, but with a conviction that the pressure of Portuguese opinion would prevent its acceptance. This seems to be probable in view of the fact that, whilst the offer to Don Ferdinand was made with unanimity, Serrano, Prim and Topete, the leading and most influential members of the Cortes, were known to be devoted to the aspirations and interests of Montpensier. Let this be as it may, Don Ferdinand has declined the dangerous honor of a seat on the Spanish throne, and the Cortes will now, in all probability, carry out the programme which had been arranged by the great military chieftains.—*Crescent.*

THE INVENTORY COMPLETED.

An inventory of the contents of the bundle of papers found concealed in the building corner of Royal and Conti streets, by the police on the night of the 10th instant, and claimed by G. M. Wickliffe, late auditor, as his private property, was completed yesterday by James Graham, Esq., notary public, at the Governor's office.

The package was found to contain auditor's warrants, coupons cut from levee and other State bonds (coupons all due,) and license receipts amounting in the aggregate to $153,090 03, together with other documents pertaining to the auditor's office.

The inventory having been completed the package was sealed by the notary public and returned to the custody of the Governor, he being considered the proper custodian of papers relating to public business.

AUDITOR WICKLIFFE TO BE TRIED.

In a brief, but pregnant opinion delivered yesterday morning, Judge Abell, of the First District (criminal) Court, overruled the demurrers filed by the accused in the several cases therein pending against Auditor Wickliffe, and he will therefore be put on trial before a jury under the charges contained in the indictments or informations, without the benefit of the delay which would accompany a previous impeachment and trial by the Legislature. *Picayune, April 15.*

The New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad.

This company is proceeding rapidly with the work laid out and undertaken by it with so much vigor and spirit. It has more than three thousand hands at work, distributed along the whole line. The work, especially the bridging of the various large streams between this city and Mobile, is of a very extensive character, but with the great resources of the company, and the skill, experience and energy of its admirable engineering corps, these difficulties become quite insignificant. If some unforeseen accident or interruption does not occur, we expect, in a year from the present date, to be able to leave this city in the morning by this road and dine with our friends in Mobile. What an immense benefit and blessing will it be too to our jaded citizens, during our long summers, to be able to reach, in a few hours, the various delightful seaside resorts which have heretofore been so difficult and vexatious to get to. Instead of the noise, bustle, confusion, delays of the old mode of travel by that antiquated concern, the old Pontchartrain Railroad, and then on the steamers, to be tossed about on the too frequently agitated waves of Lakes Pontchartrain and Borgne, with all the dangers of storms, grounding and other perils of steam boats, and with the vexation of being crowded in close cabins with children, nurses, dogs, birds, etc., we shall then only have to get into a fine car, and after four or five hours of steaming through our picturesque swamps, across the Rigolets, and through the fragrant pine forests, and within view of the lake and gulf, and presently we are at Bay of St. Louis, next at Pass Christian, and so on to Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula, and, finally, at Mobile.—Surely this will open a new, a bright and happy era to our city. Hitherto the great difficulty of living comfortably and pleasantly on the seashore has been the uncertainty of regular communications with the city. Many of the most desirable localities are very difficult of approach by steamers, owing to the shallowness of the bays and bars. People residing there are seriously inconvenienced in getting their supplies. All these objections to seaside residence for our citizens, who do not like to be separated long from their families, but wish to secure the fresh air of the country and enjoy the bracing breezes of the gulf and the many marine pleasures, will disappear when the work now being prosecuted with so much vigor by the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company shall be finished.

The accomplishment of this work will be, to a company of the resources and capacity of this, a mere earnest of still greater undertakings, of even more importance to our city. When like evidences of honest and sincere purpose are given by other aspirants for the great honor and achievement of securing for this city uninterrupted railroad communication with Texas, we shall believe in the probability of that great result being accomplished by other associations as well as by the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company. *New Orleans Times.*

To Prevent Kerosene Explosions.

Ammoniacal gas is the most powerful extinguisher of fire there is. Now, I add to one gallon of ordinary kerosene six ounces fluid of liq ammonia (worth nine cents) and three-quarters of an ounce of muriatic acid. Before adding these ingredients you will find that you can set fire to coal oil with a match immediately—at least, to all I have lately seen. Now, after adding these, I have poured into a tin cup a small quantity, and lighted a match and held it close to the oil. It would not set fire to it till I had burned nearly three matches, or, in other words, until the oil got very hot. I find in burning it gives a brighter flame, and, of course, a better light, in consequence of the chlorine present in the oil. The addition of muriatic acid forms muriate (chloride) of ammonia, and with the quantity I use leaves an excess of ammonia in the oil. There is no precipitate formed, but the oil, when burned out dry, will leave a crust of salt of ammonia behind, which can be cleaned out with water. The can in which the oil is kept should be kept stopped tight to prevent the ammonia evaporating. It is impossible for any lamp to explode which burns this oil. The combustible gas is burned out by the wick, leaving some free ammonia and chlorine gas in the lamp, and in the presence of these every chemist knows that explosion or even combustion is impossible. So much for this, then Now, please let me call attention to the importance of ammonia as an extinguisher of fire from any cause. I speak from experience, as it saved a gallery from burning out last winter at the Naval Academy, Annapolis. The coal lamp fell down by accident in a dark room and broke. The oil caught fire, and in a moment one third of the room was in a blaze. I threw a blanket over it; no use, it had proceeded too far, and the blanket would not cover it all. I immediately seized the ammonia bottle near at hand, with about six ounces ammonia in it, smashed it into the blaze, closed the door to shut off the draft, and within two or three seconds the fire was smothered by the ammonia gas.

Of course there was a strong smell—ammonia, you know, has a strong odor—but the fire was out, and the wooden building saved. Now, sir, with a quantity of this in every house, two thirds of all the kerosene fires could be prevented. This is no new theory of mine, but a chemical fact, only it has not been very extensively applied heretofore. *Correspondent of the New York News*

The Dagger of Cortez.—It may interest some to learn that the dagger of this celebrated conqueror of Mexico is still in existence. This deadly weapon is of peculiar construction, the handle being of open filagree work in steel, surmounted by a Spanish crown, with curious steel pendant ornaments within it. The cross bar, like the rest of the instrument, is of polished steel, finished with a crown at either end; and above this is an oblong structure, four inches in length, containing a piece of mechanism by which, on being pressed, the blade was opened when it entered the wound. The blade, properly so called, springing from this, is eight inches long, and opens like a pair of scissors. When thus opened in the wound, a liquid poison, previously placed in a deep groove, running down the center of the blade, would be emitted, causing certain death. This dagger, which is well authenticated, descended from an ancient Mexican family (Alvarez) to the Bishop of Mobile, who deposited it in the museum of the University of St. Louis, where it remained sixteen years, when it came into possession of the present owner, a gentleman residing at Aldershott. No other dagger of similar construction is at present known to exist.

Mr. Mackonochie and his Lights.—He will discontinue the two lights upon the altar, but he will substitute in their place a larger number of lights above and around it. And as he is forbidden to have candles *lighted*, he will keep the lamps which are to supply their places always burning, day and night, so that, being always alight, they will never need to be lighted. It almost sounds like a joke; yet this is the Ritualistic notion of obedience. It is about the same as if a man who was told that it was wrong to get drunk should suppose that he fulfilled the moral law by keeping himself continually drunk, and so never having to undergo the process.—*Record.*

The vatican recently got on fire and narrowly escaped destruction.

Withdrawal from the Episcopal Ministry.

The Rev. Marshall B. Smith, for a number of years rector of St. John's church, Passaic, New Jersey, an alumnus of the Theological Seminary of Virginia, and for two years the working editor of the *Protestant Churchman*, has written the following letter to Bishop Odenheimer, in which he withdraws from the ministry of the Episcopal Church.—*Episcopalian.*

To the Right Reverend William Henry Odenheimer, D. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of New Jersey:

My Dear Bishop: Having, after much prayerful deliberation, finally determined to withdraw from the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, it is my duty to communicate the fact to you, to whom I have sustained a canonical relation for nearly eight years, as having ecclesiastical jurisdiction in the premises.

In making my decision known to you, it is not my purpose to burden you with a history of mental conflicts, or with a discussion of church principles. My views on the questions that agitate our church have been again and again expressed to you or to others in your presence. A few brief statements, however, are necessary as explanatory of the course which I feel called upon to pursue.

My entire religious life has been in connection with the Episcopal Church. I was baptized and confirmed in it, graduated from one of its oldest theological seminaries, was ordained by one of its most devout bishops, and, in a ministry of more than ten years, have endeavored, according to my measure, to preach Christ crucified, and have, with strict fidelity to canonical requirements, devoted my energies to the service of our church.

For some time I believed that the Book of Common Prayer was consistently and thoroughly Protestant, and, therefore, in harmony with the Low Church theory; but after a thorough study of the Prayer Book, in its history and phraseology, it has become evident to me that the unfinished work of the Edwardian Reformers has been made less Protestant by each succeeding revision, our American revision included, and that the baptismal, communion and other offices of our church, are more in harmony with the views of High Churchmen than with the views which I have always conscientiously held. "Priest," "altar" and "sacrifice" stand forth throughout, either in the letter or in the spirit of the liturgy and service book. As a true Protestant, both by choice and inheritance, I can no longer give to the present Book of Common Prayer, containing as it does germs of Romanism, my *hearty* endorsement, or honestly use certain expressions which it contains.

The canons passed by the last General Convention, which was the legally elected and true legislative body of this church, are some of them antagonistic to the *Protestant* articles of religion of this church, and are also such that I cannot conscientiously obey them. The teachings of your Third Triennial Charge, inculcating the duty of unconditional submission to ecclesiastical authority, and the action of the last annual convention of this diocese, I cannot, with a clear conscience, endorse or submit to—adhering, as I do, to the truth as taught in the Gospel, and in its epitome, those noble *Protestant* formularies, the Thirty-nine Articles, which savor neither of Arminian nor Romish error, and which shine in the midst of the Book of Common Prayer as a light in a dark place.

Having no disposition to violate law, or to question the *legal* right of the majority to make canons and enforce them, there is no alternative for me, as an honest man, but to withdraw from the service of a church whose offices I can no longer use, and which has refused to myself and many others—although we respectfully appealed to the General Convention—the liberty to use alternative expressions: a church whose boasted catholicity and comprehensiveness have vanished at the bidding of ecclesiastical power.

I say this without the least diminution of personal esteem for those from whom I differ, especially my reverend brethren of the diocese of New Jersey, with whom, notwithstanding my well known views, my relations, as a member of the convention, and as a member for several years of the Standing Committee, have always been not only intimate, but such as to awaken only pleasant recollections.

I love the mode of worship of our church, and could never leave it, did I see any possibility of a revision of its offices, the suppression of Romish and other corrupt practices, and a just guarantee of liberty to the evangelical clergy; but I have ceased to hope for any such result. To leave a church, endeared to me by so many precious memories and associations of private and pastoral life, is no easy matter, and involves a solemn responsibility; but fidelity to an honest sense of duty and the obligations of conscience compel the sacrifice. I censure none who differ from me or who may misconstrue my motives; to Christ, the Judge, they and I are alone accountable.

I therefore withdraw, not from the ministry of Christ, but from the ministry of the particular church known as "The Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America," and desire that you will take action, in accordance with the canon, at as early a date as may be convenient to yourself. I have only to add that it is my express desire that the notices of my displacement, whether privately or publicly given, be accompanied by the statement that it was at my own request, and for reasons not affecting my moral or religious character.

With the kindest feelings toward yourself, and with an earnest desire for your temporal and spiritual prosperity and happiness, I remain, affectionately yours in Christ,

Marshall B. Smith,
Presbyter.

Passaic, N. J., March 15, 1869.

Mr Jefferson on Appointing His Relatives to Office.—*A Letter to His Kinsman, George Jefferson.*—The following letter is taken from Randell's Life of Jefferson, volume 2, page 662:

Dear Sir: I have to acknowledge the receipt of yours of March 4, and to express to you the delight with which I found the just, disinterested and honorable point of view in which you saw the proposition it covered. The resolution you so properly approved had long been formed in my mind. The public will never be made to believe that the appointment of a relative is made on the ground of merit alone, uninfluenced by family views; nor can they ever see with approbation offices, the disposal of which they intrust to their presidents for public purposes, divided out as family property. Mr. Adams degraded himself infinitely by his conduct on this subject, as Washington had done himself the greatest honor. With two such examples to proceed by I should be doubly inexcusable to err. It is true this places the relations of the President in a worse situation than if he were a stranger; but the public good, which cannot be effected if its confidence be lost, requires this sacrifice. Perhaps, too, it is compensated by sharing in the public esteem. I could not be satisfied till I assured you of the increased esteem with which this transaction fills me for you. Accept my affectionate expression of it

Th. Jefferson.

The Coming Councils.—The Roman correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes under date of February 12th:

"The Marquis de Lavalette has addressed to the Marquis de Banneville a dispatch relating to the Œcumenical Council, which has given occasion to several interviews between the ambassador and Cardinal Antonelli. The dispatch, after expressing the satisfaction of the French government at the progress made in the preparations for the assembling of the council, and promising a guard of French troops to ensure liberty to its deliberations, expresses a hope that the Holy Father will not permit the introduction of topics calculated to disturb the harmony prevailing among the French clergy. The subject of Gallicanism is named as one of these questions. The French minister states that its discussion would divide the bishops of France into two hostile camps, nor would they be less disunited in their views on the organic laws, and the dogma of the infallibility of the sovereign pontiffs. This dispatch is regarded at the vatican as an attempt at dictation, and has excited a deep feeling of resentment. In fact, it strikes out the chief propositions in the pope's programme, and all that remains is but leather and prunella. From any other power such interference would be answered by severe rebuke, but it is necessary to keep on terms with France, and Cardinal Antonelli and the pope are deliberating how they can shuffle out of the difficulty."

They have stylish parties in Boston, at which no one worth less than $250,000 is admitted.

HARSH JUDGMENTS.

O God! whose thoughts are brightest light,
Whose love runs always clear,
To whose kind wisdom sinning souls
Amidst their sins are dear!

Sweeten my bitter-thoughted heart
With charity like Thine,
Till self shall be the only spot
On earth which does not shine.

Hard-heartedness dwells not with souls
Round whom Thine arms are drawn;
And dark thoughts fade away in grace,
Like cloud spots in the dawn.

Time was when I believed that wrong
In others to detect
Was part of genius, and a gift
To cherish, not reject.

Now, better taught by Thee, O Lord,
This truth dawns on my mind:
The best effect of heavenly light
Is earth's false eyes to blind.

He who no praise can reach is aye
Men's least attempts approving;
Whom justice makes all-merciful,
Omniscience makes all loving.

When we ourselves least kindly are,
We deem the world unkind;
Dark hearts, in flowers where honey lies,
Only the poison find.

How Thou canst think so well of us,
Yet be the God Thou art,
Is darkness to my intellect,
But sunshine to my heart.

Yet habits linger in the soul;
More grace, O Lord! more grace!
More sweetness from Thy loving heart!
More sunshine from Thy face!

THE MINISTER'S CARE.

Mr. Editor: Some people think it a pleasant thing to be a minister of the Gospel. To live in a parsonage provided and furnished by the church, to visit among the members and be received by them as their pastor, to stand before them on the Sabbath and minister to them in holy things, looks very nice on paper. I suppose this is what they call the "sunny side." There is also a "shady side," even in the best circuits and stations, where all the necessaries and comforts of life are provided by an appreciative people. There is the Sunday school, and the prayer meeting, and the public worship to be provided for and attended to, which require much study, labor and anxiety. And there is the indifference of many of the members of the church to these interests of religion to struggle with, and, if possible, remove. Then there are discordant elements in the church to be watched and held in check, for the minister is the watchman, and he must discover the evil in its buddings, and nip it ere it injures the interests of the church of God.

Again, some of the members will have their way about everything, or fly off on a tangent. Others are dictatorial and uncharitable. They are always ready to make unkind speeches about those persons and measures that do not exactly suit them. Others, again, are foolishly sensitive. They see in everything done or said a design against them. If there is an organ in the church, that is almost sure to be a source of trouble, for choirs will have their feuds. I never knew it otherwise.

Now all these things come directly to the preacher's ears, and, if he cares for the church, to his heart also. He must bear the burden. His heart must bleed to see Christianity wounded in the house of its friends. He must endeavor to quiet the troubled waters, for the interests of the church are involved, and upon him devolves the care of the church. "Who is weak, and I am not weak? Who is offended, and I burn not?" I know a respectable minister of the Gospel who will not visit his flock except in cases of sickness, because in doing so he finds out too many unpleasant things. St. Paul said, "Of the Jews five times received I forty stripes, save one. Thrice was I beaten with rods, once was I stoned, thrice I suffered shipwreck, a night and a day I have been in the deep. * * Besides all those things that are without, that which cometh upon me daily, the care of all the churches." This was the greatest of all his trials—first, because it came upon him daily; secondly, because while those things first mentioned were without, this, "the care of all the churches," was within. It came "upon" him, but it entered his heart—it was a wasting "care." There is not a faithful minister of the Gospel anywhere who does not suffer daily under the same "care." But much of this is unnecessary. If the members of the church would observe the following rules they would lighten the burdens of their pastors:

1. "And we beseech you, brethren, to know them which labor among you, and are over you in the Lord, and admonish you; and to esteem them very highly in love for their work's sake.—I Thessalonians, v, 12, 13.

2. "I, therefore, the prisoner of the Lord, beseech you that ye walk worthy of the vocation wherewith ye are called, with all lowliness and meekness, with long suffering, forbearing one another in love; endeavoring to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace."—Ephesians iv, 1-3.

3. "Continue in prayer, and watch in the same with thanksgiving; withal praying also for us, that God would open unto us a door of utterance, to speak the mystery of Christ."—Colossians iv, 2, 3.

W. B. L.

Jackson, Mississippi.

WHAT HARM IS THERE IN IT?

Mr. Editor: Hearing this expression so often used by professors of religion has prompted me to say a word. It seems to me the question is not properly propounded; for, if we are trying to serve the Lord we should not look for harm, but good. We are seeking good, and not only good, but the greatest good. It is the duty of every Christian, not to see how near he may come to serving the devil, and not do it, but to see how perfectly he can serve God. This question is asked about a variety of subjects, a few of which are dancing, card playing, attending theaters, visiting on the Sabbath, etc. Now, should not the question be propounded thus: Is there any good in these things? In order to answer properly, we must have a proper conception of what is good; is it used in a spiritual or temporal sense? Therefore, good here means that which tends to our spiritual advancement and to the glory of God. Then the question may be changed thus: Do these things tend to our religious advancement and to the glory of God? If the question thus propounded can be answered in the affirmative, we may venture to participate, but if not we must in no wise participate. Now to apply the rule to the above subjects: Does dancing tend to our religious advancement and to the glory of God? Does card-playing, attending theaters, visiting on the Sabbath day? If not, let us not use any of them. If there seems to be a doubt in the mind about the matter, we should always give the doubt in favor of the safe side.

H. O. W.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

Mobile, April 7, 1869.

Mr. Editor: The services of our second quarterly meeting, at Franklin street, have closed, and I am glad to say we had a time of considerable interest and profit.

Brother James A. Heard, our presiding elder, was with us, preaching on Saturday, as well as on the Sabbath. Four persons connected themselves with the church—two by certificate—and one was baptized. The communion was specially impressive and profitable. The love feast, on Sabbath afternoon, was largely attended, and many were melted into tenderness and sacred love by the gracious presence of the Master. The burden of our prayer is, "O Lord, we beseech thee, send now prosperity."

Fraternally, J. Bancroft.

Greenville, Ala., March 17, 1869.

Mr. Editor: Some great teacher said, "Men love darkness rather than light," and it does seem, in some quarters, to be a fact. For instance, your publication of the financial operations of our Conference last year, as set forth in those startling characters, commonly called figures, has not been most pleasing to some I wot of.

Now on my circuit we have much improved in our devotion to the missionary cause. We have already raised and paid the presiding elder five cents and four mills per capita, instead of one and a half cents last year, and Brother John Sampy paid $5 of this amount. It is due him to mention this.

Again, in the minutes, is published, by the financial board, a paper recommending stewards to have an early meeting and raise something, to be handed the preacher when he arrives in his work. Now that would be pleasant, indeed, to some of that calling. But some are offended. They say you want to force them. True, you are forced to credit them to the end of the year, and sometimes a little longer.

Now I have fallen back for three weeks to work up even with board already had, while engaged in mind, soul and body, the first quarter-meeting every appointment at the time, and visiting and praying with more than three-fourths of all the Methodists in my circuit. The brethren and stewards kindly agreed to the arrangement; but a faithful presiding elder would not sanction it.

In due time I will return, the Lord helping, and hope to do good. I have been well received and well treated, so far as that is concerned, and am well pleased with the people, especially at Monroeville.

But all this does not remove some difficulties. For instance, I had to have a good character and be out of debt before I could be admitted into the Conference, which qualifications I supposed I must retain and maintain to continue in it. And now I am bound by law, it is said, to go into debt, and of course lose my character, or lose or neglect my work, and be hurled from the Conference as an unfaithful man—a rebel to the government and untrue to my vows.

Well, I give all concerned due notice, in good time, that from and after this year, as heretofore, I will neither beg nor steal, and do a man's work, all at the same time. Neither will I nor my family sponge on or swindle any man, while I am able to do, and am doing, work for other people. I scout and will not entertain the idea of inability to support me.

I would, so far as my being and well-being are concerned, rather cease to be on earth than cease to be an itinerant Methodist preacher. But I prefer to cease to be anything when I cannot be a man. It takes a man to make a Christian, with grace, and a man and Christian, with great grace, to make a minister of Jesus, worthy of the name and fit for the office.

Let the bishop, presiding elders, brethren, church, and the world understand me, and hereafter dispose of me accordingly.

Yours truly, in Christ Jesus,

J. W. Jordan.

A True Marriage.—I believe there are few thoughtful men who have not come to regard as one of the least explicable among the great riddles of the earthly economy the rarity of well-assorted marriages. It might be so different, one cannot help thinking. The adaptations for many so wonderful! The elements of happiness so manifold and so rich! Yet how often—how miserably sometimes—it all miscarries! The waters of Paradise turned to fountains of bitterness—the gifts of heaven perverted to curses on earth!

I do not mean that there are few unions yielding reasonable comfort, friendly relations, a life free from open quarrel or secret heart-burning; but I speak of every marriage, without flaw or jar—a mating alike of the material, with its intangible affinities and its wondrous magnetisms, and of the immaterial principle within, that survives the death change. I speak of a heart-home pervaded by harmony not only unbroken, but immutable as that of the spheres; felt to be so by those whom it blesses, calms, satisfies; a social state to which, when man and woman attain, there remains nothing in the way of earthly need or acquisition, save daily bread, to be coveted or prayed for.

Some think that, in this trial-phase of our existence, no such state of harmony and happiness is to be found. Among the few who do find it none of these skeptics will have place. There is no entrance into that temple except for those who believe!—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

VOLTAIRE'S DEATH-BED.

On the 25th of February, 1758, Voltaire penned the following blasphemy: "Twenty years more and God will be in a pretty plight." Let us see what was taking place precisely at the time indicated. On the 25th of February, 1778, Voltaire was lying, as was thought, on his bed of death. Racked and tortured by remorse for past misdeeds, he was most anxious to propitiate the God whom he had insulted, and the church which he and his had sworn to destroy; and hence he resolved on addressing himself to a minister of religion, in order to receive the sacrament of reconciliation. On the 26th, then, he wrote the following letter to the Abbe Gualtier:

"You promised me, sir, to come and hear me. I entreat you to take the trouble to call as soon as possible."

The abbe went at once. A few days after, in the presence of the same Gualtier, the Abbe Mignot, and the Marquis Villevielle, the dying man made the following declaration:

"I, the undersigned, declare that for these four days past, having been afflicted with a vomiting of blood, at the age of eighty-four, and not being able to drag myself to church, the Reverend the Rector of St. Sulpice, having been pleased to add to his good works that of sending to me the Abbe Gualtier, a priest, I confessed to him, and if it pleases God to dispose of me, I die in the Holy Catholic Church, in which I was born, hoping that the divine mercy will deign to pardon all my faults. If ever I have scandalized the church, I ask pardon of God and of the church. Voltaire.

"March 2nd, 1778."

This document was deposited with Mons. Momet, notary at Paris. It was also, with the permission of Voltaire, carried to the rector of St. Sulpice, and to the Archbishop of Paris, in order that they might say whether or not the declaration was sufficiently explicit and satisfactory.

Twice before, when dangerously ill, the wretched man had made abject retractions. But these he not only retracted when restored to health, but, passing from bad to worse, he poured out fuller vials of wrath against God and Christianity. It was then a necessity to receive the most solemn and full abjurations of past infidelities.

When Gualtier returned with the archiepiscopal answer he was refused admission to the dying man. The arch-conspirators trembled at the apostacy of their hero, and, dreading the ridicule which would fall upon themselves, it was determined not to allow any minister of religion thenceforth to visit him. Finding himself thus cut off from the consolations of religion, Voltaire became infuriated—no reproach, no curse being deemed bad enough for the D'Alemberts and Diderots who guarded him. "Begone," he said; "it is you who have brought me to my present state. Begone! I could have lived without you all, but you could not have existed without me; and what a wretched glory have you procured me!" And then praying, and next blaspheming—now saying, "O Christ," and next, "I am abandoned by God and man," he wasted away his life, ceasing to curse and blaspheme and live on the 30th of May, 1778.

These facts were made public by Mons. Tronchin, a Protestant physician from Geneva, who attended him almost to the last.—Horrified at what he had witnessed, he declared that "to see all the furies of Orestes, one had only to be present at the death of Voltaire"—("Pour voir toutes les furies d'Oreste, il n'y avoit qu'a se trouver a la mort de Voltaire.") "Such a spectacle," he adds, "would benefit the young who are in danger of losing the precious helps of religion." The Mareschal de Richelieu, too, was so terrified at what he saw that he left the bedside of Voltaire, declaring that "the sight was too awful for endurance."

Vilette, the friend of Voltaire, and, of course, his copier, Monke, denied these statements, just as the friends of Cæsar denied the resurrection of our divine Lord; but the great philosopher, Mons. de Luc, whose learning, integrity and position were of the highest, honestly repeated and confirmed what had been publicly and truthfully stated about the terrors of death which awaited Voltaire.

I will transcribe a small portion of his letter, dated Windsor, October 23, 1797: "Be at Paris in 1781"—De Luc was then in his fifty-first year—"I was often in company with Mons. Tronchin. He was an old acquaintance of Voltaire's at Geneva, whence he came to Paris, in quality of first physician to the father of the late Duke of Orleans. He was called in during Voltaire's last illness, and I have heard him repeat all those circumstances about which Paris and the whole world were at that time speaking, respecting the horrid state of this impious man's soul at approach of death. Mons. Tronchin did everything in his power to calm him, for the agitation he was in was so violent that no remedies could take effect. But he could not succeed, and unable to endure the horror he felt at the peculiar nature of his frantic rage, he abandoned him. Mons. Tronchin immediately published in all companies the real facts. This he did to furnish a dreadful lesson to those who calculate on being able, on a death-bed, to investigate the dispositions most proper to appear in before the judgment seat of God. At that period, not only the state of the body, but the condition of the soul, may frustrate their hopes of making so awful an investigation, for justice and sanctity, as well as goodness, are attributed to God; and He sometimes, as a wholesale admonition to mankind, permits the punishment denounced against the impious man to begin even in his life, the tortures of remorse."

Such are the facts relative to the wretched end of Voltaire—facts evidenced by Tronchin and Richelieu, and believed in, as De Luc assures us, by the whole of Paris, and spoken of throughout the world.

Rasoherina, the late queen of Madagascar, always lived as a heathen; but, as we learn from the following account in the Annals of the Propagation of the Faith, died a good Catholic, probably without being herself aware of it. Father Jouen, head of the Roman Catholic mission there, thus describes her unconscious conversion:

"Then it was that, in her extremity, M. Laborde approached the royal patient, who had recovered her full consciousness, and suggested to her some pious considerations, suitable to the great act that was about to be accomplished. She answered by raising her eyes and her arms to heaven. And then, as if he were about to magnetize her, he called for a vessel of water, dipped his hands in it, and washed Rasoherina's forehead while pronouncing the sacramental words. None of those present had the least suspicion that this pious stratagem was made use of to regenerate a soul. Thus was baptized the sovereign of Madagascar, on Friday, the 27th of March, 1868, at five o'clock in the morning, by virtue of the precious blood, the feast of which is celebrated on that day. Three days later, on Monday, the 1st of April, at eleven o'clock at night, she went to heaven, as we confidently trust, to exchange her title of queen for that of patroness of the great African island, a patroness all the more zealous for the conversion of her people, as no one knew better than she did the extent of their miseries and the depth of the darkness in which they are plunged. Glory be to God for all this! and may the noble-hearted man who so faithfully carried out the designs of divine mercy be held in grateful remembrance."

There are at the present time no fewer than thirty-two Bourbon princes and princesses in Paris, namely: the ex-queen of Spain, her husband and five children, the Count d'Aquila and his family, the Duke of Savilla, the Duke and Duchess of Madrid, the old Duke of Savona, the Count de Girgenti, and several others of the same family. Verily, the descendants of Louis the Fourteenth are no less numerous than they are unfortunate. And all these thirty-two Bourbons have to live in private houses within a few hundred yards of the Tuileries, where their ancestors resided in royal splendor.

So angry was Napoleon III with the Belgian government on account of the railroad bill, which has created such a sensation on the European continent, that he said to M. de Lagueronniere, in the most excited tone, "King Leopold will remember this." "Oh, he will remember this."

Petitions against freedom of worship are being numerously signed in some of the chapels of Madrid. The pope, it appears, has sent his blessing specially to all who affix their signature to those documents.

THE CONVENT CASE.

Will the sickening disclosures which have been made in the Court of Queen's Bench with regard to convent life lead to any practical result? Shall we continue stolidly to shut our eyes to the fact that conventual establishments are rapidly on the increase in Great Britain? In any one of these places, mistaken girls, who have taken upon themselves religious vows, may be enduring, without being able to communicate with their friends, indignities and persecutions like those heaped upon Miss Saurin. Whatever their sufferings, the public knows nothing of them; however sadly they may regret the haste with which they cut themselves off from the joys of family life, for them there is no other place of repentance than the one they so prematurely selected. Gladly, perhaps, would they make their escape from their miserable house of bondage; but the door which opened so readily to receive them, is as a wall of adamant before them when they attempt to depart. Can Englishmen, who, a few weeks ago, rejoiced so heartily in the extinction of religious houses in Spain, tamely submit to the existence of these secret prisons in their own free land, where, beyond the control of the law, all manner of cruelties may be perpetrated?—Though the name of religious liberty is desecrated, and made to subserve the ends of the most oppressive tyranny, ought we not at least to demand that these so-called religious houses should be thrown open to the light of the day? "He that doeth truth cometh to the light." If there is nothing to conceal, why should these retreats be so jealously guarded?

In the light of recent revelations, we may well ask, why should nunneries be barred against public inspection any more than workhouses, or lunatic asylums, or private retreats for the insane? The periodical visitation of these institutions exercises some kind of check upon officials, and gives the public a guarantee that abuses, wherever they exist, shall not be long-lived. The superiors of religious houses, however, have no such check placed upon them. If they are naturally of a mean or tyrannical disposition, they may give it the widest scope, without fear of being called to account. They are in an impregnable fortress, from which they can shoot out their arrows of destruction, and be unassailed in return. Any enormities may be enacted in the name of "discipline," and the world at large be none the wiser. All the liberty must be on their side, and they are martyrs the moment we seek to know how the inmates under their charge spend their time, and whether they are the willing victims of a life-long seclusion from the world. We trust that the monstrous privilege which our "reverend mothers" have so long enjoyed will be vigorously attacked, and that the British public will demand that they shall not systematically crush the life out of young hearts without being amenable to law. It so happens that the Court of Queen's Bench in Dublin has been occupied with a convent case while the court in London has been inquiring into the wrongs of Miss Saurin. A young lady of sixteen, in the Loretto Convent School, Rathfarnham, wished to leave, to reside with her mother. The mother had frequently written letters to her daughter, but they had all been returned unopened; even the mother's solicitor had not been allowed to deliver a letter to the young lady. Another case is about to be brought before the Belgian courts.

Facts like these point but in one direction, namely, the periodical visitation of nunneries by competent inspectors. We cannot agree with a contemporary that this duty may be assigned to Roman Catholic dignitaries, or, at all events, to visitors selected from their communion. We must have inspectors who will make known the truth, the whole truth, and nothing else but the truth; and we have had too much experience of Romish evasions to trust the evidence of Romish dignitaries when their own system is concerned.—*Christian Times.*

Victor Emmanuel has ninety-seven palaces. The emperor of Russia has sixty-two; the king of Prussia seventy-four; Napoleon eleven official ones, and ninety-three which he might occupy as chief of the State. Francis Joseph, of Austria, has upward of one hundred. Isabelle, of Spain, had fifty two, and she has now only one, which formerly was a private boarding house.

The wife of Marshal Valiant is dead. For many years past she shaved regularly every day, for she had a thicker beard than most men. During her last illness she did not shave at all; her beard was so bushy that when the physician who visits all the dead to see that they died a natural death examined her, he asked: "What was this gentleman's position?"

The Silver Plate of Quintilius Varus.

BY PROF. J A. REUDELT.

On the 17th of September last some Prussian soldiers struck, while engaged in digging a shooting place at the foot of the Galgenburg, near Hildesheim, Germany, at a depth of about ten feet, upon three urns, greatly corroded, and full of holes. These urns are about two feet high, and weigh, with their contents—cups, plates, chalices, etc., and fragments of them—nearly ninety pounds. The urns and smaller vessels are of massive silver, and their metalic worth is, therefore, considerable. But their value is almost infinitely enhanced by other considerations, viz: artistic and antiquarian. The first question that presented itself at the discovery of these articles was, of course, how have they come to this place? then, how long have they been there? When were they manufactured, and what period of civilization do they represent?

Before attempting to frame an answer to any of these questions, we shall give a short description of the principal vessels, and we may discover herein material from which we can frame, if not conclusive, at least highly probable answers to these interrogatories.

The most beautiful and valuable of the articles found is an urn of the shape of a bell, which would seem to have been used as a mixer. It is entwined with tender vines, issuing from the wings of a griffon, and in them are suspended children as cupids, that catch fish, and crabs, and winged insects.

The execution is faultless, and surpasses by far everything that has so far been attempted in imitation of the antique world.

Equally fine is the workmanship of a two-handled cup, that is about four inches high. It is covered with grape leaves, and has two theatrical masks in bold relief, of which both the expression and the execution are perfect.

A third vessel, a saucer, of about a span in diameter, has on its bottom the infant Hercules, throttling two dragons with his hands, and smiling bewitchingly at the danger he had been in, and at his easy victory. A somewhat larger vessel, of the same shape, has on its inside bottom the picture of Minerva, sitting on a rack, with her head turned to the right. The whole figure of the goddess is gilt; the goddess wears her usual dress, and the ægis hangs over her left shoulder, like a scarf. On her head she wears a helmet, with three horse tails, the middle one of which rests on a sphinx, while the two others have griffons for their bases. Her left hand grasps a large round shield, with the head of Medusa in its center, and its edges are wreathed with olive leaves; with her right hand she holds grasped, not, as usual, a lance, but something that we see in no other antique figure of the goddess, viz: a plow—perhaps it is a chandelier, or a rudder. This Minerva, then, is a Minerva of peace. The plow represents her as the goddess of agriculture. That she was worshiped as the goddess of agriculture may be presumed as being generally known, but it may be less generally known that only two ancient authors, and they only read by professional philologists, ascribe to her the invention of the plow, and we have herein an almost conclusive proof as to which period these articles do not belong. Should it turn out that it is not a plow, but a chandelier, or a rudder, the proof would be equally strong in the same direction.

We can impossibly describe, or even mention in detail, all the articles found, and leave off, therefore, here. As to the different questions that present themselves, we would state, partly in answer to them, that it was at first thought that all the articles in question were from the times of the so called renaissence, *i. e.*, from the times in which Raphael, Michael Angelo, and Benvenutto Cellina revived Grecian painting and sculpture.

Gottingen professors, however, gave it as their opinion, after a thorough examination, that none of the articles in question could be of so late a date, but that all belonged to the palmiest period of Roman civilization, either to the days of Augustus, or of one of his immediate successors.

The following points can be assumed as settled:

1. All the articles found are kitchen and table uteusils, as they were used only by the ancient world.

2. The figures and other ornaments upon them point to the palmiest days of Roman art as the time of their origin, and some of them cannot possibly be the production of later ntensils, because they were unacquainted with certain myths and notions of the duties represented thereon. The uncommon skill displayed in the whole workmanship points to Grecian masters in the days of Augustus.

There are inscriptions on about twenty-four of these vessels, stating the weight, or giving the names of the artists. The weight is given in pounds, ounces and scruples, as was customary in imperial Rome. The name of one of the manufacturers is given as Bachus (a name frequently used within ancient Rome;) that of another as Marcus Aurelius Cotta; on another vessel is inscribed Mars, which is either an invocation of the god of war, or an abbreviation of Marsus. The letters are those of the old Roman alphabet. The inscriptions occur uniformly in the same spots and agree, in this respect also, with other antique works of similar character.

3. All the articles found formed part of the drinking and table utensils of a noble and wealthy Roman. Surpassing in every respect the discovery made in 1829 near Berncey, in France, and that made in Pompei in 1835, the worth of our discovery can scarcely be overestimated.

As to the question, how came these table and drinking vessels of a wealthy Roman to Hildesheim, the country of the Cheruski, where there was never a Roman colony? there can, for the present at least, no definite answer be given to it, and we are confined to mere hypothesis, however plausible one or the other may be. The whole treasure is now in the museum of Berlin, and subsequent researches may possibly remove all doubts. We give here what seems most probable.

The articles in question were found at a depth of about ten feet, and it is not likely that any one would have buried them so deep. But they may have been cast, for some cause or other, into one of the clay pits filled with water, which once abounded there, and in the course of centuries a ten feet thick humus may have settled over them. The urns are of massive silver, and yet they are strangely oxydized and in some spots completely eaten through—had they been but two or three centuries under the ground, this could not be the case.

In 9 P. Ih. the Roman proconsul, A. Varus, started on his expedition against the unruly Germans in Northwestern Germany. Having been proconsul in Syria, where he had to deal only with effemiuate nations, he anticipated here also an easy victory, and carried everything with him to which he was used as a wealthy luxurist, as delicacies, wines and his silver plate.

It is well known that Arminius retreated before him as far as the Teutoburger forest, when he attacked him on all sides, and, assisted by fearful storms and rains, annihilated Varus and his three Roman legions in three days. This took place near Detmold, which is not very far from Hildesheim. The inhabitants of what was afterwards called Eastphalia, were parties to the great Cheruskan league, and took part in that memorable struggle against Rome. It is probable that one of their chieftains or warriors possessed himself, in some way or other, of this treasure, carried it home, but buried it, for the time being, in one of the many clay pits, and was prevented, by death or some other cause, from disinterring it.

This hypothesis, in itself highly probable, receives additional support from the following circumstance. One of the smaller cups has the bust of a beardless youth with his face turned backward. Professor Wieseler has pronounced this youth the Deus Lunus, the moon-god of Phrygia. Another cup, of equal size, has a female bust, which the same authority has pronounced that of Rhea Eqbele, and the two pieces evidently belong together. But these two divinities have as yet nowhere else been found thus grouped together. But an artist that had his workshop in Syria, of which Varus was proconsul, may have conceived the idea of grouping them thus, not only because they were worshiped by the same peoples of Anterior Asia, but also because they were nearly allied to each other in their respective offices.—*Northwestern Christian Advocate.*

THE JESUITS.—The total number of Jesuits employed on missions throughout the world is 3,429, of whom some have their own local mission which they carry on, while others are auxiliaries of the church. Of the former class are the vicariates of Hindostan and Bombay, 28 fathers; of Madura, 50 fathers; of China, 42 fathers; and of other places, including 8 vicars apostolic, 188 fathers, 46 scholastics not yet introduced to full membership, and 62 other coadjutors. Of the second class there are 139 fathers in England, 15 in Constantinople and the vicinity, 46 in New York, 90 in Maryland, 84 in Missouri, 35 in New Orleans, 34 in California, and 14 in the Rocky mountains. These places, we judge, are the names given to districts of the United States and include the whole country. Besides these there are many more scholastics and "brothers coadjutors."

GOOD NEWS FOR OFFICE SEEKERS.—The late discovery that Jesse Grant's great grandmother, by his mother's side, married a Smith—John Smith.

Cranmor, Latimor and Ridley.

The fact of Cranmer having been lodged in the Gate house, once known as the Garden tower, now as the Bloody tower, has not been noted by the thousand and one historians of his age. It was recorded at the time by a resident in the tower whose diary is still extant; and the fact now tardily recovered from the waste of time, may throw some light on a story which is confessed to be one of the puzzling pages in a great man's life.

From the day of his arrest, Cranmer appeared in a new part. He had never been deemed a coward. Even those who loved him least had given him credit for the virtues and the passions of a genuine man. As a student and a priest, he had been daring and original in a high degree. He had thought for himself. He had thwarted and opposed his clerical superiors. He had been bold enough to marry, not once, but twice. When every one else hung back in doubt as to the best way of dealing with the great divorce, his learning gave the clue, and his spirit supplied the force, by which Henry was delivered from his matrimonial chains. Since that time he had passed through a thousand of those trials which are said to temper and steel men's minds. He had sent brave knights to the block. He had knelt by the feet of dying queens. He had watched the flames lick up the flesh of martyred saints. Nothing in his course of life led any one to suspect that he feared to die. Up to the very hour of his arrest in council, his conduct had been stout; for, knowing how Queen Mary loathed him, he did not falter; and hearing of her march on London he did not fly. What hindered him from passing into France? To the friends who urged his flight, he proudly said, It was fit that he should stay, considering the post he held, and show that he was not afraid to own the changes which had been made in the late king's time.

Yet, from the day when he was seized and clapped in the Garden tower, his stomach began to fail. Brave old Latimer lay in the adjoining Garden house; and in a room which he could see from his window, dwelt the young and innocent Lady Jane. But the soul which animated Latimer and Lady Jane appears to have been scared out of Cranmer in that hour of need. No doubt the hardships of his cell were great, for the winter months were cold; and though he dined with the lieutenant, he was probably kept without a fire. Cranmer could not treat his situation as a theme for jokes. How could he tell whether some new Forrest might not break upon his sleep? He heard that the queen was thirsting for his blood; he knew that Renard, a minister to whom the assassin's knife was a familiar thought, was at her side. Yet seeing that the primate felt no hope, it would have been manlier in him to affect no fear. The queen, knowing how much he had been her enemy and her mother's enemy, was in no mood to forget her wrongs. Indeed, those wrongs were not of a kind which lonely and unhappy women like Mary can forgive, since they touched the honor of her birth, and the purity of her mother's name. With the dark blood, and the brooding passions of her mother's race, Mary had the strength to bear, but not the virtue to forbear. Nor, in such a case as hers, could a woman be expected to see the merit of an act of grace. Not only had this man's crafty brain suggested the scheme by which Catharine could be put away, but his audacious tongue had summoned that royal lady to his court, and on her failure to obey had given his judgment of divorce against her; branding her child, now queen, as a bastard; telling her, as a man of God, that while she had been calling herself Henry's wife, she had been actually wallowing in mortal sin. Could such an offender be forgiven? Mary told her Spanish adviser that until Cranmer was in the tower she had never known one joyful day.

In the middle of September he was lodged in the Bloody tower. Winter was coming on; and his health began to droop. In November he was suffered to leave his cell and walk in the garden below, under Latimer's window. The winter was so cold that Latimer sent his servant to tell the lieutenant, with pathetic humor, that unless he took more care he would give him the slip. When Sir John Brydges, fearing lest the prelate meant to escape, ran from his pleasant fireside to the Garden house, the good old man assured him there was no cause for fear. "They mean," he said, "to burn me; now unless you give me some wood in my chamber I shall die of cold."

On the arrest of Wyat and the Kentish men, the London prisons were so choked with inmates that many of the city churches had to be used as jails. One church received four hundred captives. The tower, especially, overflowed. Little Ease was crammed, and many of the Kentish gentlemen were thrust into the crypt. Some clergymen were sent to Newgate, some to the Fleet. Among other changes of cells and prisoners, Ridley and Latimer were put into Cranmer's room in the Garden tower; an opportunity of which they had never dreamt, and of which they made the highest use. Thrown together in the Garden tower, they kept up each other's spirits by holding conferences on faith and works, which their friends found means to copy down and print. At Sir John Brydges' table, to which they walked by way of the wall terrace, afterwards known as Raleigh's walk, they met the queen's confessor, Feckenham, who talked to them of the bread and wine, as he had done with Lady Jane, and strove to entrap them by his crafty words. Above all, they searched the Scriptures in their lonely rooms; but instead of finding in Holy Writ the evidence in proof of a bodily presence in the bread and wine, they satisfied their souls that mass could never be offered as a sacrifice for sin.

Yet Mary's end was gained, in some degree. The cold and misery of the Bloody tower broke Cranmer's spirit, as it had helped in some degree to break Dudley's spirit; so that the priest who, in Lambeth, had been little less than a hero, became, when he was removed to Oxford, little better than a craven. Mary felt that in Cranmer she could humiliate the reformation. And she was right. The high deeds of many years have not sufficed to cover the weakness of a day, when the chosen champion of religious freedom set his seal to a recantation and denial of the most cherished sentiments of his life.

The only excuse that can be made for Cranmer is, that his flesh was frail, that he was greatly tried, that his denial was drawn from him, as it were, on the rack. When he found the queen obdurate, he withdrew his denial, and met his death like a martyr. Peace to his soul!

Latimer and Ridley also passed through fire to their Father's house. *W. H. Dixon, in Her Majesty's Tower.*

GERMAN PROVERBS.—One has only to die to be praised.

Little and often makes a heap in time.

Handsome apples are sometimes sour.

It is easier to blame than to do better.

Forgive thyself nothing and others much.

God's mill goes slowly, but it grinds well.

The sun dial only counts the bright hours.

Take the world as it is, not as it ought to be.

He who blackens others does not whiten himself.

Our neighbor's children are always the worst.

The end of wrath is the beginning of repentance.

To change and to do better are two different things.

Revenge converts a little right into a great wrong.

Charity gives itself rich, but covetousness hoards itself poor.

With patience and time the mulberry leaf becomes a silk gown.

THE CHICKEN QUESTION.—People having poultry yards, and who desire to secure high bred fowls, should now do this: Convert every rooster upon the premises into pot pie; replace each one thus removed by a high bred fowl, a Brahma or a Dorking. The result will be that all the chickens hatched next season will be valuable half breeds. Kill off the dung-hill roosters, anyhow, and replace with blooded. The result will be that next winter, where you now get half a dozen eggs, you will get a score, while a single pair of fowls will make an ampler roast than four of the kind now taken miscellaneously from a dung-hill roost.

HERE is an amusing episode from the proceedings of the Parisian Criminal Court:

President—Prisoner Jean Hiroux.

Jean Hiroux—Pardon me, judge; but I must tell you that I must challenge my judges.

President—You allude, no doubt, to one of the jurors.

Hiroux—Oh, no, to the judges; to the judges.

President—And why should you challenge them?

Hiroux—Because all of them are my personal enemies.

President—How so?

Hiroux—They have condemned me already five times.

A FRIEND of Auburn Seminary offers to give one half the sum necessary for a fire-proof library building, on condition that the remainder of this sum is made up. The library has a fund of $25,000.

A CHAPLAIN in Madras proposes to cut up the surplices of his choir to make shirts for the school children. Such a man would eat the shewbread if he were an hungered. No wonder Ritualism is aghast.

FIFTY WAYS OF COOKING MEATS.

NUMBER TWO.

VEAL.—*To Choose Good Veal.*—When the kidney is well surrounded with fat, the meat is of good quality. There is a vein in the shoulder very perceptible, and its color indicates the freshness of the meat; if a bright red—or blue, it is recently killed; if any green or yellow spots are visible, it is stale.

16. *Roast Fillet of Veal.*—Take out the bone, and fill the vacancy with a dressing made of bread soaked soft, then squeezed out of the water, and mixed with chopped raw pork and two eggs. Season with salt and pepper, and add, if you like, sweet herbs. Put in the baking pan with a quart of water, cover the top with the dressing, and bake from two to three hours, according to size. Thicken the gravy, after taking up the meat, with some of the dressing; add a little butter and wine or catsup, if desired.

17. *Veal Olives.*—Take the bone out of the fillet, and cut thin slices the size of the leg, beat them flat, rub with the yolk of an egg beaten, lay on each piece a thin slice of boiled ham, sprinkle salt, pepper, grated nutmeg, chopped parsley, and bread crumbs over all; roll them up tight, and secure them with skewers; rub them with egg, and roll them in bread crumbs; lay them on a tin dripping pan, and set them in an oven; when brown on one side, turn them, and when sufficiently done, lay them in a rich, highly-seasoned gravy made of proper thickness; stew them till tender, garnish with force-meat balls, and green pickles sliced.

18. *Fricando of Veal.*—Cut slices from the fillet an inch thick and six inches long, lard them with slips of lean, middling of bacon, bake them a light brown, stew them in well-seasoned gravy made as thick as rich cream. Serve them up hot, and lay round the dish sorrel, stewed with butter, pepper and salt, till quite dry.

19. *Veal Cutlets.*—Cut the veal in slices three-quarters of an inch thick. Season with salt and pepper, and dip in beaten yolk of egg, and then in grated cracker or bread crumbs, and fry in hot lard. When the veal is done take it up, and pour into the gravy some cream or milk, a little cut parsley, and some salt and pepper. Let it boil a few minutes, and pour over the veal.

20. *Knuckle of Veal.*—Boil a half pint of pearl barley in salt and water till quite tender, drain the water from it, stir in a piece of butter, and put it in a deep dish. Have the knuckle nicely boiled in milk and water, and lay it on the barley; pour some parsley and butter over it.

21. *Ragout of a Breast of Veal.*—Separate the joints of the brisket, and saw off the sharp ends of the ribs, trim it neatly, and half roast it. Put it in a stewpan with a quart of good gravy seasoned with wine, walnut and mushroom catsup, a teaspoonful of curry powder, and a few cloves of garlic; stew it till tender, thicken the gravy, and garnish with sweetbreads nicely boiled.

22. *Breast of Veal Stewed.*—Put it into the stewpan with some white stock, add a bunch of sweet herbs, three onions, pepper and salt. Stew till tender, strain the gravy, and send to table.

23. *Calf's Head Baked.*—Butter the head, and powder it with a seasoning composed of broad crumbs, very fine, a few sweet herbs in sage, chopped very fine, cayenne, white pepper and salt. Divide the brains into several pieces, not too small; sprinkle them with bread crumbs, and lay them in the dish with the head. Stick a quantity of small pieces of butter over the head and in the eyes; throw crumbs over all; pour in three parts of the dish full of water, and bake it in a fast oven two hours.

24. *Calf's Feet Fricassee.*—Boil the feet till very tender, cut them in two, and pull out the large bones; have half a pint of good white gravy, add to it a spoonful of white wine, one of lemon pickle, and some salt, with a teaspoonful of curry powder; stew the feet in it fifteen minutes, and thicken it with the yolks of two eggs, a gill of milk, a large spoonful of butter, and two of white flour; let the thickening be very smooth, shake the stewpan over the fire a few minutes, but do not let it boil, lest the eggs and milk should curdle.

25. *To Fry Calf's Feet.*—Prepare them as for the fricassee, dredge them well with flour, and fry them a light brown; pour parsley and butter over, and garnish with fried parsley.

26. *To Stuff and Roast a Calf's Liver.*—Take a fresh calf's liver, and having made a hole in it with a large knife run in lengthways, but not quite through, have ready a forced meat or stuffing made of part of the liver parboiled, fat of bacon minced very fine, and sweet herbs powdered; add to these some grated bread and spice finely powdered, with pepper and salt. With this stuffing fill the hole in the liver, which must be larded with fat bacon, and then roasted, flouring it well, and basting with butter. Serve hot.

27. *To Broil Calf's Liver.*—Cut in slices, put over it salt and pepper, broil it nicely, and pour on some melted butter, with chopped parsley after it is dished.—*Arthur's Home Magazine.*

BOY EXQUISITES.

Girls, it is said, are superficial, given to dress, fond of gossip; as if boys were not all these things to the same degree, and as nearly in the same way as difference in the sex will permit. Fond of gossip forsooth! We were sitting once in a cafe of Delmonico's up town restaurant, near the table where five or six young sprigs were puffing away at their cigars after dinner. They seemed to be stranded on the shores of silence, and for five minutes not a word was said. At last one broached this deeply interesting subject: "I say, Bill," says he, "let's each of us tell how he undresses himself when he goes to bed!" Let not the delicate reader shudder in anticipation, or reproach us for treading on doubtful ground. It was a virginal discourse, and each of the six went through his dull narrative without a suggestion of impropriety. One of the dandies deposited his garments, as he removed them, in a certain defined order over a chair; another wandered about the room as he undressed himself, and gratified every chair with the guardianship of a separate piece of clothing. This one folded his things; another had heard some fellow say that wasn't healthy, and always hung his up. The one dawdled in undressing, the other one could undress in five minutes. Jack always wound up his watch at night; Tom always left his till morning; Dick always cleaned his teeth; Sam sometimes neglected that important duty. Six handsome, stout, well-to do, well-appointed young men in America, in the nineteenth century, driven to such desperate straits as this for something to talk about. And who that has ever made one of the parties of young men in society that meet on Sunday afternoons, whose bedroom commands a fashionable street, but will laugh at the notion that girls have a monopoly of the art of gossip. There isn't a fault that girls have, nor a defect, that can't be matched easily with a fault on the young men's side. All that is needed in the right training of girls is needed just as imperatively in the right training of the boys. Girls are commonly reproached with being fond of dress, extravagantly fond; but, the truth is, that young men are every whit as fond of it, and so far as they are able, give as much anxious thought and as much time to their toilet as their supposed weaker sisters. We knew a fellow once, a downright clever, amiable fellow, who was as fond of dressing himself up as any girl, and who won himself a name by appearing on a certain occasion in a waistcoat made of some material, the like of which had never before been seen at Newport before that morning. A shiver of jealousy and envy ran through the bosom of every delicate Paris on the piazza. There was no peace under the Newport sun, nor could be any, until it was discovered what Fred's vest was made of, and where he got the stuff. But Fred enjoyed his triumph too exquisitely to lose it by any fond disclosure; and not till the season was over did he astound the fops by the information that his beautiful vest was made of the Turkish bathing towel.—*Putnam.*

ATHLETICISM, pursued with so much devotion in the English schools and universities, is now becoming the subject of severe criticism in the English journals. Young men, it is asserted, go to the universities professedly to read, but instead of attending to their books, pass their time in rowing, cricketing, jumping, running, throwing hammers and "putting" weights. Athletic sports are practiced to an extravagant excess, and time and money are wasted, while the opportunities of acquiring a finished education are lost. Not only are the ordinary courses of politics and contemporary history beyond the knowledge and interests of these muscular young students, but the young men, it is asserted, grow up to manhood painfully simple and loutish. The hardening, vulgarizing effects of athletic amusements, pursued beyond the point necessary to preserve health, it is contended, are visible in the rising generation of Englishmen. A disagreeable coarseness of thought and action, it is stated, is impressed upon the young men of the schools and universities, and accompanies them through life.

ALTHOUGH but in his twenty-first year, the Duke of Norfolk, as the representative of the oldest "house" in the realm, outranks all Queen Victoria's subjects. He does not incline to Catholicism, as reported,

The Christian Advocate.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1869.

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NOTICE TO PREACHERS.

Those preachers whose post offices are to be changed, will please notify this office, as soon as convenient, of the change to be made—being particular in giving the post-office *from* which and that *to* which the change is to be made.

REV. DR. MUNSEY.—This able divine is expected to preach in the Carondelet street church on Sabbath morning next, at eleven o'clock.

THE ORPHANS' FAIR.

The Protestant ladies of this city are now holding a reception for the benefit of the Seventh street orphan asylum—a fair at Odd Fellows' Hall. They have many good and beautiful things on their tables which furnish the friends of the institution a very pleasant opportunity for giving to its support. It is a place of reunion for all the Protestants, and is well patronized by them every evening.

MONROE, LOUISIANA.

We are glad to see that our enterprising friends of Monroe, and their new preacher, the Rev. C. F. Evans, have initiated the building of a Methodist church.

A place so promising should, in addition to its other attractions, present the great one of good churches—Baptist, Presbyterian, but more especially Methodist, because a Methodist church implies the other two, but the other two do not necessarily imply a Methodist.

A fair in aid of the good design is to be held on April 28th, 29th and 30th. Every citizen in the place is interested in its success, if he only has the fine sense to perceive it. Churches build up towns.

THE Baton Rouge *Advocate* says the time is not far distant when all of the open highland south of the Felicianas will be cultivated in cane. The Teche may offer its advantages of shell banks and orange groves, but the sugar crop is as certain here, the yield as great and the facilities for cheap transportation and communication incomparably greater.

REV. M. U. PAYNE, so long and widely known all over the continent, spent a few days, with his family, in the city, on his way from the South, where they have spent the winter. He is very well, and looking better than for years past.—*Memphis Christian Advocate.*

THE costs in the recent convent case in England were $10,000 a day.

COFFINS are now made of paper in Europe.

OPEN AIR BAPTISM.

"We once heard a good sister say that she would not be willing to be baptized in a baptistery; her conscience would not be satisfied short of going to the river. Now she esteemed herself a very strong Baptist. But she really failed of the true Baptist spirit. Our Lord commands us to be baptized. Where we shall be baptized, whether in a river, lake, or artificial pool in a house of worship, He does not say. We have been accustomed to baptize in the open air, and there are some reasons for preferring it; but this good sister placed custom—a good custom—on a par with the positive command of Christ."

We clip the above from an editorial of a very excellent exchange, the *Central Baptist*. We are much disposed to take sides with the "good sister." The Old Testament lays a good deal of stress on "running water." Still water is apt to be stagnant, and, as it strikes us, is a very defective symbol of anything good. The Saviour compares the spirit to "living water." The Jordan runs. The sea in which all the children of Israel were baptized was salt, but its very saltness preserved its purity and life. Where so much stress is laid upon quantity, some little attention might be given to the quality of water necessary to scriptural baptism. O course a tank in a church is better than nothing, and to be used if nothing better is at hand; but why resort to such artificial contrivances when one can walk down to a creek—may be a creek as much intended for baptizing as ever Jordan was for the multitudes which went out to John. To be sure our Lord "does not say" whether we shall be baptized "in a river, lake, or artificial pool in a house of worship," though "He commands us to be baptized." He certainly allows us some freedom in the quality of water; and a man had better be baptized in water a year old than not be baptized at all. But does He allow no freedom as to quantity? If His command gives room in one direction will it not in the other?—for we would not place "even a good custom on a par with the positive command of Christ." The good sister has her notions in one direction; let her be gratified, because the Lord has left room in the commandment. Some one else may have them in another direction, and if it does not conflict with the commandment, give him the benefit of the room. We never weigh a positive ordinance against the mere incidents of its administration.

Now, judging from the weakness of a human standpoint, how easily the Master could have saved us all this discussion about water, living or dead, much or little. For He knew what was in man, and saw this endless argument that was in him about baptism, and that sooner or later it would come out. And, speaking after the manner of men, Moses would not have so left things at odds and ends, for he directed every detail—the weight, quality, color, texture, measure and shape of every material or instrument employed in holy uses. There was no margin for either priest or people in his ordinances. It was not merely the finger, but the "right finger" that was to be dipped in the oil, and "he must sprinkle of the oil with his finger seven times." He must "pour the oil in the palm of his left hand," must "put the blood of the sacrifice on the tip of the right ear," the "thumb of the right hand," and the "great toe of his right foot." If a bird was to be killed it was exactly specified that it should be done "in an *earthen* vessel, over *running* water." Then "*cedar* wood," and "*scarlet*" dye, and "hyssop" were to be taken, all of them, and "a *living* bird," and "*dipped* in the blood of the bird that was killed over the running water." As Moses uses the word "baptize" here, we see with what minuteness he guarded the "subject" and "the mode." Had he instituted baptism as a solemn overt expression of faith he would doubtless have told the kind of water, and the quantity and depth to be used, where the minister should take hold of the subject, with which hand, how often he should dip him and how much, which way they should face in going to the water, how far they should go down into it, or how much should be poured upon his head, or sprinkled in his face. There would have been no room in the prescription, and obedience to the letter would have been necessary to valid baptism.

Yet the Master, a greater than Moses, does not tell us how to do anything. We may sit, recline, or kneel at the sacrament, use leavened or unleavened bread, take it with other food or by itself, often or seldom. And the same latitude is allowed His people in every act of worship. When the temple went everything like "mode" went with it.—"Thy commandment is exceeding broad." The ceremonial had ceased because the Spirit had come. And we now agree with the learned editor, that the "good sister" should not lay stress on these non-essentials, but simply be baptized.

PRIESTLY ARROGANCE.

Several weeks since we were called to baptize the grand daughter of one of our oldest members. The family resides in Carrollton. The dear child was in her last sickness, and died a few days afterward. On the day before we were sent for, Mrs. A. saw a man, dressed in the usual garb of a priest, coming in the gate, and making his way up the steps of her house. She asked him what he wanted. He "came to baptize a child that was here dying." "I have not sent for you," said the lady; "and, besides, you know who I am—that I am a Methodist, that I do not believe either in you or your religion." "Do you wish your child to go to hell?" he cried. "I reckon," said she, "I am responsible, and I feel myself fully competent to take care of my own child without your interference, and I want none of your services." But the priest still pushed his way up the steps. At this instant a German who was working in the garden, hearing the discussion, came up and asked what the man wanted. The lady explained that it was a Catholic priest insisting, whether or no, upon coming into her house; whereupon the indignant German made a very significant demonstration with his rake, and hustled out the impudent zealot.

This impertinence is the natural outgrowth of the arrogant conceit of men who assume to possess a *derived* authority from Christ to officiate as priests. St. Paul says, "By one offering Christ hath perfected forever them that are sanctified." Who is it that now presumes to do that work over again? The priesthood of Christ, St. Paul says, differs from the Levitical especially in this, that it is *"without descent,"* as it is without ancestry, having neither beginning nor end—standing forever alone, like that of Melchizedek. Who dares now claim that his priestly office is by descent from Christ? There is, then, a fundamental untruth in this functional claim; and a man who believes himself a priest has first of all imposed a falsehood upon his own reason and consciousness. After that we should be prepared to see him attempt to impose himself upon others.

A Ritualistic divine of this same type, in Baton Rouge, recently approached a gentleman not of his church and asked him why he did not have his children baptized, and at the same time informed him that no man in the town had any authority to baptize but himself! How impatiently these different sorts of priestly quacks look upon each other, and how sublimely they stand in each other's way! Two bodies can occupy the same space at the same time with ease, when compared with the annihilating incompatibility of these distinct and only true successors apostolic! One can always escape their inflictive arrogance by turning them loose on each other:

"The Romish *Tablet* says of Romanizing Episcopalians: Their ministers are simply laymen, with no more power to concentrate than the old women who are silly enough to admit the 'imitation of popery,' acted every Sunday by the clerical mountebanks of the High Church. To bow to a piece of bread, to genuflect before the drugs of a wine cup, as is commonly done by the Ritualists, may well be termed 'mummery' and superstition."

We conclude by citing an incident illustrative of the charlatan priests of England:

"A correspondent of the London *Advertiser* relates the following: An old gentleman residing in St. John's place, Princes road, Nottinghill, met with an accident during Christmas week, and has since then been confined to his bed. He was visited by a Roman Catholic who knew him. The day after his visit (Saturday, January 9) a Romish priest called. The old gentleman wondered to see him. Meeting with a cold reception, the priest left in a few minutes, but came again, accompanied by a second priest. They brought a crucifix with them, and presenting it, asked the old man to kiss it. He refused, saying, 'I want none of those things; all I want is my Saviour; go away; I don't want you.' So said his wife also, who urged them to leave. At last they left, not forgetting to drop a catechism by the way. But little daunted, Monday brings a renewal of tactics—a third priest, who had not called before, came. The old gentleman thought it was the doctor's assistant. The wife said—for her suspicions were aroused—'What do you want?' Entering unbidden, and against their will, the bedroom, he asked for some water. The wife replied, 'I have none; go away.' He replied, 'You're a bad, wicked woman.' Hastening down stairs to a friend who came up with her, imagine her surprise at cries of 'Murder!' issuing from her husband Hastening to the door, what think you, sir? It was locked! Threatening to break it in if not opened, the Romish priest let her in. 'Take him away, take him away,' cried the old man; 'he's wetted my face, and thrown water over me.' The water was soon explained. When the wife went down stairs the priest locked the door, and finding some water in a jug, proceeded to baptize the old man, who responded to the performance with cries of 'Murder, murder!' The wife scolded and threatened, and in the midst of the confusion the faithful priest departed. The poor woman told her story to some neighbors. At first it was thought he would not come again; but some who knew the wily character of these creepers into houses felt that he would come again for extreme unction; and come he did—not this time, however, to find a defenceless woman, for four men entered directly (the doors of these small houses are generally ajar.) The priest, finding himself in a rather queer fix, said he had been sent for, and took his leave."

THE STATE FAIR.

The Third State Fair was opened on April 6th, with prayer by Rev. Dr. Palmer, and an oration by the Hon. Alexander Walker. Mr. W. always speaks good sense in good English. We listened to those periods which depicted the recuperative powers of the South, and the country generally, with that pleasure which every one experiences in the utterances of a hopeful man. And, after all, were we not intended to be the prisoners of hope in many good senses?

The first day was one pretty much of preparation. There was, of course, a fine display of hardware, silverware, stoneware, etc, machines for washing, especially one from Chatawa, machines for grinding, for pumping water, for sawing, planing, hub-boring, etc.—too many to particularize. Among the rest we saw one for milking a cow: an India rubber exhauster, with four tubes for the teats, grasping all at once, set in an iron frame weighing about two pounds. The young man who exhibited it said "that he had yesterday drawn off two gallons of milk in ten seconds from a cow." There were no handbills or engravings accompanying. We only mention it to let people know that relief is at hand. But few specimens of stock were on exhibition. It looks much as if our new system of labor was "unhealthy" for stock. There were not many varieties of agricultural implements on display. We looked with much interest at the cotton goods of Southern manufacture.—They were excellent, and capable of competing in price with the goods of Lowell or Manchester. Among Louisiana inventions, a window fastener and a wire clothes pin were admirable—by Mr. Felix Walker. Among new things the yamoka (dried sweet potato) illustrated how often important inventions lie just over the line of what we know best—the art of making this fine Southern product portable and imperishable. It can be produced upon the poorest lands in great abundance, and in this form made available for the same uses as corn. Indeed we would not begin to state all the uses to which yamoka can be applied besides the feeding of stock. It is used by the Southern housewife as a vegetable, as a relish, as a dessert, as an ingredient in bread, as the basis of yeast, for starching clothes, for thickening soup. Besides making an excellent beer, it is worth much more than chickory for mixing with coffee. It is not going too far to say that in Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi there are vast sections of country where this yamoka, in its natural form, constitutes two-thirds of the people's living. Mr. J. Warner, of Vicksburg, had it on exhibition.

The art department presented a rather meager display of originals. Among specimens of penmanship we noticed especially those from the college of Mr. Blackman, corner of Carondelet and Canal streets, as being of the rarest finish and beauty.

The patent fire extinguisher appears to be an invention of the greatest value and worthy of full trial. The free use of coal oils and various inflammable fluids calls for something in the other direction. This gas apparatus can put out a big fire in a few seconds. Why do not Red river and other steamboats lessen the risks of life by using this patent? There were but few agricultural specimens from Louisiana. The premium for the best bale of hay was awarded to some enterprising Indiana farmer. Though this State abounds in nutritious grasses. There is evidently something wrong when our people go a thousand miles for hay, fifteen hundred for butter, and three thousand for cheese!

The fair was largely a race course. Betting and gambling and horse racing may be a necessary part of an agricultural and mechanics' fair in this State, but we do not believe it; on the contrary, we believe that that kind of interest is fatal to the creation of that higher sort of competition and patronage which the fair was instituted to encourage. The Sabbath was desecrated by a firemen's race on the grounds, and in various other ways was made a day of high frolic. Now in those States where these agricultural expositions are pre-eminently a success, it has not been found necessary that they should be employed to illustrate that great and dangerous vice of Sabbath-breaking; and we do not hesitate to say that in this one item of evil influence this State fair does more damage to the industry, the sobriety and the good order of its citizens by bad example, than it can possibly, by all its other influences, do good. Those countries and people which observe the Sabbath as a formal recognition of the divine government are of all others the most prosperous. The people who decry the Sabbath day and its observance are at heart opposed to all real advancement of the human family in intelligence, morality or religion.

The *Crescent* says: "The attendance on Sunday could not have been less than fifteen thousand, and yesterday quite as large a crowd visited the fair. In every department the greatest order and completeness now exist. The machines are all in operation, displaying their powers. The patent fire extinguisher yesterday attracted a very large crowd again to see it in operation. On Sunday the firemen's race was the great feature, and no doubt the contest assisted greatly in increasing the receipts at the doors. The race was against time for a prize of $500 offered by the Louisiana Lottery Company.

"FRITZ MEYER," the mysterious personage that sent President Grant that congratulatory telegram from Berlin, on the 4th of March, used to be clerk at the house of Messrs. Schlochauer & Co., dealers in lard and hams. He made money by judicious investments in United States bonds, and occupies now a prominent position among the leading speculators at the Berlin Exchange.

THE Atlantic cable is said to be growing more perfect in its insulation month by month.

THE CATHOLIC DEMONSTRATION.

On Sabbath afternoon last the Catholics of this city made a display of their strength, to commemorate, as one of the city papers has it, "the fiftieth anniversary of the ordination of his holiness, Pope Pius the Ninth," which, properly rendered, means not the fiftieth of his pontificate, but simply that he became a Roman priest fifty years ago. The main point of this sudden admiration at a fifty years' service in the priesthood was to collect money to help pay the expenses of the general council about to convene at Rome—the "twenty-five cent badges to be had at the door," to which the priest alluded so touchingly while in the act of celebrating mass. What Catholics find in the reign of Pio Nino to felicitate themselves on we are at a loss to imagine. Possibly it is that things have turned out so much better than it seemed likely they would when the pope was a fugitive at Gaeta. Not the fact that French bayonets have displaced those of Austria in the vatican; not that Austria has thrown off the concordat, or that Spain has of late dismantled so many monasteries and nunneries, and has forbidden all gatherings of Jesuits in the kingdom; and certainly not because that, but for foreign troops, the Italians, who know him better than all the world beside, would wrest from the pontiff his temporal power in less than sixty days. The only remarkable event of the troubled reign of Pius Ninth is the revivification of the society of the Jesuits. About twenty years ago it began to emerge from the obscurity into which it had been forced by the voice of the Catholic world; since then it has made rapid strides, and now controls the pope, and in fact the church. The dogma of the immaculate conception having been pronounced an article of faith, it now insists on that of "the infallibility of the pope." Catholics generally believe their church to be infallible, but differ as to where that wonderful quality resides. The Jesuits place it not in councils, nor in council *and* pope, but in the pope himself; as the celebrated thesis of the Jesuit college of Clermont maintained—"Jesus Christ has granted to St. Peter and his successors, as often as they speak in the chair, (ex cathedra,) the same infallibility which he had himself." One quality of the Jesuit is, he never knows when or where to stop. He is after money and power; and as these in their nature can never satiate the thirst they create, he never has enough. He is ravenous as well as rapacious. He is not, in his nature cannot be quiet, and therefore he will force every dogma that he holds upon the Roman Catholic Church. He has peculiar views upon the sacrament, the "chalice of salvation"—that its virtue is intrinsic and immediate, independent wholly of the moral state of the participant. This "holy cup" doctrine he will insist on—though Catholics never taste the "cup" any more than if they expected to be saved by a bloodless sacrifice. Hence the allusion to it by some of the orators of the day.

The quantity of money accumulated by the order in this country and the places of political influence they hold will act powerfully upon Rome in the coming council. Several of the city papers gave highly colored estimates of the "celebration." There was a great crowd of people looking on at the tinsel and drapery of the occasion; the actors themselves were respectable in numbers, and for the most part knew each other a great deal better than they were known. Roman priests have brought the sensational art well nigh to perfection. The mere account of this "demonstration" will greatly compensate the Holy Father for his unpopularity at home.

THE question of priestly celibacy has come up once more in Naples, and the right of priests to marry is now *res adjudicata* in Italy, outside the States of the Church. The Tribunal of Salerno forbade a young priest to take a wife, whereupon he appealed to the Neapolitan courts, and the result was in his favor. A similar decision was rendered two years ago in Genoa.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We have received from the publishers, through Mr. G. Ellis, No. 7 Old Levee street, the following new books:

THE PLANET. A SONG OF THE DISTANT WORLD. By Larry Best. Cambridge: Riverside Press. 1869 16mo, pp. 169.

So long as poetical genius is a high order of insanity, why will plain, sensible persons insist upon attempting poetry? That we wish to know—why? No one is obliged to write his thoughts either in verse or Latin. Why then torture the world with rhyme and rhythm and —"nothing more?"

MY RECOLLECTIONS OF LORD BYRON, and those of Eye-witnesses of his Life. By the Countess Guiccioli. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1869. Small 8vo, pp. 670.

The task which the writer assigns herself is to demonstrate that Lord Byron's "real character was very different to his literary one"—"that he did not personify, but create his heroes." Byron once wrote to Moore, "A man's poetry is a distinct faculty or soul, and has no more to do with the every-day individual than the inspiration of the Pythoness when removed from her tripod." It is this theory which this brilliant biography endeavors to realize—Salvator Rosa, the meekest of men, constantly painted scenes of brigandage and horror. It is an effort to clear the reality from the clouds which have gathered round the person of Lord Byron, and to "earn for his memory a little sympathy by proclaiming the truth." The reader cannot but give so benevolent an advocate a fair hearing. The work is replete with information of the most distinguished men and events of the times of the illustrious poet.

ILLUSTRATED TRAVELS. A Record of Discovery, Geography and Adventure. Edited by H. W. Bates, assistant secretary to the Royal Geographical Society. Cassel, Peter & Galpin, Soudon and New York. 596 Broadway. Part I. Fifty cents.

These enterprising publishers have already deserved much from the public; they now add this fine work of art, a folio periodical with admirable engravings and letter press. This number contains "The Passage of the Canon of the Colorado," "Notes on Spain," "A Journey through the Soudon and Western Abyssinia," "A Bird-eye view of Madagascar."

PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY. 198 Broadway. $3 per annum.

Annual Report.—Board of Domestic Missions.

MR. EDITOR: I have received the annual reports of the Boards of Domestic Missions for the year 1868-69, from the following Conferences, viz:

Louisville, Northwest Texas, West Texas, Little Rock, Montgomery, North Georgia, Holston, Pacific, Trinity, Arkansas, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia—13.

No reports from the following Conferences: Baltimore, Western Virginia, South Georgia, Mobile, Louisiana, Mississippi, Memphis, Tennessee, Kentucky, St. Louis, Missouri, Florida, Texas, East Texas, Columbia, Illinois—16.

The Indian Mission Conference is not expected to report to the Parent Board of Domestic Missions. Of those whose duty it is to report, you see that not quite one-half have yet done so. The time has come for the annual report of the Parent Board, but how can it be made?

J. B. McFERRIN,
Sec. B. D. M.

The treasurers of the following Conferences have made no returns: West Texas, St. Louis, Missouri, Texas, East Texas, Columbia and Mississippi.

J. B. M.

AN ARMED MAN DISCOVERED IN A PEDDLER'S PACK AND KILLED.—A short time since, just at dark, a peddler, carrying a large pack, appeared at the door of a wealthy farmer in the town of Green Garden, in this State, and requested the privilege of remaining over night. The farmer being away from home, he was informed by the hired man that he could not stay. He then requested the privilege of leaving his pack until morning, as he was very tired and could not carry it further that night. This was granted, and the pack deposited in one corner of the sitting room. During the evening some of the females of the household had occasion to move it, and taking hold of it discovered that there was something suspicious about the contents. The hired man was called, and upon taking hold of it found that it contained a man. He quickly stepped into an adjoining room and returning with a revolver, motioned the family to stand aside, and at once proceeded to fire three shots into it. A piercing shriek issued from it, and on ripping off the outside covering, a man with a large bowie knife and a revolver clinched in his hands, was found weltering in his blood. Two of the shots had proved fatal. The neighbors were alarmed, but no traces of the peddler who left the precious pack could be found.—*Joliet (Illinois) Signal.*

BISHOP MARVIN.

The Minna street congregation in this city have enjoyed a rare privilege for several days in attending the ministrations of Bishop Marvin. He filled their pulpit morning and evening on Sunday last, and has preached every night this week up to this date (Wednesday.) The remark of a pious and cultivated lady expresses our own feeling with reference to the bishop's sermons: "I feel that I shall be better and happier during all my life for having heard him preach." Bishop Marvin is a *study*. He grows on you every time you hear him preach. While he is as far as possible removed from the mere pulpit "sensationalist," who echoes the voice of the mob, and rides successfully upon the changing tides of popular feeling, he is emphatically a preacher who is "up with the times." Thoroughly grounded as he is in the glorious facts and sublime doctrines of Christianity, he is also abreast with the current thought of the age in every department. Consequently, his preaching *satisfies* equally the simple-hearted and devout believer and the hearer who cares only for the graces of *style*. But the great charm of his preaching is his spirituality. He is emphatically, as one of our preachers writes, "a Holy Ghost preacher," a man of God. The Lord meant us good in sending him to this coast.

In connection with the morning service in the Minna street church on Sunday a pleasant incident occurred. A considerable expenditure had been made by the congregation in repairing the interior of the church. At the close of the bishop's sermon a collection was taken which resulted in the liquidation of the whole amount. It was done handsomely. Our little band here were never more united. They are rallying to their pastor, Brother Wood, in the spirit of true devotion to Christ; and the consequence is, a new impulse to every department of church activity. This visit of our bishop will be long remembered, and its fruit will be gathered in eternity.—*San Francisco Spectator.*

OBITUARIES.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

FAYETTE, March 23, 1869.

WHEREAS, We have heard with unfeigned regret of the death of our late sister, DEBORAH T. DAVENPORT, a member of Fayette Female Association; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we bow in submission to this dispensation of Divine Providence, knowing that He does all things right.

Resolved, That this association has lost one of its most faithful and efficient co-laborers in a good cause.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with her husband and children in their bereavement.

Resolved, That the secretary of this association be requested to furnish the family with a copy of these resolutions, and that another copy be forwarded to the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE for publication.

A. S. ARMSTRONG, President.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, eldest son of R. A. and Mrs. E. J. Sibley, of the Mississippi Conference, was born in Jefferson county, Mississippi, August 25, 1862, and departed this life September 21, 1868, in Amite county, Mississippi.

Willie was truly an interesting child—so much so that the writer has often been constrained to say, "That boy will certainly grow up to be a good and useful man;" and that thought was strengthened by his pious deportment, so remarkable in one so young. He loved to praise Jehovah's name. The sound of Jesus seemed to be sweet to him. He loved to sing the songs of Zion, and, though but an infant in years, had caught the tunes and learned the words of many of them. I have known him to sit for hours and sing, and thus amuse himself, while numbers of other children would play near him.

But, alas! the fondest anticipations concerning him were blasted. Willie was ripening for heaven. He has gone to his bright and happy home. While we deeply sympathize with his bereaved parents and sisters and little brother, we cannot fail to offer comfort by reminding them that their great loss is his eternal gain.

ALEXANDER GIVENS

IN MEMORIAM.

MANSFIELD, LA., March 22, 1869.

In looking over the church roll this morning it becomes my official duty to write opposite the name, MARY W. CAMPBELL, "died March 20, 1869."

This name we have looked at as pastor for five years of our ministry. Sister C. was the wife of Brother A. M. Campbell, who died only a few months since. Brother and Sister C. were our old and personal friends. They are gone. It causes a thrill of sadness to come over us to have to record their death.

We hope to see them again. Sister Campbell was buried in Mansfield cemetery yesterday. We have no particulars out of which to make the usual obituary.

JOHN PIPES.

CATARRH.—Catarrh is a *dangerous* disease; yet it can be cured by the use of DR. WOLCOTT'S ANNIHILATOR, a different remedy, and unlike PAIN PAINT. Thousands suffer without knowing the nature of this universal complaint. It is an ulceration of the head. Its indications are hawking, spitting, weak or inflamed eyes, soreness of the throat, dryness and heat in the nose, matter running from the head down the throat, ringing or deafness in the ears, loss of smell, memory impaired, dullness and dizziness of the head, pains in the left chest, or side and under the shoulder blades. Indigestion invariably attends Catarrh; a hacking cough and colds are very common. Some have all these symptoms, others only a few. Very little pain attends Catarrh until the Liver and Lungs are attacked in consequence of the stream of pollution running from the head into the stomach. It ends in Consumption.

Bronchitis is the legitimate child of Catarrh. Troches and all palliatives cannot in any case reach the fountain in the head, where the pollinted festering, corrosive matter lies. Snuff or dust of any kind aggravates, and never cures the disease.

A sneeze in nature's emphatic warning, and is produced in consequence of an irritation of the head. Nature speaks out and says No! at every sneeze. She opens the water ducts and floods the nostrils with water to drive out the intruder, just as the ducts of the eye are opened when dust affects that organ. Taking snuff will produce Catarrh. The patient feels dull, heavy, stupid and sleepy; his fears are not aroused until perhaps too late.

He catches cold constantly in the head, sometimes running at the nostrils; the breath sometimes reveals to his neighbors the corruption within; while the patient has often lost the sense of smell. The disease advances cautiously, until pain in the chest, lungs or bowels startles him; he hacks and coughs; has dyspepsia, has liver complaint, wants to take a blood purifier, or cod liver oil. Bosh! The foul ulcer-in-the-head cannot be reached by such nostrums. He becomes nervous, his voice is harsh and unnatural, feels disheartened, memory loses her power, judgment her seat, gloomy forebodings hang overhead; hundreds, yea thousands, seek a rope, a river, a revolver or a razor, and cut the miserable thread of life. The world looks on and wonders that a man surrounded by all the charms and opulence that gold can give, should deliberately choose a quiet grave; others drag on a weary life and sink under long complaints by inches. Many hire some miserable scamp or some big sounding charlatan, having such a string of promotions from Europe that they actually bewilder and dazzle their victim, who at once comes down with the dust, pays $5 for a useless examination, $50 more as part payment for a job cure. Of course the dupe is not silly enough to pay the balance, but thanks God he was not killed outright by the outrageous treatment. The villains gladly write a flaming certificate, and attach thereto the victim's name.

Thousands are restored to health whom doctors call hopeless victims of Consumption. Physicians think the lungs affected, when the liver is the only cause of pain in the majority of cases, and the patient is perfectly curable. No lung complaints can exist unless caused by Catarrh. But the liver is always first attacked. Medicines taken in the stomach are worse than useless. Physicians know nothing, comparatively, of the symptoms of this disease—its cause or cure—and few are bold enough to deny this assertion. Many physicians have Catarrh themselves and do not know it; those of the highest standing buy "Annihilator" to cure it.

For all afflicted with this disgusting complaint, DR. WOLCOTT'S ANNIHILATOR affords a safe, sure and speedy cure, when no *bones* have come from the head. The nostrils must be rinsed with Annihilator, by snuffing through to the throat, and spit out the nasty corruption instead of swallowing or allowing it to run down the throat, and thus keep the ulcers clean of matter, and they heal permanently. Also for weak Nerves, Chronic Headache and Neuralgia, it is invaluable. Twelve pints should be used for Catarrh, one pint each week.

The Annihilator is sold at fifty cents, and full pints $1 a bottle, with full directions. Pints hold three fifty cent bottles. Buy none except in pure white wrappers.

Six pints of Annihilator for Catarrh or Colds in the Head, or one pint of Pain Paint, double strength, sent free of express charges on receipt of the money; or one gallon of Pain Paint, double strength; for $20. Small bottles sold at all Drug Stores. R. L. WOLCOTT, Inventor and Sole Proprietor, No. 181 Chatham Square, New York. ap10 4tp

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, free of charge, with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

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contribute regularly, and the best writers in the country will constantly enrich this department.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS

will be specially provided for, and will find their own page always lighted with fun in pictures and fun in stories, all tempered with good teaching that we hope to make them wiser and better while we make them merrier.

TO ALL WHO LIVE IN THE COUNTRY

we hope to bring entertainment, sound teaching and valuable suggestions.

Terms for 1869.

Single copies, $4, invariably in advance; three copies, $10; five copies, $15. Any one sending us $24 for a club of eight copies, all at one time, will receive a copy free. Postmasters who will get us up clubs, in accordance with above rates, may retain ten per cent. of the amount, and are respectfully solicited to act for us.

We will send HEARTH AND HOME one year, to any settled clergyman, he stating with his remittance the church over which he is settled, for $2 50.

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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

THE OLD-FASHIONED BOY.

BY GEORGE COOPER.

O what shall we do with the queerest of boys?
He looks with disdain on the weakness of toys;
While comrades are playing he never will budge,
But he sits in a corner as grim as a judge.

He sighs for a cane, and he wants a high hat;
He pines for a vest, and a watch, and all that;
He prattled of shaving when school days began,
This dear little, odd little, dry little man!

He promises mother a house and some land,
And twenty fine servants, or more, to command;
He keeps his own trunk, on his own little shelf,
And he writes funny letters, and all to himself.

His age—would you think it?—is only just four;
You'd say, by his ways, he was forty or more;
He begs to sit up when the rest go to bed—
Say, what's to be done with this wise little head?

He has a wee sister, who's just come to town;
He came, and he looked at her in her white gown;
Then bade her "good morning"—he made it a point
To show that his nose wasn't put out of joint!

He talks of a gun, and a pistol that shoots;
His feelings are strong on the subject of boots;
They call him "old-fashioned," and so let him stay,
As long as he's good, in the old-fashioned way!

—*Little Corporal.*

For the Boys.—A certain man who is very rich now was very poor when he was a boy. When asked how he got his riches he said: "My father taught me never to play till my work was finished, and never to spend my money till I had earned it. If I had but an hour's work in the day I must do that the first thing, and in an hour. And after this I was allowed to play, and then I could play with much more pleasure than if I had the thought of an unfinished task before my mind. I early formed the habit of doing everything in time, and it soon became easy to do so. It is to this I owe my prosperity."

FARM AND GARDEN.

STARTING AN APIARY.

BY M. QUINBY.

Some one writes: "Why not tell people who have never kept bees how to start?" This is what I have been doing for the last fifteen years, and now there is a class advanced to "Fourth Reader," and anxiously waiting for the "Fifth." These must be kept along, and at the same time the primary class duly cared for. The first thing for beginners to do is, to procure some *reliable* work on the natural history and management of the bee, study it thoroughly, and come to an understanding, if possible, of what a swarm of bees will do under all circumstances. There is very much spurious teaching and miserable guess-work in instructions concerning the apiary. The man who writes without experience of his own, giving only what others have said, will copy an error as readily as truth. Or sometimes a person interested in some particular point in a bee hive will so distort the truth that it is hardly to be recognized. When a correct knowledge of the fundamental principles of bee keeping has been acquired by careful study, the next thing is to get a hive or two of bees; if in movable combs, all the better. Obtain them, if possible, of some reliable person, one who knows what he is selling, and at the same time will not take pay for a worthless article. Bees in the box hive are more uncertain than other stock. No man can guarantee the future prosperity of any hive after it passes beyond his control. In purchasing stocks, reject the very heavy, and very light. A large number of bees is more desirable than heavy stores—especially at this season of the year. Locate them on the summer stand at once. If moved afterward, let it be for two or three miles. Moving short distances in the apiary is bad. Place the stands six to ten feet apart. Recent observations in regard to the spread of diseased brood dictates a greater distance between stands than formerly recommended. Provide hives for the swarms, and if you have not already movable combs, with proper study you should by this time be sufficiently well informed to desire them in some form. I will not now recapitulate the advantages of movable combs, nor describe the method of transferring combs, but will say it is a paying investment as soon as the advantages are comprehended. That the tyro may have confidence in his operations among the bees, he may want to keep them from his face and hands—from his face by a bee veil—from his hands by thick woolen or rubber gloves. Any one who expects to do much among bees should learn to handle things "without mittens," until he finds out that a bee sting is not "killing." After preparing a veil according to the directions referred to, punch the pith out of a piece of elder or other pithy wood, ten inches long, or bore with a slender gimlet through a suitable stick of wood, and insert this tube in the wire cloth opposite the mouth, by which it is to be held when it is desirable to use smoke to pacify the bees. Hard wood, nearly rotten, sawed or split into pieces an inch square, makes the cheapest smoke. Have it thoroughly dry, ignite one end, and blow the smoke in any desired direction on any demonstrations of anger. *American Agriculturist.*

Fire Proof Wash for Buildings.—A correspondent of the *Western Rural* says: "Slake a half bushel of stone lime in a large tub or barrel, with boiling water; when slaked and cold, pass it through a fine wire sieve, and it will be as fine as flour. To six quarts of this lime and one quart of coarse salt add a gallon of water, then boil the mixture, and skim it well. To five gallons of this liquid add one pound of alum, half as much copperas, three fourths pound of potash, and four quarts white sand, well sifted. Color with anything you choose, and apply with a brush. This is far more durable than paint, and much cheaper. It will even stop leaks in roofs, and is perfectly 'fire-proof.' When used upon brick, it renders them water proof, and prevents their crumbling. Please try this, and let us hear the results."

Chloroforming of Bees.—Chloroforming is now extensively used in England, and without injurious results, to stupefy bees so as to remove the honey. For this purpose a table is set about ten feet from the hive, and covered with a cloth. Some chloroform (about a quarter or a sixth of an ounce) is then poured into a shallow dish and covered with a wire gauze, to prevent the bees from falling into it. The hive is then removed from its stand and set over the chloroform. In about twenty minutes all the bees will have fallen down on the table in a state of stupefaction, not one remaining in the comb. After removing the comb, the hive and the bees are restored to their place, the latter soon recovering, without suffering the slightest inconvenience.

Time for Planting Strawberries.—Some advocate setting strawberry plants in the fall; others in June and July; and still others, and we believe the larger number, think the last of April or 1st of May the better time. After many years' experience, we have no hesitation in saying that the best time of the whole year is the spring. The frequent and genial showers of that season are favorable to the growth of the plants; and they soon get hold so as to be able to withstand the heat of summer and the frosts of winter. When set in summer, unless frequently watered, the plants soon dry up and die. If set in the fall they are very likely to be thrown out and destroyed the following winter.—*Experimental Farm Journal.*

French Toast.—Beat three eggs very light; stir with them one pint of milk; slice some bread; dip into the egg and milk; fry a nice brown; sprinkle powdered sugar and cinnamon on top.

SCIENTIFIC.

POPULARIZING ART.

CHROMO LITHOGRAPHY.

In this way was accumulated the capital upon which Mr. Prang's present business of chromo-lithography was founded. He began with those extremely pretty cards which enliven young ladies' albums. He invited a lady of Boston, noted for her skill and taste in painting flowers and fruit, to paint for him twelve wild flowers from nature, each on a card of the usual album size. These he lithographed in colors, and followed them with sets of mosses, butterflies, birds, roses, autumn leaves, fruit, dogs, landscapes, and many others. All of these were painted from nature, and reproduced with great fidelity. Some of them are exceedingly popular with the possessors of albums; one set of twelve beautiful roses having already reached a sale of fifty thousand sets. And so, by successive steps, this able man arrived at the production of full chromo-lithographs. His first attempts were failures. A set of four Cuban scenes, the first of the Prang chromos, which were sold together in a paper portfolio, did not strike the public favorably. There was nothing to hang up in the parlor. Mr. Prang next tried a pair of landscapes, which also failed to lure five-dollar bills from the passers by. His third attempt was Tait's group of chickens, and this was an immediate, great and permanent success. This encouraged him to persevere, until now his list of full chromos embraces forty subjects, and he has been able to build the first factory that was ever erected for a lithographic business in any part of the world. With seventy men and forty presses he is only just able to supply the demand. It would now be hard to find a house or school room in which there is not somewhere a bit of brilliancy executed at this establishment.

In order to value aright the advantage it is to the public to be able to buy a truly beautiful little picture, correct in drawing and natural in color, for the price of a pair of slippers, it is necessary for us to know what pictures these chromos displace. It is not true that they lessen the demand for excellent original works. The ostentation of the rich, in this kind of luxury, ministers to the pleasure of the rest of mankind; just as the pride of a class pays for the opera, which the poor man can enjoy for next to nothing in the gallery. The reason why I, in this city of New York, own a fine park of eight hundred acres, is because sundry rich men felt the need of a more convenient place for displaying their equipages on fine afternoons. We may rely upon it that the persons who now buy expensive works will continue so to do, and that these chromos will enhance, rather than diminish, the value of originals; because the possession of an original will confer more distinction when every one has copies; and it is distinction which the foolish part of our race desires. Nor is it a slight advantage to an artist to have in his works two kinds of property instead of one; the power to sell them, and the power to sell the privilege of multiplying copies of them. Neither art, literature, nor science will have fair play in this world until one success, strictly first-rate, will confer upon the producer of the work a competent estate; or, in other words, until every one who acquires property in a production of art, literature or science, will pay a just compensation to the producer. Before many years have passed we shall see artists mounted on horseback riding in my Central Park, who would have gone on foot all their days, but for the reproduction of their works by chromo-lithography. Copyright will pay for the oats.

But there is one class of picture dealers and picture makers whom this beautiful process of chromo-lithography will seriously injure. I mean those who make and sell the landscapes which are offered at the New York ferries for $5 a pair, gilt frames and all; also those who sell at auction "splendid oil paintings collected in Italy by a well known connoisseur recently deceased."—Some of these fine works, I am informed by one who has done them (a German artist whom poverty and ignorance of the English language compelled for a few months to misuse his brush in this way,) are executed a dozen at a time, and are paid for by the dozen. Twelve canvases are set up in a large garret-room. The painter, with paint pot in one hand and brush in the other, goes his rounds; first, putting in all the skies; next, perhaps, all the grass; then, his trees; and, finally, dots in a few cows, sheep, children and ladies. A good hand can execute a very superior dozen in a week, for which, in these dear times, he may get as much as $20. Before the war the established price for a good article of an oil painting was $12 a dozen, and find your own paint.

The principal manufactory in the United States of this description of ware is in a certain broad and noisy street of a city that need not be named. It is styled by its proprietor "The American Art Gallery for the Encouragement of Art and Young Artists;" but, among the unhappy young men who earn a sorry livelihood by plying the brush there in, the establishment is called "The Slaughter House," and its master "The Butcher." This man of blood was once an auctioneer in a street that has little in common with the illustrious orator and statesman whose name it bears, wherein persons in needy circumstances can either sell superfluous or buy indispensable garments. It is now his boast that he is the greatest "patron of the fine arts in America," and his ways of patronizing art are various. He will have pictures painted by a young artist whose necessities are urgent, which he will keep as part of his stock in trade. In a room partitioned off from "The American Art Gallery" just mentioned, he has a number of "hands" multiplying copies of these pictures as fast as the brush can dab on the paint. These "hands," to whom he pays weekly wages which average less than the wages of laborers, acquire by incessant practice a dexterity in making the copies that is truly remarkable. Besides these he has outdoor hands, who, like journeymen tailors, take their work home and do it by the piece. The pictures are offered for sale in the gallery; but as they accumulate rapidly, the proprietor holds an auction every few weeks, either of the old masters or of great living artists. Those auctions take place by turns, in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco. The Californians, my German artist says, are liberal patrons of the "American Art Gallery for the Encouragement of Art and Young Artists," the sales in San Francisco being both frequent and profitable. Even to Australia, on the other side of the globe, consignments of these precious works are sent from the gallery in the nameless city. The pictures offered at the auction sales are frequently advertised and declared to be "original oil paintings, by native artists, from the American Gallery for the Encouragement of Art and Young Artists." The frame is, of course, an item of the first importance in this kind of picture. The butcher manufactures his own frames, and he takes care that they shall be splendid. This is probably the secret of his success; for what is there dearer to the heart of man and woman than a gorgeous parlor? This amiable passion burns in the breast of every true American, and it is this which creates the demand for splendid gilt frames with something in them that looks a little like a picture.

I will copy, for the reader's more complete information, a few sentences from a letter lying before me, which describes some of the modes in which art is encouraged at this American gallery:

"The proprietor never fails to impress upon a young artist who goes to him to sell pictures or get employment the advantages to be derived from studying with him, and his generosity in founding a place for their encouragement and assistance, and in furnishing them canvas, a nice studio, easels and other things, and then paying them while they are improving themselves. They are required to furnish their own paints; but as they all use house paint, and buy it in pound pots, that does not form a very heavy item of expense. When I first went to him, in 1863, I preferred working by the piece, and generally made $15 a week. * * * I received for a picture twenty-six inches by thirty-six, $4; for one about twelve by sixteen, $1 50. For Cole's Voyages of Life, size twenty-four by thirty (one set was sent with every collection,) we received $2. The next time I went to him he would not employ me except by the week, and gave me $12, which he said was more than he was in the habit of paying. When working by the piece, the most money was to be made on what he calls his crystal medallions—small ovals pasted on the under side of convex glasses, for which we were paid from seventy five cents to a dollar and a quarter, according to size. It is a trick of this old fellow, when a person brings in a picture for sale, to tell him to leave it, and when he has time he will look at it, and pay whatever it is worth. If the owner does so, and the picture is of any value, he sends it immediately to the paint room, and has one or more copies made of it. When the owner calls he will offer him $2 or $3 for it; and if he is not satisfied he can take it away, for the copies answer the purpose just as well as the original."

These are the pictures which chromos are displacing. Such are the dealers whom their popularity is likely to drive to more honest or less hurtful employments. When I hear critics lamenting the prevalence of these truly beautiful products of chemistry and art, and declaring that they corrupt the taste of the people, I think of the American Gallery for the Encouragement of Art and Young Artists, and smile serene.

It is possible to overvalue the educating influence even of excellent pictures. In strengthening or informing the intellect they are of no more use than mothers' kisses or the smiling loveliness of a flower garden; and, truly, a man may spend his life among pictures, and fill books with eloquent discourse about them, and yet remain a poor, short-sighted reactionist, filled with insolent contempt of his species, whom he does his best to mislead. But we can say of good pictures that they are a source of innocent and refined pleasure; and that is enough to justify their existence. I think, therefore, that this new art, which enables me and other laborers to buy for $5 all that we can enjoy of a thousand-dollar picture, is one that deserves the encouragement it is receiving; and I cannot but regard it as a kind of national blessing, that the business of supplying us with these productions has fallen to the lot of so honest, painstaking and tasteful a person as Louis Prang.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

Rochefort says, in No. 39 of *La Lanterne*, that he has no more faithful subscriber and reader than the Emperor Napoleon. In the same number, in noticing that the Empress Eugenie has the mumps, he is malicious enough to advise her majesty to cure the disease by touching Queen Isabella. The Parisians know what Rochefort means.

A successful book is often a greater event than a successful campaign.

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5. Should any member fail to pay the assessment in the time specified, he forfeits all previous payments or credits.

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oct17 1y

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The pastor is Rev. Dr. DEEMS, who devotes himself to the spiritual interests of strangers. If nay be sick, let them address him a note by mail, as "Pastor of the Church of the Strangers, New York," and it will reach him. The ladies who compose the "Society of the Sisters of the Stranger" procure medical, legal and spiritual help for strangers in perplexity, distress or sickness. Address "Sisters of the Stranger," care Rev. Dr. Deems, New York.

If you are coming to New York soon, cut this out and paste it in your memorandum book.
mnr6 2m o

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was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

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Tuition, $75 per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance.

Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month.

The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, are all unsurpassed by those of any institution the Southern States.

The past history of the College is the pledge its future prosperity.

The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the Institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN

PRICE'S

Patent Texas Tonic.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

It is a certain antidote against Constipation of the Bowels, Torpor of the Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, Determination of Blood to the Brain, Indigestion, Pain in the Head and Vertigo; also a remedy for

CHILLS AND FEVERS.

For particulars, see accompanying Envelope with each bottle.

For sale at 59 Camp street, New Orleans,

THOS. K. PRICE, Vendor.

Read the following opinions of some of our old and well known citizens of

PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC,

Or, Vegetable Medicine.

T. K. PRICE, Esq., Vendor of "Price's Patent Texas Tonic," or Vegetable Medicine:

DEAR SIR—After a fair and deliberate use and experiment of your Vegetable Medicine, known as PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC, we give it as our decided opinion, that it is the best recipe that we have ever known, for *Indigestion, Torpor of the Liver, Constipation of the Bowels and Dyspepsia.* We consider your Vegetables Medicine worthy of all commendation, and therfore feel no hesitation in recommending its use to all our friends, as well as the public at large, and that in doing so we are contributing to all the afflicted. Many of us have been suffering from these evils from ten to fifteen years, and have been greatly benefitted.

Wishing you great success in introducing this valuable medicine,

We remain yours truly,
J. J. MULLON, Pastor St. Patrick's Church
J. H. CALDWELL, of Gas Works, City N. O
SAM'L. SUMNER, of Home Insurance Office
T. GREENFIELD, of house of Fellowes & Co
LEWIS EIKIN, Merchant, New Orleans.
GEO. W. HYNSON, Ship Agent.
JACOB BARKER, Bank of Commerce.

New Orleans, June, 1863.

TERMS:

4 oz Bottles	$2 00
6 " "	2 50
8 " "	3 00
12 " "	5 00

Sold to Druggists by the dozen bottles or more at 33⅓ per cent discount off retail price.

All orders will meet with prompt attention.

ep22 1y THOS. K. PRICE.

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS!

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Established in 1837.

VANDUZEN & TIFT,

102 and 104 East Second st., Cincinnati, Ohio, Manufacturers of BELLS for Churches, Academies, etc., made of the Genuine Bell Metal, and mounted with our Patent Improved Rotary Hangings.

All Bells warranted in quality and tone. Send for Catalogue and Price List. no7 1y

GEORGE H. VINTEN,

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

137.....Poydras street.....137

Between Camp and St. Charles streets,
New Orleans.

Agent for the sale of R. Hoe & Co.'s Printing Presses and James Conner's Soda Type.
no7 3m

JAMES MACLENNAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, ETC.,

Greenville, Mississippi.

Refers to Governor B. G. Humphreys, and many others in Mississippi, and to R. L. Walker, 190 Common street, Rev. J. C. Keener, D. D., and Rev. J. B. Walker, D. D., 112 Camp street, New Orleans, La. oct31 3m

G. W. W. GOODWYN, (SUCCES-

sor to Austin & Goodwyn,)

Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of

TINWARE,

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES

Of all kinds; sole Agent for the Good Samaritan Cooking Stove.

No. 62 Camp Street,

Next door to the Picayune Office,
oct20 1y NEW ORLEANS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

D. TILLOTSON,

SUCCESSOR TO

C. E. Cate & Co.'

AT THE OLD STAND,

18 CAMP STREET,

UNDER THE CITY HOTEL

Keeps constantly on hand

THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ALSO, CONTINUES TO MANUFACTURE,

Sumpter Brogans and Russets

LADIES AND GENTS,

—AND—

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S SHOES

—AT—

Hammond Station.

Nov9 1y

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, AT

Greensboro, Alabama.

The next session of this institution begins the first Wednesday in October, and is divided into two terms.

TUITION.

Academic Department, per term.....$35 00
Preparatory Department, per term..... 30 00
Contingent fee, per term..... 2 50

A fee of $5 is charged those who attend the schools of Chem. and Nat. Phil.

Board, exclusive of washing and lights, $16 to $20 per month. By messing it can be obtained even cheaper than at these rates.

Sons of ministers of the Gospel in the regular work, and those studying for the ministry, are admitted free of tuition.

The whole expense for the scholastic year, including everything except books and clothing, will be $250, payable one-half at the opening of the session and the remainder on the 15th of February. If the student wishes to board in a private family it will be $280. This great reduction in the price of board and tuition will bring the advantages of the University within the reach of those whose limited means have heretofore placed the highest scholastic training beyond their reach, as well as secure the patronage of those who, on the score of economy, are sending their sons out of the State to be educated.

Especial attention is called to the fact that preparatory students are taught exclusively by the Faculty.

The Law School has been organized under the management of Hons. Judge Coleman and A. Bonners.

For further information apply for circular to

O. F. CASEY,
aug15 2m Secretary of Faculty.

G. W. W. GOODWYN,

STOVE DEALER

AND

TINWARE MANUFACTURER

62.....CAMP STREET.....62

NEW ORLEANS.

SIGN OF THE BIG TEA POT.

I would respectfully announce to my friends and the public generally, both in the city and country, that after an association of over twenty years, under the name and style of Austin & Goodwyn, formerly corner of Customhouse and Front Levee, I have permanently located as above, and shall continue my old business of

MANUFACTURING TINWARE,

in all its branches, as heretofore, and in addition will endeavor to keep at all times a full and complete stock of the best, as well as the latest and most approved

COOKING STOVES.

The names of a few will suffice to give an idea of the great variety constantly kept on hand:

The Charter Oak,	The Good Samaritan,
The Revenue,	The Torchlight,
The American,	The Brilliant,
The Magnolia,	The Fashion,
The True Kentuckian,	The Farmer,
The Maid of Orleans,	The Southern States,
The Mutual Friend,	The Sunny South,

and many others, too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold at

THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,

for cash or approved city paper.

Being ever grateful for the liberal patronage bestowed and confidence reposed in me during my former copartnership, I would most earnestly solicit a continuance of the same, and shall pledge myself to do my utmost to maintain the reputation of the old house.

Remember the Big Tea Pot,

No. 62 Camp street, New Orleans, Louisiana.
july6 1y

J. H. MASSEY,

Formerly of the firm of J. H. Massey & Co., having formed business relations with

MoSTEA & VALUE,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS,

98.....Canal Street.....98

will be pleased there to receive his old friends and acquaintances. He is satisfied he can offer such inducements as will be satisfactory to all wishing to make investments in his line.

Orders addressed to him from parties not wishing to visit the city will receive his personal attention. oct17 3m.

ROBERT L. WALKER,

Cotton Factor & Commission Merchant,

190 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
aug8 6m

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTI-

tute, Staunton, Virginia.

The next session begins on the 21st day of SEPTEMBER, 1868, and closes on the 24th of June, 1869.

Rev William A. Harris, President, with a Faculty of twelve professors, teachers and matrons.

This is a Female College of the first rank; one of the most flourishing in the South; young ladies here from nearly all sections of Virginia, and various Southern States. Method of teaching like that pursued in the University of Virginia. Health and comfort of pupils unsurpassed. Those from the Gulf States, especially, have greatly improved in health. No social disquietude. The population of this great Valley is nearly all white. This institution is an educational home for the daughters of the South.

Charges for the entire scholastic year, board and tuition, in collegiate course, embracing

Ancient Languages	$215 00
Music	50 00
French or one Modern Language	20 00

Refer to Professors Smith and Holmes, Virginia University; Mrs. John B. Floyd; Bishops Pierce, Early, Doggett; Rev. Drs. Duncan and Munsey.

For catalogues address

WM. A. HARRIS,
sep5 6t Staunton, Va.

CENTENARY INSTITUTE,

SUMMERFIELD ALA.

Notice is hereby given that, in view of the decline in the price of cotton and other articles, tuition and board are reduced to the *following* rates in currency.

FEMALE COLLEGE.

Tuition in the regular course, including Latin and Modern Languages	$80 00
Incidental Fee	5 00

MALE INSTITUTE.

Tuition in the entire Course	$75 00
Incidental Fee	5 00
Board exclusive of Lights and Washing	20 00

We commend the Institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respectfully solicit its patronage. Address

A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board Trust.
Oct. 19th, 1867.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1869.

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
FEB.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
MAR.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
APR.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
MAY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
JUNE			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
JLY					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AUG	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
SEP.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
OCT						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
NOV		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
DEC				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received, and a *half circle* the amount of cents

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The general market has exhibited only a moderate degree of animation since our last issue. The various departments of the wholesale trade, including dry goods, boots and shoes, hardware, etc., have been pretty busily engaged in supplying country merchants with spring goods, but, with the exception of our leading staple, outside of this demand there has been only a limited movement. Sugar has been in better request, partly for shipment, but without showing much activity, and molasses has sold to a moderate amount, considering the scant supply, at about previous rates. We notice a better demand for both flour and corn, and more liberal sales, at an advance of 25c. per barrel for the former, but at easier prices for the latter. Most other articles of Western produce have been dull and drooping.

The weather has been clear and pleasant, and decidedly more favorable to the planting interest. The general accounts from the country indicate that all the crops are behindhand, and that in some localities there is a serious deficiency of labor, while in others the planters have a moderate supply. The prospect is far from being encouraging for as much increase in the yield of cotton as some sanguine writers have anticipated.

The river has risen three inches since our last report, and is now two feet below high water mark.

COTTON.—The following are the arrivals since the 9th instant:

Louisiana and Mississippi.....bales..	7405
Lake	5
Mobile	284
Florida	96
Texas	526
Total	8316

On Saturday the movement commenced under the influence of favorable Liverpool dispatches, and although it was checked by factors being more stringent in their pretensions, yet the business comprised 2,000 bales at full prices, without any quotable improvement. On Monday the foreign news being still more encouraging, buyers came forward with a better spirit but operations were again checked by factors claiming an advance of fully ¼c., which buyers refused to pay. At a later hour, however, parties came together more freely, and 4,650 bales changed hands, at an average advance of ⅛c., part of the business being at previous rates, and part at an improvement of ¼c. Good ordinary being in request, was the most favorably affected, and closed at 26⅛ to 26¾c., the latter for strict classification, while low middling could hardly be quoted above 27¼c., and the figures for middling were raised to 28¼c. On Tuesday the market opened with a fair inquiry and factors quite stringent in their pretensions; but owing to a decline in exchange, and buyers being unable to go on unless at previous rates, many of them claiming some concessions, the former were compelled to meet the demand more freely, and 4,800 bales changed hands at figures showing very little variation from Monday's rates. Toward the close, however, prices derived renewed firmness from the 5 P. M. Liverpool telegram.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 11,450 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 736,529 bales, against 557,702 bales to the same date last year, and the decrease in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 144,561 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is a decrease of 4,368 bales to France, of 291,713 to Great Britain, and of 24,053 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we quote as follows:

Ordinary	25 to 25¼
Good ordinary	26¼ to 26½
Low middling	27¼ to 27½
Middling	28¼ to —
Strict middling	28½ to 28¾

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868, bales	1959
Arrived past three days	8316
Arrived previously	755473—763789
	765748
Exported past three days	6074
Exported previously	641071—647145
Stock on hand and on shipboard	118603

SUGAR.—The stock on hand is still large, the demand being very limited.—There have been more purchases for shipment and for the city trade, however, and the sales on Saturday and Monday embraced 400 hogsheads, at 6c. per lb. for inferior, 9 to 11c. for common to good common, 11¾c. for fair, 12 to 12⅝c. for good fair, 13½c. for prime, 12½c. for seconds, and 16c. for yellow clarified. On Tuesday 50 hogsheads were sold.

CATTLE MARKET.

JEFFERSON CITY,
Tuesday Evening, April 13, 1869.

Texas cattle, choice, per head	$45 to 50
Texas cattle, second qual, per head	30 to 35
Texas cattle, third qual, per head	18 to 25
Hogs, per lb gross	7 to 10c
Sheep, first quality, per head	$5 to 6
Sheep, second quality, per head	2½ to 3½
Sheep, third quality, per head	— to 1½
Milch cows, choice, per head	80 to 100
Milch cows, per head	50 to —
Texas cows, with calves	— to —
Yearlings, per head	6 to 10
Calves, per head	6 to 10

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(*Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire*)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	9 00	10 00
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	17 00
Spades	11 00	18 00
Axes	10 00	15 00
Bagging, ₩ yard:		
Kentucky	22	23
East India	23½	24
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₩ lb	..	..
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs	.. ..	1 25
Bread, ₩ 100 lbs.: Pilot	5 50	.. ..
Crackers	6 00	.. ..
Bricks, Lake, ₩ M	8 00	16 00
English, Fire	55 00	60 00
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	45	50
Tallow	..	..
Adamantine	17	24
Star	17	24
Chocolate, No 1 ₩ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₩ bbl	.. ..	.. ..
Northern	13 00	.. ..
Coal, Cannel ₩ ton	.. ..	15 00
Anthracite ₩ ton	.. ..	10 00
Western, ₩ barrel	.. ..	50
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb	14	17½
Havana	..	..
Java	..	..
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₩ ton	.. ..	15 00
Hulled, ₩ bushel	.. ..	.. ..
Copper, Brazlers' ₩ lb	37	38
Sheathing	.. ..	.. ..
Copper Bolts	37	38
Yellow metal	29	30
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb	22	24
Tarred, American	..	21
Russia	30	.. ..
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl	3 25	3 75
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	4	4½
St. Domingo	4½	4½
Fustic, Tampico	5	.. ..
Indigo, ₩ lb	1 75	1 85
Madder	22	24
Eggs, ₩ doz. Western	25	26
Feathers, ₩ lb	90	95
Fish, Cod, ₩ box	1 90	.. ..
Herrings	75	.. ..
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl	.. ..	27 00
No. 2	.. ..	21 00
No. 3	.. ..	16 00
Flaxseed, ₩ lb	4	6
Flour, ₩ bbl:		
Superfine	5 87½	.. ..
Extra	6 25	11 00
Fine	.. ..	5 25
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb	14	15
Figs, Drum	20	21
Dried Apples	12	12½
Currants, Zante	13½	14
Almonds, soft shell	25	..
Raisins, M R, ₩ box	none	here
Layer	.. ..	3 60
Lem's Sicily ₩ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₩ box	.. ..	.. ..
Oranges, La. ₩ 1000	.. ..	.. ..
Sicily ₩ box	.. ..	.. ..
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 25	.. ..
10 x 12	3 50	3 75
12 x 18	4 00	4 50
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 10	2 40
Canada	2 40	2 60
Oats	72	74
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel	77	80
Beans, ₩ bbl	9 00	14 00
Hops, ₩ lb	6	15
Gunpowder, ₩ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag	18	18½
Hay, Western, ₩ ton	24 00	28 00
Northern	.. ..	.. ..
Louisiana	.. ..	.. ..
Hides, ₩ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	17	19½
Wet salted, city slaughter	8½	13
Kip Skins	.. ..	.. ..
Dry country	18	19
Pelts ₩ piece	.. ..	.. ..
Iron, Pig ₩ ton	45 00	.. ..
Country, Bar ₩ lb	5	6
English, ₩ lb	4½	5
Hoop, ₩ lb	6	8½
Sheet	6½	9
Boiler	8	10
Nail Rods	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties	6	7
Castings, American	6½	7
Lime, Western ₩ bbl	1 65	2 00
Shell Lime	1 75	.. ..
Rockland, &c	2 00	2 25
Cement	3 00	.. ..
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana	50	60
Muscovado	..	..
Refinery, Reboiled	75	85
Moss, ₩ lb:		
Gray, Country	3	.. ..
Black do	4	4½
Select, water rotted	6½	..
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₩ lb	5½	5½
Wrought, German	15	20
English	16	18
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Tar	2 25	4 50
Pitch	2 50	3 00
Rosin A No. 1	3 50	6 00
Nu. 2	2 40	2 50
No. 3	.. ..	.. ..
Spirits Turp ₩ gallon	50	55
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon	1 55	.. ..
Coal Oil	38	39
In cases	48	50
Cotton Seed, Crude	70	75
Refined	1 00	1 05
Tanners' ₩ gallon	1 15	1 30
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton	.. ..	.. ..
Cotton Seed	35 00	40 00
Meal	.. ..	.. ..
Provisions, ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
" Western	.. ..	22 00
" North half bbl	15 00	16 00
Dried, ₩ lb	..	..
Tongues ₩ doz	..	..
Pork, Mess	32 00	.. ..
Prime Mess	28 00	.. ..
Hog, round, ₩ lb	.. ..	13½
Bacon, Hams, ₩ lb	17	17½
Do., canvassed	18	20
Sides	17½	17½
Shoulders	13½	14
Green Shoulders	..	13
Lard, Prime, in tierces	18	19
In kegs	20	21
Fair, in tierces	.. ..	17
Butter, Northern	40	50
Western	30	40
Cheese, American	15	26
Potatoes, ₩ bbl	2 50	.. ..
Onions	.. ..	.. ..
Green Apples	5 00	10 00
Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana	5½	9½
India	..	..
Carolina	..	..
Saltpetre, refined, ₩ lb	14	25
Crude	..	..
Salt ₩ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 25	2 30
from store	2 35	2 40
coarse, cargo	..	..
from warehouse	2 15	2 20
from store	2 25	2 30
Turks Island, ₩ bushel	45	50
Soap, ₩ lb, Western	7	7½
Northern	10½	12
Southern	18	20
Castile	..	..
Sugar, Louisiana, ₩ lb:		
In the city	8	17½
Havana, White	16	16½
Yellow	13½	14½
Brown	12½	13½
Tobacco, in hhds, ₩ lb:		
Balers & Cutters	—	—
Choice and Selections	15	19
Fine Leaf	12	15
Medium Leaf	10	11
Fair Leaf	10	12
Common Leaf	8	10
Good Refused	7	10
Common Refused	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₩ lb	—	—
Balling	20	20½
Wool, Washed, ₩ lb	35	45
Burry	14	18
Louisiana, Native	20	27
Texas, (Gal.) Merino	26	29

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PENSACOLA DISTRICT MEETING.

The Pensacola district meeting, Montgomery Conference, will be held at Milton, Florida, June 3-6.

A full attendance is earnestly desired, and the official members are referred to the constitution in the printed minutes of our last session for an explanation of their duties.

Members, on arriving at Milton, will report at the Eagle hotel. Provision for all. Bishop Andrews will preside.

J. A. PARKER, P. E.

CAMDEN DISTRICT MEETING.

The district meeting for Camden district will be held at Camden, commencing on the 1st day of July. Brother Hudson will preach the opening sermon on Thursday, at eleven o'clock A. M.

ANSON WEST, P. E.

WETUMPKA DISTRICT MEETING.

The Wetumpka district meeting, Montgomery Conference, will be held at Autaugaville, Alabama, commencing on Wednesday night, the 26th of May next.

We expect to procure the services of a bishop. Opening sermon by Rev. Robert A. Timmons.

WM. S. TURNER, P. E.

JASPER DISTRICT MEETING.

The first district meeting for the Jasper district, Mobile Conference, will convene in Elyton, Alabama, on Thursday, the 6th of May, 1869. A full attendance of all the official members of each pastoral charge in the district is earnestly requested. Come up, brethren, one and all. There will be ample provision made for you all.

J. M. BOLAND, P. E.

Yazoo District, Mississippi Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Black Hawk circuit, at Jordan's chapel	Mar. 27, 28
Carrollton, Eden and Mount Zion, at Carrollton	Apr. 10, 11
Richland, at Shiloh	17, 18
Durant, at Shady Grove	24, 25
Lexington, at Providence	May 1, 2
Mount Olivet, at Satartia	8, 9
Yazoo City, at Yazoo City	15, 16
Yazoo circuit, at Benton	22, 23
Sunflower, at Greenwood	29, 30

W. P. BARTON, P. E.

Woodville Dist., Mississippi Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Jackson	Mar. 30
Wilkinson	Apr. 1
Percy's Creek	May 15, 16
Woodville	17
Buffalo	18
Tunica	19
St. Helena	22, 23
Amite	25
Meadville	June 9
Liberty	12, 13

Address, Liberty, Mississippi.

JAS. A. GODFREY, P. E.

Mobile District, Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mobile, St. Paul and City M'n.	Mar. 27, 28
Mobile, Franklin street	Apr. 3, 4
Mobile, St. Francis street	10, 11
Whistler	17, 18
Eastern Shore and Fish river, at Daphne	24, 25
Citronelle, at Escatawpa	May 1, 2
Pascagoula and Bay Shore, at Zion	8, 9
W. Pascagoula, at Ocean Spg's	15, 16
Cottage Hill, at Allen's	June 5, 6
St. Stephen's, at St. Stephen's	12, 13

JAS. A. HEARD, P. E.

Wetumpka Dist., Montgomery Conf'e.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Wetumpka	Mar. 13, 14
Prattville	20, 21
Autaugaville and Ivy Creek, at Autaugaville	Apr. 3, 4
Pleasant Hill, at Ash Creek	10, 11
Lowndesboro, Hayneville and Union, at Hayneville	17, 18
Tallassee, at Pleasant Grove	24, 25
Socopntoy, at Emmaus	May 1, 2
Carolina, at Harmony	8, 9
Autauga, at Isabella	15, 16

Agents and others will please take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly. W. S. TURNER, P. E.

Meridian District, Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Enterprise	Mar. 20, 21
Meridian	27, 28
Shubuta and Waynesboro, at Waynesboro	Apr. 3, 4
Belmont, at Belmont	10, 11
Livingston	17, 18
Clarke, at De Soto	24, 25
Pearce's Sp'gs, at Oak Grove	May 1, 2
Bladon Springs	8, 9
Enterprise et, at New Hope	15, 16
Butler	22, 23
Gaston	29, 30

JOSHUA T. HEARD, P. E.

Lake Providence Dist., La. Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Carroll circuit	May 1, 2
Delhi and Floyd circuit, at Hurricane	8, 9
Sicily Island	15, 16
Waterproof	22, 23
Winsborough circuit	29, 30
Bastrop and Oak Ridge	June 5, 6
Lynd Grove circuit	12, 13

W. G. MCGAUGHEY, P. E.

Opelousas District, La. Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

New Iberia	Apr. 17, 18
Franklin, at Pattersonville	24, 25
Calcasieu	May 1, 2
Bellevue	8, 9
Bayou Mallet	15, 16
Vermilionville	21, 22
Opelousas	29, 30
Grand Chenlere	June 5, 6
Washington	12, 13
Pinquemine Bridge	19, 20

J. D. ADAMS, P. E.

Ouachita District, Louisiana Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Ouachita circuit	Apr. 17, 18
Monroe circuit	24, 25
Vernon circuit	May 1, 2
Farmersville circuit	15, 16
Homer circuit	22, 23
Haynesville circuit	29, 30
Bossier circuit	June 5, 6
Minden circuit	12, 13
Sparta circuit	19, 20
Mount Lebanon circuit	26, 27

SAMUEL ARMSTRONG, P. E.

Tuscaloosa District, Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Summerfield	Mar. 13, 14
Perryville	20, 21
Selma	27, 28
Randolph	Apr. 3, 4
Tuscaloosa	10, 11
Havana	17, 18
Forkland	24, 25
Greensboro and Newbern	May 1, 2
Brush Creek	8, 9
Marion	15, 16

JAS. L. COTTEN, P. E.

Macon District, Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Brooksville, at Mount Zion	Apr. 10, 11
Macon station	17, 18
Marion ct., at Pleasant Hill	May 1, 2
Gainesville, at Gainesville	8, 9
Cooksville, at Hebron	15, 16
Crawford, at Mayhew	22, 23
Summerville, at Summerville	June 5, 6
Trinity circuit, at Woodlawn	12, 13
De Kalb, at De Kalb	26, 27

S. H. COX, P. E.

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VOLUME XV.—NUMBER 14. WHOLE NUMBER ....., 728.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1869.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The New York *Daily News* prints an extra, with this dispatch:

"Boston, April 17.—Orders were received yesterday from the Navy Department directing all war vessels at Portsmouth and Charlestown navy yards to get ready for immediate active service."

The American brig Mary Lowell has been declared a legal prize by the Spanish authorities.

New York, April 15.—Senor Valienta, agent of the Cuban revolutionists, has issued an address to the American people. After reciting the grievances long borne by the Cubans under the civil and military tyranny of Spain, and their previous disastrous attempts to throw off the yoke, he says the revolution has steadily grown, promising to realize all the hopes of the patriots.

The Cuban liberating army is steadily increasing, and now comprises forty two thousand men.—Their lines run in a westerly direction to Sagnaila Grande, without reaching the seaboard either north or south, or the necessary armament to hold it, but the territory pointed out is nearly two-thirds of Cuba, in which slavery has been abolished. In the remainder of the island no uprising has occurred for want of arms.

The address concludes:

"Cuba is fairly started on her way to national independence. Her sons fighting for it these six months, without violation of your neutrality laws, are entitled to the earnest sympathy of your people, and more so, as their struggle involves the American principle that no European power shall control any country upon this hemisphere."

Washington, April 19.—There is a good deal of truth in current rumors about the fitting out of iron clad vessels by our national authorities. Orders have been given to overhaul and refit for sea service several of these vessels, although there are no orders assigning them to any particular destination. The only object in view in preparing them for service seems to be to have them ready in case an emergency shall arise in which they may be needed.

It is now well known in certain confidential quarters that a special agent has been sent to Cuba by the President to investigate the situation there, and report results. He left several days ago.

The President, it is stated, has notified Mr. Motley that he will expect him to be in London, ready to assume the duties of his office, by the first of June at the farthest.

Mr. Johnson will probably travel some time in Europe before his return.—*Times.*

But few confirmations were made by the Senate to-day, and only those where there was no contest.

The President to-day stated to several Senators that so far as he was concerned he did not desire the attendance of the Senate longer than to-morrow. That were there any nominations not acted upon, or any vacancies, he could fill them in the absence of the Senate.

It is understood he has quite a number of appointments which he intends to make soon after the adjournment of Congress, but which he does not wish to send to the Senate in their present state of mind, lest they might not get a favorable consideration. He hopes that when they meet in December they will be in a more agreeable mood.

Washington, April 21.—Further details of the rain storm North and West represent it as unprecedented for extent and destructiveness.

Boutwell forbids banks exchanging securities in the Treasury, partly on the ground that the securities withdrawn are always more valuable than those substituted.

It is understood that Motley's instructions are being prepared by Evarts and Cushing, and embody the points foreshadowed in Sumner's speech.

The siege and horse mail contracts throughout the United States have been awarded. There were one hundred and eighty thousand bids. Compensation ranges higher this year than ever before.

The Senate has ratified the treaty with France protecting the trade marks of the respective citizens.

Forney headed the Pennsylvania party, which proposes an extensive Southern tour, in a visit to the President to-day. Replying to the delegation, Grant is reported to have said he was very happy to hear they intended to make the trip. He hoped it would be productive of the best results. He thought that nothing would do more to promote prosperity and reconstruct the South than white loyal emigration. He had no doubt that Northern capital and Northern men would readily avail themselves of the inducements offered South as soon as they could be assured of protection and cordial welcome.

Sumner informed Fish to-day that the Committee on Foreign Relations had agreed to report adversely on the nominations of Pile for Brazil and Carlisle for Stockholm. Fish replied that it was determined to make no more nominations, but under the circumstances the President would, probably, make new nominations for those positions.

During the debate on the resolution for the appointment of employees in the departments according to State population, Sawyer complained that Democratic Kentucky had received more appointments than the six Republican Southern States, and bitterly commented on a remark made to him by a member of the cabinet that he must remember that the white Republican vote of his State was very small, and he must not ask too much. Northern Senators said it must not be forgotten that the South formerly had twice her share of patronage. Much ill feeling was manifested.

Memphis, April 21.—Reports from northern and middle Tennessee state that an immense amount of damage was caused by the storm on Monday night. Fences, barns, and, in many instances, houses were blown down and trees uprooted. In the central part of the State the storm was accompanied by hail, and seemed to be more violent than in the northern or western parts.

An accident similar to the one on the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad yesterday morning is reported as having occurred on the Mobile and Ohio road yesterday, by which the engineer, fireman and five passengers were killed. Nothing definite is known, however.

The high water washed away fully half a mile in length of the Nashville and Northwestern road, at Big Black river, the track is under water a mile and a half. That river continues to rise rapidly.

London, April 22.—The following are comments of the city journals on the Cuban question:

The *Telegraph* says England is unbiased, but English interests will be best served by Spain retaining authority over Cuba.

It would not be England's business to interfere against Cuban independence, but her good offices might be useful in averting a quarrel between the United States and Spain.

The seizure of the Mary Lowell is designated as a mad act, implicating England, Spain's best friend, in a quarrel with the United States.

The *Telegraph* argues that the Cubans can never willingly attach themselves to American rule.

The *Owl* says Grant has gone mad on Cuba, and thinks that England and France will fight if the United States attempts to wrest Cuba from Spain.

The *Owl* adds that Grant longs for a foreign war, that the prevailing feeling among American officials is one of hatred toward England, and in a less degree toward France.

The *Owl* adds that a yacht leaves in a day or two for Cuba to ascertain the exact position of affairs, and declares its belief that a heavy storm is brewing.

New York, April 22—Noon.—Money steady at 7 per cent.; sterling, 108½; gold, 134⅜.

SPAIN.

Affairs in Spain have a very muddled aspect. The Cortes makes little progress in its work of reorganizing the government. The controversies between the parties, and the debates which have occurred in the Cortes have been of the most violent character. The Radical or Republican party appears to embrace an unusual amount of talent, zeal and boldness. They oppose with bitterness every movement of the ministry. The fierce and dashing Prim, who always talks as if he had a powerful and overwhelming force at command to enforce his propositions with the bayonet and cannon; the blunt and laconic Topete, representing the navy, the chief agent in accomplishing the revolution; the grave, sedate and diplomatic Serrano—have their whole energies and resolution severely taxed to meet and repel the assaults of the ever-vigilant Republicans. On several questions they have been fairly beaten, or, at least, foiled. The elevation of Montpensier to the vacant throne, which is certainly a leading idea of the ministry, meets with an opposition which includes the Moderes, the Nationals and the Republicans, whose combined forces are too strong for the provisional government. Even the concession in favor of Ferdinand, the ex King of Portugal, did not deceive or discourage the anti-Montpensier party. Its ranks thus far appear to be unbroken, and the throne of Spain is still on the market. A French prince will never be satisfactory to the proud Spaniards.

The attempt to force one on the throne would rekindle the fires of revolution and discord, and cause them to flame higher than ever in a country which has been drenched with the blood of contending factions. Montpensier being out of the ring, we see no chance for any other candidate. Finally, however, we have little doubt that the issue will be reduced to two parties, the Prince of Asturias, under a Liberal regency, and the Republican party, demanding a president and directory, and an abolition of the connection of Church and State, with freedom of religion, of the press, and of speech. What will be the result of such a conflict among so peculiar a people as the Spaniards defies our powers of prescience and calculation.—*New Orleans Times.*

Butler's Style of Restoration.

His bill for the restoration of the disfranchised Southern people to their political rights and privileges is characteristic of the man. Under the provisions of the bill every Southerner, who seeks relief from his political disabilities, must first prefer a petition to that end before the District Court of the United States in the State where he lived during the war. He must confess, to the minutest particular, "in what manner he had given aid, comfort, or assistance to the rebellion, either voluntary or involuntary."

He must further declare "that he believes, and confesses, such acts were wrong, rebellious and wicked," and that the State and Confederate governments established by and during the rebellion "were, in his belief," treasonable, and "ought not to have been sustained," and, finally, he must say "that he truly repents of all acts done by him in maintenance thereof, and heartily desires to atone for any part he took in the same by hereafter acting and conducting himself as a true and loyal citizen of the United States."

But the measure of self-degradation does not end here. The applicant has next to affirm that his loyalty has been perfect and immaculate, since the 1st of June, 1865; that subsequent to that date he has done no hostile act, or committed any crime against the laws of the United States, or of any individual State; "that he has not endeavored, by force or fraud, to interfere with the civil rights of any citizen of the United States," or to prevent the freedom of election or of speech; but that "he has behaved himself as a man of good moral character," etc.

Having thus abjectly humbled himself with his face to the ground, and his mouth in the dust, he has then to undergo another ordeal. His petition, setting forth all these things, is to be published in a newspaper, so that his utter ignominy may be made known to all his former friends and acquaintances. When this penitential act has been accomplished, the next thing required of him is that he shall get two Union men to stand his sponsors, and who shall declare "that they verily believe each and every fact stated in the petition to be true." But the process of purgation is not yet complete. After all these steps have been taken, any citizen, whether black or white, may appear on the day appointed for the return of the notice, and if he object "that anything set forth in said petition is not true in fact, thereupon an issue shall be framed by the court," and the case set for trial.

Such is the bill brought forward by this man Butler, ostensibly for the purpose of relieving from their political disabilities large numbers of Southerners, who are now disfranchised. Its true title should be "a bill to render the Southern people infamous forever."—*Baltimore Gazette.*

The Commercial Convention, which is to meet at Memphis on the 18th of May, has mapped out for itself a good deal of important work. One of the chief objects of the convention, as we learn from a circular now before us, is to secure the cordial and active co-operation of the people of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys in the effort to build up a direct trade with Europe through South Atlantic seaports, not in a spirit of opposition to North Atlantic cities, but in that of a generous rivalry which will cement all portions of the Union through the kindly influences of mutual interests and a general prosperity. The other objects of the convention are to discuss the propriety of constructing a railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific over a route unobstructed at all seasons of the year; to point out a proper plan for leveeing the Mississippi, and to compare views on the subject of immigration.

The following suggestions accompany the circular:

"That the Governor of each State and Territory will appoint a delegation, not exceeding ten for the State at large, and one for each Congressional district.

"That each city or town will appoint but two delegates for a population under five thousand, and one for each additional ten thousand.

"That each incorporated railroad, steamboat, manufacturing or mining company will appoint but two delegates.

"That each Chamber of Commerce or Board of Trade will appoint but one delegate for every one hundred members or fractional hundred.

"Every one appointed or specially invited will please notify the committee if he can attend and will bring with him some form of credential as a delegate."

Though we have not much faith in commercial conventions, yet we think it important that New Orleans and Louisiana shall be represented in this Memphis deliberative assembly.—*Times.*

JACKSON RAILROAD ELECTION.

The annual election for directors of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad took place on Monday.

A very large vote of the private stock was cast, with the following result:

FOR LOUISIANA DIRECTORS.

G. T. Beauregard	38,044
W. A. Gordon	38,008
Wm. Henderson	38,044
Williamson Smith	38,024
Cornelius Fellowes	38,024
C. T. Leeds	38,044
J. J. Warren	38,044
Henry Florance	38,018
A. Schriebor	38,044
John Armstrong	38,044
E. J. Forstall	38,044
J. C. Denis	38,018

FOR MISSISSIPPI DIRECTORS.

Wirt Adams	38,034
L. F. Montgomery	38,044
L. E. Honston	27,738
Joshua Green	38 044
B L Hatch	38,044
J. B. Hemphill	38,044
Scattering	270

The votes offered by the agents of the Governor of this State and of the State of Mississippi were received but not counted. They are held as follows:

By the city of New Orleans	80,000
State of Louisiana	64 000
State of Mississippi	18,000
Total	162,000

It is well known that these votes, if permitted to be counted, will not alter the result. They are known to stand as follows:

FOR THE OPPOSITION.

Louisiana	64 000
Mississippi	18,000
	82,000

FOR THE PRESENT BOARD.

City of New Orleans	80,000

The private stock was unanimous for the present board. The reception and counting of all the votes would therefore have only reduced their majority from 38,000 to 36,000 votes. The individual stockholders would, in both cases, decide the election.—*Picayune.*

Senator Sprague's Apothegms.—"Great interests must war on smaller ones in order to sustain themselves."

"All consolidations work serious injury to the independent character of the laboring people."

"I will not have a whole community subject to the bad condition of one man's stomach."

"Remember there is nothing so cowardly as five hundred thousand dollars—except a million."

There are some Yankee notions that we do like, and wish our Southern people would adopt them. We see it stated that the New England Methodists project an educational university that is to rival Harvard. Toward its establishment one million dollars have been subscribed, and the Massachusetts Legislature is to be petitioned for a charter.—*Nashville Christian Advocate.*

Railway trains in Sweden are provided with a complete medical and surgical staff, for cases of sudden sickness or accident.

Romanism and Republicanism.

A "Father" Hecker, of New York, editor of the *Catholic World*, once a Protestant, then a Free Thinker, then a Romanist, has been lecturing in our principal cities. Milwaukie and Chicago have been favored with his presence. He has been lecturing on Romanism and its relations to reason and Republicanism.

Leaving the theological aspect of the subject out of consideration, we will briefly examine the claims of Romanism, as set forth by Mr. Hecker, in a political point of view.

He asserts, without fear of contradiction, that Romanism is the best religion for the Republic. He predicts that by the beginning of the next century Protestantism will become extinct and Catholicism will be the prominent faith.

We have before us a pamphlet consisting of six papers from the *American Churchman*, entitled "Is Romanism the best Religion for the Republic?"

Rev. Dr. Thompson, editor of the *Churchman* and professor of Church History, in Nasbotah Seminary, is the writer.

This pamphlet is a collation of facts bearing upon the assumptions of Father Hecker. When Dr. Thompson is familiar with a subject, he is a pungent, nervous, convincing writer. He is not familiar with the history of Methodism. He seems like another man when trying to treat of it. He is then weak, diffuse, inconclusive.

This pamphlet is just what is needed to be sent broadcast among the people. The logic of its arguments, because the logic of facts, is unanswerable.

In the light of these facts, let us examine Mr. Hecker's position. The question whether Romanism is the best religion for a country is not *now*, for the first time, to be tried. Rome has had a fixed policy of its relation to civil governments for eight hundred years. It has been the dominant religion in many lands. What do the facts say?

Roman Catholic countries are not the best governed countries in the world. The late Queen of Spain was the especial pet of the present pope. She was styled her "Most Catholic Majesty." The pope sent her "the golden rose" as the "most faithful among the sovereigns of Europe." Yet this woman is one of the most abandoned of her sex.

From what class comes the most of our criminals? From the statistics given by Bishop Lynch himself, the Roman bishop of Toronto, it appears that the Irish furnish more than half the criminals in New York. In Montreal they are one-fourth of the population, and furnish nearly one half of the criminals. In Toronto one-tenth of the entire flock of Bishop Lynch are under arrest, and one-fourth of the population, being Romanists, furnish nearly two-thirds of all the jail and prison tenants.

The ranks of prostitutes are most largely recruited from Irish Catholic girls, in all our principal cities, according to the Boston *Pilot*, a Roman Catholic paper.

Thus Father Hecker's members of the best and only church furnish more vice, drunkenness, and dissoluteness in general, than all other classes combined.

The papal States, the headquarters of Romanism, ought to be models of good government. Is it the case? Bishops, beggars and brigands abound equally in them. They are full of nunneries and monasteries. In 1852, according to the census of Rome, there were in that city twenty-nine bishops, one thousand two hundred and eighty priests, two thousand and ninety-two monks, one thousand six hundred and ninety-eight nuns, the population being about one hundred and sixty thousand.

Sir John Bowring was sent by Lord Palmerston, a few years ago, to make inquiries about the papal States. He reported, officially to Parliament. In a population of three millions at most, about three times the population of Wisconsin, there were five hundred and eighty persons confined *for murder alone.*

In that same year the number of births was four thousand three hundred and seventy-three. The Foundling hospitals in ten years received thirty one thousand six hundred and eighty-nine children, an average of three thousand one hundred and sixty-eight a year. That is, three fourths of all the children born in Rome are sent to Foundling hospitals. Horrible beyond expression! All this, too, beneath the very shadow of St. Peter's.

How is it with Mexico, which has been owned, body and bones, by the pope? It has been ruled by a priesthood, whose shameless profligacy would make the revelers at a heathen saturnalia blush. We know the misrule, the treachery of which these priests were guilty. Shall we give up our Protestant United States for Roman Catholic Mexico?

Compare any Protestant with a Roman Catholic land—Scotland with Italy, Sweden with Spain.

See the difference in the same country; the Protestant cantons of Switzerland compare with Roman Catholic cantons. Industry, prosperity in the former; laziness, squalor in the latter. Compare the Protestant portions of Ireland with the Romish portions. It is the difference between a garden and a bog, a palace and a pig sty.

Let us take another view. The fundamental principle of a Republic is the separation of Church and State.

Now, what does Rome say? The present pope, in his appendix to his "Encyclical," or pastoral letter, of December 8, 1864, names the *errors* which he *condemns* as "the madness of our times," is this, the fifty-fifth error:

"The church must be separated from the State, and the State from the church."

An infallible pope condemns as an error, as a madness, the very life of republicanism.

How is it with *liberty of conscience?* another necessity of republicanism.

The pope condemns, as another madness, this proposition, that—

"In the present day it is no longer necessary that the Catholic religion shall be held as the only religion of the State, *to the exclusion of all other modes of worship.*"

Another madness, the fifteenth error condemned, is this:

"Every man is free to embrace and profess the religion he shall believe true, guided by the light of reason."

Again he condemns another error, viz: "It has been wisely provided in some countries called Catholic, that strangers coming into them *shall enjoy the free exercise of their own worship.*"

Again he states that "they *preach the liberty of perdition,*" who hesitate to affirm that the power of the laity is "compelled *to inflict the final penalties of the Catholic religion.*"

He elsewhere condemns liberty of the press and of speech.

Thus, separation of Church and State, liberty of conscience and freedom of speech and of the press—the true elements of a true Republic—are condemned as madness.

But would Roman Catholics be absolved from allegiance to the pope? Here are some of the propositions of the so-called "Dictate of Pope Gregory VII:"

"*Dictate XII*—It is lawful for him (the pope) to depose emperors."

"*Dictate XXVII.*—He may release subjects from allegiance to bad princes."

"*Dictate XXVIII.*—His judgment can be reviewed by no man."

Another pope, Boniface VIII., a century after, announces in a bull:

"In the church there are two swords, the spiritual and the temporal; each sword, spiritual and material, is in the power of the church. One sword must be under the other. The civil power must be subject to the ecclesiastical. Finally we declare, pronounce, and decide that every human creature must be, on peril of salvation, subject to the pope of Rome."

These principles have been accepted as infallible, and acted upon. Romanists are bound to observe them everywhere. Thus does Romanism attack and destroy all individual and national independence. Americans, is Romanism the best religion for the Republic?—*Index.*

A Protestant Newspaper in Spain. Under the auspices of the American and Foreign Christian Union, a weekly Protestant newspaper, giving utterance to the facts and truths of the Gospel, is now established in Seville. In that city Mr. Alonzo is addressing audiences of ten to fifteen hundred, using for the purpose Roman Catholic churches which have been for the time abandoned.

The Spanish government has granted permission for the introduction into Spain of Protestant books printed in a foreign language. *Methodist.*

Many men pass fifty or sixty years in the world, and when they are just going out of it they bethink themselves, and step back, as it were, to do something which they had all the while forgotten, viz: The main business for which they came into the world, to repent of their sins, and reform their lives and make their peace with God, and in time to prepare for eternity.—*Tillotson.*

PLEA FOR A BURNED CHURCH.*

O! ye, in your ceil'd houses, grandly dwelling,
Think of this house of God that lieth waste;
Let not its desolation be repelling,
But to its help be urging you to haste.
O! let its moldering ruins, ghastly, glaring,
Like corpses uninterred on battle field—
That, pleading, seem to heaven as upward staring—
Plead for this ruin'd church, unroof'd, unceil'd.

Plead for it, to your hearts and to your purses,
By all its past and all its present, plead;
While each charr'd fragment of it but rehearses
Its wrongs—such wrongs as urge its plea, indeed.
Which of its works savor'd of sin or treason?
O! what but good had this church ever done?
How could the sternest justice find a reason
That it be punished, which had sinned none?

Sinned! O, not in labors most abounding,
For rich and poor, for bond as well as free;
While from its desk the Gospel trumpet sounding,
That saved, through Christ, the universe may be.
Now to your Saviour be your love expressing
By giving of your basket and your store
To build this church, that it may prove a blessing
Unto His cause on earth, forevermore.

COLUMBIA, South Carolina. M. M.

* The Methodist Episcopal church, of Washington street, Columbia, South Carolina, was on the night of the 17th of February, 1865, set fire to from *within*, and burned to the ground.

THE BAPTISM OF THE SPIRIT.

The first point to be secured in the accomplishment of this desirable result is to produce in the minds of Christians a deep conviction that it is their privilege to receive this baptism. And here, I fear, we shall encounter a formidable difficulty. A sort of semi-infidelity obtains, with many who were once pillars in the church of God. This has grown, in part at least, out of the peculiar condition of our country. Many of our people believed in the justness of the Southern cause, and prayed earnestly for its success. But their faith and prayers were not answered, at least as we desired. The cause failed. Poverty and untold of calamities have followed. With the failure of the cause many have also failed in their faith in the super-ruling providence of God.

I can see no good reason in the condition of the country to weaken any one's faith.

"God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform;
He plants His footsteps in the sea
And rides upon the storm."

O, ye people of the living God, "cast not away your confidence, which hath great recompense of reward." Give up your country, if need be; give up your property; let go your all of earthly good; but never, no, never, let go your hold on God's faithfulness. "All things work together for good to them that love God, and who are the called according to His purpose." "If God clothe the grass of the field, which to-day is, and to-morrow is cast into the oven, will He not much more clothe you, O ye of little faith?"

The times require a strong faith, I know; but where we have one apparent cause to weaken, have we not a thousand real ones to strengthen our faith? Let us, then, turn our thoughts away from the stormy past and troublous present, and direct them to the fact that the baptism of the spirit, in all its essential qualities, is still the property of the church, and that the full realization of this promise in his experience is the privilege of every individual Christian. Hear the word of God upon this subject: "It shall come to pass in the last days, saith God, that I will pour out my Spirit upon all flesh."—Joel. "The promise is unto you and your children."—Acts. "I will baptize you with the Holy Ghost not many days hence."—Christ. "Know ye not that ye are the temple of God, and that the spirit of God dwelleth in you?"—"In whom also, after that ye believed, ye were sealed with that Holy Spirit of promise." "For this cause I bow my knees unto the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, after whom the whole family in heaven and earth is named, that He would grant you according to the riches of His glory, to be strengthened with might by His spirit in the inner man."—Paul. Here are Scriptures from the prophets, from Christ, from the apostles, all bearing upon the same subject, and establishing the fact that the promise of the Spirit, the grand promise of the Gospel dispensation, is the property of the church now. Who then, with a spark of faith remaining, can avoid the conviction that it is not only his privilege, but his indispensable duty, at once to seek and obtain this blessed baptism?

How may it be secured? If by observing the external rites of religion, water baptism and the communion, then all Protestants would have it. If by believing the dogmas and complying with the ceremonies of Rome, all Roman Catholics would have it. But not one, nor all of these rites combined, will ever bring down the Holy Ghost upon a single member of the church. "The kingdom of God is not meat, nor drink, but righteousness, joy and peace in the Holy Ghost." The moral corruption of the human soul lies too deep to be reached by external and human manipulations. It requires the power of God, exerted in the baptism of the spirit, to make a man a Christian and keep him one. And this baptism is secured on certain conditions taught us in the word of God.

After the ascension of our Lord the disciples returned to Jerusalem from Mount Olivet, and went into an upper room, where abode several of the apostles. "And they all continued with one accord in prayer and supplication with the women, and Mary, the mother of Jesus, and with His brethren," waiting for the promise of the Father, the baptism of the spirit. "And when the day of Pentecost was fully come they were all with one accord in one place." Now these disciples of Christ undoubtedly pursued the proper course to obtain this baptism. First, they were all interested, deeply interested. None were indifferent, none careless.—Each felt his responsibility and went to work. And they were in harmony, of one accord, agreed. The desires and wishes and affections of every one centered in one object; and every heart uttered the one prayer, and that was for the baptism of the spirit. What power there is in united effort! And they "continued in prayer and supplication"—continued, held on, persevered, besieged the throne of grace with all the power of prayer, and not only prayed, but supplicated, entreated, urged, and continued urging their request. Thus they waited for the promise of the Father till the Holy Ghost came down like a rushing, mighty wind, that is in great abundance, and they were all filled with the tongue of fire. "This is the way; walk ye in it."

Now if a Christian, if all Christians, if the whole church, would pursue the same course, wait the fulfillment of the promise in the same way, we would soon have the same blessed baptism, and a church filled with the same divine influence. And the church, spread, as it is, through every land, thus filled with God, the Spirit, would soon set the world on fire of love, and the true Gospel millenium would be at hand. The fullness of the Gentiles would be come in, and "so all Israel would be saved."

O Lord, hasten thy kingdom and the restitution of all things!

G. HAWKINS.

PICKENS COUNTY, Alabama.

IN a recent sermon on earthquakes, Dr. Cumming, of London, declared that the most splendid commentary on the book of Revelation was the daily newspaper, because whatever the prophetic word said should happen, the newspapers recorded every morning as having happened.

THE American Bible Society, New York, printed and published last year one million two hundred thousand copies of the Bible.

A WARNING.

"But know thou that for all these things God shall bring thee into judgment."

For seeking happiness in sin, and "leaving to your own understanding, and following the devices of your own heart, God shall bring you into judgment." God has said His "ways are ways of pleasantness;" He has said, "Happy is the man that findeth wisdom," "Blessed is the man whose delight is in the law of the Lord;" that there is no peace to the wicked. But you have not believed God. You have determined you will be happy in your own way in utter disregard of all that God has taught and commanded, and have refused to walk in His ways, or to seek comfort in His love. You have followed your heart, while God from heaven has warned you that the whole head is sick, and the whole heart is faint; that it is "deceitful and desperately wicked," that "out of it proceed evil thoughts, murders, adulteries, fornications, thefts, false witnesses and blasphemies." Yet you have refused to heed, and have followed your evil heart, and loved the path of sin more than the path of peace. This hour, in despite of counsel and warning, you are hurrying with heedless steps the downward way to death.

God has counseled you to believe His word, to trust His promises, to walk by faith. But you have answered, "No, I will walk by sight—by the light of reason's ray. I will be the man of my counsel." For this God will bring you into judgment. Yes, faithless, prayerless, impenitent sinner, God shall bring you into judgment for all life's mercies abused, time's opportunities slighted and despised, for the Spirit's wooings, the Gospel's calls, and the example of the good. He shall bring you into judgment for your father's prayers, your mother's tears, and, more than all, for His Son's unparalleled and dying love. Know thou, then, for all these things God shall bring you into judgment. Remember this when you resist the spirit of His grace, when you proudly refuse offered mercy, when you scorn His Son and trample under foot His hallowed blood, when you choke down the swelling tears and harden your heart. Remember this when you take the name of God in vain, when you indulge your passions in shameful sin, when you go where your mother would weep to know, and your pure sister blush to hear—aye, in every scene of sin, public or concealed, remember God the Almighty shall bring you into judgment. Your respectable family and honorable associations cannot help you. Your learning, your money, your unbelief, nor your cold indifference will not avail. Your cry for rocks and mountains to fall upon you, and hide you from the wrath of God—no, your horror and wails of agony and fear—shall not help you. You shall call and God will not answer. You shall then seek, but shall not find; for when your fear cometh as desolation, and your destruction as a whirlwind, and when distress and anguish cometh upon you, God will laugh at your calamity, and mock when your fear cometh, for His mercy will be clean gone forever, and He shall swear in His wrath that you shall never enter into His rest. Seeing it is a righteous thing in God to recompense tribulation and anguish upon every soul that doeth evil, when He shall be revealed from His mighty angels in flaming fire, taking vengeance on them that know not God and obey not the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ; who shall be punished with everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord, and from the glory of His power. Then all kindreds of the earth shall wail because of Him, for our God is a consuming fire.

Oh, impenitent, ungrateful sinner, what will become of you when the thunder trump of judgment shall wake all the dead?—when the forest shall be ashes, the ocean shall be vapor, and the air shall be flame?—when the mountains shall melt like wax, when the great globe shall be girdled with a stormy ocean of devouring fire, and the earth fly like a parchment scroll from the dreadful face of God?—when all the angels from heaven, file over file, and rank over rank, are ranged about the chariot throne with its wheels of flame, and driving on its pathway of cloud?—when all the damned from hell, and all the risen dead of all the lands, and all the ages, stand in countless millions before the tremendous throne?—when the Almighty Son of God, arrayed in all the dread attributes of the eternal Jehovah, shall open the dread book of doom, and pronounce immortal destinies of heavenly rapture or infernal woe? What will you do when the All seeing eye shall flash with startling glare into the deep recesses of thy soul, and read to an assembled universe all thy past and all thy heart? What will you do when the despised and insulted Redeemer's brow grows dark with excessive wrath, and His breath like a storm of fire shall sweep you from His presence, deep into the shades of eternal despair. Oh, it will be vain in that desperate hour to wish that you had never been born. Your deathless nature exists, and it cannot die. You must exist on, and forever. By persistent sin, by proud rejection of Christ, you have made God your enemy, hell your endless home, and the lost your companions in everlasting sorrow. Of all your gains and vain ambitions you can carry nothing with you but your bitter memories of the ill-spent past, and the scorpion lash of a self-accusing conscience, and the dreadful knowledge of all that you have insanely thrown away, and lost forever—"glory, honor, immortality and eternal life"—and the crushing remembrance, when donned of what you are, an eternal enemy of goodness and of God, an embodiment of woe—a living, conscious, endless hell. Turn ye. Why will you die?

W.

The Education of Young Ministers.

MR. EDITOR: There are some things that may be done, others there are that ought to be done, and still others that must be done; and among those that must be done, stands forth as most prominent the education of the young men of the church, whom God has called to the work of the ministry. Come, generous reader, don't stop here, but read on to the end, and be sure to carry out your first impression, and do it at once. Some of the fathers of the church made it a rule scrupulously to carry out first impressions—a capital rule when it does not carry us beyond the precincts of God's word. In this case follow this rule, and I am content.

It has always been the policy of the great Head of the Church to supply the ranks of the ministry chiefly from the lower walks of society, and frequently in extreme poverty. Now when the Almighty calls a man to the work of the ministry He calls the church to supply the means to qualify him for usefulness in his high and holy calling. It is not my view, nor do I suppose it to be the policy of the church, to confine these young men for a series of years in this course of preparation. But many of them have not even the rudiments of a common English education, nor have they the means of obtaining, within themselves, even that much; and the day has gone by when our people will be satisfied with the ministrations of a man who cannot speak his own native tongue with any degree of propriety, correctness and force. In some cases, where the individual shows an unusual capacity for science and books, allow him to linger a longer time about the halls of instruction; but ordinarily, as soon as the foundation is laid and he learns well how to study, thrust him out and let him study and preach at the same time.

Now, brethren of the church, is this right? I tell you the church has a rich legacy in these young men, and let us see to it that it is not wasted. They must not be allowed to go home. They can't pay their own way, and the burden is too heavy on the people of this place. Come, brethren, friends, all, send up your contributions—$20, $10, $5, yea even $1 will help out. It shall be faithfully applied, and accounted for at the next Conference. Send to me at this place, or to Brother Richardson.

Now, right now, brother, while the generous feeling is warm with you, sit right down and send the amount, and send your prayers with it upon the dear young men, the future hope of the church, and the blessings of that God who loveth a cheerful giver be upon you and the objects of your generosity. Let me appeal especially to the mothers and daughters of Israel. I know they have warm hearts, and many of them love the church. One large-hearted lady from Louisiana, I see from the ADVOCATE, has already responded nobly. God bless her "in her basket and in her store," as well as with "all spiritual benedictions" and grace.

Come, brethren, to our help. Some of us have taken these young men upon faith; and I still believe there is piety and self-sacrifice enough in the descendants of Wesley and Asbury to hush such a loud and heavenly call as this. The country our fathers left us is in ruins; but, thank God, we have a church yet, and will have as long as we have a pure and efficient ministry.

A. H. MITCHELL.

FIFTY WAYS OF COOKING MEATS,

NUMBER THREE.

LAMB.—*To Choose Lamb*.—Lamb should be eaten very fresh. In the fore quarter, the vein in the neck, being any other color than blue, betrays it to be stale. In the hind quarter, try the kidney with your nose; the faintness of its smell will prove it to be stale.

28. *To Roast Lamb*.—The fore and hind quarters are suitable roasting pieces. Sprinkle on salt and pepper, and if not quite fat, rub on butter, and put a little in the dripping pan, together with some water, and baste the lamb frequently while baking. These pieces are good stuffed like a fillet of veal.

29. *Shoulder of Lamb Grilled*.—The shoulder of lamb is good roasted plain, but better cooked in the following manner: Score it in checkers about an inch long, rub over a little butter, the yolk of an egg; then roll it in pounded bread crumbs, sprinkle on salt and pepper, and sweet herbs, and bake until a light brown, with a little water in the baking pan. This can be served with a simple gravy; but one made as follows is nicer: Take half a pint of the drippings of the lamb, mix it with the same quantity of water, set it where it will boil, thicken with flour and water, add a large spoonful of tomato catsup, the juice and grated rind of a lemon, salt and pepper to the taste.

30. *Loin, Neck and Breast of Lamb*. A loin of lamb will be roasted in about an hour and a quarter; a neck in an hour; and a breast in three quarters of an hour. Do not forget to salt and flour these joints about twenty minutes before they are done.

31. *Fried Lamb*.—Separate the leg from the loin, cut off the shank, divide the loin in chops, dredge and fry them a nice brown, lay the leg in the middle of the dish, and put the chops around, pour over parsley and butter, and garnish with fried parsley.

MUTTON.—*To Choose Mutton*.—The best is of a fine grain, a bright color, the fat firm and [illegible]. It is better for being full g[illegible]

32. *Roast Mutton*.—[illegible] is the best part to roast [illegible] ider and leg are good [illegible] he latter, make a dressing of bread soaked soft, season with salt and pepper, add a couple of eggs, a large spoonful of melted butter, one spoonful of flour; cut gashes in the leg, and fill them with the dressing; put it in a baking pan, with a little butter and a pint of water. Rub on pepper and salt, and, if you like, cloves and allspice. Put water in the pan, and baste frequently. Allow a quarter of an hour to each pound of mutton that you have to roast; if overcooked, it will be tough.

33. *Shoulder of Mutton Roasted*.—Must be well roasted and sent to table with the skin a nice brown; it is served with onion sauce. This is the plainest fashion, and, for small families, the best

34. *Haunch, Saddle and Leg of Mutton*.—These gain in favor by hanging some time. Should be slowly roasted, well basted, dredged with flour, and served with onion sauce or currant jelly.

35. *Leg of Mutton Boiled*.—Should be first soaked for an hour and a half in salt water—not too salt, however—then wiped, and boiled in a floured cloth; the time necessary for boiling will depend upon the weight; two hours or two hours and a half should be about the time; it should be served with turnips mashed, potatoes, greens and caper sauce.

36. *Mutton Chops Broiled*.—Cut from the best end of the loin, trim them nicely, removing fat or skin, leaving only enough of the former to make them palatable; let the fire be very clear before placing the chops on the gridiron; turn them frequently, taking care that the fork is not put into the lean part of the chop; season them with pepper and salt; spread a little fresh butter over each chop when nearly done, and send them to table upon very hot plates.

37. *Chops as Beefsteaks*.—Cut thick from a leg of mutton, and rub each steak with a shallot; broil over a quick fire; rub your dish with shallot; when on the dish, pepper and salt it; send to table hot.

38. *Irish Stew*.—Cut a neck of mutton in pieces, blanch [illegible] chops in water, take and put [illegible] into another stewpan with [illegible] onions cut in slices; put to it a little stock; let it boil a quarter of an hour; have ready some potatoes pared, put them into the stewpan with the mutton, with salt and pepper; as some like the potatoes whole and some mashed, to thicken the stew, you must boil them accordingly; dish the meat round, and the vegetables in the middle.—*Arthur's Home Magazine*.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

The most eminent and interesting prisoner ever lodged in the Tower is Raleigh; eminent by his personal genius, interesting from his political fortune. Raleigh has in higher degree than any other captive who fills the Tower with story, the distinction that he was not the prisoner of his country, but the prisoner of Spain.

Many years ago I noted in the State papers evidence, then unknown, that a very great part of the second and long imprisonment of the founder of Virginia was spent in the Bloody tower and the adjoining Garden house, writing at this grated window, working in the little garden on which it opened, pacing the terrace on this wall, which was afterwards famous as Raleigh's Walk. Hither came to him the wits and poets, the scholars and inventers of his time—Jonson and Burrell, Hariott and Pett—to crack light jokes, to discuss rabbinical lore, to sound the depths of philosophy, to map out Virginia, to study the ship-builder's art. In the Garden house he distilled essences and spirits, compounded his great cordial, discovered a method, afterwards lost, of turning salt water into sweet, received the visits of Prince Henry, wrote his political tracts, invented the modern warship, and wrote his History of the World.

Many other vaults and cells in the Tower assume the glory of having been Raleigh's home; the hole in Little Ease, the recess in the crypt, Martin tower, Beauchamp tower; but these assumptions find no warrant in actual fact. Raleigh lay in the Tower four several times, and in his third and fourth imprisonments his room was changed; but we know his exact resting-place in each of these trials. During his first restraint he was lodged in the Brick tower, the residence of his cousin, Sir George (afterwards Lord) Carew, master of the ordnance. During his second restraint he was lodged in the Bloody tower. During his third restraint he was lodged in the same; until, on account of failing health, he was suffered to change that cell for the Garden house in which Latimer had lain. In his fourth restraint, after the Guiana voyage, he was lodged in the Wardrobe tower, until the last change of all occurred, when he was transferred to the topmost room of his first prison, the Brick tower.

He was never lodged in the dark hole of the crypt, now shown and figured as Raleigh's cell.

In a pleasant room of Durham house, in the Strand—a room overhanging a lovely garden, with the river, the old bridge, the towers of Lambeth palace, and the flags of Paris garden and the Globe in view—three men may have often met and smoked a pipe in the days of good Queen Bess, who are dear to all readers of English blood; because, in the first place, they were the highest types of our race in genius and in daring; in the second place, because the work of their hands has shaped the whole after-life of their countrymen in every sphere of enterprise and thought.

That splendid Durham house, in which the nine days' queen had been married to Gailford Dudley, and which had afterwards been the town house of Elizabeth, belonged to Sir Walter Raleigh, by whom it was held on lease from the queen. Raleigh, a friend of William Shakspeare and the players, was also a friend of Francis Bacon and the philosophers. Raleigh is said to have founded the Mermaid Club; and it is certain that he numbered friends among the poets and players. The proofs of his having known Shakspeare, though indirect, are strong. Of his long intercourse with Bacon every one is aware.

Thus it requires no effort of the fancy to picture these three men as lounging in a window of Durham house, puffing the new Indian weed from silver bowls, discussing the highest themes in poetry and science, while gazing on the flowerbeds and the river, the darting barges of dame and cavalier, and the distant pavilions of Paris garden and the Globe.

With the exception of his two friends, Raleigh has had more books written about him than any other man of the English race. Every new generation begins with unslackening curiosity about this proud and brilliant man—curiosity as to what he was, what he said, and what he wrought. Men who are yet young have seen a dozen new lives of Raleigh; and men who are now old may live to see many more.

This public interest in Raleigh seems, at first thought, strange.—The man was not lovable; he had some bad qualities; his career was apparently a failure. Yet Raleigh is one of the undoubted heroes of English story; one of the men about whom authors love to write and the public delight to read.

The reasons for what seems at first sight a contradiction are not far to seek.

In the first place, every one feels that Raleigh, when all has been said against him, was a *man*—a proud man, if you like; nay, a cruel and selfish man, if you insist;—yet a vital force in the city, in the court, in the camp; not a form, a phrase, a convention, as the masses of men are and must be in every age and in every place. You may like an original force in your midst, or you may dislike it; most men distrust a power which disturbs them with a sense of the untried and the unknown; but you cannot help being drawn towards such a force for either love or hate. Raleigh was a man; and what a man! Even among a race of giants to what a size he grew! Other men, when we come to them, may be great in parts; this man was great in all parts. From the highest masters in special arts he had nothing to learn. Spenser could not teach him song. Hatton was danced by him out of court and fortune.—Burghley feared his subtlety and craft. Mayerne took lessons from him in physic. Jonson consulted him on dramatic art. Effingham praised him as a sailor. Bacon thought it an honor to contend with him for the prize of eloquence.—Hawkins, Frobisher, all the adventurous seamen of his generation, looked upon him as their master. Bilson retired from a tussle with him on theology, admitting his defeat. Pett learned from Raleigh how to build ships. No man of his generation offered to compete with him as a writer of English prose. Even in the trifle of personal beauty few were his equals. Poet, student, soldier, sailor, courtier, orator, historian, statesman—in each and every sphere he seemed to have a special power and a separate life.

In the second place, Raleigh is still a power among us; a power in the Old World and in the New World; hardly less visible in England than in America, where the beautiful capital of a chivalrous nation bears his name. Raleigh's public life was spent in raising England to her true rank; and the mode by which he sought to raise her was by making her the mother of free States.

In Raleigh's time the leading influence on this planet lay in Spain; an influence which was hostile to England in every way; hostile to her religion, hostile to her commerce, hostile to her liberty, hostile to her law. Spain continued to assume that the English were a God-abandoned people, whom it was her sacred duty to chastise and save. She sent her spies and bravos into London. She landed her troops in Connaught. By her gold and by her craft she raised up enemies against our peace beyond the Scottish border and in the Low Country camps. Even when her policy was that of peace, she drove our ships from the ocean and cast our sailors into prison. She closed the Levant against our merchants, and forbade all intercourse of England with America. Every foe of this country found in her a friend. She sharpened the dirks of Babington and his crew. She stirred up Rome against us. When she could not fight, she never ceased to plot. If the Irish kernes rebelled, she flung her troops into Cork; regular troops, who fought under her banner; and only disavowed them when they failed. In brief, at all times, in all places, our fathers had to count with Spain as their most deadly foe.

Against that country Raleigh set his teeth. It was Spain which he braved in Guiana; which he humiliated at Cadiz; which he outwitted in Virginia. Toward Spain the most splendid Englishman ever born nursed the hostile passion which Hannibal fed against Rome. In the end, a great country wears out a great man; and, after fighting Spain for forty years, fighting her with the sword and with the pen, Raleigh was murdered, at the command of Philip the Third, in Palace Yard.

Raleigh's life divides itself into three main periods: the first period ending with his seduction of Bessie Throgmorton, the queen's maid of honor; the second period with his arrest by Cecil, on a charge of conspiring to raise Arabella Stuart to the throne; the third period with his execution in Palace Yard, on the demand of his great enemy, Philip the Third. Sunshine floods the first; tempests beat the second; gloom enwraps the third.

Raleigh's first detention in the tower, which can scarcely be called an imprisonment, was caused by his affair with Bessie Throgmorton, one of the stars of Queen Elizabeth's court. Bessie was lovely, witty, and an orphan. All the gay lordlings of the court admired her. Tall, slender, fair, with light blue eyes and golden hair, she was a perfect contrast to Raleigh, whose dark and saturnine beauty half repelled while it strangely allured the beholder's eye. Bessie listened to his words, as shepherdesses listen to their swains in those pastoral tales which were only too much in vogue.

> As at noon Dulcina rested
> In her sweet and shady bower,
> Came a shepherd, * * *

the like of whom has seldom tempted woman to her sorrow. He was no lout with bill and crook; but a shining youth, bright with the sun and tawny with the sea. Spenser has pictured him in glowing verse. "The Shepherd of the Ocean" he was right; but the softer arts were all to him like the sciences of the sea. He knew them all; and most, as Spenser writes, he knew the seducing phrase of love.

> Full sweetly tempered is that muse of his,
> That can empierce a prince's mighty heart.

Dulcina listened to his lays, and whispering tongues soon bore the news of her deception to the queen.

Elizabeth was deeply hurt; not, as the triflers say, because Raleigh deserted her side for that of a younger beauty; but because he sullied her court and wronged his own manhood by scandalous amour. To Bessie, her orphan maid of honor, the queen was like a mother; and friends at court sent word to Raleigh, who was then at Chatham, making ready for a voyage, that he would have to stay at home and wed a wife. The lover laughed over words which he received as an idle threat. "Marry," he cried, "there is none on the face of the earth that I will be fastened unto." But the queen was not a woman to forgive him such a deed; and when he slipt away to sea in the *Garland*, hoping to fall in with the Spanish silver fleet, and come home crowned with glory and rich with spoil, she sent Sir Martin Frobisher in her swift pinnace, the *Disdain*, to fetch him back.

Given in charge to his cousin, Sir George Carew, master of the ordnance, he lived in the spacious Brick tower, Carew's official residence, until he married the maid of honor, when he left his prison with the young and lovely woman, who was at once his brightest glory and his darkest shame. Much of the grace of life departed from Raleigh when Bessie was deceived. Repentance came; but came too late. The queen appeared to forgive him; but the outrage lived in her heart; and Raleigh never became for her again the hero of his spotless prime.

On the coming in of James the First, Raleigh returned to his imprisonment in a new cause; to suffer in which was worthy of even his fame and genius. He came back to the Tower a sacrifice for his native land.

The new king had a policy of his own, of which amity with Spain was the corner stone.

James had the strange disease, so rare in Scottish men, of physical cowardice. He was not tender of heart; he was, in fact, so fond of seeing pain that he more than once came down to the Tower, that he might feast his eyes on broken joints and quivering flesh; yet his life was spent in one long spasm of personal fear. He fainted at the sight of a drawn sword; he trembled at the roar of saluting guns; the name of a renowned warrior filled him with superstitious dread. On this base weakness the adversaries of his country worked. They filled his mind with pictures of secret poisoners and assassins; so that his dreams became hot with visions of Jesuits and conspirators; and his soul was cowed by phantoms, taking the shape of agile and unscrupulous men, who from the vantage-ground of a distant court could either drop arsenic into his wine, or sharpen against him a bravo's knife.

James found by private question that he could have peace with Philip the Third on one condition: ruin of the man who had sworn undying enmity to Spain, and to all that Spain then represented in the world. As a first step toward peace, he was told that Raleigh must be thrown into the Tower.

In his second restraint, Raleigh was not lodged in a kinsman's house, but in the more courtly and ominous Bloody tower; under the immediate eyes of Sir John Peyton, the lieutenant; a man whose zeal in the new king's service was quickened by hints that in case of Raleigh's ruin he might receive, as his share of the spoil, the governorship of Jersey, one of the many high offices which his prisoner held. How Peyton was to earn this guerdon we can only guess; but more than one great councillor was known to have said that the king's coming in would be Raleigh's *doom*.

The confinement was close and the treatment mean. Cecil told the world that Raleigh's lodgings in the Tower were as pleasant as the rooms in Durham house; but the lieutenant's weekly bills tell a different tale. He had only two small chambers; only two servants were allowed him; and the charge for diet, coals and candles, for his household, was four pounds a week.

The pretext for his seizure was a parley which he had held with Lord Cobham on affairs of state. Cobham was a disappointed man. Most of his kinsfolk were in office. His brother-in-law, Sir Robert Cecil, was the first Secretary of State; his father-in-law, Effinghan, Lord Admiral; his wife's cousin, Lord Henry Howard, a Privy Councillor; yet his own great talents were thrust aside. An idea struck him that he could bring himself into notice by espousing the claim of Arabella Stuart to the throne; in favor of which claim he felt sure that he could count on Spain. This project he broached to Raleigh, who laughed in his face as a dreamer; and that light laugh sent Raleigh to the Tower—as an accomplice in the Arabella plot!—*Her Majesty's Tower, by W. H. Dixon.*

PROTEST OF EPISCOPALIANS AGAINST RITUALISTS.

A number of presbyters and laymen of Illinois have published a formal protest against the teachings of Bishop Whitehouse and Drs. Dix and DeKoven. If our readers will take the trouble to examine it, they will see how much reason these brethren have for their action, and how necessary were those efforts for the formation of an Evangelical and Protestant association which drew upon them from the bishop the charges of sedition and schism. It is a bold step, and we think, from the character of the men engaged, will be followed up to some definite result. This is infinitely better than wasting our strength upon side issues and points of doubtful legality. Here we stand upon the broad platform of Scripture and the Reformation, and have the truth so clearly with us that even legal defeat will be triumph before the church and the world.—Ed. Witness.

PROTEST.

Be it known unto all men, That we, the undersigned, presbyters of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America, moved, as we humbly trust, by a becoming sense of duty to God, to the church whose ministers we are, and to our own souls; and solemnly remembering the vows we took in *ordination* to "be ready, with all faithful diligence, to banish and drive away *from the church* all erroneous and strange doctrines contrary to God's word, and to use both public and private monitions, as need shall require and occasion shall be given"—we, the presbyters aforesaid, satisfied from evidence, to us incontestable, that *great peril* now exists to the purity of the *faith and worship*, not only of the Mother Church of England, from which some of us derive our orders, but also of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and that a scheme exists to undermine the scriptural foundation of these churches, on the specious plea of a "revived Catholicity," do now, and hereby, in this formal instrument, enter our solemn protest against all teachings, innovations, machinations and devices that are employed for *unprotestantizing*, this Protestant Episcopal Church, corrupting her doctrines, debasing her worship, and overturning her long-established rites, ceremonies and usages.

And the undersigned presbyters, together with the laymen, whose names are hereunto appended, as assenting and confirming, do furthermore solemnly protest against the doctrines and teachings of the following passages, extracted from the printed and published writings of their respective authors—men prominent, by position, in the Protestant Episcopal Church:

"In the *regeneration by holy baptism*, in the spiritual and *ineffable* presence of our Lord in the Eucharist, with the *mystical nutriment* through His body and blood, as well as in the definition of the sacraments generally, there is *virtual concurrence* in the accepted standards of the historical churches, Eastern, Western," (or Romaa) "and Anglicaa."

"In addition to this *substantial agreement* in *orders*, *creeds*, and *sacraments*, the rite of confirmation," etc. *Bishop Whitehouse's Convention Address*, 1868, page 29.

"Besides the two sacraments of the highest order, there are other inferior rites, *having the same nature*, but not necessary in the same way; among these are confirmation, matrimony and holy orders, in all of which they are an outward sign, *and* an inward grace."

"1. The sign: called Sacrament nm, bread and wine; simple elements of daily subsistence. These remain in their proper substance after consecration, retaining their proper nature, and yet *they* undergo a *mystical change*, whereby they become the forms under which Christ is present.

"2. The thing signified: called Res, the body and blood of Christ; His glorified humanity, which, after a manner inexplicable and without a parallel in the range of our knowledge, becomes present after consecration, not bodily or physically, according to the laws of material or carnal bodies, but supra-locally, hyper-physically, and spiritually, in some way believed in by the church, but known only to God."—*Dr. Dix's Manual of Confirmation*, pp. 41-53.

"Ques. How do we become partakers of the nature of the second Adam?"

"Ans. By our new birth in holy baptism."

"Ques. What then begins the Christian life?"

"Ans. Holy baptism."

"Ques. What is the second great step in the Christian life?"

"Ans. Confirmation."

"Ques. What is the third?"

"Ans. The holy communion."

"Ques. What is the fourth?"

"Ans. Death."

"Ques. What two titles has the church given the blessed Virgin Mary?"

"Ans. She is called the Bringer forth of God and the Ever Virgin Mary."

"Ques. How do we receive forgiveness for sin after baptism?"

"Ans. By absolution and the holy communion."

"Ques. Into how many divisions is everlasting life divided?"

"Ans. Into that which is begun here on earth, in the church and through the sacrament," etc.—*Dr. DeKoven's Catechism on Confirmation*, pp. 72-82.

We solemnly declare that, in our judgment, the preceding extracts *are not in harmony* with the doctrines and principles of the Protestant Episcopal Church, but directly the reverse, in many particulars, of the teachings of her articles, liturgy, and homilies—the very reverse of the principles in defense of which many of the bishops and other dignitaries of our Mother Church endured the fires of martyrdom. And we furthermore declare it our fixed purpose and intention, under God, to do what in us lies toward the freeing of this, our beloved church, from the domination and perpetuation of such sentiments and doctrines. And, for the integrity of our present action, we appeal to the great Searcher of Hearts, and, for our vindication, to the candid judgment of all earnest, thinking Christian men, and more especially to that of the members of our own Protestant Episcopal communion.

Chicago, Ill., February 18, 1869.

W. H. Cooper, D. D., Presbyter of the Prot. E. Church, and Rector of St. John's, Lockport, Ill.

H. N. Powers, D. D., Presbyter of the Prot. E. Church, and Rector of St. John's, Chicago, Ill.

Chas. Edward Cheney, Presbyter of the Prot. E. Church, and Rector of Christ Church, Chicago, Ill.

J. A. Russell, Presbyter of the Prot. E. Church, and Missionary at Galva and Moudota, Ill.

Samuel Cowell, Presbyter of the Prot. E. Church, and Rector of St. Paul's, Manhattan, Ill.

H. N. Woods, Presbyter of the Prot. E. Church, and Rector of St. Mark's Church, Chicago, Ill.

A. G. Tyng, Matthew Griswold, Ward, of St. Paul's Church, Peoria, Ill.

Gurdon S. Hubbard, Chicago, Ill.
W. Hanley, M. D., Lockport, Ill.
James Cockcroft, Chicago, Ill.
John H. Kedzie, A. Hesler, Vestrymen of St. Mark's Church, Evanston, Ill.
Hiram Norton, Warden, St. John's Church, Lockport, Ill.
C. H. Jordan, Warden, St. John's Church, Chicago, Ill.
S. Johnston, Vestryman, St. John's Church, Chicago, Ill.
David B Lyman, Vestryman, St. John's Church, Chicago, Ill.
Geo. A. Sackett, Warden, Christ Church, Chicago, Ill.
Henry C. Smith, Vestryman, Christ Church, Chicago, Ill.
J. J. Richards, Vestryman, Church of the Ascension, Chicago, Ill.
E. G. Wolcott, Christ Church, Chicago, Ill.
Albert Crane, Vestryman, Christ Church, Chicago, Ill.
J. N. Staples, Vestryman, Christ Church, Chicago, Ill.—*Christian Witness.*

The Manner of Gladstone's Great Speech on the Disestablishment of the Irish Church.—The ease of Mr. Gladstone's manner, the persuasive tones of his voice, and the perpetual promise it gives of something yet better which is to come, prevented the audience from evincing signs of fatigue. The only person I saw asleep was Sir F. Coleridge, the solicitor general, himself one of the most eloquent of barristers, and who has only brief intervals for rest. The industry of Mr. Gladstone, and his masterly handling of figures, have been demonstrated in his budgets, but were never perhaps so remarkably shown as in this intricate manner. Before him on the table were a few slips of paper, and these were his only notes. As he approached his peroration, the members who lined the side galleries rose gradually to their feet and looked down at him. Some stood with folded arms and lips apart. Some were moved by his argument and kept the attitude of earnest attention. Others had followed him throughout with the intensest sympathy, and now were waiting, with quickened pulse and eager ears, the closing word. When the leading propositions had been marshaled, as it were, before being left to their fate, one instinctively felt that sentences of a yet more impressive nature were on the way.

The opposition, who had shown a somber demeanor, were moved by this splendid display, and aided the general effect by their anxious air. Mr. Disraeli and his principal lieutenant, Mr. Hardy, sat just the other side of the table at which Mr. Gladstone stood, and lost not a syllable of those confident allegations, that cool assumption of success, and utter ignoring of the stereotyped antagonism which were among the characteristics of the speech.—Speaking now to them, now to his fellow ministers by his side, now to the whole house, Mr. Gladstone, in stately and musically interrupted phrases, laid upon Parliament the responsibility of "this measure of pacification, and sat down with the prophecy that, when the sentences were spoken which gave the force of law to the work embodied in the bill, the answer to them would come back in the approving verdict of civilized mankind. When the applause had ceased, Mr. Gladstone leaned on his bench and finished the last drops from a small phial, which could not contain more than a tablespoonful of liquid—supposed by some to be sal volatile, by others a substance which cases the throat. Mr. Disraeli tried to keep up to the high level of speech, and was brief and ready in his delivery; but the observer could not but note that the moral opinion of the House was against him. In this question of the Irish Church, at all events, Mr. Gladstone is supported by the large majority of the Commons, and the antagonism to him must consequently lose the arrogant and irritating quality which distinguished it in the previous Parliament. The sitting speedily broke up, and members flocked out of the chamber into a storm of pelting rain. Some of the couples, I thought, were odd ones—as the Duke of Argyll and Mr. Lowe, for example, whom I saw leaving the building arm in arm. Almost as novel a spectacle as Mr. Bright, on the same evening, standing up to promise the assistance of a gunboat to prevent illegal fishing at some part of the coast.—*Correspondence of Chicago Tribune.*

SLURS ON WOMAN.

At a recent meeting, at which no ladies were present, in responding to the toast on "Woman," a speaker dwelt almost solely on the frailty of the sex, claiming that the best among them were little better than the worst, the chief difference being in the surroundings. At the conclusion of the speech a gentleman present rose to his feet and said:

"I trust the gentleman, in the application of his remarks, refers to his own mother and sisters, and not to ours."

The effect of this most just and timely rebuke was overwhelming—the maligner of woman was covered with confusion and shame.

This incident serves an excellent purpose in prefacing a few words which we have for a long time had it in our mind to say. Of all the evils prevailing among young men, we know of none more blighting in its moral effects than the tendency to speak slightingly of the virtue of women. Nor is there anything in which young men are so thoroughly mistaken as the low estimate they form of the integrity of woman—not of their own mothers and sisters, thank God, but of others, who they forget are somebody else's mothers and sisters.

As a rule, no person who surrenders to this debasing habit is safe to be trusted with any enterprise requiring integrity of character. Plain words should be spoken on this point, for the evil is a general one, and deep rooted. If young men are sometimes thrown into the society of the thoughtless, they have no more right to measure other women by what they see of these than they would have to estimate the character of honest and respectable citizens by the developments of crime in our police courts.

Let young men remember that their chief happiness in life depends upon their utter faith in woman. No worldly wisdom, no misanthropic philosophy, no generalization, can cover or weaken this fundamental truth. It stands like the record of God himself—for it is nothing less than this—and should put a seal upon lips that are wont to speak slightingly of women.—*Packard's Monthly.*

Industry will make a man a purse, and frugality will find strings for it. Neither the purse nor the strings will cost anything. He who has it should draw the strings as frugality directs, and he will be sure always to find a useful penny at the bottom of it. The servants of industry are known by their livery; it is always whole and wholesome. Idleness travels very leisurely, and poverty soon overtakes him. Look at the ragged slaves of idleness, and judge which is the best to serve, industry or idleness.

Speak well of your friend; of your enemy say nothing.

The Christian Advocate.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1869.

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NOTICE TO PREACHERS.

Those preachers whose post offices are to be changed, will please notify this office, as soon as convenient, of the change to be made—being particular in giving the post office *from* which and that *to* which the change is to be made.

How to Send the Advocate to Widows.

Rev. J. M. Franklin writes:

"MR EDITOR: Can you think of any plan that will enable us to place the ADVOCATE in the hands of our widowed sisters? Please make the inquiry. It may be some of our brethren can give us a plan."

We answer, Imitate the Rev. M. U. Payne. Two years ago he sent to this office a $50 draft, to be expended in supplying widows with the paper; and within the last month has done the same thing again. If the brother will forward us the names of three widows, who, as the apostle says, "are widows indeed," we will put their names on this list. Who could put $3 in a more grateful shape?

NOTICE.

The Rev. Dr. Munsey will preach in the Felicity street church on Sabbath morning next, at eleven o'clock, on which occasion a collection will be taken up for the benefit of the foreign missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

BISHOP KAVANAUGH, a correspondent writes us, preached, April 11, in Broadway Church, Louisville, and in the evening at Wainut. His sermons were grand, powerful, overwhelming. In the noon of his life he never surpassed them. His audiences were very large on both occasions. He is on his way to Missouri, and is in fine health.—*Nashville Christian Advocate.*

REV. J. W. P. MCKENZIE, a distinguished minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in Eastern Texas, died of injuries he received from the explosion of a kerosene lamp. The explosion set a young lady's clothes on fire, and in attempting to save the life of the young lady he was burned so badly that he lingered about three months and then died. He was a gentleman of fine education; his whole life was devoted to good works, and the heroic self-sacrifice that resulted so fatally was but in keeping with his general character.—*St. Louis Christian Advocate.*

CHANGE OF EDITORSHIP.—The St. Louis *Christian Advocate*, April 7, comes to us with the valedictory of Rev. P. M. Pinchard, editor of that paper. His successor, till General Conference, May, 1870, is Rev. T. M. Finney.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The excellent secretary of the society for advancing the missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church South among the Cherokees and Choctaw Indians in the States of Central America, and the Chinese Empire, is now in this city, in furtherance of this great enterprise. He preached in Carondelet street on last Sabbath morning. On account of a heavy fall of rain that set in about half an hour before the hour of service the audience was not so large as was expected, and the collection was postponed until Sabbath a week. The sermon fully sustained the reputation of the gifted preacher, and more than ever impressed us with a belief that he has but to appear in a community and preach and present his cause to obtain whatever the society needs; in plain words, all that he may demand. If we can judge of others by ourself, it would be an accommodation, after listening to one of his sermons, if he would take "coat," "cloak" *and* purse. While he was preaching we tried to imagine the effect when he became fully possessed of the great theme of missions, and turned that battery of logic, of Christian sympathy and Miltonic conception, with its steel-pointed words, full upon the churches and the Conferences. And we felt as if, with the blessing of the Holy Spirit, he could crush out the whole front of stolid indifference behind which our people feel secure in their isolating self-love. Why, we thought, may not the Providence of God work for us through a single instrument, and cause the sublime exploring charity of the Son of God to be our accepted standard of enterprise? Mr. Watson, by his soul of faith and his words of fire, both by the pulpit and the pen, roused the whole Wesleyan connection to the missionary altitude of a true Christian life. That power is still felt in Great Britain, in India, and throughout the Pacific continents and isles.

We hope that the secretary will call for $100,000 as the contribution of our church, this year, to the advancement of the Gospel without. Our people are able to give this sum. Other churches contribute vastly more than this. The Northern Methodist Church has a list of missionary appropriations calling for $1,000,000. It is full time that we should take our place in the advancing line. With a rapidity known to our times and to the early periods of creational power, one-third of the human race is now thrown open to the church, and demands of it one-third of the Gospel, one-third of the Redeemer's blood, and one-third of the life of the Holy Spirit *as a right.* The vast empire of mind in China is turned toward the light of the glory of God, and waits to be led captive by the truth as it is in Jesus. It seems to us that this is an end so great, a duty so binding upon every follower of Christ, that to neglect it would be in effect to ignore the design of the Saviour's mission to our earth and to neutralize the vital force of Christianity.

And such, we believe, will be the effect upon our own church if it does not thoroughly and quickly arouse to the discharge of its obligations. The reflex action of indifference will prove as disastrous to us as to the heathen. The true "leaven" must spread or spoil. We need look no further for a solution of any weakness or poverty in result of preaching or of the machinery at home. It is right here our hearts are not large enough; they do not beat with the pulse of that Life which gave itself for others. We must forget ourselves if we would be remembered by heaven.

When the whole stupendous superstition of China gives way and an empire is ceded to Christ which realizes one-half of His promised inheritance, what share shall *our* church have in the heavenly triumph?—See "that no man take thy crown." We were amazed at the meagre appropriation of the board for this field, and should be sorry to believe that they hold the measure of the church's faith or zeal. Already it has been surpassed, not to say rebuked, by the guarantee of one noble lady of Baltimore, given to the secretary, that the Trinity church would be responsible for the entire support of one missionary in China. May some other "Mary" break an alabaster cruse of precious spikenard in honor of the all-generous Saviour! Awake, ye men and women of our beloved Zion, to the cry of the cultivated myriads of the Orient if you would not close the ears of the living God against yourselves and your children!

On Sabbath next at Felicity street, and on the Sabbath after at Carondelet street, we hope that this glorious movement will put on new strength. As this is the first point in the extreme South at which the secretary begins the year's collections we hope that the New Orleans Methodists will respond proportionably to their high appreciation of the cause, the messenger, and their own ancient fame.

THE BISHOPS' MEETING.

The bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South meet at St. Louis on May 6th, to arrange for the year's work. Our Home Missionary Board meets at the same time and place. Doubtless it will be a rare treat to the Southern Church there to entertain these venerable fathers and brethren. Among items to be considered we would respectfully mention that of publishing a German hymn book. It is a work of prime importance to our German churches. The Discipline is now in German; and we have a German *Apologist.* But the greatest need still is a hymn book. Much of the trouble we have through Northern German influence springs from the use of Northern publications. This ought to have been obviated long since by our publishing agents. But it is with churches as with individuals—they become sensible and practical through poverty. The importance of the German missions in the South cannot be overestimated. They are destined to be a power in this city. The Presbyterians have lost their missions. We, by the Providence of God and the strength of our organization, have kept ours. A few German preachers in Texas and a few members here have sloughed off through diseases contracted by staying too closely at home during the war; but the general body remains sound and youthful. If, however, we allow another church to furnish our German people their songs and hymns, what wonder if the very children imbibe an admiration for the stranger? The book, as a book, doubtless, will not pay a profit, though there will be a moderate and constantly increasing demand for it. It will, therefore, be necessary to appropriate money for this publication, as was done for the Discipline. The attention of the active and vigilant secretary of the Home Missionary Society has, doubtless, been given to this important matter, for but few things escape his practiced eye. We hope that he will put his strong shoulders to the enterprise, and secure success by a single movement.

We cannot pass from this notice without reminding our people that this is the time to pray. The bishops' meeting is the initial hour of the ecclesiastical year, and gives shape to its policy, may be to its fruitfulness or its failure. How much wisdom, then, should be compressed into the few days of this Episcopal Conference! Let the church aid these holy men by earnest prayer to the Father of Lights. If military commanders-in-chief need qualities and faculties of the highest order to achieve victories and lead armies, how much more do these apostolic chiefs need the loftier inspiration of the Spirit of Him who goes forth "conquering and to conquer." May every one of them have a "cloven tongue of fire" on his brow—the harbinger of a universal baptism of burning power!

THE London society's mission in the populous city of Hankow, in the very heart of the Chinese empire, has just added to its means of usefulness a hospital, with which will be connected a hall where the Gospel will be preached daily.

THE ORPHANS' FAIR.

The competition among the clubs for the silver water cooler which was voted for at the fair for the benefit of the Seventh street Orphans' Home, recently held at Odd Fellows' Hall, was very lively. The "Hancocks," however, gained the day and received the cooler, as will be seen from the following exhibit of the votes cast:

Hancock, 697; Bienville, 537; Chalmette, 36; Pickwick, 3. Total 1,273 votes.

We should not, in recording this vote, fail to express our acknowledgments to Mr. C. C. Twitchell, commissioner of the votes, for the practical assistance which, throughout the fair, he rendered to the ladies of the Floral Bower.

Nor should we fail to carry out the wish of Mrs. Carroll, of "Table No. 2," speaking in the names of the ladies of the fair, and thank Mrs. Margaret, the bakeress, on Old Levee street, for the free gift to the fair of twenty large cakes. Mrs. Margaret is well known to be one of the most charitable souls in the country; and her undeviating interest in charity fairs has become universally appreciated.

While we are closing our notes of the fair, we should not forget saying that a beautiful sugar temple, some three stories high, was presented by Major Dumonteil to "No. 4," under the charge of Mrs. Pagaud. Mr. J. S. Pagaud formed the beautiful idea of offering it to the paper receiving the largest number of votes. Here is the list:

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, 223; *Southwestern Presbyterian*, 183; *Daily Picayune*, 86; *Daily Times*, 18; *Daily Bee*, 12; *Daily Crescent*, 11; *Morning Star*, 2; *Bulletin*, 1—536 votes at twenty-five cents, $134.—*Times.*

We are greatly indebted to those friends who stood up to the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE in this trial. A few friends at the right time are a great good; and this incident serves to assure us that even in a more serious exigency they would not be wanting. We left the room before the issue was fairly joined, but felt confident of success, because we knew that we could count upon the hearty support of one or two fair ladies whose husbands had been as well trained as any of us. The *Southwestern Presbyterian*, for a new sheet, did marvelously. We shall tremble next time for our laurels. The *Picayune* was warmly advocated, but the atmosphere was rather too churchly for the full appreciation of its secular merits; and so, too, there was too much Protestantism about for either the *Times* or the *Morning Star.* The latter received two votes, for one of which it is indebted to Father Moynahan—full as many as the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE would have received at a Catholic fair.

But in the dead hour of the night we thought, what shall be done with this wonderful creation of the confectioner's art? The idea that it was an "elephant" only flashed as a possibility—in case we should *not* get it. The solution of the problem was, to make it a present to the ladies of the fair about to be held at Monroe, Louisiana, for the building of a Southern Methodist church in that place. May it yield them twice as much as it has yielded the orphans of Seventh street!

WILLIAM T. SMITHSON.

The resignation of Mr. Smithson, as the treasurer of our Foreign Missionary Society, is a serious misfortune to this great interest. His resignation should not have been accepted by the board. The society needs all the strength it can command; and the name of William T. Smithson is, throughout the Louisiana, the Mobile, the Montgomery and the Mississippi Conferences, indeed, so far as we have opportunity of knowing, throughout the Southern Church, a rallying point of sympathy and confidence. His career during the war, as a Southern man, and the severe persecution that he suffered and long imprisonment he endured at the hands of Mr. Stanton, have endeared him to the people of the South, and have given him a reputation for sterling integrity which any one might envy, and of which he may be justly proud. We add to this his fitness as an exact accountant, and the marked success which he has had in reducing the debt of the society during the year past. The whole church had become accustomed to regard him as the faithful guardian of one of its most cherished trusts. But just about the time he becomes thoroughly conversant with the wants of the great field of missions, and has become qualified to supervise the ways and means of its support, he permits himself and the board permits him to resign! There is a fatality in such legislation that only may be accounted for by a too partial representation of the sentiment—and will of—the several Conferences. We have a very high appreciation of the gentleman who is elected to take his place; he fills it as well as any person could; but we object seriously to this endless disturbance and experimenting. Mr. Smithson was more than acceptable as treasurer; he was all that could be desired as a man, as a devoted Methodist, and as an officer—that is, if our situation can be considered as favorable for knowing the public opinion of this end of the church. To now put some one else in his place or to disturb unnecessarily affairs which from various causes are become as delicate and sensitive as they are great and precious, is matter of profound regret to the best friends of the society and of the church.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We have received from the publishers, through Mr. James A. Gresham, No. 92 Camp street:

ENGLAND'S ANTIPHON. By George Macdonald, L. L. D. J. B. Lippincott & Co. Macmillan & Co., publishers, Philadelphia. 1869. 12mo, pp. 332.

The author says, very pithily, "Of the lyrical poems of England religion possesses the most; of the epic, the best; of the dramatic, the oldest." To these rhythmical utterances of the great spirit of the past he has given the name of the responsive song of the Greek choir—"Antiphon." He holds that the tone of life of a nation is to be discovered in its poems, rather than in the mere historic effervescence of its wars, kings and barons. Beginning with the thirteenth century, in the reign of Edward I, he introduces several hymns to the Virgin from the Percy Society publications; then from the "Miracle Plays," and other poems of the fourteenth century. It requires no little ingenuity to point out excellencies in those contemplative, child-like effusions.

Presently we come to Chaucer, Spenser, Lord Bacon, Dr. Donne, Bishop Hall, Herbert, Milton, Baxter, Jer. Taylor, down to Coleridge. The reader can imagine that what they have said on the Nativity, the Passion, and in hymns to the Father and the Son, in matin and vespers, might constitute an *antiphon* worthy of the angelic choirs.

"Soft roll your incense, herbs, and fruits and flowers,
In mingled clouds to Him whose sun exalts,
Whose breath perfumes you, and whose pencil paints."

SEEKERS AFTER GOD. By the Rev. T. W. Farrar, M. A. R. S. J. B. Lippincott & Co. Macmillan & Co., publishers. 1869.

This is another volume of Messrs. Lippincott's "Sunday Library." We have noticed this delightful book at length in a former number of the ADVOCATE. The "discoveries" of Epictetus, the "meditations" of Marcus Aurelius, and the writings of Seneca, can never lose their interest. But in this book we have these gems in a setting of wonderful richness and beauty—the ideas of one of the most cultivated writers and scholars of England—all that pours into his mind suggestively, as he in thought places himself in the age of these Romans, and contrasts the yearnings of their minds after truth with his own felt possession of the precious "pearl." For sale by J. A. Gresham, No. 92 Camp street.

THE Iowa *State Register* mentions the fact that the people of Norwalk have recently erected a Methodist and a Baptist church, and have hit upon a somewhat novel plan to eke out the cost of the latter. The Baptists got up a general contribution. "Everybody," says the *Register*, "threw in what they could, whether it was grain or stock, dry goods or baskets. Having accumulated quite a lot of property they are going to have an auction at the church. That popular auctioneer and splendid good fellow, H. B. Allison, will be the practical sermonizer of the occasion, and everybody is invited to attend and buy something."

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

MR. EDITOR: With gratitude to God, who "alone giveth the increase," I am permitted to report success in reorganizing our church in Vermilionville. We number thirteen in the society, with a Sunday school of twenty pupils and four teachers. We have had a present of a good library from a friend in New York. We have a good organ, and have excellent church music. Spiritually we are growing in grace. I have also organized a colored society of ninety-five members, who have raised over $300 to build themselves a church. They will soon organize a Sunday school.

My congregation are doing what they can for the support of the Gospel in their midst. "To preach the Gospel is to sow a golden farina, which, in blooming, perpetuates its aroma forever."

B. F. WHITE.

OPELOUSAS, April, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: The first quarterly meeting came off on the 7th and 8th of this month; but we had no elder. We had a most glorious time in the church. God manifested himself to the church. Many were made to praise His name. There were two accessions, and many showed a disposition to turn from the path of vice and folly. If God will assist, I hope to see times of refreshing from His presence.

Since I came to this circuit a gentleman of the Presbyterian Church has given to the church five acres of land, with some buildings, and the brethren have expended about $100 in repairs for a parsonage. So you see that the preacher has a house for his family when he comes to this work. But how is he living? Getting along finely. One sinner sent him a barrel of flour, one brother sent him corn, another sent him a lot of bacon, and another sent him some meal; a sister sent some chickens, and another some eggs and butter. And so it goes. The heart is made glad when such tokens of kindness are bestowed.

Yours in Christ Jesus,

JOHN H. BOUTT.

COPENHAGEN, La., April 10, 1869.

EVANGELICAL WORK IN ITALY.—Mr. Clark, a missionary of the American and Foreign Christian Union, writes as follows:

"The Italians in Trieste are also very desirous that an evangelist should be sent to that city to preach the Gospel of Christ, and such is the encouragement that it is said a good congregation could easily be gathered.

"In the western part of the Friuli, the region immediately north and east of Venice, we have this year occupied Treviso, the principal city, sending here another of our students. The work in this place is one of great promise. Our young evangelist has often two hundred and sometimes more to listen to the Gospel. The people of the city are favorably disposed to the truth, and the principal journal of the city speaks out decidedly in favor of our work.

"In the region north of Treviso there are many towns and villages scattered along the foot of the Alps, from the Tyrol on the west, to the north and east, even to the central part of southern Austria. Many Bibles and religious tracts from this region have gone into the Austrian territory, and good fruits have been the result. But for all this region we have at present only one colporteur stationed at Treviso, as the center of operations.

"One of our most prosperous stations during the year past, in northern Italy, has been that of Verona. There is now in this city a church of more than a hundred members, and nearly all gathered during the six or eight months past. We have two excellent men at this station, and God has, in a most signal manner, prospered their labors. Many who have embraced the truth, and are now members of the church, are from the more educated classes. Verona being one of the largest and most cultivated cities of north Italy, this work will have great influence for good in a large and populous section of country."—*Methodist.*

SYMPATHY with the Cuban insurrectionists is rapidly extending in this country, and the feeling in favor of annexation is growing stronger every day. Northern Radical papers, which opposed it when first advocated by the Southern press, have, for some unexplained reason, changed their tactics and now go in for the Gem of the Antilles.—*Times.*

COUNT VON BEUST attended, a few weeks ago, a party at the palace of Count Dombezi, in Vienna, where he met several of his most implacable clerical adversaries. Among them was a certain prelate who, Beust knew full well, had for some time been denouncing him everywhere in unmeasured terms. When most of the guests had left, a terrible shower began to deluge the streets. All the carriages were sent off to convey the guests to their homes. Finally, only Beust, who had had a long conversation with his host, remained, and so did the above mentioned prelate, who was detained because he had no carriage to drive home in. Hacks were not to be had anywhere. Beust, happening to hear of the unpleasant predicament in which his implacable adversary found himself, stepped up to him and holding out his hand to him he said, "Bishop X, suppose you accept a seat in my carriage and permit me to take you to your house?" The prelate, embarrassed, and withal touched by this offer, cordially shook hands with the man whom he had so often denounced, and accepted the seat in his carriage. He has since learned to think and speak more highly of the regenerator of Austria.

AT THE last hunt in the forest of Fontainbleau the courtiers who accompanied the emperor were much mystified by the following occurrence. The emperor suddenly halted in the middle of the forest, and requested his attendants not to follow him any further. He then advanced alone, and was met at some distance further on by a tall man in a peasant's dress, whose features the courtiers were unable to distinguish, but who, they saw, had very small, white hands, and several rings on his fingers. The emperor conversed with the mysterious stranger for over an hour and a half, and when he finally returned to his attendants, they noticed that his majesty was exceedingly thoughtful, and even morose. Upon his arrival in Paris the emperor retired at once to his cabinet, pacing the room for several hours, and refusing admittance even to his private secretary. Some of the courtiers at the Tuileries think that the mysterious stranger was no other than the Count of Paris, the Orleanist prince, while others assert that it must have been ex-King Ferdinand, of Portugal, now a candidate for the Spanish throne.

MILTON.—In his early years he used to sit up late at his studies, but in later years he retired every night at nine o'clock, and lay till four in the summer and five in winter. If not then disposed to rise, he had some one to sit at his bedside and read to him. When he rose he had a chapter of the Hebrew Bible read for him, and then, after breakfast, studied till twelve. He then dined, took some exercise for an hour, generally in a chair in which he used to swing himself, and afterward played on the organ or bassviol, and either sung himself or requested his wife to sing, who, as he said, had a good voice and no ear. He then resumed his studies until six, from which hour till eight he conversed with all who came to visit him. Like many other poets, Milton found the stillness, warmth, and recumbency of bed favorable to composition; and his wife said, before rising of a morning, he often dictated to her twenty or thirty verses. A favorite position of his, when dictating his verses, we are told, was that of sitting with one of his legs over an arm of his chair. His wife related that he used to compose chiefly in winter.

THE chief cook at the Tuileries is an old man, who officiated in that capacity when Louis Philippo occupied that palace. He is an eccentric old man, who is allowed to talk in terms of ardent admiration of the epicurean tastes of the Orleans princes, which he thinks plainly show that they must be embodiments of human perfection. Of the present emperor he evidently does not think very highly, for he says, "His majesty cares very little for the good things of the table. A slice of roast beef, a few potatoes, a bit of salad, a glass of Burgundy—there, is that the food of an emperor? And yet that is all his majesty cares for. But Louis Philippe—ah!" And then follows an enthusiastic description of the delicacies which had every day to be prepared for that pear-headed old epicure, the *Roi bourgeois*.

QUARTERLY REVIEW.—The Methodist Quartorly Review for April. Its table of contents is as follows: The Religion of the Athenians, B. F. Cocker, D. D.; The Church School, Rev. J. H. Vincent, A. M.; Schleirmacker; his Theory and Influence, Prof. J. A. Reubelt; Growth in Language, Prof. D. H. Wheeler; Methodism: its Method and Mission, J. T. Peck, D. D.; Theodicy, O. K True, D. D.

SOME persons are above our anger, others below it. To contend with our superiors is indiscretion, and with our inferiors is indignity.

WE ARE only now seeing the beginning of the war between the Executive and the Senate. The fact that the Republicans have all united to snub the President upon such a paltry question as the appointment of a country postmaster, is indicative of the jealousy with which the Senate will protect its powers.—With these two branches of government in direct hostility serious trouble must sooner or later arise. General Grant's first and fatal mistake was in not insisting upon the repeal of the tenure of office act, at a time when, as master of the situation in a new and untried field, he had the sympathy and support of the whole people. By compromising with the Senate he confirmed their usurpation, and it is now a matter of grave doubt whether anything short of a revolution will restore to the Executive the powers he once held under the Constitution.—*Times.*

OBITUARIES.

MRS. SUSAN A. ANDERSON was born in Newberry district, South Carolina, August 6, 1792; was married in 1809; joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1836, and died in Monroe county, Alabama, March 2, 1869.

Such is a brief summary of facts furnished me of one who lived a consistent religious life for more than thirty years, and died in full hope of a blessed immortality. Her last sickness was long and painful, and during it all she leaned upon the everlasting arm, fearing she was not as patient and resigned as she ought to be, and constantly longing for a stronger faith and a brighter prospect.

She was the mother of eleven children, six of whom are now living. She had lived a widow for more than ten years, and evinced her fine sense in the management of her property and in the good counsel she gave to her children and grand children.

Benevolent and kind in her disposition, she will be greatly missed in her neighborhood. The best proof of her goodness and firmness as a mistress and manager is in the fact that her servants remained with her after they were free—a rare thing in this section—and worked as before, and showed their affection in the tears they shed at her grave.

Sister Anderson was a firm member of the church, a good friend to the preachers, and loved to minister to their wants at her home. She sleeps by the side of her husband at McKenzie's church, in sight of the house where she died.

HER PASTOR.

IN MEMORIAM.

PICKENS STATION, MISS., MAR. 23, 1869.

My father, PETER JAMES, SR., departed this life just at twilight, on Thursday, the 18th instant.

On the 19th of February, 1867, he received an injury from his horse, from which he suffered excruciatingly for one year and one month. His injuries were such that he could not lie down, nor could he move without assistance. Some time before he died he requested me, after his death, to notify you, and through your paper his surviving friends and church brethren, that he had passed from earth to heaven—that he desired no extended obituary, but he wished his acquaintances to know that the faith he preached for fifty years, and which had sustained him in life, would carry him calmly and fearlessly "through the dark valley and shadow of death." He frequently desired and prayed that God would remove him to that land where sickness, sorrow, pain and death were felt and feared no more.

Some time before he breathed his last he was asked by Brother Herbert if he knew that he was dying. He replied, "Oh, yes! dying! yes!" He told me frequently that all was fair between him and heaven. He passed away without one single struggle—so calmly that, though surrounded by his children, none suspected the breath he drew was his last.

He requested me to say to his old comrades in the Christian warfare that if they knew of any incident in his life that would be of benefit to the church they were at liberty to publish it; otherwise he desired no notice to be taken of his death.

On the 22d of July, 1868, Mrs. NETTIE WILSON, wife of Dr. S. G. Wilson, of Liberty Hill, Alabama, in the nineteenth year of her age.

Thus has been removed, by the relentless hand of death, one of the purest and best of earth, the charm of the family circle, and the idol of a fond and devoted husband.

How painful, indeed, to realize that the dear one who, but a few months ago, entered upon a new and untried life, with the one whom she had chosen as the companion of her joys and sorrows, should thus suddenly have been called upon to renounce the many fond hopes and anticipations that had blossomed so brightly in her pathway. How sad to think that the dear one, but a few weeks ago, was so gleeful, and whose every smile, tone and act brought a thrill of joy to fond and devoted hearts, is now a slumberer of the grave.

"Farewell, dearest Nettie, a long farewell;
Though we on earth no more shall meet,
We hope with thee in heaven to dwell,
Where happiness will be complete."

God, however, mingles something of the balm of mercy even in the vials of the most corrosive woe, for He has, in His almighty strength and power, spared the little infant, whose mother has only gone before. Yes, the sweet little bud of innocence and purity she so ardently folded to her bosom, when almost in the agonies of death, is left us a comfort to the bereaved father.

Oh! grieve not, afflicted family, but pray to our heavenly Father to teach us the force of the expression, "All things earthly must pass away"—the sweetest, the dearest, alas! may not be permitted to stay.

"Dearest Nettie, thou hast left us:
We thy loss do deeply feel;
But 'tis God that hath bereft us;
He can all our sorrows heal."

A. A. S.

CATARRH.—Catarrh is a *dangerous* disease; yet it can be cured by the use of DR. WOLCOTT'S ANNIHILATOR, a different remedy, and unlike PAIN PAINT. Thousands suffer without knowing the nature of this universal complaint. It is an ulceration of the head. Its indications are hawking, spitting; weak or inflamed eyes, soreness of the throat, dryness and heat in the nose, matter running from the head down the throat, ringing or deafness in the ears, loss of smell, memory impaired, dullness and dizziness of the head; pains in the left chest or side and under the shoulder blades. Indigestion invariably attends Catarrh; a hacking cough and colds are very common. Some have all these symptoms, others only a few. Very little pain attends Catarrh until the Liver and Lungs are attacked in consequence of the stream of pollution running from the head into the stomach. It ends in Consumption.

Bronchitis is the legitimate child of Catarrh. Troches and all palliatives cannot in any case reach the fountain in the head, where the polluted festering, corrosive matter issues. Snuff or dust of any kind aggravates, and never cures the disease.

A sneeze is nature's emphatic warning, and is produced in consequence of an irritation of the head. Nature speaks out and says, No! at every sneeze. She opens the water ducts and floods the nostrils with water to drive out the intruder, just as the ducts of the eye are opened when dust affects that organ. Taking snuff will produce Catarrh. The patient feels dull, heavy, stupid and sleepy; his fears are not aroused until perhaps too late.

He catches cold constantly in the head, sometimes running at the nostrils; the breath sometimes reveals to his neighbors the corruption within; while the patient has often lost the sense of smell. The disease advances cautiously, until pain in the chest, lungs or bowels startles him; he hacks and coughs; has dyspepsia, has liver complaint, wants to take a blood purifier, or cod liver oil. Bosh! The foul nicer in the head cannot be reached by such nostrums. He becomes nervous, his voice is harsh and unnatural, feels disheartened, memory loses her power, judgment her seat, gloomy forebodings hang overhead; hundreds, yea thousands, seek a rope, a riverrun revolver or a razor, and cut the miserable thread of life. The world looks on and wonders—that a man surrounded by all the charms and opulence that gold can give, should deliberately choose a quiet grave; others drag on a weary life and sink under lung complaints by inches. Many hire some miserable scamp or some big sounding charlatan, having such a string of promotions from Europe that they actually bewilder and dazzle their victim, who at once comes down with the dust, pays $5 for a useless examination, $50 more as part payment for a job cure. Of course the dupe is not silly enough to pay the balance, but thanks God he was not killed outright by the outrageous treatment. The villains coolly write a flaming certificate, and attach thereto the victim's name.

Thousands are restored to health whom doctors call hopeless victims of Consumption.—Physicians think the lungs affected, when the liver is the only cause of pain in the majority of cases, and the patient is perfectly curable. No lung complaints can exist unless caused by Catarrh. But the liver is always first attacked. Medicines taken in the stomach are worse than useless. Physicians know nothing, comparatively, of the symptoms of this disease—its cause or cure—and few are bold enough to deny this assertion. Many physicians have Catarrh themselves and do not know it; those of the highest standing buy "Annihilator" to cure it.

For all afflicted with this disgusting complaint, DR. WOLCOTT'S ANNIHILATOR affords a safe, sure and speedy cure, when no *bones* have come from the head. The nostrils must be rinsed with Annihilator, by sniffing through to the throat, and spit out the nasty corruption instead of swallowing or allowing it to run down the throat, and thus keep the ulcers clean of matter, and they heal permanently. Also for weak Nerves, Chronic Headache and Neuralgia, it is invaluable. Twelve pints should be used for Catarrh, one pint each week.

The Annihilator is sold at fifty cents, and full pints $1 a bottle, with full directions. Pints hold three fifty cent bottles. Buy none except in pure white wrappers.

Six pints of Annihilator for Catarrh or Colds in the Head, or one pint of Pain Paint, double strength, send free of express charges on receipt of the money; or one gallon of Pain Paint, double strength, for $20. Small bottles sold at all Drug Stores. R. L. WOLCOTT, Inventor and Sole Proprietor, No. 181 Chatham Square, New York. ap10 4tr

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To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, free of charge, with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

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TO ALL WHO LIVE IN THE COUNTRY

we hope to bring entertainment, sound teaching and valuable suggestions.

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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

THE HELPLESS.

AFTER VICTOR HUGO.

The hen-bird beats her pinions on the snars;
Her mate the goshawk's crooked talons tear;
Over the callow nestlings, weak and lone,
What wing shall spread when darkness gathers? None.
Poor little birds!

The shepherd's dog with age lies dead and cold;
The wolf steals down upon the trembling fold;
The last pale crimson streak of sunset's gone;
Who guards the flock until the morning?
None.
Poor little lambs!

The father in the felon prison lies;
The mother in the spital shuts her eyes;
Sharp hunger sickens; day is almost done;
Who watches by the squalid cradle? None.
Poor little babes!

THE MILLER'S TREASURE.

In the wonderful days of 'once upon a time,' there lived a worthy miller. Now he was a very worthy miller indeed; and he had a very large family of small and rosy boys and girls. As you may suppose, he had to struggle with all his might and main to keep his own head, and his wife's head, and his children's respective noddles, above water. Clatter, clatter, hum, hum, went the mill all day long; yet, when Saturday night came round, and the miller took from his earnings this little amount for the butcher, and that little sum for the shoemaker, there were but few, if any, peace to lay by for a rainy day. In truth, the miller's purse was considerably lower than the water in his dam; and that is saying a great deal. Week after week he grew more disconraged. Instead of the cheerful face which he was wont to show to his neighbors, he turned to them a sour and—not to speak harshly, but to give the miller his due—a repulsive and ill-natured visage. Time went on, and matters grew from bad to worse.

One winter's evening the miller sat by his scanty fire, which he hugged as if he were trying to keep the smoldering embers from growing cold. The rest of the family had gone to bed. He was frowning and moping as usual. On his breast hung his shaggy head, and it was in that state of depression that it looked as if it were about to tumble from his shoulders into the ashes. Suddenly he heard the patter of a light footstep outside the cottage. A few knock fell upon the door.

'Come in,' said the miller, in no welcome tones.

The door sprang open, and in popped a fairy—a lovely, merry-eyed fairy! Of course the poor miller was astonished and bewildered; so would you or I have been.

'Am I welcome, Master Miller?' rang out the sweetest little voice in the world.

Now the miller couldn't find it in his heart to say 'no,' and so he brightened up, and in his most polite manner said: 'Yes, quite welcome, thank you.'

'Are you sure I am?' questioned the fairy.

'Why, yes,' quoth the miller, 'come closer to the fire, won't you, and take a chair, for you must be cold roving about in such pinching weather as this is.'

'O, no,' replied the fairy, 'I'm not cold, thank you, for you see we wee folks have good warm hearts, and a warm heart goes a great way toward keeping the rest of the body warm, Master Miller. Besides, we are always contented, no matter what weather the seasons bring, and you know there's nothing like contentment to keep one cheerful and happy.'

'But you are sad and you are morose, Master Miller. I know the reason, and I have come to help you.'

The miller's darkling frown changed into a glowing smile.

'You don't get on in the world, Master Miller. You are often discouraged and depressed by trifling difficulties. You often neglect your work, and then sigh and bemoan your fate, because your work neglects you. You have tried to make money too fast for your own good. Now turn over a new leaf, Master Miller. I leave you this chest, wherein you will find a great treasure.'

The miller took the chest. It was not a very large one, but it looked to him as if it were bursting with golden guineas.

'Now hearken to me,' said the fairy. 'You are not to open this until your family are actually in need of bread to eat. Toil on in your mill. Be trustful and earnest. Drive away your ugly frowns, for they are exceedingly unbecoming to that manly face of yours. Do as I bid you, on pain of my displeasure.' Ouch! you know a fairy's displeasure is something awful!

The miller promised that he would obey the fairy in everything.

'Good night, Master Miller,' chirped the fairy.

'Good night, and bless you a thousand times!' cried the miller.

'But stay,' said the fairy, as she was about to go; 'I have forgotten something. I have one more injunction to leave you. After ten years have passed away—recollect ten years from this very night—you have my full permission to open the chest; that is, provided your poverty does not force you to have recourse to my treasure before. Remember!' The fairy smiled archly, and raised her finger warningly. The door flew open, and away flew the fairy. The miller was the happiest man in the whole kingdom. He danced with joy. He roused his good wife and his troop of children and told them of his good fortune. He never made any more complaints if things at the mill went awry. He carried another face on his shoulders. He worked cheerfully. He sang the merriest songs; and he was altogether the busiest and happiest man for miles around. He threw off his old habits, and became a new miller. Of course he thrived! Many a time he thought that he would like to take a peep in the chest, but he was an honest miller, and he would have lost his right hand sooner than disobey the good fairy.

Ten years came and went, and found the mill still driving, and the miller a portly man of wealth and importance.

On the evening of the tenth anniversary of the fairy's visit he called his family around him and opened the chest.

What do you suppose he found in it?

Diamonds? No.
Pearls? No.
Rubies? No.
Gold? No.

You can't guess. I'll tell you. The chest was empty! But engraved upon the inside was this golden word—*Contentment*.

This was the miller's treasure.—*Geo. Cooper, in Our School Day Visitor.*

SCIENTIFIC.

ALUMINUM.

BY PROF. O. A. JOY.

Forty years ago a few grains of this metal were prepared by Professor Woehler, at the University of Goettingen. He sealed the little pellets in a glass tube, and it was not thought that the metal could ever have any useful applications. The discovery rested dormant for thirty years, when attention was called to it by the eminent French chemist, Deville.

The circumstances were as follows: The Emperor Napoleon, anxious to display some interest in scientific matters, appropriated fifty thousand francs to defray the expenses of researches into the properties and uses of aluminum, and Henry St. Claire Deville was authorized to make the experiments. We happened to be in Paris when this took place, and were one day invited by Professor Deville to witness the preparation of the metal in the presence of the minister of war, Professor Dumas, and of other celebrities. Deville, who is the most genial, popular and successful of the French chemists, received his guests with great cordiality, and explained, in the clearest possible manner, every step of the operation. He extracted a pure, silver-white metal from a lump of clay. The way he did this was very simple. Chlorine gas was passed over heated clay mixed with charcoal, and the chloride of aluminum thus produced was driven over melted sodium. The chlorine first extracted the metal from the clay, and was in turn decomposed by the sodium. In chemistry, might makes right, and every compound can be attacked and forced to capitulate, if the proper weapons are brought to bear upon it. The aluminum was first seduced from its strong citadel of clay by the chloriae, and was then attacked and captured by the sodium.

The experiments, in a small way, having proved successful, extensive works were established in the neighborhood of Paris, where aluminum was manufactured on a large scale. At the Paris exhibition of 1867 Mr. Paul Morin exhibited numerous objects manufactured from pure aluminum and from its alloys.

The specific gravity of the metal is 2.67. It is tin white, fusible at a red heat, brilliant, malleable, ductile, sonorous, an excellent conductor of electricity, insoluble in dilute sulphuric acid, and in concentrated nitric acid; easily soluble in hydrochloric acid and the alkalies. It does not decompose water, as was at first supposed, and does not oxidize materially in the air.

Professor Henry Wurtz, of New York, has recently discovered that if it be rubbed with mercury it oxidizes so rapidly as to produce great heat. It was at first found impossible to solder the metal, but this difficulty has been at length overcome. When fused with iron it forms a crystalline mass not malleable. Mixed with copper in the proportions of ten parts of aluminum, and ninety parts of copper, it forms a beautiful alloy, possessed of the color and many of the properties of gold. This alloy is called aluminum bronze, and is now frequently employed for the manufacture of watch cases, watch chains, and imitation jewelry. Nearly all the aluminum now manufactured is converted into the above alloy, and the interest in it, which at one time began to flag, is once more revived, and several new establishments have arisen for its manufacture.

Four hundred pounds a month are now manufactured in France, and sold at twelve dollars a pound. It is also largely produced in England.

Aluminum is one of the most abundant metals on the earth. It is found in brick and porcelain clay, in feldspar, in cryolite, in granite, in slate rocks, in the ruby and sapphire. When iron rusts, it turns to a red powder, which can be washed away. When aluminum rusts, or is fused at a great heat among the crystalline rocks, it gives to us the precious stones called the ruby and sapphire.

As soon as the metal is required in large quantities, some method will be devised for producing it at a cheap rate; and when that time arrives we shall not have to fit out expeditions to go and search for the ore in remote regions, but we can dig for it under our feet, nearly everywhere, and make a mine of every stone quarry.

The beautiful tone of the metal has suggested its use in the manufacture of bells, and a successful application of it for this purpose has been made.

Aluminum has been employed by chemists as a reducing agent in the preparation of some of the rare metals, and we may have to record a more extensive use of it for this purpose.

There have recently been introduced into use in Paris two new alloys of aluminum. The first is called aluminum silver, or third silver (tiers argent,) and is composed of one-third silver and two-thirds aluminum. It is chiefly employed for forks, spoons and tea service, and is harder than silver and more easily engraved. The second is called minargent, and is made of one hundred parts copper, seventy parts nickel, five parts antimony, and two parts aluminum. It is a very beautiful, permanent, and brilliant alloy, capable of replacing silver for many purposes.

It must be acknowledged that the applications of aluminum in the arts are not so numerous as was at first predicted, and its manufacture, as compared with other metals, can, at the present time, hardly be called a metallurgical one. The metal is so light that a little of it will go a great way. A cubic foot of it weighs one hundred and sixty-eight pounds, whereas a cubic foot of gold weighs twelve hundred pounds, and silver weighs six hundred and fifty-six pounds, iron four hundred and fifty pounds, and even granite weighs one hundred and eighty-six pounds to the cubic foot.

If the price of it were the same as that of silver it would still be much cheaper, as only one-fifth as much would be required to cover the same space.

So abundant is this metal, that it is safe to predict that the day is not far distant when our houses may be built of it instead of bricks, and we shall use it for many purposes now unknown.—*New World.*

FARM AND GARDEN.

FOR SOUTHERN LOUISIANA,

APRIL.—It is presumed that gardeners have generally transplanted their cabbage plants, beets, tomatoes, peppers, lettuce, etc., and that some of these are already half grown. Those who have been unable to plant seasonably may still plant pole and bunch beans, Lima or other beans, mustard, okra, tomato, radish, parsley, squash, cucumber, melons of all kinds, beet, pepper, English peas, Irish potatoes, corn, roquette and cress. In fact, almost everything adapted to March may be planted in April.

When engaged in transplanting, take the plants up carefully with a trowel or shovel, and save as many of the fine roots as possible; put the plants in a buket half full of water, and take each plant from the bucket as it is needed. If the sun shines, cover each plant with a little tuft of moss as soon as it is planted. Remove the moss at night and place it back again in the morning, till the plants begin to grow.

The hoe should now be active. Cabbages should be hoed weekly, and wormed where the worms are found cutting the plants. The ground may be covered an inch thick all around each plant with old, well rotted manure, or new, if old cannot be obtained. This mulches the ground, and the rains send the richness of the manure to the roots of the plant. This may be worked in with the surface soil in hoeing.—Manure may, in like manner, be put between the rows of onions, beets, peppers, and all plants which grow in drills, and squashes, tomatoes, melons, cucumbers, and every other vegetable in the same manner. This keeps the surface from baking in the hot sun after rains, enriches and loosens the soil, and operates at once on the growth of the plant.

Everybody who manages a garden should remember how injurious it is to vegetables in this country to permit a dry crust to form around them. The hoe should be active after every rain, as soon as the surface soil will pulverize.

The principal business of the gardener after the seeds are all planted, and the plants transplanted, is to kill all the weeds and grass as fast as they make their appearance, keep the surface mellow, the walks clear, and the ditches open.

The following table shows the proper distances for garden vegetables between rows, and between hills or plants in the row:

	Space between rows. INCHES.	Space between hills. INCHES.
Onions	14	6
Leek	12	6
Garlic	10	4
Shallots	12	6
Chives	12	6
Celery	48	6
Parsley	12	6
Beets	16	8
Cabbage	24	24
Brussels sprouts	19	18
Borcole	18	12
Cauliflower	24	25
Brocoli	10	6
Turnip	14	6
Roquet	14	drilled.
Pepper	18	18
Cucumber	72	72
Cantelope or nutmeg melon	72	72
Watermelon	96	72
Squash, summer	60	60
Squash, winter	96	96
Artichoke	54	36
Carrot	14	6
Corn salad	10	6
Okra	48	30
Hop	72	72
Lettuce	10	6
Cress	10	drilled.
Sweet basil	10	10
Parsnip	14	6
Barley beans or snaps	24	6
Pole beans	60	36
Lima	68	60
English peas	48	drilled.
Radish	10	drilled.
Chervil	10	drilled.
Mustard	10	drilled.
Tomato	48	36
Egg plant	36	24
Irish potatoes	48	8
Salsify	12	drilled.

—*Planters' Banner.*

FRUIT TREES.—1. When fruit trees occupy the ground, nothing else should, except very short grass.

2 Fruitfulness and growth of the tree cannot be expected the same year.

3. There is no plum that the curculio will not take, though say kind may sometimes escape for one year in one place.

4. Peach borers will not do much damage when stiff clay is heaped up round the tree a foot high.

5. Pear blight still puzzles the greatest men. The best remedy known is to plant two for every one that dies.

6. If you don't know how to prune, don't hire a man from the other side of the sea that knows less than you do.

7. Don't cut off a big lower limb unless you are a reader, and don't care what becomes of the tree when your time is out.

8. A tree with the limbs coming out near the ground is worth two trees trimmed up five feet, and worth four trees trimmed up ten feet, and so on till they are not worth anything.

9. Trim down, not up.

10. Shorten in, not lengthen up.

11. If you had your arm cut off, you would feel it—a tree will not feel, but rot to the heart.

12. When anybody tells you of a gardener that understands all about horticulture and agriculture, and that he can be hired, don't believe a word of it, for there are no such to be hired. Such a man can make more than you can afford to give him, and if he has sense enough to understand the business, he will also have sense to know this.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

PAULINE LUCCA, the celebrated prima donna, has gone to Tubingen, to have there a painful and difficult operation performed on her throat, by Professor Bruns, the eminent lecturer on surgery at that university. It is predicted by the physicians of Berlin that this operation will restore to Mme. Lucca the full use and extent of her magnificent voice.

THE following subjects have been selected for consideration at the approaching Council of the Vatican: 1. The temporal power. 2. Fasts and abstinences. 3. Civil marriage. 4. Ecclesiastical celibacy. 5. Church and State. On the matter of the temporal power it is the providential law, and not the divine law, that is to be settled.

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octf0 3m

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J. P. WILSON,

JOB PRINTER.....JOB PRINTER,

77 Magazine street, corner of Poydras,

nov1 New Orleans, La.

CENTENARY COLLEGE,

Jackson, Louisiana,

was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, $75 per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance.

Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month.

The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, are all unsurpassed by those of any institution the Southern States.

The past history of the College is the pledge its future prosperity.

The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN

PRICE'S

Patent Texas Tonic.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

It is a certain antidote against Constipation of the Bowels, Torpor of the Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, Determination of Blood to the Brain, Indigestion, Pain in the Head and Vertigo; also a remedy for

CHILLS AND FEVERS.

For particulars, see accompanying Envelope with each bottle.

For sale at 59 Camp street, New Orleans,

THOS. K. PRICE, Vendor.

Read the following opinions of some of our old and well known citizens of

PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC,

Or, Vegetable Medicine.

T. K. PRICE, Esq., Vendor of "Price's Patent Texas Tonic," or Vegetable Medicine:

DEAR SIR—After a fair and deliberate use and experiment of your Vegetable Medicine, known as PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC, we give it as our decided opinion, that it is the best recipe that we have ever known, for *Indigestion, Torpor of the Liver, Constipation of the Bowels and Dyspepsia.* We consider your Vegetables Medicine worthy of all commendation, and therfore feel no hesitation in recommending its use to all our friends, as well as the public at large, and that in doing so we are contributing to all the afflicted. Many of us have been suffering from these evils from ten to fifteen years, and have been greatly benefitted.

Wishing you great success in introducing this valuable medicine,

We remain yours truly,
J. J. MULLON, Pastor St. Patrick's Church.
J. H. CALDWELL, of Gas Works, City N. O.
SAM'L. SUMNER, of Home Insurance Office
T. GREENFIELD, of house of Fellowes & Co
LEWIS ELKIN, Merchant, New Orleans.
GEO. W. HYNSON, Ship Agent.
JACOB BARKER, Bank of Commerce.

New Orleans, June, 1863.

TERMS:

4 oz Bottles.....$2 00
6 " " 2 50
8 " " 3 00
12 " " 5 00

Sold to Druggists by the dozen bottles or more at 33⅓ per cent discount off retail price.

All order will meet with prompt attention.

ep22 1y THOS. K. PRICE.

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS!

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Established in 1837.

VANDUZEN & TIFT,

102 and 104 East Second st., Cincinnati, Ohio,

Manufacturers of BELLS for Churches, Academies, etc., made of the Genuine Bell Metal, and mounted with our Patent Improved Rotary Hangings.

All Bells warranted in quality and tone. Send for Catalogue and Price List. no7 1y

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PAPER WAREHOUSE,

137.....Poydras street.....137

Between Camp and St. Charles streets,

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Agent for the sale of R. Hoe & Co.'s Printing Presses and James Conner's Sons Type.

no7 3m

JAMES MACLENNAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, ETC.,

Greenville, Mississippi.

Refers to Governor B. G. Humphreys, and many others in Mississippi, and to R. L. Walker, 190 Common street, Rev. J. C. Keener, D. D., and Rev. J. B. Walker, D. D., 112 Camp street, New Orleans, La. oct31 3m

G. W. W. GOODWYN, (SUCCESSOR to Austin & Goodwyn,)

Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of

TINWARE,

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES

Of all kinds; sole Agent for the Good Samaritan Cooking Stove.

No. 62 Camp Street,

Next door to the Picayune Office,

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BOOTS AND SHOES.

D. TILLOTSON.

SUCCESSOR TO

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AT THE OLD STAND,

18 CAMP STREET,

UNDER THE CITY HOTEL

Keeps constantly on hand

THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ALSO, CONTINUES TO MANUFACTURE

Sumpter Brogans and Russets

LADIES AND GENTS,

—AND—

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S SHOES

—AT—

Hammond Station.

Nov9 1y

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, AT

Greensboro, Alabama.

The next session of this institution begins the first Wednesday in October, and is divided into two terms.

TUITION.

Academic Department, per term.. ....$35 00
Preparatory Department, per term..... 30 00
Contingent fee, per term..... 2 50

A fee of $5 is charged those who attend the schools of Chem. and Nat. Phil.

Board, exclusive of washing and lights, $16 to $20 per month. By messing it can be obtained even cheaper than at these rates.

Sons of ministers of the Gospel in the regular work, and those studying for the ministry, are admitted free of tuition.

The whole expense for the scholastic year, including everything except books and clothing, will be $250, payable one-half at the opening of the session and the remainder on the 15th of February. If the student wishes to board in a private family it will be $280. This great reduction in the price of board and tuition will bring the advantages of the University within the reach of those whose limited means have heretofore placed the highest scholastic training beyond their reach, as well as secure the patronage of those who, on the score of economy, are sending their sons out of the State to be educated.

Especial attention is called to the fact that preparatory students are taught exclusively by the Faculty.

The Law School has been organized under the management of Hons. Judge Coleman and A. Bonners.

For further information apply for circulars to O. F. CASEY,

aug15 2m Secretary of Faculty.

G. W. W. GOODWYN,

STOVE DEALER

AND

TINWARE MANUFACTURER

62.....CAMP STREET.....62

NEW ORLEANS,

SIGN OF THE BIG TEA POT.

I would respectfully announce to my friends and the public generally, both in the city and country, that after an association of over twenty years, under the name and style of Austin & Goodwyn, formerly corner of Customhouse and Front Levee, I have permanently located as above, and shall continue my old business of

MANUFACTURING TINWARE,

in all its branches, as heretofore, and in addition will endeavor to keep at all times a full and complete stock of the best, as well as the latest, and most approved

COOKING STOVES.

The names of a few will suffice to give an idea of the great variety constantly kept on hand:

The Charter Oak,	The Good Samaritan.
The Revenue,	The Torchlight,
The American,	The Brilliant,
The Magnolia,	The Fashion,
The True Kentuckian,	The Farmer,
The Maid of Orleans,	The Southern States.
The Mutual Friend,	The Sunny South,

and many others, too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold at

THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,

for cash or approved city paper.

Being ever grateful for the liberal patronage bestowed and confidence reposed in me during my former copartnership, I would most earnestly solicit a continuance of the same, and shall pledge myself to do my utmost to maintain the reputation of the old house.

Remember the Big Tea Pot,

No. 62 Camp street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

july6 1y

J. H. MASSEY,

Formerly of the firm of J. H. Massey & Co., having formed business relations with

MoSTEA & VALUE,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS,

98.....Canal Street.....98

will be pleased there to receive his old friends and acquaintances. He is satisfied he can offer such inducements as will be satisfactory to all wishing to make investments in his line.

Orders addressed to him from parties not wishing to visit the city will receive his personal attention. octf7 3m

ROBERT L. WALKER,

Cotton Factor & Commission Merchant,

190 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

aug8 6m

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Staunton, Virginia.

The next session begins on the 21st day of SEPTEMBER, 1868, and closes on the 24th of June, 1869.

Rev. William A. Harris, President, with a Faculty of twelve professors, teachers and matrons.

This is a Female College of the first rank; one of the most flourishing in the South; young ladies here from nearly all sections of Virginia, and various Southern States. Method of teaching like that pursued in the University of Virginia. Health and comfort of pupils unsurpassed. Those from the Gulf States, especially, have greatly improved in health. No social disquietude. The population of this great Valley is nearly all white. This institution is an educational home for the daughters of the South.

Charges for the entire scholastic year, board and tuition, in collegiate course, embracing

Ancient Languages.....	$215 00
Music	50 00
French or one Modern Language	20 00

Refer to Professors Smith and Holmes, Virginia University; Mrs. John B. Floyd; Bishops Pierce, Early, Doggett; Rev. Drs. Duncan and Munsey.

For catalogues address

WM. A. HARRIS,
sep5 6t Staunton, Va.

CENTENARY INSTITUTE,

SUMMERFIELD ALA.

Notice is hereby given that, in view of the decline in the price of cotton and other articles, tuition and board are reduced to the following rates in currency.

FEMALE COLLEGE.

Tuition in the regular course, including Latin and Modern Languages..... $80,00
Incidental Fee..... 5,00

MALE INSTITUTE.

Tuition in the entire Course..... $75,00
Incidental Fee..... 5,00
Board exclusive of Lights and Washing. 20,00

We commend the Institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respectfully solicit its patronage. Address,

A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board Trust
Oct. 19th, 1867.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1869.

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	f0
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
FEB.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
MAR.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	f4	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
APR.				1	2	3	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	f8	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
MAY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
JUNE			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	f4	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JULY					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	f2	13	14	f5	16	17
	f8	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AUG.		f	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	f1	12	13
	f4	16	16	17	f8	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
SEP.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	f8	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
OCT.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	f4	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
NOV.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	f1	12
	13	f4	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
DEC.					f	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	f1	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received, and a *half circle* the amount of cents

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The general market has exhibited but little change since our last review. Most branches of the wholesale trade have shown a moderate degree of animation, but with less activity than for some weeks past. Sugar has continued quiet, with an ample stock and the receipts in excess of the sales. Molasses has sold in small lots at about previous rates. Western produce has exhibited very little movement, operations having been mostly confined to the supply of the city trade. In corn, however, the supplies have been more liberal, but were not fairly placed upon the market until Tuesday, when the sales were of moderate extent, holders asking a little above the limits of buyers for export.

Our accounts from the interior are still of a somewhat conflicting character, without anything very marked either in favor of or against the next crop. Upon the whole, however, the indications do not promise more than a moderate yield. Intelligence has been received of a serious crevasse in Bayou Lafourche, two miles below the crossing of the Opelousas railroad, which threatens to inundate all the country below, as far as Bayou Terrebonne on the right bank.

The river has risen five inches since our last report, and is now one foot seven inches below high water mark.

COTTON.—The following are the arrivals since the 16th instant:

Louisiana and Mississippi.....bales..	0124
Mobile	609
Florida	4
Texas	258
Total	0995

On Saturday the market opened with a fair inquiry, and continued animated throughout the day, factors meeting the demand more freely, without submitting to a quotable reduction, and the sales summing up 5,800 bales, mostly for Great Britain and France, but partly for the North. On Monday the movement was checked by the failure of the usual Liverpool telegrams until the afternoon, and when they came to hand, the news being regarded as unfavorable, the effect was decidedly depressing, although neutralized to some extent by an improvement of ⅛ per cent. in foreign exchange. The demand was accordingly slack for the rest of the day, and the business was confined to 2,000 bales, at prices showing no quotable decline, but indicating a further advantage on the side of the buyer. On Tuesday the market opened with only a moderate inquiry, and after the receipt of the Liverpool telegrams, although the unfavorable influence was again neutralized by a further advance of ⅛ per cent in foreign exchange, the demand showed very little spirit, and the movement continued languid throughout the day, resulting in sales of only 1,700 bales. Prices at the same time showed more irregularity, clean white cottons, and even running lists nearly or quite maintaining their previous position, while the poorer qualities were heavy and could not be moved unless at some concessions, varying at from ⅛ to ¼c.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 9,500 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 745,670 bales, against 563,601 bales to the same date last year, and the decrease in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 141,878 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 1,679 bales to France, and a decrease of 287,903 to Great Britain, and of 20,850 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we quote as follows:

Ordinary	25 to 25¼
Good ordinary	26¼ to 26¾
Low middling	27 to 27¾
Middling	28 to 28¼
Strict middling	28½ to —

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868, bales	1959
Arrived past three days	6995
Arrived previously	767901—774896
	776855
Exported past three days	16976
Exported previously	659933—676909
Stock on hand and on shipboard	99946

SUGAR.—A fair demand has prevailed since our last review, and still firmer prices have been obtained. The sales on Saturday and Monday embraced 400 hogsheads, at 9 to 10c. per lb. for common, 11 to 12c. for fair, 12⅛ to 12½c. for good fair, 13¼ to 13½c. for fully fair, and 14c. for prime. On Tuesday 150 hogsheads sold at the foregoing prices. Of Cuba sugar, sales in store are being made, the particulars of which do not transpire. Refinery sugar is selling at 15½ to 16½c. for yellow clarified, 17 to 18c. for white, and 18 to 19c. for crushed and powdered.

CATTLE MARKET.

JEFFERSON CITY,
Tuesday Evening, April 20, 1869.

Texas cattle, choice, per head	$45 to 50
Texas cattle, second qual, per head	30 to 35
Texas cattle, third qual, per head	18 to 25
Hogs, per lb gross	7 to 10c
Sheep, first quality, per head	$5 to 6
Sheep, second quality, per head	2½ to 3½
Sheep, third quality, per head	— to 1½
Milch cows, choice, per head	80 to 100
Milch cows, per head	50 to —
Texas cows, with calves	— to —
Yearlings, per head	6 to 10
Calves, per head	6 to 10

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(*Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire*)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	9 00	10 00
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	17 00
Spades	11 00	18 00
Axes	10 00	15 00
Bagging, ₱ yard:		
Kentucky	22	23
East India	23½	24
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₱ lb	..	..
Bran, ₱ 100 lbs	.. ..	1 40
Bread, ₱ 100 lbs.: Pilot	5 50	.. ..
Crackers	6 00	.. ..
Bricks, Lake, ₱ M	8 00	16 00
English, Fire	55 00	60 00
Candles, ₱ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	45	50
Tallow	..	..
Adamantine	17	24
Star	17	24
Chocolate, No 1 ₱ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	07
Cider, Western ₱ bbl	.. ..	.. ..
Northern	13 00	.. ..
Coal, Cannel ₱ ton	.. ..	15 00
Anthracite ₱ ton	9 50	10 00
Western, ₱ barrel	.. ..	50
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₱ lb	14	17½
Havana	..	..
Java	..	..
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₱ ton	.. ..	15 00
Hulled, ₱ bushel	.. ..	.. ..
Copper, Braziers' ₱ lb	37	38
Sheathing	.. ..	.. ..
Copper Bolts	37	38
Yellow Metal	29	30
Cordage, Manilla, ₱ lb	21½	23½
Tarred, American	..	21
Russia	30	..
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl	3 25	3 75
Dyes, ₱ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	4	4½
St. Domingo	4½	4½
Fustic, Tampico	5	.. ..
Indigo, ₱ lb	1 75	1 85
Madder	22	24
Eggs, ₱ doz. Western	18	20
Feathers, ₱ lb	90	95
Fish, Cod, ₱ box	1 80	.. ..
Herrings	75	.. ..
Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ bbl	.. ..	28 00
No. 2	.. ..	21 00
No. 3	.. ..	16 50
Flaxseed, ₱ lb	4	6
Flour, ₱ bbl:		
Superfine	5 70	5 87½
Extra	6 15	6 25
Fine	4 75	5 00
Fruit, Prunes, ₱ lb	14	15
Figs, Drum	20	21
Dried Apples	11	12
Currants, Zante	13½	14
Almonds, soft shell	25	..
Raisins, M R, ₱ box	none	here
Layer	.. ..	3 60
Lem's Sicily ₱ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₱ box	.. ..	.. ..
Oranges, La. ₱ 1000	.. ..	.. ..
Sicily ₱ box	.. ..	.. ..
Glass, ₱ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 25	.. ..
10 x 12	3 50	3 75
12 x 18	4 00	4 50
Grain, ₱ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 10	2 40
Canada	2 40	2 60
Oats	74	..
Corn, shelled ₱ bushel	76	85
Beans, ₱ bbl	9 00	13 00
Hops, ₱ lb	6	15
Gunpowder, ₱ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₱ bag	18	18½
Hay, Western, ₱ ton	28 00	33 00
Northern	.. ..	.. ..
Louisiana	.. ..	.. ..
Hides, ₱ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	16½	17
Wet salted, city slaughter	8	11
Kip Skins	..	....
Dry country	17	18
Pelts ₱ piece	.. ..	.. ..
Iron, Pig ₱ ton	45 00	.. ..
Country, Bar ₱ lb	5	6
English, ₱ lb	4½	5
Hoop, ₱ lb	6	8½
Sheet	6½	9
Boiler	8	10
Nail Rods	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties	6	7
Castings, American	6½	7
Lime, Western ₱ bbl	1 65	2 00
Shell Lime	1 75	.. ..
Rockland, &c.	2 00	2 25
Cement	3 00	.. ..
Molasses, ₱ gallon:		
Louisiana	35	72
Muscovado	..	..
Refinery, Rebolled	75	85
Moss, ₱ lb:		
Grey, Country	3	.. ..
Black do	4	4½
Select, water rotted	6½	..
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d ₱ lb	5½	5½
Wrought, German	15	20
English	16	18
Naval Stores, ₱ bbl:		
Tar	2 25	4 50
Pitch	2 50	3 00
Rosin A No. 1	3 50	6 00
No. 2	2 40	2 50
No. 3	.. ..	.. ..
Spirits Turp ₱ gallon	50	55
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₱ gallon	1 50	1 55
Coal Oil	38	39
In cases	48	50
Cotton Seed, Crude	70	75
Refined	1 00	1 05
Tanners' ₱ gallon	1 15	1 30
Oil Cake, Linseed ₱ ton	.. ..	.. ..
Cotton Seed	35 00	40 00
Meal	.. ..	.. ..
Provisions, ₱ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
" Western	.. ..	22 00
" North half bbl	15 00	10 00
Dried, ₱ lb	..	..
Tongues ₱ doz	..	..
Pork, Mess	32 00	32 25
Prime Mess	28 00	.. ..
Hog, round, ₱ lb	.. ..	13½
Bacon, Hams, ₱ lb	17	17½
Do., canvassed	18	20
Sides	17½	17½
Shoulders	13½	14
Green Shoulders	..	13
Lard, Prime, in tierces	18	19
In kegs	20	21
Fair, in tierces	.. ..	17
Butter, Northern	40	48
Western	25	38
Cheese, American	15	25
Potatoes, ₱ bbl	1 00	2 00
Onions	5 00	7 00
Green Apples	4 00	6 00
Rice, ₱ lb, Louisiana	5½	9½
India	..	..
Carolina	10	10½
Saltpetre, refined, ₱ lb	14	25
Crude	..	..
Salt ₱ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 25	2 30
from store	2 35	2 40
coarse, cargo	.. ..	.. ..
from warehouse	2 15	2 20
from store	2 25	2 30
Turks Island, ₱ bushel	45	50
Soap, ₱ lb, Western	7	7½
Northern	10½	12
Southern	..	..
Castile	18	20
Sugar, Louisiana, ₱ lb:		
In the city	10	17½
Havana, White	15½	16½
Yellow	13½	14½
Brown	12½	13½
Tobacco, in hhds, ₱ lb:		
Balers & Cutters	—	—
Choice and Selections	15	19
Fine Leaf	12	15
Medium Leaf	10	11
Fair Leaf	10	12
Common Leaf	8	10
Good Refused	7	10
Common Refused	0	7
Twine, Cotton, ₱ lb	—	—
Bailing	20	20½
Wool, Washed, ₱ lb	30	37½
Burry	14	18
Louisiana, Native	20	27
Texas, 1@½ Merino	26	29

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PENSACOLA DISTRICT MEETING.

The Pensacola district meeting, Montgomery Conference, will be held at Milton, Florida, June 3-6.

A full attendance is earnestly desired, and the official members are referred to the constitution in the printed minutes of our last session for an explanation of their duties.

Members, on arriving at Milton, will report at the Eagle hotel. Provision for all. Bishop Andrews will preside.

J. A. PARKER, P. E.

CAMDEN DISTRICT MEETING.

The district meeting for Camden district will be held at Camden, commencing on the 1st day of July. Brother Hudson will preach the opening sermon on Thursday, at eleven o'clock A. M.

ANSON WEST, P. E.

WETUMPKA DISTRICT MEETING.

The Wetumpka district meeting, Montgomery Conference, will be held at Anlangaville, Alabama, commencing on Wednesday night, the 26th of May next.

We expect to procure the services of a bishop. Opening sermon by Rev. Robert A. Timmons.

WM. S. TURNER, P. E.

JASPER DISTRICT MEETING.

The first district meeting for the Jasper district, Mobile Conference, will convene in Elyton, Alabama, on Thursday, the 6th of May, 1869. A full attendance of all the official members of each pastoral charge in the district is earnestly requested. Come up, brethren, one and all. There will be ample provision made for you all.

J. M. BOLAND, P. E.

Lafayette Dist., Montgomery Conference

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Montevallo circuit, Concord	Apr.	17, 18
Montevallo station	....	24, 25
Arbacoochee et., Chulafinee	May	1, 2
Lineville circuit, Lineville	....	5, 6
Fredonia ct., Chapel Hill	....	8, 9
Lafayette circuit, Lafayette	....	11, 12
Dadeville circuit, Camp Hill	....	15, 16
Pinckneyville ct., Enmuckfaw	....	19, 20
Marble Val. ct., County Line	....	22, 23
Chandler Spring ct., Chandler Spring	....	29, 30

JOS. T. CURRY, P. E.

Yazoo District, Mississippi Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Black Hawk circuit, at Jordan's chapel	Mar.	27, 28
Carrollton, Eden and Mount Zion, at Carrollton	Apr.	10, 11
Richland, at Shiloh	....	17, 18
Durant, at Shady Grove	....	24, 25
Lexington, at Providence	May	1, 2
Mount Olivet, at Satartia	....	8, 9
Yazoo City, at Yazoo City	....	15, 16
Yazoo circuit, at Benton	....	22, 23
Sunflower, at Greenwood	....	29, 30

W. P. BARTON, P. E.

Woodville Dist., Mississippi Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Jackson	Mar.	30
Wilkinson	Apr.	1
Percy's Creek	May	15, 16
Woodville	....	17
Buffalo	....	18
Tunica	....	19
St. Helena	....	22, 23
Amite	....	25
Meadville	June	9
Liberty	....	12, 13

Address, Liberty, Mississippi.

JAS. A. GODFREY, P. E.

Mobile District, Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mobile, St. Paul and City M'n	Mar.	27, 28
Mobile, Franklin street	Apr.	3, 4
Mobile, St. Francis street	....	10, 11
Whistler	....	17, 18
Eastern Shore and Fish river, at Daphne	....	24, 25
Citronelle, at Escatawpa	May	1, 2
Pascagoula and Bay Shore, at Zion	....	8, 9
W. Pascagoula, at Ocean Spg's	....	15, 16
Cottage Hill, at Allen's	June	5, 6
St. Stephen's, at St. Stephen's	....	12, 13

JAS. A. HEARD, P. E.

Wetumpka Dist., Montgomery Conf'e.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Wetumpka	Mar.	13, 14
Prattville	....	20, 21
Autaugaville and Ivy Creek, at Autaugaville	Apr.	3, 4
Pleasant Hill, at Ash Creek	....	10, 11
Lowndesboro, Hayneville and Union, at Hayneville	....	17, 18
Tallassee, at Pleasant Grove	....	24, 25
Socopatoy, at Emmaus	May	1, 2
Carolina, at Harmony	....	8, 9
Autauga, at Isabella	....	15, 16

Agents and others will please take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly. W. S. TURNER, P. E.

Lake Providence Dist., La. Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Carroll circuit	May	1, 2
Delhi and Floyd circuit, at Hurricane	....	8, 9
Sicily Island	....	15, 16
Waterproof	....	22, 23
Winsborough circuit	....	29, 30
Bastrop and Oak Ridge	June	5, 6
Lynd Grove circuit	....	12, 13

W. G. MCGAUGHEY, P. E.

Opelousas District, La. Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

New Iberia	Apr.	17, 18
Franklin, at Pattersonville	....	24, 25
Calcasieu	May	1, 2
Bellevue	....	8, 9
Bayou Mallet	....	15, 16
Vermilionville	....	21, 22
Opelousas	....	29, 30
Grand Cheniere	June	5, 6
Washington	....	12, 13
Plaquemine Brulee	....	19, 20

J. D ADAMS, P. E.

Ouachita District, Louisiana Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Ouachita circuit	Apr.	17, 18
Monroe circuit	....	24, 25
Vernon circuit	May	1, 2
Farmersville circuit	....	15, 16
Homer circuit	....	22, 23
Hnynesville circuit	....	29, 30
Bossier circuit	June	5, 6
Minden circuit	....	12, 13
Sparta circuit	....	19, 20
Mount Lebanon circuit	....	26, 27

SAMUEL ARMSTRONG, P. E.

Tuscaloosa District, Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Summerfield	Mar.	13, 14
Perryville	....	20, 21
Selma	....	27, 28
Randolph	Apr.	3, 4
Tuscaloosa	....	10, 11
Havana	....	17, 18
Forkland	....	24, 25
Greensboro and Newbern	May	1, 2
Brush Creek	....	8, 9
Marion	....	15, 16

JAS. L. COTTEN, P. E.

Macon District, Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Brooksville, at Mount Zion	Apr.	10, 11
Macon station	....	17, 18
Marion ct., at Pleasant Hill	May	1, 2
Gainesville, at Gainesville	....	8, 9
Cooksville, at Hebron	....	15, 16
Crawford, at Mayhew	....	22, 23
Summerville, at Summerville	June	5, 6
Trinity circuit, at Woodlawn	....	12, 13
De Kalb, at De Kalb	....	26, 27

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VOLUME XV.—NUMBER 15.
WHOLE NUMBER..... 749.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1869.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

PARIS, April 15.—In reference to the appointments to foreign missions made by General Grant, the *Evening Tribune* observes that they have the unparalleled merit of including men entirely unknown to the diplomatic world. An exception must be made, however, in favor of Mr. Sandford, at Brussels, who has had the capital idea of naturalizing American cookery in Europe by giving several dinners consisting entirely of American products, such as fish, beef, mutton, poultry, game, vegetables, fruits, etc. These dinners have, in the absence of anything better, given a higher idea of American wealth and resources than anything done by Francis Adams, Reverdy Johnson, Motley, or Bancroft. They were substantial and pleasant, which cannot be said of the speeches and writings of the other American diplomats, impregnated with partisan spirit, wild theories and false statements. The *Tribune* concludes by stating that Mr. Sandford's appointment to Spain is the wisest of all those made by General Grant, especially at the moment when Spaniards are hungry and not particularly fastidious in the choice of their dishes.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Nothing whatever new under the law authorizing the President to order elections in Virginia, Mississippi and Texas.

The sales of gold on sealed proposals every Thursday, until further orders, will be not less than half nor more than a million dollars.

The President returned from his visit to-night.

The distance between the approaching termini of the Pacific Railroad lines is twenty-five miles; the gap will be filled by the first of May.

The present situation of the Sprague-Abbott affair seems to be Sprague waiting Abbott's demand to take back the 'puppy,' and Abbott waiting Sprague's demand to take back the words 'Skulked from the Senate.' No fight in sight.

The *Herald's* Washington correspondent makes Abbott, who comes to the Senate from New Hampshire via North Carolina, say: 'Well, there need be no foll lolk about it. It has simply come to this, that Mr. Sprague must either retract or do worse. If I was from New England, perhaps I would put up with such insults meekly; but not being from that peaceful region, I shall take the liberty of settling the affair in another method.'

The Junta Patriotica de Cubanas met in New York on Thursday, with a large number in attendance. Mrs. H. W. Beecher was made a member. The account of the recent visit of the delegates to Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia elicited much interest. Extensive arrangements are perfected for the fair on the 27th instant.

LONDON, April 26.—The British minister at Pekin contradicts Burlingame's assertion that the Chinese desire progress. It is reported that Catholic missionaries and several hundred converts were massacred in the province of Sechneu, China.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—It has been ascertained that the crew of the bark John Bright, wrecked in Nootka Sound, were murdered by the Indians. Several decapitated bodies of white men have been found. It is deemed necessary that the government should send a gunboat there for the protection of white settlers.

Visitors have commenced congregating in the vicinity of the end of the Central Pacific Railroad to witness the laying of the last rail and driving the last spike of the Pacific Railroad next Friday or Saturday.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The Secretary of War has ordered the resumption of recruiting.

Secretaries Borio and Rawlins and the President held a consultation to-day. Object unknown.

Borie and Grant make an excursion down the Potomac to-morrow in the steamer Tallapoosa.

WAR WITH ENGLAND DESIRED.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—There have been mysterious hints thrown out of late by persons familiar with the designs of the unprincipled men who have usurped, in both houses of Congress, the control of the government, that 'we are soon to have another war.' This means, of course, a war with England, and the object of that war is to consolidate power in the hands of the present holders. An addition to the present debt of another thousand millions will be made by this war, which amount, (redeemable in gold,) parcelled out among the conspirators, will be sufficient, it is supposed, to augment their fortunes to a point sufficient to support the expense of the increased cost of living consequent upon their accession to the titles of nobility which are expected as a reward for their loyalty at the close of the war.

But how is this coveted war to be brought on? Simply by Mr. Motley making some absurd demand of the British government, and, on its refusal, demanding his passports, returning to America, and, with the aid of the conspirators, embroiling the two nations in a quarrel, which the aforesaid conspirators will take good care shall not be reconciled.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

The London *Times*, which almost never fails to reflect the public opinion and the national policy of England, has quite recently declared that 'this country (England) has gone to the extreme of concession in the matter of the Alabama claims;' and Lord Stanley, of the late British cabinet, one of the ablest and most popular foreign ministers which England has had, said in a recent speech: 'There has never been any question upon our side of offering reparation for willful and international wrong, because we do not admit, and we have no right to admit, that any such wrong ever was committed by us.' This does not look promising for a peaceful surrender on the part of the British government to the demand in question. Is the present administration at Washington prepared to press it to a warlike issue? We think there are good reasons for believing that it is not. What, then, must follow? A damaging retrogression in the face of the world on the part of the Grant administration.

And this is not all. England, if she proceeds promptly to ascribe the quality of belligerents to the Cubans, and to resent, if need be, the contrary assumption of Spain, will take the wind out of the sails of the United States with respect to the ultimate destination of Cuba, whose separation from Spain is only a question of time. The British government, seeing that Spain must at length lose Cuba, will naturally desire to secure the independence of the island in the manner least calculated to promote its future annexation to the United States, and most calculated to identify its destinies with English commercial as well as political interests. So much for one of the portents arising from the preposterous position taken at Washington in the Alabama controversy. *Bulletin.*

FOREIGN APPOINTMENTS.

There is great dissatisfaction in the Radical ranks respecting the appointments of General Grant, especially the foreign appointments. The New York *Herald* declares them the worst that ever were made. The *Times*, the *Sun*, and other Radical journals chime in, and the *Tribune*, which is evidently restrained by the apprehension that it will be suspected of giving expression to the natural chagrin of Horace Greeley, on account of his disappointment in securing a first class mission, weakly deprecates any too severe criticism of the President's selections, and begs that "Republicans, at least, will bear in mind the embarrassments of his position."

In the Senate there is an awful clamor over these appointments. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, always an intense Radical, and not suspected of fastidiousness in regard to the *personnel* of candidates for office, denounces the two principal appointees from his State as utterly incapable, dishonest and disreputable. Ross, of Nebraska, virtually charges that the appointee from his State is a thief and a drunkard. Others aver that a coarse and vulgar contractor and wagon master has been made to supersede an elegant and accomplished gentleman, thoroughly trained in diplomatic service and international law, and who has served with distinction in the war. We refer to General Fitz Henry Warren. Another very incompetent and offensive personage displaces that elegant scholar and refined gentleman, Mr. Harvey, at the court of Lisbon. Washburne, a very rough specimen of a Western Hoosier, takes General Dix's place in Paris.

THE RHODE ISLAND SENATOR.

Senator Sprague has not heretofore occupied a very exalted position in the country, nor even in the Senate. But he has latterly given proof that he possesses courage and ability in a remarkable degree, as well as a thorough comprehension of the financial condition of the country and of the people. He has given proof, too, that he intends to devote his powers and capacity to the true interests of the country, and particularly of the laboring masses. Thus far he has indicated only faintly the work which he proposes to do. But he bases his plans upon the great and undeniable fact that the business of the country is so oppressed by the burdens which Congress heaps upon it, that we are yearly getting poorer and poorer. We consequently have faith in his scheme. He promises to perfect it before the meeting of Congress in December; and to, meanwhile, conciliate the support of the people, who are, after all, the real rulers of this country, by explaining it to them. The chief idea of his plan is, that the capital of the country, which is now managed for the interest of the few, and the ruin of the many, may be so managed as to become the ally and friend of the laboring man. We shall await the Senator's developments with both interest and hope.—*New York News.*

THE possibility of a war with Cuba or England, growing out of recent legislative action at Washington, has had one good effect already, should no others result. The Navy Department, upon which so much treasure has been lavished, is now officially pronounced inferior to that of any fourth rate power. The self-examination thus prompted into our warlike efficiency has just developed some new facts at total variance with heretofore generally accepted opinion. The monitors, which were regarded during the war as triumphs of naval architecture, are pronounced by all experienced officers of the navy as totally useless for other than river and harbor defence, and notoriously inefficient even for that. Our great guns—the Rodman, the Parrot, the Dyer, the Dahlgren—the monsters we were led to regard as having done such effective service during the war, are now proved to have actually killed more friends than enemies; not one of them being capable of withstanding the rapid fire of the battle test over twenty rounds. Fifty were burst on Morris Island, killing and wounding all about them. And in the attack on Fort Fisher all the big guns burst, destroying four times the number injured by the enemy's projectiles. All this information comes at a happy moment, when Sumner and Banks are so anxious to eat up somebody, and rivaling the etiquette of Donnybrook in their desire for a free fight. Prudence is always the better part of valor, and in this case, as well as others which have preceded, it will probably be well to look before we leap.—*New Orleans Times.*

INFORMATION FOR MEDICAL MEN.—Our medical friends will remember that the American Medical Association will hold its twentieth annual session in the city of New Orleans, on the 4th of May.

The following, as to the rates of fare on the railroads and steamboats, has been furnished by Dr. Michel, president of the Alabama Medical Association, to the Montgomery *Mail*:

The Mobile and Ohio, the Louisville and Nashville, and Memphis and Louisville, the Selma, Rome and Dalton, the Lexington, Louisville, Macon and Western, Southwestern, Jackson and Great Northern, Mississippi Central, the South Carolina and Northeastern, the Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Montgomery and West Point, the Mobile and Montgomery, the Virginia and Tennessee, the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac, the Richmond and Petersburg, and Petersburg railroads, will return free on certificate of permanent secretary.

The Mobile and New Orleans steamers will issue excursion tickets for half fare.

CHICAGO is excited over the threatened loss of the grain trade, and is making earnest endeavors to have the railroad freights reduced to a point competitive with river transportation. Up to within a few weeks the efforts of the St. Louis merchants were rather sneered at, but the enthusiasm with which they have lately gone into the grain movement, creating in a few days a Protective Association with a capital of nearly a quarter of a million of dollars, has fully aroused Chicago to its danger. Various remedies and suggestions are made, but all hinge upon a reduction of railroad freights.—*New Orleans Times.*

FOR three years past the banks of England, France and Germany have contained $500,000,000 of unused, idle capital. During the same period the stream of gold has been steadily flowing through numberless channels from the United States into the same insatiable coffers.

IN SOME PARTS of Australia there has been a dronth for eighteen months past, causing great distress.

THE GRAIN MOVEMENT.

Those laws of nature are about to assert themselves which constitute water a cheaper highway of travel for heavy burdens than iron or stone, if we may judge from the earnestness with which the merchants of the upper and lower valley of the Mississippi are discussing the advantages of sending grain via this city to New York and Europe.

From an article in the New York *Shipping List* we clip the following:

St. Louis is making a bold strike for the grain trade of the West. Her position entitles her to great respect in the matter, and she evidently means to solve the problem of cheap freights by the Mississippi in a manner favorable to her interests. The president of the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company has purchased one hundred thousand bushels of wheat at points on the upper Mississippi, and has sent a tugboat and five barges up from St. Louis to bring it down. This wheat will be sent direct to Liverpool via New Orleans, and will be delivered at the latter port, it is stated, one cent cheaper than it could be taken from the Mississippi river to Chicago.

The St. Paul *Press* says:

There is just now considerable interest manifested throughout the valley of the Mississippi in regard to shipping wheat by way of New Orleans. A prominent wheat dealer here has just received a letter from a commission firm in New Orleans, who are operating an elevator at that port. They handled, between February 4 and April 7, three hundred thousand bushels of wheat, and every cargo of it went through in splendid order. They ship to Liverpool and other European ports, as well as to New York, and express the utmost confidence in the entire safety of shipping by that route. The subject of rival routes for grain is provoking a great deal of discussion in the newspapers of the West, and especially in Chicago and St. Louis, the two points most interested.

The St. Louis *Republican* says:

The shipments of grain below have begun in earnest, the tow which leaves to-morrow taking over fifty thousand bushels, twenty-seven thousand of which are shipped by Haenschen & Orthwein on their own account. Another house (Hamyer & Co.) have received an order for twenty thousand bushels more. Applications for tonnage are also increasing from above, the barge company to-day receiving an order from Winona.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, No. 1299, for the week ending April 24, contains English Hymns since the Reformation, by Francis T. Palgrave, Good Words; Grimm and Cruikshank, Spectator; The Country House on the Rhine, part 23, by Berthold Auerbach, author of "On the Heights," etc., translated for the Living Age from Die Presse; Lettice Lisle, part 6, Cornhill Magazine; Children, London Review; Chaucer's England, London Review; Ernest Jones, Esq., Magazine of Biography; An Egyptian State Ball, Pall Mall Gazette; Chinese Charities, Public Opinion; The Chinese from Home, All the Year Round; besides short articles, and poetry.

The Living Age is issued every Saturday, giving fifty-two numbers, of sixty-four pages each, or more than three thousand double-column octavo pages of reading matter yearly. Subscription price, $8 a year, free of postage.

To new subscribers, remitting to the publishers for the year 1869, the Living Age is sent from the beginning of Auerbach's romance (No. 1,277, for November 21, 1868) to January 1, 1869, free of charge. Littell & Gay, publishers, 30 Bromfield street, Boston.

THE mayor of New York has issued a circular to the press of the United States cautioning the people against the various gift enterprises, lotteries, dollar stores, co-operative unions, and other schemes whose New York advertisements flood the country. Country newspapers who repeat the advertisements simply aid the swindle. Beware of them all. Be not the fool who parts speedily with his money. You may no more obtain two dollars for one than you may put a quart into a pint cup.—*Northwestern Advocate.*

A CHAPEL has been built on the Mount of Olives, and the whole property presented to the Emperor Napoleon.

GOLD.—*The Concealed Wealth of Alabama Being Brought to Light.*—Considerable excitement was produced on the streets, a few days ago, by the discovery of a deposit of some metalic substance so near like gold that if it is not the pure metal, it is difficult for the unitiated to detect the difference. Workmen engaged in excavating for the new building on the corner of Alabama and Broad streets, opposite the *Times* office, when some ten or fifteen feet below the surface, struck a bed of quartz or metalic formation which was pronounced by competent judges to be largely impregnated with gold. The substance was submitted to chemical test by Mr. Mitchie, the jeweler, and he is satisfied that, could it be found in sufficient quantities, it could be made valuable in the manufacture of jewelry. We examined specimens of the ore at his store, which had been experimented upon by him, and it bore the chemical tests almost equal to the pure metal.

We also examined at Mr. Mitchie's a massive ring, manufactured from a metal discovery at the Cahaba coal mines, which has the appearance of a bright eighteen karat gold, and which he told us had been worn for some time, and retained its color equal to the finest gold. The substance discovered here a few days ago is similar to that out of which this ring was manufactured, and Mr. Mitchie is going to submit it to the necessary process to determine its value. He has the ring and also specimens of the ore discovered here in his possession, and will cheerfully show them to those curious in such matters.—*Selma Times.*

TO A CORRESPONDENT of the *Freeman's Journal*, who asks "If the pope will be bound by the decisions of the coming Council of the Vatican," the editor replies:

"A General Council is not such, except presided over by the pope, in person or by delegates. No decree of a General Council is to be accepted by the Catholic Church till *approved* by the pope. The pope calls the prelates of the Catholic Church together, and their theologians, in order to *consult* and to *deliberate*. When this is all done, *the pope decrees*, and all the rest—cardinals, patriarchs, primates, archbishops and bishops—sign *after him*. The first one that would refuse would be branded as a schismatic or heretic."

Can any one doubt, who reads this, that the Jesuit order controls Romanism, and its press in this country? In Europe, however, they will find there is a ground swell among the masses, even of the Romish Church, that will strand Jesuitism high and dry among the rubbish of the past; and it will not be strange if it should manifest itself in the approaching council.

MR. THACKERAY'S WIFE.—Mr. Thackeray shared with some of his literary brethren of England the misfortune of suffering great affliction through his wife. Without being actually insane, she was liable to sudden attacks of mental disturbance, which took the strange turn of driving her, with irresistible force, to some Methodist conventicle, where her over-excited mind found vent and relief in passionate shouting and screaming. Her tender husband having been told that to prevent her forcibly from attending such meetings would only aggravate the evil, overcame his strong distaste to all such displays, and not only allowed her to go, but insisted upon one of her daughters accompanying her to the chapel. "Their place is by their mother's side," he said, simply; and he had the satisfaction to know that his unfortunate wife was thus protected against attacks of greater violence and the dangers incident to such night meetings in London, while his self-sacrifice gave him the hearty sympathy and sincere respect of his friends.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

A LITTLE BOY in Jamaica called on the missionary, and stated that he had lately been very ill, and often wished his minister had been present to pray with him.

'But, Thomas,' said the missionary, 'I hope you prayed yourself.'

'O, yes, sir.'

'Well, but how did you pray?'

'Why, sir, I begged.'

Who is wise? He that is teachable. Who is mighty? He that conquers himself. Who is rich? He that is contented. Who is honored? He that honoreth others.

Our Book Agent and his Plans.

Let me give your readers a scrap of history in connection with Dr. Redford's last proposition for paying the debt of the Publishing House.

It was a bold step in the management of the old Book Concern, under Dr. Emory, to abolish the *commission* system, and to establish one based on an *actual sales'* principle. His success from 1828 to 1832 is thus told by the late Bishop Waugh:

"At that time the Concern was indebted upward of $100,000, more than two-thirds of which was at interest. The two great objects which Dr. Emory aimed first to accomplish, were the extinguishment of the debts due from the Concern, and the sale of the stock on hand, and especially that part of it which was daily depreciating. The ability, skill, diligence, and perseverance which he displayed in the measures devised by him for the accomplishment of these objects, have perhaps never been surpassed by the most practiced business men. His success was complete. Before the meeting of the General Conference he had canceled all the obligations of the institution which had been so opportunely intrusted to his supervision. He had purchased several lots of ground, and had erected a large four-story brick building as a part of the improvements intended to be put on them, for the whole of which he had paid. It was his high honor, and also his enviable satisfaction, to report to the General Conference, for the first time, that its Book Concern was no longer in debt."

From this it appears that other Methodist publishing houses have been in debt before ours, and more than ours.

That a Methodist preacher, as agent, had the business skill to work out.

Our book agent can repeat this history, if the church will rally to his help. The time is not far off till General Conference, but I think his heart is set on making a report like his memorable predecessor of forty years ago. I know something of his plans, and have seen something of their working. There is already about the Publishing House an air of life, of stir, of business, of animation among wheels, presses, workmen and clerks, such as I have not seen before since the war.

Let every member take stock in the agent's last proposition, and there will be a report in twelve months to his honor as well as ours.

But this is not to be done *without the reasonable help he invokes.* He has put the matter within reach of all. If we can only buy a hymn book for each pew in the church, or for each member of the family—if we can buy but a hymn book each for himself, or its equivalent, the work is done. How many of our homes, and shelves, and tables are bookless! This circulation of good books makes the means as valuable morally as the end is financially.

It is not a *long* pull our agent asks, but a short, quick one; not a *strong* pull, so much as *a pull all together.* Can't we give it to him, and see the end of this debt, and make an epoch for our Publishing House? Mr. Editor, I hope the *Advocates* will keep it before the people.

H. N. MCTYEIRE.

—*Nashville Christian Advocate.*

PERSONAL.—Rev. Dr. McAnally we had the pleasure to meet in our office. All our readers will be glad to hear that he is in excellent health. His pastoral work, and the educational enterprise in which his excellent children are associated with him at Carondelet, he is prosecuting with satisfactory results. He has, also, an appointment over the river in the bounds of the Illinois Conference. The society there, like several others in this country, now flourishing churches, was founded by him in pursuance of a Pauline rule to strike out in directions other than "another man's line of things made ready to hand." He is on a visit to New Madrid to dedicate a new church on the 18th instant.—*St. Louis Advocate.*

THE New York and the New York East Conferences have greatly honored themselves in honoring several of the veterans who linger to bless them. Rev. Heman Bangs, after fifty-four years of effective service as an itinerant minister, in the seventy-ninth year of his age, has asked and obtained a superannuated relation. He was presented, through Rev. J. M. Buckly, with $3,000 as a token of undying esteem of both laity and ministers. Many of his brethren spoke on the occasion and tears flowed plentifully.

WOMAN'S WORK.

Darning little stockings
For restless little feet;
Washing little faces,
To keep them fresh and sweet;
Hearing Bible lessons,
Teaching catechism;
Praying for salvation
From heresy and schism—
Woman's work!

Sewing on the buttons,
Overseeing rations,
Soothing, with a kind word,
Others' lamentations;
Guiding clumsy Bridgets,
Coaxing sullen cooks,
Entertaining company
And reading recent books—
Woman's work!

Burying out of sight
Her own unhealing smarts;
Letting in the sunshine
On other clouded hearts;
Binding up the wounded,
Healing of the sick;
Bravely marching onward
Through dangers dark and thick—
Woman's work!

Leading little children
And blessing manhood's years;
Showing to the sinful
How God's forgiveness cheers;
Scattering sweet roses
Along another's path;
Smiling by the wayside,
Content with what she hath—
Woman's work!

Letting fall her own tears
Where only God can see;
Wiping off another's
With tender sympathy;
Learning by experience,
Teaching by example;
Yearning for the gateway,
Golden, pearly, ample—
Woman's work!

At last cometh silence—
A day of deep repose;
Her locks smoothly braided,
Upon her breast a rose;
Lashes resting gently
Upon the marble cheek:
A look of blessed peace
Upon the forehead meek.

The hands softly folded,
The kindly pulses still;
The cold lips know no smile,
The noble heart no thrill;
Her pillow needs no smoothing,
She craveth for no care—
Love's tenderest entreaty
Wakes no responses there.

A grave in the valley,
Tears, bitter sobs, regret;
Another lesson taught,
That life may not forget;
A face forever hidden,
A race forever run;
"Dust to dust," the preacher saith,
And woman's work is done.

—*Xariffa, in The Household.*

The Pulpit as Viewed from a Pew.

NUMBER ONE.

MR. EDITOR: It has been my pleasure to read the minutes of the fifth session of the Montgomery Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and, like others, we are constrained to believe that they deserve more than an ordinary attention. They suggest an important inquiry—one that requires for its solution our careful consideration: Why has so little been accomplished where so much has been needed?

The pulpit and press of the church unite in referring, as the cause of a want of success in the enlargement of our borders, to the indifference manifested by the membership in their contributions for the support of the Gospel. We are prepared to acknowledge that too much truth attaches to this charge; but does it stop here? It is said there is sometimes "*a power* behind the throne," a power often stronger than the throne itself, and to it would we refer much of the influence retarding the progress of the church. It is not the part of wisdom to close our eyes to any exhibit affecting the interests of the church. Rather should we carefully investigate every influence affecting her interests and seek the application of every means calculated to enlarge and strengthen her power for good. We would, therefore, approach the subject in no illiberal or censorious spirit, but would survey the ground on which we stand with a view to the development of truth, and, as found, would attempt to appropriate its teachings to the accomplishment of more satisfactory results.

An analysis of the minutes presents us with an array of facts and figures that it will be well for us to consider. In connection with the itinerant work of the Conference there are about one hundred effective preachers. For their support the church has contributed $41,878. In addition to this the collections for church purposes *within* the Conference have been $19,922, aggregating $61,800 for all purposes during the year. With this *expenditure* on the part of the church the unwelcome *return* is made of a *decrease* of two hundred and fifty-four in church membership, of one thousand and sixty-five in adult baptisms, and of eight hundred and seventy-nine in Sabbath school scholars. This return we say is an unwelcome one, because calculated to create the apprehension that the church, losing its aggressive character, is scarcely able to maintain the vantage ground already secured.

The decrease in membership is, indeed, an unpalatable truth, and some seek to excuse it on the ground that emigration is draining the church of its strength. Can we admit the plea? If correct, other Conferences would exhibit a corresponding gain. Unfortunately, however, their statistical tables will not suffer abatement without incurring the charge that attaches to our own. The truth is, our population is not more unstable than before any sinister influence disturbed the peace of the country, and during the last decade the United States census exhibits the fact that the influx of population into the State exceeded the removals hence some three or four per cent. per annum. If this ratio was now maintained the church ought to receive from this source alone contributions to her membership annually of from six hundred to one thousand.

But suppose we go behind the published exhibit of church progress for evidences of a loss of an aggressive spirit. Make, if you will, a critical survey of the membership within the limit of your observation, and then answer the inquiries: Has not the standard of personal piety been reduced? Have not too many of our members been content with a nominal position in the church—a position that would limit their efforts to the observance of obligations that rise but little above the negative injunctions of the decalogue, to the disregard of the affirmative duties pertaining to Christian character? Does not the diminished attendance upon public worship indicate spiritual declension? Does it not require unusual exertion to secure their co-operation in any and all the agencies employed by the church to advance the cause of Christianity? The ministry of the church are in accord with us in giving an affirmative answer to these questions, and when associated with the published results of a year's labor we fail to discern the evidences of an aggressive spirit, of progress and improvement.

There is a solution to this state of affairs in the church, and in continuation of the subject we offer you a few thoughts in the direction, at least, of its partial accomplishment.

A CHURCH STEWARD.

ATTAUGAVILLE, ALA., April 14, 1869.

MANUSCRIPT SERMONS.—Bp. Meade, of Virginia, at the commencement of his preaching, used no notes in the pulpit; but subsequently he wrote all his sermons, and was much confined to his manuscripts. It is related of him that when he was preparing a book on the old preachers and families of Virginia he asked Mr. Andrew Hunter, of Jefferson county, Virginia, to give him some anecdotes for the work. Mr. Hunter said, 'Well, bishop, I have only one, and that is about yourself.' 'Let us have it, then,' said the prelate. Mr. Hunter then told the following:

'Many years ago, when this valley of Virginia was a much wilder country than now, you preached here in Jefferson county. You used no notes on that occasion. A certain hunter, distinguished for his skill with the rifle, and who had a supreme contempt for a man who required 'a rest' from which to shoot, was in the congregation and listened attentively to you. You were your clerical robes, and he was struck with the strange dress, as he had not heard many Episcopal preachers. After the sermon some one asked him how he liked the preacher. 'He's a right down good preacher,' said the hunter; 'and, by the way, he's the only one of them petticoat preachers that I ever heard *that could preach without a rest.*'"—*United Presbyterian.*

'OH, DEAR SIR,' says Brainerd in writing to a friend, 'do not think it enough to live at the rate of common-place Christianity.'

VALID BAPTISM.

BY CHARLES WHITING.

Several years ago an individual was received into a Baptist church upon a Pedo baptist immersion.—Some time after she became dissatisfied with her baptism. She now lives in the vicinity of another church, and many miles from the church of which she is still a member.

Must she return to the church of which she is a member, and be regularly baptized, or shall she relate the facts in the case to the church in the vicinity of which she lives, and be baptized? BAPTIST.

I believe there are many ministers in our State who favor the reception of persons into the churches who have been baptized by Pedobaptists and Campbellites.

Question 1. Would any of these churches or ministers be willing that a Pedo-baptist or Campbellite minister should join their church and go out preaching and baptizing without Baptist ordination?

2. Would they be willing that any of the above named ministers should come into their churches and administer their baptism for them?

3. Would any of them be willing to retain in fellowship any Baptist minister who would preach that infants were proper subjects of baptism, and that sprinkling was baptism?

4 Would any of them be willing to retain any minister in their fellowship who would teach that baptism is regeneration?

Who will answer?

J. B. BOX.

The foregoing articles were handed me by the editors of the *Central*, with the request that I would furnish an answer. Simply because I love the paper, its editors, and the cause they represent, I offer an answer, as follows:

As several of the foregoing questions seem to require no answer, I shall content myself with answering this one: Is the immersion of a proper subject in water, by a Pedobaptist minister, a valid baptism. I answer, yes. I shall endeavor to sustain the position in five papers, published in consecutive numbers of the *Central*.

The Baptists who tell us that baptism is invalid except the administrator is possessed of certain qualifications, differ widely among themselves as to what constitutes the qualifications. Now if it is necessary that the administrator be himself immersed, then, in order to a valid baptism, we must have a line of men, each baptized by the one before him, connecting us with the apostles, which is the doctrine of apostolic succession, the mechanical church idea. What may be the future fate of this doctrine I will not prophesy. The fact with regard to the past is, that whenever it has obtained, in any one of its many forms, its spiritual life has soon been crushed out.

However, if this is the want, the Greek church can furnish us with just such a line, and he who believes that, outside of that church, he can point out such a connected line, should take to the study of logic and history before he plays the theologian.

"But do you not believe that Christ has always had a visible church in the world?" I do. But I am sure we cannot connect them together, and I very much doubt whether they were connected. Now I do not propose to edit an edition of *Sartor Resartus*, and yet I must ask these questioners a question.—Would you, brethren of the necessary qualification party, accept the baptisms of the Greek church? And is it logical to turn away from the line which we know exists there, and trust to one which we only hope has an existence?

Again, if this is the qualification, the baptism of the Reformers is equally valid with ours, for Mr. Campbell and those who went out with him were baptized by Baptists.

The line has been broken once already in this country by Roger Williams, and although it has been asserted—but no shadow of proof offered—that Williams' church sent out no ministers, yet it is almost incredible that none of the great number he baptized became preachers; if they did, then it comes to pass that all who trace back through them are themselves unbaptized, and it might be that the very brethren whose questions elicited these remarks are incompetent to administer baptism.

But if, as some seem to intimate, it is necessary to a valid baptism that the administrator have proper views of the design of baptism, then our case is absolutely hopeless, for it is notorious that many of those bodies of Christians through whom Orchard and Benedict trace back, held and taught the doctrine of baptismal regeneration.

The pastor of a Baptist church has taught, through the *Central*, the doctrine that sins are pardoned in baptism, with a clearness which few Reformers would care to imitate. Shall we refuse to receive those who come from his church?

If either of these qualifications I have mentioned are necessary to a valid baptism, the chances are one to one thousand that none of us are baptized.—*Central Baptist.*

THE PEW SYSTEM.

AN UNANSWERABLE ARGUMENT AGAINST IT

Bishop Atkinson, of North Carolina, is in favor of free and open churches. With much point he inquires:

How can we become the church of the people unless we open our doors to the people? There are other things which we ought to do, but this we cannot afford to leave undone; we must have free and open churches. There must not be a man standing at the door and saying, 'Pay your rent or you cannot go in.' It may be said people ought to be willing to pay their rent and then they could go in.—But to this there is a twofold answer:

1. That it is not everybody who is able to do this, however willing. It is not every seamstress, not every street laborer, who could pay the pew rent of one of our churches which may happen to be near them, and which they would like to attend if they could. It is probable that the poor woman whom our Saviour commended so highly for casting in her two mites to the treasury of the temple would not have been allowed to enter the temple had that Jewish building been managed on the principles of one of our splendid modern Christian churches. Nay, it may be questioned whether, without a miracle, our Saviour himself and His apostles could have entered into the temple if thus managed, and of course it is doubtful, or rather it is very certain, that if He were now on earth, as He once was, He could not without a miracle go as a constant worshiper to one of the very churches which are called by His name, where His precepts are continually read, and men are taught there is salvation only by following Him. Could the apostles, if they were now on earth in the same condition as when they were on earth—could they attend one of our apostolic churches?

But I said that there was a twofold answer to the objection that churches need not be free and open, because men ought to be willing to pay their dues. My first answer was, that men, even the best men, might be willing and not able. The second is, that churches are built, not for men who do what they ought to do, but for men who *will not* do what they ought to do. If a man be avaricious and worldly-minded and unbelieving, that is not a reason why he should be kept from church, but rather the very reason why he should be invited and urged to go, that he may learn to repent of these sins and to forsake them. 'The whole need not a physician, but they that are sick.' 'Jesus Christ came not to call the righteous, but sinners, to repentance.' It may, however, be said that there are mission chapels for the poor. Not very many, however, in proportion to our entire number. And to send the poor man to a mission chapel—is it not very much like saying to him, as St. James forbids us to say, 'Stand thou there, or sit here under my footstool?'

"ABOMINATION" MUSIC.—The church music abomination is, we are glad to see, attracting attention in quarters in which a different order of thinking and speaking has usually prevailed. We find the following in a newspaper account of the Sabbath services in a free Episcopal church in Brooklyn: "Bishop Littlejohn, in his address to the congregation, said that the Episcopal churches of Brooklyn were now paying from $20,000 to $25,000 for paid singers, and asked the very pertinent question, 'What was got for all that expenditure of money?'—Some very superior musical talent; but that, so far as the work of the church was concerned, was almost worthless. The singers were without sympathy with the work entrusted to them, and it ought to be done by the people of God themselves. Those who cultivate their musical talents for the benefit of their own homes ought to consecrate the culture so obtained to the service of God on the Sabbath. With the $25,000 now annually expended for that purpose in this city he pledged himself to revolutionize the whole policy, life and movement of that branch of the church in this community." We have heard of certain occurrences in some of our fashionable churches that seem to prove the bishop's statement that the singers have no religious sympathy with the services of the church. In a certain Methodist church that runs a quartette, on one summer Sabbath evening the service was unexpectedly stopped by the sudden illness of the preacher, and the help of music was called for a little earlier than usual. But it then appeared that the performers were not at their posts, and after due search they were found in a neighboring ice cream saloon.—*New York Christian Advocate.*

I AM NEVER ALONE.

An old man sat in his easy chair. He was alone. His eyes were so dim that he could not read the printed page—he had long ceased to hear any common sound, and it was only in broken whispers that he could hold communion with those around, and often hours passed by in which the silence of his thought was not broken by an outward voice. He had outlived his generation—one by one the companions of his boyhood and youth had been laid in the grave, until none remained of all those he had once known and loved. To those to whom the future is one bright path of hope, and happiness, and social love; how unenviable seemed his condition—how cheerless his days!

I have said he was alone. A gentle and thoughtful child stole into his silent room, and twined her arm lovingly around his neck. "I feared you would be lonely, dear grandfather," said she, "and so I came to sit awhile with you. Are you not very lonely here, with no one to speak to or to love?" The old man paused for a moment, and laid his hand upon the head of the gentle child. "I am never lonely, my child," he said. "How can I be lonely, for God is with me? The Comforter comes from the Father to dwell in my soul, and my Saviour is ever near to cheer and instruct me. I sit at His feet and learn of Him: and though pain and sickness often come to warn me that this earthly house of my tabernacle is soon to be dissolved, I know that there is prepared for me a mansion, the glories of which no tongue can tell, no heart conceive. The love of God is like living water to my soul. Seek in your youth this fountain, my child. Drink deep of its living waters, and then when your hair shall be whitened for the grave, when all sources of earthly enjoyment are taken away, you, too, can say, 'I am never alone.'"

Let this testimony of an aged and devoted servant of Christ sink deep into the heart of every child who reads these lines. Seek while in youth the source of that consolation which can be your joy in sickness, in trial, and in solitude—your stay when all earthly helps have failed. Then will it be your blessed privilege to say, "I, too, am never alone."—*Christian Citizen.*

MILTON AND OWEN.

John Milton and John Owen were both Christians—both devout, both unceremonial, both advocating a wide liberty of conscience, both averse to prelacy and to all Presbyterian domination, both entertaining in general the same views of government, political and ecclesiastical; yet how unlike in many other respects! the one exhibiting in his religion the genius of a poet, the other the genius of a systematic theologian; the one soaring with outstretched wings into the loftiest regions of Divine contemplation, the other measuring every opinion by the standard of a remorseless logic, based upon Scripture; the one inspired with classic taste, chiseling the products of his intellect into forms of beauty, comparable to those of Phidias in the art of sculpture, the other careless respecting artistic style, and flinging out the treasures of his affluent mind after a fashion which is most excruciating to the æsthetical of this generation; the one a man of imagination, the other a man of reason; the one a Homer, the other an Aristotle among Puritans.

And as they differed in their manner of thinking, so also they differed in their modes of feeling and in their habits of life; the religious sentiments of Milton being calm and pure, with something in their tone almost approaching to angelic elevation, bearing scarcely any marks of such struggles as beset most other Christians, and suggesting the idea that his chief conflicts of soul must have been with "spiritual wickedness in high places;" Owen, on the other hand, dwelling much upon "the mortification of sin in believers," "the doctrine of justification," "the work of the Holy Spirit in prayer," and "the glory of Christ," and ever indicating the strongest faith and the intensest feeling upon those evangelical points respecting which some defect may be traced in the religion of Milton; and while Milton was solitary in his devotion, at least during the latter part of his life, as in this respect, as in others, was "like a star and dwelt apart," Owen delighted in social worship.—*Rev. J. Stoughton's "Ecclesiastical History of England."*

THE GREAT AMERICAN BASIN.

Rev. A. M. Stewart's lecture on this subject, in Allegheny, is reported as one of unusual interest. Mr. Stewart has had good opportunities of acquiring a knowledge of it, and he has the capability of putting it in form to be communicated to others. Mrs. Swinehelm, who heard the lecture, has made the following report of it in the *Commercial*:

"His subject was principally the Great Basin, better known as the Great American Desert, lying between the Rocky mountain range and that of the Sierra Nevada, in which there is little or no rain, because the clouds coming from the Pacific are broken and dissolved by the peaks of the Sierra Nevada, and those from the Atlantic by the Rocky range—a great basin into which large rivers are poured, from which no stream escapes—in which there are mountains two miles high, cities of thousands of inhabitants, built in a few months; lakes, like the Dead Sea, in which the human body will not sink: mirages of rippling water, made by the reflection of salt and soda crystals, and pasturage for all the cattle in the United States. Flax in abundance, and rye whose heads one foot long, grow where the soil dry as the dryest ashes, and ten feet below the surface.

In his observations of this great desert Mr. Stewart claims to have discovered the secret of the mystery of the very manna on which the children of Israel brought over Jordan after their forty years' wanderings on the Great Desert of Arabia, and insists that our desert is capable of sustaining, by its agricultural resources, a population as large as that of China. He has collected and exhibits specimens of the vegetable and mineral products of that region, which fully sustain his opinion that it is God's great treasure house, from which will supply the wants of hundreds of millions of people for many centuries to come.

PULPIT STYLE.

There are far worse dangers to be apprehended in the modern pulpit oratory than familiar illustrations and honest, plain English. Firing over the heads of a congregation is a far more common fault, and much more excusable, than firing points blank into their consciences, even with some slight risk of falling into the coarse and grotesque.

Rowland Hill—who certainly did not himself sin on the side of over-refinement—was right enough when he said, "I don't like your mighty fine preachers, who so delicately round off all their periods that they roll off the sinner's conscience."

"When I preach," said he, "I sink myself deeply in it. I regard neither doctors nor masters, of whom there are many in the church above forty; but I have an eye to the multitude of young people, children and servants, of whom there are more than a thousand."

It is hardly too much to say that two-thirds of every sermon that is preached is practically unintelligible to an audience of working men. Neither the words nor the ideas, nor the formation of the sentences, are what they are accustomed to. It is quite true that such audiences by no means object to fine language, if sometimes delivered; and there are plenty of stories current as to the astounding effect of a sounding polysyllable, or even a scrap of Latin, upon ignorant hearers. But if the pulpit trumpet is to call to the battle of life it must at least utter an intelligible sound. Sermons, even more than prayers and catechisms, must be in the "vulgar tongue" if they are to have an practical effect on the masses. It has been one of the laments over the Church of England that she is "dying of gentility;" but those who have listened to preachers of whom her pale know that the Dissenting pulpit is not a whit more free from the faults of an inflated style and "genteel" vocabulary.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH,

THE ARABELLA PLOT.

During the first three months of James' reign a very sharp struggle for power took place; the men in office wishing to keep in, the men out of office trying to get in. Cecil, Howard, Ellingham, were in; Raleigh, Cobham, Northumberland, were out. Those who were in were the men of peace; those who were out were the men of war. Each party accused the other of foul play, of setting up pretenders, of intriguing with foreign courts. The men in power had the great advantage over their rivals of material strength; of having in their control the fleet, the guards, the bench, the Tower, and the block.

A dozen mad schemes were known to be on foot, any one of which might be called a plot, should Sir Robert Cecil see cause to arrest a fricad. Cobham was prattling of Arabella. Percy was sulking at Sion. Grey wanted favors for the Puritans. Watson and Clarke, two seminary priests, were eager to serve the pope. Copley, one of Cecil's spies, who lived in the best Catholic society, kept his master informed of all these movements; so that when Cecil struck his blow the Tower was pretty nigh filled with victims; among whom he counted Sir Walter Raleigh, Lord Cobham, Lord Grey, of Wilton, Sir Griffin Markham, George Bromke, a younger brother of Lord Cobham, Anthony Copley, the spy, and the two secular priests, William Watson and William Clarke.

Lord Cobham had lodgings in the lieutenant's house; but the contriver of what Cecil called the Arabella plot was kept in close confinement, with only a single servant to wait upon him day and night.

Few things in the story of our State prison strike the imagination like the change which a few days of sharp privation wrought in the character of this rich and powerful peer. When out of peril, Cobham appeared to be frank and fair.—Faults he had in plenty; but his vices were those of a warm and generous nature: pride in his house, heat in his blood, an insatiable greed of gold, an unconquerable lust of power. Yet a few weeks of sharp privation broke his spirit. In the court he had been a bold and saucy baron; in the Tower he became a mean and abject serf. He knew that the judges and councillors who came down to question him could not torture him on account of his nobility; but he also knew that these judges and councillors could take away his life; and life was a thing which this degenerate bearer of the name of Cobham prized above either an easy conscience or a stainless name.

To the great misfortune of Raleigh, this rich court friend was connected by marriage with the families of Howard and of Cecil, both of whom might hope to profit by his death. His wife was sent to tell him that his only hope of saving his neck was to bring about Raleigh's ruin; and when Cecil, the chief of his inquisitors, told him the odious lie that Raleigh had accused him of high treason in the matter of Arabella, he pronounced the very words which Cecil wanted from his lips. If he were guilty of high treason, he said, Raleigh was guilty too, since he had been a partaker in all his plans. Cecil knew that the second lie was like the first; but knowing the value of lies to a clever and unscrupulous lawyer, he sent Cobham's falsehood to the attorney general, Sir Edward Coke.

Raleigh found means to communicate with Cobham in the lieutenant's house. In fact he made a friend of Peyton's son, also called Sir John, by whom messages were carried between the two prisoners. Cobham, looking out of his room, saw young Peyton standing in the garden talking to Raleigh at a window, and when the young man came to see him, two or three hours later, he cried out: "I saw you with Sir Walter Raleigh. God forgive him! He hath accused me; but I cannot accuse him." Peyton replied, "That is what he says of you. You have accused him; but he cannot accuse you."

Next day (as it would seem) Cecil came down to the Tower, with a view to complete his case for Coke by a final examination of Cobham. To his amazement Cobham retracted every word which he had said. Raleigh had nothing to do with his plots; had never adopted Arabella's claims; had never spoken of Spanish help. Under such a change, the council, as Count de Beaumont wrote to Henri, found it very difficult to proceed in the charge.

Then came out a mysterious rumor that the great offender had laid hands upon himself. For some days it had been whispered in court and city that Raleigh was morose and proud; a prey to melancholy thoughts and restive dreams, as though he were aching of some inward sore. At length the rumor ran that Raleigh, sitting at Peyton's table, as his custom was, had snatched up a knife, bared his breast, and plunged the steel into his flesh. He was not dead. The point had struck on a bone and glanced aside from the vital part; on which Raleigh had thrown away the weapon, crying, "There, an end."

For reasons which may be guessed, the court desired this bruit to spread. Cecil spoke of it, and wrote of it, to several persons. He told the tale to Signor Molino, embassador from the Doge of Venice; he wrote it to Sir Thomas Parry, his agent at the court of Henri the Great. Of course he sent the news to James, who was in the country. James was highly pleased, for an attempt at suicide seemed to him proof of Sir Walter's guilt. James wrote back to Cecil, "Let him be well probed; have a good preacher with you; and make him see that it is his soul he should wound and not his body."

It is impossible to believe this story true. Raleigh never spoke of an attempt on his own life. Cecil dropped the tale when it had served his turn. Coke, though straining every act and word of the accused into the vile suggestion that he cared for neither God nor devil, passed over this damning proof. Had the tale been true, would not Coke have told it in open court?

Again, if such a man as Raleigh had wished to kill himself, how could he have failed? A man has choice of a thousand deaths, and Raleigh was familiar with them all. He had knives in his cell. He had about him spirits and poisons of many sorts. He could have opened a vein; he could have thrown himself from the wall. Raleigh knew that nothing is easier than for a willing mind to part with life.—When, in his later troubles, Wilson spoke of seizing his jars and simples on the ground that he might some day poison himself and escape from justice, Raleigh answered with contempt, "Why, man, if I wished to die, could I not dash my head against that wall?"

A few years ago a letter was printed, for the first time, pretending to be written by Raleigh to his wife, which seemed to support Cecil's tale. That letter is not only a forgery, but a very impudent forgery.

Its purpose was, not to sustain the lie about Raleigh's project of suicide, but to taint his name as an unfaithful husband to his wife. Of course that letter was not read on the trial; of course it is only a copy; and equally of course the original is not known. The copy was found among a lawyer's papers; a lawyer who was employed against Raleigh in his later days; and the paper was probably one of the countless forgeries which his enemies had the baseness to prepare, but not the hardihood to produce.

Many persons suspected that the rumor of suicide was sent abroad as a test of public feeling. James was afraid of Raleigh's name. "I ha' heard rawly of thee, mon," was his first greeting of the hero of Cadiz and Guiana. Indeed, that name was a power in the land before which a bolder prince than James might have bent his brows. During Raleigh's first restraint in the Brick tower Elizabeth had been moved by reports of his amazing credit with her fleet. As a seaman, Raleigh stood alone. Essex owned in him a master; and Effingham, though bearing the rank of Lord High Admiral of England, had been seen to pay him the extraordinary homage of wiping the dust from his shoes. If the king's advisers meant to "cut the throat" of such a man, it may have been thought wise to learn how a report of his sudden death in the Tower would be received in the city, in the fleet, and in foreign courts.

The result was probably such as to dissuade them from using violent means. We hear no more of Raleigh being probed. Cecil came to see him, without bringing the godly preacher who was to search into his soul. In three or four days the prisoner was reported well. Then Sir John Peyton was dismissed from his great office, and a new and less scrupulous lieutenant, Sir George Harvey, was installed in his house.

The Peytons being sent away, as men unequal to their trust, a duel began between Cecil and Raleigh for the possession of Cobham's soul. The prize was not much; not worth either the inquisitor's craft or the statesman's skill; but fate had given into the hands of that weak and angry peer the power of either saving or destroying by a word the greatest hero in his native land.

Raleigh and Cecil were not ill matched; for if one had incomparably the finer genius, the other had incomparably the deeper craft. But Cecil was free while his antagonist lay bound. Cecil was a minister who could send Cobham to the block; Raleigh was a fallen man, who could do him neither good nor harm. Yet Raleigh fought it out. If he could get at Cobham he might work upon his deeper and better feelings. How was he to get at Cobham? The new lieutenant was Cecil's creature; a man of low, serpentine ways; not radically wicked, yet fit for work of which a downright villain would have been ashamed. When Raleigh saw that he could do nothing with Sir George, he made a serviceable friend of Sir George's son; a brave lad, through whom he kept up an irregular correspondence with Cobham, who had been lately moved from the lieutenant's house to the more distant and lonely Wardrobe tower.

A few weeks of harsh confinement in the Tower had so far unstrung Cobham's moral fibre that he answered each of his questioners with a different tale; one day charging Raleigh with a guilty knowledge of his designs; next day drawing back that charge as a monstrous lie; a third day whining over a weakness which he could not help; a fourth day going back to his original accusation, adding to it, blackening it; then, after a brief interval, on a fresh appeal to his moral sense, retracting every word that he had spoken when the fit of fear was on his soul. It was a sight to see. In the presence of men who held his life in their hands this English Claudio, dazed by mortal terror, answered all questions as they bade him by their looks and tones. Still he could not stick to these lies when they were sworn. On Raleigh's remonstrance he withdrew his accusations, calling God to witness that now, and now only, he spoke the truth. Young Harvey brought this answer from the Wardrobe to the Bloody tower.

Raleigh knew that his young and devoted helper ran much risk in carrying messages to the Wardrobe tower; and when the time of his trial drew near he employed his own servant, William Cottrel, to take an apple, into which he had put a note, and, watching his happy chance when no one saw him, to throw it into Cobham's room. This note contained a passionate prayer to Cobham that, for love of God, and the sake of his wife and children, he would tell the truth in writing, so that his last confession could be read in court. The Wardrobe tower, to which Cobham had been sent, was in a lonely quarter, looking on the queen's garden. Cottrel threw in his apple and received an answer to his master's message. That answer contained these words in Cobham's hand:

"To clear my conscience, satisfy the world, and free myself from the cry of your blood, I protest, upon my soul, and before God and His angels, I never had conference with you in any treason; nor was ever moved by you to the thing I hereto fore accused you of. * * * And so God deal with me and have mercy on my soul, as this is true."

These words were penned four days before the prisoners left the Tower for Winchester. One week later Cobham was in that city among his inquisitors, who persuaded him to declare that these last words sent to Raleigh had been got from him by artifice, and that they were not true!

Yet Cobham had made a statement to Sir George Harvey of the same kind, and of his own free will. He had told Sir George that Raleigh knew nothing about his plot. This free and independent declaration of Raleigh's innocence Sir George Harvey kept back until the trial was over and the verdict given, when he told it in confidence to Cecil.

A rare lieutenant of the Tower!—*Her Majesty's Tower, by W. H. Dixon.*

Retirement of the Rev. Hsman Bangs.

Rev. Heman Bangs, venerable in years, but more venerable for the history and success he embodies in his long, laborious and eventful life, rose before his Conference (the New York East,) on the morning of the third day of its session, in Middletown, Connecticut, to ask for a change of relation from effective to superannuated. He is in his seventy-ninth year, but has maintained a hale and vigorous constitution during the long period of fifty-four years of the most arduous ministerial life in the Methodist Church, until some time last fall, when he received severe injury from a fall on stepping out of a street car.

In making his request before his Conference, he gave a few statements of personal experience which deserve to be remembered. As nearly as we could follow him, he said:

"I come before you to ask a favor. I always knew the time must come; but I ever dreaded it. I didn't want to die before my time; but I suppose I must take another relation. I don't want to hang by the ears. If you can make me well, so that I can do effective work, why I will stay as I am. But you can not do it. Physicians cannot do it. I met with an accident last fall, and it has greatly injured me. I suppose it is my heavenly Father's method to bring me home. I am going. I am not afraid. I was converted to God when I was only ten years old. But I did not hold out faithful. I was reclaimed when I was about eighteen years old. And I was called to preach as soon as I was converted. I knew it; but I was afraid. They wanted to give me an exhorter's license, but I would not take it for fear I should have to preach. My brother Nathan wrote me about the matter, and warned me not to make any matrimonial engagement, lest it should block up my way. I was then apprenticed to a blacksmith, and I determined, as soon as my time of service was up, I would marry, and so end it. And I did—the very day I was out of my time. On the day of our marriage I asked my wife: 'Suppose you should marry a man who must either be a Methodist preacher or go to hell, what would you do?' She said: 'I would marry a Methodist preacher.' Still I stifled the convictions of the spirit and entered into business and prospered. And I thought I was going on all right, when the Lord burnt me out—burnt up my shop and all my tools! Then I cried unto the Lord, and told him if He would only help me raise another shop and get out of debt, I would then give up and preach the Gospel. But I prospered so much that I thought I could remain as I was. Then the Lord took away all my children at a stroke."

He then determined to open his heart to his brother, and calling him into his orchard he related his convictions on the subject of his call. The brother responded: "I am not surprised at this—I have been expecting it a long time."

"Then," he continued, joined the New York Conference. I thought of nothing but my duty, and have been cared for ever since. Now I am the oldest preacher in this Conference. I can hardly realize it. There are only three men living who were members of the old New York Conference when I joined it. I am, I believe, the only preacher who ever received over fifty appointments from the bishop. I have had fifty-four appointments. It was my lot to be a pioneer. When I first came to Connecticut there were few churches in all this region. Middletown church was the first that was built, and I built it. The people of Middletown said if the Methodists could build a church in this place, they could do anything." Since then he had built or helped to build some fifty churches and forty parsonages. "I was the first man that ever preached total abstinence in America, and that was in Middletown. It raised a hornet's nest about me; but they had no stings. The people were afraid of me. The preachers wouldn't pray for me at temperance meetings. But I continued till they ran temperance into politics, and then I left it, or rather it left me. I never was a politician. God has preserved me from the love of money, and kept me from joining secret societies and from party politics. God wonderfully blessed me with a good wife—she never complained. We once lived in a log hut—a room fourteen feet square, for the accommodation of two families. My colleague came home one night very tired, and wanted to go to bed early. So we knelt down for prayers. He prayed, and then I prayed, and then his wife prayed, and then my wife prayed, and then his little girl prayed, and she was converted there, and the Lord so blessed us that we didn't get off our knees till after midnight. Next day the fire spread all around, till the congregation that filled the school house was so large that (you know I used to be a blacksmith) I took off my coat and rolled up my sleeves and went at it till every one was converted, and as I looked on the assembly I couldn't say, Sinner.

"I want to say to my young brethren, don't think of giving up. When I began I had no thoughts of money, nor being sick, nor poor, nor dying. The Lord has taken care of me and blessed me all along. I have had ten children. The Lord has taken them all but three.

"The University is the result of the building of this church. I have received, in connection with my colleagues, ten thousand converts into the church. Many of them are gone home, and many still remain. I want to say to the young men what a good man said to me: 'Bring your wants within your means, and you will never get into trouble.' I never was dunned for money but once, and that was for eight cents. My wife had forgotten to pay for some wool carding. I never was poor—always rich, because always contented. It is with regret I ask the change. But necessity is upon me; I cannot help it."

Many eloquent and touching tributes were then paid to the retiring veteran amid the tears and prayers of the melted audience; at the close of which the testimonial referred to in the report of the Conference was presented by Rev. J. Buckley.

And we are sure the whole Methodist Church—for he belongs to every region of Methodism—shares heartily in the deep sympathies of the more privileged Conference in which he still remains an honored member.—*New York Methodist.*

"WHAT IS TRUTH?"—The question was proposed at a deaf and dumb institution, when one of the boys drew a *straight line*. "And what is a falsehood?" The answer was a *crooked line*.

FIFTY WAYS OF COOKING MEATS.

NUMBER FOUR.

PORK.—*To Choose Pork.*—In fresh pork the flesh is firm, smooth, a clear color, and the fat set. When stale, it looks clammy and flabby. Measly pork may be detected by the kernels in the fat; it should not be eaten.

39. *Roast Pig.*—Soak in milk some light bread, boil some sage and onions in plenty of water, strain it off and chop it all very fine; press the milk from the bread, and then mix the sage and onion with pepper and salt. Mix all together with the yolk of an egg, and stuff the inside of the pig. Rub the pig over with milk and butter, roast to a beautiful brown, cut off the head and likewise cut it down the back. Cut off the ears from the head, crack the bone and take out the brains; put them in a stewpan with all the inside stuffing and a little brown sauce. Dish the pig, the backs outside, and put the sauce in the middle, and serve in a boat; the ears at each end.

40. *Leg of Pork Roasted.*—The pork should be young and dairy-fed; score the skin with a sharp penknife; a little fresh butter is sometimes rubbed on the skin to make it brown and crisp without blistering. Chop some sage, that has been scalded, very fine, add to it an onion parboiled, some bread crumbs and a small portion of apple chopped very fine, mix all together, season with pepper and salt; make an incision, separating the skin from the fat in the under and fillet end of the leg, and place the stuffing there. The time of roasting will depend upon the size of the leg, but it must be thoroughly cooked. Serve with apple sauce.

41. *Leg of Pork Boiled.*—After having been salted, it should be washed in clear, cold water, and scraped thoroughly white and clean, preparatory to cooking; it should then be put into a floured cloth and into cold water, and brought to a boil. When the rind is quite tender the pork is done. Let the water be well skimmed, and serve with such vegetables as are in season. Allow a quarter of an hour to each pound, with an additional twenty minutes from the time it boils.

42 *Loin of Pork.*—This should, like the leg, be scored before roasting, and well jointed, to make the chops separate easily, and then roast as a loin of mutton, or it may be put into water enough to cover it; simmer until it is nearly done, then take it out, take the skin off, coat it well with yolk of egg and bread crumbs; roast for about a quarter of an hour, until it is thoroughly done.

43 *Neck of Pork Rolled.*—Bone it, chop sage finely, mix it with well-powdered bread crumbs, cover the meat with it on both sides, roll the pork, fasten it securely, and roast it gently.

44 *Spare Rib.*—A spare-rib will take two hours and a half to roast; if very large, three hours. While roasting, baste with butter and dredge with flour; pound some sage, and powder the spare-rib with it, about twenty minutes before it is done; a pinch of salt may be added.

45. *Pork Chops and Steaks.*—Cut from the best end of the loin, or from the chump or leg, if steak; remove the fat and skin, turn them frequently and quickly while broiling; sprinkle with salt when nearly done, and rub with a little fresh butter previous to serving. Garnish with crisped parsley.

46 *Pig's Head Baked.*—Let it be divided and thoroughly cleaned; take out the brains, trim the snout and ears; bake it an hour and a half; wash the brains thoroughly, blanch them, beat them up with an egg, pepper and salt, and some finely chopped or powdered sage and a small piece of butter; fry them or brown them before the fire. Serve with the head.

47. *Bacon to Boil.*—If very salt, soak it in soft water two hours before cooking; put it into a saucepan with plenty of water, and let it boil gently; if two or three pounds, it will take from an hour to an hour and a quarter; if larger, an hour and forty minutes. If a fine piece of the gammon of bacon, it may, when done, have the skin stripped off, and have finely powdered bread raspings strewed over it.

48. *Bacon to Broil.*—Make up a sheet of paper in the shape of a dripping pan; cut your bacon into thin slices, cut off the rind, lay the bacon on the paper, put it over the gridiron, set it over a slow fire, and it will broil clearly.

49. *Bacon and Eggs.*—Take a quarter of a pound of streaked bacon, cut it into thin slices, and put them into a frying pan over a slow fire; take care to turn them frequently; when the meat is done take it out, and break into the hot fat seven or eight eggs. Cook more or less according to taste, and serve with the bacon.

50. *Boiled Ham.*—Soak thoroughly, scrape and clean, and put in the pot with sufficient water to cover it, which water, when the ham is cooked, is good for stock for soups; boil from three hours and a half to six hours, according to size. When it is done, remove the skin, if possible, without breaking it; it prevents the ham, when cold, becoming dry; spread over the ham bread raspings; garnish with sliced boiled carrots.

51. *Pig's Feet Stewed.*—Clean, split, and broil tender, put them into a stewpan with enough gravy to cover them, an onion sliced, a few sage leaves, whole black pepper, allspice and salt; stew forty minutes, strain off the gravy, thicken with flour and butter; add two spoonsful of vinegar, or one dessert-spoonful of lemon pickle; serve it up with the feet.—*Arthur's Home Magazine.*

GEORGIA.

Through courtesy to respected correspondents, and that our readers might have every fair opportunity of judging for themselves, we have been publishing letters from Texas and Missouri, stimulating removal to those States. We go no further; for so far from encouraging Georgians to seek their fortunes elsewhere, we would advise immigration to our State. We have room enough for a much larger population, and can offer almost every variety of soil and climate that the temperate zone affords. True, some portions of the State are much worn, but the subsoil generally ... a good basis for improvement, and the use of commercial manures is rapidly bringing the lands up to more than their pristine fertility. In a few years, when the projected railroads are completed, we believe there will not be a spot in the State more than fifty miles from some one of these avenues of trade; and they will afford abundant facilities both for disseminating fertilizers and for conveying our products to market. The productions of the Middle States can be grown to great perfection in our mountain district; the great staple abounds through the middle and southern counties, and the cane and some of the fruits of the tropics are increasingly cultivated on our seaboard and lower borders. Mines of iron, gold, copper and coal, quarries of lime, slate and granite, many mineral productions used in the arts, with here and there precious stones, invite the industry of the people. It is believed, too—if not actually known—that near our seaboard vast deposits of fossil organic matter are to be found, which will render us independent of imported fertilizers. If water power is wanted to run machinery, the State affords well nigh enough of it to do the manufacturing of the world, with the advantage that our streams never congeal in the winter. Cotton, perhaps the greatest basis of manufacturing labor—iron being the only exception, if that be an exception—conveyed a few miles can reach the mill, and be wrought into yarn and exported in that form, so that this product of the farm and spindle can be exported to Europe. We may thus supplant the trade of England in yarns, which we are informed is the principal commerce in cotton of that country with the continent. Such a saving in transportation, and such an increase of the value of the raw material before it leaves our boundaries, would add incalculably to the wealth of our State.

All we need to enter this open door of fortune are capital and population. The former we can get, if we can have a good government; the latter would be invited by capital. Every natural advantage already mentioned solicits immigration. The climate, too, invites it. Temperate and as healthy as any portion of the globe, the mild winters would save to a laboring population those vast sums of money, expended by the poor in colder climates, for fuel and clothing. The yearly saving of fuel required at the North in manufactories alone for purposes of comfort would be a large sum. In this temperate clime with the long protracted season of fruitfulness—extending in southern Georgia through nine or ten months of the year—it must ultimately be that among other advantages it will furnish for manufactories will be that of a cheap food-producing country.

This cursory glance at the sources of wealth and comfort in Georgia ought to convince its citizens that it will be difficult to find another State in which more elements of prosperity combine than here.—Almost any family with ordinary forecast, industry and frugality, can secure an easy competency which will make us a far happier people than if the extremes of wealth and poverty were brought into strong contrast.—*Southern Christian Advocate.*

According to Professor Nordenskiold, of the Swedish Arctic Expedition of last year, the polar ice is far more open in the autumn than at any other season, but the idea of an open Polar Sea is chimerical. The pole must be reached by sledges, he says, or not at all.

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SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1869.

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NOTICE TO PREACHERS.

These preachers whose post offices are to be changed, will please notify this office, as soon as convenient, of the change to be made—being particular in giving the post office *from* which and that *to* which the change is to be made.

The Missionary Secretary at Felicity Street.

The collection amounted to some $750. The sermon placed the preacher even higher in our estimate, if possible, than the one of the previous Sabbath, and of that we have already spoken in no measured terms. Each one of his grand pulpit epics is worth a thousand dollars to any Southern Methodist congregation. It is worth it in raising a people's conception of the pulpit; worth it in its delineation of the power of inspired truth, and in those soul searching, overwhelming periods that break up rocks and hearts heretofore too hard for common hammers.

All we advise our people to do is to send for him. With all possible previous advertising to collect a congregation, and then, after hearing him, if disappointed, send the bill of expenses to 112 Camp street, and we will refund the amount.

He preaches on next Sabbath, at eleven o'clock A. M., at Carondelet street church, and on next Wednesday evening, at half-past seven, at Moreau street.

We should say, further, that after leaving New Orleans the doctor contemplates spending a Sabbath at Mobile, and another Sabbath at some other point in Alabama or Georgia; after which his engagements call him to Baltimore. He proposes returning here next winter and paying a visit to many important points in the South and Texas. We wish, "above all things," that he "may prosper and be in health, even as his soul prospers."

Der Evangelische Apologete.

This Southern Methodist German paper has reached its sixteenth number—price only $1. It is beautifully printed, and is ably edited. Our preachers can help Brother Ahrens with but very little trouble to themselves. Whenever they see a German ask him if he does not wish a good paper at $1 a year, and forward the name and amount to the Rev. J. B. A. Ahrens, New Orleans. One need not be a member of the church to read a good family, religious and literary newspaper.

POWER FROM ON HIGH.

An abiding and immediate life is the distinguishing feature of Christianity. The all-pervading and all-powerful presence of the Son of Man is the mainspring of all its movement. He himself appeared on earth first to perfect, and then to start the grand machinery. "The Lord from heaven" is the "author of our faith." After He had selected all the elements which earth could offer, it yet waited in imperfectness to receive the breath of heavenly life from Him who is also the "finisher of our faith." Without this life-breath the whole would have been but an historic drama of surpassing sublimity and beauty. It would have worked out something in all after generations by the force of its example and ideal perfectness; working through the imagination, the reason, and the sentiments of men, but limited to the natural capacity of their powers. If men could of themselves be what they wished to be, and if to sufficiently admire the good, the true, and the beautiful were the only condition necessary to their possession, then the Saviour need not have come into the world. Because this was not the case He came.

We have only to examine ourselves to understand how fatally defective Christ's mission to earth would have been if it had left nothing but "the letter" of His life. The demonstration of what a perfect manhood is would have increased the conscious distance between us and our God. So fearful a result could not have been the object of the Saviour's coming. It would have been unlike Him. Yet take away a present power of life from Christianity, and nothing remains but just such an object. This more than incompleteness—this unrelieved agony of disclosed truth—He recognized in His arrest of the disciples at Jerusalem until the wing of living power could move over the earth and be ready to effectuate the Gospel. But when that primordial "wind" came which first drove the dead elements into all the forms of creational beauty—the Holy Spirit—death yielded to "power." They were "filled"—the atmosphere was filled. The speaking flames, the rushing sound, told that some new energy had been unloosed by God to wait upon the assemblies of Christ's followers. Henceforth prayer was to be something more than the voice of fear, or the plaintive notes of sorrow, or mortal anguish whispering into the ear of heaven—it was to be the speech of faith, the channel of grace, the breath of "power."

The first sermon demonstrated to the disciples that Christ's system was now full-orbed. They were "complete in Him." Joshua did not go forth to war with a greater command over the source of light than they now had over the higher sources of all life. Three thousand souls kindled into being under the magic word; and again, five thousand! The Master had fed five thousand, had filled five thousand, while visibly among them; but He had not created five thousand. He had said that "greater things" would be done by his disciples than had been by himself, because then He would be placed at a greater advantage for helping—at the right hand of the Majesty in heaven; and now that saying was fulfilled. This was Christianity perfected—in working order. Christ came to establish the lines in which the power should run, the model and limit of its creative action; to fix them in the sight of men, and then went away to realize what He had made possible.

This is the true hour of the Saviour's life. It was never higher noon than now. The Holy Ghost never waited in fuller panoply of grace and strength than He now waits. Where is the praying assembly? where the night-long agony of the disciple opening the channels of his own encumbered nature, that the Spirit may have free course and be glorified? Wherever such a church or such a man can be found there will be a revival—the work of "power." Time is nothing with God. There are no wastes with Him to be repaired. "The same yesterday, to-day, and forever," He hovers over the churches now as on the day of Pentecost. It is this truth that our Southern Church must bring out in strong relief by most prayerful faith. "In the mountains," like Christ, or "in an upper room," like the apostles, we must consume our souls in the earnest cry, "O, Lord, revive thy work!" A sweeping flood of power and life, a sudden overflowing, "like the streams of the South," is what we need in all the arid waste of our borders. May the Lord come quickly!

A CHURCH AT BRANDON.

The following appeal speaks for itself. No man does us a greater favor than when he brings to our notice a really benevolent enterprise. Some people are afraid to look at a church subscription paper of any kind; to meet a cripple; to encounter a Methodist steward; to go to church and hear the farewell sermon; to see a preacher on his way to Conference; to attend a missionary meeting, or to look at the plans of a church building committee. Poor souls! what a life of wretchedness they lead. How much better to measure the dimensions of the ghost, or touch it and find out, as Brother Pauly once did, that it is only a white picket!—nothing for any one to be afraid of.

It is a wearisome thing to pursue people and argue with them all the advantages of a good deed. We have learned somewhat on this subject; and it is this: never try to persuade a man that it will be largely to his *temporal* interest to do the deed. Give him the full benefit of the duty—if he looks at it only in that light; or if he regards it as a gift out and out, show him that it is to the Lord he is doing this favor. Do not argue much; life is too short—"a walking beggar and a talking peddler for luck." Then it is not good to pave the way by inquiring after the brother's health, by admiring his children, or by complimenting his farming or other skill. It is useless; you cannot make the thing palatable if it be in effect nauseous. We remember to this day the horrid mockery of quince-preserve when given as a vehicle for calomel. Before you begin to build a church take to your knees, pray for the grace of "virtue;" "add to your faith virtue," the Latin for courage; try and get your own consent, as a brother who repaired a church said, "to be considered the filth and offscouring of the earth." Then ask all the people who you don't think will give anything; and resolve not to be disappointed with those who you feel sure will give, should they refuse. The man who collects money to build a church will have pleasure enough in the retrospect of his life to make up for all that he has endured in the unthankful task. We hope our readers will be mindful of this Brandon church.

BRANDON, MISS., April 12.

MR. EDITOR: In July, 1863, General Steele, of the Federal army, made a raid on this place, and among other acts of lawlessness perpetrated by his soldiers, was the burning of the Methodist church edifice, since which time that communion has worshiped in the Female College building.

In our poverty we have not been able to rebuild, but now have commenced to raise subscriptions for that purpose. We call on the church, and the liberal minded merchants of your city, who have customers here, to aid us in so doing. Will you not set the thing on foot?

Money sent to Colonel W. H. Batti, General Robert Lavoy, Captain Samuel C. Meyers, Captain Cocke, or A. G. Mayers, Esq., will be faithfully applied to that purpose, and you may assure donors of that fact. Yours, etc,

A SUBSCRIBER.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD ADVOCATE.—This monthly newspaper is in folio form, about the size of the ADVOCATE. Seventy-five cents a year. Published at Newburg, New York. It is admirably edited, and presents a variety of things interesting and instructive to grown folks and children.

THE Mobile Conference Sunday School Convention opens on Thursday evening, May 27, at half-past seven o'clock, in Mobile. See Dr. Hamilton's notice.

THE MACKONOCHIE DECISIONS.

The ultimate jurisdiction of the Church of England is in a body of men who are laymen and may not be churchmen. This Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in its province may decide upon all points of doctrine, and upon all rubrics, statutes and authoritative formulas which regulate the ceremonial practices of the establishment. By the way, this is a singular state of things by which the ordinances and the faith of the Church of Christ are put into the keeping of a body composed for the most part of very distinguished sinners. The Protestant Episcopal Church of this country may well rejoice that she has been set free from this two-horned feature of "lamb" and "dragon." This we say abstractly. The tribunal of the Privy Council is doubtless, in point of mere lawyer-like talents, learning and judgment, unsurpassed by any other in the world; consisting, as it does, of the chiefs of the great English courts, of the archbishops, or bishops, of former Lord Chancellors and Barons of the Exchequer. In point of all sorts of possible earthly wisdom it would compare very advantageously with the first council at Jerusalem, under the presidency of St. James; but yet looks very unlike anything in a regular succession from that primitive believing company.

In its decisions this learned body was guided by documents and usages of the times of Edward VI and Charles II, and came to conclusions which should give satisfaction to all true Protestants in the *Protestant* Episcopal Church. They "rescue by law the Holy Altar of Commemoration from the innovations which marred its sublime simplicity;" they "condemn the disobedient of every class who substitute their own opinion for the command of the church." These are weighty results, in which the whole body of Protestants should rejoice. But it seems rather late in the day to be sitting in solemn judgment upon ceremonies which were in the foreground of the raging controversies between Protestants and Catholics of the times of Cranmer and Gardiner, to be yet exercised upon chalice and paten, on cloths and crucifixes. One would suppose that these "first principles" would have been long since left behind in the strife of a truly apostolic church after "perfection." But no; it appears that humanity can never be too old to be childish; and that it is still necessary to feed the "only successors of the apostles" on milk. It is not easy even to imagine the early evangelists and messengers of the Saviour entertaining over again those practices and usages of altar and court which the Master had settled definitely forever with a whip of small cords—driving the whole rubbish of the ceremonial system itself out of the outermost limits of the house of God. Nor can we suppose that our Lord ever wore a phylactery in token of His reverence for the law, or sprinkled a cup, or in any other way made clean the "outside of the platter." The church might once have weighed these things narrowly, for she, too, has had her minority; but in the days of the Son of Man and the apostles she had come to her majority and "put away childish things."

It is, therefore, profoundly mortifying to the rest of the Protestant churches to see the venerable Church of England, and the Protestant Episcopal Church of this country, the youngest of all, and which, therefore, ought to embody the knowledge and spirituality of all her ancestry, still, in sober earnest, wrangling and internally rent with fierce schism over forms, as if determined to confine and re-enslave the Church of Christ to the "law of commandment contained in ordinances." Must all the past go for nothing? Is the worship of God to be thrown back to a period when "the way into the holiest of all was not yet made manifest," when the first tabernacle was standing? It would so seem; for here in the nineteenth century this church invokes worldly judges, wearing wigs and sitting on wool sacks, to decide for her whether these "carnal ordinances were imposed" only "until the time of reformation," or are still in force. Mind, we do not find fault with the decision of this learned court; but with the condition of things and the superlative folly which make necessary its sittings.

The trial of Warren Hastings was probably not half so momentous an occasion as that of the Rev. Mr. Mackonochie. The surroundings were probably even more impressing. Sitting in the half circle form, which was originally taken from the council room of the Jewish Sanhedrim, these venerable jurists, statesmen, lords and bishops are addressed by the most learned counselors of the kingdom of Great Britain, upon the great question of the essentials of Christian ceremony!—whether "the traditions of men" still have force, or whether "in Him," and in Him only, who "blotted out the handwriting of ordinances," the church yet stands "*complete*." The "vain deceit" of this composed and momentous ecclesiastical trial may be compared, in the absurdity of the items upon which its decisions rest, to a General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, hearing argument upon, whether a church sexton should be permitted to pin all the lost handkerchiefs, veils and gloves which he may find, upon the pulpit cushion cloth; or whether it is lawful to have the wine for the sacrament set upon the communion table in a cut-glass decanter or in a claret bottle. The principles contained in the matter of "lighting candles," "mixing water with wine," in a "carpet of silk or other decent stuff," may be greater and more obvious, but we cannot see it. We are disposed to ask, where did all this paraphernalia come from? for without such trappings and mummery the nonsense itself would die out for want of lodgment. But we give the decisions. Let them speak for themselves.

1. That the term "ornaments of the church" used in the 25th section of the Statute 1 Elizabeth, and in the rubric of the prayer-book of Charles II, sanctioned by the act of uniformity, means the articles (*Instrumenta*) employed in the public services of the church. They are distinct and architectural or decorative ornamentation. The ornaments of the ministers are vestments.

2. That those ornaments of the church are lawful, and those only, which are prescribed in terms, or sanctioned in terms, by the first prayer book of Edward VI; or by a warrantable inference are sanctioned as accessory to what is prescribed.

3. As to *crucifixes* the law so plainly forbade them that discussion was useless.

4. As to crosses, that if attached to the communion table, or standing on it, they were unlawful; but if placed in other parts of the church, as upon a rood screen, they were unobjectionable.

5. That a credence table was allowable, as an adjunct to the communion table. This, or the ledge in the chancel wall, often used in old churches, was made necessary, or proper, by the direction in the rubric as to the time of placing the elements on the table, to *be done by the priest.*

6. That the linen cloth which covered the table at the ministration must be plain and unadorned with lace, embroidery, or otherwise. Every judge in every court, which had the subject before it, concurred in this.

7. That the carpet of silk or other decent stuff, directed by the canon of 1603, to cover the table during the divine service (other than on communion days) might be changed, and be of various colors and ornamentation, subject to the discretion of the ordinary.

8. That an organ was lawful as a known adjunct to the singing, directed in the service book.

9. The use of incense in the celebration of the holy communion was illegal.

10. The mixing of water with wine during the ministration, and as part of it, was unwarranted.

11. The elevation of the paten and chalice, during or after the prayer of consecration, was unlawful.

12. The kneeling or prostration during the consecration of the elements, or after the prayer, and before reception by the minister, was forbidden.

13. The use of lighted candles upon the altar during the celebration, not required or employed for the purpose of giving light, was illegal.

After reading this one cannot be sufficiently thankful to that Providence which separated the Wesleyans from the Church of England before it came into this second childhood, and which delivered us from a Christian faith so medieval, romantic and thin.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"ONWARD."—The May number is to hand. Contents are: The Lost Sister; A Fountain of Foulness; The Vultures of America; Safe on Board a Blockader; Adios; A Kanaka Police Court; Catlin; The Three Clerks; The Love of a Mother; Gettysburg; Street Cars; The Yellow Chief; Mea Gemma; Isidore; Things Worth Thinking of; Trifles. Carlton, publisher, New York.

THE LITTLE CORPORAL.—Chicago, Illinois. One dollar a year. The May number is rich in original matter, as the pages of this monthly usually are. Our frequent and very full extracts from its prose and poetry show how highly we appreciate it.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR.—Edited by T. S. Arthur. May number. This is specially for very little children. ONCE A-MONTH is another magazine by the same editor. Two dollars a year. It is full of instructive, entertaining and valuable matter. The reader will see in the ADVOCATE frequent extracts from it. It is in a very compact form, pleasant to look at, and will, we hope, displace much of that worthless stuff which is bought for steamboat and railroad reading merely because it is convenient to handle. Address T. S. Arthur & Son, 809 Chestnut sheet, Philadelphia.

THE GALAXY FOR MAY.—Contents: Put Yourself in his Place; English Dictionaries; Pairs and Repairs; English Toryism and its Leaders; Susan Fielding; A Great Advocate; A Choir of Songsters; Miscellany; Driftwood; Literature and Art; Nebulæ. No. 498 Broadway, New York.

THE AMERICAN QUARTERLY CHURCH REVIEW.—April. New York: 37 Bible House. Contents: Sir Thomas More; Shall we Ever have a Christian Philosophy; The Great Pyramid; Suffragan Bishops; Ritualism; The Status of the Church; Notices of Books.

THE SOUTHERN REVIEW FOR APRIL.—Contents: What is Liberty; Recent Researches in Geography; Women Artists; The Legal Profession; Positivism in England; The Atmosphere and the Ocean; American and English Law; The Battle of Gettysburg; The Sun; Alcyone, a poem; Notices of Books. We shall notice this number at length hereafter. Published by A. T. Bledsoe, Baltimore.

STRAWBERRIES.

This delicious fruit is being produced in large quantities in the neighborhood of New Orleans, and in a few years it will be furnished here at even a lower price than it commands in New York. For fifteen years we never tasted either strawberries or peaches in New Orleans, being quite "indisposed" to pay the extravagant cost of these wholesome luxuries; but now we can venture a little, for they have come down within reach of everybody. After this abstraction we wish to thank a friend, Mr. Peel, for some remarkably fine ones, which were grown upon his place at the Nashville station. They certainly took the prize at our house.

To the Delegates to the Mobile Sunday School Convention.

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad will bring all delegates to the convention at half fare.

The steamboats on both rivers will bring regular ministers free, and lay delegates for half price. To avoid imposition and suspicion, brethren had better present certificates of their appointment.

On arriving in the city brethren will call at the lecture room of the St. Francis street church for information.

J. HAMILTON.

MOBILE, April 20, 1869.

THE New Orleans District Sabbath School Convention meets in this city on Thursday, May 13, at half-past seven P. M.

LETTER FROM CHINA.

SHANGHAI, CHINA, Feb. 15, 1869.

The examination for the Han-lin degree in China is held every three years at Pekiu and in the palace of the emperor. The title of this degree is Literary Chancellor. The duties of this office become very arduous at the time of public examinations. To receive this degree is a mark of superior ability, and a man to be honored by the emperor and by the people. The work of presiding over all these examinations falls to their lot, and, in many instances, the work proves too laborious for those conducting it, as they are often days and nights without proper rest.

In the examination for the degree of Kenjin much depends on the memory of the student in remembering the words of the classics and illustrating the subject of his composition. The use of the memory is used almost exclusively, and it soon tells upon the body and mind of the student. Often they are taken from their rooms in a helpless condition, and some never recover from the effect. But this does not deter the student in quest of fame. The next examination is quite as numerously attended, and all enter the list with high hopes of success. The literati of China have a powerful influence over the people. The people look to them on all occasions for advice and counsel, as they cannot approach those in authority without immense bribes. It is for this reason the government officials who stand high in authority seek to gain the good will of literati. The officials in China are easily bribed, and thus we find that it is not alone in other countries that the officials of the government are bribed, but it is so in China. Those who have been appointed to examine young students, if known to receive bribes, are severely punished. Before any one can enter a public government office he must attain to these degrees, as such officers are always supposed to be men of learning. A civil officer of the same rank as a military officer is considered of more real worth and value on account of his education, as one is gained by his ability shown in a superior mind, the other by his ability shown by his strength of body rather than of mind.—such as shooting with the bow, lifting heavy pieces of timber, firing a matchlock. They are then tried as to their manner or power of control over large bodies of soldiers. After this they are drafted for service, as wanted. With those who are civil officers a much more extensive education is expected. Often the power of the memory of these men is remarkable. In many instances, if a certain word is wanted, they can turn to many books and show where that word is illustrated. This is not an uncommon thing among those who are educated in China. But, after all, the education of the Chinese goes so far and no farther, and they do not seem to have any desire to go farther. They know that a knowledge of the classics will ensure them esteem and office, and they are content to rest there. It is not progressive. It has its bounds, beyond which the Chinese have never gone, which will account for their backwardness in the arts and sciences. And it is the desire of all sincere Christians to elevate them in giving them a more extended range of thought by bringing them from darkness to light, giving them truth for error, which would in the end bring untold blessings upon the whole nation.

J. W. LAMBUTH.

STRONG REASONS.

MR. EDITOR: In the ADVOCATE of the 3d instant I learn that Brother Adair wants some good and convincing reasons to urge in favor of the ADVOCATE, that he may be able to increase its circulation.

I had supposed that the months of all Methodist preachers were filled with arguments in its favor.

With your consent, Mr. Editor, I propose doing what you "doubtless" would have done, had your modesty permitted—*i. e.*, furnish Brother A. with good and sufficient reasons why every family should immediately subscribe for the ADVOCATE, which is only a repetition of what I frequently urge with at least some degree of success.

1. I regard the ADVOCATE as the best family newspaper published in the State, combining the secular with the religious. Finance, literature, science, agriculture and horticulture, religion—all are ably represented in its columns. Parents and children are all addressed.

2. I consider it the cheapest paper published in the State, with which I am acquainted, in proportion to its cost and the intrinsic value of the matter it contains.

3. None fail to obtain "value received" for the money invested.

4. Though religious, it is not strictly sectarian (perhaps not enough so) nor dogmatic in its claims, and is perfectly free from that kind of arrogance and bigotry which characterize some papers.

5. It is our paper, and ought to be sustained, especially by all Methodists.

THOS. J. UPTON.

MOUNT LEBANON, LA., April 16, 1869.

[We have to submit to these things.—ED.]

OLD COPARTNERSHIPS—whisky and ignorance, whisky and poverty, whisky and sensuality, whisky and degradation.

MARRIED.

On the 16th of February, by Rev. J. W. Shores, Mr. ALEX. MCBRYDE to Miss CELIA ANN CLENNY, all of Pike county, Alabama.

OBITUARIES.

JANE HARRIET MCIVEINE, wife of William C. Hurt, died in Opeliku, Alabama, April 11, 1869, in her thirty-eighth year.

In all the relations of life she accepted her role from the Bible. As a child she obeyed her parents and honored them. As a wife she loved her husband and yielded a graceful submission. As a mother she was mindful of the spiritual as well as temporal welfare of her children; and though she left them early, it was not before she had taught them to pray. This woman was discreet, a keeper at home, good. She guided her house, and gave no occasion to the adversary to speak reproachfully. Her character more resembled that drawn by Paul in his epistles than the more self-sustained one portrayed by Solomon in the last chapter of Proverbs; and yet it partook of both.

Our grief at her death was not made heavier by surprise. Death came with slow approaches; and though she was no stranger to pain, and all the cords of life were gradually loosed by wasting sickness, that keenest parg that mortals can know, the sting of death, she knew not. From the time of giving life to another she felt that her own was ended, though others shared not in the apprehension; but while paying the forfeit of "the mother of all living," she was saved by the Son of the Virgin Mother. Songs were given to her in the night season of affliction; and when those about her thought she had not strength to whisper, she broke forth in clear notes of praise. The little children, buried in other days, and mourned for as only a mother can mourn, returned in comforting visions and ministries to her bedside, and gave her sweet company. Her last solicitude was for those on earth; but after committing herself to a faithful Creator, she found grace to commit them also; and leaving these in a world of sin, went to join those in the Paradise of God—Speaking of dying, she said: "The entrance seems very dark; but, oh! so bright beyond!"

H. N. M.

MRS. MALISSA E. WAINWRIGHT, daughter of Daniel and Eliza Holt, and consort of James L. Wainwright, died of consumption, in Mobile, Alabama, April 5, 1869. She was born in Temple, New Hampshire, October 20, 1834.

When about sixteen years old she removed with her parents to Prattville, Alabama, where, in December, 1854, she was united in marriage to Bro. Wainwright, with whom she lived in the most perfect affection until the angel of death claimed her for his own. She had embraced religion in early life and joined the Baptist Church; but her husband being a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, she joined the church of his choice, and continued to adorn the profession of Christ until her death.

Her piety was unobtrusive, deep and uniform. Her amiable manners, intelligence, and fidelity in all the relations of life won the love and confidence of all who knew her. Especially is she of precious memory in the Sabbath-school and family circle. Her husband, in October last, removed her to Mobile, hoping thereby to prolong her life. But it soon became evident that she was sinking rapidly to her final rest. Friendship, sympathy, and medical skill were of no avail. She was herself conscious that the shadows of her mortal life were lengthening, and that life's short day was fast drawing to its close. But her setting sun was fringed with gold, and shed a mellow light over the evening of life—the harbinger of eternal day. True, the thought of the tender ties that must be severed was painful; but with sweet confidence and calm submission her frequent language was, "Thy will of the Lord be done."

Her dear little children—Jennie, Chandler and Georgia—who had been torn from her embrace in one short week, were waiting to welcome their mother. The Providence that took them was then to her dark and mysterious; but now all is clear and bright.

"The spoiler set
His seal of silence; but there beamed a smile
So calm and holy on that marble brow,
Death gazed and left it there; he dared not steal
The signet ring of heaven."

ROBERT S. WOODWARD.

Our aged brother, N. G. NORSWORTHY, died on the evening of the 15th of April, 1869, at his residence in Jackson, Louisiana, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

He was a native of North Carolina, but for many years a citizen of this State. He was esteemed among his fellow-citizens for decision, promptitude, and integrity of character. As a husband and father he provided well for the wants of all dependent upon him, in this respect leaving a good example of energy, industry, economy and honesty.

About twenty-six years ago he became a true penitent, joined the church, and soon after obtained forgiveness of sins through the mercy of God in Christ Jesus, our Lord. Great and manifest to all was the change in him. From having been a recklessly wicked man, he became an humble, prayerful, active Christian. A portion of his course, after he became connected with the church, was marred by an unfaithfulness and disorder, which induced deep regret and repentance. Nevertheless, we have good hope that he died in the favor of God, and is now at rest.

F.

CATARRH.—Catarrh is a *dangerous* disease; yet it can be cured by the use of DR. WOLCOTT'S ANNIHILATOR, a different remedy, and unlike PAIN PAINT. Thousands suffer without knowing the nature of this universal complaint. It is an ulceration of the head. Its indications are hawking, spitting, weak or inflamed eyes, soreness of the throat, dryness and heat in the nose, matter running from the head down the throat, ringing or deafness in the ears, loss of smell, memory impaired, dullness and dizziness of the head, pains in the left chest or side and under the shoulder blades. Indigestion invariably attends Catarrh; a hacking cough and colds are very common. Some have all these symptoms, others only a few. Very little pain attends Catarrh until the Liver and Lungs are attacked in consequence of the stream of pollution running from the head into the stomach. It ends in Consumption.

Bronchitis is the legitimate child of Catarrh. Troches and all palliatives cannot in any case reach the fountain in the head, where the polluted festering, corrosive matter issues. Snuff or dust of any kind aggravates, and never cures the disease.

A sneeze is nature's emphatic warning and is produced in consequence of an irritation of the head. Nature speaks out and says No! at every sneeze. She opens the water ducts and floods the nostrils with water to drive out the intruder, just as the ducts of the eye are opened when dust affects that organ. Taking snuff will produce Catarrh. The patient feels dull, heavy, stupid and sleepy; his fears are not aroused until perhaps too late:

He catches cold constantly in the head, sometimes running at the nostrils; the breath sometimes reveals to his neighbors the corruption within; while the patient has often lost the sense of smell. The disease advances cautiously, until pain in the chest, lungs or bowels startles him; he hacks and coughs; has dyspepsia, has liver complaint, wants to take a blood purifier, or cod liver oil. Bosh! The foul ulcer in the head cannot be reached by such nostrums. He becomes nervous, his voice is harsh and unnatural, feels disheartened, memory loses her power, judgment her seat, gloomy forebodings hang overhead; hundreds, yea thousands, seek a rope, a river, a revolver or a razor, and cut the miserable thread of life. The world looks on and wonders that a man surrounded by all the charms and opulence that gold can give, should deliberately choose a quiet grave; others drag on a weary life and sink under lung complaints by inches. Many hire some miserable scamp or some big sounding charlatan, having such a string of promotions from Europe that they actually bewilder and dazzle their victim, who at once comes down with the dust, pays $5 for a useless examination, $50 more as part payment for a job cure. Of course the dupe is not silly enough to pay the balance, but thanks God he was not killed outright by the outrageous treatment. The villains coolly write a flaming certificate, and attach thereto the victim's name.

Thousands are restored to health whom doctors call hopeless victims of Consumption.—Physicians think the lungs affected, when the liver is the only cause of pain in the majority of cases, and the patient is perfectly curable. Nothing complaints can exist unless caused by Catarrh. But the liver is always first attacked. Medicines taken in the stomach are worse than useless. Physicians know nothing, comparatively, of the symptoms of this disease—its cause or cure—and few are bold enough to deny this assertion. Many physicians have Catarrh themselves and do not know it; those of the highest standing buy "Annihilator" to cure it.

For all afflicted with this disgusting complaint DR. WOLCOTT'S ANNIHILATOR affords a safe, sure and speedy cure, when no *bones* have come from the head. The nostrils must be rinsed with Annihilator, by snuffing through to the throat, and spit out the nasty corruption instead of swallowing or allowing it to run down the throat, and thus keep the ulcers clean of matter, and they heal permanently. Also for weak Nerves, Chronic Headache and Neuralgia; it is invaluable. Twelve pints should be used for Catarrh, one pint each week.

The Annihilator is sold at fifty cents, and full pints $1 a bottle, with full directions. Pints hold three fifty cent bottles. Buy none except in pure white wrappers.

Six pints of Annihilator for Catarrh or Colds in the Head, or one pint of Pain Paint, double strength, sent free of express charges on receipt of the money; or one gallon of Pain Paint, double strength, for $20. Small bottles sold at all Drug Stores. R. L. WALCOTT, Inventor and Sole Proprietor, No. 181 Chatham Square, New York. ap10 4tr

ORNAMENTAL AND USEFUL.
BUY ONLY
Silver-Tipped Shoes for Children.
Will outwear three pairs without tips.
fe6 3mrb

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure;

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, free of charge, with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
fe13 3mp Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. Y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER, for sale by principal Druggists,
CURES CANCER,
Cures Cutaneous Affections, cures Scrofula, and all the Impurities of the Blood; and the sovereign remedy for
BRIGHT'S DISEASE,
And other diseases of the Kidneys. This is the original Spring Water from Vermont which has wrought so many wonderful cures, and is advertised only to distinguish it from the many imitations that are now attempted to be palmed upon the public as being equal to the virtues of the Missisquoi.

Pamphlets containing an account of many wonderful cures, attested by eminent physicians and others, can be had gratis by calling at or addressing a note to

MISSISQUOI SPRINGS,
New York.

A first class Hotel will be opened at the Springs, 8 College Place, after May 20, 1869.
my1 6m

NEW STANDARD SINGER.
NOW READY.
LATEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST BOOK
FOR
Sunday Schools and Special Services.

Embracing new and striking features of usefulness and interest, at once appreciated on examination. Containing the real Standard Gems of Sunday School Music found in this country and in Europe.

Two hundred and twenty-four pages, stiff covers, 60 cents; $40 per 100. Stiff paper covers, 50 cents; $35 per 100.

Send for specimen copy.

PHILIP PHILLIPS & CO.,
37 Union Square, N. Y.

Also publishers of Singing Pilgrim, Musical Leaves and Hallowed Songs. my1 2t

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 40 Park Row, New York.

WHAT ADVERTISERS SAY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.

MESSRS. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.—*Dear Sirs:* I thank you for the advance sheets of your Directory.

Some four or five years since, when you first originated your "Select Lists of One Hundred Newspapers," I appreciated your novelty and patronized you accordingly.

Since then the advantages derived through your method by the increase of circulation, reduction of prices, and punctuality in all the departments of your business, I now advocate your system as deserving the highest encomiums. Having advertised my specialty, "Durno's Catarrh Snuff" somewhat extensively since 1850, permit me to acknowledge that, had your present plan been then in operation, it would have been a saving to me in the rates of advertising of at least $20,000.

I am, dear sir, yours truly,

JAMES DURNO.

OFFICE OF P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
New York, Sept. 18, 1868.

MESSRS. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 40 Park Row, N. Y.—*Gentlemen:* Having compared your figures with those furnished us by other advertising agencies, and with the terms obtained from publishers direct, for the insertion of advertisements of Plantation Bitters and Magnolia Water, we find them satisfactory, and accept your contract as given in letter of this date. Oblige us by causing the advertisements to appear without unnecessary delay. Your bills for the amount, $13,776 26 (forty-three thousand seven hundred and seventy-six dollars and twenty six cents,) will be paid in accordance with the terms proposed.

Yours, very respectfully,

P. H. DRAKE & CO.

Send for our Twenty-four Page Circular, which contains a List of over One Thousand Newspapers, (the best Advertising Mediums,) and price cards showing advertising rates, and much valuable information on the subject of advertising.

FREE FOR THREE CENT STAMP.

Address
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Advertising Agents,
my1 tfr 40 Park Row, New York.

$20 A DAY TO MALE AND Female Agents to introduce the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machines. Stitch alike on both sides, and is the only Licensed Shuttle Machine in the market sold for less than $40. All others are infringements, and the seller and user are liable to prosecution and imprisonment. Full particulars free. Address
W. A. HENDERSON & CO.,
myl tfr Cleveland, Ohio.

PATENTS—MUNN & CO., EDITORS *Scientific American*, 37 Park Row, New York. Twenty three years' experience in obtaining American and European Patents.

Opinions, no charge. A pamphlet, 108 pages of law and information, free. Address as above.
my1 tfr

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL, GRADUate of the Philadelphia Dental College, has established himself at No 109 Carondelet street, near Poydras, where he will perform all Dental Operations in a skillful and satisfactory manner. Teeth inserted upon Gold or Vulcanite base. Being familiar with all Anæsthetics, he will extract teeth without pain, by the use of such as best suits the case. Particular attention given to the medical and surgical treatment of diseases of the mouth and teeth. oct31 1y

GEO. W. RACE. W. H. FOSTER. E. T. MERRICK,
Late Chief Justice La.
RACE, FOSTER & E. T. MERRICK
Attorneys at Law,
CORNER OF CAMP STREET & COMMERCIAL PLACE,
sep15 1y New Orleans.

$10 TO $20 PER DAY SURE, and no risk. Agents wanted everywhere, on commission or by the month, to sell our Patent Everlasting White Wire Clothes Lines. For full particulars address the American Wire Company, 75 William street, New York, or 16 Dearborn street, Chicago, Illinois.
ap10 tfr

THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS salary. Address U. S. PIANO CO., New York. ap10 tfr

INSTEAD OF BITTER, take Sweet Quinine. myl tfr

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEARTH AND HOME,
An Illustrated Weekly of sixteen handsome folio pages, for the
FARM, GARDEN AND FIRESIDE.
EDITED BY
DONALD G. MITCHELL,
AND
HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,
assisted by a corps of able editors and contributors in all departments.

HEARTH AND HOME meets with universal favor from all classes of persons in town and country.

It contains every week original articles by the best American writers, each in his own department, on

Farming,
Planting,
Stock Breeding,
Poultry Raising,
Gardening,
Plans of Country Homes,
Rural Architecture,
Ornamental Gardening,
Fruit Growing,
Flower Culture, etc.

In its Literary Department it includes the choicest original reading for all members of the family: Adventures by Sea and Land, Pure and Elevating Stories, Sketches, Biographies, Poems, etc.

MRS. STOWE,
GRACE GREENWOOD,
MRS. MARY E. DODGE,
contribute regularly, and the best writers in the country will constantly enrich this department.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS
will be specially provided for, and will find their own page always lighted with fun in pictures and fun in stories, so tempered with good teaching that we hope to make them wiser and better while we make them merrier.

TO ALL WHO LIVE IN THE COUNTRY
we hope to bring entertainment, sound teaching and valuable suggestions.

Terms for 1869.

Single copies, $4, invariably in advance; three copies, $10; five copies, $15. Any one sending us $24 for a club of eight copies, all at one time, will receive a copy free. Postmasters who will get us up clubs, in accordance with above rates, may retain ten per cent. of the amount, and are respectfully solicited to act for us.

We will send HEARTH AND HOME one year, to any settled clergyman, he stating with his remittance the church over which he is settled, for $2 50.

A specimen copy sent free.

No traveling agents employed. Address all communications to

PETTENGILL, BATES & CO.,
ap10 4tr 37 Park Row, New York.

"VENI, VIDI, VICI."

The forthcoming number of the Illustrated Western World, printed in oil colors, will be the most beautiful paper ever issued from the press since the art of printing was discovered. Remember, it is the only paper in the world whose illustrations are printed in from one to seven distinct colors at a single impression.

Aside from the beautiful illustrations which accompany it weekly, every number is replete with glowing Romances, Love and Historic Tales. It is a fit companion of every fireside—the magazine of every branch of literature, the champion of all noble industries, the support of the farmer, merchant, artisan, and the education of the masses. Send for specimen copies. Sold by all news dealers. Subscription, $3 per annum. Address

THE WESTERN WORLD CO.,
Corner Park Place and College Place,
ap24 tfr P. O. Box 4529, New York.

THE DOLLAR SUN.

Charles A. Dana's paper.

The cheapest, fairest and most readable of New York journals. Everybody likes it.

Three editions—Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly, at $6, $2, and $1 a year. Full reports of markets, agriculture, Farmers' and Fruit Growers' Clubs, and a complete story in every Weekly and Semi-Weekly number. A valuable present to every subscriber. Send for specimen, with premium list.

I. W. ENGLAND,
ap17 tfn Publisher Sun, New York.

DEAFNESS, CATARRH, SCROFula.—A lady who had suffered for years from Deafness, Catarrh and Scrofula, was cured by a simple remedy. Her sympathy and gratitude prompt her to send the receipts free of charge to any one similarly afflicted. Address
MRS. M. C. LEGGETT,
ap24 tfr Hoboken, N. J.

F. HATHORN, ALF. H. PIERSON.
Late of Shropshire & Hathorn.
HATHORN & PIERSON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
And Wholesale Dealers in
Groceries, Oils and Drugs.
Nos. 95, 97 and 99 Gravier Street,
oct7 1y NEW ORLEANS, LA.

FOR $100 PER LINE WE WILL insert an advertisement in One Thousand Newspapers, one month. The list includes single Papers of over one hundred thousand circulation weekly, more than one hundred Daily Papers, in which the advertiser obtains twenty-four insertions to the month, and the leading Papers in more than five hundred different towns and cities. Complete files can be examined at our office. Send stamp for our circular. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
ap17 tfr Advertising Agents, New York.

WHOEVER WILL ACT as Agent, either lady or gentleman, can earn in an evening a Web of Sheeting, Silk Dress Pattern, Watch, Carpet, set of Waverly Novels, etc., or selection from a great variety of other articles, as commissions in our
GREAT SPRING TRADE SALE,
comprising over 350 different articles. Send for catalogues. PARKER & CO.,
ap17tfr 98 and 100 Summer street, Boston, Mass.

WANTED, AGENTS.—"WONder of the World" is warranted to cure Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Sold on the package system. Not to be paid for until tested. I pay $60 per month and commission to distribute packages. J. C. TILTON,
ap17 tfr Pittsburg, Pa.

A VALUABLE GIFT.—80 pages.—Dr. S. S. Fitch's "Domestic Family Physician" describes all Diseases and their Remedies. Sent by mail free. Address
DR. S. S. FITCH,
mh13 9mr 714 Broadway, New York.

THE MAGIC COMB.—Teeth are coated with solid dye. You wet your hair and use the comb, and it produces a permanent black or brown. One comb sent by mail for $1 25. Address WM. PATTON,
ap10 3mr Springfield, Massachusetts.

CONSTITUTION WATER IS A certain cure for Diabetes and all diseases of the Kidneys.
For sale by all Druggists. fe20 3mr

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York, and 10 State St., Boston,
Are Agents for all the Newspapers in the United States and Canadas. They have special arrangements with the religious, Agricultural and other Newspapers. dec7 1y

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Capital, $5,000,000, Gold
Surplus, 1,000,000, Gold,
AGENCIES.
Virginia City, Gold Hill, Austin, White Pine, } Nevada.
Ruby City, Idaho.

A GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS TRANSACTED BY THE BANK AND AGENCIES.

Funds deposited with us for investment in Farming Lands, City or other property on the Pacific coast, will be paid by Telegraph or otherwise in any part of California, Oregon, Idaho and in the Mining Districts of Nevada, through the Bank and Agencies as above, on the most favorable terms.

LEES & WALLER,
BANKERS,
And Agents for the Bank of California in New York. np10 3mr

A COUGH, COLD OR SORE THROAT
Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue, irritation of the Lungs, a permanent Throat Affection, or an incurable Lung Disease is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For
BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTIVE AND THROAT DISEASES
TROCHES are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS
will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before singing or speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by physicians and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the Troches are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered.

Sold everywhere. de26 4mr

EUREKA.

EUREKA, THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Dr. Van Zandt, one of the oldest and best physicians of St. Louis, has pronounced it "a most happy compound, united wonderfully to nature, and the most valuable preparation in use for changing the color of the hair, preventing its falling off by restoring the scalp to a healthy condition." If you want a genuine preparation for the hair, try the Eureka, and you will not be disappointed. It is for sale by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle. Manufactured by

RORT. FISHER, Agen
may2 1y No. 263 S. Fourth St., St. Louis.

EPILEPSY CAN BE CURED.—Those having friends afflicted are earnestly solicited to send for a circular letter of references and testimonials, which will convince the most skeptical of the curability of the disease. Address
VAN BUREN LOCKROW, M. D.,
ja30 13ip No. 36 Great Jones street, New York City

DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS
Are just what most people need. A dose or two will set your Liver to work, and the result will be your Headache will be cured, your appetite will be restored, you will sleep sound, and wake up good natured with all the world. All persons are troubled at times
WITH A TORPID LIVER,
AND
McLANE'S LIVER PILLS
Are just what they need. They will thoroughly cleanse the Liver and put it in healthy motion. TRY THEM, and you will never be without a box in your house.

BE SURE YOU GET
DR. C. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS,
PREPARED BY FLEMING BROTHERS.
They can be had at any Drug or Country store in the United States. no7 1y

CHURCH BELLS.—We are prepared to furnish Church Bells, of Steel composition, having a rich, deep tone, at the following prices, which place it within the power of all Churches to be provided with a good Bell:

	Weight.	Wt. of Bell and mountings.	Price.
28-inch Bell,	250 lbs	400 lbs	$65 00
36-inch Bell,	650 lbs	800 lbs	135 00
40-inch Bell,	800 lbs	1000 lbs	175 00
48-inch Bell,	1200 lbs	1500 lbs	265 00

These Bells are warranted for one year against breakage in ordinary use.

THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,
ja16 1y No. 9 Perdido st., New Orleans.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO FURnish all classes with constant employment at their homes, the whole of the time, or for the spare moments. Business new; light and profitable. Fifty cents to $5 per evening is easily earned by persons of either sex, and the boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. Great inducements are offered those who will devote their whole time to the business; and, that every person who sees this notice may send me their address and test the business for themselves, I make the following unparalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied with the business I will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing me. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Sample sent by mail for ten cents. Address E. C. ALLEN,
mh13 tfr Augusta, Me.

PAYNE, HUNTINGTON & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
No. 52 Union Street,
NEW ORLEANS.
J. U. PAYNE, G. W. HUNTINGTON,
W. H. DAMERON.
je23 1y

THE CHILD'S CORNER.

THE HOUSEHOLD ANGEL.

She grows no older: year by year,
At least, not to the outward seeming,
She only wins all hearts anear,
With that sweet face whose peace is beaming.

Yet closely view that raven hair,
And you shall see the white threads stealing;
And though the brow is smooth and fair,
Yet Time his way is o'er it feeling.

So soft her step! so sweet her voice!
So fraught her daily life with loving;
Her very smile makes all rejolee,
And from its spell there is no roving.

The little children round her cling;
She tells them fairy tales at even,
And with them oft she loves to sing
Sweet hymns that breathe of Christ and heaven.

She listens to the good man's tale,
The lover of her girlhood's hours,
When life for him wore pleasure's veil,
And youth was garlanded with flowers.

No hand can raise the sick one's head,
Or cool the burning flush of fever,
Like her's—and not an angel's tread
Could come so lightly, tiring never.

She has a helpful word for all,
She wins the recreant back with kindness;
She stoops to lift who, stumbling, fall,
And, pitying, never mocks their blindness.

To her we go when sorrows come—
She soothes the hour of bitter weeping;
Her still sweet face illumes the home,
Though death within his watch is keeping.

So gently goes she down life's way—
Perhaps her feet are torn and bleeding;
Intent to aid another's way,
The thorns in her's she treads unheeding.

So gently she goes o'er life's way;
We never hear a word complaining;
Like some sweet bird at early day,
Her wing to heaven is ever straining.

Perhaps that tuneful harp of hers
May have some string forever broken—
Some chord that yet in memory jars,
And echoes sorrows never spoken.

We know not—only this we know,
She's dearer far than any other;
To part with her were crushing woe,
For in our home we call her "mother."

"Mother!"—sweet name that infant lips
First learned to call our household angel,
Whose briefest absence is eclipse—
Whose presence is love's best evangel.

THE CHILD MINISTER.

Home ministry is a wide field, and a field blessed of the Lord. Many a follower of the Crucified, who would not shrink from missionary labors in China, or on the coast of Africa, recoils before the discouragements of household ministry. If we better understood living with God, then we should not so often be disheartened in our aim at living to God and for Him.

Little Frank seemed always on the watch for opportunities of showing kindness to others, to run for his father's slippers, to bring his mamma a footstool, or to be employed in any errand of love. These were among his unselfish enjoyments.

One day his tenderness was specially exhibited, as he saw his mother's suffering, after the extraction of some teeth; he shook up the pillow of the couch, covered her carefully with a wrapper, and then in a voice of gentle sympathy he questioned, 'Was it very painful, mamma?' On receiving the comforting assurance that she was better, he kissed her forehead, and crept softly out of the room.

When the children were permitted to gather strawberries, Frank's quick eye and busy fingers sought the finest, and when he had found them it was not for himself, but to collect in a leaf and take in to his dear mother. He was ever proving that 'It is more blessed to give than to receive.'

On his mamma's birthday he was diligently employed over some mysterious piece of work that appeared to take all his attention. When it was completed he sought her out, and with his face beaming with joy, and his hand behind him, which was generally its position when some treasure was forthcoming, he said, 'I have brought a present for you, a very useful one, but not very handsome, though.' He then produced a pen wiper of blue cloth, sewed round the edges with white cotton. 'It is not done very well,' he said, 'but I have made it as well as I could; I have been all the morning about it.' He was delighted to see it made use of, and when he saw his dear mother writing he would ask, 'May I fetch the pen wiper and wipe your pen for you?' Home ministry is composed of little deeds of love and words of kindness, looks and smiles, that make themselves felt when the soul is a living witness for Christ. Take courage, faint hearts; the world knows nothing of your labor of love at home. But the Lord looks on it, and waters it with the dew of His blessing.—*Central Baptist.*

Lay Preaching.—I want to tell you, said an American minister, what a layman did for me. I was only sixteen years old. My mother had died in the previous December. I was driving the cows home toward evening through a slight rain. A man with an umbrella overtook me, and, holding it over me, said, 'My boy, these are fine cows.' 'Yes,' said I, 'they are fine.' 'Why, that one with the short horns and broad back is a Durham!' His interest in what interested me won me. After a while he asked,

'Have you got a mother?'

'No, sir,' said I, 'she died last winter.'

'What was the last thing she said?'

'O, sir, the last thing she said was, 'May God have mercy on these children!'

'Well, my boy, ain't you a Christian?'

'No, sir.'

'Why ain't you?'

'I expect it is because I love sin so much.'

Fixing his eyes earnestly on mine, and shutting his umbrella so as to grasp my hand with his right hand, he said:

'What, my boy, and you not a Christian?'

'No, sir,' said I, with streaming eyes, 'but I want to be.'

And then he talked with me so gently and kindly that I never shall forget it. O the power of a seasonable word! It was lay preaching.

A GOOD STORY.

A very amusing anecdote is told of an Irishman who happened to be in Paris a short time ago, while three crowned heads of Europe were there on a visit to his imperial majesty Napoleon. These distinguished persons were the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia. One day, having thrown aside all state ceremonial, they determined to see the sights of the beautiful city on the Seine, for their own delectation, and for that purpose they determined to go *incog.*, so as not to be recognized by the people. However, in their stroll through Paris they went astray; and meeting a gentlemanly-looking person, who happened to be an Irishman, they politely asked him if he would kindly direct them to the Palais Royal. "Faith and that I will, my boys," says Pat, at the same time taking a mental photograph of the three "boys." "This way, my hearties," and so they were conducted to the gates of the Royal Palace, and the Irishman was about bidding them farewell, when the Emperor of Russia, interested and pleased as much by the genuine politeness of Pat (and what son of Erin was ever yet deficient in courtesy and politeness) as by his *naivete* and witty remarks, asked him who he was. "Well," rejoined their guide, "I did not ask you who *you* were, and before I answer you, perhaps you would tell who you may be." After some further parleying one said, "I am Alexander, and they call me Czar or Emperor of all the Russians." "Indeed," said Pat, with a roguish twinkle in the corner of his eye, and an incredulous nod of the head, (as much as to say, "this boy is up to codding me a bit.") "And might I make bould to axe who you are, my flower?" "They call me Francis Joseph, and the Emperor of Austria." "Most happy to make your acquaintanee, Frank, my boy," says the Irishman, who, thinking he was hoaxed, and in his despairing efforts to get the truth, as he conceived, out of any of them, turned to the third one and said, "who are you?" "They call me Frederick William, and I am King of Prussia." They then reminded him that he promised to tell them who he was, and, after some hesitation, and mysterious air of confidence, Pat, putting his hand to his mouth, whispered, "I am the Emperor of China, but don't tell anybody."

An Irritable Grandfather.—There was a clergyman who often became quite vexed at finding his little grandchildren in his study. One day one of these little children was standing by his mother's side, and she was speaking to him of heaven.

'Ma,' said he, 'I don't want to go to heaven.'

'Don't want to go to heaven, my son?'

'No, ma, I'm sure I don't.'

'Why not, my son?'

'Why, grandpapa will be there, won't he?'

'Why, yes, I hope he will.'

'Well, just as soon as he sees us he will come scolding along, and say, 'Whew! whew! whew! what are these boys here for?'

Marrying an Heiress.—Chambers' *Journal* tells a story of a young minister who was persuaded not to marry his betrothed because she was penniless. She sued him for breach of promise and obtained $25,000 damages. He then confessed his sin against her and pleaded with her to marry him, since her friends' objections were removed by the received $25,000, now her own. She was convinced.

In his speech against confirming the Alabama treaty with England, Senator Sumner estimates our loss at about $100,000,000.

SCIENTIFIC.

ENGINEERING UNDER GROUND.

We learn from the *Artisan*, London, that a new length of the line of the underground railroad of that city has been completed at a cost of $3,500,000 per mile, the bulk of which has been applied toward compensation for damages. The length of new line is nearly three miles, and has six stations—one at Westminster bridge; one in the Broadway, at St. James' park; one at Victoria, where it joins the Chatham and Dover line; one at Chelsea, near Sloane square; one at South Kensington; and one in the Gloucester road, West Brompton. Of the whole length of line about one third is tunnel and the rest open cutting.

No very special engineering difficulties were met within the construction of the line except the continued presence of water, as some parts of the works are below low water mark. The greatest depth below the surface to the rails is not more than thirty two feet, the quickest curve is four hundred and forty feet radius, and the greatest incline one in two hundred and fifty feet. Considerable difficulty was experienced during the construction of the line from water, both from the sewers and from the surface drainage. On one very wet day in the early summer no less than six sewers burst at once, and gave the pumps enough to do to keep their contents, with the surface drainage, from flooding all that was then built of the line. To this day, and as long as the line is in use, there must always be permanent pumping stations for the mere surface drainage, there being no outlet toward the river without raising it to a higher level. This water difficulty, however, is very ingeniously met by Messrs. Fowler and Johnstone, the engineers of the line. The side walls both of the arched tunnels and open cuttings are made of extra thickness, and, above all, are connected beneath the ground by an inverted arch of concrete nearly three feet thick. This effectually prevents the water rising up through the floor of the line, and equally prevents the surface water from draining off. For this surface drainage, therefore, special provision is made, by means of pipes laid in the center of the line, which carry the water on to the pumping stations, where it is raised and sent away into the Thames. Passing under the middle of the Broadway the line is carried, not in a tunnel, but in a broad, lofty, square chamber, with a flat roof, on massive wrought iron girders. This is a beautiful piece of work, both in its design and finish, and is of the most unexceptionable character from beginning to end. While passing along the Broadway special precautions were taken to guard against any possible vibration affecting Westminster Abbey. The walls on the Abbey side are here made seven bricks thick. Behind this comes the Victoria sewer in a tube of iron, and behind all a bed of peat seven feet thick. The peat checks all vibration, but as the nearest point at which the line passes is more than ninety feet from the Abbey walls, its deadening properties are scarcely required.

After Westminster bridge the first station is St. James' park, and leaving this the line continues in an open cutting to Buckingham row, where it enters a tunnel of about five hundred yards in length. Here the water occasioned so much difficulty that engines had to be kept going night and day, pumping at the rate of nearly four thousand gallons a minute. The tunnel at this point passes but a few feet below the surface of the ground, yet it forms the foundation of the brewery belonging to Elliot, Watney & Co. above. This building is now carried on a series of girders, but the work had to be done with great care, for the superincumbent weight was immense, and the soil below poor and treacherous. After finishing this portion of the line a fresh difficulty arose with the King Scholar's Pond sewer, the largest sewer next to that of the Fleet in London. This had to be entirely diverted and reconstructed in an iron tube, eleven feet wide by fourteen feet high. So very limited was the space at command that this sewer had to be built over the up and down line in a deeply arched form in order to make room for the funnels of the locomotives. This most difficult of all the tasks on the line has been admirably executed by Mr. T. A. Walker, the resident engineer, who has had charge of the works throughout. A few yards from this point is the station at Victoria, which, like all the others on the line, is open, or rather only closed in with light glass and iron roofs. From this point the line passes on to Sloane square, a wide and lofty station, but the architectural effect of which is much marred by the Ranelagh sewer being taken in a huge cylinder of cast iron right across its very center at the springing of the arches. Continuing westward, the next station is near the site of the exhibition building of 1862, and to this a new road will be made by a continuation of the exhibition road from Kensington. The last station is at Gloucester road, West Brompton, where the junction is effected with the Metropolitan Extension. The District line then branches to the south and forms a double junction with the West London, by means of which a communication is gained with most of the southern lines.—*Scientific American.*

FARM AND GARDEN.

RAISING ONIONS.

BY AN OLD SEED GROWER.

The reason why many do not succeed in their first attempt at raising onions is because they do not select ground which has been suitably prepared in the cultivation of the two or three previous crops. It is a mistake that onions do better, year after year, on the same ground, simply because onions follow onions. It is the higher manuring, more thorough pulverization and mixture of the soil and manures, and the cleaner and more careful cultivation required every year for onions, than is given to any other crop, that fits ground better for them.

Onions will undoubtedly succeed better many years on the same ground than most other vegetables, but there is a limit to this success. In Wethersfield, which has been so famous for its onions, the cultivation has greatly declined on account of the diminished product to the acre. The onions grown there now in many of the old gardens are small; they start quickly and grow vigorously the forepart of the season, but suddenly meet with a check when they should go on growing, even if there be no signs of smut or blast, and ripen too early to attain their former size and productiveness. Much larger crops are now grown in other towns.

One great trouble among beginners on new ground is that the onions will not bottom and ripen at the usual time, but continue to grow all the season and produce too many "stiff necks" or scallions. There are several causes for this. One is, the land, which is too poor to commence the cultivation upon, is heavily manured and plowed deep, bringing the poor subsoil to the surface. The seed in such soils comes up weak, if at all, and the onions grow very slowly until they get hold of the decomposed manure, when it is too late in the season for them to mature. Late sowing, a wet season, and foreign or bad seed, are other causes of scallions. If they do not begin to bottom before September rains, they never will.

The onion is not so particular about the character of the original soil as many suppose. Good crops are obtained on almost any soil, not too wet or too dry, except a stiff clay, light sand, or hungry gravel. It is essential, however, that the land should have been made rich by the thorough incorporation of manures in clean tillage for at least two years from the sod. Corn, and then potatoes, carrots or beets, are good preparatory crops. One or two heavily manured tobacco crops admirably fit the ground for onions; old vegetable gardens are perhaps the best, except where cabbages have been grown, which are the worst of all crops to precede onions. Heavy or rather clayey, moist, not wet, loam generally produces the largest onions. If coarse manure is to be used, spread on twenty to thirty loads to the acre late in the fall, say about the middle of November, and plow it in not very deep; or use one tun of fish guano, spread on after plowing and harrow it in. If raw fish is put on in the spring, the onions will continue to grow until too late to ripen. In the spring, as soon as the ground will work, plow four inches deep, and spread on a good dressing of fine compost or three hundred pounds Peruvian guano or superphosphate of lime, and harrow it in well; back harrow and harrow again, and if not smooth enough, dress with rakes. When not manured in the fall, fine hog pen or stable manure, free from grass and weed seeds, should be plowed in in the spring and the guano or other fertilizers harrowed in.—*American Agriculturist.*

Licentiousness.—The nearer we approach the center of the Romish Church the more shamefully the sanctity of the marriage relation is disregarded. The percentage of illegitimate births in the following cities tells a plain story: London, 4; Paris, 48; Brussels, 53; Vienna, 118; Rome, 243. Nearly two and a half to one born in lawful wedlock! In Roman Catholic countries houses of ill fame are regularly licensed. So does New Orleans.—*Northwestern Christian Advocate.*

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CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS,

New York.—Visitors to the city of New York are informed that they will find divine service every Sunday, in the large Chapel of the University, Washington Square, at ten and a half A. M. and at seven and a half P. M. The evening service in summer is at eight o'clock. Waverley Place, immediately in front of the New York Hotel, out of Broadway, runs west to Washington Square, on the east side of which is the University. The entrance to the Church is the main door of the University. University Place cars run from the door of the Fifth Avenue Hotel to the door of the church. From the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan, take the cars corner of Broadway and Bleecker, leave at Waverley Place, and go west one block. At the Astor House take University Place cars, leave at Waverley Place, and go west one block. Strangers will find cordial welcome and polite attention.

The pastor is Rev. Dr. DEEMS, who devotes himself to the spiritual interests of strangers. If any be sick, let them address him a note by mail, as "Pastor of the Church of the Strangers, New York," and it will reach him. The ladies who compose the "Society of the Sisters of the Stranger" procure medical, legal and spiritual help for strangers in perplexity, distress or sickness. Address "Sisters of the Stranger," care Rev. Dr. Deems, New York.

If you are coming to New York soon, cut this out and paste it in your memorandum book.
mar6 2m o

THE THIRTY FIRST ANNUAL

Session of the

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE,

MACON, GEORGIA.

Begins on OCTOBER 5, 1868, under the direction of the following

FACULTY.

Rev J M Bonnell, D D, President.
Rev C W Smith, A M, Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.
Rev W C Bass, A M, Professor of Natural Science.
C Schwartz, A M, Professor of Latin and Modern Languages.
Mrs A R Lesk, Assistant in Literary Department.
Carl Hintz, Musical Director, (with ample assistance.)
Mrs E T Crowe, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

CHARGES—There are three terms in the scholastic year. For each term the charges, which are to be paid at the beginning of the term, are as follows:

Regular tuition, $30. Board including washing, fuel and lights, $75. Incidental fee charged to day scholars, $1.

The following are optional: French, $15; Instrumental Music, $25; use of instrument, $3; Vocal Music in class, $2—not charged to those who take Instrumental Music; Drawing, $15; Painting, $20.

Pupils who take French may be excused from Latin without affecting their graduation.

Special advantages provided in the departments of French, Music and Painting. For further information address the President.

J. M. BONNELL,
sep5 tf President.

CENTENARY COLLEGE,

Jackson, Louisiana,

was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, $75 per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance.

Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month.

The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, are all unsurpassed by those of any institution the Southern States.

The past history of the College is the pledge its future prosperity.

The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the institution, are requested to give publicity to the fall reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

CENTENARY MALE INSTITUTE

Summerfield, Alabama.

The twenty seventh annual session of this school will begin on the

FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1868,

and continue nine months, with no vacation, except one week at Christmas.

The expense for tuition, incidental fees, board, washing, fuel and lights, will be $230, one-half to be paid on entrance and one-half on the 15th of February, 1869.

Persons wishing to patronize this school may address JOHN MASSEY,
aug15 2m Principal, Summerfield, Ala.

A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN

PRICE'S

Patent Texas Tonic.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

It is a certain antidote against Constipation of the Bowels, Torpor of the Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, Determination of Blood to the Brain, Indigestion, Pain in the Head and Vertigo; also a remedy for

CHILLS AND FEVERS.

For particulars, see accompanying Envelope with each bottle.

For sale at 50 Camp street, New Orleans,

THOS. K. PRICE, Vendor.

Read the following opinions of some of our old and well known citizens of

PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC,

Or, Vegetable Medicine.

T. K. PRICE, Esq., Vendor of "Price's Patent Texas Tonic," or Vegetable Medicine:

DEAR SIR—After a fair and deliberate use and experiment of your Vegetable Medicine, known as PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC, we give it as our decided opinion, that it is the best recipe that we have ever known, for *Indigestion, Torpor of the Liver, Constipation of the Bowels and Dyspepsia.* We consider your Vegetables Medicine worthy of all commendation, and therfore feel no hesitation in recommending its use to all our friends, as well as the public at large, and that in doing so we are contributing to all the afflicted. Many of us have been suffering from these evils from ten to fifteen years, and have been greatly benefitted.

Wishing you great success in introducing this valuable medicine.

We remain yours truly,
J. J. MULLON, Pastor St. Patrick's Church
J. H. CALDWELL, of Gas Works, City N.O
SAM'L. SUMNER, of Home Insurance Office
T. GREENEIELD, of house of Fellowes & Co
LEWIS ELKIN, Merchant, New Orleans.
GEO. W. HYNSON, Ship Agent
JACOB BARKER, Bank of Commerce.

New Orleans, June, 1868.

TERMS:

4 oz Bottles	$2 00
6 " "	2 50
8 " "	3 00
12 " "	5 00

Sold to Druggists by the dozen bottles or more at 33⅓ per cent discount on retail price.

All order will meet with prompt attention.

ep22 1y THOS. K. PRICE.

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS!

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Established in 1837.

VANDUZEN & TIFT,

102 and 104 East Second st., Cincinnati, Ohio, Manufacturers of BELLS for Churches, Academies, etc., made of the Genuine Bell Metal, and mounted with our Patent Improved Rotary Hangings.

All Bells warranted in quality and tone. Send for Catalogue and Price List. no7 1y

GEORGE H. VINTEN,

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

137.....Poydras street.....137

Between Camp and St. Charles streets,

New Orleans.

Agent for the sale of R. Hoe & Co.'s Printing Presses and James Conner's Sons Type.
no7 3m

JAMES MACLENNAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, ETC.,

Greenville, Mississippi.

Refers to Governor B. G. Humphreys, and many others in Mississippi, and to R. L. Walker, 100 Common street, Rev. J. C. Keener, D. D., and Rev. J. B. Walker, D. D., 112 Camp street, New Orleans, La. oct31 3m

G. W. W. GOODWYN, (SUCCESSOR to Austin & Goodwyn,)

Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of

TINWARE,

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES

Of all kinds; sole Agent for the Good Samaritan Cooking Stove.

No. 62 Camp Street,

Next door to the Picayune Office,

oct20 1y NEW ORLEANS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

D. TILLOTSON.

SUCCESSOR TO

C. E. Cato & Co.'

AT THE OLD STAND,

18 CAMP STREET,

UNDER THE CITY HOTEL

Keeps constantly on hand

THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ALSO, CONTINUES TO MANUFACTURE

Sumpter Brogans and Russets

LADIES AND GENTS,

—AND—

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S SHOES

—AT—

Hammond Station.

Nov9 1y

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, AT

Greensboro, Alabama.

The next session of this Institution begins the first Wednesday in October, and is divided into two terms.

TUITION.

Academic Department, per term	$35 00
Preparatory Department, per term	30 00
Contingent fee, per term	2 50

A fee of $5 is charged those who attend the schools of Chem. and Nat. Phil.

Board, exclusive of washing and lights, $16 to $20 per month. By messing it can be obtained even cheaper than at these rates.

Sons of ministers of the Gospel in the regular work, and those studying for the ministry, are admitted free of tuition.

The whole expense for the scholastic year, including everything except books and clothing, will be $250, payable one-half at the opening of the session and the remainder on the 15th of February. If the student wishes to board in a private family it will be $280. This great reduction in the price of board and tuition will bring the advantages of the University within the reach of those whose limited means have heretofore placed the highest scholastic training beyond their reach, as well as secure the patronage of those who, on the score of economy, are sending their sons out of the State to be educated.

Especial attention is called to the fact that preparatory students are taught exclusively by the Faculty.

The Law School has been organized under the management of Hons. Judge Coleman and A. Benners.

For further information apply for circular to

O. F. CASEY,
aug15 2m Secretary of Faculty.

G. W. W. GOODWYN,

STOVE DEALER

AND

TINWARE MANUFACTURER

62.....CAMP STREET.....62

NEW ORLEANS.

SIGN OF THE BIG TEA POT.

I would respectfully announce to my friends and the public generally, both in the city and country, that after an association of over twenty years, under the name and style of Austin & Goodwyn, formerly corner of Customhouse and Front Levee, I have permanently located as above, and shall continue my old business of

MANUFACTURING TINWARE,

in all its branches, as heretofore, and in addition will endeavor to keep at all times a full and complete stock of the best, as well as the latest and most approved

COOKING STOVES.

The names of a few will suffice to give an idea of the great variety constantly kept on hand:

The Charter Oak,	The Good Samaritan,
The Revenue,	The Torchlight,
The American,	The Brilliant,
The Magnolia,	The Fashion,
The True Kentuckian,	The Farmer,
The Maid of Orleans,	The Southern States,
The Mutual Friend,	The Sunny South,

and many others, too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold at

THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,

for cash or approved city paper.

Being ever grateful for the liberal patronage bestowed and confidence reposed in me during my former copartnership, I would most earnestly solicit a continuance of the same, and shall pledge myself to do my utmost to maintain the reputation of the old house.

Remember the Big Tea Pot,

No. 62 Camp street, New Orleans, Louisiana.
july6 1y

J. H. MASSEY,

Formerly of the firm of J. H. Massey & Co., having formed business relations with

MOSTEA & VALUE,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS,

98.....Canal Street.....98

will be pleased there to receive his old friends and acquaintances. He is satisfied he can offer such inducements as will be satisfactory to all wishing to make investments in his line.

Orders addressed to him from parties not wishing to visit the city will receive his personal attention. oct17 3m

ROBERT L. WALKER,

Cotton Factor & Commission Merchant,

190 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
aug8 6m

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTItute, Staunton, Virginia.

The next session begins on the 21st day of SEPTEMBER, 1868, and closes on the 24th of June, 1869.

Rev William A. Harris, President, with a Faculty of twelve professors, teachers and matrons.

This is a Female College of the first rank; one of the most flourishing in the South; young ladies here from nearly all sections of Virginia, and various Southern States. Method of teaching like that pursued in the University of Virginia. Health and comfort of pupils unsurpassed. Those from the Gulf States, especially, have greatly improved in health. No social disquietude. The population of this great Valley is nearly all white. This institution is an educational home for the daughters of the South.

Charges for the entire scholastic year, board and tuition, in collegiate course, embracing

Ancient Languages	$215 00
Music	50 00
French or one Modern Language	20 00

Refer to Professors Smith and Holmes, Virginia University; Mrs. John B. Floy; Bishops Pierce, Early, Doggett; Rev. Drs. Dunnen and Munsey.

For catalogues address

WM. A. HARRIS,
sep5 6t Staunton, Va.

CENTENARY INSTITUTE.

SUMMERFIELD ALA.

Notice is hereby given that, in view of the decline in the price of cotton and other articles, tuition and board are reduced to the following rates in currency.

FEMALE COLLEGE.

Tuition in the regular course, including Latin and Modern Languages	$80,00
Incidental Fee	5,00

MALE INSTITUTE.

Tuition in the entire Course	$75,00
Incidental Fee	5,00
Board exclusive of Lights and Washing	20,00

We commend the Institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respectfully solicit its patronage. Address,

A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't, of Board Trust
Oct. 19th, 1867.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1869.

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
FEB.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
MAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
APR				1	2	3	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
MAY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
JUNE		1	2	3	4	5	
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
JULY					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AUG	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
SEP.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
OCT						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
NOV		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
DEC				1	2	3	
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received, and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The general market has continued inanimate since our last report. There appears to have been a pause in the country demand, and wholesale dealers have done only a moderate business in supplying orders to replenish stocks or for seasonable goods. The rivers, at the same time, are all at a good navigable stage, and there is no restriction upon either the receipt of produce or the forwarding of goods. Only a moderate business has been done in sugar, the sales but little exceeding the receipts; and operations in molasses have been confined to a few small lots at about previous rates. The movement in Western produce has been of inconsiderable extent, there being, in fact, no stocks to attract the attention of buyers for shipment. We are promised, however, more liberal supplies from the upper Mississippi, but apprehend they will be held back until too late to profit by the present abundance of tonnage and low rates of freight.

The accounts from the country indicate that planters are making strenuous efforts to make up for the delay caused by an unpropitious spring.

The river has risen two inches since our last report, and is now one foot five inches below high water mark.

Cotton.—The following are the arrivals since the 23d ultimo:

Louisiana and Missis.ippi	bales.	4688
Lake		6
Mobile		515
Texas		59
Total		5268

On Saturday the movement appeared to be nearly suspended. There was very little inquiry, and that mostly at lower prices, and as factors evinced no disposition to give way, the business was confined to 350 bales, part at previous rates, and part at a falling off of ⅛c. On Monday there were very few indications, at the opening, of any improvement in the demand, buyers still standing aloof or coming forward with unacceptable offers, but as two parties subsequently took 1,600 bales for Great Britain and the continent, the entire sales summed up 2,000 bales, at prices requiring no change in quotations excepting a reduction of ¼c. on the inside figures of good ordinary. On Tuesday the market opened with a pretty fair inquiry, but buyers claiming concessions which factors would not admit. Hence the movement continued languid throughout the day, and although it was favored by a decided advance in foreign exchange, yet barely 1,700 bales changed hands at prices showing a further advantage on the side of the buyers, but no material change.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 3,650 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 752,279 bales, against 570,084 bales to the same date last year, and the decrease in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 138,353 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 14,699 bales to France, and a decrease of 288,756 to Great Britain, and of 16,934 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we quote as follows:

Ordinary	25 to 25½
Good ordinary	26 to 26½
Low middling	26½ to 27½
Middling	28 to 28¼
Strict middling	28½ to —

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868, bales		1959
Arrived past three days	5268	
Arrived previously	777551	782822
		784781
Exported past three days	12003	
Exported previously	688096	700105
Stock on hand and on shipboard		84676

Sugar.—Louisiana sugar continues in good supply and limited demand, at drooping prices. There were sales on Saturday and Monday of 300 hogsheads, part on private terms and the balance at 10½c. per lb. for common, 11c. for good common, 11¾c. for fair, 12½c. for good fair, 13c. for fully fair, 14 to 14½c. for choice, and 16c. for yellow clarified. On Tuesday the sales were confined to a few small lots, said to be at a fraction below the foregoing prices. Of Cuba sugar, sales in store are made, the particulars of which are suppressed. Refinery sugar is selling at 15½ to 16½c. for yellow clarified, 17 to 18c. for white, and 18 to 19c. for crushed and powdered.

Molasses.—The demand is limited, but the supplies of Louisiana are small and sell at 50 to 55c. per gallon for fermenting, 60c. for fair, and 62½ to 65c. for reboiled.

Corn has continued in comparatively light supply, and the demand, in consequence, is mostly confined to the local trade, although there are foreign orders here.

CATTLE MARKET.

Jefferson City,
Tuesday Evening, April 27, 1869.

Texas cattle, choice, per head	$55 to 65
Texas cattle, second qual, per head	40 to 45
Texas cattle, third qual, per head	20 to 35
Hogs, per lb gross	7 to 10c
Sheep, first quality, per head	5 to 8
Sheep, second quality, per head	2½ to 2¾
Sheep, third quality, per head	— to 1½
Milch cows, choice, per head	80 to 100
Milch cows, per head	60 to —
Texas cows, with calves	— to —
Yearlings, per head	6 to 10
Calves, per head	6 to 10

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(*Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire*)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	9 00	10 00
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	17 00
Spades	11 00	18 00
Axes	10 00	15 00
Bagging, ₩ yard:		
Kentucky	22	23
East India	23½	24
Bale Rope Kentucky, ₩ lb	..	..
Bron, ₩ 100 lbs	.. ..	1 60
Bread, ₩ 100 lbs.: Pilot	5 50	.. ..
Crackers	6 00	.. ..
Bricks, Lake, ₩ M	8 00	15 00
English, Fire	55 00	60 00
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	45	50
Tallow	..	..
Adamantine	17	22
Star	17	22
Chocolate, No 1 ₩ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₩ bbl	.. ..	.. ..
Northern	13 00	.. ..
Coal, Cannel ₩ ton	.. ..	15 00
Anthracite ₩ ton	9 50	10 00
Western, ₩ barrel	.. ..	50
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb	14	17½
Havana	..	..
Java	..	..
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₩ ton	.. ..	15 00
Hulled, ₩ bushel	.. ..	.. ..
Copper, Braziers' ₩ lb	37	38
Sheathing	.. ..	.. ..
Copper Bolts	37	38
Yellow Metal	29	30
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb	21½	23½
Tarred, American	..	21
Hussia	30	..
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl	3 50	4 00
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	4	4½
St. Domingo	4½	4½
Fustic, Tampico	5	.. ..
Indigo, ₩ lb	1 75	1 85
Madder	22	24
Eggs, ₩ doz. Western	16	18
Feathers, ₩ lb	90	95
Fish, Cod, ₩ box	1 80	.. ..
Herrings	75	.. ..
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl	.. ..	28 00
No. 2	.. ..	22 00
No. 3	.. ..	17 00
Flaxseed, ₩ lb	4	6
Flour, ₩ bbl:		
Superfine	5 70	5 75
Extra	6 00	10 50
Fine	4 75	5 00
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb	14	15
Figs, Drum	20	21
Dried Apples	13	14
Currants, Zante	13½	14
Almonds, soft shell	25	..
Raisins, M H, ₩ box	none	here
Layer	..	3 60
Lem's Sicily ₩ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₩ box	.. ..	.. ..
Oranges, La. ₩ 1000	.. ..	.. ..
Sicily ₩ box	.. ..	.. ..
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 25	.. ..
10 x 12	3 50	3 75
12 x 18	4 00	4 50
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 10	2 40
Canada	2 40	2 60
Oats	70	..
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel	75	80
Beans, ₩ bbl	9 00	12 00
Hops, ₩ lb	12	15
Gunpowder, ₩ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag	18	18½
Hay, Western, ₩ ton	29 00	32 00
Northern	.. ..	.. ..
Louisiana	.. ..	.. ..
Hides, ₩ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	16½	17
Wet salted, city slaughter	8	13
Kip Skins	.. ..	.. ..
Dry country	17	18
Pelts ₩ piece	.. ..	.. ..
Iron, Pig ₩ ton	45 00	.. ..
Country, Bar ₩ lb	5	6
English, ₩ lb	4½	5
Hoop, ₩ lb	6	8½
Sheet	6½	9
Boiler	8	10
Nail Rods	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties	6	7
Castings, American	6½	7
Lime, Western ₩ bbl	1 65	2 00
Shell Lime	1 75	.. ..
Rockland, &c	2 00	2 25
Cement	3 00	.. ..
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana	50	65
Muscovado	..	..
Refinery, Reboiled	75	85
Moss, ₩ lb:		
Gray, Country	3	.. ..
Black do	4	4½
Select, water rotted	6½	..
Nails, Am, 4 a 8d. ₩ lb	5½	5½
Wrought, German	15	20
English	16	18
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Tar	2 25	4 00
Pitch	2 50	3 00
Rosin A No. 1	3 35	3 50
No. 2	2 25	2 50
No. 3	2 00	.. ..
Spirits Turp ₩ gallon	..	50
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon	1 50	1 55
Coal Oil	38	39
in cases	48	50
Cotton Seed, Crude	70	75
Refined	1 00	1 05
Tanners' ₩ gallon	1 15	1 30
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton	.. ..	.. ..
Cotton Seed	35 00	40 00
Meal	.. ..	.. ..
Provisions, ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
" Western	17 00	18 00
" North half bbl	15 00	16 00
Dried, ₩ lb	..	..
Tongues ₩ doz	..	..
Pork, Mess	.. ..	32 25
Prime Mess	28 00	.. ..
Hog, round, ₩ lb	..	13½
Bacon, Hams, ₩ lb	17½	17½
Do., canvassed	18	19
Sides	17½	17½
Shoulders	..	13½
Green Shoulders	..	13
Lard, Prime, in tierces	18	19
In kegs	19½	20
Fair, in tierces	.. ..	17
Butter, Northern	45	48
Western	25	38
Cheese, American	..	..
Potatoes, ₩ bbl	1 00	2 50
Onions	.. ..	.. ..
Green Apples	4 00	6 00
Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana	5½	9½
India	..	..
Carolina	10	10½
Saltpetre, refined, ₩ lb	14	25
Crude	..	..
Salt ₩ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 25	2 30
from store	2 35	2 40
coarse, cargo	.. ..	.. ..
from warehouse	2 00	2 17½
from store	2 25	2 30
Turks Island, ₩ bushel	45	50
Soap, ₩ lb, Western	7	7½
Northern	10½	12
Southern	..	..
Castile	18	20
Sugar, Louisiana, ₩ lb:		
In the city	10	17½
Havana, White	15½	16½
Yellow	13½	14½
Brown	12½	13½
Tobacco, in hhds, ₩ lb:		
Balers & Cutters	—	—
Choice and Selections	15	19
Fine Leaf	12	15
Medium Leaf	10	11
Fair Leaf	10	12
Common Leaf	8	10
Good Refused	7	10
Common Refused	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₩ lb	—	—
Bailing	20	20½
Wool, Washed, ₩ lb	30	37½
Burry	14	18
Louisiana, Native	20	27
Texas, Ord Merino	20	29

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PENSACOLA DISTRICT MEETING.

The Pensacola district meeting, Montgomery Conference, will be held at Milton, Florida, June 3-6.

A full attendance is earnestly desired, and the official members are referred to the constitution, in the printed minutes of our last session, for an explanation of their duties.

Members, on arriving at Milton, will report at the Eagle hotel. Provision for all. Bishop Andrews will preside.

J. A. Parker, P. E.

CAMDEN DISTRICT MEETING.

The district meeting for Camden district will be held at Camden, commencing on the 1st day of July. Brother Hudson will preach the opening sermon on Thursday, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

Anson West, P. E.

Union Springs Dist., Montgomery Conf.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Troy, at Bethel	Apr.	3, 4
Brundidge, at Williams'		10, 11
Pine Level, at Orion		17, 18
Union Springs		24, 25
Rocky Mount, at Athens	May	1, 2
Mt. Hilliard, at Mt. Hilliard		8, 9
Line Creek, at Line Creek		15, 16
Fort Deposit, at Letohatchie		22, 23
Mount Ida, at Emmaus		27, 28
South Butler, at Ebenezer		29, 30
Greenville circuit, at Union	June	4, 5
Greenville station		6, 7
Sandy Ridge, at Spring Hill		9, 10
Millville, at Rogers' chapel		12, 13
Elba, at Elba		19, 20

J. W. Shores, P. E.

Lafayette Dist., Montgomory Conference

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mootevallo circuit, Concord	Apr.	17, 18
Montevallo station		24, 25
Arbacoochee ct., Chulafinee	May	1, 2
Lineville circuit, Lineville		5, 6
Fredonia ct., Chapel Hill		8, 9
Lafayette circuit, Lafayette		11, 12
Daleville circuit, Camp Hill		15, 16
Pinckneyville ct., Eumuckfaw		19, 20
Marble Val. ct., County Line		22, 23
Chandler Spring ct., Chandler Spring		29, 30

Jos. T. Curry, P. E.

Yazoo District, Mississippi Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Black Hawk circuit, at Jordan's chapel	Mar.	27, 28
Carrollton, Eden and Mount Zion, at Carrollton	Apr.	10, 11
Richland, at Shiloh		17, 18
Durant, at Shady Grove		24, 25
Lexington, at Providence	May	1, 2
Mount Olivet, at Satartia		8, 9
Yazoo City, at Yazoo City		15, 16
Yazoo circuit, at Beoton		22, 23
Sunflower, at Greenwood		29, 30

W. P. Barton, P. E.

Woodville Dist., Mississippi Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Jackson	Mar.	30
Wilkinson	Apr.	1
Percy's Creek	May	15, 16
Woodville		17
Buffalo		18
Tunica		19
St. Helena		22, 23
Amite		25
Meadville	June	9
Liberty		12, 13

Address, Liberty, Mississippi.

Jas. A. Godfrey, P. E.

Mobile District, Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mobile, St. Paul and City M'n	Mar.	27, 28
Mobile, Franklin street	Apr.	3, 4
Mobile, St. Francis street		10, 11
Whistler		17, 18
Eastern Shore and Fish river, at Daphne		24, 25
Citronelle, at Escatawpa	May	1, 2
Pascagoula and Bay Shore, at Zion		8, 9
W. Pascagoula, at Ocean Spg's		15, 16
Cottage Hill, at Allen's	June	5, 6
St. Stephen's, at St. Stephen's		12, 13

Jas. A. Heard, P. E.

Wetumpka Dist., Montgomery Confer'e.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Wetumpka	Mar.	13, 14
Prattville		20, 21
Autaugaville and Ivy Creek, at Autangaville	Apr.	3, 4
Pleasant Hill, at Ash Creek		10, 11
Lowndesboro, Hayneville and Union, at Hayneville		17, 18
Tallassee, at Pleasant Grove		24, 25
Socopatoy, at Eumaus	May	1, 2
Carolina, at Harmony		8, 9
Autauga, at Isabella		15, 16

Agents and others will please take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly. W. S. Turner, P. E.

Lake Providence Dist., La, Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Carroll circuit	May	1, 2
Delhi and Floyd circuit, at Hurricane		8, 9
Sicily Island		15, 16
Waterproof		22, 23
Winsborough circuit		29, 30
Bastrop and Oak Ridge	June	5, 6
Lyud Grove circuit		12, 13

W. G. McGaughey, P. E.

Opelousas District, La. Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

New Iberia	Apr.	17, 18
Franklin, at Pattersonville		24, 25
Calcasieu	May	1, 2
Bellevoe		8, 9
Bayou Mallet		15, 16
Vermilionville		21, 22
Opelousas		29, 30
Grand Cheniere	June	5, 6
Washington		12, 13
Plaquemine Brulee		19, 20

J. D. Adams, P. E.

Ouachita District, Louisiana Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Ouachita circuit	Apr.	17, 18
Monroe circuit		24, 25
Vernon circuit	May	1, 2
Farmersville circuit		15, 16
Homer circuit		22, 23
Haynesville circuit		29, 30
Bossier circuit	June	5, 6
Minden circuit		12, 13
Sparta circuit		19, 20
Mount Lebanon circuit		26, 27

Samuel Armstrong, P. E.

Tuscaloosa District, Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Summerfield	Mar.	13, 14
Perryville		20, 21
Selma		27, 28
Randolph	Apr.	3, 4
Tuscaloosa		10, 11
Havana		17, 18
Forkland		24, 25
Greensboro and Newbern	May	1, 2
Brush Creek		8, 9
Marion		15, 16

Jas. L. Cotten, P. E.

Macon District, Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Brooksville, at Mount Zion	Apr.	10, 11
Macon station		17, 18
Marion ct., at Pleasant Hill	May	1, 2
Gainesville, at Gainesville		8, 9
Cooksville, at Hebron		15, 16
Crawford, at Mayhew		22, 23
Summerville, at Summerville	June	5, 6
Trinity circuit, at Woodlawn		12, 13
De Kalb, at De Kalb		26, 27

S. H. Cox, P. E.

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VOLUME XV—NUMBER 16.
WHOLE NUMBER..... 730.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1869.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, May 1.—Sumner's speech creates intense excitement in political circles here. At a cabinet meeting the subject was informally discussed. Bright declared that the embarrassment which its publication produced served England very properly, but he agreed not to consent to entertain the terms of settlement foreshadowed by Sumner. Lord Clarendon expressed the belief that actual negotiations on the subject, in progress between the two countries, were of a far less extreme character than the speeches of American Senators or articles of the press. The present administration was eager for the lasting continuance of friendly relations with the United States.

Gladstone professed to have good assurances from reliable quarters that the recent rejection of the Alabama treaty by the American Senate was purely a political movement, and that the present administration will endeavor to settle the Alabama question on liberal and honorable terms.

The outside tone of the English people is anti American, and more so in consequence of having read only a partial publication of Mr. Sumner's argument.

The *Star* asserts that Sumner's demands are new and startling, and must be regarded merely as enormous, and if it only shadows the instructions given Motley, that gentleman will stand in a very different position from that occupied by Mr. Johnson.

Motley's rejection as American minister to St James is threatened in case his instructions nearly coincide with the expressions of Sumner. Such demands are utterly untenable, and her majesty's ministers must be careful in entertaining them.

The *Times* breathes forth the spirit of war in defence of the treasury, claiming that Sumner's money estimate of the damages is portentous and enormous, adding that although his address is worthy of attention and consideration, no contrition or humiliation should either be expressed or endured by England; for if sides were to be taken the case would be prejudiced against her, and any project of an equitable settlement would be defeated.

The *Standard*, a Tory organ, exhibits a spirit of defiance toward the American people, and will resist to the last any capitulation by England.

This position is combatted by the Liverpool *Post*, which says that England cannot afford a quarrel, large or small, with America.

The government instructs Commodore Phillimore, commanding the West India British fleet, to demand restoration of the Mary Lowell and an apology for her seizure.

NEW YORK, May 3.—A *Herald* special says the rebel Congress was held at Sebanacan, Cuba; thirty representatives present; Cespedes presided. It was unanimously decided to fight for annexation, and Quesada was chosen Generalissimo.

MEMPHIS, May 3.—The reported riot at Brownsville, Tennessee, was a canard, growing out of a quarrel between a white man and a negro.

RICHMOND, May 3.—Chief Justice Chase arrived this afternoon and opened the United States Circuit Court, assisted by Judge Underwood. Chase briefly charged the grand jury.

The jury was composed entirely of whites, and the iron-clad oath being dispensed with, many old citizens appeared on the jury for the first time since the close of the war.

The case of Caesar Griffin, involving the legality of Underwood's decisions, setting aside the action of the State courts whose officers are ineligible under the fourteenth amendment, was called, and will be argued to-morrow.

The Seventeenth Infantry arrived here to-night.

MOBILE, May 3.—The incessant rains of the last ten days have overflowed a large portion of the crops, causing great destruction. All the low land and creek bottoms will have to be replanted, and there is a great scarcity of seed.

OMAHA, May 3.—The Southern Pacific reached its terminus at Promontory Point on Saturday. The Union Pacific road is delayed by heavy rock-cutting and bridging. It is doubtful if the roads meet before the 10th of May.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—It is rumored here in well-informed circles that the corruption which has long been known to characterize all the European consular agencies in Egypt has at length reached that of the United States. Our consul, Mr. Charles Hale, has, it is said, been granted a salary by the Viceroy. It is added that this step has been taken with the advice and concurrence of the French consul general, who is high in favor at the Viceregal court. The rumor may not be well founded, but our informant speaks of it as a well established fact. In official circles it is well known that this is the general Egyptian practice. Ismail Pacha is found to have representative agents from other lands in Egypt, but he wishes them to be as dumb as possible. The Viceroy has strong faith in the power of money. "Backsheesh," he has been known to say, makes even the British lion tame. It appears that henceforth he shall be able to use the same language in regard to the American eagle. He forgets that the United States has a vigilant press, and that the American people will not tolerate such conduct in their foreign agents. This matter ought to be thoroughly sifted. If Mr. Hale has taken money he should be recalled at once.

Mr. Nelson, the new minister to Mexico, will soon proceed to Havana, where a Federal war vessel will convey him to Vera Cruz.

There is no truth in the newspaper statement that the Mexican government proposes to sell Sonora to the United States. Roseerans' dispatches will receive no answer from the State Department, as Nelson's early presence will render answers unnecessary.

Wild statements regarding General Lee's visit to General Grant require the reassertion that the visit was very brief, not exceeding ten minutes, and conversation confined to matters of personal courtesy.

SPAIN.

The Cortes is deliberating on the new constitution, section by section. The article guaranteeing universal suffrage was carried almost unanimously, only fourteen of the deputies dissenting. The article relating to newspapers was finally disposed of. An amendment for establishing a modsrate censorship of the press was rejected, and the original proposition guaranteeing liberty of the press, the freedom of meeting and association, and the right of petition, was carried by a large majority.

The troublesome question of the kingship is still unsettled. An informal meeting of the monarchical party in the Cortes was held on the 21st, with the design of nominating a candidate for the throne. So great was the diversity of opinion that the meeting broke up without result, leaving the members more widely divided than before on the subject. The conduct of General Prim has given rise to a widespread belief that he would not be unwilling to accept the presidency of a Spanish Republic.

CUBA.

The London *Morning Post*, the Conservative organ, has an elaborate article on the Cuban question, and expressing the English view of it. The writer says: "It is asserted that President Grant has a longing eye on Cuba, and is not unwilling to distract the attention of the American people from their internal affairs by a foreign war. The issue of a conflict between the United States and Spain cannot be doubtful, unless England and France interfere. A blow at Cuba would be a blow at all the West Indies, and the acquisition of Cuba might be followed by the acquisition of Jamaica and Martinique," etc., etc. The *Post* goes on to quote the recent acquisition of territory by the United States in proof of her desire to acquire piecemeal all the possessions of the European powers in America. It would be natural to begin with Cuba, belonging to the weakest of the three powers holding possession in the West Indies. It may be that France and England will determine whether, in the event of the execution of the designs upon Cuba, they will aid Spain to resume her colony, or calmly look on.

The Cuban American question is agitating French political circles. Special meetings of the French cabinet have been held upon the subject, and it is rumored that a special agent has been dispatched to London to communicate with the English government about the complications likely to arise.

THE LONDON TIMES ON SUMNER.

The *Times* designates the estimate of American damage put forth by Mr. Sumner as portentous, as it has already reached four hundred and twenty-two millions pounds, and may in the future embrace all the possible earnings of all the soldiers drawn from the fields of productive labor by the war. The speech, it adds, is worthy of Mr. Sumner, and deserves an impartial consideration. He wants, however, something more than national reparation from England, asking for contrition and humiliation. The *Times* asserts that in this England is cruelly wronged and America has had no useful object to serve by expressions of regret and penitence. Treatics of peace, however, dictated by conquerors at the head of armies, are found to be unencumbered by such expressions. An acknowledgment of the moral liability for those claims, made beforehand, would prejudice the controversy and stultify the proposed settlement, in the event of arbitration. The court declaring England not liable to pay damages, would her apology be taken back? The views taken by Sumner in his arguments on these points are puerile, unreasonable and unstatesmanlike. The *Times* argues that the concession of belligerent rights to the South was a simple act, and in fact not dependent on the Union blockade, for had there not been a blockade it would not have altered the case to any appreciable degree.

The prevailing tone of Sumner's speech is characterized as passionate and remonstrative, and his menace betrays a one-sided partisanship, lamentable as coming from the representative of a great country. Mr. Sumner makes no complaint against France, although Napoleon was desirous of recognizing the independence of the Southern confederation. It is alleged that, though England is held forth as the only foreign power implacably hostile to America, it is not too much to say that at one moment, during the war, the fate of the American Union depended on the voice of England, whose sword thrown into the scale would have altered the result. She declined the contest, and it evinces a degree of unfairness, bordering on infatuation, to leave this consideration out of the account. It is a common practice with American journalists and politicians to villify England, and the protective tariff plan is popular with them merely as likely to inflict injury on Great Britain. Let atonement be made for the use of insulting language by individuals, and it will be seen whether England and America, by a retrospective verdict of public opinion, will continue the cultivation of mutual respect, which is as necessary as in private relations of life. Nations, as such, only deal in overt acts, and these constitute more possible subjects for pecuniary compensation.

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

This body of distinguished gentlemen, composing the American Medical Association, met in the lower hall of the Mechanics' Institute on Tuesday, May 4, at eleven o'clock A. M., and immediately proceeded to attend to business. The rule of the association restricts the general business of the association to the morning sessions.

Dr. W. O. Baldwin, president, called the meeting to order, and the regular business proceeded. The ex-presidents of the association were invited to seats beside the presiding officer. A special invitation was extended to Dr. Warren Stone, of New Orleans, as being one of the most distinguished gentlemen present, and the request was acceded to. Dr. Lopez, an ex-vice president, was also invited and took his place on the stand.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Galleher, of Trinity church.

Dr. T. G. Richardson, of New Orleans, followed with an address of welcome to the gentlemen of the association. The address complimented the members on their advances in the science of medicine, surgery and the general branches incidental to the profession. He paid a pleasant tribute to the amity which is cultivated in this association. His reference to the general community of interest which binds the members together from all sections of the land, which knows no political differences, and to the stores of our South, with its great floral and medicinal treasures, etc., were received with much applause.

The president announced the programme for the day's proceedings. The committees on surgery and anatomy were appointed to meet in the University building; on meteorology, medical topography and epidemic diseases, in the Hall of Mechanics' Institute, at three P. M.

The nomination of members, by invitation, was pronounced by the president.

The usual annual address followed. This was delivered by the president, Dr. W. O. Baldwin. The address was of a very polished character, filled with references to the excellence of the profession, and the amenities and courtesies which make it great and noble. Referring to the unity of its interests and aims which keep its members from animosities and sectional differences, he paid a special tribute to the principles which actuate the members of the profession, regardless of aught but humanity and duty.—He referred to the sympathies which bound them together in the bonds of a great brotherhood that knew no disruption of its catholic spirit, during the sorrowful days of war and battle. Amid the shock of arms they stood above the differences that terrified the world with its horrors, the members of the association practicing the beauties and charities that have ever made the brotherhood noble in all its endurance and Christian practices. The remarks were received with much applause and listened to with profound attention.

Among the members and visitors present, we noticed some of the most celebrated and distinguished gentlemen of the profession in this country. Prominent among these loomed up a head taller than those that stood about him—the towering form of Dr Warren Stone, of our city. The giant intellect of this celebrated man has made a name in the annals of surgery in the South, which is so well known, and has such a wide reputation, that it is impossible for our poor words to add a sentence to the record of his fame.

We also noticed the presence of Dr H M. Skillman, of Lexington, Kentucky; Dr. Alden March, of Albany, New York; Dr. J. C Hupp, of Wheeling, Virginia; Dr. Thomas McKennan, of Washington, Pennsylvania, and many others of note and repute in the profession.—*Picayune.*

THE Western papers are broaching a project second only in magnitude to that of the Suez Canal or the Pacific Railroad. It is the construction of a grand ship canal, one thousand feet wide by sixty feet deep, across the State of Illinois, uniting Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river. The trade of New York and the Eastern ports is to be thereby diverted to New Orleans, thenceforth the great commercial emporium of America. Of the grand results and changes to be brought about by its completion, an enthusiastic journal speaks as follows: "The river St. Lawrence will become but a brook. Niagara Falls will stand a damp wall of rock. Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit and Milwaukee will be sixty feet above the present high water mark, and millions of acres of new land will appear in the shallows of the lakes. The largest vessels in the world would navigate the Mississippi, and steam tugs of extraordinary power would bring sailing vessels from New Orleans to Chicago in four days. This work will cost $84,000,000."—*Times.*

PRESIDENT GRANT is sinking in health, under the annoyances of his position. Visitors complain of his irritability and brusqueness. He is frequently indisposed, and refuses to see any one. He runs away every afternoon at four o'clock for a ride and a smoke, and shuts himself up with his family in the evening. The politicians are worrying him to death, and the country must not be surprised if he meets with the fate of Harrison and Taylor before his term is half through. He is so unacquainted with the duties of his civil position that he is obliged to lean on others, and he has already found that those whom he has been obliged to trust have been intriguing against him, and he is said, therefore, to have grown morose and suspicious of everybody.—*New York News.*

RECENT FLOODS.—The Mobile *Register* of the 1st says:

The intelligence from the rivers indicates the probability that the flood is the heaviest ever yet known. For sixty miles below Tuscaloosa everything was under water before the last rain, and affairs must be more serious now. Captain Charley Locklin reports that during the Gertrude's last trip it rained every mile of the way from Mobile to Wetumpka. It is not only the overflow, but the extreme saturation and washing of the ground which has interrupted and retarded the operations of agriculture. Replanting of cotton, on a large scale, will be necessary, and even this will have to be relinquished in many instances for want of seed.

"Why don't you ask me how I am?" smilingly said a lady visitor to a four-year-old girl. "I don't want to know," was the little innocent's reply

BOSTON CHRISTIANITY.

It has long been a trite saying that "Boston is the cradle of notions." In relation to "religious notions" this is eminently true. For example, take the latest "religious ideas," dancing in the school and theatricals in the church. Among the many mission institutions for which this city is famous, about the most popular is the Warren street chapel, sustained and conducted by the leading religious denomination. Among the accomplishments taught at this mission school, that of dancing is not the least important—so the managers think; hence, at the last exhibition given by the school in Music Hall, on Washington's birthday, the chief—I might almost say the only—performance given was dancing, and the secular papers next day gave full reports, in a very graphic and descriptive style, of the various fancy dances performed by the children, to the apparent delight of the large and fashionable audience which had assembled to witness the sports. When a denomination will teach dancing in her mission chapels, your readers will not be surprised to learn that the churches are being opened for theatres—at least one of the churches of that denomination. I might almost say the largest church has been so used. That I do not bear false witness, the following notice, which I saw a week ago stuck up in the window of a prominent book store, on Washington street, will prove:

GERMAN
PRIVATE THEATRICALS,
Saturday Afternoons,
At 3 o'clock, at the Rev. J—— F—— C——'s
Church Vestry.
Tickets for Sale Here.
Price, $1 50.

And sure enough, last Saturday at that hour I witnessed large numbers of fashionably dressed people enter the church. What the teaching must be that is taught by the pastor of this church, who is also a professor in "Harvard," I leave your readers to judge.—*Correspondent Presbyterian.*

THE EARTHQUAKE.—On Thursday afternoon, while we were seated at home eagerly scanning the columns of the evening paper, in search of a sensation, (city people are supposed to require local sensations for digestive purposes, at any rate our city papers act on this presumption,) when suddenly we felt that awful, indescribable motion which so often reminds us that *all* things of this earth are perishable and not to be relied on for stability—not even the "everlasting hills." We felt the throbbing of the earth's mighty heart, and our own stood still in awe. It was only a slight tremor, but sufficiently distinct to reproduce the feelings that thrilled us on the morning of October 21, 1868. That thirty seconds of convulsion and mortal fear made us skeptical in regard to *terra firma*, and we have not been able to regain our former faith. It is a dire calamity to find that a dear friend has turned traitor to us; it robs us of our confidence in humanity; but from such a misfortune one may in time recover; it is not often that men become misanthropic. But when Mother Earth "shakes" us we are undone. Talk of the "treacherous ocean"—it is her nature to be unstable; she may glitter and dance and smile, and still we have no confidence in her; she may become wrinkled with heavy frowns and lash herself into a fury of wrath; we shorten topsails, trim ship, and laugh at her. But where is the man who has felt the earth moving under his feet with a smile on his lips? We have felt the pang of mistaken confidence; we know not where to place our feet in safety.—*San Francisco Spectator.*

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, the irrepressible lightning American, is again in the field. His last sensation is the organization of a party of fifteen, to go around the world in ninety days, at an expense of $1,200 each. The party will leave New York in August. Six days to San Francisco, twenty to Japan, and then Shanghai, Canton, Hong Kong, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Point de Galle, Aden, Red sea, Suez canal, Land of Abraham, the Nile, Pyramids, and Cairo, Pompey's Pillar, Cleopatra's Needle and the Catacombs at Alexandria, Joppa, Jerusalem, Mount of Olives, Bethlehem, Dead sea, River Jordan, Damascus, Beyrout, Smyrna, Rhodes, Constantinople, Trieste, Venice, Berlin, Frankfort, Brussels, Paris, London, Dublin, to New York. The party is already completed and no doubt will try and make the schedule.—*Times.*

OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.

The true condition of affairs, as we understand the case, is this: If Mr Morgan buys that part of the Opelousas railroad now built from Algiers to Berwick's Bay, eighty miles in length—and it is almost certain that he will do so, if it is sold—he could not if he would, and it is reasonably certain that he would not if he could, build it a single foot beyond Brashear.

If the road, therefore, is sold, then the property holders and planters of St. Mary, Iberia, St. Martin, St. Landry and the rest, will have no more prospects of having a railroad than if no portion of the road had ever been built.

A writer in our paper of yesterday says: "The city has given her bonds for $1,500,000, the State for $600,000, (should be $650,000,) making over two millions in all. Should the road be sold, all this money is lost, and we and our descendants will be taxed for three generations to make up this loss. Your property is bound for every cent of this money."

It is easy to prevent this loss, and easy to secure the immediate extension of this railroad to Vermilionville, and thence to the Sabine river, and to a connection with all the railroads in Texas, by a joint effort at this time. We urge upon our city and country property holders, bankers, and business men generally, to come forward to unite to contribute and make the proposed plan a complete success, and we feel justified in believing that it will succeed.—*Picayune, May 6.*

The Houston *Telegraph* is very severe on our people for not giving such aid to the Opelousas railroad as would secure its completion to Texas.

Such a people with such indifference, sleeping over their own interest, deserve no sympathy. Let them sleep on and wake up when they find the trade of Texas seeking intercourse with a people who have more energy, enterprise and liberality. Let them sleep on in fancied security, until they find that they have lost a trade which would have brought them more millions per month than are needed to complete the road to Houston.

GRANT has thought better of his peace policy toward the Indians, and now proposes sandwiching each of the twelve Quakers between two unattached army officers. This will make a pretty fair average; but only think of Aminidab Sleek out on the hunting grounds in company alone with Captain Murphy Maguire and Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines. They have so many views in common, and such assimilating natures, that a perfect harmony is apt to result. If there is anything Broadbrim loathes and despises, it is shoulder straps, and either this last act of Grant's must be regarded as the refinement of jocular cruelty, or the development of a most crooked, wavering and contradictory policy.

CARD PLAYING.—I have all my days had a card-playing community open to my observation, and I am yet to be made to believe that a game which is the universal resort of the starved in soul and intellect, which has never in any way linked with itself tender, elevating, or beautiful associations, the tendency of which is unduly to absorb the attention from more weighty matters, can recommend itself to the favor of Christ's disciples. The use of culture and genius may embellish, but can never dignify it. I have this moment ringing in my ears the dying injunction of my father's early friend: "Keep your sons from cards; over them I've murdered time and lost heaven."

A NOVEL WEAPON.—A Parisian has invented an electric cane, which is intended as a defense against highwaymen and burglars. It consists of a horn inserted in the end of a cane, which horn contains an electric battery and a lamp with two powerful reflectors. The intensity of this light temporarily blinds any person at whom it is pointed. The lamp is kindled at will by pressing a small knob at the other end of the cane, which knob communicates with an electric wire.

CASES OF SNAKE BITE TREATED BY HALFORD'S METHOD.—A correspondent of an English medical journal reports three cases of snake bite, treated successfully by Halford's method, which consists in injecting into one of the large veins liquor ammonia, diluted with two or three times its quantity of water. Twenty to thirty drops of the solution should be introduced.

NUMBERS FOR THE SORROWFUL.

Trust him who is thy God and have no fear:
His eyelids ache not with the drowse of sleep,
He cannot tire, and how should He forget?

Self-centred in his own infinity,
He that is all is cause and law of all:
Alike in orb and atom infinite.

The worlds He soweth broadcast with his hand,
As o'er the glebe the sower soweth seed,
Till with his glory all the heavens are sown.

Yet perfect from his shaping fingers sent,
The rain-drop glitters populous with life,
And in a jewelled surcoat wheels the gnat.

Behold the yearly miracle of spring!
The pinky nipples of the budding leaves
Break in a night, and, lo! the wood is green!

Art thou more bare than is the winter wood,
Or less esteemed of Him who gives thee joy
In the fresh rustle of the April leaves?

And if thy prime be gone and thou lament,
"The leaves are falling and the fruit is done!"
Yet shrink not from the winter of thy days.

See where the cruel winds have swept the trees,
And all are branching bare against the night,
There, in the barren spaces, hang the stars!

So, when the leafage of thy days is past,
And life is desolate, repine thou not:
God can give thee the stars of heaven for fruit!

Nor fear thou death. God's law is gain in loss:
Growth and decay obey a common law,
The starry blossom and the seed are one.

Think! Thou wert born and fashioned for a world
Assorted to thy needs and thy delights,
And wherein thou has dwelt and had content.

Not of thy strength or cunning didst thou come
Into the fief and heritage of life,
And shall all fail thee in thy going hence?

The salt foam of the sea upon thy lips,
The blown sand of the desert in thy face;
Shall these outlast the ages and not thee?

Content thy soul and comfort thee in this:
In God's design is neither best nor worst,
But ever-ordered change is ordered good:

In Him love rounds the infinite of might,
And He who giveth both to live and die
Is equal Lord of Life and Lord of Death.

—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

Jasper District, Mobile Conference.

JASPER, ALABAMA, April, 1869.

BISHOP G. F. PIERCE—*Rev. and Dear Sir:* In the ever changing scenes of an itinerant preacher's life, if you have ever been called to take a helpless family and move five hundred miles—from the Gulf to the mountains—in the dead of winter, without a dime in your pocket, and no known resource of getting the amount necessary for such an emergency, then you can easily imagine my bewilderment when you announced my name in connection with this district. But it is said, "Where there is a will there is a way." So I found it.

Friends came to my relief, and, before I dreamed of it, we were packed up and on our way. A kind Providence prospered the journey, so that instead of the delicate health of my wife giving way under the fatigue of travel, as my fears had depicted, it improved every day.—The children, too, who had been literally cooped up for the two past years, grew more cheerful and rosy as we moved on over mountains and rocks, and rain and snow. One week's travel found us all safe at our new home, where a cordial reception and kind attention soon made us forget that we were among strangers.

I have just closed my first round, and beg leave to make a short report, and give some of the thoughts that this new standpoint has forced upon my mind. The winter has been severe, the rain abundant, and the water courses high; but through the mercy of God I have been able to meet all my appointments except one. The preachers were all at their posts in good time, and are doing well. The most of the quarterly meetings have been well attended, and were occasions of interest as well as of profit to the church. The church and the people generally are beginning to look up and take courage. The finances of the most of the district are moving off well. The spiritual animus of the church is quite encouraging. Only a few seem to have gone into winter quarters this season. Under the blessings of God we expect a useful and a happy year.

I tell you, bishop, a quarterly meeting means something in this country. The three or four thousand members in this district are not near ready to give up this wheel in our machinery. Though it be a fifth wheel, yet it is the pivot on which great interest turns, and without which the machine cannot be run here without colliding with projecting cliffs, or running off into yawning chasms that would involve life itself. As steam cars have no need of a fifth wheel, for aught we know up here a "railroad district" might dispense with the office of presiding elder; at least we can see how he must follow the track however rich the field of harvest beyond the hills. Be that as it may, the church here wants no change in our machinery; at least no change that would involve such organic principles as stand or fall with the office of presiding elder. But while the people here are satisfied with the machinery of the church as it is, and while they have no complaints to make against the men who have been sent here to run it, yet it is a notorious fact that this district has been denied that variety of talent which our Conference affords, and which was originally more generally distributed. In saying this I cast no reflections upon any one, for the idea involved here is the central idea of our itinerant system. The objective point in our economy is not the mere changing of preachers from one place to another, but the distribution of talent—the distribution of the greatest variety of talent to the greatest number of places possible, so that every grade and class of society in each locality might be reached. To do this changes were inevitable; but changing was the mode by which another object was intended to be accomplished. Here is the pyramid which has been inverted, and whose gyrations threaten to grind us to powder! Wherever the whole corps of presiding elders of any Conference has been selected from any *one* class of men, another class selected for the stations, and another for the circuits—one for the Gulf and another for the mountains—one for the center and another for the border—and these lines of demarkation have been kept down for a time, it has produced friction, which the oil of mere changing will not, cannot lubricate.

Why, sir, it does not take a bishop to see that a man may be kept pent up in a station or one of our little circuits until he feels that all the interest of the church centers there, and that all its grand machinery ought to be and must be adjusted and modified to suit the narrow bounds of the sphere in which he lives and moves. But you take that man and throw him out on a mountain circuit or district, and, my word for it, he will find that the wants of the church—the very thing which he thought he understood to perfection—are a "bigger thing" than he had ever dreamed of. Nothing but an itinerant episcopacy saves our bishops from the narrow views of local influences. And, sir, if you and your venerable colleagues share the hard and soft places in regular rotation in your field of labor, why may not all your subordinates do the same in their field of labor? Yet, so far as a large class of our preachers are available for any locality, where do we stand to-day? In what direction is the needle of legislation pointing? What is it but local influences that distracts that needle and turns it from the magnetic pole of true itinerancy? What does that man who never received an appointment outside of a station know about the practical working of our system as a whole? What a change would one year on a mountain district produce in his mind about the wants of Methodism? What a grand system our itinerancy is when manned by men who are willing to endure the hardships and sacrifices it imposes!—But how terribly it crushes and grinds when we miss our way and fall into its ponderous wheels! No wonder those who never have fully adjusted themselves to it cry out for a change in its very organism. But if we take out all the cogs and wheels that threaten danger, we lessen the danger by curtailing the efficiency of the machine! Who represent a non-itinerant clergy and a diocesan episcopacy in "the regions beyond?"

We ask again, Where are we tending?—where are we likely to take up? As things are now drifting, how long, think you, we are likely to steer clear of the shallows, beyond which no other church has ever been able to explore? We may shut our eyes, or look in another direction, but there are breakers ahead! This local or classified itinerancy has perverted the needle and we have lost our reckoning. Already has the name of "circuit rider" become odious in some of our city charges! Many of them would feel like rebelling if you or any of your colleagues were to send them a pastor next year who had always been on a circuit, whatever might be his gifts and graces!

Many of our stationed preachers would feel deeply mortified—let angels blush!—if they were appointed to any one of our large circuits or mountain districts!

This is not all. While "circuit riders" are below par in our towns and cities, there has also grown up a prejudice in the country charges against the stationed preachers.—They are regarded by many as being proud, and holding themselves above country people.

Everything in the country is looked upon by the city people as being "old fogy;" while everything in the city is regarded by the country people as a departure from "old Methodism." The preacher in the station wonders why these mountain boys are no better posted in polite literature, not knowing that a man who has to travel on horseback two or three hundred miles, and preach from twenty five to thirty times a month, has no time left for study. The preacher who has never been in a station thinks that the station preacher has almost nothing to do, because he knows but little about the amount of study and pastoral work connected with such a charge. How a little well-timed transposition might have kept the vessel well trimmed. We trust it is not too late to apply the remedy yet. There is but little time or opportunity for study on these large charges. We need a few men thrown into this country who are already posted. What a work could one of our first class men do in this country! What a field opens here for even a young man who has enjoyed good opportunities for acquiring knowledge—who has acquired mental discipline—whose mind is now prepared to do its own work!

The faithful corps of men who have cultivated this field up to this time deserve all praise. Some of them have accomplished wonders, under the circumstances. But it is no discredit to them to say that there is material here that they cannot reach—work which they cannot do. It is true that they have done a work that a bishop could not do; but it is also true that a bishop could do here what they cannot accomplish.

This whole country is white to the harvest! My soul is stirred as I ride over it and see the magnitude of the work to be done! We need help—men ready to "endure hardships as good soldiers." The work must go forward, whether reinforcement comes or not. With the self-sacrificing corps of staff officers you gave me, aided by the noble corps of subordinates I find in the ranks, and the three thousand five hundred regulars, with the blessing of God, we expect to take this country.

Your obedient servant,

J. M. BOLAND.

Dip the ends of nails into grease, and they will drive easily into any hard wood, where they would otherwise double and break.

[*Caution.*—Be sure to grease the right end. We once knew an old lady who had 'a garden to pale,' and hired a kind of jack-at-all-trades man in the neighborhood 'to fix it up.' She had also heard of the above recipe, from her preacher, a sterling specimen of the Hard-shell Baptist school. By some unaccountable misapprehension, the fault of either the giving or the receiving of the information, the wrong end of the nails was greased! Mr Jones, after divers and sundry efforts to drive, in which his thumb and fingers received as many blows, threw down his tools, with an exclamation more pointed than pious, and declared he '*would never attempt to drive another greased nail!*'—*San Francisco Spectator.*]

THE Bible is printed in two hundred languages.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The London *Engineer* has a long and interesting article on the American Pacific Railroads. It much doubts if they can be worked on the highest levels during the winter months, and regards the route as out of the question for China travelers, it being more expensive and longer than the Peninsular and Oriental route. The *Engineer*, speaking of the Central Pacific Railroad, says:

"The line is carried across wide ravines on timber trestling, in some cases ninety feet high.—Many of these viaducts are sharply curved and steeply inclined, and for a train to run over them at a high speed would be certain death. Timber, however, is not spared in their construction; they are very light—likely to be safe enough as long as the material remains sound. The company are under an obligation to the government to replace them by embankments or stone viaducts within a given period.

"The gradients become very abrupt as the higher levels of the Sierra are approached, in some cases being as much as one in twenty. The height of the summit station is about seven thousand five hundred feet above the sea, at an altitude considerably above the snow limit in that latitude. At the season when we passed over the line—late in the autumn—there was, of course, less snow than at any other time during the year. Nevertheless, it lay in considerable masses in the ravines, and many indications threatened serious danger from the winter drifts and avalanches. Snow falls on the Sierra Nevada during the winter in extraordinary abundance. It is asserted by settlers in the neighborhood that the average depth over the upper ranges, in places where no drifts have taken place, is not less than thirty-five feet. It is difficult to imagine how a line of railway could be kept in working order under such conditions. In all exposed situations the 'track,' as the Americans always call it, has been protected by massive sheds constructed of complete tree-trunks, but it is needless to say that these are not extended over the whole line; and even where they exist some old residents shake their heads at them, and even deny their power to withstand the pressure they will be called upon to bear.

"The line is carried along for a considerable distance at a very high level through some of the sternest and wildest scenery in the world, with giant pines one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet high on every side. Vast expanses of black forest, covering precipitous slopes, sweep down into rugged valleys thousands of feet deep, and in all directions the white capped, jagged peaks of the Sierra bound the view. In one place a large and dreary lake is seen by the traveler far below him; and utter desolation, unrelieved by any pleasanter sign of human handiwork than the stumps of fallen trees beside the line, reigns over the landscape. The track descends by rather gentler gradients than those on the western side, but the character of the work is everywhere the same. It is needless to add that all the way the line consists of a single pair of rails. The surface of the ground is roughly dressed. Sleepers—called, or mis-called in America, 'ties'—are laid down at intervals of two or two and a half feet, and a flanged rail is fastened upon them by spikes, driven in at the side. Nothing can be rougher or cheaper than such a line, and no fast trains could be run upon it; but even on the railways in the Eastern States of America the speed is very low, and in the far West—with one passenger train a day—it may be imagined that the public has to be very patient when traveling by rail."

"Nothing can be rougher or cheaper than such a line," says this authority, and yet the people are told by the managers of this affair that the "mere grading" cost in certain cases $100,000.—The London *Engineer* does not know the extent of this great swindle upon the people, but it easily discovers the impracticability of the route for Eastern freight or passengers.

A DIVERSION THAT NEVER TIRES. "You ask me, my children," writes Margaret, Duchess of Alencon, the favorite sister of Francis I, of France, and a devoted Christian woman, "to do a very difficult thing—to invent a diversion that will drive away your *ennui*. I have been seeking all my life to effect this; but I have found only one remedy, which is *reading the Holy Scriptures*. In perusing them my mind experiences its true and perfect joy, and from this pleasure of the mind proceed the repose and health of the body.

"If you desire me to tell you what I do to be so gay and well at my advanced age, it is because as soon as I get up I read these sacred books. There I see and contemplate the will of God, who sent his Son to us on earth to preach that holy word, and to announce the sweet tidings that He promises to pardon our sins and extinguish our debts by giving us His Son, who loved us, and who suffered and died for our sakes. This idea so delights me that I take up Psalms and sing them with my heart, and pronounce with my tongue as humbly as possible the fine hymns with which the Holy Spirit inspired David and the sacred authors.

"The pleasure I receive from this exercise so transports me that I consider all the evils which may happen to me through the day to be real blessings, for I place Him in my heart by faith who endured more misery for me. Before I sup I retire in the same manner, to give my soul a congenial lesson. At night I review all I have done in the day. I implore pardon for my faults; I thank God for His favors; and I lie down in His love, in His fear, and in His peace, free from every worldly anxiety."

SAVAGES have an awkward way, sometimes, of arguing on first principles. The London *Review* gives the following instance:

A Maori chief has been lecturing Colonel Whitmore, the commander of the force sent against the rebel natives in New Zealand, on the abstract rights of the case. Two men belonging to this chief's party rode into the British camp at Woodalls and delivered a letter from their great man (who bears the high-sounding name of Tito Kowaru,) in which, after the terse little exordium, "This is a piece of earnest and sound advice for Whitmore," and the courteous form, "Salutations to you!" the writer asks: "Whom does England belong to, and to whom belongs the land or country you are now standing upon?" And he then goes on: "I will tell you: the heavens and the earth were made at one time. In one day man was created, and all productions of any kind that are in the world; and if you think or are aware that God created all, it is well—we are equal thereon. You were formed a European, and England was formed as your country; we are Maories, in New Zealand. There has been placed between you and me a wide barrier—an ocean. Why did you not consider, or take thought before you crossed over here? I did not go from here over to you. Stand away from my place to your own country in the middle of the ocean; go away from the town to some other place." Tito's cosmogony seems a little old-fashioned and out of date; but this reasoning on national rights has a very awkward cogency. His final advice to the colonel, "Arise, and be baptized," is hardly so pertinent, because there can be little doubt that the gallant officer was long ago subjected to that religious ceremonial. But, on the whole, there is something about Tito Kowaru which one cannot help respecting.

BIRDS AND THEIR USES.—Baron Von Tschudi, the well known Swiss naturalist, says:

"Without birds successful agriculture is impossible. They annihilate, in a few months, a greater number of destructive insects than human hands can accomplish in the same number of years. Among the most useful birds for this purpose may be classed the swallow, wren, robin redbreast, titmouse, sparrow and finch."

Tschudi tested a titmouse upon the rose bushes of his neighbors, and rid the same in a few hours of innumerable lice. A robin redbreast killed about eight hundred flies in an hour. A pair of night swallows destroyed in fifteen minutes an immense swarm of gnats. A pair of wrens flew thirty-six times in an hour, with insects in their bills, to their nests. He considers the sparrow very important, a pair of them carrying in a single day three hundred worms or caterpillars to their nests—certainly a good compensation for the few cherries they pluck from the trees. The generality of small birds carry to their young ones, during the feeding period, nothing but insects, worms, snails, spiders, etc. Sufficient interest should be manifested by all to prevent the discharge of firearms in the vicinity of orchards, vineyards, and flower-gardens, as thereby the useful birds become frightened.

CONVENT EDUCATION.—The *Canadian Independent*, in an article on "convent education," protests strongly against the practice of Protestant parents in sending their children to convents to be educated. It says that by reason of the supervision of the Roman Catholic clergy over their flock, the question of secular education becomes a religious one. The masses have nothing to say in the matter. But Protestants are granted certain immunities and protection by legislation. Their colleges and schools are acknowledged to be infinitely superior to Roman Catholic institutions, and unprejudiced Romanists even avail themselves of their advantages for their children. For Protestant parents to educate their sons and daughters at convents is inconsistent with Protestant principles, as they thus make an actual concession to Rome. In connection with this subject, the *Daily Witness* of Montreal states the case of two ladies, pupils in a nunnery. One made her escape, but was forcibly returned to the convent by men who claimed that they were acting under authority of the priests. The other was a young lady from Rhode Island, who, after making repeated attempts to escape, for each of which she was severely punished, made a profession of Romanism in order to escape further persecution.

HOUSEKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT.

AN EXPENSIVE BREAKFAST.

There seems to be a diversity of opinion about one of Cleopatra's breakfasts. It was the most costly breakfast that has ever been served to a single human being. I will, therefore, tell what I know about it. After having partaken of Cleopatra's necklace, Mark Antony determined to devise the costliest breakfast ever given. After several days of gastronomical meditations, not having found what he was looking for, he summoned his cook to his presence, and told him that if he could get up a dainty breakfast for a lady, which should be composed of as few and as small dishes as possible, and, at the same time, be most costly, he would reward him accordingly.

Several weeks afterward the cook entered Mark Antony's study and told him that he was ready to serve the dainty breakfast asked of him, and that it was composed of one olive only. At the appointed hour the cook entered the dining room, followed by one hundred men carrying the olive, in its artificial envelope, on their shoulders. They deposited it on a table made for the occasion, and fifty carvers were set to work on it. After several hours of hard work the triumphant cook placed the olive before the Egyptian Queen, who looked at it with amazement, still with perfect delight.

The olive had been prepared in the following way: After having been stoned it was stuffed with a rich custard, then put inside of a boned canary, which was used to stuff an ortolan. The latter was placed inside of a boned oriole, which was used to stuff a thrush, which thrush stuffed a boned lark. A boned snipe was stuffed with the lark and placed inside of a robin, which was used to stuff a plover, and which latter bird filled a quail, which was then placed inside of a pigeon. The pigeon filled a woodcock, the woodcock a partridge, the latter a grouse, the grouse a pheasant, the pheasant a chicken, the chicken a guinea fowl, which was placed inside of a goose; the goose filled a turkey, the turkey a swan, the latter an ostrich, which was used to stuff a sheep, the sheep a calf, the calf an antelope, the latter a pig, the pig a deer, the deer a bear, the bear a heifer, the latter an elk, the elk an ox, the ox a hippopotamus, the latter an elephant. The olive was then roasted in its envelope, which envelope was then thrown away and the olive only was served.—*Pierre Blot, in March Galaxy.*

THERE are no Sabbath schools in Vienna, no prayer meetings, no gatherings for the study of the Bible. That is a sealed book to the multitude—a dangerous book.—There are numerous churches, priests by the thousand; there is much of religious observance, of high ritualism, tho burning of candles, incense, procession, display of banners and crucifixes, excellent singing—the best music; there are numerous hospitals, and the people of Vienna and the church are not behind other cities in their charities; and yet this city has the name of being the most dissolute of any in Europe.

THE MER DE GLACE.

The feeling of astonishment and dread which these "ice morsels" produce at a distance is greatly increased by a closer acquaintance with their physiognomy. Everywhere their surface is broken up into rents or fissures called *crevasses*. These are largest and most numerous at the edges, and are caused by the motion of the glacier over the inequalities of its bed. They are sometimes very deep, the plummet failing to find bottom at the depth of six or seven hundred feet; and they vary in width from a narrow crack, over which a child can step, to yawning chasms three or four hundred feet across. It is no easy task to thread one's way among their slippery labyrinths. So tortuous is the maze into which the traveler is led that escape often seems hopeless; while so narrow is the neck of ice that separates the one from the other that there is often hardly standing-room between them, and the unconscious dangers behind have to be guarded against as well as the obvious ones before. During a fall of snow many of the crevasses are concealed by a treacherous covering of it, and the surface of the ice looks uniformly smooth and white. In these circumstances a single incautious step may be attended with the most fatal consequences; and no traveler should cross a glacier so coated without carefully sounding his way and being tied with a rope to his guides. In the higher ice regions the crevasses are on a vast scale; but even on the more disturbed parts of the Mer de Glace they present a spectacle of great grandeur. In crossing the glacier on my way homeward from the Couvercle I had often to retrace my steps, or take a long circuitous route, in order to avoid them. Some of them were fringed with icicles of the most fantastic shapes, and others had smooth, perpendicular walls of glittering ice. I had the curiosity to descend into one, which happened to be choked up at a depth of thirty or forty feet by huge boulders of granite; and the appearance which it presented was most magical. It was like a fairy-palace of sapphire; the walls of ice around me being of the loveliest and most vivid blue color, radiating a soft cerulean light throughout the whole place. There was a coldness and unearthliness about it, however, which repelled, and prevented me from fully enjoying its exquisite beauty; and I remember well the involuntary shudder that crept through my frame as I looked down through the vacant space between the boulders into the blue gloom of the fearful abyss, hundreds of feet below, and listened to the hollow, all-pervading murmurs of the subglacial streams that came up to my ear like the groans of tortured spirits.

Accidents in these crevasses have been very numerous. Hardly a year passes but one or other of them forms the grave of some hapless traveler or mountaineer. About the end of last century the innkeeper of Grindewald fell into a deep crevasse in the upper glacier which flows into that beautiful valley. Happening to fall gradually from ledge to ledge, he reached the bottom in a state of insensibility, but not seriously injured. When he awoke from his stupor he found himself in an ice cavern with a stream flowing through an arch at its extremity. Following the course of this stream along a narrow tunnel, which was in some places so low in the roof that he could scarcely squeeze himself through on his hands and knees, he came out at last at the end of the glacier into the open air. A priest of the same district was not so fortunate. Being an enthusiastic student of natural history, he set out one day to explore the higher regions of the same glacier, accompanied by a guide. Late in the evening the guide returned to the village alone, asserting that his companion had fallen into a crevasse. Suspicion was excited that he had been murdered for the sake of the money and valuables which he carried about with him; and for twelve days a diligent search was made for his body without success. At last they came to an awful chasm, which the guide identified as the scene of the tragedy. A man was let down by a rope with a lighted lantern round his neck, and twice was he drawn up in a state of exhaustion, but the third time he returned with the corpse in his arms. It was horribly mangled, but all the property was safe, and so this Judas turned out to be "not Iscariot." Jacques Balmat, who was the first to set foot on the virgin summit of Mont Blanc, a feat which he accomplished all alone, terminated his adventurous career in one of the most frightful crevasses in a glacier of Mont Ronan. A most touching story is told of a Russian gentleman who fell into a deep chasm in the St. Theodule glacier about seven years ago. As his guides looked over the edge, they saw him far below, wedged in between two walls of ice, "with his head down, waving his right arm, which was free, for help." They let down their rope, but it was not long enough to reach him. One guide ran to the nearest habitation, many miles off, to get a longer one, while the other remained beside the spot. "Pray for me; I need your prayers," came in a faint voice from the depths. For five terrible hours, that seemed as long as centuries, the poor prisoner's hand was seen rising and falling in dumb, piteous entreaty. Slower and feebler grew the motion, and at last the arm fell down forever in the stillness of death. When the guide came with the rope all was over. He called again and again, but no voice replied. It is impossible to exaggerate the horrors of such a fate, and the imagination shrinks from picturing the feelings of the wretched man as minute after minute passed without succor, and his life ebbed slowly away, frozen in the Medean embrace of the glacier. The mercilessness of nature strikes one forcibly in such situations. It ploughs its resistless way with equal carelessness over palpitating human flesh and blood as over the insensible rock, and engulfs in its icy bosom a warm, loving, human heart with the same steadiness as it does a boulder stone. Oh how weak and helpless is man when thrown forth from the social scenes and comforts of civilized life, and forced to contend with the stern energies of the physical world! It is a blessed thought, however, that we are not left in the power of blind, unsympathetic nature. There is One who "casteth forth His ice like morsels," upon whose infinite pity and futherly love we can count, and whose strength is made perfect in our weakness. The display of His power is at the same time the revelation of His heart; and the forces of nature, when connected, as they ever should be by us, with His guidance and control, are not reasonless, merciless forces, but the kind servants of a holy Will, the faithful messengers of an Intellect that cannot err.

Beside crevasses, the surface of the glacier exhibits many other strange phenomena. Great blocks of stone, many of them tons in weight, rest on the smooth and slippery ice as lightly as sea-gulls on the crests of the billows. They are sometimes so delicately poised on the edge of a chasm that a touch, a sound, the slightest vibration of the air, sends them into the abyss with a loud reverberation. Huge fragments of rock by the score are seen lifted up on slender pyramids of ice, ten or twelve feet high, only to be hurled down again when these capricious columns have melted. All these boulders are broken off by the weather from the precipitous rocks that tower above the flanks of the glacier and fall upon its surface; and it is one of the strangest things imaginable to see them day by day borne slowly onward by the motion of the ice, until at last they are buried into the huge heaps of mud and stones called *moraines*, which the glacier deposits at its termination. It is extremely dangerous to stand beside or beneath the end of a glacier, on account of the volleys of stones that are constantly discharged from it. Such boulders are the movable milestones by which the motion of the glacier is made palpable to the eye. It is so contrary to our usual observation and experience to be told that vast structures of ice like these can move, that we require a simpler and more obvious test of its truth than the explanations of scientific men. There is no ductility that we can see in the substance. It seems as hard and inflexible as iron, flies in pieces beneath the blow of a hammer and cuts the flesh like a knife. And yet, notwithstanding the evidence of our senses, the onward movement of the stones convinces us that "it moves still." Nor can the imagination fail to be powerfully impressed when it contemplates the slow and gradual but constant march of these stupendous accumulations of ice. Every particle of snow that falls upon the heights above is pressed down into these glaciers, undergoes all the changes to which in form and substance they are exposed by the pressure of their own mass and by the irregularities of the rocky surface over which they flow, and at last it arrives at the terminal moraine, and there weeps its chill life away. The motion of glaciers varies in different parts—being more rapid at the center and on the surface, and slower at the bottom and sides. They have been calculated to advance in general on an average at the rate of five hundred feet a year. A very remarkable incident was the means of shedding considerable light upon this difficult problem. In the year 1820 three of the guides who accompanied Dr. Hamel, of St. Petersburg, in his ascent of Mont Blanc, were swept by an avalanche into a crevasse in the upper portion of the Glacier de Bossons. In 1861 traces of them were found in the shape of a knapsack, lantern, two skulls and portions of human limbs to which particles of flesh still adhered, on the surface of the lower levels of the glacier. Thus, after an entombment of forty years, these bodies, by the nourring laws of nature, were disgorged; and the distance between the spot where they perished and that in which they were found, indicated the rate of motion of the most precipitous and tumultuous of all the glaciers on Mont Blanc.

There are no less than five hundred and forty glaciers in Switzerland, of which the mightiest mass is the Bernina, and the most extensive the great Aletsch Glacier, fifteen miles in length. The glacier domain extends from Mont Blanc in Savoy to the Ortler Spitz in the Tyrol, over an area of more than a thousand square miles. And yet mighty as these "ice morsels" are, they are as nothing compared with the great glacier systems of the Arctic and Antarctic regions. Dr. Kane describes one in the far north which presents a continuous sea cliff of ice more than a thousand feet in height and seventy miles in breadth; and the terrible mysteries of frost and fire in the Antarctic regions are rendered inaccessible by a glacier cliff called Victoria Barrier, four hundred miles long, one hundred and twenty broad, and upward of eighteen feet in depth, descending into the sea from the frozen sides of the burning volcano of Mount Erebus. It is from these grim walls, guarding the northern and southern poles, that icebergs are broken off, which serve to modify the temperature of the regions between, and whose vast size and fantastic shapes excite the curiosity as they appall the heart of the mariner. When our imagination realizes, in some faint degree, these wonders of the frost kingdom, we are overwhelmed by the thought that He who "casteth forth His ice like morsels" is the God with whom we have to do. "Hast thou entered into the treasures of the snow? or hast thou seen the treasures of the hail? By the breath of God frost is given; and the breadth of the waters is straitened."

ICE MORSELS.

And not wantonly or capriciously are these morsels of ice cast forth. There is no waste of power with the Almighty. There is an economy in nature's miracles as well as in those of grace. We are not accustomed to think of frost and ice as affording evidences of benevolent design; on the contrary, we regard them with dread as elements of destruction and death. And yet for beauty and usefulness, for ministering to the corporeal wants and the æsthetic tastes of man, they yield to no other objects of nature. Examine under the microscope one of the flakes of snow that fall—so pure and white from clouds so black—and no lily or snowdrop can be more beautiful than that blossom of cold. It is six-leaved; it radiates on every side in the most exquisite crystalline forms, so ethereal, so spiritual, like the ghosts of the flowers that perished in the summer, coming back again from heaven to earth. Ice is but a mass of starry crystals closely compacted together.

When the rays of the sun are directed, by means of a lens, into a piece of pure ice, the most wonderful change is produced in its structure, clearly revealing the mode of its formation. Along the line which the concentrated sunlight traverses in the interior of the ice, hundreds of liquid flowers of six petals, sometimes isolated and sometimes grouped in bouquets, but all preserving with the utmost distinctness the starry outline, flash back the light like burnished silver, and form a spectacle of novel and entrancing beauty. And what can be lovelier than the glittering jewels with which the hoar-frost bedizens every leaf and spray of the woodland, or the translucent azure of the glacier crevasses with their long pendants of lustrous ice? There are beautiful things in winter as well as in summer, and we need the cold, unearthly splendors of the one as much as the glowing, living charms of the other to educate our sense of God's greatness in His works. But beauty is everywhere in nature the flower of utility, and in the realms of frost this quality is most strikingly displayed. The covering of ice which seals up our streams and lakes prevents the water from being frozen to any considerable depth, preserves its inhabitants from destruction, and places it at all times within reach of man.

The glaciers of Switzerland serve most important purposes in the economy of nature. They are placed where they are by a wise and benevolent arrangement. They bring down the refreshing coolness of the Alpine summits into the hot and stifling valleys; they repress, in their calm and placid bosoms, the violence of the avalanche and the rage of the torrent; and carry within reach of man, in tamed and measured usefulness, forces which, if allowed to leap suddenly from the mountain tops at their own fierce will, would convert some of the fairest regions of Europe into waste and howling deserts. From them all the great rivers of the Continent spring; and thus a constant and unfailing supply of water, in summer's drought and winter's frost, is provided for all the uses, commercial and domestic, of the highest civilization. The vapors that fall in the shape of snow on the Alpine peaks are collected and frozen in these gigantic reservoirs, and thus borne, gradually and safely down the mountain sides, until they reach a point, often amid green fields and human habitations, where they remain stationary, the supply above and the waste below being exactly equal. At this point a full-bodied, arrowy stream, like the Arveiron from the Mer de Glace, caused by the melting of the glacier in the warmer temperature, issues from a cavern in the ice and flows down the valley, nourishing the meadows along its course. Turbid with mud ground from the rocks by the glacier, it gradually, as it descends and becomes more tranquil, deposits this mud along its banks, which are thus continually shifting, and year by year new soil and new elements of fertility are imparted as far as the stream extends. The loss of the mountain is the gain of the valley, and from the ruins of the Alps, by this sublime agency, many of the most luxuriant meadows in Switzerland and Italy are formed. All this ought surely to convince us that God "casteth forth His ice like morsels," not aimlessly or at random, where it may work ruin and death, but with that gracious care and wise forethought for life and beauty which are so conspicuous in all the physical arrangements of Him whose "tender mercies are over all His works."

Yet more. These "ice morsels" have been powerful instruments in ages past in shaping our earth. They have been, as they still are where they occur, nature's giant sculptors. The mountain ranges that were ejected from the burning depths of volcanoes into the freezing cold of the sky, were ground down into smooth and flowing outlines by the sliding of glaciers over them. In the Scottish Highlands we can trace, by the unmistakable signs which they have left behind, the presence and operation of ancient glaciers. Our valleys are made picturesque by their moraine-mounds, our hillsides are strewn with their gray boulders, and our rocks are smoothed and grooved by their powerful chisels. The soft and rounded contour of our mountains, on which the effects of light and shade at noon are so exquisite, and whose quiet beauty steals into the heart and lifts it up to a region of immortal peace like their own, has been molded by ice, passing from the high ranges of the interior outward and seaward ages and ages ago. The glory of Lebanon itself was due to the ice morsels which God once scattered on its summits. The fragrant cedars had their roots in the moraines deposited in the Kedisha valley by glaciers, that, under very different conditions of climate, once occupied the upper regions of the mountain. Revelations like these, which modern science has made, open up new vistas of marvelous thought in the calm old Bible subjects, and show to us how, by the most unfavorable means in the field of nature, as in the sphere of human life, the All-Wise brings order out of confusion and life out of death. The Alpine flowers are warmed by the snow; the summer beauty of our hills and the autumn fertility of our valleys have been caused by the cold embrace of the glacier; and so by the chill of trial and sorrow are the outlines of the Christian character molded and beautified. And we, who recognize the loving kindness as well as the power of God in what may seem the harsher and more forbidding agencies of nature, ought not to be weary and faint in our minds if over our own warm human life the same kind, pitying Hand should sometimes cause His snow of disappointment to fall like wool and cast forth His ice of adversity like morsels, knowing that even by these unlikely means shall ultimately be given to us too, as to nature, the beauty of Sharon and the excellency of Carmel.—*Bible Teachings in Nature, Macmillan.*

COURAGE AT THE BAR.—It has been the boast of the British bar for centuries past that it has ever stood forth as the defender of popular rights against the invasion of power; and one of its chiefest glories is found in the chronicles of the victories it has won in many contests on that noble field. Its American pupils and associates have hitherto followed in the same path, and the history of the country sparkles with brilliant examples of the same spirit of devotion to liberty and justice, until the advent of the present cycle, when partisanship and political fanaticism would seem to have somewhat clouded their judgments and fair fame. We hope that the members of that noble profession will soon recognize the danger that surrounds liberty at this critical moment, and quit themselves like men, in meeting and crushing it. Let the bar be but brave, and the bench dare not be cowardly.—*Picayune.*

RALEIGH'S WALK.

After those shameful scenes at Winchester, which Chief Justice Gandy, one of the presiding judges, described on his dying bed as having degraded forever the character of English justice, Raleigh was brought back to the Tower and lodged in his previous room; the upper chamber of the Bloody tower; the hinder passage of which led out by a door to the terrace, now known as Raleigh's Walk. From this walk—his favorite exercise for years—he could look down, on one side over the wharf and river, on the other side over the lieutenant's garden and the green.

No one thought as yet of his living in that room, of his pacing that walk, for fourteen years. The trial at Winchester exalted his credit for eloquence and patriotism; he was the idol and the hero of young and old. Nobody believed in the Arabella Plot; the princess herself had never heard of it; and the hint that Raleigh, the hero of Cadiz, the founder of free States, had been in league with Philip the Third against his country, was met by universal scorn. The noblest men and the holiest women were on Raleigh's side. Queen Anne admired him. Mary Sydney wrought for him; charging her son, Lord Pembroke, as he valued her blessing, to use his utmost power, and that of all his friends, in Raleigh's favor. Arabella did what she could. Cecil and Harvey kept their secret; yet no one believed that the great captain, who was engaged in planting a free State in the New World, could be penned for many weeks in the Tower, to please the mortal enemies of their native land.

The allowance for diet, fire and candle, was increased from four pounds a week to five. Two servants besides William Cottrel had warrants to share his cell. Thomas Hariot, and other friends, were suffered to see him; and Lady Raleigh and her boy, little Wat, were often at his side.

Early in this new imprisonment hope came gaily into his cell. The king was coming to the Tower on an act of grace; coming in his state barge down the Thames, accompanied by the queen and prince, and followed by all his court; coming to make golden holidays; to throw open the doors of every vault; to set the prisoners free; and to crown his act of grace by a mighty feast and show. This tale was partly true; James sailed down the river; but the day before he landed at the queen's stair his great prisoner was carried to the fleet, so that the king and a rout of lords and ladies might flutter through his empty cell.

Raleigh remained two weeks and a half in the fleet prison, attended by his servants, with the same allowance for food, fire and candle, as in the Tower. At the end of seventeen days, the court fooleries being then over, the prisoners were brought back and lodged once more in their empty cells.

It was long before either Raleigh or Lady Raleigh could be brought to see that the men in power were bent on holding him fast for life. Raleigh could not know that he was held in bonds for Spain; he could not tell the sums for which Cecil and Howard had sold him to Philip the Third. But neither Raleigh nor his wife was patient under wrong. Lady Raleigh came to live at the Tower with little Wat; and in the chamber in which King Edward had been killed, her second son, Carew, was born. But she could not sit by her husband's side, a silent witness of his pain. She was often at Sherborne castle, their magnificent home in Dorset; oftener still in the galleries of Whitehall, on the terraces of Windsor, among the fishponds at Theobalds; wearying the king with her petitions; troubling the court with a remembrance of her wrongs. No captive ever found a bolder, a more winning advocate than Lady Raleigh. Her efforts were all in vain; yet years passed by ere Raleigh could be brought to see that men who had served in the same field, sat on the same board with himself, under the great queen, could sink into the depths of infamy into which Howard and Cecil had fallen as the pensioners of Spain.

Of course their high pretense was fear of Philip. If England wanted peace at any cost, why haggle in the chambers at Madrid? But they had lower motives. Rich in money and in friends, Raleigh might find a thousand ways of making his anger felt; and they had done him wrongs which they could never expect a proud man to forgive. Exile would not serve him, as with his fellow-captive, Markham, whom they sent abroad, with leave to sell his sword in a foreign camp. Raleigh was too great a captain to send away in search of bread. If he went abroad he might find not only bread but power; for princely offers were being already made to him by foreign States. Henri, of France, strove hard to obtain his sword. The Dutch would have sent him to the Indies. Christieru, of Denmark, wanted him as admiral of his fleets. In Italy his services were sought. Had Raleigh been thrown into a boat, like an old Celtic criminal, and turned adrift at sea with a jar of water and a pole, he would probably have been found in three or four years directing the councils and leading the forces of some powerful king.

Not daring to deal with him as they would have dealt with ordinary men, they locked him fast in the Tower and plundered his estates. One of the spoilers, and to say, was the great sailor Effingham, who had once thought it no dishonor to be seen wiping the dust from Raleigh's shoes with his own silken cloak. Though Effingham was rich and old he begged for Raleigh's wine patent; the chief source of his old friend's income, the reward for many years of service; and he got it. "His lordship hath six thousand pounds," wrote Lady Raleigh, "and three thousand pounds a year, by my husband's fall." Effingham claimed still more, and the weak king, whose penniless cousin he had married, gave him what he asked. "If his conscience warrant him," wrote Lady Raleigh, in despair, "we must yield to God's will and the king's. * * * The bread and food taken from me and my children will never augment my lord's table, though it famish us."

In the stress of his poverty Raleigh had to part from some of those companions who lived at his board and slept under his roof. One of the nearest of these old friends was Thomas Hariot, the famous voyager and algebraist, from whose "Brief View of Virginia" Raleigh learned much of his geography, and from whose "Artis Analytica Praxis" Des Cartes was accused of having stolen most of his mathematics. Raleigh had sent Hariot out to Virginia, in 1584, and for the next twenty years had kept him in his household. When his fortunes were broken, his manors seized, and his means cut off, he gave this faithful servant of science a letter to Northumberland, who carried him down to Petworth, helped him in his studies, and settled on him a pension of £120 a year for life.

Though Raleigh was now lodged in the Tower, with three poor servants, living on five pounds a week for food and fire, the men in office considered him far too strong. His fame was rising instead of falling. Great ladies from the court cast wistful glances at his room. Men from the streets and ships came crowding to the wharf whence they could see him walking on the wall.

Raleigh was a sight to see; not only for his fame and name, but for his picturesque and dazzling figure. Fifty-one years old; tall, tawny, splendid; with the bronze of tropical suns on his leonine cheek; a bushy beard, a round moustache, and a ripple of curling hair, which his man Peter took an hour to dress. Appareled as became such a figure, in scarf and band of the richest color and costliest stuff, in cap and plume worth a ransom, in jacket powdered with gems; his whole attire, from cap to shoe strings blazing with rubies, emeralds and pearls; he was allowed to be one of the handsomest men alive.

The council got alarmed at the crowds who came to see him. Harvey was thought too careless; and a stricter gaoler was appointed to take his place. Sir William Waad ("that villain, Waad," as Raleigh had only too much cause to style him,) began his services as lieutenant by proposing to abridge the very few liberties which Raleigh then enjoyed.—*Her Majesty's Tower, by W. H. Dixon.*

A WELL qualified candidate for police service in New York city is said to have been recently rejected because he was not quite tall enough. He was, however, so nearly of the requisite height that his physician advised him to go home, get up early in the morning, take a warm bath, and apply again, as a man is a little taller in the morning, and just after taking a warm bath, than at other times. The applicant followed the doctor's advice, and succeeded in getting appointed.

A GOLD NUGGET, weighing not less than two hundred pounds, has been found in Victoria. It is doubtful whether so large a quantity of the precious metal has ever before been found in one mass. The great nugget of 1858 weighed only one hundred and forty six pounds. It is noticeable that all these great lumps of gold have been found in Australia. In 1730 a nugget, thought at that time to be immense, was turned up in Peru, but it weighed not more than sixty pounds.

THE RESOLVE POULTICE.—The president of a missionary society in Ohio, in an annual address, said: "If we are not prepared to meet the great demands upon us, it is altogether useless to waste our time in passing meaningless resolutions, remarkable only for the satisfaction they give to consciences whose sensitiveness to the pressing demands of the age is easily soothed by the application of a poultice of *resolves on paper.*"

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SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1869.

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TO AGENTS.

We have been sending to some of our agents surplus copies of the ADVOCATE, and each week will continue to do so, for a while. Our church needs, must have, a sweeping revival of religion. One of the means to accomplish this is the diffusion of light. We have thousands of members who are asleep and do not go to church often enough to wake up. Once a month the preacher comes; that they expect, and feel no unusual sensation at the sight of him. Now throw in the ADVOCATE once a week, and see what effect that will have on the brother. It may wake him. At any rate it is worth the experiment. Give him a specimen copy, and follow him up. We can live without him, but he may die without us. There is no swifter way of stirring up a circuit and opening the channels of spiritual life than by circulating good books and good papers. Try the eyes of the people if you fail to take their ears.

ROMISH LIBERALITY.

ST. LANDRY PARISH, LA., April 29, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: A few evenings since a wedding party repaired to the Catholic church in Grand Coteau, to witness the marriage ceremony between a Protestant gentleman and a Catholic lady. The priest informed them that as the gentleman was a Protestant he could not marry them according to the Catholic form, telling them, at the same time, that no other form was binding. He then conducted them into a *very small room* attached to the church. There he made the gentleman promise to exert no influence in changing the opinions of his wife from her Catholic faith, but allow her to raise up the children in the Catholic Church. The lady promised to use all the influence in her power to win her husband from the Protestant faith, and to bring up their children in the faith of Romanism.

VERITAS.

CHURCH LOT PRESENTED.

VERMILIONVILLE, LA., April 27, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: Under the blessing of God the work goes bravely on. Ex-Governor Moutoa, of this parish, has made the Southern Methodist Church a donation of a good lot, on which to erect a church for our colored society.

BENJ. F. WHITE,
Pastor M E Church South.

THERE are over a million acres of swamp land in Arkansas unsold.

PUBLIC GAMBLING.

By looking into the public gaming saloons at St. Charles street one may see the tail of the dragon of which the present government of Louisiana is the head. These "hells," where the last barrier between virtue and vice is passed, are the monstrous but natural progeny of legislative corruption. Men of the worst passions have been sealed and maintained in legislative halls of the State, contrary to the will of the people. This false body represents nothing but power and undying malice, and has in every way preyed upon the vitals of this State, robbing its treasury, degrading its morals, and corrupting its courts. Whatever can be done under this cover of legal form to impoverish and to destroy society, this body has attempted. It exists by force, it legislates by corruption. It has conspired to rob the State of millions by pretending to grant rights and privileges to certain corporations which were, in fact, composed of its own creatures, and created for its own benefit. A few individuals of the body form an honorable exception to its vicious condition, and but a few. It is a marvel how the people have so quietly endured so stupendous an evil. They have been willing to allow something, indeed much, to the slowly subsiding passions of war—to that inevitable relaxing of wholesome sentiment—which such a period produces, calculating that patience and quiet would eventually give strength to law, restore courage to the courts, and increase the respect of all for the constitution. Four years have now passed and the condition grows hourly worse. Corrupt legislation is swiftly affecting the whole mass. Its baleful influences stream forth as from a fountain. Slaughter house companies, open gambling saloons, and licensed lotteries, are only so many different forms of debasing and robbing society.

We are glad to see that some of the city papers have spoken out decidedly against these evils.

"We trust," says the *Picayune*, "that the good offices of all our thoughtful and prudent citizens, and of all who feel for the helpless child, the toiling wife and the widowed mother, will be used to warn away from the gaming table those unfortunates who are to be seen flocking, day and night, to the now numerous gambling houses—poor laborers, clerks and office boys, old men, who should blush thus to disgrace their gray hairs, and young men, who are blasting reputations forever.

"We must all unite to prevent these moths from flying into the flame, which must and will consume them. Let those who belong to the gaming fraternity, and who have followed hitherto that vice, have their licensed game; but we must prevent the spread of it among the poor, the dependent and those whose means are absolutely needed to support their mothers, their wives or their children."

The *Commercial Bulletin* has written some admirable articles and taken a firm stand against this reckless state of public morals. It says:

* * * Indeed it is certain that many have already begun to contract gambling habits who were not before exposed to temptation. To use a variation of a familiar couplet—

Those gamble now, who never did before,
And those who always did, now gamble more.

For New Orleans, as the seat of a great and varied commerce, the worst aspect of the legalized public and wide-spreading system of gambling, which has recently sprang up here, is its infallible tendency to produce these two results—to absorb capital that might otherwise flow into productive industries and useful enterprises, and to impair confidence in all cases of pecuniary trust where fiduciary agencies are created, either by law or by the necessities of commerce.

Perhaps an aggregate of several hundred thousand dollars have been sunk already in the outfit and decoration of "gambling hells" And more than this sum must have been poured into them by customers. * * * The whole range of commercial exchanges is bottomed on confidence. If men are not prepared to exchange confidence, they are not prepared for any further operations of commerce. The play of this element in the active world corresponds with the systole and diastole of the heart in a living body. And this is the element which the increased diffusion in the community of the gambling infection necessarily weakens and threatens to kill.

The question is, how can this state of things be corrected? In California and in Vicksburg society determined to free itself from the crushing folds of this monster by violence, considering that laws which uphold so great an evil offered no security to the citizen and deserve no respect. So far as a stream can be indicated by a fountain, these saloons are in evidence that there is no law.

In the election which is about to be held for City Councilmen there may be found a partial remedy. Let the people elect no person who will not pledge himself to put down these gambling places by taxing them so heavily as to amount to a prohibition. Twenty of the present twenty-four City Councilmen are members of the Catholic Church. This ought to have been a sufficient guarantee against the existence of these public gambling houses; but it has not been. We hope that all time-serving gentlemen will be shelved, and that true men will be put in their places who are not afraid to stem this tide of ruin which has been turned full upon us by the present forced government of Louisiana.

Foreign Missionary Collections.

During the week the Felicity street collection has swelled to $900; Algiers to $50; the meeting at Carondelet yielded $908, and that at Moreau street $240. So the secretary leaves New Orleans with the blessing of hundreds *and* $2,098.

One good soul gave him a car ticket—her all; and three lads, aged fourteen, twelve, and ten, the sons of one of our friends, united in a note to the doctor, from which we give this extract:

"Having some money on hand from the sale of a mule belonging to us, we beg leave with pleasure to send our father's check for $50, for the China mission, as you said this morning that it required $50 a year for one teacher. Please report to us, through Dr. Walker, the progress of said teacher. * * *

"SHEPHERD T. MURRAY.
"JAMES T. MURRAY.
"RICHARD B. MURRAY."

We will not mar the pleasure which awaits other communities by attempting to give either the text or syllabus of Dr. Munsey's sermons. They are so full and make such rapid progress that no person can report them justly. Only this: they can empty other churches, and pack the one where they are preached. A loyal son of Tennessee attempted to characterize the doctor's preaching; but having exhausted all his adjectives, he exclaimed that he believed him to be "a greater preacher than Dr. Green." It is proper to add that the brother was very much excited when he said this. All we have to say to any one is, go and hear him, as the Queen of Sheba went to hear Solomon—that is, carrying a considerable quantity of gold with you, that your presents and offerings may be worthy of the sermon and the occasion.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

GREENSBURG, LA., April 29, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: My circuit is improving. We are beginning to have some interesting meetings. Several have joined the church lately, and nearly whole congregations come forward for the prayers of the church. We are expecting and hoping and praying for a Pentecostal baptism. I, or rather my wife, is living forty miles from my nearest and sixty miles from my furthest appointment; but if I can do good I cheerfully relinquish home endearments.

We have a fine colored society in St. Helena parish—the only one in this part of Louisiana, so far as I know.

Yours in Christ,
J. NICHOLSON.

GADSDEN, ALA., April 27, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: A good revival has been in progress for almost two weeks, and continues to grow in interest. Twenty-three accessions, twelve professions, and many reclaimed—deep work.

Brother Brandon, pastor at Jacksonville, and Brother Brindley, pastor of Gadsden circuit, and Doctor Slaughter, presiding elder, have all labored well. Our local brethren have done good service. More about the meeting hereafter.

Yours truly, R. E. CARY.

THE EPISCOPAL METAIRIE.

"The Children's Home of the Protestant Episcopal Church" is receiving this week a somewhat remarkable "benefit." Every evening "refreshments" and a "dance" at the Varieties Theater, including a "full dramatic representation" on Saturday night; and on Friday afternoon, at four o'clock, at the Metairie course, "races," "refreshments" and a "dance." The committee of the "Home" publish a "programme" for this post-lenten week. We give its concluding paragraphs:

For admission to the Varieties and the race course, including stands, $1 for each entertainment. Admission to the dance at race course, $5 for each gentleman, with the privilege of taking two ladies. To obtain admission to the Metairie race and dance, it will be necessary to procure the tickets specially issued for that purpose by the Committee on Matinee, at No. 18 Carondelet street.

Season ticket for five representations at Varieties Theater, $4.

The chairmen of the Executive Committee and Committee on Arrangements have deemed it advisable to alter the rule relative to admission, so that the pulpit and press, and all persons, young and old, engaged in the actual exhibitions at the Varieties Theater, will be admitted free of charge. All others, children and adults, $1 to each entertainment, except dance at Metairie course.

GEO S. LACEY, Chairman.
A. C. LEWIS, Secretary.

By which we understand that the "pulpit and press" will be "admitted free" to the Varieties; but to "obtain admission to the Metairie race and dance" it will be necessary for them to procure tickets—"$5 for each gentleman, with the privilege of two ladies." Rather hard on the "press," and not very easy on the "pulpit." In addition to such machinery we see that the "committee" have applied for and obtained a benefit "from the Academy of Music." "The Olympic," we suppose, is still undergoing repairs, or probably a "benefit" would have been solicited from that moral sink. We have understood, from sources which we think reliable, that the same enterprising representatives of this church or phan-house have also received some $200 from one of the public gambling houses on St. Charles street.

It occurs to us that a body of benevolent citizens must be very hard run to resort to such expedients for the support of any cause, especially so meritorious a one as that of an orphan asylum. A more desperately consuming zeal we have never heard of. And if it be necessary to tacitly endorse theaters, race courses and gambling "hells," in order to support orphans, we question if even the great excellence of the end will repay the community for the weighty sanction which is thus given to the most active agencies now at work for corrupting the morals and youth of our city.

Though we doubt not the committee will avail itself of the ready anti-"Puritanical" response, we beg leave to suggest that there is a wide margin between Puritanism and such an utter letting go of the proprieties of the Christian profession. We do not expect more of the Episcopal Church than any other, but certainly as much; and we can not see her representatively trail the cause of God in the dirt and mire without uttering a protest. The church is not at liberty to receive everything, from everybody, in every way, upon the plea either that her altars, her widows, or her orphans need support. The law of Moses has definitely settled this principle in the 23-1 chapter of Deuteronomy, at the 18th verse.

THE TIME FOR FIGS NOT YET.

The Methodist Book Concern of Cincinnati publishes the Methodist *Advocate*, an official organ, at Atlanta, Georgia. We do not know upon what principle the editor was selected; but trust that he was not taken as a fair exponent of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His knowledge of facts may be illustrated by the following in the paper of April 16:

"As a matter of fact, we will say to our friends that the Supreme Court has not in 1854, 1844, 1851, or any other year, affirmed that the church was legally divided. THE CASE HAS NEVER BEEN BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT."

In answer to this erroneous statement the *Southern Christian Advocate* has an exhaustive and capital article setting forth the history of the whole case. The ample reply is a quotation from the discussion of the Supreme Court at Washington, delivered by Judge Nelson on the 25th of April, 1854. (See *Howard's Report, vol.* 16.) It decides that

"The Methodist Church *was divided*; that it was *not* a case of *secession* of a part from the main body; that neither division lost its interest in the common property; that the General Conference of 1844 had the legitimate power thus to divide the church, as in 1808 the General Conference was made the representative body (of the preachers,) with six restrictive articles upon its power—but none of these articles deprived it of the power of dividing the church;" that the proposed alteration of the sixth restrictive rule "was not imposed as a condition of separation, but was merely a plan to enable the General Conference to carry out its purposes"—and that "the separation of the church into *two parts*, being *legally accomplished*, a division of the *joint property* by a court of equity follows, as a matter of course."

This decision of the Supreme Court is certainly very much in the way. The Atlanta editor evidently contemplates regulating his course "by circumstances" rather than by principle, for he continues:

"When this secession occurred there were churches and parsonages all over the South deeded to the *Methodist Episcopal Church*, built by money given to that church for that purpose, and to be held by that church *forever*—houses built expressly for the preaching of the Gospel of Christ, as pertaining to purity, *freedom* and temperance, according to Paul and Wesley. Those churches were claimed and held by those who occupied them, but by what right, legal or moral? Neither, but without authority. All such property belongs in law and equity to the *Methodist Episcopal Church* If the forts, arsenals, and guns retaken in the war belong to the United States government, these churches belong in justice to the *Methodist Episcopal Church*. The authorities of that church alone, we think, can give, because they alone have a valid title to them, as has several times been decided by the courts."

Quite a military view of things. The brother will no doubt find the decision inconvenient; but there is no telling what may yet be achieved by patience and "circumstances." So far he has been, "very patient," "very conciliatory," because the *time of figs is not yet.*

"The course of the (Methodist Episcopal) Church in the future must be determined by circumstances. But where we go to a town in which there is one or more churches clearly belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and we are denied the use of church, hall, school house, and every other suitable place for divine service, it would seem that in such case forbearance had ceased to be a virtue, and that duty lay in the direction of *taking that which is our own.* But the church has been very patient, *very* conciliatory, and that course was probably both wisest and best."

TIDE TURNING.

Cotton factories are springing up all over the South. Already there are eighty-six mills started there, distributed as follows:

States.	Mills.	Spindles.	Cotton spun.
Virginia	10	26,000	4,010,000
North Carolina	17	24,249	3,537,000
South Carolina	6	31,588	4,171,100
Georgia	20	69,782	10,861,350
Alabama	8	25,196	2,820,596
Mississippi	6	8,752	1,437,000
Texas	4	8,528	1,361,104
Arkansas	2	924	258,400
Tennessee	10	13,720	1,847,200
Kentucky	3	6,264	1,075,000

This is the "beginning of the end" of New England cotton-spinning. Within ten years, probably within five, the South will manufacture nearly all the cotton produced within its borders. And the starting of factories there will cause a direct trade to spring up between the South and Europe, which will, in the end, put a stop to nearly all that commercial dependence on the North which caused us to grow rich so fast. Hitherto the South has loaded our vessels for European trade, and has also been the market for all our wares. The permanent result of the war will inevitably be, to strip the North of these great advantages, which were the real source of our wealth.—*Day Book.*

THE ARREST OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF TUBERCLE.—Dr. Henry Cormall, of Belfast, states that the development of tubercle can be prevented by uniformly enforcing the habitual respiration of air not pre-breathed.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION AND SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.

We republish the programme of the New Orleans District Sunday School Convention, to meet in Carondelet street church on the 14th instant, at half-past five P. M.; and, under "Special Notices," the president's request that the schools of the District Sabbath School Union shall meet and rehearse on Saturday, the 15th instant.

In addition to the admirable themes of the committee, there will be ample opportunity and a fit occasion for suggesting any improvement in our Sabbath school system, or in the working of that which we have. To instance:

1. The best method of opening, conducting and closing a school.

2. The conduct and instruction of the infant classes.

3. The importance of Bible classes—of whom composed; by whom taught; what methods of teaching; what range of discussion, etc.; what objects.

4. The advantages of teachers' meetings for preparing lessons for the ensuing Sabbath.

5. Text books—what besides the Bible and catechism, if any.

6. Whether church members should be subject to the direction of the pastor for this work, as are exhorters and class leaders for their employment.

7. What can be done to secure a full attendance of the children at church.

8. How to secure a good library for a Sabbath school.

9. How best to multiply, perpetuate and establish Sabbath schools.

10. How to advance in them a general spirit and habit of beneficence.

11. How to advance the children in the art and science of singing without infringing upon the time now allotted to teaching.

These hints we throw out suggestively.

Sabbath School Convention.

The New Orleans District Sabbath School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at the quarterly meeting of March last, resolved to hold a Sabbath school convention, in this city, on the 14th, 15th and 16th of May, and appointed the undersigned committee to make the necessary arrangements therefor.

The convention will be held in Carondelet street Methodist church, and the following will constitute mainly the order of exercises:

THURSDAY, MAY 13.

Half past seven o'clock P. M.—Introductory address by Rev. J. B. Walker, D. D. Subject: What is the influence of the Sabbath School upon the well-being of Society?

FRIDAY, MAY 14.

Half past five o'clock P. M.—Organization of the convention. Devotional exercises.

Seven o'clock P. M.—Address by Rev. A. E Goodwyn. Subject: What is the Relation of the Sabbath School to the Church, and what is the duty of the Pastor and Members of the Church toward the Sabbath School?

Half-past seven o'clock P. M.—Open discussion. Subjects: 1. Teachers, their Qualifications and Duties in and out of School. 2. The best Method of Securing and Retaining Competent Teachers. 3. What is the best Method of Teaching in the Sabbath School?

SATURDAY, MAY 15.

Half past five o'clock P. M.—Devotional exercises.

Six o'clock P. M.—Open discussion. Subjects: 4. How can Singing be made more Efficient of Good in our Sabbath Schools? 5. What Constitutes the best Sabbath School Library? 6. What is the best Method of Obtaining Money for Sabbath School Purposes? 7. What is the best System of Carrying on the Missionary Work in our Sabbath Schools?

Eight o'clock P. M.—Address by Rev. J. Hamilton, D. D. Subject: Personal Piety in the Sabbath School, its Influence and how to Increase it.

SUNDAY, MAY 16.

Nine o'clock A. M.—Regular exercises in all our Sabbath schools, visited and addressed by members of the convention.

Eleven o'clock A. M.—Preaching in all our churches by members of the convention, on the subject of Sabbath schools, and collections taken up for the benefit of the Sabbath School Union.

Half-past three o'clock P. M.—The twenty-third anniversary celebration of the New Orleans District Sabbath

School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church South

In the exercises of the anniversary celebration all the schools of the Union will take part, and the addresses, recitations and songs will be by the children; and thus will conclude the exercises of the convention.

The convention is not limited by the boundaries of the New Orleans Sabbath School Union, nor by those of the Louisiana Conference. It is desired that the convention shall be a success, and its influence for good upon the cause of Sabbath schools be felt far and wide upon city and country. The invitation is, therefore, extended to the neighboring cities and all the country around, and we hope to have a large attendance of ministers and laymen interested and engaged in the Sabbath school work.

Provision will be made for the accommodation of visitors, the same as on the assembly of our Conferences.

On arriving in the city members of the convention will please call at the Southern Methodist Depository, No. 112 Camp street, where they will receive the attentions of the committee.

W. H. FOSTER,
J. L. DENNICA,
R. M. WALMSLEY,
Committee.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We have received from the publishers, through Mr. G. Ellis, No. 7 Old Levee street, the following new books:

IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND—A matter-of-fact Romance. By Charles Reade, author of "Hard Cash," "Griffith Gaunt," etc. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1869. 8vo, pp. 241.

BREAKING A BUTTERFLY. By the author of "Guy Livingstone," etc. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1869. 8vo, pp. 139.

THAT BOY OF NORCOTTS. By Charles Lever, author of "The Bramleys," etc. With illustrations. No. 323 of the Messrs. Harper's "Library of Select Novels." 1869.

We turn now to something more substantial and equally interesting:

FISHING IN AMERICAN WATERS. By Genio C. Scott. With one hundred and seventy illustrations. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1869. Small octavo, pp. 484.

This book offers no ordinary treat to sportsmen, and a great deal of valuable information to those who follow fishing as a livelihood. It discusses "coast and estuary fishing with rod and line; fresh water fishing with fly and bait; commercial fisheries; ancient and modern fish-culture; a glimpse of ichthyology; and cookery adapted to the resources of sportsmen." These themes are discussed by one who knows what he is talking about. The chapters on fish-culture are worth the price of the book. We turned to that part which described how to take sheepshead—having lost a good deal of bait in that direction; and obtained several excellent suggestions as to the *how* they ought to be caught. Our lake shore fishermen will often find this treatise a valuable aid in discovering why it is they have not taken fish, and should by all means, therefore, have it on their shelves.

NOTES, Critical, Explanatory and Practical, on the Book of Psalms. By Albert Barnes. Vols. 2 and 3. New York: Harper & Brothers. 12mo, pp. 383 each. 1869.

These "notes" are something more than a commentary; they are abbreviated lectures, such as we can suppose this able Presbyterian divine delivered to his flock from week to week. Full of all critical information, he gives us a true idea of David's devotion, and with much spirituality leads the reader in making an application of these inspired metrical breathings to his own heart. Clergymen will find many admirable suggestions in these volumes—reflecting, as they do, of course, the theological views of the author.

We have received from Messrs. Eyrich & Co., Canal street:

THE VILLA ON THE RHINE, and THE BLACK FOREST, both by Auerbach, which we will notice hereafter.

THE NEW ECLECTIC MAGAZINE FOR MAY. Turnbull & Murdock, Baltimore.

This number presents a rich table of contents, among which are "Dr. Dabney's Reply to General Early," and several excellent articles from the Gentleman's Magazine, the Overland Monthly, etc.

SONGS OF GLADNESS. For the Sabbath school, prayer meeting and choir. By J. E. Gould, No. 923 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

A very excellent collection, unusually complete, for all occasions.

SUEZ CANAL.

FORT SAID, February 7.

On Friday we came by rail via Zigzig to Ishmaella, a point half way to the great canal. Along this railroad is a fresh water canal from the Nile, and near the salt canal to Suez, and the water is conducted by iron pipes to this place fifty five miles. This fresh water canal will be ultimately very much enlarged and will be used to convert the adjoining desert into rich fields. The great canal is nearly a straight line from sea to sea, and is about a hundred and ten miles long. When finished it will be three hundred and thirty-three feet wide and twenty-seven feet deep. I think it will be open for small boats next winter, but probably a year more for seagoing steamers.

There are many points along the line where there are sunken places, some of them now lakes or beds of old lakes, and contain the bitter water mentioned by the Israelites. These they use to deposit their extra sand. The first operation is to open a small channel by hand; this is done principally by Arab labor. After that they let in the water and use their steam dredging machine. Of these they have a hundred and twenty-six, the largest I ever saw; these are worked by European labor and are in operation every day, including Sundays. They have six hundred steamboats and barges attendant on these dredges—all these are made of iron. The mechanical skill exhibited in this machinery is wonderful. I cannot give any detailed account of it now, nor will you find it in any English publication, for the English absolutely hate it, and will not talk to you on the subject.

I wish you would look at the map and you will see that Austria and Russia are opening routes to Odessa and the mouth of the Danube, thence by steamer here. Austria and Russia already have a railroad to Trieste and steamers here; Prussia, the valley of the Rhine and England have a system of railroads that terminate at Venice. France is crossing the Alps by railroads at two points which terminate at Brindisi in Italy. She has a route via Marseilles, and the two great companies, "Messagerie Imperiales," whose headquarters are at Bordeaux, and the "Peninsula and Oriental," whose headquarters are at Southampton, come here via Gibraltar. From these places the distance will be shortened from nine to fifteen thousand miles to Bombay, and those which are now the most remote, will, when this canal is open, be the nearest. And this is the reason of the English disliking the work, as *they* are now the nearest via Cape of Good Hope, but it is nevertheless a fixed fact that the work is to be completed on the largest scale, and in the race for the Eastern trade our Pacific railroad is not worth talking about. The time from Suez to Bombay is now fifteen days, and from Suez to Liverpool fifteen days more, and Liverpool is the farthest port. One of the great points to be gained in this canal is to furnish English coal to steamers on the Red sea and the Indian ocean, and thereby multiply steamers in those waters.

This town is now a handsome little French city with one of the best harbors in the Mediterranean. The city is supplied with water from the Nile, brought one hundred and fifty miles. Nine years ago it was a straight sand beach, without the slightest protection from the ocean, nor a vestige of vegetable matter or a drop of fresh water within fifty miles of it. Nine years hence it will be the most important port on the Mediterranean, and probably a large and flourishing city—the results of French capital, intellect and mechanical skill.

Tuesday I hope to land at Jaffa and go from there to Jerusalem. If I fail, I shall go to Beyrout, and thence to Damascus.

I am, your friend, H.

P. S.—I should have mentioned that all the stone used in the construction of these breakwaters was manufactured here out of the sand of the desert. They expect to be paid when the canal is finished $2 per ton transit dues, so that a steamer of two thousand five hundred tuns will pay $5,000, and she is to be towed through and not use her own machinery. There will be required one or two million tuns of coal at this point per annum, which will make return freights to England very cheap. I rather think Ishmaella will be the principal city on the route. It is a town in the center of the canal, as it has an abundant supply of fresh water and is at the point where it can control the railroads of Egypt, and sufficiently elevated to admit of city drainage.—*Correspondent of Episcopal Methodist.*

MARRIED.

On the evening of April 7th, at the residence of the bride's father, near Opelousas, by Rev. Benjamin F. White, Mr. MANSEL J. RICHARD to Miss FANNIE J. SMITH, formerly of Mississippi.

OBITUARIES.

HERBERT DAMERON died at the residence of his father, W. H. Dameron, in the city of New Orleans, on the 13th of April, 1869, in the eighteenth year of his age.

More than two years before his death, when in comparatively good health, he became a member of the Felicity street Methodist church of this city.

The precise time of his conversion was not known to himself, though he enjoyed the comfort of the Holy Ghost, and displayed the maturest fruits of a holy life. From his childhood he was under gracious influences, and was always obedient, affectionate and good. From a child he was a great sufferer, rarely in his life entirely free from suffering and weakness, and at times subject to sharp and protracted pain. Few persons of his years have suffered so much, and none ever bore their afflictions with more submissive faith. The last two years of his religious life were marked by many inward conflicts. He read and thought much, and grappled with the deepest truths of revelation and divine providence. At times he was sorely buffeted by temptation, and especially tempted with reference to his own life of pain and inactivity. For two or three months previous to his death, however, he felt conscious victory and almost uninterrupted assurance and peace. These last two years were years of conflict and of spiritual progress—a warfare crowned with complete victory. As he often said in his last days, "By grace I have been made perfect through suffering."

His death hour was serene and beautiful. The mind was clear and unimpaired, and he was conscious that the end had come. He bade each member of the family good by, and counseled the children to be truthful, religious, and to meet him in heaven. He spoke of loved and sainted ones in heaven whom he was about to join, and gave directions concerning the place of his burial. Young as he was, his was a truly noble life, and wonderfully mature in its religious aspects. The Christian graces could scarcely have been more complete in the aged believer. The discipline of suffering and the work of the Spirit were thoroughly accomplished.

None who knew him in his patient suffering, and in his calm triumph over death, can fail to be better. Such a life is encouraging and instructive to the Christian, and such a death is especially calculated to assure and strengthen our confidence in God's sufficient grace. He yet speaks, though dead. His mission to the family circle, to the youth of the church, and to all who witnessed this precious example, is not doubtful. He has not lived nor died unto himself, but unto the Lord whose love and truth he has illustrated.

L. PARKER.

NEW ORLEANS, May 1, 1869.

IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. ELIZA E. SMITH was born in Green county, Georgia, July 13, 1807, and died in Enterprise, Mississippi, August 22, 1868.

In 1824 she was married to Dr. Grimes, of Green county, Georgia, by which marriage she had two children, both of whom are still living.

Her husband died six or seven years after their marriage, and after twenty years of widowhood, in the year 1851 she was united to my father, Hampton S. Smith, then of Columbus, Georgia, but now of Mobile, Alabama.

Thus it was she took upon herself that most responsible of all responsible positions—a step mother; and then it was she began to exhibit to us those noble traits of character which will ever cause us to love and revere her memory. She had no children by my father; but when she entered his house she took all of his—six of us—to her arms and to her heart, and from that day to her death it was hard to distinguish by her treatment which were her own and which her step-children. In sickness she was always by our bedside; and no matter how long might be the spell, she remained there still, never tired, never weary, never cross, always gentle, kind and loving. In our childish troubles she was an earnest comforter and friend, and when sterner disappointment and grief came—when death chose as its mark the eldest and youngest of our little family—she drew all nearer to her and endeavored to relieve the sad stroke by words of condolence and deeds of affection and kindness.

Through all the ups and downs of life she was ever watchful, ever loving, ever true to her husband; and in every sense of the word was to him a wife, and to his children a mother.

But she has now gone. Faithful in life to her charge and to God, she has gone to meet her reward in heaven. Death, which appeared so cruel and terrible to those she left behind her, was to her but the jeweled gate through which she was to enter Paradise. It had no sting, no terror. Triumphant in life, triumphant in death.

This little tribute is paid to her memory by one who has experienced an own mother's love and affection bestowed upon

A STEP-CHILD.

Died, of consumption, on the 18th of April, 1869, at her home, near Jeanerette, Iberia parish, Louisiana, Mrs. OLIVIA C. RICHARDSON, wife of Dr. William M. Richardson.

Sister Richardson was the daughter of Colonel W. P. Johnson, of Anson county, North Carolina. She was born in March, 1840, and married in June, 1860. In her eighteenth year she gave her heart to God and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South. About three years before her death her disease began to develop itself, when her devoted and anxious husband sought a home upon the banks of the Teche, hoping that the mild climate and sea breeze of this section would aid in building up her failing health. In her new home she soon won to her a circle of devoted friends, who shared largely in this hope; but they and her husband were doomed to disappointment. She gradually grew worse, and for a year before her death was confined to her bed.

It was a rich means of grace to visit and converse with her about her departure, and to hear her glorious testimony of the power of religion to support in triumph the dying. Many of her Christian friends came often to profit by communion with one "quite on the verge of heaven." When the end came it was one of the sweetest and grandest triumphs of the Christian religion.

She leaves a husband and two little girls to mourn her loss and profit by her example. May God have them in His holy keeping. Her funeral sermon was preached by the writer from the words, "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of His saints."

A. E. GOODWYN.

NEW IBERIA, April 25, 1869.

CHARLES D. LANEY was born in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, November 30, 1810, and died in Eufaula, Alabama, April 11, 1869.

He had resided in Eufaula since 1838. He joined the Methodist Church when a youth, in whose communion he lived to the close of life. He was highly esteemed by the community for his prudence and uniform goodness. He had filled the various offices of trustee, steward, class leader and Sabbath school superintendent in the church, and died with the love and confidence of his brethren. His end was peace. A. J. BRIGGS.

EUFAULA, April 13, 1869.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, free of charge, with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

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Aside from its magnificent illustrations, however, its columns will teem weekly with Fiction, Solid Prose, Charming Poetry and Glowing Romance. It is a fit companion of every fireside—the magazine of every branch of literature, the champion of all noble industries, the support of the farmer, merchant, artisan, and the education of the masses. Send for specimen copies. Sold by all news dealers. Subscription, $3 per annum. Address

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The Jolly Giant of the Comic Press! Five cts. a copy. Send in orders.

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Cures Cutaneous Affections, cures Scrofula, and all the Impurities of the Blood; and the sovereign remedy for

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And other diseases of the Kidneys. This is the original Spring Water from Vermont which has wrought so many wonderful cures, and is advertised only to distinguish it from the many imitations that are now attempted to be palmed upon the public as being equal to the virtues of the Missisquoi.

Pamphlets containing an account of many wonderful cures, attested by eminent physicians and others, can be had gratis by calling at or addressing a note to

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NEW STANDARD SINGER.
NOW READY.

LATEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST BOOK

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37 Union Square, N. Y.

Also publishers of Singing Pilgrim, Musical Leaves and Hallowed Songs. my1 2t

$20 A DAY TO MALE AND Female Agents to introduce the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machines. Stitch alike on both sides, and is the only Licensed Shuttle Machine in the market sold for less than $40. All others are infringements, and the seller and user are liable to prosecution and imprisonment. Full particulars free. Address

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GEO. W. RACE. W. H. FOSTER. E. T. MERRICK,
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CONSTITUTION WATER IS A certain cure for Diabetes and all diseases of the Kidneys.

For sale by all Druggists. fe20 6mr

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Capital, - - $5,000,000, Gold.
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A GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS TRANSACTED BY THE BANK AND AGENCIES.

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And Agents for the Bank of California in New York. ap10 3mr

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EUREKA, THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Dr. Van Zandt, one of the oldest and best physicians of St. Louis, has pronounced it "a most happy compound, salted wonderfully to nature, and the most valuable preparation in use for changing the color of the hair, preventing its falling off by restoring the scalp to a healthy condition." If you want a genuine preparation for the hair, try the Eureka, and you will not be disappointed. It is for sale by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle. Manufactured by

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LIVER PILLS

Are just what most people need. A dose or two will set your Liver to work, and the result will be your Headache will be cured, your appetite will be restored, you will sleep sound, and wake up good natured with all the world. All persons are troubled at times

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Are just what they need. They will thoroughly cleanse the Liver and put it in healthy motion. TRY THEM, and you will never be without a box in your house.

BE SURE YOU GET

DR. C. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS,

PREPARED BY FLEMING BROTHERS,

They can be had at any Drug or Country store in the United States. no7 1y

CHURCH BELLS.—We are prepared to furnish Church Bells, of Steel composition, having a rich, deep tone, at the following prices, which place it within the power of all Churches to be provided with a good Bell:

	Weight.	Wt. of t. H. and mountings.	Price.
28-inch Bell,	250 lbs	400 lbs	$65 00
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The cheapest, neatest and most readable of New York journals. Everybody likes it.

Three editions—Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly, at $6, $2, and $1 a year. Full reports of markets, agriculture, Farmers' and Fruit Growers' Clubs, and a complete story in every Weekly and Semi-Weekly number. A valuable present to every subscriber. Send for specimen, with premium list.

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FOR $100 PER LINE WE WILL insert an advertisement in One Thousand Newspapers, one month. The list includes single Papers of over one hundred thousand circulation weekly, more than one hundred Daily Papers, in which the advertiser obtains twenty-four insertions to the month, and the leading Papers in more than five hundred different towns and cities. Complete files can be examined at our office. Send stamp for our circular. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
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WHOEVER WILL ACT as Agent, either lady or gentleman, can earn in an evening a Web of Sheeting, Silk Dress Pattern, Watch, Carpet, set of Waverly Novels, etc., or selection from a great variety of other articles, as commissions in our

GREAT SPRING TRADE SALE,

comprising over 350 different articles. Send for catalogues. PARKER & CO.,
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TO THE WORKING CLASS.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO FURnish all classes with constant employment at their homes, the whole of the time, or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Fifty cents to $5 per evening is easily earned by persons of either sex, and the boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. Great inducements are offered those who will devote their whole time to the business; and, that every person who sees this notice may send me their address and test the business for themselves, I make the following unparalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied with the business I will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing me. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Sample sent by mail for ten cents. Address E. C. ALLEN,
mh13 tfs Augusta, Me.

PAYNE, HUNTINGTON & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS,

No. 58 Union Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

J. U. PAYNE, G. W. HUNTINGTON,
W. H. DAMERON.
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THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS salary. Address U. S. PIANO CO., New York, ap10 tfs

THE CHILD'S CORNER.

MAMMA'S KISSES.

A kiss when I wake in the morning,
A kiss when I go to bed,
A kiss when I burn my fingers,
A kiss when I bump my head.

A kiss when my bath is over,
A kiss when my bath begins;
My mamma is full of kisses—
As full as nurse is of pins.

A kiss when I play with my rattle,
A kiss when I pull her hair;
She covered me over with kisses
The day I fell from the stair.

A kiss when I give her trouble,
A kiss when I give her joy;
There's nothing like mamma's kisses
In her own little baby-boy.

—*The Nursery.*

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almigbty God to remove from our midst JOHNNIE B. SWEARINGEN, who for a long time was a member of this Sunday school, it becomes our duty and privilege as a school to give expression to a feeling sense of the loss which we have sustained. We therefore respectfully submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That while we bow with humble submission to His divine will, we can but lament the loss of a friend so esteemed.

Resolved, That as a school we sincerely mourn his early loss, and earnestly desire that we all may cherish his memory and strive to emulate his many virtues.

Resolved, That our knowledge of our lamented friend prepares us to sympathize with his mother and relatives in their deep affliction, and we do hereby tender them the sincere condolence of this school.

J. TRIMBLE,
J. BOYD,
R. N. LIGHTFOOT,
W. J. DEBARDELEBEN,
Committee.

PHILIP LIGHTFOOT,
Sup't S. S., Paine Chapel, Ala.

A REAL HERO.

A SCENE AT SEA.

Two weeks ago, on board an English steamer, a little ragged boy, aged nine years, was discovered on the fourth day of the outward voyage from Liverpool to New York, and carried before the first mate, whose duty it was to deal with such cases. When questioned as to the object of his being stowed away, and who brought him on board, the boy, who had a beautiful sunny face, and eyes that looked like the very mirrors of truth, replied that his stepfather did it, because he could not afford to keep him, nor to pay his passage to Halifax, where he had an aunt who was well off, and to whose house he was going. The mate did not believe the story, in spite of the winning face and truthful accents of the boy. He had seen too much of stowaways to be easily deceived by them, he said; and it was his firm conviction that the boy had been brought on board and provided with food by the sailors. The little fellow was very roughly handled in consequence. Day by day he was questioned and requestioned, but always with the same result. He did not know a sailor on board; and his father alone had secreted him, and given him the food which he ate.

At last the mate, wearied by the boy's persistence in the same story, and perhaps a little anxious to inculpate the sailors, seized him one day by the collar, and dragging him to the fore, told him that unless he confessed the truth in ten minutes from that time he would hang him to the yard arm. He then made him sit down under it on the deck. All around him were the passengers and sailors of the midday watch, and in front of him stood the inexorable male, with his chronometer in his hand, and the other officers of the ship by his side. It was the finest sight, said our informant, that we had ever beheld—to see the pale, proud, sorrowful face of that noble boy, his head erect, his beautiful eyes bright through the tears that suffused them. When eight minutes had fled the mate told him he had but two minutes to live, and advised him to speak the truth and save his life; but he replied, with the utmost simplicity and sincerity, by asking the mate if he might pray.

The mate said nothing, but hooded his head, and turned as pale as a ghost, and shook with trembling like a reed with the wind. And there, all eyes turned on him, this brave and noble little fellow, this poor waif whom society owned not, and whose own stepfather could not care for him—there he knelt, with clasped hands and eyes upraised to heaven, while he repeated audibly the Lord's prayer, and prayed the dear Lord Jesus to take him to heaven.

Our informant adds that there then occurred a scene as of Pentecost. Sobs broke from strong, hard hearts as the mate sprang forward to the boy, and clasped him to his bosom, and kissed him and blessed him, and told him how sincerely he now believed his story, and how glad he was that he had been brave enough to sacrifice his life for the truth of his own word.—*New York Sun.*

SCIENTIFIC.

Is a Flying Machine a Mechanical Possibility?

Notwithstanding the failures which have uniformly attended the attempts to construct a useful flying machine, and the emphatic negative given by a large number of scientific writers to the question which heads our article, the belief in the ultimate accomplishment of flight by means of human devices has never lacked adherents among the learned and the unlearned. The organization of the Aeronautical Society, which gave its first exhibition at London, last June, is an evidence that the belief is gaining rather than losing ground. Let us, then, examine the merits of this question.

The report of the above society contains some curious matter in the description of the engines exhibited. Steam engines have usually been considered as quite inapplicable to any possible flying machine, on account of the high relation their weight bears to their power. But what are we to say of an engine weighing only sixteen pounds, and being able to work to one-horse power? The council of the society voted their £100 prize to Mr. Stringfellow for an engine of this description; and whether or not it becomes the motive power for flight, it would seem, from its ingenuity, to be well worth the reward. "The cylinder," the report tells us, "is two inches in diameter, stroke three inches, and works with a boiler pressure of one hundred pounds to the square inch; the engine working three hundred revolutions per minute. The time of getting up the steam was noted; in three minutes after lighting the fire the pressure was thirty pounds; in five minutes, fifty pounds; and in seven minutes there was the full working pressure of one hundred pounds. When started, the engine had a fair amount of duty to perform in driving two four-bladed screw propellers, three feet in diameter, at three hundred revolutions a minute."

The data for calculating the power are taken as follows: Area of piston, three inches; pressure in cylinder, eighty pounds per square inch; length of stroke, three inches; velocity of piston, one hundred and fifty feet per minute; 8x80x150=36,000 foot pounds. This makes rather more than one-horse power (which is reckoned at thirty-three thousand foot-pounds.) The weight of the engine and boiler was only thirteen pounds, and it is probably the lightest steam engine that has ever been constructed. The engine, boiler, car and propeller, together were afterwards weighed, but without water and fuel, and were found to be sixteen pounds.

This engine seems to demonstrate the possibility of making engines light and powerful enough for purposes of flight. The American wild goose frequently weighs more than this entire machine, boiler, propeller, and all; and the power exerted by this bird in flight must be vastly less than that performed by the engine, according to the report referred to. Borelli assumed that a goose exerts in flight a force of four hundred horse-power, an estimate so wild and extravagant that it is simply ridiculous.

Dr. Fox, of Scarborough, has translated an instructive paper written by M. de Lucy, of Paris, "On the Flight of Birds, of Bats, and of Insects," in reference to the subject of aerial locomotion, in which it is stated, as the result of numerous investigations, that in flying animals the extent of winged surface is always in inverse ratio to the weight of the creature. He compares gnats, dragon-flies, large and small, ladybirds, daddy-long-legs, bees, marsh-flies, drones, cock chafers, stag-beetles, and rhinoceros-beetles together, and arrives at the following highly interesting and unexpected results. The gnat, which weighs four hundred and sixty times less than the stag-beetle, has fourteen times more of (proportional) surface. The ladybird weighs one hundred and fifty times less than the stag-beetle, and possesses five times more of surface, etc.; and it is the same with birds. The sparrow weighs about ten times less than the pigeon, and has twice as much surface. The pigeon weighs about eight times less than the stork, and has twice as much surface. The sparrow weighs three hundred and thirty-nine times less than the Australian crane, and possesses seven times more surface. If we now compare the insects and the birds, the gradation will become even more striking. The gnat, for example, weighs ninety-seven thousand times less than the pigeon, and has forty times more surface; it weighs three million times less than the Australian crane, and possesses one hundred and forty times more surface.

Columbi calculated that in order to support a man it would be necessary to have a surface twelve thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine feet and two inches in length, by one hundred and ninety-one feet and ten inches in breadth, but it has been since ascertained that a man can descend quite easily from a great elevation, with a supporting surface of twenty-nine square yards, eight square feet, and fourteen square inches. This superfices reduced to a square gives the length of a side 5 3 linear yards, nearly. The length of supporting beams from the center needs therefore to be only about 2.75 yards, provided their own weight is not taken into account.

Precisely here comes the first difficulty. These arms or beams necessary to sustain a web of silk or other texture, must have strength, rigidity and lightness. When man can make a structure as strong, as rigid, as elastic, as light in proportion to bulk as a goose quill, the problem of flight will be nearly solved. Compensation for want of power in the muscles of the chest may be made by calling into play those of the thighs and legs, as well as the arms, by means of suitable appliances.

What is now required is a material combining greatest strength with least weight. We know of no such material now available for the purpose. We, therefore, conclude that until such materials are discovered man will not fly. To use the words of one of the sages of a shop in which many of our youth'nl days were spent, flying is, at present, "theoretically practicable, but practically impracticable."—*Scientific American*

TEST FOR ILLUMINATING PETROLEUM. The Gorry (Pa.) Kerosene Oil Works recommend the following as a simple manner of determining the fire test of kerosene oil: "Take a cup or tumbler, fill it nearly full of water (previously tested by the thermometer to be one hundred and ten or one hundred and eleven degrees Fahrenheit,) then take a tablespoonful of the oil, of which it is desirable to test the igniting point, immerse it in the water, and stir for a moment or two to permit the oil to reach the equal temperature of the water, pass a lighted match very closely over the surface of the oil once, which always floats on the water. If it does not ignite, it can be safely used; but if it does ignite, discard it, however low the price may be; this is a fair and sure test as far as safety is concerned. The other so desirable point—does the oil burn brilliantly and without charring the wick?—the experience of every family will soon detect. Something depends upon the wick, and something upon the lamp; but properly manufactured oil is the main thing needed."—*Scientific American.*

FARM AND GARDEN.

THE CROPS OF 1869.

GOOD PROSPECTS FOR A LARGE YIELD.

We publish copious extracts from our exchanges giving accounts of the prospects of the coming crops in all parts of the country. It will be seen that the farmers in New England have not yet been able to commence their spring business on account of the backwardness of the season, the snow in some places in New Hampshire being still three feet on a level. In Connecticut some farmers have commenced plowing, but no planting has been done. But fortunately it is not to New England that the people of this country, and, indeed, a large proportion of the "rest of mankind," are accustomed to look for material wherewith to sustain animal life. If left to herself New England could scarcely raise sufficient breadstuffs to sustain her own teeming population. It is to the broad and gigantic West, the fertile Middle States, the ever-luxuriant South, that our people look, both for the production of the fabric from which is fabricated the raiment that in a great measure covers them and a large part of foreign humanity, as well as for the supplies of breadstuffs, provisions, fruits, and nearly everything else that comes in the way of human consumption. Therefore it is with the highest satisfaction that we refer to the cheering record given in the published reports of the coming crops in the sections named.

Throughout the West the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, etc., a larger breadth of land than usual has been sown in wheat. In all respects the winter sown promises well, while a considerable space of new ground has been broken up and sown with spring wheat. In Missouri there are a few complaints, while from Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee the reports are most encouraging. In some parts of North Carolina, as well as in Virginia, a large share of attention is being bestowed upon the raising of early garden truck for the Northern market, but not to an extent to interfere with the great staples of those States—corn, cotton and tobacco. From the interior of New York, as well as from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, we have satisfactory accounts. The planters in Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas are recuperating their energies, and from every section, with the exception of a part of Texas, where the grasshopper pest is again disturbing the corn and cotton fields, and a part of Alabama, whence complaints of damage by unexpected frosts reach us, we have cheering accounts.

But it would seem from all reports that Georgia gives promise of being more fortunate the coming than in the past year. The accounts of the growing wheat in that State are glowing in the extreme—one field of a thousand acres in fine condition being among the pleasant sights recently witnessed by a Georgia cotemporary. Larger quantities of land than usual have been planted in corn and oats, while the cotton breadth will be fully up to the standard. It is estimated that in Georgia fifty per cent. of the land will be planted in cotton, forty per cent. in corn and ten per cent. in oats. Tennessee will have a larger breadth of land in cotton than ever before. Louisiana is rejoicing in a promising and much augmented crop of sugar cane, and a generally revived condition of agriculture within her borders, which may be said with truth of every other Southern State. Even South Carolina begins to express herself contented with the new order of things in regard to labor, and her fields are showing their wonted fertility.

In Florida a number of Northerners have commenced the cultivation of fruit on an extensive scale, but Florida is naturally a great cotton-growing State, and as such is destined to become one of the richest in the cotton growing galaxy. In regard to fruit prospects accounts are somewhat conflicting, and here and there we hear the note of a croaker. It is stated that in some sections of Kansas, and even as far south as Alabama, late "freezes" have destroyed most of the peach and apricot blossoms. But while this is the case only in limited sections, from the vast area of land devoted to fruit culture we hear no complaints, but, on the contrary, tidings both cheering and welcome. Thus is our country, from one end to the other, blessed by a benign Providence with the elements of internal wealth and national prosperity and plenty.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A New Method of Grafting Fruit Trees.

BY M. JEAN SISLEY, LYONS, FRANCE.

The readers of horticultural publications are aware that Mr. A. Boisselot, of Nantes, France, is the inventor of a very useful method of grafting the vine, which is to insert the graft in the fork between two branches. The advantage of this mode of grafting the vine has been generally recognized, but no one has before thought of applying it to other trees, and A. Boisselot himself was not aware of the great service he rendered to horticulture when he published his invention. I have applied it to a great variety of trees, but principally to the pear, to experiment with new varieties of pears which I received in great number every year. Before I knew Boisselot's system I could not make use of a great number of the grafts I received, not being willing to sacrifice the trees that were yielding me yearly a quantity of fruit; the old system of cleft-grafting necessitating the mutilation of the whole tree, or at least its principal branches. During the last two years I have grafted every variety of pears I have received, (and at any time of the year,) according to the Boisselot system. The grafts have grown like the other branches of the trees, and some of them bore fruit last year. I can thus keep my old trees until I find that the new sorts are preferable to the old ones, and most likely I shall not be obliged to cut them down, as several sorts of pears can very well live and prosper together on the same tree. I have thus increased my enjoyment. This method is, of course, not very practicable on large trees, but is principally useful for small gardens where espaliers and dwarfs are grown, to take up less space. By this method, with a limited number of trees, a great many varieties of fruit can be grown. It can also be usefully employed for experimenting with seedlings that show signs of excellence. It must be understood that no part of the branches between which the grafts are inserted is to be cut back; therefore no mutilation of any part of the old trees is necessary, as is the case in cleft-grafting.—*American Agriculturist.*

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CENTENARY COLLEGE,

Jackson, Louisiana,

was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, $75 per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance.

Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month

The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, are all surpassed by those of any institution the Southern States.

The past history of the College is the pledge its future prosperity.

The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

CENTENARY MALE INSTITUTE Summerfield, Alabama.

The twenty seventh annual session of this school will begin on the

FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1868,

and continue nine months, with no vacation, except one week at Christmas.

The expense for tuition, incidental fees, board, washing, fuel and lights, will be $230, one half to be paid on entrance and one-half on the 15th of February, 1869.

Persons wishing to patronize this school may address JOHN MASSEY,
aug15 2m Principal, Summerfield, Ala.

A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN

PRICE'S

Patent Texas Tonic.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

It is a certain antidote against Constipation of the Bowels, Torpor of the Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, Determination of Blood to the Brain, Indigestion, Pain in the Head and Vertigo; also a remedy for

CHILLS AND FEVERS.

For particulars, see accompanying Envelope with each bottle.

For sale at 59 Camp street, New Orleans,

THOS. K. PRICE, Vendor.

Read the following opinions of some of our old and well known citizens of

PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC,

Or, Vegetable Medicine.

T. K. PRICE, Esq., Vendor of "Price's Patent Texas Tonic," or Vegetable Medicine:

DEAR SIR—After a fair and deliberate use and experiment of your Vegetable Medicine, known as PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC, we give it as our decided opinion, that it is the best recipe that we have ever known, for *Indigestion, Torpor of the Liver, Constipation of the Bowels and Dyspepsia.* We consider your Vegetables Medicine worthy of all commendation, and therfore feel no hesitation in recommending its use to all our friends, as well as the public at large, and that in doing so we are contributing to all the afflicted. Many of us have been suffering from these evils from ten to fifteen years, and have been greatly benefitted.

Wishing you great success in introducing this valuable medicine,

We remain yours truly,
J. J. MULLON, Pastor St. Patrick's Church
J. H. CALDWELL, of Gas Works, City N. O
SAM'L. SUMNER, of Home Insurance Office
T. GREENFIELD, of house of Fellowes & Co
LEWIS ELKIN, Merchant, New Orleans.
GEO. W. HENSON, Ship Agent.
JACOB BARKER, Bank of Commerce.

New Orleans, June, 1863.

TERMS:

4 oz Bottles	$2 00
6 " "	2 50
8 " "	3 00
12 " "	5 00

Sold to Druggists by the dozen bottles or more at 33⅓ per cent discount off retail price.

All order will meet with prompt attention.

ep22 1y THOS. K. PRICE.

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS!

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Established in 1837.

VANDUZEN & TIFT,

102 and 104 East Second st., Cincinnati, Ohio, Manufacturers of BELLS for Churches, Academies, etc., made of the Genuine Bell Metal, and mounted with our Patent Improved Rotary Hangings.

All Bells warranted in quality and tone. Send for Catalogue and Price List. no7 1y

GEORGE H. VINTEN,

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

137.....Poydras street.....137

Between Camp and St. Charles streets, New Orleans.

Agent for the sale of R. Hoe & Co.'s Printing Presses and James Connor's Sons Type.
no7 3m

JAMES MACLENNAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, ETC.,

Greenville, Mississippi.

Refers to Governor B. G. Humphreys, and many others in Mississippi, and to R. L. Walker, 190 Common street. Rev. J. C. Keener, D. D., and Rev. J. B. Walker, D. D., 112 Camp street, New Orleans, La. oct31 3m

G. W. W. GOODWYN, (SUCCESsor to Austin & Goodwyn,)

Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of

TINWARE,

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES

Of all kinds; sole Agent for the Good Samaritan Cooking Stove.

No. 62 Camp Street,

Next door to the Picayune Office,
oct20 1y NEW ORLEANS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

D. TILLOTSON,

SUCCESSOR TO

C. E. Cate & Co.'

AT THE OLD STAND,

18 CAMP STREET,

UNDER THE CITY HOTEL.

Keeps constantly on hand

THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ALSO, CONTINUES TO MANUFACTURE

Sumpter Brogans and Russets

LADIES AND GENTS,

—AND—

BOYS AND CHILDRENS SHOES

—AT—

Hammond Station.

Nov9 1y

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, AT Greensboro, Alabama.

The next session of this Institution begins the first Wednesday in October, and is divided into two terms.

TUITION.

Academic Department, per term.. ....$35 00
Preparatory Department, per term.....30 00
Contingent fee, per term..... 2 50

A fee of $5 is charged those who attend the schools of Chem. and Nat. Phil.

Board, exclusive of washing and lights, $16 to $20 per month. By messing it can be obtained even cheaper than at these rates.

Sons of ministers of the Gospel in the regular work, and those studying for the ministry, are admitted free of tuition.

The whole expense for the scholastic year, including everything except books and clothing, will be $250, payable one-half at the opening of the session and the remainder on the 15th of February. If the student wishes to board in a private family it will be $280. This great reduction in the price of board and tuition will bring the advantages of the University within the reach of those whose limited means have heretofore placed the highest scholastic training beyond their reach, as well as secure the patronage of those who, on the score of economy, are sending their sons out of the State to be educated.

Especial attention is called to the fact that preparatory students are taught exclusively by the Faculty.

The Law School has been organized under the management of Hons. Judge Coleman and A. Bennors.

For further information apply for circular to

O. F. CASEY,
aug15 2m Secretary of Faculty.

G. W. W. GOODWYN,

STOVE DEALER

AND

TINWARE MANUFACTURER

62.....CAMP STREET.....62

NEW ORLEANS.

SIGN OF THE BIG TEA POT.

I would respectfully announce to my friends and the public generally, both in the city and country, that after an association of over twenty years, under the name and style of Austin & Goodwyn, formerly corner of Customhouse and Front Levee, I have permanently located as above, and shall continue my old business of

MANUFACTURING TINWARE,

in all its branches, as heretofore, and in addition will endeavor to keep at all times a full and complete stock of the best, as well as the latest and most approved

COOKING STOVES.

The names of a few will suffice to give an idea of the great variety constantly kept on hand:

The Charter Oak,	The Good Samaritan,
The Revenue,	The Torchlight,
The American,	The Brilliant,
The Magnolia,	The Fashion,
The True Kentucklan,	The Farmer,
The Maid of Orleans,	The Southern States,
The Mutual Friend,	The Sunny South,

and many others, too numerous to mention, a of which will be sold at

THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,

for cash or approved city paper.

Being ever grateful for the liberal patronage bestowed and confidence reposed in me during my former copartnership, I would most earnestly solicit a continuance of the same, and shall pledge myself to do my utmost to maintain the reputation of the old house.

Remember the Big Tea Pot,

No. 62 Camp street, New Orleans, Louisiana.
july6 1y

J. H. MASSEY,

Formerly of the firm of J. H. Massey & Co., having formed business relations with

McSTEA & VALUE,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS,

98.....Canal Street.....98

will be pleased there to receive his old friends and acquaintances. He is satisfied he can offer such inducements as will be satisfactory to all wishing to make investments in his line.

Orders addressed to him from parties not wishing to visit the city will receive his personal attention. oct17 3m

ROBERT L. WALKER,

Cotton Factor & Commission Merchant

190 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
aug8 6m

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTItute, Staunton, Virginia.

The next session begins on the 21st day of SEPTEMBER, 1868, and closes on the 24th of June, 1869.

Rev William A. Harris, President, with a Faculty of twelve professors, teachers and matrons.

This is a Female College of the first rank; one of the most flourishing in the South; young ladies here from nearly all sections of Virginia, and various Southern States. Method of teaching like that pursued in the University of Virginia. Health and comfort of pupils unsurpassed. Those from the Gulf States, especially, have greatly improved in health. No social disquietude. The population of this great Valley is nearly all white. This institution is an educational home for the daughters of the South.

Charges for the entire scholastic year, board and tuition, in collegiate course, embracing

Ancient Languages..... .....$215 00
Music 50 00
French or one Modern Language 20 00

Refer to Professors Smith and Holmes, Virginia University; Mrs. John B. Floyd; Bishops Pierce, Emly, Doggett; Rev. Drs. Duncan and Munsey.

For catalogues address

WM A. HARRIS,
sep5 6t Staunton, Va.

CENTENARY INSTITUTE, SUMMERFIELD ALA.

Notice is hereby given that, in view of the decline in the price of cotton and other articles, tuition and board are reduced to the following rates in currency.

FEMALE COLLEGE.

Tuition in the regular course, including Latin and Modern Languages..... $80,00
Incidental Fee. 5,00

MALE INSTITUTE.

Tuition in the entire Course..... $75,00
Incidental Fee..... 5,00
Board exclusive of Lights and Washing. 20,00

We commend the Institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respectfully solicit its patronage. Address.

A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board Trust
Oct. 19th, 1867.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1869.

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.						1	2	JULY							3
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	31														
FEB.		1	2	3	4	5	6	AUG	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	28								29	30	31				
MAR.		1	2	3	4	5	6	SEP.				1	2	3	4
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	28	29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30		
APR.				1	2	3	OCT							1	2
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	25	26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
MAY							1		31						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	NOV		1	2	3	4	5	6
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	30	31							28	29	30				
JUNE			1	2	3	4	5	DEC					1	2	3
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	27	28	29	30					26	27	28	29	30	31	

To AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received, and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS

From the N. O. Price Current.

We have but little improvement to notice in the general market since our last review. As usual at the commencement of the month there is more doing by the jobbing trade in supplying factors' orders and city dealers; but on the whole the movement has been of limited extent. Sugar has been in rather better request, but prices have ruled more in favor of buyers, and nothing of any moment has been reported in molasses. Western produce has continued quiet. There have been some receipts of wheat and corn. The former, in bulk, is still unsold, there being a difference of 10c per bushel between the views of foreign buyers and sellers. Other branches of Western produce continue dull, the demand being exclusively confined to the local trade.

Our accounts from the country are more discouraging. A cold spring and excessive rains have generally retarded the crops, while in many localities floods from high water will render replanting necessary. All anticipations of the advantage to be derived from early crops and a long picking season have been disappointed, and, notwithstanding increased acreage, the prospects of much, if any, increase over the present crop are becoming doubtful. Our Northern customers who have been guessing three millions, will have to reduce their figures.

The river remains the same, being one foot five inches below high water mark.

COTTON.—The following are the arrivals since the 30th ultimo:

Louisiana and Mississippi ....bales..	2980
Lake	8
Mobile	72
Texas	24
Total	3 32

On Saturday, under the upward course at New York and a corresponding advance in sterling here, the movement commenced with considerable spirit and continued animated throughout the day, showing increased activity toward the close. In fact, no inconsiderable part of the business was done after business hours, and the sales summed up 6,500 bales at prices ⅛ to ¼c. dearer for the medium qualities, good or dinary closing at 26¼ to 26¾c., and low middling at 27¼ to 27½c., the outside figures being, of course, for strict classification. On Monday buyers evinced a disposition to go on at Saturday's improvement, but in view of a further advance in gold at New York, and in sterling exchange here, equal to ⅛ to ¼c. per pound in cotton, factors were still more stringent in their pretensions, which checked the movement, and although orders could have been filled subsequently at Saturday's figures, it failed to impart any more spirit to the demand, and the business did not exceed 2,400 bales, while prices showed some irregularity, and a general leaning to outside figures, but without any quotable change. On Tuesday the market opened with discouraging dispatches from Liverpool, under the depressing influence of which buyers refused to go on, unless at concessions which factors would not admit. Later in the day, however, the latter evincing a disposition to meet the demand more freely, the former came forward and took, in all, 2,000 bales at about previous rates for the higher grades, but a falling off of ⅛ to ¼c. in the poorer qualities, a larger proportion of the business being for the North.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 10,900 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 757,528 bales, against 572,926 bales to the same date last year, and the decrease in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 132,635 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 12,084 bales to France, and a decrease of 281,190 to Great Britain, and of 15,234 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we quote as follows:

Ordinary	25 to 25¼
Good ordinary	26¼ to 26½
Low middling	27 to 27½
Middling	25¾ to —
Strict middling	25¾ to —

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868, bales....	1959
Arrived past three days.....	3732
Arrived previously.....	785850—789582
	791541
Exported past three days.....	1233
Exported previously.....	700132—712463
Stock on hand and on shipboard....	70078

SUGAR.—Since our review of Saturday last there has been a better demand but prices are easy. There were sales on Saturday and Monday of only 232 hogsheads, part on private terms and the balance at 12¼c. for fully fair, 12½c. for prime and 13¼c. for choice.

CATTLE MARKET.

JEFFERSON CITY,
Tuesday Evening, May 4, 1869.

Texas cattle, choice, per head	$55 to 65
Texas cattle, second qual, per head.	40 to 45
Texas cattle, third qual, per head	20 to 35
Hogs, per lb gross	7 to 10c
Sheep, first quality, per head	$5 to 8
Sheep, second quality, per head	2½ to 3½
Sheep, third quality, per head	— to 1½
Milch cows, choice, per head	80 to 100
Milch cows, per head	50 to —
Texas cows, with calves	— to —
Yearlings, per head	6 to 10
Calves, per head	6 to 10

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Veal's Plows and Scrapers	9 00	10 00
Cotton Scrubers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	17 00
Spades	11 00	18 00
Axes	10 00	16 00
Bagging, ₩ yard:		
Kentucky	22	23
East India	23½	24
Bale Rope Kentucky, ₩ lb	..	..
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs	..	1 35
Bread, ₩ 100 lbs.: Pilot	5 50	..
Crackers	6 00	..
Bricks, Lake, ₩ M	8 00	16 00
English, Fire	55 00	60 00
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	45	50
Tallow	..	..
Adamantine	17	22
Star	17	22
Chocolate, No 1 ₩ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₩ bbl	..	..
Northern	13 00	..
Coal, Cannel ₩ ton	..	15 00
Anthracite ₩ ton	9 50	10 00
Western, ₩ barrel	..	5n
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb	14	17½
Havana	..	..
Java	..	..
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₩ ton	..	15 00
Hulled, ₩ bushel	..	..
Copper, Braziers' ₩ lb	37	38
Sheathing	..	..
Copper Bolts	37	38
Yellow Metal	29	30
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb	21½	23½
Tarred, American	..	21
Russia	50	..
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl	3 50	4 00
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	4	4½
St. Domingo	4½	4½
Fustic, Tampico	5	..
Indigo, ₩ lb	1 75	1 85
Madder	22	24
Eggs, ₩ doz. Western	12	15
Feathers, ₩ lb	90	95
Fish, Cod, ₩ box	1 80	..
Herrings	75	..
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl	..	28 00
No. 2	..	22 00
No. 3	..	17 00
Flaxseed, ₩ lb	4	6
Flour, ₩ bbl:		
Superfine	5 50	..
Extra	5 62½	11 50
Fine	4 50	5 00
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb	14	15
Figs, Drum	20	21
Dried Apples	13	14
Currants, Zante	13½	14
Almonds, soft shell	25	..
Raisins, M R, ₩ box	none	here
Layer	..	3 00
Lem's Sicily ₩ box	none	here
Malaga ₩ box	..	..
Oranges, Isa ₩ 1000	..	..
Sicily ₩ box	..	..
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 25	..
10 x 12	3 50	3 75
12 x 18	4 00	4 50
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 10	2 40
Canada	2 40	2 60
Oats	71	72
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel	74	78
Beans, ₩ bbl	9 00	12 00
Hops, ₩ lb	12	15
Gunpowder, ₩ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag	18½	19
Hay, Western, ₩ ton	32 00	34 00
Northern	..	..
Louisiana	..	..
Hides, ₩ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	16	17
Wet salted, city slaughter	8	12
Kip Skins	..	..
Dry country	17	18
Pelts ₩ piece	..	..
Iron, Pig ₩ ton	45 00	..
Country, Bar ₩ lb	5	6
English, ₩ lb	4½	5
Hoop, ₩ lb	6	8½
Sheet	6½	9
Boiler	8	10
Nail Rods	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties	6	7
Castings, American	6½	7
Lime, Western ₩ bbl	1 65	2 00
Shell Lime	1 75	..
Rockland, &c	2 00	2 25
Cement	3 00	..
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana	40	65
Muscovado	..	..
Refinery, Reboiled	67½	80
Mess, ₩ lb:		
Gray, Country	3	..
Black do	4	4½
Select, water rotted	6½	..
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₩ lb	5½	5½
Wrought, German	15	20
English	16	18
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Tar	2 00	4 00
Pitch	2 50	3 00
Rosin A No. 1	3 35	3 50
No. 2	2 25	2 50
No. 3	..	..
Spirits Turp ₩ gallon	45	48
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon	1 50	1 55
Coal Oil	37	39
in cases	48	50
Cotton Seed, Crude	70	75
Refined	1 00	1 05
Tanners' ₩ gallon	1 15	1 30
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton	..	..
Cotton Seed	35 00	40 00
Meal	..	..
Provisions, ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	nonn	here
" Western	17 00	18 00
" North half bbl	15 00	16 00
Dried, ₩ lb	..	..
Tongues ₩ doz	..	..
Pork, Mess	32 25	32 50
Prime Mess	28 00	..
Hog, round, ₩ lb	..	13½
Bacon, Hams, ₩ lb	17½	17½
Do., canvassed	19	20½
Sides	17½	17½
Shoulders	13½	13½
Green Shoulders	..	13
Lard, Prime, in tierces	18½	19
In kegs	19½	21
Pair, in tierces	..	17
Butter, Northern	45	50
Western	25	43
Cheese, American	20	24
Potatoes, ₩ bbl	1 00	1 75
Onions	..	..
Green Apples	..	..
Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana	5½	6½
India	..	..
Carolina	10	10½
Saltpetre, refined, ₩ lb	14	25
Crude	..	..
Salt ₩ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 25	2 30
from store	2 35	2 40
coarse, cargo	..	..
from warehouse	2 15	2 20
from store	2 25	2 30
Turks Island, ₩ bushel	..	..
Soap, ₩ lb, Western	7	7½
Northern	10½	12
Southern	..	..
Castile	18	20
Sugar, Louisiana, ₩ lb:		
In the city	8½	13½
Havana, White	15½	16½
Yellow	13½	14½
Brown	12½	13
Tobacco, in hhds, ₩ lb:		
Balers & Cutters	—	—
Choice and Selections	15	19
Fine Leaf	12	15
Medium Leaf	10	11
Fair Leaf	10	12
Common Leaf	8	10
Good Refused	7	10
Common Refused	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₩ lb	—	—
Balling	20	20½
Wool, Washed, ₩ lb	33	37½
Burry	14	18
Louisiana, Native	20	27
Texas, (@) Merino	26	29

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.

The twenty-third anniversary celebration of the New Orleans District Sabbath School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church South will be held in Carondelet street church, at half-past three o'clock P. M., on Sunday, the 16th of May.

The schools will all meet on Saturday previous, May 15th, at three P. M., for rehearsal of pieces and songs.

The superintendents will please see that there be a large and punctual attendance of their respective schools.

W. H. FOSTER, President.

MAY 4, 1869.

NOTICE.

ATTAUGAVILLE, ALA., April 29, 1869.

The ministers and delegates to the district meeting to be held for the Weinmpka district will report at the store of H. L. Golson & Co., and any coming by the river will land at Vernon, and conveyance will be furnished to Autaugaville.

WM. A. EDWARDS, Pastor.

PENSACOLA DISTRICT MEETING.

The Pensacola district meeting, Montgomery Conference, will be held at Milton, Florida, June 3-6.

A full attendance is earnestly desired, and the official members are referred to the constitution in the printed minutes of our last session for an explanation of their duties.

Members, on arriving at Milton, will report at the Eagle hotel. Provision for all. Bishop Andrews will preside.

J. A. PARKER, P. E.

CAMDEN DISTRICT MEETING.

The district meeting for Camden district will be held at Camden, commencing on the 1st day of July. Brother Hudson will preach the opening sermon on Thursday, at eleven o'clock A. M.

ANSON WEST, P. E.

New Orleans Dist., Louisiana Conference

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

New Orleans circuit, at Algiers	May 9
Quar. Conf., at 112 Camp, 7½ P.M.	10
German churches: at Craps st	16
Quar. Conf., at Dryades st	21
Jefferson City	23
Plaquemine	30
Felicity street	June 6
Thibodeaux	13
Carondelet street	27
Baton Rouge	July 18
Moreau street	25

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

Union Springs Dist., Montgomery Conf.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Troy, at Bethel	Apr. 3, 4
Brundidge, at Williams'	10, 11
Pine Level, at Orion	17, 18
Union Springs	24, 25
Rocky Mount, at Athens	May 1, 2
Mt. Hilliard, at Mt. Hilliard	8, 9
Line Creek, at Line Creek	15 16
Fort Deposit, at Letohatchie	22, 23
Mount Idu, at Emmaus	27, 28
South Butler, at Ebenezer	29, 30
Greenville circuit, at Union	June 4, 5
Greenville station	6, 7
Sandy Ridge, at Spring Hill	9, 10
Millville, at Rogers' chapel	12, 13
Elba, at Ehu	19, 20

J. W. SHORES, P. E.

Lafayette Dist., Montgomery Conference

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Montevallo circuit, Concord	Apr. 17, 18
Montevallo station	24, 25
Arbucoochee ct., Chulafinee	May 1, 2
Lineville circuit, Lineville	5, 6
Fredonia ct., Chapel Hill	8, 9
Lafayette circuit, Lafayette	11, 12
Dudeville circuit, Camp Hill	15, 16
Pinckneyville ct., Eumuckfaw	19, 20
Marble Val. ct., County Line	22, 23
Chandler Spring ct., Chandler Spring	29, 30

JOS. T. CURRY, P. E.

Tuscaloosa District, Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Summerfield	Mar. 13, 14
Perryville	20, 21
Selma	27, 28
Randolph	Apr. 3, 4
Tuscaloosa	10, 11
Havana	17, 18
Forklund	24, 25
Greensboro and Newbern	May 1, 2
Brush Creek	8, 9
Marion	15, 16

JAS. L. COTTEN, P. E.

Macon District, Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Brooksville, at Mount Zion	Apr. 10, 11
Macon station	17, 18
Marion ct., at Pleasant Hill	May 1, 2
Gainesville, at Gainesville	8, 9
Cooksville, at Hebron	15, 16
Crawford, at Mayhew	22, 23
Summerville, at Summerville	June 5, 6
Trinity circuit, at Woodlawn	12, 13
De Kalb, at De Kalb	26, 27

S. H. COX, P. E.

Lake Providence Dist., La. Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Carroll circuit	May 1, 2
Delhi and Floyd circuit, at Hurricane	8, 9
Sicily Island	15, 16
Waterproof	22, 23
Winsborough circuit	29, 30
Bastrop and Oak Ridge	June 5, 6
Lynd Grove circuit	12, 13

W. G. McGAUGHEY, P. E.

Opelousas District, La. Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

New Iberia	Apr. 17, 18
Franklin, at Pattersonville	24, 25
Calcasieu	May 1, 2
Bellevue	8, 9
Bayou Mallet	15, 16
Vermilionville	21, 22
Opelousas	29, 30
Grand Cheniere	June 5, 6
Washington	12, 13
Plaquemine Brulee	19, 20

J. D. ADAMS, P. E.

Ouachita District, Louisiana Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Ouachita circuit	Apr. 17, 18
Monroe circuit	24, 25
Vernon circuit	May 1, 2
Farmersville circuit	15, 16
Homer circuit	22, 23
Haynesville circuit	29, 30
Bossier circuit	June 5, 6
Minden circuit	12, 13
Sparta circuit	19, 20
Mount Lebanon circuit	26, 27

SAMUEL ARMSTRONG, P. E.

Woodville Dist., Mississippi Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Jackson	Mar. 30
Wilkinson	Apr. 1
Percy's Creek	May 15, 16
Woodville	17
Buffalo	18
Tunica	19
St. Helena	22, 23
Amite	25
Meadville	June 9
Liberty	12, 13

Address, Liberty, Mississippi.

JAS. A. GODFREY, P. E.

Mobile District, Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mobile, St. Paul and City M'n.	Mar. 27, 28
Mobile, Franklin street	Apr. 3, 4
Mobile, St. Francis street	10, 11
Whistler	17, 18
Eastern Shore and Fish river, at Daphne	24, 25
Citronelle, at Escatawpa	May 1, 2
Pascagoula and Bay Shore, at Zion	8, 9
W. Pascagoula, at Ocean Spg's	15, 16
Cotinge Hill, at Allen's	June 5, 6
St. Stephen's, at St. Stephen's	12, 13

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ELEVENTH SESSION. — TERMS REDUCED.

The exercises of the school will be resumed October 1, 1868.

The best facilities are afforded for the acquisition of a first rate education, and at less expense than in any other school of high grade North or South.

There is but one session in the year and every student who enters the school is expected to continue to the close of the session in July, and will be held liable for the bills in all cases, unless protracted illness shall compel his removal.

Every pupil is required to furnish his own bedding, towels, wash-basin, mosquito bar, etc., all marked distinctly with his name; also a satchel for dirty clothes.

SPECIAL CAUTIONS.

Parents and guardians are earnestly requested not to give their children or wards much spending money. It is unnecessary, and has a pernicious effect upon mind, morals and health.

A sufficient amount must be deposited for the purchase of books, etc. Their pocket money should be limited by the discretion of the Principal.

It is urgently requested that students be prompt in their attendance. A few days' absence at the beginning is often a serious disadvantage during the entire session.

TERMS—Board and Tuition per session, $300.

PAYMENTS—$150 in advance, balance on 1st March.

Tuition of day scholars, per month, $7. Payable monthly, in advance.

Modern languages will be taught when the wants of the school demand it, at an extra charge as low as it can be made.

No expense is spared to secure as teachers gentlemen of the highest character and ability. july25 W. H. N. MAGRUDER.

MARTHA WASHINGTON COLLEGE,

ABINGDON, VIRGINIA.

The Spring Term begins on the third Wednesday in February, 1869, and closes on the second Wednesday in July. Summer recess of two weeks. Winter vacation of two months. Capacity for one hundred boarders. Full faculty of instructors.

BILLS.

Board, ten months	$150 00
Fuel	15 00
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Tuition, Preparatory Department	40 00
Music	50 00
French, German, Spanish, Italian, each	20 00

Ornamentals at usual rates.

For particulars apply to

B. ARBOGAST, President, or
DR. CUNNYNGHAM, Prof. of Mental and Moral Phil.
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The chair of English Literature and Modern Languages, now vacant, will be filled by the Joint Board at their annual meeting in June next. Applications can be made through the undersigned to the Board.

E. E. WILEY, President,
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Sicily Island	15, 16
Waterproof	22, 23
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Percy's Creek	May 15, 16
Woodville	17
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St. Helena	22, 23
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St. Stephen's, at St. Stephen's	12, 13

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VOLUME XV.—NUMBER 17.
WHOLE NUMBER ..... 731.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1869.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

PROMONTORY SUMMIT, May 10.—To the Associated Press: The last rail is laid; the last spike is driven; the Pacific Railroad is completed. The point of union is one thousand and eighty-six miles west of the Mississippi river, and six hundred and ninety miles east of San Francisco.

LELAND STANFORD.
T. C. DURANT.
SIDNEY DILLON.
JOHN DUFF.

We were present yesterday, together with a few other members of the city press, at the office of the Western and Union Telegraph Company, in this city, by invitation of Major Flannery, the superintendent, at the moment when the last spike was driven home on the Pacific Railroad.

The ceremony took place at a point one thousand and eighty-six miles west of the Mississippi river, and six hundred and ninety miles east of San Francisco, and about fourteen miles of Salt Lake City.

At about twenty minutes to two o'clock P. M., by our time, and when all was in readiness, the signal was given from the Omaha office to "look out," and shortly afterward eight ticks were heard in succession upon the instrument here, as was the case at every telegraph office in the land, all having been placed in connection by a previous understanding. Just after the ticks were heard, which kept time to the blows of the hammer as it fell upon the silver spike thousands of miles away, an interruption occurred along the line of the wires, and before the current was again in full force we were obliged to take our leave.

Before the signal to look out was given, it was quite interesting to listen to the conversations going on in telegraphy between New York and Chicago, and Chicago and Omaha, and vice versa.

Chicago at one time became impatient and inquired the cause of delay of Omaha, and the latter replied to keep quiet, as prayer was being offered.

And thus the grand event, cementing the Atlantic and the Pacific, was consummated.—*Picayune.*

WASHINGTON, May 12.—McClellan's visit to the President to-day had reference to the Stevens floating battery, of which McClellan is engineer in charge, for the defence of New York harbor.

The triple alliance dispatch telegraphed at noon, was a London special to the New York *Tribune*. Its promulgation here created intense excitement, but the course of bonds in London to-day, and other facts, lead to its general discredit.

LONDON, May 12.—The initiatory steps have been taken for an alliance offensive and defensive between England and France and Spain against the United States in view of the rejection of the Alabama treaty, the tone of Sumner's speech, the alleged filibustering tendency of Grant's administration, and its reported connivance at expeditions against Cuba.

LONDON, May 12.—The *Morning Standard* (Conservative organ) has a leading article on the Alabama question and the speech of Sumner. The writer reviews the relative positions of the United States and Great Britain, and asserts that the raids and other outrages perpetrated by American Fenians in Canada, during the past few years, more than counterbalance the depredations committed by the Alabama on American commerce, and that the government of Great Britain, in consenting to submit mutual international grievances to arbitration, did more than could be fairly demanded, and to yield further would be an act of cowardice and irreparable degradation.

ALABAMA.—OUTRAGES BY FEDERAL SOLDIERS.

Radical peace to the South is such as the wolf gives to the fold. Our boasted liberty and form of government to the contrary, we are now living under the hugest and most merciless despotism on the face of the earth. Acts are daily perpetrated by subalterns in every portion of the South, that the Czar of Russia would not do even in Poland, and so revolting in detail that King Theodore himself would hesitate in their commission. It is useless for us to go into the details of the outrage provoking these expressions. The tale is told in the heading, and it is the old, old story of wrong and oppression reiterated. It is useless to say, too, that no one believes the man so severely punished to have had the remotest connection with the stealing of the horses which the soldiers claim to have lost.

This is the same case that we partially reported last week. It was then stated that he was probably drowned, but it seems that the commander deceived the United States marshal, and reserved his victim for further torture. The facts are briefly these, as far as we can learn:

The soldiers, while camped at Martin Hale's, lost two horses. They suspected or pretended to suspect Mr. Roberts of the crime, although he lived seven miles distant, and was found quietly asleep at home when arrested. They at once arrested him, and next morning took him along with them on the march, and then his sufferings commenced. He either did not know, or would tell nothing of the horses, and they hung him, as the commander himself expressed to the United States marshal, "until he was black in the face." Farther on they again hung him, so citizens report, before reaching Gadsden. While in Gadsden the nerves of the poor man were so unstrung that he did not know for some time his most intimate friends. After leaving the town the United States marshal was sent for, and with the deputy sheriff and others went in pursuit. On overtaking the command, they were informed that the man had escaped at the last creek, which led to the supposition that he was there murdered. Afterward, near Walnut Grove, citizens report, he was again hung and whipped until his cries rang through out the camp. Farther on, citizens report, he was tied behind a wagon and compelled to follow on foot. These repeated confirmations of gross outrage continuing to come in every arrival, the Masonic fraternity at last made up a purse and started a lawyer (Mr. Scales) to head off the command and sue out a writ of habeas corpus. This lawyer is now in Huntsville laying the matter before Colonel Ritter there, who, says the Huntsville *Advocate*, will and ought to investigate it. Mr. Roberts has at last been released, or made his escape; and parties now in town, who staid night before last at the house of a neighbor of his, report that his mind is almost destroyed by the agony of his situation the past few days.—*Gadsden Times.*

WICKLIFFE AGAIN ACQUITTED.

The case of Wickliffe for issuing fraudulent warrants was submitted to the jury, after the day had been consumed by the elaborate arguments of the counsel on both sides and a lengthy charge from Judge Abell. At about half past nine o'clock the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty."

Address to the People of Mississippi.

The following address is worthy of attention from our people, no less than those to whom it is addressed. The names signed to it, and the sound, strong sense it contains, must have their weight:

Evil, designing men are intent, by frauds and lies, to slander and enslave you. They make haste to misrepresent the most innocent act. We earnestly beseech you to observe great prudence both in words and in conduct, and to promote peace and good will in every neighborhood. All Mississippians—the home folks of every complexion—including all who, from other States, in good faith, have come to take part and lot with us in weal or woe, need help and to help each other against the adventurers who seek to divide and rule them.

Our whole State machinery has been subverted. Experienced officers have been expelled; and the military commander is now constrained to fill the vacancies with new and inexperienced men. The jury lists are to be revised, and jurors are to be selected regardless of race or color.

Let all officials who can qualify, retain and accept office and serve for the public good; and as new men unacquainted with the duties of jurors are now to sit on trials involving the lives, liberties and estates of the people, let every good citizen consider how important it is that experienced men be diligent to act and serve. Let every man summoned as a juror be careful without fail to attend and perform that duty, and aid the inexperienced in the discharge of the new trusts confided to them.

J. D. FREEMAN.	GEO. L. POTTER.
T. J. WARTON.	WM. YERGER.
E. BARKSDALE.	W. P. HARRIS.
DAVID SHELTON.	A. R. JOHNSTON.
J. W. ROBINSON.	L. MIMS.
S. G. NEWCOMEB.	J. L. POWER.
J. C. KITTRELL.	A. VIRDEN.
WM. H. ALLEN.	JOSHUA GREEN.
A. G. BROWN.	

JACKSON, April 29, 1869.

OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.

A meeting of solid men was held at the St. Charles on Monday night last. M. Musson, Esq., was called to the chair. Mr. W. S Pike presented a plan for the relief of the road, which will raise one million of dollars. The following is the substance of it:

To every subscriber for forty shares of $25 ($1,000) of the preferred bond stock we will give one of the second mortgage bonds of the company of $1,000, payable in twenty years, and bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in coupons. The punctual payment of these coupons, as well as the coupons on the first mortgage bonds, shall be secured beyond any question by an irrevocable resolution of the board of directors and by a public notarial act, to be executed by the proper officers of the company, pledging from the gross receipts of the road a properly regulated monthly deposition in one of the standard banks of this city of a sum sufficient to meet all interest promptly as it matures; and the sums thus deposited shall be held by the bank specially for the payment of the coupons, and shall not be used for any other purpose whatever. The owner of the bond and forty shares of stock will receive eight per cent. interest on his investment. At maturity of his bond his $1,000 will be returned to him; and whenever the road is completed to the Texas line, I apprehend no one present will question that the stock itself will command its cost value; thus, as before stated, returning to each subscriber $2,000 for his $1,000, in addition to paying him semi-annually eight per cent. on his advance. No subscription is binding until the whole forty thousand shares are subscribed, and payments will be called for as needed, say about thirty five per cent. will be demanded immediately, to settle and retire the coupon debt; all subsequent payments will only be demanded in such monthly installments as may be required to pay for labor and materials as the work progresses. I take occasion here to remark that the company has no floating debt whatever, except the unpaid coupons of interest. All purchases for materials of every kind are now, and have been, for some time past, paid in cash, and all officers and employees are paid off monthly. The company has now on hand, in cash, over $40,000.

Fifty thousand dollars of stock was subscribed for at once, and the organization was completed for soliciting the citizens generally. We have great faith in the plan, and know of no enterprise in the railroad way that bears any comparison with this one for prospective profit. But an inconsiderable link remains to connect this line with eight hundred miles of tributary railroads. It will be the throat to Texas through which all travel to that country will pass.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York *World* gives the following:

"The chaplain of the Senate saluted the war cloud, and in one of the most flowery prayers ever addressed to a deliberative body desired that Mr. Grant and Queen Victoria, his cabinet and her ministry, might remain in good health; that Britain might concede what was just and America stand up for what was due her to the last degree, i. e. penny. Mr. Pile is reported to have asked his clerical colleague, Brother Newman, to pray for his confirmation. The latter doesn't see it. Every day an accurate estimate of coming events can be drawn from these prayers of the chaplain, who is just a little more up to snuff than any of his predecessors."

WE LEARN that a tow of eight barges of the famous Mount Carbon coal has arrived on the Teche the past week, and was disposed of to the go-ahead planters on that bayou. This, we believe, is the first tow ever sent by the Atchafalaya and into the Teche. Before it was done, doubts were expressed by many as to its practicability, but the result shows that where there is a will there is a way. The planters there comprehend the fact that while the cost of coal in making sugar is only half that of wood, the fact that two days' time only is required to get in the supply of fuel against sixty days for wood, makes the total economy much more than can be figured in the items of actual cost.—*Picayune.*

RETRENCH 'BROTHER PEARNE."

The Rev. L. Hawkins wrote in January last as follows to the *Northwestern Christian Advocate:*

"Brother Pearne has not yet been officially notified of his appointment, but will be soon, as a telegram has been received at police headquarters in this city that the appointment has been made. Nor has he expressed a determination to either accept or reject the appointment, but he will undoubtedly accept of it, as it is a position of large power and influence, and pays a salary of three times the amount the Missionary Society allows him for his services as presiding elder of the district."

Now, Brother Pearne is chief of police, with an immense salary, and at the same time continues missionary presiding elder of the district—deals in law through the week, and in the Gospel on Sunday. Besides, he is superintendent of public education for this county, and was one of the commissioners appointed under a law of the Tennessee Legislature to estimate and report the losses of loyalists inflicted by the United States army—both paying offices. Here certainly is room for "retrenchment of expenses." Let the Missionary Society withhold its supplies for other and better fields; and let the State of Tennessee, the county of Shelby, and the city of Memphis, pay the bills of "Brother Pearne," who, we think, is succeeding well as chief of police. Elsewhere the same state of things prevails, we dare say, and so the suggestion may be applies elsewhere. Let Cæsar in the South, who has been converted to Methodism by the loyalty of Methodists in the North, *pay the piper*—thus saving much money to send the Gospel to "the heathen in his blindness."—*Memphis Christian Advocate.*

BRAVE WORDS OF A BRAVE OLD MAN. In reply to a note from the citizens of Lynchburg, Virginia, tendering him a public dinner, General Early writes:

"I am constrained to decline the proposed entertainment. In doing so, I desire to express to you my most heartfelt thanks for the cordial greeting you have given me, individually and collectively, to assure you that neither in wandering abroad, nor on my return, have I seen any cause to abate in attachment to the land of my birth, or to waver in devotion to the principles which actuated us in our late struggle for all that was dear.

"It is the hour of defeat and adversity that really tries the hearts and souls of men, and those who shall have passed through all its temptation without an abandonment of honor or principle will be entitled in the end to be regarded as the true heroes of our cause.

"Very truly and respectfully yours, J. A. EARLY."

THE election of Mr. W. S. Pike to the presidency of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Rail road Company is at this moment very opportune. Mr. Pike's great financial abilities, and the thorough confidence which all our people have in his integrity and efficiency, will add greatly to the favor which is already so earnestly revived in favor of continuing the road through its present management, which is now showing such renewed energy.

We are glad to be able to add that the company, in gaining the financial services of Mr. Pike, is not to lose the practical, faithful, and almost omniscient and omnipresent labors of Captain Seger, who will probably return to his duties as vice president and superintendent, in which capacity he has no superior, as the fact that he never had an accident on the road, by which a life or limb was lost, or the company subjected to damage, is the best of all proof.—*Picayune.*

AN EXAMPLE.—When George Washington was President, he wrote to his kinsman, Bushrod Washington, as follows:

"However deserving you may be of the one you have suggested, your standing at the bar would not justify my nomination of you as attorney to the Federal District Court in preference to some of the oldest and most esteemed general court lawyers of your State, who are desirous of this appointment. My political conduct in nominations, even if I were uninfluenced by principle, must be exceedingly circumspect, and proof against just criticism; for the eyes of Argus are upon me, and no slip will be passed unnoticed that can be improved into a supposed partiality for friends or relations."

CHINA MISSION.

SHANGHAI, CHINA, March 20, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: Time rolls on so swiftly that almost before we are aware of it another month has passed away. I am astonished sometimes to see that I do so little where there is so much to be done. I often ask myself this question at the close of the day, What have I done this day that is worth the doing, and what have I left undone? And really I feel at times that I have done nothing, and am unworthy of the many mercies God showers upon me and my family in a heathen land, and I am ready to say with the apostle, "What is man that thou art mindful of him?" But thanks be to God, we are His creatures and redeemed by the precious blood of His only begotten Son. Even here, among the heathen who know not God, and surrounded too by our own countrymen, *many* of them scoffers, mocking God, trampling His word under their feet and wallowing in sin, God has cared for us and we have not been left without many tokens of His loving kindness and divine protection. Hundreds have fallen around us by the pestilences which are abroad in the land, and yet we are living monuments of God's exceeding great mercy. This thought should humble us in the sight of God; but, O, how slow we are to think of these things! Daily we are met on the street by the blind, the maimed and the poor, some of whom present a picture of distress beyond the power of language to express; many of whom crawl on their hands and knees, deprived of their feet, and exposing some fearful sore which will cause one to shudder when beholding it. Hundreds of beggars can be seen in an hour's walk in and near the city of Shanghai. Surely we have reason to be thankful to our God for His abundant goodness to us in a heathen land.

Each mail brings us cheering news from dear Christian friends who encourage us to be faithful, and who are making every effort to help us in our work. I have no doubt God hears the prayers of His people in our behalf, and it cheers our hearts to think that we have many thousands of God's people who daily offer up prayer for us, and for the work in which we are engaged. By the last mail I received another $20 from Sister Walker, of your city, for my school. Having transferred the school to Mrs. Lambuth, I have also transferred the money to her for the support of her girls' school in the city of Shanghai. Two young men in Shanghai are lending some assistance toward the support of the same school. There are now about ten scholars, and taught by a woman. Mrs. Lambuth will give a full account of it by and by.—Brother Montgomery has also sent another bill of about one hundred and ten Mexican dollars, from Mississippi Conference. Sister Speer, formerly of Mississippi, has nobly forwarded to me $40 *in gold* for the support of a native Christian woman Bible reader among the Chinese women. She writes me she has joined the China mission, and intends to work faithfully. Who else will join the China mission? Sister Speer cannot come, but she wishes to be a member of the mission, and as she cannot come herself, she has her representative, a Bible reader. That is the way to help us and to become identified with the mission work in a heathen land. Are there not others who have devoted themselves to the service of God? And can they not consent to invest in the bank which shall never fail? I know there are many. All they wish to know is how to do this to the glory of God, and they will do it. They could not do it better than to follow the example of Sister Speer. I have just received $20 from Felicity street church, with which I shall, in connection with Brother Allen, open a school at one of our out stations. Also $5 from some friend in New Orleans. Brother A. received the same amount. I shall acknowledge to the school that the amount has been received. I hope the Louisiana Conference can and will unite with the Mississippi Conference in my support, that I may be able to give myself wholly to the mission work. Surely we need to have some one whose time shall be entirely given up to the work. I will write again.

I am your brother in Christ,

J. W. LAMBUTH.

GOOD NEWS.

GALVESTON, May 9, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: You some time since published an account of the death of our beloved brother, Rev. J. W. McKenzie. I hope you will inform his numerous friends that he still lives, and, I trust, will yet be the means of doing much good. This piece I cut from our Texas *Advocate;*

REV. J. W. MCKENZIE.—A letter from Rev. J. H. McLean, of Paris station, dated the 15th of April, informs us that Brother McKenzie is not dead, though his health is still in a critical condition. We trust that the prayers of the church, in his behalf, will be heard, and a life so long valuable will long be spared to advance the interests of religion and education.

I am going to try the experiment of a speaking trumpet in our old church, and hope I shall succeed in getting one that will enable me to hear the Gospel once more.

Our church here is in a prosperous condition. Our meetings are solemn, and much feeling is manifested. This morning there were many who shed tears while the word was preached.

Almost every service there are some who unite with the church, principally young, and some middle-aged, and from the most intelligent portion of our citizens.

I wish you could come over and make us a visit. It might cause you to become a Texian.

Yours truly, D. AYRES.

["*Become* a Texian," indeed! We should like to know if living two years in and about Shelby county does not constitute one a Texian forever.—ED.]

BISHOP MARVIN.

His absence from the bishops' meeting will be marked and universally regretted. It has been determined by himself, upon high grounds of ministerial and official obligation. His personal feelings impelled him homeward, and any question of economy was settled by the generous offer of the church in this city to defray the expense of travel, but all has been subordinated to a sense of duty to make and keep appointments in his episcopal district, commencing about this time in a tour of the Oregon Conference. He has sought to substitute his personal presence by a written report concerning the state and wants of the church on the Pacific coast. In his private correspondence with friends here he represents himself as somewhat acclimated and his health improved. The California *Advocate* admonishes brethren not to preach the bishop too much. It is surely timely consideration. We are informed that since last August—the time of his arrival on the Pacific coast—his preaching has averaged fully, if not more than a sermon a day. We fear, however, the bishop needs admonition somewhat as well as the brethren. The mortal body is a weak instrument for a soul like his, strung to such high tension of earnestness.—*St. Louis Christian Advocate.*

THE Alumni of the Wesleyan University, of Middletown, Connecticut, will bear in mind that a new edition of the *Alumni Record* is now being put into type by Orange Judd, Esq., 245 Broadway, New York; and any additions or corrections should be forwarded at once. Every alumnus will please send immediately his own *present* post office address, and that of every other alumnus known by him.

THE Atlantic cable is said to be growing more perfect in its insulation month by month.

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1869.

SPENT AND MISSPENT.

Stay yet a little longer in the sky,
O golden color of the evening sun!
Let not the sweet day in its sweetness die,
While my day's work is only just begun.

Counting the happy chances strewn about
Thick as the leaves, and saying which was best,
The rosy lights of morning all went out,
And it was burning noon, and time to rest.

Then, leaning low upon a piece of shade,
Fringed round with violets and pansies sweet,
My heart and I, I said, will be delayed,
And plan our work while cools the sultry heat.

Deep in the hills, and out of silence vast,
A waterfall played up his silver tune—
My plans lost purpose, fell to dreams at last,
And held me late into the afternoon.

But when the idle pleasure ceased to please,
And I awoke, and not a plan was planned,
Just as a drowning man, at what he sees,
Catches for life, I caught the thing at hand.

And so life's little work-day hour has all
Been spent and misspent doing what I could,
And in regrets and efforts to recall,
The chance of having, being, what I would.

And so sometimes I cannot choose but cry,
Seeing my late sown flowers are hardly set—
O darkening color of the evening sky,
Spare me the day a little longer yet!

The Pulpit as Viewed from a Pew.

NUMBER TWO.

ATTALGAVILLE, ALABAMA,
April 15, 1869.

Reference has been made to the insufficiency of the returns as compensatory for the contributions bestowed in support of the church. Can we arrive at the cause of failure? We say failure, because results have not fulfilled the reasonable expectations of the church. Can we attribute it to those who minister at her altars? Far be it from our purpose to speak a word of unkindness of our ministry, or awaken in others a disposition to criticise in any way the relation which they sustain to the church. As a body, we recognize them as intelligent, humble, energetic, earnest men, commanding the confidence of the church and its friends. The majority are in the prime of life, and all are well suited to the calling in which they are engaged. We commend their sincerity of purpose and admire their perseverance under the embarrassments that too frequently gather around them. With this honest confession we are still constrained to inquire: Do they exert the influence for good which we have reason to expect? Concede all that may be claimed, and yet we are forced to estimate their pulpit ministrations as accomplishing very little toward the spread of scriptural holiness.

Through the instrumentality of the Sabbath school, of the religious press, of the individual and associated efforts of the church, of the restraints of public sentiment and of the law, a strong support is given to the development and growth of Christian principles—a support certainly not to be ignored in an enumeration of the agencies employed in the interests of Christianity. Subtract only so much of these influences as are not referable to ministerial agency and credit the ministry with the remainder, and how would the account stand?

It is the boast of our church—and a just one, too—that her economy is so adjusted as to meet the demands of all classes and sections of the country. We have no exalted standard of ministerial requirement. Through our itinerant system we attempt to adapt our preaching to the demands of the masses, and hitherto success has attended the effort. The one hundred preachers deliver at least one sermon each a week, to a probable average audience of one hundred hearers. Thus we have five thousand two hundred sermons a year to a weekly promiscuous congregation of ten thousand persons. In what age of the world or in what department of life has so little been reaped where so much has been—strewn? Man, it has been said, is naturally a religious being, and surely these ministers of God ought to have a powerful influence in giving direction to his worship. From the hours of early childhood, "even down to old age," the same persevering effort is brought to bear upon his will—the same story of the cross, with all its sympathies, has been repeated with a view to soften his heart and bring him to Christ. Yet what are the results?

Suppose we go into the political arena and select one hundred speakers, with attainments suited to the promulgation and enforcement of a political principle or platform. Send them forth to a weekly audience of ten thousand persons, and would they not succeed in engrafting in the public mind a more decided disposition to engage in the interests that appertain to its temporal welfare? Would they not rapidly build up a party, having for its basis of action the principles they enforce? Even were their platform founded in error, and opposition brought to bear upon it at every public discussion, still would not some progress be made toward its growth and stability?

Yet here are one hundred ministers, with a platform of Christian principles unchallenged by the audience before whom they go—ministers prepared by years of study for the mission they are to fill, protected from molestation by the laws of the land, without restraint, and in full sympathy with a popular religious sentiment that has required ages to accumulate—week after week seeking to add something to its growth, and the published exhibit of the church attests the success of the effort. Has man's nature changed so that he is insusceptible of religious impression? Has the Gospel lost its power to save? Neither. The Gospel is as full and as effectual as when John preached in the wilderness, or when Peter preached on the day of Pentecost, and man is the same sinful being, swayed by the same influences, and as ready to yield to the same overtures of mercy. The difficulty lies, we believe, in the character of our preaching. To its want of adaptation to the times are we disposed to attribute the unsatisfactory results; and in what this want consists we will next invite your attention.

A CHURCH STEWARD.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

LAFAYETTE DISTRICT, MONTGOMERY CONFERENCE.

MR. EDITOR: Notwithstanding the coldness of the weather, and the unusual amount of rain which has fallen this winter, I have been able, through the mercy of God, to meet all my quarterly meetings, and found all the preachers at their posts, determined to "make full proof of the ministry" as an instrument in saving men from sin and eternal death.

The district having been newly manned at the last Annual Conference, nearly all of them had to move, which required time and incurred an additional expense; but they are pressing forward in the face of difficulties with manly courage and Christian zeal, willing rather to submit to what men call hardships than to embarrass the itinerant system of spreading the Gospel, which to the present time has been effectual in accomplishing more than any other plan of extending the kingdom of Christ.

The official members on the district have manifested considerable zeal in their Master's cause, and are impressed with the importance of an increase in the spirituality of the church, and are praying and laboring for its accomplishment; while the stewards seem more determined to provide for the temporal wants of the preachers, being satisfied that the only means of securing an efficient ministry is for the church to provide for his family, and leave him free to devote himself exclusively to his peculiar calling; and with one or two exceptions, I think, the circuits are doing their duty to the utmost of their ability.

Upon the whole, the quarterly conferences are laboring for the promotion of Christ's kingdom, and the peace and happiness of the entire church; and, I am pleased to say, not a single jar has occurred nor a single unkind word has been uttered in any of the quarterly conferences on the entire district, so far as I know.

It is said, "The itinerant system is a mutual concession of the ministry and laity—of the ministry to choose their own field of labor, and the laity to select their own pastors;" which, by the way, is rather a questionable dogma than an axiomatical truth, and seems to conflict somewhat with the old doctrine of a divine call to the ministry.

If men are "moved by the Holy Ghost to take upon themselves the office of a minister in the church of God," then they have no discretion as to whether they will or will not preach the Gospel. The sentence of condemnation is written by the hand of inspiration, "Woe is me if I preach not the Gospel." If the great Head of the Church commits a dispensation of the Gospel to a portion of mankind without consulting their wishes, where does the church get its authority to say, "You shall or shall not deliver your message to us?" The question resolves itself into this, There is no right belonging to either the ministry or laity. He must preach and they must hear, or "perish for the lack of knowledge."

As Christ has nowhere in the New Testament given the church any specific form of government, the entire subject of ecclesiastical economy is left to the wisdom of the church, and the circumstances and civil institutions of the country into which the Gospel makes its way.

Eating all this, and admitting the proposition "that there is a mutual concession of privilege," yet there is no mutual sacrifice. The preacher must go at the decision of the bishop—it may be from one extreme of the Annual Conference to the other—taking his wife and little ones with him, and leaving old and tried friends behind. But the people sit quietly at home, knowing that they will have a minister sent to them, whether there is or is not a parsonage on the circuit.

In the present state of the country it is very difficult to obtain suitable boarding houses for the preachers and their families, and the church should take this subject in hand with a little more zeal than at any time heretofore.

Is the building of a good parsonage on every circuit a burden too great for the church to bear at this time? Is it a greater sacrifice than the preacher is required to make when he takes his family on a work without such provision for their comfort?

JOS. T. CURRY.

FIFTEEN GREAT MISTAKES.—It is a great mistake to set up our own standard of right and wrong, and judge people accordingly. It is a great mistake to measure the enjoyments of others by our own; to expect uniformity of opinion in this world; to look for judgment and experience in youth; to endeavor to mold all dispositions alike; not to yield in immaterial trifles; to look for perfection in a fallen world; not to aim at perfection in our own actions; to worry ourselves and others with what cannot be remedied; not to alleviate all that needs alleviation, as far as in our power; not to make allowances for the infirmities of others; to consider everything impossible which we cannot perform; to believe only what our finite minds can grasp; to expect to be able to understand everything. The greatest of all mistakes is, to live only for time, when any moment may launch us into eternity.—*San Francisco Spectator.*

A SCOTCH preacher being sent to officiate one Sabbath at a country parish, was accommodated at night in the manse in a very diminutive closet, instead of the usual best bedroom appropriated to strangers. "Is this the bedroom?" he said, starting back in amazement. "Deed, ay, sir, this is the prophet's chamber." "It maun be for the minor prophets, then," was the reply.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

MRS. ELIZA C. WHITTINGTON, the daughter of Walter and Sabina Evans, was born in Jefferson county, Tennessee, January 26, 1826, and died April 17, 1869, near Crystal Springs, Mississippi.

Very early in life she connected herself with the Presbyterian Church.

Deprived of both her parents while young, she emigrated to south Alabama with her brother, where, in 1844, she became acquainted with and subsequently married (in 1845) Rev. B. B. Whittington, then a member of the Alabama Conference.

The following year, believing it to be in accordance with her new relation in life, and no violation of Christian propriety, she connected herself with the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and professed conversion, the same year, at a camp meeting held in Washington (now Choctaw) county, Alabama. Thenceforward she belonged—not merely nominally, but indeed and in truth—to God and His cause, accounting no sacrifice too great if the interests of the church might be subserved.

She ever encouraged her husband to zeal and perseverance in his holy calling, under the most trying circumstances; and though during the last fourteen years of her life she was almost a constant sufferer, yet she never said to her husband when duty called, "Remain with me," although a sense of duty to her often compelled him to remain at home.

She was modest and retiring in her manners, and did not form attachments hastily; but when formed they were strong and lasting.

She was a diligent student of the word of God, constant and regular in her devotions, unless hindered by severe affliction. As a wife and mother she was affectionately tender, and labored constantly to promote the comfort and welfare of her husband and children. She had no enemies.

During her last sickness she said but little about dying, as it was not expected by herself, her friends or physician that the attack would prove fatal. It was always her desire to have her mind composed and her thoughts concentrated, but found it difficult to do so now.

The day she died her husband spoke of her long trust in God, to which she replied: "I still trust Him, though my sufferings cause my mind to wander." Requesting to be held up for relief, she fell asleep in death, in her husband's arms, without a groan or sigh.

She is gone where the pure in heart see God and enjoy His fullness forever.

She was the mother of six children, four of whom preceded her to the better land. The remnant live in full hope of a blessed reunion.

J. W. H.

COLONEL SMITH YOUNG.

The subject of this brief sketch was born in Greenville county, N. Carolina, December 15, 1791; died in Catahoula parish, Louisiana, February 3, 1869; married Miss Annie E. Harrison, of Raleigh, North Carolina, and of the five children two remain.

In 1815 he moved to Montgomery county, Tennessee, identifying himself at an early day with that county, and among the large circle of friends he left the savor of a good name. In 1852 the writer heard his name mentioned as an intelligent, urbane gentleman, a patron of all that was pure and ennobling. In 1856 he removed to Louisiana, and, if I mistake not, lost his wife and other members of his family by cholera.

Much is compressed in these data in common with all who live in this period; but his life, with its strongly marked eras, presents a scene of beauty, placid and serene, even to old age. With him the amenities of life were natural, and shed forth a grace and elegance peculiarly his own. His companionship was genial. His memory, being tenacious, was stored with rich incidents and recollections of ministers of the Gospel, his favorite companions, the early standard bearers in Tennessee—many of them still living—who always found welcome hospitality in his house. He received and treated them as messengers of heaven.—There was a freshness and vigor in his versatility, yet he did not possess the oppressive garrulity sometimes common with old age.

Colonel Young was not a member of the church. Strange, too, it may seem of one so well versed in the Scriptures, so orthodox, so warm in disposition, so religious in experience and feelings, so fond of pious association and conversation on the most vital points of experimental and practical religion. He was a man of constant prayer. Special Providence was a cherished doctrine. The rules of the church were observed in his family government. After his sight grew dim some member of the family read to him the Holy Book, and then he retired to his room to pray. This was his manner of life for years. The last interview I had with him, about three years before his death, he wished to take the Supper. The inference was clear that he recognized membership in the visible church as necessary to comply with the commandments. Its immunities would have administered to his declining days a solace and comfort. The sad havoc of war deprived his neighborhood of the frequent presence of the minister of religion.

As a gentleman he was dignified, polished, affable, and in every relation of life bore himself as one of nature's noblemen. He did much more to sustain religion by example, influence and money than many who professed more. It may be truly said, "Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise," he thought "on these things."

We mourn his absence, and mingle our tears of condolence with those of the grief-stricken daughters, and pray that their venerated father's God may sustain them!

THOMAS B WHITE.

NEW ORLEANS, May 1, 1869.

Nashville *Christian Advocate*, Raleigh, North Carolina, and Clarksville, Tennessee, papers please copy.

CURE FOR CANCERS.—A piece of sticking-plaster is put over the cancer, with a circular piece cut out of the center a little larger than the cancer, so that the cancer and a small circular rim of healthy skin next to it are exposed. Then a plaster made of chloride of zinc, blood-root, and wheat flour is spread on a piece of muslin of the size of this circular opening, and applied to the cancer for twenty-four hours. On removing it the cancer will be found to be burnt into, and appears of the color and hardness of an old shoe sole, and the circular rim outside of it will appear white and parboiled, as if scalded by hot steam. The wound is now dressed; the outside rim soon suppurates; the cancer soon comes out a hard lump; and the place heals up. The plaster *kills* the cancer, so that it sloughs out like dead flesh, and *never grows again*. This remedy, discovered by Dr. Fell, of London, has been used by him for six or eight years, and not a case has been known of the reappearance of the cancer, where this remedy has been applied. It has the sanction of eminent physicians and surgeons of London, but has not till recently been used in this country. If it is what is claimed for it, this terrible disease will be shorn of most of its terrors. The application is painful, but the pain is of comparatively short duration, which any one so afflicted would cheerfully endure.—*Milwaukee Free Democrat.*

LONDON TO LIVERPOOL IN FOUR HOURS. This is the new programme of the London and Northwestern Railway. In other words, you may now leave Liverpool at eight o'clock A. M., reach London, two hundred and twelve miles off, at noon—go a few rods off to a station of the Metropolitan, descend a flight of steps to the railway platform, find yourself in a few minutes whirling away under ground, and, before a quarter past twelve, be landed in the midst of the most populous and busiest part of London, within gunshot of the bank. You can have three hours in the city, take fifteen minutes for lunch, leave after half-past three, catch the four o'clock train and reach Liverpool again in time for dinner at a little past eight, not at all an unusual dinner hour in England.

BISHOP CUMMINS made the following strong appeal to Ohio churchmen to be up and doing. We sincerely trust his words may not have fallen on careless ears. The Protestant spirit of Ohio churchmen needs reviving. It has been too long asleep. It would have been a source of great thankfulness if Bishop Cummins could have delivered his eloquent address to a few Roman Catholics also. The time has come to devote some effort to their salvation. Evidently, the mere cursing of them does no good to them, and hardly any to other people:

Let Protestants beware of losing their privileges. By the memory of the martyrs, by the dust of a thousand saints, we conjure you to be staunch in support of the Reformation. The spirit of departed worthies, who have witnessed a good confession, and sealed it with their blood, bend down, we may think, from their lofty dwelling, and mark our earnestness in defending the faith for which they died. Oh, if they could hear our voice, should it not tell them that there are many yet left who are emulous of their zeal, and eager to tread in their footsteps; ready, if there comes a season big with calamity, to gird themselves for the defense of Protestantism, and to uphold, in the strength of the living God, a cause which they sustained by their arguments, and sealed with their blood? Yes, illustrious martyrs, you died not in vain! There was lighted at your massacre a fire which is yet unextinguished, and from father to son has the sacred flame been transmitted! And though, in the days of our security, this flame may have burned with a dimmed lustre, yet let the watchman sound the alarm, and many a mountain-top shall be red with the beacon's blaze. Repose ye in your deep slumbers, spirits of the martyred dead! We know something of the worth of a pure Gospel and a free Bible. We bind ourselves by the name of Him who liveth and abideth forever, to preserve unimpaired the privileges bequeathed to us, and to impart them, in their beauty and freshness, to our whole population.

Protestantism has long enjoyed a season of tranquility, and its enemies may have mistaken its quietness for deadness. "As well," to borrow the simile of an illustrious statesman, "might they have thought the ship finally dismantled, when they had seen her laid up in ordinary, sleeping on her shadow, with no signs of power. But let the news flash of the presence of an invader, and immediately would this mighty ship ruffle her swelling plumage, put forth all her beauty and bravery, awaken her dormant thunder, and walk the waters as though instinct with life."

Let it be ours to show that the spirit of Protestantism, if it has lain dormant, is not extinguished: but that there are yet millions of staunch and true hearts who hold the truth dearer than all else; who having received their fathers' charter, dyed in the blood of the holiest and the best, would rather dye it fresh, if necessary, in their own blood, than send it down torn and mutilated to their children.

PREACHERS AND CHILDREN.—The *Methodist Recorder*, London, states that among the Wesleyans of Great Britain the Sunday morning congregations consist to a very considerable extent of children. There are thousands of congregations, it remarks, every Sunday morning, throughout the length and breadth of the country, in which from fifty to five hundred children, between five and fifteen years of age, are to be found assembled. The question arises, whether it might not be highly useful if a direct reference was more frequently made in the prayer offered up by the minister, and also in the sermon, to this youthful part of his hearers. Here and there a preacher is to be found whose style is so lucid and simple as to bring the greater part of his discourse within the comprehension of children of ordinary intelligence. But this, it must be confessed, is a rare gift. Where, as in the average run of sermons, the discourse is beyond the comprehension of the child, it would be an immense advantage if a short paragraph were introduced with tact and judgment, especially for the children present.

"MY SON," said an old man, "beware of prejudices. They are like rats, and men's minds are like traps: prejudices get in easy, but it is doubtful if they ever get out.

"ALL THINGS FOR GOOD."

"And we know that all things work together for good to them that love God."—Romans viii, 28.

All things, dear Lord! Is there no thread of woe
Too dark, too tangled for the bright design?
No drop of rain too heavy for the bow
Set in the cloud in covenant divine?

I know that all thy full designs are bright;
That darkest threads grow golden in thy hands—
That bending lines grow straight—the tangled right—
The bitter drops all sweet at thy command.

Command the sweetness! Make the crooked straight!
And turn these dusky tangled threads to gold!
Swifter, dear Lord! I cannot wait:
Faith hath grown weary—longing to behold.

I know the promise—but I crave the sight:
I yearn to see the beautiful design,
To hail the rosy tints of morning light,
And watch the straightening of the bended line.

Why these enigmas? Wherefore not receive
Their bright solution? Then a voice drew near:
"Blessed are they who see not, yet believe!"
And One I knew approached and wiped my tear

With wounded hand, and sighed. Ah! then I fell
Down on my knees, and held Him by the feet;
My Lord! my God! All, all is well!
With thee the dark is light, the bitter sweet!

—*Littell's Living Age.*

CHINESE CHARITIES.

That benevolent societies are found in a heathen land may appear strange to Western readers; but it is a fact that they exist in China in numbers and variety hardly exceeded in Christian lands. In comparing these institutions with those of the West, one is also struck with the similarity which exists in their nature and objects. We have here orphan asylums, institutions for the relief of the widows, as well as for the aged and infirm, public hospitals and free schools, together with other kindred institutions more peculiarly Chinese in their character. Moral tracts are also distributed to a great extent.

Orphan asylums are found in almost every city, and frequently in country villages. They are established by a wealthy individual, or several individuals associated together, and are sometimes supported by a permanent fund, or the proceeds of lands given for that purpose. Most children brought to these establishments are infants whose parents are too poor to support them. The great majority of them are girls. They are put in the charge of foster-mothers, who generally live at their own homes, and are required to present them for inspection at the asylum every half month, when they receive their regular stipend. When the children are about two years old they are brought back to the establishment, and several are put under the care of one nurse. When they have arrived at a suitable age, boys are put out as apprentices to learn trades, or sent to free schools; girls are sold to the poorer classes, according to the custom of the country, as wives. Children of both sexes, however, are not unfrequently adopted, and treated by their benefactors as their own. * * *

In Hang-chow, the provincial capital of Chekiang, I found, in connection with a variety of benevolent institutions, an asylum for old men, in which I became particularly interested, and which I frequently visited. It contained, in 1859, about five hundred inmates. The building was large, the beneficiaries were made very comfortable, and everything connected with the establishment was carried on with as much order and system as in a similar institution in our own country. In addition to an immense dining room, kitchen and sleeping apartments, conveniences were afforded in separate buildings for making different articles of handicraft, and the inmates were at liberty to spend as much time as they chose working at some trade, and to make such use as they pleased of whatever they might earn in this way. * *

Societies for affording pecuniary aid to widows are very common, and exist either independently or in connection with societies embracing several distinct objects conjointly. Immediately after the death of her husband, the widow receives a larger stipend than at any subsequent time, in order to assist her in providing for her young children. This allowance is gradually diminished; and as old age approaches, women of this class, if they have no children able to support them, are sometimes transferred to another establishment which provides for the wants of the aged and infirm. When a respectable and worthy widow is in want, and the limited number of beneficiaries in the public asylums is complete, private individuals frequently make contributions to afford relief in these particular cases. The peculiar interest felt in this class of women is due to the views of the Chinese respecting the disreputableness of the second marriages of widows. Among the poor, and in case of widows who have no children to depend upon in after-life, a second marriage is allowable, though the opposite course is spoken of in terms of the highest commendation as honorable and meritorious. The ground for this feeling seems to be respect for the memory of the deceased husband.

The gratuitous distribution of medicine is quite common in China. In the summer especially, certain remedies much prized by the people may be obtained free of charge from societies which include this among other objects for which they are instituted. There is a very common mode of practicing the healing art, professedly from benevolent motives, in which a selfish motive is too apparent. Notices may continually be seen placarded in public places calling the attention of the public to some distinguished personage of the Esculapian school who has learned his art at the capital, or from some foreigner, or from some distinguished native practitioner, or by communication with the genii, who is desirous of relieving those who are in a condition of suffering and distress, and will give them an opportunity to avail themselves of his knowledge and skill without charge, except for the cost of medicine.

A new enterprise, originated a few years since in the city of Suchow, has since been introduced into other places, which cannot but be regarded with peculiar interest. Its express object is "the suppression of immoral books." This enterprise has also gained the sanction and concurrence of the authorities, and has already done much toward checking the influence of this source of demoralization. The people are not only requested, but required to bring such books as have been prohibited to the headquarters of this society, where they receive an equivalent for them in money. Not only books, but the stereotyped blocks from which they are printed, are thus collected at a great expense, and all are together, at stated times, committed to the flames. Several of the celebrated standard novels of China, which in a moral point of view will bear favorable comparison with some of the current popular literature of our own country, have fallen under the ban of this society, and cannot now be obtained without great trouble and expense. Instances have occurred in which booksellers who have continued to sell immoral works in the face of these regulations, have become obnoxious to public authority, and incurred a great sacrifice of reputation and property. * * * *

There are in Chinese cities public asylums, sustained at the expense of government, containing a limited number of diseased and disabled poor, who receive a daily allowance insufficient for their support, and eke out the remainder of their living by begging. They are more successful than others, as they carry the evidence of their misfortune in their physical infirmities, and some of them amass considerable property. These also have their heads or leaders, some of whom are brokers and billshavers. They sometimes buy bad bills at a discount, and collect them by attacking the house of the delinquent debtor with an army of beggars, until he is glad to get rid of them by paying it.

The most popular of the benevolent institutions in Ningpo, and the one having by far the largest income, includes a variety of objects. It has a fund for providing coffins for the poor, a fund for carrying coffins which have been thrown carelessly aside to some suitable place for interment, and one for collecting and burying again human bones which are found exposed to view; also a fund for providing medicine in summer, and warm clothes in winter; a fund for the relief of widows; one for gathering old printed paper, and the only one in Ningpo for suppressing immoral books. This society has a large building, with as many secretaries and superintendents as are necessary for the orderly and efficient carrying on of its extensive operations.

It is also worthy of remark that most of the roads and fine arch bridges, as well as the public buildings of China, are constructed by voluntary donations. In connection with these public works it is very common to see stone tablets erected containing the names of the donors and the amounts of their subscriptions.

Tea is in many places provided for travelers, and offered gratuitously in resting-houses by the roadside. Poor scholars are furnished with money for traveling expenses in attending the literary examinations. *Public Opinion.*

THE revenue of the Atlantic cable is now $3,500 in coin per day.—Every reduction of the tariff so far has largely increased the receipts and profits.

I NEVER KNEW a man remarkable for heroic bravery whose very aspect was not lighted up by gentleness and humanity.

THE VILLAIN WAAD.

A wakeful spy and unscrupulous tool, one of the secret agents who had been employed by Cecil in watching Percy and Catesby, the Gunpowder Plotters, Waad was sent to the Tower in the hope that his evil genius might invent some method of connecting Raleigh with that plot.

Raleigh had, in truth, as much to do with the Gunpowder Plot as with the Arabella Plot, and it seemed likely enough that he would be tried again, if not sentenced again on some new charge. Only the fear of an acquittal stopped the game.

In the little garden lying under Raleigh's Walk stood that garden house in which Latimer had lived; a small house of lath and plaster, which was now used by the warden as a hen-roost. Raleigh had obtained from Sir George Harvey the use of this garden house as a still-room for his experiments. He was bent on following nature into her secret haunts. He wished to solve the great problem of converting salt water into fresh. He dreamt of cordials for preserving health, and even hoped to find an elixir of life. Some things he had already done in the way of cordials, the fame of which had taken wings.

One day the Countess de Beaumont, who had come down to the Tower with a bevy of ladies in her train, bowed to him as he was walking in his garden, and asked him if he would give her a little of his famous balsam of Guiana. He gallantly promised to prepare and send it. Waad, who could not bear to see great ladies bowing to his prisoner, wrote to Cecil, "Sir Walter Raleigh hath converted a little hen house in the garden into a still, where he doth spend his time all day in his distillations. If a brick wall were built it would be more safe and convenient." Nor was this interference with his chemical labors all that he had to bear from Waad. A few months later the lieutenant found a fresh cause of offence in the popular homage paid to the man whom he had been set to watch. "Raleigh," he wrote to Cecil, "doth show himself upon the wall in his garden to the view of the people who gaze upon him; which made me bold to restrain him again."

Slowly, very slowly, the man of action paled into the man of thought. Under Harvey's rule nothing more had been heard of his pride and melancholy. He rose at dawn, curled his dark hair and beard, made an early meal, wrote all the morning, walked in his garden, played a game of bowls with Sir George, and quaffed a horn of good English beer. Dining at the lieutenant's table, he chatted with the guests about Virginia and the Spanish main. As time went by, and no pardon came, he beat his mind to more serious work. A thousand things which had crossed him in his busier days, came back in his cell and occupied his thoughts. One of these subjects was the sufferings endured by men at sea from want of water fit for drink. Having caught the idea of a new method of purging the brine from water, he fell to work. Lighting his fires, and boiling his sea water, he struck upon a way of expelling salt; a precious discovery which he tested in his latest voyage, and found to act; but the secret of which was unhappily lost, with much that was still more precious, in Palace Yard. Two hundred years elapsed before men of science got the clue again, when Irving recovered the lost secret; but no doubt can exist as to Raleigh's claim. Wilson wrote down the words from Raleigh's lips: "He fell to tell me of his inventing the means to make salt water fresh or sweet, by furnaces of copper in the forecastle, and distilling of the salt water as it were by a bucket, putting in a pipe, and within a quarter of an hour it will run by a spigot, and the water as sweet as milk."

These studies, so precious to mankind, were interrupted by "that villain Waad," in the interest of his master Cecil, who was only too ready to propitiate his bountiful patron in Madrid. Cecil was building Hatfield house; and that princely house was being built and furnished with Spanish gold. If any excuse could be found for taking Raleigh's life, the student would be offered without scruple as a sacrifice to Philip the Third. If a pretext could not be found, it might be made.

When the Countess de Beaumont spoke to Raleigh in his garden, she had a gentleman in her train whom Raleigh knew by sight; Captain Whitelocke, a retainer of his old friend Northumberland. Whitelocke came down to the Tower for that balsam of Guiana which was to be made for the French countess. This was all that either Waad or Cecil knew; it was very little; yet it was nearly as good evidence as Coke had been able to adduce at Winchester, in proof of his complicity in the Arabella Plot. Northumberland was a kinsman of Percy, one of the plotters; Whitelocke was a servant of Northumberland; Raleigh was an acquaintance of Whitelocke. On these grounds Raleigh's name was entered on a suspected list; and commissioners were sent to examine him in the Bloody tower. Waad was one of these commissioners; and being the lieutenant also, he had rare opportunities of making his obstinate and contemptuous prisoner feel his claws. Nothing could be wrung from Raleigh. Waad recommended the king to handle him more roundly, so as to break his pride; and on the villain's suggestion, Raleigh was put under close restraint. He was turned out of his still-room, he was denied the use of his walk, and he was locked up in his cell at an early hour of the afternoon.

Lady Raleigh and her two boys were sent away from the Tower; and, in order to be near her husband, the poor lady was compelled to take lodgings on the hill outside, near Barking Church.

Under these new privations Raleigh's health gave way. Sleeping in a stone room, with little air, with no fire, the man of active life, whose feet had been on the quarter-deck, whose days on land had been spent in the saddle, broke down in a pitiable wreck of his former self. The winter being cold, his flesh became chilled and numb. One hand fell feebly to his side; the sinews of his arm shrank up. "Every second or third night," he wrote to Cecil, "I am in danger of either sudden death or of the loss of my limbs and senses, being sometimes two hours without feeling or motion of my hand and whole arm." Then he added, with some bitterness of heart, "I complain not; I know it is vain."

Peter Turner, a physician, who was allowed to see him, gave so bad an account of his condition that the very courtiers who were paid by Spain for keeping him, as it were, in chains, were startled into pity. His left side was described by the good doctor as quite numb; the fingers of his left hand were curled; his tongue was so hardened that he could not speak. The lodging in which he lay, said the physician, was too cold for any man to sleep in; and he recommended that Waad should be ordered to remove him into a warmer room. Turner suggested that he should be lodged in that little garden house in which Latimer had lain, and in which his own experiments had been made.

The men in office may have been moved by pity for an old friend; they have seen their advantage in offering to indulge a dying hero. They had many troubles on their hands just then, and may have thought the prisoner in the Bloody tower a useful factor in their game. The King of Spain was causing them some trouble, and the name of Arabella Stuart was again in every man's mouth; for this royal lady had chosen to marry without the king's consent, and her youthful husband, himself a pretender to James' crown, was a fugitive in Philip's Flemish court.

For some of these reasons the men in power relented so far to ward the prisoner that on Turner's formal request for a change being made, the council gave orders to Waad for his removal from the Bloody tower into the little garden house in which he kept his books and drugs.—*Her Majesty's Tower, by W. H. Dixon.*

THE DIAMOND.

BY MARY LORIMER.

The diamond is the most valuable of all the precious stones, for two reasons: its extreme hardness and its wonderful beauty.

It is so hard that it can be scratched, cut, or polished by no other substance than itself. All other gems can be cut by the diamond, but in its own case, as there is nothing harder to be found, it is truly "diamond cut diamond." The name, in both Greek and Latin, signifies "invincible hardness."—This quality of invincible hardness renders it invaluable in the matter of cutting and polishing all precious stones. Had this enchanting gem been undiscovered many others would have been of little value, since they owe their worth to the brilliancy that is given by this process. We must also have been deprived of opera glasses, spectacle glasses, and other optical instruments, as it is the diamond only that can divide into leaves the transparent rock crystals from Brazil, which, after being ground and polished with diamond dust, are made into these instruments.

The "point of a diamond" is employed to cut window and plate glass, and diamond powder is used for cutting, engraving, and polishing hard stones. The wheels of watches often revolve on pivots passing through diamonds; a delicate wire coated with diamond dust is used for sawing precious stones, and diamond etching points are of great importance to engravers, for the purpose of drawing lines on copper.

It is remarkable that it is the point of the *natural* or *uncut* diamond only that can be used in cutting gems, or plates of glass. The cut diamond will make a *scratch*, but the glass will not divide along the line, as it will when the uncut diamond is used.

Though diamonds are of the greatest antiquity, and were admired and valued in the earliest ages, the ancients were content with the form and polish given them by nature, as the art of cutting or polishing them was unknown until the fifteenth century, when it is said to have been invented by one Louis de Berquen, of Bruges.

Diamond cutting is now a most elaborate and remarkable art. The gems are cut in three forms, known as brilliant, rose, and table diamonds; the brilliant is a diamond cut into angles; the rose diamond is flat beneath and has the upper surface, which is dome-shaped, cut into twenty-four regular plaues or faces; the table diamond is flat upon the upper surface. Great skill in diamond cutting is possessed by the artisans of Holland, and in an account of some of the most celebrated establishments of this kind, mention is made of some diamonds which are cut into twenty-four perfectly even and regular faces, making the regular rose diamond, when not exceeding a pin's head in size; and some of the stones are so small that it takes hundreds of them to make a carat, or weight of four grains, yet these are cut and polished for various uses.

As a gem for ornamental purposes, the dazzling brilliancy of the diamond makes it highly prized. Its sparkle is like the sunbeam, and nothing can be more enchanting than the play of color and light, and the blazing splendor that flashes from its clear depths. The diamonds with which we are most familiar, and which are most prized by jewelers, are the snow white; these are colorless and transparent as a drop of water, yet in certain lights showing exquisite flashes of rose, green, or yellow. Pale blue diamonds are also rare and valued, and deep blue still more so, and clear yellow ones are beautiful and costly. There are also shades of pink and dark brown, and the diamond sometimes emits a light in the dark, especially after being exposed to the rays of the sun. Many romantic and wonderful stories have been told, and novels have been written about diamonds, and the adventures and escapes of those who have owned or stolen these precious gems, and the prices which have been paid for large or rare ones, are beyond belief.

One hundred and fifty thousand dollars and two large ships of war were offered and refused for a diamond in Borneo, and the empress of Russia paid more than this for a diamond that had been one of the eyes of an Indian idol.

Large diamonds are rare, but there are some that are historical, and that we are about as well acquainted with as with other historical characters. To mention a few: One owned by an East Indian nabob, weighing two ounces; another possessed by the great mogul of Hindostan, weighing more than four ounces. The "Star of the South," and the "Mountain of Light" of modern days, the famous Koh-i-noor, which has been so whittled down by diamond cutters, and at its last re cutting lost eighty carats, or more than half an ounce of its weight, which is said to be caused by the different degrees of hardness in different parts of the stone.

My young friends will often read about the jewels of kings and queens—crown jewels, as they are called; crowns and diadems sparkling with these precious stones; the hilts of daggers and swords glittering with jewels; and necklaces, bracelets, and rings flashing in velvet cases.

Here is the description of a circlet, or bracelet of Queen Anne's: "Having in the midst eight fair diamonds, eight fair rubies, eight emeralds and eight sapphires; garnished with thirty two smaller diamonds, thirty two rubies, and sixty-four pearls, and on each border thirty-two diamonds and rubies."

The most remarkable thing, I think, about the diamond is, that sparkling, clear, and resplendent as it looks, the very type and essence of unalterable purity, it is made of the same material that the black and soiling charcoal is; the characteristic ingredient of all kinds of charcoal being carbon, and the diamond being carbon crystalized and in a state of absolute perfection, there seems to be no difference between a piece of black charcoal and a diamond of the purest water, except in the arrangement of the particles composing them. Many interesting experiments have been made to discover the true nature of the diamond. Lavoisier, a celebrated French chemist, inclosed diamonds in jars filled with atmospheric air, and, after causing them to disappear by the aid of burning glasses, examined the air in the vessels and found it to exhibit the same properties as the air which results from the combustion of charcoal. But a prettier experiment was made by Morveau, another French chemist. He inclosed a diamond in a cavity made in pure, soft iron, driving a stopper of pure iron into the cavity. The mass was then placed in a small crucible and this in a larger crucible, the space between being filled with pure sand. The whole was then exposed to intense heat, and on being examined after a suitable time, the diamond had disappeared utterly, and the iron in which it had been inclosed had been converted into *steel*. Steel being a compound of carbon and iron, and the diamond having departed, and there being no other source from which carbon could have reached the iron, the conclusion was unavoidable that the diamond was pure carbon. Numerous and most delicate experiments by Sir Humphrey Davy and other distinguished chemists all tend to the same conclusion, that the diamond and charcoal are identically of the same nature.

Diamonds are found in Brazil, Borneo and India, the mines of Brazil now furnishing more diamonds than those of India. The demand for these gems has greatly increased of late years, while the supply grows continually less, many of the once famed diamond mines being now utterly unproductive.—*The Little Corporal.*

HOUSEKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT.

GERMAN PUFFS.—Two and a half cups of milk, two and a half cups of flour, a little salt, beaten well together. Heat a muffin pan very hot, pour in this mixture and bake in a very hot oven.

TO WASH CALICO WITHOUT FADING. Infuse three gills of salt in four quarts of water; put the calico in while hot and leave it till cold, and in this way the colors are rendered permanent, and will not fade by subsequent washing.

TO REMOVE RUST FROM STEEL.—To take rust out of steel, rub well with sweet oil, and let the oil remain upon it for forty-eight hours. Then rub with leather, sprinkled with unslacked lime, finely powdered, until the rust disappears.

GREEN CORN CAKES.—Grate the corn; make a rich batter with cream, or according to directions given for batter cakes.—Use just enough of the batter to hold the corn together, and lay the cakes on the griddle as you would a common griddle cake; serve with butter.

PRESERVATION OF EGGS.—Eggs are preserved on a large scale, in Paris, by placing in wire baskets about a dozen at a time, and immersing them about a minute in boiling water. A thin layer of the egg coagulates on the inner surface of the shell, forming a film impermeable to air.

CUSTARD BLANC MANGE.—One quart of water or sweet milk, four tablespoonsful of corn starch, one tablespoonful of sugar, and a pinch of salt. Let the water boil, then add the corn starch and sugar, dissolved in a little cold water. When done, pour in a deep dish or cups, which have been wetted in cold water.

A CURE FOR EARACHE.—There is scarcely any ache to which children are subject so bad to bear and so difficult to cure as earache. But there is a remedy never known to fail. Take a bit of cotton batting, put upon it a pinch of black pepper, gather it up and tie it, dip it in sweet oil, and insert it in the ear. Put a flannel bandage over the head to keep it warm. It will give immediate relief.

CHOCOLATE CREAM.—Take one quart of milk or cream, three squares of chocolate, one ounce of gelatine and half a cup of sugar. Scrape the chocolate fine, stir it into the milk, dissolve the gelatine in a cup of milk. Beat up six eggs; mix all together; put it into a saucepan. Let it get very hot, but not to boil; stir it while heating. Strain it into a mold; set it to cool five or six hours. When cold, turn it into a dish. Whip up half a pint of cream and lay it round the dish.

NERO FIDDLING WHILE ROME IS BURNING.—The London *Times*, in an article on the ignorance and immorality prevailing among the lower classes in England, asks: "In the face of such facts, what can we think of all the metaphysical squabbles, the vestment squabbles, and the gratuitous innovations which are now distracting the clergy, and which they think, and are sometimes encouraged to think, the great question of the day? While they are compassing sea and land to make one proselyte to lighted candles, there are thousands of people around them ignorant of the very alphabet of morality and reason. While a gross pollution is spreading under the cognizance of their very senses, they must needs spend their own energies and waste the energies of others upon embroidered dresses and incense, and hymns to the Virgin Mary, and associations for promoting the unity of Christendom."

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SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1869.

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When money is forwarded in either of the above methods we will be responsible for it, *but not otherwise.*

TO AGENTS.

We have been sending to some of our agents surplus copies of the ADVOCATE, and each week will continue to do so, for a while. Our church needs, must have, a sweeping revival of religion. One of the means to accomplish this is the diffusion of light. We have thousands of members who are asleep and do not go to church often enough to wake up. Once a month the preacher comes; that they expect, and feel no unusual sensation at the sight of him. Now throw in the ADVOCATE once a week, and see what effect that will have on the brother. It may wake him. At any rate it is worth the experiment. Give him a specimen copy, and follow him up. We can live without him, but he may die without us. There is no swifter way of stirring up a circuit and opening the channels of spiritual life than by circulating good books and good papers. Try the eyes of the people if you fail to take their ears.

THANKS.—To Mrs. P. for more strawberries. Just in time.

PERSONAL.

A letter from the Rev. Dr. Munsey, dated Mobile, May 10, informs us that he was called back to Baltimore; but that he intends to "go right ahead" with his work "after two or three weeks." This has changed the programme of his movements as published in the ADVOCATE a few weeks since.

HOLY fear is the doorkeeper of the soul. As a nobleman's porter stands at the door and keeps out the vagrants, so the fear of God stands and keeps all sinful temptations from entering.

THE river in front of the city is now nearly if not entirely at the highest water mark on record, and it behooves the mayor, the Common Council and city surveyor to see to it that every provision is made to promptly and efficiently stop the breaks or overflows which are liable to occur at any moment.—*Picayune.*

THE attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of the American Watch Company in another column.

This company makes nearly three-fourths of all the watches made in this country, and, from a wide acquaintance with the community, we are satisfied of the uniform testimony to their superior quality, and note the fact with pleasure that leading retail jewelers are everywhere recommending them for accuracy, beauty, cheapness and durability.

THE SOURCES OF VICE.

"What are we coming to?" is the question. The whole country is so flooded with vice that even the apologists of the present government are forced to cry out. An exception is to be found here and there among the writers of the religious papers of the North; but in the main they denounce the incarnate demon that everywhere lifts its head. Dr. Peck, a divine whose thoughts we may charitably suppose to be habitually more in heaven than on earth, exclaims: "We are just now closing the grandest epoch of our national life." One might almost envy the man who enjoys such an hallucination. And even with him it is presently corrected by the weighty reflection that "if the people be sufficiently corrupt and perverse, unless God interfere in some sovereign way, they can tear any government to pieces." We do not know what his ideas of corruption are; but it would seem to us the people are "sufficiently corrupt" now to fulfill any of the conditions of national ruin.

It is difficult, where the doctor lives, to detect the sources of vice, because it there springs equally from high and low places. In this end of the land no such difficulty exists. It is confined mostly to those who control the State, and those who are in control are confined to one party. The officers of the general government, the Legislature of the State, the judiciary and the executive are equally tainted. If there be individual exceptions to this sweeping charge—and we believe there are—the people suspect all. As to those revenue collectors, custom-house officers, and various agents who are here from Washington, they are "all under the cloud." These men have the one virtue of loyalty; and, it is admitted, have but the one. Whether any amount of immorality can be considered as a bar to office, where that one element exists, is doubtful; it has not as yet. On the contrary, if men had been selected for their vicious qualities and put in high position expressly to debase and ruin the morals of the people, we could not conceive of them as having any greater fitness or success.

The anxiety to put down the "rebellion" took such hold upon the Northern mind that it became and continues to be its *monomania*. Dr. Peck even now is incapable of looking at anything but this "grandest epoch of our national life" It is under this glorification, over a defeated rebellion, that all the villains are working securely. One hand is deep in the public treasury; but with the other they point enthusiastically to the stars and stripes that float over us! Amid such a burst of patriotic gratitude who would watch a thief? The war has now passed these four years; the profoundest peace has existed over the whole country, excepting when it has been disturbed by vagrant loyal politicians for their own ends; but at any time during these four years it has only been necessary to reproduce the alarms of the war to cover any amount of legislative or official dishonesty. And this one idea is likely to ruin the whole country. It has made the people insensible to the vast import of constitutional law; it has made them indifferent to the tremendous usurpations of the United States Senate; they can no longer tolerate that last hold of true liberty, an independent judiciary, because its decisions threaten to reverse many acts and enactments of the war period. Indeed in its intense desire to cripple, or may be to destroy, all the constitutional vitality of the States of the South, it has in effect destroyed its own. Unwilling to forgive, the people of the North are rapidly becoming the victims of their own intense hate. We suppose there must be a benign philosophy in the principle of mercy; there certainly is a fiendish fierceness in the opposite quality that burns to the lowest hell.

In this terrible head, then, of national wrath, these polluting streams of vice take their rise; running for a while in their secret channels, they presently break forth in all their blackness. We appeal to Dr. Peck, and to every honest Republican, if this be not the true solution of the present moral status. The war spleen has not sufficiently discharged its hot secretions. But it is not for humanity to have everything at once; if those who triumphed in the recent conflict cannot yet consent to forego some part of the "sweetness of revenge," they will have to part with other equally dear privileges. The outrage of all human right that is now being committed by the military commissions and commanders in Arkansas and northeast Texas will violently react upon the liberties of every citizen in New England and New York. What is suffered by one at the hands of injustice will sooner or later be tasted by all; what is permitted in one State will be attempted in all. If to humiliate and chagrin her people, the State of Louisiana is handed over to unprincipled adventurers and ignorant negroes, we see that in the Senate of the United States these same negroes and adventurers by just so much do practically humiliate the State of New York. Unprincipled agents cannot be allowed in the South without finding their way into important places at the North. We hold the people in power, whether of Pennsylvania or New England, however pious they be at home, responsible for the public gambling and the official fraud which at this hour seeks to destroy this city of New Orleans. It does not console us, however, to know that we are not drinking these dregs alone; for we greatly prefer life to revenge, and virtue is infinitely dearer to us than any nationality.

The following sentences from the Pittsburg *United Presbyterian* will show how deeply those who have put the cup to our lips are drinking of it themselves:

PUBLIC MORALS.

The state of morals at the present time seems to be very low, and, if anything, daily sinking to a lower depth. Notwithstanding all the forces that are at work to restrain and subdue it, vice in its manifold form has spread itself out till the land is full, and city and country alike are flooded with its deadly stream. Its poison, like the venom of the old serpent, is distilled everywhere, and there seems to be no refuge from its withering power and blighting influence.

It is felt in the halls of legislation, in the temple of justice, by the private citizen, by the public officer; no walk in life, no position in society is exempt from its corrupt and corrupting tendency; while everywhere its effect on public morality is debasing and ruining.

One would think the prophet must have had his eye on the present condition of public morals when he said, "The Lord hath a controversy with the inhabitants of the land, because there is no truth, nor mercy, nor knowledge of God in the land. By swearing, and lying, and killing, and stealing, and committing adultery, they break out, and blood toucheth blood."

This presents the ghastly portrait of a land steeped in vice and immorality, which can easily be recognized in our day. Its every feature is portrayed in frightful colors on the record of crime, while a still darker background is hidden from the public; for there is reason to believe that all that is written by the passing chronicler of events is but a tithe of that which the recording angel writes up from the secret places of iniquity. There is enough, however, revealed and published to cause fear and trembling among all lovers of virtue, morality and religion; and it loudly calls on every Christian philanthropist to buckle on his armor and prepare for the contest with the powers of evil, which are making such havoc among the morals of the land.

Vice is stronger to day than virtue, and its votaries are three to one in number, and far more intensely in earnest in their work. There is a unity and concentration of power, energy and skill among those who pander to vice and worship at its shrine that is rarely found among their opponents. The forces of the vicious and immoral are organized, ring within ring, working everywhere, and summoning to their aid some of the best talent of the country, together with untold sums of money with which to gather and wield an influence in every rank of society.

The land is full of organized gangs of incarnate fiends, who, under the lead of their master, the devil, are always going about seeking whom they may devour. Nor do they confine themselves to "swearing, and lying, and killing, and stealing," but their most potent influence for evil is felt in their attempts to suppress "truth and mercy," and drive the "knowledge of God" from the land.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—THEIR ENEMIES.

The Board of the State schools, as constituted by the last Legislature, have made a demand upon the city School Board to surrender the public schools of the city to their control. This, we hope, will not be done. Our school directors have fought too many battles for the maintenance of right to now surrender upon a mere summons. This flood of mongrelism must be resisted at every step of its advance. Nothing will please the enemies of our public schools so much as seeing them in the hands of the mongrelites; because to mix white and black children would be to break up the system.

The editor of the *Catholic organ* of this city, speaking for himself, for the Catholic priests, and for the whole Catholic population of the city, says: "*We are no friend of the common school system. We are its unrelenting opponent to every extremity and under every circumstance.*" This sentence we should have taken as the over-zealous outburst of the clergy only; but the editor corrects any such impression by the measured statement that "*the lay element of the church concurs fully with the clerical on the subject of common schools, and it is an insult to its intelligence to intimate that it is not equally responsible for the views held.*" Here, then, is the broad, emphatic assertion that every Catholic in New Orleans is opposed to the public schools. The statement has not been denied by any Catholic.

Now, let the Presbyterian organ make the assertion that every member of the Presbyterian Church is an enemy to our public schools, and we should say the sooner the city gets rid of the Presbyterians in the management of its affairs the better. If Methodists are "unrelenting opponents" to the common schools, it is suicidal to elect them to the management of the city. Yet we see that several of the candidates for election to the position of Aldermen are of this class of avowed "opponents." We hope the people will leave them high and dry beyond the reach of popular favor, unless they disavow the sentiments which have been attributed to them. We again say, despite the *organ*, we do not believe that the whole Catholic laity of the city are opposed to its common schools; but, we doubt not, all the clergy are.

How sincerely the Catholic clergy will rejoice if our common schools are mongrelized the reader may imagine by weighing the following sentences of the *Catholic Messenger* of this city: "The fact is, that Catholics have always regarded common schools as nothing but an engine of opposition to the church—of propagandism for infidelity or Protestantism. They (the Protestants) have abandoned all hope from the meeting house, and fled to the school room for refuge. It is natural there should be a great outcry when they are on the point of being unearthed from this last ditch." So long as the Romish priests suppose that by destroying the public schools they may put an end to Protestantism, we cannot be surprised at the "unrelenting" intensity with which they push their plans for the destruction of our school system.—They are now at work, hard at work, to secure the election of pliable Aldermen, who shall give the *coup de grace* to Protestantism by surrendering our city schools to the mongrel directory of the State. We trust that this "last ditch" of the public schools may prove the political grave of all such cat's-paw candidates.

Passing by that singular strain of rhetorical speech that "unearths" from "a ditch," we do not wonder that Protestantism and public schools are considered identical by men who are at heart opposed to the enlightenment of the people, and who can see a death warrant of their hoary tyranny in every spelling book. Ever since the Monk of Erfurth unlocked the Scriptures and scattered them in the vernacular among the Catholics of continental Europe, and throughout the world, he has been to the Roman clergy the embodiment of disaster; and they have instinctively read their fate in every printed copy of the word of God. The common schools and the Holy Bible are the two stones of the mill that is slowly but surely grinding up the grist of the whole world.

Mobile Conference Sabbath School Convention.

This body will meet on Thursday, the 27th instant, at Mobile. For convenience we republish the programme for the occasion. It will afford a rich treat to the friends of this great cause. If little children, like little birds, came into the world with fixed instincts, knowing exactly what their parents know, no more nor less, humanity would be in a hopeless condition. But God mercifully starts the world afresh with the children; and if all of them could be taught the "truth as it is in Jesus," society would be renovated in a single generation; earth might be changed into heaven in less time than it originally took to turn Paradise into earth. As they are more like the kingdom of heaven already than the rest of the world, it is wise in our efforts for reforming earth to begin at that part of it. There are many workmen who act as if they had rather hew a tree than shape a twig; and there is no estimating how much has been wasted in this proud way of doing God's work. But we are all coming to our senses; partly by the provoking success of the enemy, and partly through the enlightening counsels of the Spirit's ray. We no longer stand unmoved while the wily adversary seizes and shapes the yielding, glowing nature of childhood's humanity; but the church insists upon the training of its own youth, and, also, of that vast multitude which the Saviour points to as His earliest and latest care—"MY LAMBS."

In this way of advancing the kingdom of Christ our natural affections greatly assist our spiritual motions. We can love a child for its own sake, as well as for the Saviour's. While it is hard to feel that melting charity which we should feel over the rugged nature of men, we can avail ourselves of all the charms of childhood, and yearn after the salvation of the young. How easy to see in each child a likeness, it may be to our own, and thus blend the fervor of parental with the purity of Christian love! We need all these helps to enable us to go out in anxious solicitude after the souls of men. And, on the other hand, nothing so fills us with indignation as to see children subjected to the cruelties of superstition, the blinding guides of Roman Catholicism, or the swifter evil of immoral association. Sin is never so hideous as when seen at work upon the guileless nature of little children. We may be sure that, willing as we are to fly to their rescue, the Holy Spirit is much more so.—"If ye, being evil, know how to give good gifts to your children," how much more is our heavenly Father ready to save these tender ones "that cannot discern their right hand from their left."

PROGRAMME OF THE EXERCISES OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION TO BE HELD IN MOBILE, COMMENCING ON THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1869.

Half past seven P. M.—1. Organization. 2. Opening address by Hon. J. W. Taylor. Subject, "The Aim and Objects of the Sunday School and its Instructions."

Friday, nine A. M.—3. First half hour to be spent in devotional exercises. Address by Dr. W. L. Lipscomb. Subject, "The Qualifications and Prerogatives of Superintendents, and the Qualifications Necessary for a Teacher." Discussions.

Half-past three.—4. Fifteen minutes spent in devotion. Address by P. G. Wood, Esq. Subject, "The Propriety and Utility of Uniform Lessons, and the Necessity of Meetings of Teachers to Prepare the Lessons." Discussions.

Half past seven.—5. Address by Dr. T. C Weir. Subject, "The Importance of Infant Class Instructions, and the Necessity and Best Method of Preparing to Teach." Discussions.

Saturday, nine A. M.—6 Devotions. Address by J. S. Moore. Subject, "The Claims of the Sunday School upon the Church, and the Importance of Adult Classes." Discussions.

Half past three.—7. Address by Rev. A. S. Andrews. Subject, "The great Hindrances of the Sunday School Cause" Discussions.

Half past seven.—8. Address by Rev. J. L Cottin. Subject, "Opening and Closing Exercises."

Speakers to whom subjects have been assigned will be allowed twenty minutes to present them. All other speeches will be limited to five minutes; but there will be no limit to the number of speeches except the length of the session.

J. HAMILTON,
For the Committee.

Sabbath School Convention at St. Louis.

A letter from J. L Dunnica, Esq., says: "It was a glorious time. I wish our people could see and hear what is going on here; it might stimulate them to be more efficient." We publish the style of the "programme," which he has kindly sent us. It may give us and our Mobile friends some valuable hints as to the conduct of a convention.

THURSDAY MORNING.

10.—Devotional exercises and song, page 127. 10 15.—Temporary organization. Permanent organization. Song, page 109. Reports from Sunday schools. Song, page 5. Miscellaneous business. Song, page 81. 12.—Adjournment.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

2.—Prayer for the convention. Song, page 126. 2.15.—Address, "Relation of the Pastor to the Sunday School." 2 25.—Discussion by convention. Resolution and song, page 67. 2 50.—Address, "Duties of Members of the Church in Respect to the Sunday School, and how to gain their Co-operation." 3.—Discussion by convention. Resolution and song, page 132. 3 30.—Address, "Importance of Weekly Teachers' Meetings." 3 40.—Discussion by convention. Resolution and song, page 72. 4.—Adjournment.

FRIDAY MORNING.

10.—Prayer for pastors and superintendents. Song, page 34. 10.15.—Address, "How Shall we Secure the Attendance of our Scholars upon the Public Services of the Church?" 10 25.—Discussion by convention. Resolution and song, page 15. 10.50.—"How to use the blackboard," with illustrations. 11.20.—Discussion by convention. Resolution and song, page 13. 11.40.—"Infant classes; how shall we make them interesting?" 11 50.—Discussion by convention. Resolution and song, page 9. 12.25.—Adjournment.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

2.—Prayer for teachers. Song, page 26. 2.15.—Address, "The Best Mode of Conducting Sabbath Schools." 2.25.—Discussion by convention. Resolution and song, page 94. 2.50.—Address, "How to be an Efficient Teacher." 3.—Discussion by convention. Resolution and song, page 89. 3.25.—Miscellaneous topics. 4.—Song and adjournment, page 127.

SATURDAY MORNING.

10.—Prayer for Sunday school scholars. Song, page 126. 10.15.—Address, "The Conversion and Salvation of Children the Aim of Sunday Schools." 10 25.—Discussion by convention. Resolution and song, page 131. 10 50.—Address, "Annual Conventions: Shall we have them?" 11.—Discussion by convention. Resolution and song, page 81. 11 25.—Miscellaneous business. 12.—Song and adjournment, page 127.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Grand Sunday school mass meeting.

OUR BISHOPS.

Bishop Andrew spent two or three days in Nashville, *en route* to St. Louis. He addressed the Sunday school of Elm street church, and preached a short sermon there, May 2; but was too feeble to fill an appointment made for him at McKendree at night. He was seventy-five years of age May 3.

Bishop Paine reached Nashville, quite indisposed, April 29. His health, however, improved, so that he was able to preach with much of his former energy, and to the great delight of a crowded audience in McKendree church on Sunday morning, May 2, and to assist at the large communion. His preaching was quite a treat to his old friends and others. The bishop is improving in health and vigor, though in his seventieth year.

Bishop Kavanaugh, says the St. Louis *Christian Advocate*, passed through this city April 14, *en route* to western Missouri, on an extensive tour of episcopal visitation. He is entirely recovered from the severe illness with which he was attacked at the close of the East Texas Conference. He represents

the condition of the Conferences under his oversight to be quite encouraging. The Mississippi Colored Conference, over which he presided, has most cheering prospects. The sentiment is obtaining widely among the colored people that their old masters are their best friends, and that their mutual dependence—subsisting for labor on the one hand, and employment on the other—make it fit and advantageous that their relations should be identified with the native population and the old institutions of the country. There is, therefore, a growing disposition to suspect foreign interference, and decline Northern alliances, and generally to adjust themselves to the natural postures and relations of their providential condition.

Bishop Early writes that, on account of infirmity, he cannot attend the bishops' meeting. He deeply regrets the disappointment; and his numerous friends in the West are sorry that they will not feel the hearty grasp of his hand. But the Psalmist tells us what we may expect at fourscore, and Bishop Early has passed a lustrum beyond that utmost allotted time.

Bishop Wightman returned, April 24, to Charleston from Florida, where he preached three times at each of his district meetings, and was to leave April 27 for New York, where he was to preach, May 2, and then proceed to the bishops' meeting in St. Louis, now in session.

Bishop Marvin writes to Bishop McTyeire, Hopeton, California, April 13. He is working up to the full measure of his strength, and sometimes, we fear, beyond. He is really making full proof of his ministry on the Pacific coast. Of course he was not able to attend the bishops' meeting.

Bishop McTyeire attended the McMinnville district meeting, April 30—May 2, and reports an occasion of great interest and spiritual profit. He returned to Nashville in time to accompany Bishops Andrew and Paine, and Drs. Green and McFerrin, May 4, in their journey to St. Louis. They were to be joined at Louisville by Dr. and Bishop Pierce, and the book agent. We "tarry by the stuff."—*Nashville Christian Advocate*

It is a good thing to obey the law of God, but it is a better thing to love it.

OBITUARIES.

IN MEMORIAM.

At a meeting of the second quarterly conference for the Franklin and Pattersonville work, held at Pattersonville, April 24, 1869, Rev. J. A. Adams, presiding elder, in the chair, the following preamble and resolutions were presented by Rev. W. C. Huislip:

Inasmuch as the great Head of the Church, in His wisdom, has called away from us, since our last meeting, our brother, HIRAM ANDERSON, long an efficient steward, and an active member of this quarterly conference, and a brother greatly endeared to all by his many virtues; therefore,

Resolved, That we adopt and spread on the minutes of this conference the following resolutions as an expression of our esteem for his constant services as a steward in the church, and our love for him as a member of this body:

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Anderson the church has lost an efficient steward, a useful member, and an ardent supporter of all her benevolent enterprises.

Resolved, That his noble virtues, especially his zeal for the cause of God, his punctuality of attendance on worship, and his earnest support of the ministers, demand our grateful appreciation and remembrance.

Resolved, That we will cherish affectionately the memory of our departed Brother Anderson, and that our loss of his presence and aid in our deliberations and toils shall remind us to submit to the Divine will, and to ask for laborers to supply his place and that of others who have been called from our association.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be furnished by the secretary to the family of Brother Anderson, and also a copy to the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Which, on motion, was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

A true copy from the records.

GEO. G. LENOR,
Recording Steward.

Died, of consumption, on the evening of the 13th of April, at his father's residence, JOHN W. MYERS, youngest son of George W. Myers, of Holmes county, Mississippi, aged thirty years.

In all the highest and purest attributes of humanity the deceased was an exemplar—in all the loftiest instincts of genuine manhood a noble representative. There was no meanness in his thought or action, for his nature was pure, generous and chivalrous. He was at once an advocate and a practitioner of all things belonging to the beautiful and good, and an unrelenting opponent of all that was ignoble and bad. There was a very atmosphere of goodness about him, that moved, as by magnetic power, all who knew him to love him and trust him. There was in his character a rare union of the tenderness and refinement which belong to woman, with a man's resolute will and inflexibility of purpose, which fascinated all who came near him, for it gave him a knightly scorn of everything like subterfuge or cowardice, even while his eyes would overflow with pity for human weakness, and his hand would be extended to raise his fallen brother.

His intellect was clear and strong, and of comprehensive grasp. Could he have been spared, there was not one of the higher walks allotted to man in which he might not have kept pace with the foremost. He was a student by nature and choice, and, considering his presence in the Confederate army during nearly the whole of the late war—in which none performed his part more faithfully—his mind was rarely stored with the lore of books.

The death of such a man, at such an age, is one of those inscrutable dispensations of Providence at which we can only bow in submission, with hearts heavy with grief. He suffered long before he succumbed to the terrible disease of which he was the victim; and remembering this, and that he has passed into the realm of the blessed, we cannot wish him back; but blinding tears will fall as we dwell on the loss we have sustained in the death of him who was the genial companion, the devoted friend, and the pure and enthusiastic man—whose unselfish nature and lofty spirit always lifted us, as we communed with him, above the paltry cares of this poor life, quickening our perceptions of the true, and strengthening our love of the good.

Our friend was not, until a few months before his death, admitted into membership in any organized church. At that time he was baptized in the Episcopal Church. A deep reverence for holy things seemed a part of his nature; but a sermon of Dr. Palmer, on Prayer, first awakened him to a true sense of his relations with and his duty to his Creator. That discourse was the blessed instrument of his conversion. Every word seemed engraven on his memory. Only a few days before he died he repeated long passages with most impressive fervor. He came to his Saviour with child-like faith, and to the last was sustained by an unfaltering trust in his divine Lord.

Through his protracted sufferings no word of murmur escaped him. He often said he doubted not they were tokens of mercy, sent to lead his thoughts from earthly things to the contemplation of the joys of heaven. His last words were words of love and tenderness to the sorrowing father and sisters weeping at his bedside; and then he sweetly fell asleep in the arms of his Saviour. God be praised, our loss is his gain!

R.

EUGENE, son of James S. and Olivia Montgomery, died at noon on the 2d of May, aged thirteen years and nine months.

Death seems to draw a veil over the faults of friends, or to render us indulgent toward them; but the character of this noble boy requires so little of concealment or indulgence that we can almost except him from the general rule. A mere child in years, he approximated manhood in his physical, mental and moral development. Genial, respectful, brave and self-helping, he was already the example for the little ones, the reliance of his mother, and his father's companion.

As the disease assumed a violent form he expressed great anxiety to recover, assigning as a reason the service he could render to his mother. When asked by friends if he did not desire life for himself, he replied: "Yes, I would like to live; but I want to get well for my mother's sake."

When all hope had fled from others, and he was evidently dying, he entreated his parents to be cheerful. His father said: "Son, how can I be cheerful when you are dying? Are you afraid to die?" He replied: "No; I shall soon be in heaven. My trust is in God. I am happy, and thankful that I die so easy." With caresses and words of tenderness to weeping friends, he gently fell asleep. Such exhibitions of calmness, resignation and faith are rarely witnessed.

PASTOR.

NATCHEZ, Miss., May 6, 1869.

SARAH ELIZABETH, daughter of Rev. M. G. and Martha B. Faust, was born October 16, 1860, and died April 28, 1869.

Her mother died when she was ten hours old, and she was taken by her grandmother—widow of Rev. John Faust, Sr.—and thoroughly educated "in our religion."

A short time before she died she called the family around her, gave them an affectionate exhortation to meet her in heaven, and died without fear.

E. A. W.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PARDEE'S SABBATH SCHOOL INDEX.

By H. G. Pardee, A. M., with portrait on steel, and biographical sketch. An exceedingly valuable manual, embracing the practical experience of the author in his life-work. For pastors, superintendents and teachers. Price, $1 25. Mailed on receipt of price.

J. C. GARRIGUES, Publisher,
my15 tfs 608 Arch st., Philadelphia, Pa.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, free of charge, with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
fe13 3mp Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. Y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

That the American Watch is superior in accuracy as a time keeper, and in substantial value, to its imported rivals, is now generally conceded by the intelligent. It is so made as to render imperfection a physical impossibility.

The question now is, "Which is the *best* American Watch?" Then follows, "Which thoroughly *good* Watch is really the cheapest?" We answer:

The Waltham Watches have stood the test of time. Waltham is the original seat of American watch-making. The idea of making our own watches, and making each piece of machinery specially adapted thereto, so that a piece lost or broken may surely be replaced by a similar piece from any other watch of its class, or one ordered from the manufactory on purpose, originated here; and here it has been carried to perfection. Every year since the start has witnessed improvements in machinery, processes, and workmanship, until watches are now made at Waltham as cheaply and as excellently as anywhere on earth, as the vast and ever-widening demand for them abundantly proves.

The success of the American Watch has incited several attempts at rivalry, which we are nowise inclined to disparage. All of these are hopeful, and will doubtless improve with experience and the lapse of time. But buyers must feel greater confidence in the time keeping of a watch from this pioneer concern than in one manufactured by any of its young rivals. If any do not, we urge them to inquire of their friends who have bought and carried the American Watch. Every purchaser may have a guarantee, if he will, that this Watch shall give entire satisfaction.

So constant and signal have been the improvements in machinery at the Waltham manufactory that the Company have not only been enabled to make better and better Watches, but they now sell them for fewer dollars in greenbacks than they cost in gold before the war.—But they wish no one to buy their Watches because of their cheapness. They commend them as better time-keepers than any other which are or can be sold at prices so moderate. They ask purchasers not to be persuaded by importunate dealers, who may be governed by considerations of profit into buying watches of doubtful accuracy, when, by buying a Waltham they may be sure of getting a first rate time-keeper at a moderate price.

An illustrated description of the different styles of Watches now manufactured by the Company sent to any address on application.

No watches retailed by the Company.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
General Agents,
my15 3mr 182 Broadway, N. Y.

CABINET ORGANS.

QUALITY BEST.—PRICES LOWEST.

1. That the quality of the MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS is the *very best* is not questioned by unprejudiced and well-informed persons.—These Organs have uniformly been awarded the highest premiums at Industrial Exhibitions—to the number of seventy five, including the *First Class Medal* at the Paris Exposition. They are recommended as the standard of excellence, the best, by several hundred of the most eminent musicians in America and Europe, whose testimony is printed, and will be sent to any one desiring it.

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LEES & WALLER,
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And Agents for the Bank of California in New York. ap10 3mr

WANTED, AGENTS.—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the Genuine Improved Common Sense Family Sewing Machine. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the Elastic Lock Stitch. Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO.,
Pittsburg, Pa., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast iron machines, under the same name or otherwise.—Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured. myl5 tfs

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CURES CANCER,

Cures Cutaneous Affections, cures Scrofula, and all the Impurities of the Blood; and the sovereign remedy for

BRIGHT'S DISEASE,

And other diseases of the Kidneys. This is the original Spring Water from Vermont which has wrought so many wonderful cures, and is advertised only to distinguish it from the many imitations that are now attempted to be palmed upon the public as being equal to the virtues of the Missisquoi.

Pamphlets containing an account of many wonderful cures, attested by eminent physicians and others, can be had gratis by calling at or addressing a note to

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Are just what they need. They will thoroughly cleanse the Liver and put it in healthy motion. TRY THEM, and you will never be without a box in your house.

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THE MAGIC COMB.—Teeth are coated with solid dye. You wet your hair and use the comb, and it produces a permanent black or brown. One comb sent by mail for $1 25. Address WM. PATTON,
ap10 3mr Springfield, Massachusetts.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER, PLANT Syringe, Window Washer and Garden Engine for $5. Send stamp for circulars to

N. E. P. PUMP CO.,
my8 tfs Danvers, Mass.

THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS salary. Address U. S. PIANO Co., New York. ap10 tfs

THE CHILD'S CORNER.

THE LITTLE SAILOR.

BY GEORGE COOPER.

Baby is a sailor boy,
Swing, cradle, swing;
Sailing is the sailor's joy,
Swing, cradle, swing.

Snowy sails and precious freight,
Swing, cradle, swing;
Baby's captain, mother's mate,
Swing, cradle, swing.

Never fear; the watch is set,
Swing, cradle, swing;
Stormy gales are never met,
Swing, cradle, swing.

Little eyelids downward creep,
Swing, cradle, swing;
Anchor in the cove of Sleep,
Swing, cradle, swing.

—*Little Corporal.*

BATTLE OF THE STARLINGS.

"When I was at a friend's house in Yorkshire," writes a gentleman well known to the scientific world, "last autumn, there were such immense numbers of these birds (starlings,) who sought sustenance by day on the neighboring marshes, and at night came to roost on his trees, that at length there was not room for their entire accommodation; the consequence of which was, that it became a matter of necessity that a separation of their numbers should take place—a part to new quarters, and the remainder to retain possession of their old haunts. If I might judge from the conflicting arguments which their confused chattering seemed to indicate, the contemplated arrangement was not at all relished by those who were doomed to separate from their companions. A separation, however, did take place, but the exiles would not leave the field undisputed. Birds, like aid-de-camps of an army, flew from one side to the other, unceasing voices gave note of dreadful preparations, and at last both sides took flight at the same moment. The whirring sound of their wings was perfectly deafening. When they had attained a great height in the air, the two forces clashed together with the greatest impetuosity. Immediately the sky was obscured with an appearance like the falling of snow descending gradually to the earth, and accompanied with a vast quantity of bodies of the starlings which had been speared through by hostile beaks. It was then growing rather dark; I could merely see the contending flocks far above me; so I returned home to my friend, to whom I described the curious scene I had witnessed. In the morning he accompanied me to the field of battle, where we picked up one thousand and eighty-seven of these birds, the majority of them dead, but some of them merely wounded, and a vast quantity of broken feathers."—*Once a Month.*

THE CHEERING WORD.—Little Charley was *the* dull boy of the school. All the rest either laughed at him or pitied him. Even the master sometimes taunted him with his deficiencies. He became sullen and indifferent, and took no pains to get on. One day a gentleman who was visiting the school looked over some boys who were making their first attempt to write. There was a general burst of amusement at poor Charley's efforts. He colored, but was silent.

"Never mind, my lad," said the gentleman, cheeringly; "don't be discouraged; just do your very best, and you'll be a writer some day. I recollect when I first began to write, being quite as awkward as you are, but I persevered, and now look here." He took a pen, and wrote his name on a piece of paper, in fine legible characters. "See what I can do now," he added.

Many years afterward that gentleman met Charley again. He had turned out one of the most celebrated men of his day, and expressed his firm conviction that he owed his success in life, under God's blessings, to the encouraging speech made by the school visitant.

HOW MEN DIE.—A number of years ago, in upper Hindostan, the Rev. John Ireland, a faithful minister of the Gospel, yielded up his spirit to the gracious God who gave it.

Surrounding the dying pastor's bed were members of the society of the station; some civilians, a few military men, together with some of the swarthy natives—servants devotedly attached to their self-denying master whom they were now to lose.

But ere Mr. Ireland's eyes closed forever on this world, to open in an eternity of bliss, he essayed to speak to those around him. His words were few; but long years after he had gone they were remembered by men who, at that time young and thoughtless, have since embraced Christ as the Saviour:

"I have preached many sermons to you, my friends; but before leaving you I should wish to say, If all is forgotten, let this be remembered: 'O I what a joy it is to die!'"

SCIENTIFIC.

WINDOW GLASS.

I read in your last number a description of "How Window Glass is Made," which, though I have read many similar before, seems to me now so awkward in process—not in description—that I cannot help entering my protest against the idea, though it seems to be a fact that there has been no essential improvements in glass making since the time the "Arabs camped, and burnt seaweed," etc.—you all know the story of its discovery. To take a lump of viscid tenacious material on the end of an iron tube, and blow it, and twirl it into such a shape that it is possible to make it flat, after a deal of further trouble, and this to be the only means of effecting this result now known, seems to me to be a disgrace to American inventive genius.

Why cannot a pot of melted vitreid substance like glass be drawn out into sheets, as well as a continuous sheet of paper from the tank full of pulp, or a continuous lead pipe from a crucible full of melted lead.—Guessing, *a priori*, I should say much easier, and better, and smoother, for the substance to be worked is of just the right nature to yield with ease and without danger to the manipulations of machinery, and be worked into all shapes, without breakage or chemical corrosion. "But," will say the glass workers, "it is the excessive temperature at which it must be worked that is the difficulty." My friends, if it took a machine as heavy as a Fondrinier paper machine, and all made of platinum, it seems to me it would pay if a sheet of glass could be run out like a sheet of paper, and I believe it can, and will be done some time. I have seen a glass thread spun at the rate of many thousand yards a minute, and it seems to me a sheet is only, theoretically, a multitude of threads.

When we open up the immense soda and potash fields of the Western desert, and when the pine forests and other timbers are exhausted, the question, of what shall we build houses, and construct a great many other things, now made of wood, will lie between glass, iron and paper.

Cheap soda, potash and fuel, and a glass (paper) machine to make it on, will decide the question in favor of this indestructible material, so far as it is applicable.

Who is there that has capital and spunk enough to try the experiment? A small apparatus to run out a sheet ten inches wide, made of platinum, and set in the furnace, running out a stream of window glass, through proper orifices and annealing ovens, I believe to be a possibility, and a not far distant accomplishment.—*C. Boynton, in Scientific American.*

ELECTRICAL IMPRESSIONS.—If a coin be laid on a pack of glass plates and electrified, it leaves its stamp behind. On removing it and breathing on the glass, an impression of it is perceptible. This effect might, and has been interpreted as arising from a film of greasy deposit, supposed to exist on the plate. If you trace a device on glass with your finger and then breathe upon it, the device will show itself. This is undoubtedly due to an oily film, but in the case of the electrified coin the impression has been proved to penetrate to certain depths below the surface and not to be removed by polishing, showing that a change in the particles of molecules of the glass itself has taken place. On carefully separating the glass plates of the pack, images of the coin can be developed on each of the surfaces, showing that the molecular change has been transmitted through the substance of the glass.

An impression made thus on a glass plate, by a powerful electric current, may be still further developed by exposing the surface to the fumes of hydrofluoric acid, which acts chemically on glass. A permanent etching of the device is made. These and a great many other like curious experiments have been made by Professor Grove, of London.

TEST FOR THE STRENGTH OF ALCOHOL.—Alcohol dissolves chloroform, so that when a mixture of alcohol and water is shaken up with chloroform the alcohol and chloroform unite, leaving the water separate. On this fact Basilo Rakowitsch, of the Imperial Russian Navy, has founded his invention. The instrument he uses is a graduated glass tube into which a measured quantity of chloroform is poured, and to this is added a given quantity of the liquid to be tested; these are well mixed together and then left to subside; the chloroform takes up the alcohol and leaves the water, which, being lighter than the chloroform, will float on the top; and the quantity of water that has been mixed with the spirit will be at once seen.—*Scientific American.*

RESTORING GLASS.—Glass panes, constantly exposed to the action of the sun and rain, are soon deteriorated, as the potash or soda they contain (glass being nothing but a silicate of either of those bases, combined with either lime or litharge) combines with the carbonic acid of the air. A whitish opaqueness is the consequence of this action; and in order to make the pane return to its pristine transparency it should first be rubbed with diluted hydrochloric acid and then cleaned with moistened whitening. By this means glass in an extreme state of decomposition may be completely restored.

A NEW METAL UTILIZED.—Aluminum bronze, which closely resembles gold, and which is composed of nine parts of copper with one of aluminum, is rapidly making its way in the arts. Mr. Dumas stated to a late meeting of the French Academy of Science, that this bronze was now successfully used in various kinds of mechanism, especially in saws driven by steam power, which saws, although much thinner, lasted a much longer time than those of steel. It has also been applied with great success to the construction of journals in machinery intended to be run at a high speed.

FARM AND GARDEN.

FOR SOUTHERN LOUISIANA.

MAY.—During the month of May not much can be done in the garden besides killing weeds and grass, and keeping the surface of the soil well hoed and mellow. After hoeing, scatter old manure on the surface around plants and between drills.

Late peas should be stuck, late beans pulled, and tomato vines tied up to stakes, or frames, fitted up to keep the long branches from the ground.

Materials are sometimes scarce for holding up tomato vines. A stake may be driven by each vine and the vine tied to it. Or a stake may be driven on each side of the row at the end, and eight feet from this to others, and so on to the other end of the row. These should be two feet apart and fourteen inches from the top of each to the ground. Lay on strips of cypress three feet long on the top of each pair of these stakes, and then lay nine feet pieces on each side of the tomatoes, the whole length of the row; and let the vine hang over them, or run a tarred twine the whole length, on each side, in place of the pieux. Rough brush thrown around tomatoes does very well to keep the vines and fruit from touching the ground.

Throw plenty of old manure close around cucumber and melon vines, and spade it in a foot deep and two feet all round. Scatter pigeon or chicken manure on the surface around vines. Keep the dirt stirred around cabbages, and worm them often. It is recommended to take a larger lower leaf from a cabbage and lay it on the top of the head, and in the morning the worms will be found under this leaf and may be destroyed.

Beans, English peas, beets, radishes, squashes, sweet corn, lettuce, roquette, cucumbers, melons of all kinds, tomatoes, peppers, lady peas, and cress may still be planted successfully on good, rich soil if the season proves favorable.

Gardeners should now be busy, and put in any kinds of seeds that will make vegetables for table use. A whole week's hard grumbling over the misfortunes of the past will not make a single mess of beans, not a melon or a cucumber; while the same time employed judiciously in the garden may supply half of the food needed for a good, large family for months. Nothing pays worse than grumbling, and nothing helps a table like the gardener's hoe.

VINES, FRUIT TREES AND SHRUBBERY.

All that can be done to fruit trees this month is to keep the surface of the ground bare for a good distance all around the tree, by scraping the grass and weeds with hoes; cut the water sprouts as they spring from round the body of the tree, rub off all useless sprouts and suckers that issue from the body of the tree or from large branches; scrape the bodies of trees that look unhealthy and wash them with strong lye and when the soil has become impoverished make holes from one to two feet deep, with a pointed bar of iron, all around within three feet of the tree, and pour in liquid manure. Chicken manure is good for fruit trees.

Grape vines on the side of a house should be tied up to nails with stout hemp strings, and the new shoots, when they become lengthy, should be tied up. When trained to stakes or arbors, the vines should be properly directed and long new shoots tied to the proper places. The arbors of Scuppernong vines need enlarging. The vine needs no pruning, and covers an immense space when it has age and is in a good soil.

Grape arbors should either have large posts a foot square, of heart cypress or live oak, and charred at the bottom, or the posts should be framed and braced, the tenon pitched and spiked, and the bottoms set on brick pillars or blocks. A good grape vine, on an arbor, lives from twenty-five to fifty years, and in some instances they have lived a hundred years. The arbor should be made to last accordingly, for it is difficult to repair or renew a grape arbor covered with matted vines.—*Planters' Banner.*

THE SECKEL PEAR.—This is a well known variety, and one that stands, in point of quality, before any other pear in the world. It is an American variety, the history of which is quite interesting, as given by Downing. It originated near Philadelphia, and seems to have been a chance seedling, as are many of our very best American pears. The tree is a slow grower, with short jointed, dark colored wood, and small, rounded leaves. It is quite compact and regular in form, healthy and long lived. The fruit is from small to medium size, quite regular in form, nearly obovate; color dull yellow, with russet, and generally with a bright red cheek on exposed specimens; calyx small, nearly closed, in a shallow basin; stem short, slightly curved, rather slender, set in a slight depression; the flesh yellowish white, very juicy, with a rich, peculiar flavor and aroma, unlike any other pear. It is, if possible, too rich—almost cloying. The time of ripening is last of September to last of October. The tree is a long time coming to maturity, but lives to good age, and yields its rich fruit in abundance, which always commands a high price. It is very doubtful if a pear of better quality can be produced. It seldom does well as a dwarf, and should not be planted as such.

THE HEN AND DUCK AS EGG PRODUCERS.—A paper has been received by the Paris Academy of Science, from M. Comaille, on the comparative value of the hen and duck as egg producers. His observations were limited to three hens and three ducks, all fine animals hatched at the same time in the month of February. During the following autumn the ducks laid two hundred and twenty-five eggs; they recommenced laying in February, and continued to do so until the middle of August. The totals of each at the end of that time were: The hens, two hundred and fifty-seven eggs; the ducks, six hundred and seventeen. M. Comaillo next examined the nutritive value of each kind of egg, and found them nearly equal in that respect.

A WRINKLE ABOUT THE AGE OF HORSES.—After the horse is nine years old, a wrinkle comes on the eyelid at the upper corner of the lower lid, and every year after he has a well defined wrinkle to each year over nine. If, for instance, a horse has three wrinkles, he is twelve; if four, he is thirteen. Add the number of wrinkles to nine, and you will always get it. As a good many people have horses over nine, it is easily tried. If true, the horse dentist must give up his trade.

THERE are four ways of getting rid of stumps. Let them rot. Draw them out, and make fence of them. Bore a two inch auger hole, and fill it, as often as empty, with sulphuric acid. Bore a similar hole, and fill with crude petroleum, and when it has soaked in, set on fire. The first method is the easiest; the second the most expensive; the last is the best.

A VIRGINIAN informs the *Rural New Yorker* that if fruit trees are rubbed with a piece of fresh meat, so as to make the tree bloody and greasy up as high as the rabbits can reach, they will not touch them. One or two applications during the winter will be sufficient.

THE California papers give an account of a remarkable mountain of salt, situated in the southeastern part of the State of Nevada. It is reported to be about five miles in length, and six hundred feet in height. The body of salt is of unknown depth. It is chemically pure and crystalline, and does not deliquesce on exposure to atmosphere. Like rock, it requires blasting from the mine, whence it is taken in large blocks, and is transparent as glass. This would afford an abundant supply to the whole world, could it be cheaply mined and transported; but it now stands in the wilderness, an object for the admiration of the curious and the inspection of the scientific. It is believed that there is but one other place on the globe where it exists in such a state of purity, in workable quantities, and that is at Cracow, Poland.

THE French navy now contains sixty-three armored ships of war, two hundred and forty-one screw propellers, fifty-one side-wheel steamers, and one hundred sailing vessels, making the very respectable total of four hundred and fifty-five frigates, corvettes, etc.

TRUE MERIT vs. HUMBUG.

THE CHARTER OAK COOKING STOVE.

Why More Charter Oaks are Sold,

They have won the confidence of every housekeeper, after years of kitchen service, and not at State Fair trials of forty minutes' duration.

Their REPUTATION is not of MUSHROOM growth, or newly made. Thousands of children born in New Orleans have never eaten any other Bread except that baked in the Oven of a

CHARTER OAK.

The Flues of the Charter Oak are patented, and used in no other stove. It is here where the Charter Oak differs from all other stoves, and for these reasons a Charter Oak Stove will have a better DRAFT, and will DRAW well in any chimney.

THE HOT AIR FLUE
OF THE
CHARTER OAK.
ITS GREAT IMPORTANCE WHEN BAKING.

A thermometer placed in the Oven of a Charter Oak will show the same temperature of heat under the fire box as at any other point of the Oven, thus showing the great importance of FILLEY'S HOT AIR FLUE to equalize the heat in the Oven, so necessary to bake Wholesome Bread.

A CHARTER OAK STOVE

will cost but $2 or $3 more than the ordinary Cooking Stoves of the day. It will last, in a well regulated kitchen, from twelve to fifteen years, and no reflecting housekeeper would think of saving $2 and risk the entire purchase money upon a worthless Cooking Stove, whose only recommendation may be that it is $2 cheaper.

Every CHARTER OAK guaranteed, or the money refunded.

RICE BROS. & CO.,
89 and 91 Camp st., and 505 Magazine st.
Charter Oak Warehouse,
del2 6m 97 and 99 Julia street.

THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,

Dealers in all descriptions of

MACHINERY AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

New Orleans, Louisiana,

VICTOR CANE MILLS,
COOK'S EVAPORATORS,
All sizes, for either Southern or Sorgo Cane.
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BUCKEYE THRASHERS,
For Rice, Wheat, Oats, etc.
OHIO MOWING MACHINES.
OHIO REAPING MACHINES,
With Dropper.

These Machines dispense with raking, as they deliver the cut grain ready for binding. They are adapted to all kinds of Grain, Rice, etc.

Warner's Solky Hay Rakes.
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Corn and Cob Crushers.
Straw and Hay Feed Cutters.
Cider Mills and Presses.
Crawford Garden Cultivators.
Hay Presses and Cotton Presses.
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Portable Steam Engines, of all sizes.
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Circular Saw Mills and Shingle Machines.
Coleman Corn and Wheat Mills.
Smut Machines and Bolting Cloth.
Shafting, Belting, etc.

Send for special circulars for any articles or estimates for full sets of Machinery.

THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,
ja16 1y No. 9 Perdido st., New Orleans.

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S. ANDERSON

Has the pleasure of announcing to his numerous friends and the public that he has removed from 61 Camp street to

183 Canal Street,

where he is prepared with all the recent improvements in the Art to execute the most beautiful works that can be desired, at the old rates of $3 per dozen.

He would call especial attention to his new style,

THE SUN PEARL PICTURES,

which surpass the finest Ivory miniature. Copying in every style and size.

Call and see. ja16 6m

BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS.

FOR BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS,

The United States Mail Steamship
Trade Wind,
J. T. MORRILL, Commander,

Under contract with the Honduras Government, will hereafter sail on the following WEDNESDAYS of every month, at 5 o'clock P. M.:

On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21, 1868.
" Nov. 25, "
" Dec. 23, "
" Jan. 20, 1869.
" Feb. 24, "
" Mar. 24, "
" April 21, "

For freight or passage apply to
GEORGE W. HYNSON & CO.,
ja16 3m No. 82 Camp street.

The Trade Wind connects with regular packets for Santo Tomas, Omoa and Ysabel.

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STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

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BINGHAM SCHOOL,
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The Spring Session of 1869 opens FEBRUARY 3.

The course of instruction is Classical, Mathematical and Commercial.

Expenses for one year, including tuition, board, fuel, washing and clothing....$355 00

For circular address
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LIFE INSURANCE.

THE HOME INSTITUTION.

LOUISIANA EQUITABLE

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Capital.....$500,000.

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ALL KINDS OF LIFE RISKS TAKEN.

Ordinary Life and Annual Endowment; Ten Annual Endowment and Five Annual Endowment; Single Payment; Participating and Non-Participating, issued by this Company as low and on as favorable terms as any other Company in the country.

This Company, in order to place within the reach of every one,

THE MECHANIC,
THE ARTISAN,
THE CLERK,

OR THOSE OF LIMITED INCOMES,

has divided the payment of Premiums in such sums as can be easily spared, thus combining real Benevolence with the advantages of Life Insurance.

Policies therefore will be issued, the payments on which may be divided into

MONTHLY INSTALMENTS.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

Policies issued immediately on application.

ja9 1y

MUTUAL AID & BENEVOLENT
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SYNOPSIS OF CHARTER.

The plan proposed by the Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life Insurance Association is as follows:

1. Each person, upon enrolling himself or herself as a member, shall pay into the Treasury a membership fee, if between the ages of

16 to 30, inclusive, the sum of.....$10 00
31 to 40, inclusive, the sum of..... 15 00
41 to 50, inclusive, the sum of..... 20 00
51 to 60, inclusive, the sum of..... 25 00

which payment constitutes him or her a life member.

2. A Life Insurance Policy is issued for a sum equal to one dollar for each enrolled member appearing on the books of the Association, at the decease of said member.

But in no event shall the amount paid on said policy exceed $5,000.

3. On the death of any member an assessment is made upon each policy holder for one dollar and twenty-five cents, payable at the office of the Association, within thirty days after notification thereof, by publication in one daily newspaper published in the city of New Orleans, in English and one in French, for five consecutive days, and if the policy holder resides out of New Orleans he shall be notified in writing.

4. Should the number of members exceed five thousand, the assessment of $1 25 will be reduced in proportion to the number of members exceeding five thousand.

5. Should any member fail to pay the assessment in the time specified, he forfeits all previous payments or credits.

6. All accumulations from whatever source, such as forfeitures, interest, etc., shall be credited upon the books of the Association to the members pro rata, to be withdrawn in lieu of assessments. oct17 1y

JOHN L. DUNNICA. GEO. P. HARRISON.

J. L. DUNNICA & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE

PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL KINDS

OF

SOUTHERN and WESTERN PRODUCE.

99.....POYDRAS STREET.....99

Now Orleans.

Consignments of Cotton, Sugar and Molasses solicited.

All property consigned to us is insured in our Open Policy.

Agents for the following

BRANDS OF FLOUR,

which we are constantly receiving, and always have a good supply on hand:

Crescent Mills, Cah't "B" Beat.
Magnolia, Choice Family.
Roshorough & Co., Choice Family.
Missouri Mills.
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Also, various brands of

SUPERFINE, SINGLE, DOUBLE AND TREBLE EXTRAS,

which we sell at the lowest market rates.

Persons desiring FAMILY SUPPLIES would do well to send us their orders with the money, and thereby save time and money.

Careful personal attention given to all business entrusted to us. ja2 1y

A. EYRICH,

(Successor to Bielock & Co.,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

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New Orleans, Louisiana,

Keeps on hand a large and carefully selected stock of

STANDARD SCHOOL, LAW, MEDICAL AND

RELIGIOUS BOOKS,

Bibles, Prayer Books, Testaments, Hymn Books, Albums, Engravings, Chromo-Lithographs, etc., and is constantly receiving from Publishers, at first prices,

ALL NEW WORKS ISSUED,

Which he can supply at

LOWER RATES THAN ANY HOUSE SOUTH.

With fifteen years' experience in the Southern Book trade, and fully acquainted with the wants of our section, he believes he can guarantee satisfaction to all.

Letters of inquiry cheerfully attended to.

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a storehouse of knowledge for the use of ministers, students and Sunday school libraries.

Agents wanted, to whom liberal rates will be given. Address

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THE CHARTER OAK

COOKING STOVE.

From and after this date I shall keep a full stock of the celebrated

CHARTER OAK COOKING STOVES,

so universally approved by all housekeepers, and by special arrangement will be able to fill all orders as low as they can be had.

Orders for this celebrated Cooking Stove solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

G. W. W. GOODWYN,
62 Camp street, New Orleans,
Manufacturer of Plain Tin and Japan Ware,
Dealer in Cooking and
Heating Stoves of all kinds.
je13 6m

ALEX. BRITTON. RICH. F. BRITTON.

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GENERAL STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

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No. 90 Common street, New Orleans.
oct3 1y

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ECKFORD & CAGE,

COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 42 Union street, New Orleans.
oct10 3m

MAGIC PRESS.

J. P. WILSON,
JOB PRINTER.....JOB PRINTER,
77 Magazine street, corner of Poydras,
nov1 New Orleans, La.

A STAR IN THE EAST!

A new star has appeared in the literary circles, called the "ILLUMINATED WESTERN WORLD." Its illustrations are all printed in beautiful oil colors, from one to seven, at a single impression. In this feature alone the "Illuminated Western World" stands forth the foremost of the age.

Aside from its magnificent illustrations, however, its columns will teem weekly with Fiction, Solid Prose, Charming Poetry and Glowing Romance. It is a fit companion of every fireside—the magazine of every branch of literature, the champion of all noble industries, the support of the farmer, merchant, artisan, and the education of the masses. Send for specimen copies. Sold by all news dealers. Subscription, $3 per annum. Address

THE WESTERN WORLD CO.,
Corner Park Place and College Place,
my8 tfr P. O. Box 4,929, New York.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO FURnish all classes with constant employment at their homes, the whole of the time, or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Fifty cents to $5 per evening is easily earned by persons of either sex, and the boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. Great inducements are offered those who will devote their whole time to the business; and, that every person who sees this notice may send me their address and test the business for themselves, I make the following unparalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied with the business I will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing me. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Sample sent by mail for ten cents. Address E. C. ALLEN,
mh13 tfr Augusta, Me.

CHURCH BELLS.—We are prepared to furnish Church Bells, of Steel composition, having a rich, deep tone, at the following prices, which place it within the power of all Churches to be provided with a good Bell:

	Weight.	Wt. of Bell and mountings.	Price.
28-inch Bell,	250 lbs	400 lbs	$65 00
36-inch Bell,	650 lbs	800 lbs	135 00
40-inch Bell,	800 lbs	1000 lbs	175 00
48-inch Bell,	1200 lbs	1500 lbs	265 00

These Bells are warranted for one year against breakage in ordinary use.

THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,
Ja16 1y No. 9 Perdido st., New Orleans.

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL, GRADUate of the Philadelphia Dental College, has established himself at No 109 Carondelet street, near Poydras, where he will perform all Dental Operations in a skillful and satisfactory manner. Teeth inserted upon Gold or Vulcanite base. Being familiar with all Anæsthetics, he will extract teeth without pain, by the use of such as best suits the case. Particular attention given to the medical and surgical treatment of diseases of the mouth and teeth. oct31 1y

$20 A DAY TO MALE AND Female Agents to introduce the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machines. Stitch alike on both sides, and is the only Licensed Shuttle Machine in the market sold for less than $40. All others are infringements, and the seller and user are liable to prosecution and imprisonment. Full particulars free. Address
W. A. HENDERSON & CO.,
my1 tfa Cleveland, Ohio.

DEAFNESS, CATARRH, SCROFula.—A lady who had suffered for years from Deafness, Catarrh and Scrofula was cured by a simple remedy. Her sympathy and gratitude prompt her to send the receipts free of charge to any one similarly afflicted. Address
MRS. M. C. LEGGETT,
ap24 tfr Hoboken, N. J.

PATENTS—MUNN & CO., EDITors *Scientific American*, 37 Park Row, New York. Twenty three years' experience in obtaining American and European Patents.
Opinions, no charge. A pamphlet, 108 pages of law and information, free. Address as above.
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$10.—INDISPENSABLE TO EVery household. Perfectly wonderful. Everybody buys at first sight. Agents making fortunes. Illustrated circulars free. Address
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my8 tfr 208 Broadway, New York.

EAST ALABAMA COLLEGE,
AUBURN, ALABAMA.

The Spring Session will begin on the 20th of January, and close on the 14th of July, 1869.

The educational facilities here furnished to students are equal to those of the best colleges in the country. Young men may take a regular or partial course, but will be required to have at least three studies.

Auburn is situated directly on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad. Its health and social advantages cannot be surpassed.

EXPENSES.

Tuition, Spring session,	$48 00
Tuition, Fall session,	32 00

Board in private families, from $15 to $20 per month.

Students in indigent circumstances, by applying as such, will be required to pay in advance only half the price of tuition, and by messing they may greatly reduce the expense of board.

For further information address
REV. J. F. DOWDELL,
ja2 3m President.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLlege, Mansfield, De Soto parish, La.

Rev. CHARLES B. STUART, A. M., President.

OWNED BY THE LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

The Fall Session of this well-known institution will open on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of September, with a full corps of experienced teachers.

The following are the terms for a session of four and a half months, payable one half at entrance and the remainder on the 1st day of December:

Board, including washing, fuel and room-rent, in gold	$67 50
Tuition in English and Latin, in currency	25 00
French, in currency	15 00
Music, in currency	30 00
Use of instrument, in currency	7 50
Incidental fee, to be paid by every pupil, in currency	2 00

Ornamental branches at usual prices.

Traveling ministers of Louisiana Conference charged no tuition in English and Latin.

Every boarder will furnish a pair of blankets, a pair of sheets, a pair of pillow slips, a coverlet or spread, and towels and lights.

For catalogues, containing full particulars, address the President. july25 3m

PLOWS. PLOWS. PLOWS.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS' Agents at New Orleans for

Avery Plows, Peacock Plows,
Calhoun Plows, Briuley Plows,
Garrett & Cottman Plows,
Hall's Valley Plows, cast iron,
James H. Hull Cotton and Eagle Plows.

We sell all these at manufacturers' prices, and all other kinds of Plows at lowest market rate. THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,
Dealers in Machinery and
Agricultural Implements,
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TO THE MERCHANTS OF

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE.

The great number of points to which

THE NEW ORLEANS

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

Is sent in the States of

ALABAMA,

MISSISSIPPI,

LOUISIANA AND

TEXAS,

Constitutes it as good a medium for reaching the people who trade with this city and Mobile as any offered in the Southwest.

Our Circulation is Widening Daily

Under the care of

FIVE HUNDRED SOUTHERN METHODIST PREACHERS,

Who are both the agents and owners of this sheet.

A man who wishes to be known in the country is certainly much in his own light who does not display his name in our advertising columns.

Our terms are precisely the same as those of other weekly newspapers in this city.

We have fewer advertisements than the secular papers, but what we have are read with that conscientious regard for everything that appears in a Christian paper which takes hold—in fact, too strong a hold—and holds the editor responsible for all the patent medicines, hardware, shoes, pork, flour, and even *whisky*, which may be set forth in its columns.

The terms of advertising are as follows:

SQUARES.	1 MO.	3 MOS.	6 MOS.	12 MOS.
One (8 lines)..	$5 00	$12 00	$20 00	$30 00
Two.....	7 50	15 00	25 00	40 00
Three.....	10 00	20 00	30 00	50 00
Four.....	12 50	25 00	35 00	60 00

Larger advertisements in proportion.

Address

REV. J. C. KEENER, D. D.,
112 Camp St., New Orleans.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, New York.—Visitors to the city of New York are informed that they will find divine service every Sunday, in the large Chapel of the University, Washington Square, at ten and a half A. M. and at seven and a half P. M. The evening service in summer is at eight o'clock. Waverley Place, immediately north of the New York Hotel, out of Broadway, runs west to Washington Square, on the east side of which is the University. The entrance to the church is the inside door of the University. University Place cars run from the door of the Fifth Avenue Hotel to the door of the church. From the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan, take the cars corner of Broadway and Broome, leave at Waverley Place, and go west one block. At the Astor House take University Place cars, leave at Waverley Place, and go west one block. Strangers will find cordial welcome and polite attention.

The pastor is Rev. Dr. DEEMS, who devotes himself to the spiritual interests of strangers. If any be sick, let them address him a note by mail, as "Pastor of the Church of the Strangers, New York," and it will reach him. The ladies who compose the "Society of the Sisters of the Stranger" procure medical, legal and spiritual help for strangers in perplexity, distress or sickness. Address "Sisters of the Stranger," care Rev. Dr. Deems, New York.

If you are coming to New York soon, cut this out and paste it in your memorandum book.
mar6 2m o

THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL Session of the

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE,

MACON, GEORGIA,

Begins on OCTOBER 5, 1868, under the direction of the following

FACULTY.

Rev J. M. Bonnell, D. D., President.
Rev C. W. Smith, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.
Rev W. C. Bass, A. M., Professor of Natural Science.
C. Schwartz, A. M., Professor of Latin and Modern Languages.
Mrs. A. B. Leak, Assistant in Literary Department.
Carl Hintz, Musical Director, (with ample assistance.)
Mrs. E. T. Crowe, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

CHARGES—There are three terms in the scholastic year. For each term the charges, which are to be paid at the beginning of the term, are as follows:

Regular tuition, $30. Board including washing, fuel and lights, $75. Incidental fee charged to day scholars, $1.

The following are optional: French, $15; Instrumental Music, $25; use of instrument $3; Vocal Music in class, $2—not charged to those who take Instrumental Music; Drawing, $15; Painting, $20.

Pupils who take French may be excused from Latin without affecting their graduation.

Special advantages provided in the departments of French, Music and Painting. For further information address the President.

J. M. BONNELL,
ap5 tf President.

CENTENARY COLLEGE,
Jackson, Louisiana,

was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, $75 per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance.

Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month.

The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, are all unsurpassed by those of any institution the Southern States.

The past history of the College is the pledge its future prosperity.

The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the Institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

CENTENARY MALE INSTITUTE
Summerfield, Alabama.

The twenty seventh annual session of this school will begin on the

FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1868,

and continue nine months, with no vacation, except one week at Christmas.

The expense for tuition, incidental fees, board, washing, fuel and lights, will be $230, one-half to be paid on entrance and one-half on the 15th of February, 1869.

Persons wishing to patronize this school may address JOHN MASSEY,
ang15 2m Principal, Summerfield, Ala.

A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN

PRICE'S

Patent Texas Tonic.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

It is a certain antidote against Constipation of the Bowels, Torpor of the Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, Determination of Blood to the Brain, Indigestion, Pain in the Head and Vertigo; also a remedy for

CHILLS AND FEVERS.

For particulars, see accompanying Envelope with each bottle.

For sale at 50 Camp street, New Orleans,

THOS. K. PRICE, Vendor.

Read the following opinions of some of our old and well-known citizens of

PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC,

Or, Vegetable Medicine.

T. K. PRICE, ESQ., Vendor of "Price's Patent Texas Tonic," or Vegetable Medicine:

DEAR SIR—After a fair and deliberate use and experiment of your Vegetable Medicine, known as PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC, we give it as our decided opinion, that it is the best recipe that we have ever known, for *Indigestion, Torpor of the Liver, Constipation of the Bowels and Dyspepsia.* We consider your Vegetables Medicine worthy of all commendation, and therefore feel no hesitation in recommending its use to all our friends, as well as the public at large, and that in doing so we are contributing to all the afflicted. Many of us have been suffering from these evils from ten to fifteen years, and have been greatly benefitted.

Wishing you great success in introducing this valuable medicine,

We remain yours truly,
J. J. MULLON, Pastor St. Patrick's Church.
J. H. CALDWELL, of Gas Works, City N. O.
SAM'L. SUMNER, of Home Insurance Office
T. GREENFIELD, of house of Fellowes & Co
LEWIS ELKIN, Merchant, New Orleans.
GEO. W. HANSON, Ship Agent.
JACOB BARKER, Bank of Commerce.

New Orleans, June, 1863.

TERMS:

4 oz Bottles	$2 00
6 " "	2 50
8 " "	3 00
12 " "	5 00

Sold to Druggists by the dozen bottles or more at 33⅓ per cent discount off retail price.

All order will meet with prompt attention.

op22 1y THOS. K. PRICE.

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS!

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Established in 1837.

VANDUZEN & TIFT,

102 and 104 East Second st., Cincinnati, Ohio,

Manufacturers of BELLS for Churches, Academies, etc., made of the Genuine Bell Metal, and mounted with our Patent Improved Rotary Hangings.

All Bells warranted in quality and tone. Send for Catalogue and Price List. no7 1y

GEORGE H. VINTEN,

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

137.....Poydras street.....137

Between Camp and St. Charles streets,
New Orleans.

Agent for the sale of R. Hoe & Co.'s Printing Presses and James Conner's Sons Type.
no7 3m

JAMES MACLENNAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, ETC.,

Greenville, Mississippi.

Refers to Governor B. G. Humphreys, and many others in Mississippi, and to R. L. Walker, 190 Common street, Rev. J. C. Keener, D. D., and Rev. J. B. Walker, D. D., 112 Camp street, New Orleans, La. oct31 3m

G. W. W. GOODWYN, (SUCCESsor to Austin & Goodwyn,)

Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of

TINWARE,

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES

Of all kinds; sole Agent for the Good Samaritan Cooking Stove.

No. 62 Camp Street,

Next door to the Picayune Office,
oct20 1y NEW ORLEANS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

D. TILLOTSON,

SUCCESSOR TO

C. E. Cate & Co.,

AT THE OLD STAND,

18 CAMP STREET,

UNDER THE CITY HOTEL

Keeps constantly on hand

THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ALSO, CONTINUES TO MANUFACTURE

Sumpter Brogans and Russets

LADIES AND GENTS,

—AND—

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S SHOES

—AT—

Hammond Station.

Nov9 1y

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, AT Greensboro, Alabama.

The next session of this Institution begins the first Wednesday in October, and is divided into two terms.

TUITION.

Academic Department, per term.....$35 00
Preparatory Department, per term..... 30 00
Contingent fee, per term..... 2 50

A fee of $5 is charged those who attend the schools of Chem. and Nat. Phil.

Board, exclusive of washing and lights, $16 to $20 per month. By messing it can be obtained even cheaper than at these rates.

Sons of ministers of the Gospel in the regular work, and those studying for the ministry, are admitted free of tuition.

The whole expense for the scholastic year, including everything except books and clothing, will be $250, payable one-half at the opening of the session and the remainder on the 15th of February. If the student wishes to board in a private family it will be $280. This great reduction in the price of board and tuition will bring the advantages of the University within the reach of those whose limited means have heretofore placed the highest scholastic training beyond their reach, as well as secure the patronage of those who, on the score of economy, are sending their sons out of the State to be educated.

Especial attention is called to the fact that preparatory students are taught exclusively by the Faculty.

The Law School has been organized under the management of Hons. Judge Coleman and A. Bonnors.

For further information apply for circular to
O. F. CASEY,
aug15 2m Secretary of Faculty.

G. W. W. GOODWYN,

STOVE DEALER

AND

TINWARE MANUFACTURER

62.....CAMP STREET.....62

NEW ORLEANS.

SIGN OF THE BIG TEA POT.

I would respectfully announce to my friends and the public generally, both in the city and country, that after an association of over twenty years, under the name and style of Austin & Goodwyn, formerly corner of Customhouse and Front Levee, I have permanently located as above, and shall continue my old business of

MANUFACTURING TINWARE,

in all its branches, as heretofore, and in addition will endeavor to keep at all times a full and complete stock of the best, as well as the latest and most approved

COOKING STOVES.

The names of a few will suffice to give an idea of the great variety constantly kept on hand:

The Charter Oak,	The Good Samaritan,
The Revenue,	The Torchlight,
The American,	The Brilliant,
The Magnolia,	The Fashion,
The True Kentuckian,	The Farmer,
The Maid of Orleans,	The Southern States,
The Mutual Friend,	The Sunny South,

and many others, too numerous to mention of which will be sold at

THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,

for cash or approved city paper.

Being ever grateful for the liberal patronage bestowed and confidence reposed in me during my former copartnership, I would most earnestly solicit a continuance of the same, and shall pledge myself to do my utmost to maintain the reputation of the old house.

Remember the Big Tea Pot,
No. 62 Camp street, New Orleans, Louisiana.
july6 1y

J. H. MASSEY,

Formerly of the firm of J. H. Massey & Co., having formed business relations with

MoSTEA & VALUE,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS,

98.....Canal Street.....98

will be pleased there to receive his old friends and acquaintances. He is satisfied he can offer such inducements as will be satisfactory to all wishing to make investments in his line.

Orders addressed to him from parties not wishing to visit the city will receive his personal attention. oct17 3m

ROBERT L. WALKER.

Cotton Factor & Commission Merchant,

190 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
aug8 6m

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTItute, Staunton, Virginia.

The next session begins on the 21st day of SEPTEMBER, 1868, and closes on the 24th of June, 1869.

Rev William A. Harris, President, with a Faculty of twelve professors, teachers and matrons.

This is a Female College of the first rank; one of the most flourishing in the South; young ladies here from nearly all sections of Virginia, and various Southern States. Method of teaching like that pursued in the University of Virginia. Health and comfort of pupils unsurpassed. Those from the Gulf States, especially, have greatly improved in health. No social disquietude. The population of this great Valley is nearly all white. This institution is an educational home for the daughters of the South.

Charges for the entire scholastic year, board and tuition, in collegiate course, embracing

Ancient Langnages	$215 00
Music	50 00
French or one Modern Language	20 00

Refer to Professors Smith and Holmes, Virginia University; Mrs. John B. Floyd; Bishops Pierce, Early, Doggett; Rev. Drs. Duncan and Munsey.

For catalogues address
WM. A. HARRIS,
sep5 6t Staunton, Va.

CENTENARY INSTITUTE.
SUMMERFIELD ALA.

Notice is hereby given that, in view of the decline in the price of cotton and other articles, tuition and board are reduced to the following rates in currency.

FEMALE COLLEGE.

Tuition in the regular course, including Latin and Modern Languages	$80,00
Incidental Fee	5,00

MALE INSTITUTE.

Tuition in the entire Course	$75,00
Incidental Fee	5,00
Board exclusive of Lights and Washing	20,00

We commend the Institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respectfully solicit its patronage. Address,

A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board Trust
Oct. 19th, 1867.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1869.

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
FEB.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
MAR.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
APR.				1	2	3	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
MAY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
JUNE			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JULY					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AUG.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
SEP.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
OCT.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
NOV.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
DEC.				1	2	3	
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received, and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

We have again to notice only a moderate degree of animation in the general market. In some departments of the wholesale trade we hear complaints of increasing dullness, but dealers are anticipating a revival of business toward the close of the month. Dry goods, in particular, are offered at unusually low prices, and offer decided advantages to country buyers. Sugar has been in moderate request, at about previous rates, and operations in molasses have been confined to retail transactions. The movement in Western produce has been on a very limited scale, operations being restricted by scant supplies. There are, as there have been throughout the season, foreign orders pending here for both wheat and corn, but the supplies are either too trifling to attract the attention of buyers, or holders ask prices which would insure a serious loss on shipments to Liverpool. The bulk wheat offered last week has been shipped to New York, and there is none either at the landing or in store. A barge load is offered to arrive, but shippers are unwilling to operate, excepting in cargoes on the spot.

The weather has been clear and pleasant, and we may now expect that the accounts from the country will be more cheering. The rivers are bank-full, but it is confidently hoped that the levees will stand the pressure, and that we shall be spared from the disasters of any serious crevasses.

The river has risen three inches since our last report, and is now three inches below high water mark.

Cotton.—The following are the arrivals since the 7th instant:

Louisiana and Mississippi.....bales..	3227
Lake.....	5
Mobile.....	357
Florida.....	15
Texas.....	16
Total.....	3620

On Saturday, under the stimulating influence of a marked advance in foreign exchange, factors raised their pretensions, but, later accounts from New York reporting that gold had receded, they subsequently met the demand more freely, and the business summed up 2,000 bales, at previous rates for the medium and lower qualities, but rather stiffer prices for middling and strict middling. On Monday both the course of exchange and the tenor of the foreign news were calculated to depress prices, but the demand running mostly on the better qualities, which were scarce, strict low middling was manifestly stiffer, ruling at 27⅝ to 27¾c., while middling was firm at previous rates. The lower grades were neglected and drooping, without showing any quotable falling off. The sales, however, were on quite a limited scale, not exceeding 1,100 bales. On Tuesday the market opened with a moderate inquiry, and continued inanimate throughout the day, only a few buyers coming forward, and the movement being checked by the scant supply of the kinds wanted. The lower grades were offered much more freely than the better qualities, and, with the limited competition among purchasers, could not be sold unless at lower prices, while middling and the finer descriptions were scarce and held at previous rates. Under these circumstances the business was confined to 1,300 bales, and good ordinary showed a falling off of ¼c., while low middling could be bought at easier rates.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 5,300 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 763,040 bales, against 574,935 bales to the same date last year, and the decrease in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 125,209 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 6,599 bales to France, and a decrease of 285,447 to Great Britain, and of 14,520 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we quote as follows:

Ordinary.....	24½ to 25½
Good ordinary.....	26 to 26½
Low middling.....	27½ to 27¾
Middling.....	28¼ to 28½
Strict middling.....	28¾ to 29

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868, bales....	1959
Arrived past three days.....	652
Arrived previously.....	792712—796332
	798291
Exported past three days..... 16490	
Exported previously..... 713489—729879	
Stock on hand and on shipboard.....	68312

Sugar.—During the past week the market has been quiet, but there has been a better feeling and more disposition to purchase at the ruling rates. There were sales on Saturday and Monday of 400 hogsheads.

CATTLE MARKET.

Jefferson City,
Tuesday Evening, May 11, 1869.

Texas cattle, choice, per head.....$45 to 55	
Texas cattle, second qual, per head. 40 to 45	
Texas cattle, third qual, per head... 30 to 35	
Hogs, per lb gross..... 8 to 9c	
Sheep, first quality, per head..... $5 to 8	
Sheep, second quality, per head..... 2½ to 3½	
Sheep, third quality, per head..... — to —	
Milch cows, choice, per head..... 80 to 100	
Much cows, per head..... 50 to —	
Texas cows, with calves..... — to —	
Yearlings, per head..... 6 to 10	
Calves, per head..... 6 to 10	

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(*Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire*)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	9 00	10 00
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	17 00
Spades	11 00	18 00
Axes	10 00	15 00
Bagging, ₩ yard:		
Kentucky	..	..
East India	24	25
Bale Rope Kentucky, ₩ lb	..	..
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs	1 20	.. ..
Bread, ₩ 100 lbs.: Pilot	5 50	.. ..
Crackers	6 00	.. ..
Bricks, Lake, ₩ M	8 00	16 00
English, Fire	65 00	70 00
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	45	50
Tallow	..	..
Adamantine	17	22
Star	17	22
Chocolate, No 1 ₩ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₩ bbl	.. ..	.. ..
Northern	13 00	.. ..
Coal, Cannel ₩ ton	.. ..	15 00
Anthracite ₩ ton	9 50	10 00
Western, ₩ coarse	.. ..	50
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb	14	17½
Havana	..	..
Java	..	..
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₩ ton	.. ..	15 00
Hulled, ₩ bushel	.. ..	.. ..
Copper, Braziers' ₩ lb	37	38
Sheathing	.. ..	.. ..
Copper Bolts	37	38
Yellow Metal	29	30
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb	23	23½
Tarred, American	.. ..	21
Russia	30	.. ..
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl	3 62½	4 00
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	4	4½
St. Domingo	4½	4½
Fustic, Tampico	5	.. ..
Indigo, ₩ lb	1 75	1 85
Madder	22	24
Eggs, ₩ doz. Western	20	23
Feathers, ₩ lb	90	95
Fish, Cod, ₩ box	1 70	.. ..
Herrings	75	..
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl	.. ..	28 00
No. 2	.. ..	22 00
No. 3	.. ..	17 00
Flaxseed, ₩ lb	4	6
Flour, ₩ bbl:		
Superfine	5 50	.. ..
Extra	5 75	10 50
Fine	5 30	5 37½
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb	14	15
Figs, Drum	20	21
Dried Apples	13	14
Currants, Zante	13½	14
Almonds, soft shell	25	..
Raisins, M R, ₩ box	none	here
Layer	.. ..	3 60
Lem's Sicily ₩ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₩ box	.. ..	.. ..
Oranges, La. ₩ 1000	.. ..	.. ..
Sicily ₩ box	.. ..	.. ..
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 25	.. ..
10 x 12	3 50	3 75
12 x 18	4 00	4 50
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 10	2 40
Canada	2 40	2 60
Oats	75	..
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel	72	76
Beans, ₩ bbl	9 00	14 00
Hops, ₩ lb	12	15
Gunpowder, ₩ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag	18½	19
Hay, Western, ₩ ton	22 00	28 00
Northern	.. ..	.. ..
Louisiana	.. ..	.. ..
Hides, ₩ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	16	17
Wet salted, city slaughter	8	13
Kip Skins	.. ..	.. ..
Dry country	17	18
Pelts ₩ piece	.. ..	.. ..
Iron, Pig ₩ ton	45 00	.. ..
Country, Bar ₩ lb	5	6
English, ₩ lb	4½	5
Hoop, ₩ lb	6	8½
Sheet	6½	9
Boiler	8	10
Nail Rods	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties	6	7
Castings, American	6½	7
Lime, Western ₩ bbl	1 65	2 00
Shell Lime	1 75	.. ..
Rockland, &c	2 00	2 25
Cement	3 00	.. ..
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana	35	65
Muscovado	..	..
Refinery, Reboiled	67½	80
Moss, ₩ lb:		
Gray, Country	3	.. ..
Black do	4	4½
Select, water rotted	6½	..
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₩ lb	4 00	5 00
Wrought, German	15	20
English	16	18
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Tar	2 00	4 00
Pitch	2 50	3 00
Rosin A No. 1	3 35	3 50
No. 2	2 25	2 50
No 3	.. ..	.. ..
Spirits Turp ₩ gallon	45	48
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon	1 45	.. ..
Coal Oil	37	39
In cases	48	50
Cotton Seed, Crude	70	75
Refined	95	1 00
Tanners' ₩ gallon	1 15	1 30
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton	.. ..	.. ..
Cotton Seed	35 00	40 00
Meal	.. ..	.. ..
Provisions, ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	nons	here
" Western	10 00	20 00
" North half bbl	.. ..	.. ..
Dried, ₩ lb	..	..
Tongues ₩ doz	..	..
Pork, Mess	32 25	32 50
Prime Mess	28 00	..
Hog, round, ₩ lb	.. ..	13½
Bacon, Hams, ₩ lb	17½	17½
Do., canvassed	19	21
Sides	17½	17½
Shoulders	13½	13½
Green Shoulders	13	13½
Lard, Prime, in tierces	18½	19
in kegs	19½	21
Fair, in tierces	.. ..	17
Butter, Northern	40	50
Western	25	47½
Cheese, American	20	24
Potatoes, ₩ bbl	1 25	1 75
Onions	.. ..	.. ..
Green Apples	.. ..	.. ..
Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana	5½	9½
India	..	..
Carolina	10	10½
Saltpetre, refined, ₩ lb	14	25
Crude	..	..
Salt ₩ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 25	2 30
from store	2 35	2 40
coarse, cargo	.. ..	.. ..
from warehouse	2 15	2 20
from store	2 25	2 30
Turks Island, ₩ bushel	..	..
Soap, ₩ lb, Western	7	7½
Northern	8	12
Southern	..	..
Castile	18	20
Sugar, Louisiana, ₩ lb:		
In the city	7	14
Havana, White	15½	16½
Yellow	13½	14½
Brown	12½	13
Tobacco, in hhds, ₩ lb:		
Balers & Cutters	—	—
Choice and Selections	15	19
Fine Leaf	12	15
Medium Leaf	9	11
Fair Leaf	10	12
Common Leaf	8	10
Good Refused	7	10
Common Refused	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₩ lb	—	—
Baling	20	20½
Wool, Washed, ₩ lb	35	40
Burry	10	16
Louisiana, Native	22	25
Texas, ₩ Mellco	25	27

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.

The twenty-third anniversary celebration of the New Orleans District Sabbath School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church South will be held in Carondelet street church, at half-past three o'clock P. M., on Sunday, the 16th of May.

The schools will all meet on Saturday previous, May 15th, at three P. M., for rehearsal of pieces and songs.

The superintendents will please see that there be a large and punctual attendance of their respective schools.

W. H. Foster, President.

May 4, 1869.

NOTICE.

Autaugaville, Ala., April 29, 1869.

The ministers and delegates to the district meeting to be held for the Wetumpka district will report at the store of H. L. Golson & Co., and any coming by the river will land at Vernon, and conveyance will be furnished to Autaugaville.

Wm. A Edwards, Pastor.

PENSACOLA DISTRICT MEETING.

The Pensacola district meeting, Montgomery Conference, will be held at Milton, Florida, June 3-6.

A full attendance is earnestly desired, and the official members are referred to the constitution in the printed minutes of our last session for an explanation of their duties.

Members, on arriving at Milton, will report at the Eagle hotel. Provision for all. Bishop Andrews will preside.

J. A. Parker, P. E.

CAMDEN DISTRICT MEETING.

The district meeting for Camden district will be held at Camden, commencing on the 1st day of July. Brother Hudson will preach the opening sermon on Thursday, at eleven o'clock A. M.

Anson West, P. E.

New Orleans Dist., Louisiana Conference

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

New Orleans circuit, at Algiers	May	9
Quar. Conf., at 112 Camp, 7½ P.M.		10
Germna churches: at Craps st		16
Quar. Conf., at Dryades st		21
Jefferson City		23
Plaquemine		30
Felicity street	June	6
Thibodeaux		13
Carondelet street		27
Baton Rouge	July	18
Moreau street		25

J. C. Keener, P. E.

Union Springs Dist., Montgomery Conf.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Troy, at Bethel	Apr.	3, 4
Brundidge, at Williams'		10, 11
Pine Level, at Orion		17, 18
Union Springs		24, 25
Rocky Mount, at Athens	May	1, 2
Mt. Hilliard, at Mt. Hilliard		8, 9
Line Creek, at Line Creek		15, 16
Fort Deposit, at Letohatchie		22, 23
Mount Ida, at Emmans		27, 28
South Butler, at Ebenezer		29, 30
Greenville circuit, at Union	June	4, 5
Greenville station		6, 7
Sandy Ridge, at Spring Hill		9, 10
Millville, at Rogers' chapel		12, 13
Elba, at Elba		19, 20

J. W. Shores, P. E.

Lafayette Dist., Montgomery Conference

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Montevallo circuit, Concord	Apr.	17, 18
Montevallo station		24, 25
Arbacoochee ct., Chulafinee	May	1, 2
Liaeville circuit, Lincville		5, 6
Fredonia ct., Chapel Hill		8, 9
Lafayette circuit, Lafayette		11, 12
Dadeville circuit, Camp Hill		15, 16
Pinckneyville ct., Enmuckfaw		19, 20
Marble Val. ct., County Line		22, 23
Chandler Spriag ct., Chandler Spring		29, 30

Jos. T. Curry, P. E.

Tusoaloosa District, Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Summerfield	Mar.	13, 14
Perryville		20, 21
Selma		27, 28
Randolph	Apr.	3, 4
Tuscaloosa		10, 11
Havana		17, 18
Forkland		24, 25
Greensboro and Newbern	May	1, 2
Brush Creek		8, 9
Marion		15, 16

Jas. L. Cotten, P. E.

Macon District, Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Brooksville, at Mount Zion	Apr.	10, 11
Macon station		17, 18
Marion ct., at Pleasant Hill	May	1, 2
Gainesville, at Gainesville		8, 9
Cooksville, at Hebron		15, 16
Crawford, at Mayhew		22, 23
Summerville, at Summerville	June	5, 6
Trinity circuit, at Woodlawn		12, 13
De Kalb, at De Kalb		26, 27

S. H. Cox, P. E.

Lake Providence Dist., La. Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Carroll circuit	May	1, 2
Delhi and Floyd circuit, at Hurricane		8, 9
Sicily Island		15, 16
Waterproof		22, 23
Winsborough circuit		29, 30
Bastrop and Oak Ridge	June	5, 6
Lyad Grove circuit		12, 13

W. G. McGaughey, P. E.

Opelousas District, La. Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

New Iberia	Apr.	17, 18
Franklin, at Pattersonville		24, 25
Calcasieu	May	1, 2
Bellevue		8, 9
Bayou Mallet		15, 16
Vermilionville		21, 22
Opelousas		29, 30
Grand Chenicre	June	5, 6
Washington		12, 13
Plaquemine Brulee		19, 20

J. D. Adams, P. E.

Ouachita District, Louisiana Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Ouachita circuit	Apr.	17, 18
Monroe circuit		24, 25
Vernon circuit	May	1, 2
Farmersville circuit		15, 16
Homer circuit		22, 23
Haynesville circuit		29, 30
Bossier circuit	June	5, 6
Minden circuit		12, 13
Spurta circuit		19, 20
Mount Lebanon circuit		26, 27

Samuel Armstrong, P. E.

Woodville Dist., Mississippi Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Jackson	Mar.	30
Wilkinson	Apr.	1
Percy's Creek	May	15, 16
Woodville		17
Buffalo		18
Tunica		19
St. Helena		22, 23
Amite		25
Meadville	June	9
Liberty		12, 13

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Jas. A. Godfrey, P. E.

Mobile District, Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mobile, St. Paul and City M'n.	Mar.	27, 28
Mobile, Franklin street	Apr.	3, 4
Mobile, St. Francis street		10, 11
Whistler		17, 18
Eastern Shore and Fish river, at Daphne		24, 25
Citronelle, at Escatawpa	May	1, 2
Pascagoula and Bay Shore, at Zion		8, 9
W. Pascagoula, at Ocean Sp'g's		15, 16
Cottage Hill, at Allen's	June	5, 6
St. Stephen's, at St. Stephen's		12, 13

Jas. A. Heard, P. E.

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VOLUME XV.—NUMBER 18.
WHOLE NUMBER..... 730.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1869.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

COPENHAGEN, May 14.—At a banquet in this city to-day, General Raasloel, lately Danish minister to Washington, who was present, made a speech, in which he referred to the sale of the Danish islands in the West Indies to the United States; said he had great confidence in the American Senate. When negotiations were made clear the Senate would not hesitate to ratify the sale. The present delay was owing entirely to the old differences between President Johnson and Congress.

MUNICH, May 14.—The Bavarian government has issued a circular note to the governments of France, Austria, Prussia, Baden, and Wurtemburg, inviting those powers to a conference to be held in this city for the purpose of preserving the rights of States against the church.

VIENNA, May 14.—On the occasion of the closing of the Austrian Chambers, the president congratulated the members that the situation of Austria had been greatly improved; referred with pleasure to the conciliation of Hungary and new laws which had been enacted on various subjects, and concluded by saying that the Emperor protecting, no peril menaces the constitution, if its friends are faithful.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.

HAVANA, May 14, via KEY WEST.—Private letters from rebel sources giving accounts of a battle on the 3d, at Los Minos, have been received. The Spaniards numbered one thousand two hundred under command of Lisen. The revolutionary force was commanded by General Quesada. One report says before the fighting commenced Quesada posted native Cubans in front, protected by entrenchments, and placed four hundred Dominican American volunteers in their rear, with orders to fire upon them if they ran. Thus placed between two fires the Cubans fought with desperation.

The Spaniards attacked the entrenchments three times with bayonets. The two first assaults were repulsed by the Cubans. The third was very determined and severe, and the Cubans began to waver, when Quesada ordered the rear guard to the front; they advanced, driving the Cubans into the front ranks of the enemy. A hand to hand combat ensued, in which the butchering was horrible.

The Spaniards finally gave way and retreated, but in good order.

Their loss is estimated at one hundred and sixty killed and three hundred wounded; that of the Cubans two hundred killed and a proportionate number wounded. The forces of Quesada, after the fight, marched to San Miguel and burned the town in sight of the retreating Spaniards.

It is generally believed that the revolutionary leaders have changed their policy, and in the future will fight instead of retreating to the mountains on the appearance of any considerable force of government troops.

In the battle at Attagracia, on the 18th ultimo, the Cuban loss was two hundred, and the Spanish one hundred and eighty killed and wounded.

The Spaniards here regard the result of these actions fatal to the cause of the rebellion, but the Cubans are jubilant over them as the first great successes of the war for independence.

WASHINGTON May 15.—The following is promulgated to-day:

A PROCLAMATION
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

In pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress approved April 10, 1869, I hereby designate the 6th day of July, 1869, as the time for submitting the constitution passed by the convention which met in Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 3d day of December, 1867, to the voters of said State registered at the date of such submission, viz, July 6, 1869, for ratification or rejection, and I submit to a separate vote the fourth clause of section one, article third, of said constitution, which is in the following words. (Here follows the disfranchising clause.)

And I also submit to a separate vote the seventh section of article third of the said constitution, which is in the following words. (Here follows the test oath clause.) I direct the vote to be taken upon each of the above cited provisions alone, and upon the other portions of the constitution in the following manner, viz: Each voter favoring the ratification of the constitution, excluding the provisions above quoted, as framed by the convention of December 3, 1867, shall express his judgment by voting "for the constitution." Each voter favoring the rejection of the constitution, excluding the provisions above quoted, shall express his judgment by voting "against the constitution." Each voter will be allowed to cast a separate ballot for or against either or both of the provisions above quoted.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this the 14th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1869, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President.
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

ANOTHER STATEMENT ABOUT THE ALABAMA CLAIMS MATTER.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—A letter has been received in this city from London, from a prominent American and ex-official of this government, in which the writer says that no matter what instructions this administration may send over regarding new negotiations on the Alabama question, the British government will never consent to the settlement of the claims except by international arbitration; and unless the administration accepts this from the start as the proper basis, no negotiations of any character need be expected.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SOUTHERN COMMANDERS.

After some discussion of the question in cabinet meeting, it has been decided to instruct the military commanders in the South to investigate the alleged outrages there, especially in Georgia. Instructions have been sent to the military commander in Georgia to institute a thorough examination into the recent killing of Mr. Adkins, a member of the Georgia Legislature, and to find out if possible the perpetrators of the assassination, that justice may be meted out to them.

NINTH CENSUS.

The sub-committee of the special committee of the House appointed on the census, consisting of Messrs. Garfield, Halderman, Lollin, Wilkerson, and Cullom, will get here on the 25th instant, to prepare a bill providing for the taking of the ninth census.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Official advices have been received that twenty-one States have ratified the fifteenth constitutional amendment for universal manhood suffrage. The assent of three more States is still necessary to make it a part of the constitution.

GALVESTON, May 18.—General Reynolds, commanding fifth military district, informs the chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Texas that he has selected all registrars for the State, and if the President issues an order for an election in Texas, it can be held in July, at the time designated by the late convention.

OMAHA, May 18.—Seven companies of the Fifth Cavalry, under General Carr, moving from Kansas to Fort McPherson, encountered five hundred Cheyennes. A fight ensued, in which the Indians left twenty-five warriors on the field. The troops lost three killed and three wounded. Carr is still in pursuit near Medicine Lake creek.

LONDON, May 18.—Reverdy Johnson, in a letter declining a banquet proposed by the authorities of Southampton, expresses gratification at the extinction of the late apprehensions of unfriendly relations between Great Britain and the United States.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The Revenue Supervisor of Tennessee recommends that the revenue marine be extended to the navigable waters of the Ohio, Missouri, and Mississippi rivers, to use swift steamers.

Fish don't think Great Britain ought to apologize in addition to paying.

Cresswell is ousting and appointing postmasters at the rate of four hundred per week.

The cabinet will commence the consideration of Mississippi affairs at its next meeting, and will take up Texas subsequently.

Grant goes to the Naval Academy ball at Annapolis on June 4.

Fish has submitted certain questions to Hoar regarding removals under the amended tenure of office act. Vague ideas regarding the meaning of the act are afloat.

It is stated that Senators Morton and Sherman have written Boutwell elaborate protests against his gold selling, bond buying and sinking fund policy.

It is stated that the Treasury declines to pay warrants signed, Porter for Borie.

The sub-Judiciary Committee of the House will take evidence on the Busteed case in Mobile. They depart on this mission to-morrow.

HAVANA, May 19.—Reliable accounts of the Los Minos fight reduce the affair to a skirmish. The Spaniards and patriots are suffering equally from fever. It is stated that many patriots are dying from want of shelter and medicine.—Trains are again running on the Puerto Principe and Nuevitas railroads. Cane grinding is interrupted by rains.

Another battalion of negro troops departed to-day for active service in the field.

The *Diario* says the insurgents burned the towns of Sabanean, Cascarro, and Gunnarro. The *Voz de Cuba* doubts the truth of the report.

A naval court has sentenced the captain and mate of the captured schooner Galvanic to six years' imprisonment, and the twenty-two passengers captured on board to eight years.

BREAKS IN THE LEVEE.

THE CREVASSE IN ST. BERNARD.

A visit yesterday to the Villere crevasse, about two miles below the Barracks, in the parish of St. Bernard, inspired us with very little hope for the growing season in that parish. The river is very high indeed, and the levees all along the Third District and below are very leaky, and appear to be in a dangerous condition. The break at Villere's, under these circumstances, is sufficiently formidable to spur our city authorities into the utmost exertions to avert the impending disaster. A large area of the parish of St. Bernard is already under water, and the river still rushes its current through the gap.

At General Dahlgreen's place, just below the Barracks, we found General Hicks, with a detail of some forty men, arresting a most threatening break in the levee. The same energy and promptitude at the Villere crevasse would save thousands of dollars, and we were glad to learn from the general that he purposed taking force enough with him to day to do some effective work at Villere's. The bagasse and bean poles being used by the few hands we saw at work there yesterday would hardly build a mill-dam. Our levees need the most watchful care on the part of those upon whom this duty is devolved, and we trust that immediate and efficient means will be adopted to save the city and the neighboring parishes from the disaster of a general inundation.—*Times, May 14.*

BREAK AT THE ASHLAND PLANTATION.

From Mr. J. Stuart, a resident of the parish of Ascension, we learn that a crevasse of the most serious character occurred on Wednesday, at three o'clock, at D. F. Kenner's Ashland plantation. The crevasse, in the first place, was caused by a crawfish hole, and would have been easily stopped if any material had been on hand for that purpose. In the absence, however, of any such facilities, the crevasse soon gained rapidly in extent, and on Thursday night was already forty-five feet wide, and eight feet deep. It had then extended on the road parallel with the river two miles down, and up from the break two miles. At last accounts it had gone back over Burnside's Rosewood plantation and the back part of Colomb's and Merchand's, and will soon flood the New River settlements. It is hoped, if the material can be obtained, that the crevasse will be stopped in two days. The waters thus far have flooded about one thousand seven hundred acres of corn and cane.—*Times.*

CREVASSE AT HERMITAGE LANDING.

By the arrival of the steamer Virginia, Captain W. R. Holcroft, from Louisville, we learn that a serious crevasse has occurred at Hermitage landing, three miles above Port Hudson, on the opposite side of the river. The gap is about sixty yards wide, and unless preparations are made immediately to stop the breach, it will entail a serious disaster to the crops. No preparations had been made to stop it up to the time the Virginia left.—*Times.*

THE FIRST SUNDAY SCHOOL.—The first Sunday school in the world was established by Ludwig Hacker, in Ephrata, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1740. Robert Raikes started one in Gloucester, England, in 1782, and he has generally been credited as the originator of such schools.

SPAIN.—CASTELAR'S SPEECH.

We are indebted to the *Picayune* for this speech, as reported by the Madrid correspondence of the London *Standard* of April 17. It is a most eloquent and marvelous utterance to have been made anywhere, but thrice marvelous in the atmosphere of Spain and in the Spanish Cortes. Who can doubt, after reading it, that the spirit of the Bible and of Protestantism is fairly at work in that stronghold of the Inquisition, Catholic Spain? The *Standard* says:

Castelar made a speech on the 12th, which has certainly raised him to a pinnacle of popularity seldom attained by any public man in so short a space of time. It was the more extraordinary as it was unpremeditated, being in the shape of a reply to a long speech delivered immediately before it by one of the dignitaries of the clerical party, Senor Manterola, the Canon of Vitorin. Castelar's masterly reply has taken the whole country by storm. In the streets, in the clubs, in the committee rooms of the Congress, in the railway trains, and in the press, scarcely anything else is talked about. Its peroration was certainly one of the finest and most effective oratorical efforts to which I have ever listened, and produced the most extraordinary effect upon the entire Cortes. When he sat down he was instantly surrounded by the members of the Republican Left, who shook his hands and embraced him in the usual Spanish manner, amid the most deafening applause from all sides of the House and from the galleries above. But this was not all. Several of the ministers rose from the "banco azul," and, crossing the floor, went up to him, followed by almost the whole of the majority, and were equally as demonstrative as the Republicans. They grasped and shook his hands till one would have thought the arms would drop out their sockets—they embraced and hugged him, and many of them in their excitement kissed him? It was a never-to-be-forgotten scene. To crown all, the stoical Rivero, the president of the Assembly, rang his bell, hastily pronounced the session over, and instantly left his chair to join the rest in their demonstrations! The next moment I saw him not only clasp the gifted orator in his arms, but actually kiss him on the cheek! Nor was the excitement confined to the deputies below; it extended itself to the galleries above, which, especially the diplomatic and the press tribunes, were crammed. They, too, joined in the applause.

THE SPEECH.

In reply to Canon Manterola, on April 12, Castelar reviewed the effects of the imposition of a religion by the State. Those who, like Senor Manterola, believe in it, ought not to condemn Henry VIII, of England, issuing a decree converting his Catholic people into Protestants; nor the French Revolutionists requiring the adoration of the Goddess of Reason; nor Robespierre promulgating, by a coercive law, as a creed without which no one could be a French citizen, the doctrine of the Supreme Being; nor Napoleon believing in Theodoric, the Roman Emperor, who by a coup d'etat imposed Christianity on the Roman Senate? Napoleon believed in the right of the civil power to exert itself thus in matters of religion, and for a time hesitated whether he should restore to France the ancient Catholic religion or impose the Protestant religion on her. He decided eventually for the former, but why? Solely because Catholicism was essentially authoritative, and obliged men to bow the knee. Nevertheless, those who studied France impartially would see that though Catholicism was restored in the churches, it was not restored in the consciences. It was an error, the gravest of errors, to ask, in the name of moral and religious ideas, as Senor Manterola had been asking in that chamber, the coercive force and the material aid of the State. If we believed in religion the voice of our own conscience was sufficient to make us follow its precepts. If we did not believe in it the protection of the State was highly injurious, as it obliged us to be hypocrites and to make professions with our lips which we had not in our hearts. Religion might then be the means of helping us to deceive our fellow-men, but we could never deceive God—God, who penetrates the depth of the will and of the conscience. There had been two ideas which never succeeded yet in the world—one religion for all and one nation for all. Various illustrious Pontiffs tried, from time to time, to accomplish the first, but failed. Alexander, Cæsar, Charlemagne, Charles V, and Napoleon tried to accomplish the second, and likewise failed. The idea of variety conquered the conquerors. The variety of conscience conquered the Pontiffs, and the variety of people conquered the warriors. He combated Senor Manterola's ideas as to the progress of Catholicism. As to England, its progress was not religious, but social. It had not been effected in the consciences, but in the laws, and this they owed to the Liberal Protestant party, whom they were every day anathematizing, and whom they would persecute if they could. As to the United States, she had thirty-seven million inhabitants, but only about ten per cent. of them were Catholics, and they were due, to a very large extent, to the annexation of States which were originally of Catholic settlement—Texas, Louisiana, California. He said there were four fundamental races in Europe—the Latin, the Germanic, the Greek, and the Sclavonic. The Latin race reflected its socialistic character, its love of unity, its tendency to discipline and organization, and universal vassalage in Catholicism. The Germanic race reflected its individualism and its love of personal independence in Protestantism. The Greek race manifested the predominance of the metaphysical idea over the moral. The Sclavonic adored a species of armed Messiahism, a sort of autocratic religion. In the government there were two races—the Indo-European and the Semites. The Indo European was the progressive one, the creators of the ancient Greek and the modern German. The Semites was the religious race, and was represented by Moses, Christ, and Mohammed. The Jews and Arabs, those children of the desert, adored the one God. The Christian Semites adored principally the first person of the Trinity, and scarcely noticed the second or the third. The Indo-European adored the Virgin and the saints, and scarcely recognized God. [After thus establishing his general principles, he took up Canon Manterola's question as to when the Catholic Church had ill treated the Jews.] Why, the fact was they were treated as slaves, and reckoned up with beasts of burden! He had with him the inventory of the property of the monastery of San Cosme and San Damian in nine hundred and seventy eight. Did the deputies know how those monks catalogued their goods? Here it was: fifty mares, twenty female Moors or Jews, thirty male ditto! He then asserted Spain had not always been an intolerant country. Witness the times of Ferdinand III, the Holy, and of Alonzo X, the Wise, the first of whom conquered Seville and the second Mercial. Religious intolerance began in the middle of the fourteenth century and in the fifteenth. Then it was that San Vicente Ferrer preached that sermon in the cathedral of Toledo which resulted in the terrible massacre of the three thousand Jews in that city. Senor Manterola had said, tauntingly, that the Jews were only fit to make slippers, and had asked him to cite what illustrious men had sprung from their race since their expulsion. He could cite many, but he would only give Spinosa, the first of modern philosophers who, had it not been for their Inquisition, might have been born here, and his glory might have gilded their horizon, for he was born of Spanish descent and of Spanish Jews. They might dissent from his ideas, but they could not deny his genius. Intolerance had deprived them of that glory. Disraeli, his (Castelar's) political enemy, the Tory, Conservative—call him what they liked—in politics; but he was a great orator, a great novelist, a great *literatus*, a great statesman, and the head of the British aristocracy. He was a glory which, but for their criminal intolerance, might have belonged to the Spanish nation. Daniel Manin, too, the Italian patriot, was born of parents who sprang from expelled Spanish Jews. The fact was that, in depriving themselves of the Jews they had deprived themselves of an infinity of names who might have been the lustre and the glory of the country. He then proceeded to a fierce onslaught against the body Canon Manterola represented—the Neo-Catholics—winding up by saying of them, "The ox knoweth its owner and the ass its master's crib; but the Neo-Catholic party knoweth not its Lord." [This perversion of the Bible caused intense amusement to all but the reverend deputies who did not look at all pleased, especially as it was very evident that Castelar was carrying the House with him.] Alluding to persecution, he said that Senor Manterola's puerile assertion that the church did not kill the heretics, but the civil power did, was equivalent to the assassin saying he did not kill his victim, but his dagger did. The Inquisition had been the dagger of the church. The truth of the persecutions was to be read in every page of their ecclesiastical history. Did Senor Manterola wish him to cite the encyclical in which Pope Innocent III condemned the Jews to eternal slavery? Did he wish him to bring the letter in which Pope Pius V charged Philip II to seek an assassin to kill Elizabeth of England? He then passed on to Senor Manterola's boast as to the Catholic church having been the depository of learning, and the founder of grand universities. He would be just. He would admit this. When Europe entire was decomposed by feudalism, the church was the centre of unity; the idea of life; the tribune of the people; she was the shield of the people, and the only intellectual and moral instrument in the midst of barbarism. She could not live long in such times without being a powerfully progressive institution. But compare the great universities which the ideas of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries originated with the most illustrious of their own—Salamanca, for instance.—What illustrious foreign, English or German universities had Senor Manterola cited? Those of Spain had retrograded, not because the Spaniards were less intelligent or talented than the English or the Germans, but because the latter had acquired before them the grand moral treasure of liberty of thought. He then passed on to reply to the Canon's remarks as to Rome: "Senor Manterola says I have never been in Rome. Yes, I have. I have visited its ruins, I have contemplated its three hundred domes; I have been present at the ceremonies of the holy week; I have admired the gigantic Sibyls of Michael Angelo, which seemed to launch eternal maledictions; I have seen the sun penetrate into the basilica of St. Peter's; I have sought in those ashes an item of religious faith—I have only encountered deceit and doubt. Yes, I have been in Rome, and I have seen in the 'Salin Regalia,' painted by Bassari, a fresco of the emissaries of the King of France, who sent to the pope the head of Coligny. I have seen the apothosis of the great ecclesiastical glories of the executioners—the assassins of the night of St. Bartholomew."

His speech at this point was tremendously applauded, and he then commenced the peroration which has excited so much attention, and which, even when translated into English, is very fine, but in the original Spanish, as delivered by Castelar, is matchless:

"Canon Manterola has said that he would renounce all his ideas and all his beliefs if the Jews returned again to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem. What! does Senor Manterola believe in the terrible dogma that the children are responsible for the sins of the fathers? Does Senor Manterola believe that the Jews of to-day are the Jews who crucified Christ? I do not believe it; I am more of a Christian than that. Great is God in Sinai; the thunder precedes him, the lightning accompanies him; the light envelops him, the earth trembles, the mountains fall in pieces! But there is a God grander and greater than that. Not the majestic God of Sinai, but the humble God of Calvary, nailed to a cross, wounded, thirsty, crowned with thorns, gall on his lips, and yet saying, 'Father, forgive them, forgive my executioners, forgive my persecutors; pardon them, for they know not what they do!' Great is the religion of power, but greater is the religion of love. Great is the religion of implacable justice, but greater is the religion of pardoning mercy. And I, in the name of that religion—I, in the name of the Gospel, come here to ask you to write in the front of your fundamental code—liberty, equality, and fraternity among all mankind."

VERY recently, at the residence of Dr. Stanley, Dean of Westminster, Mr. Thomas Carlyle and Mr. Robert Browning were specially invited to meet Queen Victoria. Mr. Grote, the historian of Greece, was of the party, with his wife, who is on the regular staff of contributors to the *Edinburg Review*. They, however, were previously acquainted with the Queen.

HE who would have a wife without a fault must remain a bachelor.

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1869.

FOURSCORE.

Fourscore, fourscore to day!
I'm almost home, they say,
And I'm waiting now to hear my Father call;
He bids me patient be,
And He will come for me,
My tottering steps to guide that I may never fall.

As I look far back
O'er the lonely track
I've wandered through so wearily since my good man went away,
To my old brain it seems
Full of dim and misty dreams;
And I hear his loved voice saying, "Dear, you'll come to me some day."

Around our hearthstone bright,
With the glow of fire at night,
There gathered seven dear and childish forms of beauty rare;
And its fitful shadows played
O'er each bent and glossy head,
As in tender tones his lips poured forth a blessing and a prayer.

And now I'm all alone,
For He called them one by one,
Till the dear pet lamb alone, of all our flock, was left;
Then with anguish keen I cried,
"Spare this, my joy and pride,
For if thou callest *him*, then indeed am I bereft."

But He knew what was best,
And where my heart should rest;
So one bright morn He whispered, and my darling slid away.
Into His arms outspread—
So he has all my dead;
And now *I'm* wailing to be called, and He *may* come to-day.

Fourscore, fourscore to-day,
I'm very old, they say;
Just pull the blanket over me, for I'm very, very cold;
But there's no one to sorrow,
And I may be young to-morrow,
For I see my darlings beckoning me to come into His fold. —*Galaxy.*

The Pulpit as Viewed from a Pew.

NUMBER THREE.

AUTAUGAVILLE, ALA., April 16, 1869.

The pursuit of our subject in the last communication brought us to refer our want of success to the character of our pulpit exercises. For a sermon to be productive of good the speaker must be in full sympathy with those he aims to influence. He must be natural, he must be in earnest. If he would have others feel, his utterances must be felt by himself. His object should be to induce men to think, and, above all things else, *to act*. Any effort short of this aim will fail in the accomplishment of good. Bring our ministry up to this standard, and by it judge them.

Have we not too many homilies prepared during the week in the same manner as one would arrange an address for a college commencement or an essay for a literary club? The chief aim would seem to be to please. The sermon is measured by the probable degree of pleasure afforded the mind. It is addressed to the intelligence of the hearer, and we, in turn, estimate its force by its intellectuality. The pew, perhaps, yields a willing assent to all the truths announced—applauds every commendation bestowed by the outside world, and even treasures up for awhile the impressions made upon the mind, while the pulpit seems content with these evidences of approval. But what heart has been moved to action? How many good resolves have been aroused? What member has had his faith strengthened? What penitent comforted, what sinner induced to amend his way? What addition has been given to the religious tone of society? Had Jonah followed the modern practice of sermonizing in his mission to Nineveh, think you its inhabitants would have repented in sackcloth?

Many years ago a writer in the Southern Literary Messenger, in a rather elaborate article, while animadverting with some severity upon the practice obtaining in many denominations of reading their sermons, paid a just tribute to the success of Methodism, and attributed it to the extemporaneous character of its preaching.—We can now no longer recognize this as a characteristic of our church, and would apply the strictures indulged by the writer upon others to our own pulpit. The practice, then, of reading the sermon, or what is but little better, of memorizing it, is the great fault that, in our mind, underlies the want of success in our pulpit ministrations. Few sermons, now-a-days, are delivered from Methodist pulpits but what have been previously written, and, to say the least, it is a strange coincidence that the aggressive character of the church has diminished in proportion to the increase of the practice.

In all the efforts that are made to accomplish general results by popular speaking, there are none in which the speakers have restricted themselves to written or memorized discourses so closely as in the pulpit, and in none has success been so uncertain. At the bar, in the senate, on the stump, everywhere, where the object is to induce men to carry into practice the convictions of their judgment, the manner of speaking is extemporaneous; it is precisely suited to the occasion; it impresses us with its earnestness and awakens our sympathy. As it is felt, so will it make others feel. Hence the success attending forensic effort—hence the power of the public speaker in giving direction and concentration to popular opinion. Suppose our country was invaded by an enemy whose avowed purpose was to devastate the land, destroy our every hope of happiness in life, and reduce our families to a state of utter misery. How could we be best aroused to our danger and duty? Certainly not by addresses whose standard of thought, composition and delivery was in keeping with those we too frequently hear from the pulpit. Paul would scarcely have made Felix tremble, as he reasoned of righteousness, temperance and a judgment to come, had his heart not been fully alive to the language his lips dared to utter; nor would Peter have reached the multitude on the day of Pentecost had he followed the manner of the Scribes in reading the Scriptures to them.

Some one has said of Methodism that it was "Christianity in earnest," and we would vindicate our right to the title by having more preparation of the heart—none the less of the mind—and a great deal less of the lips in our pulpit exercises. We would maintain our peculiarity for extempore language. We would assimilate our public exercises more to the spontaniety that often attends other popular undertakings. We would then continue aggressive. The pulpit, warmed into activity by a heavenly zeal, would radiate an influence through the pews that would quicken the church in all its departments, and she would move forward with all her instrumentalities harmonizing in the spread of Gospel truth.

A CHURCH STEWARD.

M. E. Church Missionary Expenditures.

The following table shows the expenditures, classified in three parts—foreign missions, domestic missions to foreign populations, and domestic missions to native or English speaking populations. In the last item will be found a very large increase for the years 1866 and 1867, called for by the extension of the work in the Southern States.

YEAR.	FOREIGN MISS. Gold.	FOREIGN MISS. Cur'cy.	DOMESTIC MISS. For'n born Pop'n.	DOMESTIC MISS. English speak'g Pop'n.
1862	$92,742	$100,297	$50,200	$59,650
1863	96,816	131,032	49,200	79,250
1864	141,397	203,734	55,650	136,600
1865	125,112	315,228	58,125	196,500
1866	164,452	275,657	67,100	575,252
1867	190,755	306,674	68,950	575,354
1868	140,417	203,625	51,600	330,450
1869	195,186	275,866	58,150	311,250
Aggregates for 8 y'rs.	1,146,877	1,812,113	458,975	2,264,306

The above table shows only the expenditures in the mission work proper. All contingencies, office and publication expenses, are to be added.

TRUTH is immortal; the sword cannot pierce it; fire cannot consume it; prisons cannot incarcerate it; famine cannot starve it.

BRITISH HONDURAS—ONCE MORE

BELIZE, April 29, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: Having just heard that it is reported in the States that my family is almost starving, I request the publication of the following statements, in justice to myself and to this much abused country.

When I came out to this country, and moved up to my present lovely home, I brought with me—and I have them now—about two hundred letters from persons in different parts of the Southern States, asking information about Honduras, and a large number of them stating the determination of the writers to come out soon to my neighborhood, and buy of me lands, which I had conditionally bought of Governor Austin.

Several of the letter-writers earnestly requested me to select them places, and stated that they had the gold ready for the first payments, and some asked me to have houses ready for them and to meet them in Belize.

Not doubting but that some of these persons would soon come, I had about twenty hands to clear and build for these people, and bought rations for them to the amount, altogether, of about $250, on the faith of these letters, and made four or five trips to Belize to meet the steamers, so as to forward any persons who might come. These trips kept me from home, at considerable expense, and a great deal exposed to the weather, till both means and credit were exhausted; and now, at the end of eighteen months, not a single person has come to my neighborhood, and not a shilling have I ever received.

While I was on my way home from Belize, with supplies, it once happened that my family suffered for want of bread and salt, as well as sugar and coffee; but they had a large supply of hogs, and had to use green plantains and bananas instead of bread. As soon as I got home we were well supplied, and have been ever since. We now have sugar and sirup in abundance, and about twenty acres in plantains and bananas, and are paying off the $250 debt. Three-fourths of it is paid already, and I think will be all discharged in less than three months. I shall then commence paying what I owe in Belize, and then in the States. I am in high spirits, and if society comes out to my neighborhood shortly, I expect to end my days there.—But if settlers should not come in four or five years, I hope to have my place so much improved that, as a coffee plantation, I can sell it for a large price, and be able to go to whatever place the providence of God may point out, with means sufficient to make us comfortable for life.

It is harder to suffer in my neighborhood than anywhere else that I know of. I have bought many fat hogs, in trade, for less than two cents a pound, and hens for eight or nine cents, and I can now do the same to the full extent of what one or two families would need.

If I cannot make money at my place I don't think it possible that I can make it elsewhere.

I also regard my place as very suitable for the circulation of Testaments, hymns and tracts in Spanish, and I hope that the plan I am now carrying out may result in much good to the souls of the Spanish Indian race.

B. R. DUVAL.

"SIR," said an old Scotch woman to her minister, "I dinna ken a part of your sermon yesterday." "Indeed; what was it?" "You said the apostle used *the figure of circumlocution*; and I diana ken what it means." "Is that all? It's very plain. The figure of circumlocution is merely a periphrastic mode of diction." "Oh! ah! is that all?" said the good woman; "what a puir fool I were not to understand that!"

GOD is a sure paymaster. Trust him.

Vicksburg Dist., Mississippi Conference.

PORT GIBSON, MISS., May 10, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: Two weeks ago I completed my second round on the Vicksburg district since Conference. Though we have had but few pleasant Saturdays and Sundays, and I have suffered almost daily with rheumatism on account of necessary exposure to the long-continued inclement weather, I have been able to meet every quarterly meeting, do a fair proportion of pastoral visiting, and perform some other extra services.

Our prospects on the district are of a mixed character—some things encouraging and others equally discouraging. Of the former, I rejoice to find such a large proportion of our old members, amid the desolations of war and the hopeless wreck of their earthly fortunes, unshaken in their religious principles and practices, and firm in their attachment to the church of their early love.

Our Sabbath schools are again gradually coming into life. The principal difficulty I find is in securing the regular services of competent teachers. We can get the children and libraries, but we are very deficient on the score of faithful teachers. Were I a layman in the church, it seems to me I would esteem it a great privilege to be a teacher in a Sabbath school. It would give me something definite to do in order to advance the Redeemer's kingdom.

Your list will show that you are getting a few additional subscribers to the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE in the bounds of this district. But little has yet been done for this great interest of our Conference in comparison to what, I think, ought to be done. Our people got out of the habit of getting and reading our Conference organ during the war, and too many of them are slow in renewing their subscriptions. In my pastoral visitations I sometimes visit half a dozen prominent Methodist families in a week without seeing a single copy of our ADVOCATE. But as money gradually gets back in the country, and our mail facilities become re-established, and the preachers resume the habit of keeping our official organ before the people, we shall see our subscription list greatly enlarged. While on this subject I may be permitted to express my suprise and regret at a circumstance I have met with in several localities in this district.—Some of our predecessors in important pastoral charges have seemed to ignore the existence of our Conference official organ, and have superceded it by getting up clubs for distant papers, which contain but few of our official documents, and scarcely an item of our local church news. I am an utter stranger to the views and feelings that could prompt a member of the Mississippi Conference to act so inconsistently. I publish myself as the authorized agent of all our church papers, and would be glad to introduce any of them among our people; but where they can take but one I invariably urge them to take the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, because it is equal to any other in solid usefulness, and, in addition to that, it is the official organ of my Conference, and contains our local church news. My respect for the decision of my Conference, officially expressed, has great weight with me in matters of this sort.

Our finances are improving on most of the pastoral charges in the district, and I think the ministers will be better paid this year than at any time since the close of the war. But still, I regret to say, most of them have to labor hard on their little farms to eke out a support for their families. While I approve of their course, I deplore the necessity that compels them to do it. Hard physical labor interferes greatly with intellectual improvement and entire devotion to pastoral work. I still believe, if the ministers are as earnest and faithful in their work as the claims of their families and creditors will permit them to be, that, as the people improve in their financial condition, they will support them as in former years. Four of my pastoral charges—Rocky Spring, South and North Warren, and Vicksburg—have promptly paid the presiding elder's claim up to date. They do not allow me to work on credit, but pay for the work as it is turned off. This is certainly the scriptural rule for doing such things, and withal very cheering to the heart of the preacher.

We have to meet some formidable difficulties in several portions of this district; but as mere complaining will do no good, I am not inclined to say much about them. We had ten of our best churches destroyed and others greatly damaged by the Federal army during the war, so that we have to commence again, as we did on the same territory forty or fifty years ago, in private residences and school houses. Our congregations are much smaller than formerly. What churches are yet standing are seldom more than one-third filled. The people have not the means of going to church that they used to have; and then such are the thieving propensities of the loose negroes roving about that a part of each family must stay at home to protect what little they have left to live on. But few middle-aged and old people come into the communion of the church. As a class they seem to be beyond our reach. I have never known the young people more devoted to worldly pleasure. But we intend to labor on, and pray and hope for better times.

Yours affectionately,

J. G. JONES.

WHAT IS WANTED.—1. Prayer—intelligent prayer, with the facts, by reading, personal examination, and reflection brought clearly before the mind; anxious prayer, feeling the burden of the doom of the impenitent; believing prayer, knowing and trusting fully in the Almighty arm and the infinite love of Him who has appointed prayer as a means to the performance of His glorious purposes of mercy; sincere prayer, seeking counsel and strength to do fully our own individual share in the great work.

2. Faithfulness in the administration of the trust of property. Every man to give one-tenth of his income to the Lord. This is to be multiplied as the Lord prospers him. The responsibility for this trust to be realized, and taught, and preached, until faithfulness to it shall be the rule and practice of the whole church.

3. Consecrations of personal effort. There is something for every man and woman to do, and every man and woman should do something. The young must be taught to feel that life, in whatsoever walk, is to be Christ's. The brightest, most pious, most strong, must have the call of the Master for their services as heralds of His kingdom sounded in their ears. Parents must be sincere when they give a child to God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Ghost in baptism. The rising generation must be trained to look and to labor for the establishment on all the earth of a divine reign of righteousness, joy and peace.—*Record.*

RELIGION PRACTICAL.—No man says the Rev. John Caird, can become a soldier by studying books on military tactics in his closet; he must in actual service acquire those habits of coolness, courage, discipline, address, rapid combination, without which the most learned in the theory of strategy or engineering will be but a school-boy soldier after all. And, in the same way, a man in solitude and study may become a most learned theologian, or may train himself into the timid, effeminate piety of "religious life;" but never, in the highest and holiest sense, can he become a religious man until he has acquired those habits of daily self-denial, of resistance to temptation, of kindness, gentleness, humility, sympathy, active beneficence, which are to be acquired only in daily contact with mankind. Tell us not, then, that the man of business, the bustling tradesman, the toil-worn laborer, has little or no time to attend to religion. As well tell us that the pilot, amid the winds and storms, has no leisure to attend to navigation, or the general on the field of battle to the art of war. Where will he attend to it? Religion in this life is mainly and chiefly the glorifying God amid the duties and trials of the world; the guiding our course amid the adverse winds and currents of temptation by the starlight of duty and the compass of divine truth; the bearing us manfully, wisely, courageously for the honor of Christ, our great leader, in the conflict of life.

IT IS reported that France will soon reduce her army.

Letter from the Rev. J. Harrell.

OUR INDIAN MISSIONS.

VAN BUREN, ARK., April 24, 1869.

As you expressed a desire to hear from us on this great frontier, I desire to comply with your request, and give you a short sketch of our present condition.

I am glad to inform you that we are making preparations to build a church for our little flock in Fort Gibson, Cherokee nation. The Board of Foreign Missions have appropriated $1,000 for our assistance; and friends are making a vigorous effort to raise $1,000 in addition, which will enable us to erect a good frame building, sufficiently commodious for our congregation. I see from Dr. Green's report of the proceedings and wishes of the board, that we may in due time expect some help for other points in building houses of worship. This is the *first instance* of appropriations coming from our board to build houses of worship in the Indian Mission Conference. But times are changing. The iron horse will soon pass through the Indian country; and will, to some extent, increase the population, and as a church we must look to our interests.

We have recently met with a great loss to the church in the death of Rev. Walker Carey, who died on the 15th of March, at his residence, in the Cherokee nation. His end was peaceful and triumphant. I send you a short notice of his life and death. It is, however, a matter of rejoicing, that although the workmen die, yet the work goes on—for, since the death of Brother Carey, two others have been licensed to preach, both native men, one of whom already gives evidence of great usefulness.

We have another item that should be of interest to the church, viz: In reference to the Asbury Manual Labor School, located at North Fork, Creek nation. I spent a day with them last week. Rev. Thomas B. Ruble is the superintendent, and has now under his charge eighty scholars, all well clothed, and in every way efficiently cared for. There are two good teachers employed, and the children are making improvements creditable to all concerned. The plan upon which we operate is for the Methodist Episcopal Church South to furnish the superintendent and the teachers, and pay their salaries, while the Creek nation meet the remainder of the expenses: houses, clothing, subsistence, etc. The principal building is of brick, and, I believe, one hundred and ten by forty, three stories in height, with verandas and the necessary outbuildings. They all eat, sleep, pray, and are taught, under the same roof. This school, we trust, with good management, under the providence of God, will accomplish much good.

There is hope of being able next fall to reopen another school, in the Choctaw nation; propositions having already been received on the subject. In conclusion, may we not for a moment look at the Indian tribes in their true light? Once the owners of the soil of the American continent—whose our great States are spread out—where our great cities stand, whose spires pierce the clouds—all was once their own. 'Tis true, these lands were purchased, often a *handful of beads*, which flattered the vanity of the ignorant savage, without being of any real value, constituting the sole remuneration given. Now they are poor. Is it not right, and pleasing in the sight of God, that we should do something for them ere they fade away? do something that will improve their condition to some extent in this life, and give them the hope of immortality beyond the grave?

J. HARRELL.

—*Memphis Christian Advocate.*

THERE were eleven persons in one house in Montreal, recently, says the *Gazette*, who sat down to a dinner of cold beef, but one of the boarders not liking cold beef, the landlady sent out to buy some ham, which was hastily cooked for him. The ham coming on the table, eight others also partook of a little of it, and the landlady regretted that she did not get some more. Of the eight who partook of the ham, all became sick to a greater or less degree. But those who ate of the cold beef only did not suffer. An investigation was had, and trichinæ were found. Some of the patients are very ill, and it is feared will not recover.

TRYING FREE SEATS.—The Episcopal Church of St. John, at Warehouse Point, Connecticut, has tried the free seat system for one year, without any subscriptions or formal pledges, but taking offerings at each service, and have raised nearly $1,700, which met their current expenses, with increased contributions to objects outside of the parish.

BE OPEN for correction; if you are in the wrong, frankly acknowledge it.

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1869.

Correspondence Between the Bishops of the M. E. Church and the Bishops of the M. E. Church South.

413 Locust St., St. Louis, May 7, 1869.

To the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South—Rev. and Dear Brethren: We have been deputed to convey to you a communication from the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

We are ready to wait upon you at such time and place as may suit your convenience.

With assurances of Christian regard, Yours truly,

E. S. Janes.
M. Simpson.

St. Louis, May 7, 1869.

To Bishops Janes and Simpson—Rev. and Dear Brethren: Your note of this date to the College of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, informing them that you have been deputed to convey to them a communication from the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of your readiness to wait upon them for this purpose, has been received.

I have been instructed to reply that they will be pleased to receive you to-morrow, at ten o'clock A. M, at their room, 1406 Lucas Place.

Very respectfully and truly yours,

H. N. McTyeire,
Secretary.

Accordingly, at ten o'clock A. M., Bishops Janes and Simpson having been announced, were introduced to the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and, after some general conversation, made the following communications:

Meadville, Pa., April 23, 1869.

Dear Brethren: It seems to us that as the division of those churches of our country which are of like faith and order has been productive of evil, so the reunion of them would be productive of good.

As the main cause of the separation has been removed, so has the chief obstacle to the restoration.

It is fitting that the Methodist Church, which began the disunion, should not be the last to achieve the reunion; and it would be a reproach to the chief pastors of the separated bodies if they waited until their flocks prompted them to the union, which both the love of country and of religion invoke, and which the providence of God seems to render inevitable at no distant day.

We are aware that there are difficulties in the way, growing out of the controversies of the past and the tempers of the present.

We have, therefore, deputed our colleagues, Morris and Janes, to confer with you, alike as to the propriety, practicability and methods of reunion, hoping they, having been elected to their high office by the church before its severance, and endeared to all its parts by their apostolic labors, may live to see the severed parts united upon a foundation honorable to all, stable as truth, and harmonious with the fundamental law of our religion.

In behalf of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Respectfully yours, etc.,

T. A. Morris, President.
D. W. Clark, Secretary.

To the Reverends the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South:

P. S.—Bishop Morris having stated that it was doubtful whether he would be able to fulfill the duties of the commission, it was resolved that Bishop Simpson be added to the delegation above described.

T. A. Morris.

St. Louis, Mo., May 8, 1869.

To the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, convened in St. Louis, Mo—Rev. and Dear Brethren: At a meeting of the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held in Erie, Pennsylvania, in June, 1865, we made and published the following declaration:

"That the great cause that led to the separation from us of both the Wesleyan Methodists of this country and of the Methodist Episcopal Church South has passed away, and we trust the day is not far distant when there shall be but one organization, which shall embrace the whole Methodist family in the United States."

This declaration was made in good faith, and shows what were then our sentiments and feelings, and was deemed by us as the utmost we were authorized to say or do on the subject at that time.

Although our late General Conference did not directly authorize us to take further specific action in the matter, yet we judge that some of its acts justify advanced steps on our part.

In our quadrennial address to the General Conference we referred to the declaration above quoted, and no exception was taken to it by that body.

The General Conference, to promote the union of Methodistic Churches, appointed a commission, consisting of eight members of that body and the bishops of the church, who were "empowered to treat with a similar commission from any other Methodist Church" that may desire a union with us.

We have understood that there were in the minds of many of the members and ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church South reasons why they consider it unsuitable for them to initiate measures to effect a reunion of the two churches.

Believing, as we do, that if they were one in both spirit and organization much more could be accomplished for the interests of humanity and for the glory of God, we are desirous of doing all we consistently can to promote a union on terms alike honorable to both churches and in the spirit of our Divine Lord.

We therefore ask your attention to the commission above referred to, and we express to you the opinion that, should your approaching General Conference see proper to appoint a similar commission, they will be promptly met by our commission, who, we doubt not, will be happy to treat with them, and to report the result to our next General Conference.

Praying that Infinite Wisdom may guide both you and us in this important matter, so that our Redeemer's kingdom may be advanced and His name glorified,

We are yours, in the bonds of the Gospel of Christ,

E. S. Janes,
M. Simpson,
In behalf of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

St. Louis, Mo., May 11, 1869.

To the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev and Dear Brethren: It has afforded us pleasure to receive in person your respected colleagues, Bishops Janes and Simpson, deputed by you to confer with us; and we cannot forbear to express our regret that one of the delegation appointed by you to us—the venerable Bishop Morris—was not able to be present. We desired to see him again face to face, to enjoy his society, and to renew to him the assurance of our affection and regard. Our own senior superintendent, Bishop Andrew, though in the city, was hindered by the feebleness and infirmities incident to age from being present at the reception of your colleagues, and enjoying with us the interview.

Your communication, together with that laid before us by your commission, has been considered, and we entirely agree in your estimate of the responsibility, in the premises, resting on the chief pastors of the separated bodies of Methodism.

We would approach, dear brethren, the matter of your communication with the utmost candor and love, and so meet the advanced steps on your part that nothing shall be wanting on ours to bring about a better state of things, becoming and beneficial to us both. We deplore the unfortunate controversies and tempers that have prevailed, and that still prevail; and our earnest desire and prayer to God is that they may give place, and that speedily, to peace. In evidence of this, we are ready not only to respond to, but to go further than your communication, and from our point of view to suggest what may help to remove the difficulties and obstacles that are in the way.

Permit us, then, to say in regard to "reunion," that in our opinion there is another subject to be considered before that can be entertained, and necessarily in order to it; we mean the establishment of fraternal feelings and relations between the two churches. They must be one in spirit before they can be one in organization. Concord must be achieved before any real union. Heart divisions must be cured before corporate divisions can be healed.

You will not consider it as unfriendly to the freest flow of Christian sympathy evoked by your overture, if we remind you that we initiated the measure to effect fraternal relations some years ago; and, as was declared then, and as we do now declare, in good faith and with most Christian purposes. Our General Conference sent one of its most honored elders to your General Conference to convey their Christian salutations, and through him to offer to you the establishment of fraternal relations and intercourse." It pains us to refer to the fact, but it is matter of history, that he was not received.

The closing words of Dr. Pierce to your General Conference, upon being notified of the failure of his mission, are in your possession:

"You will therefore regard this communication as final on the part of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. She can never renew the offer of fraternal relations between the two great bodies of Wesleyan Methodists in the United States. But the proposition can be renewed, at any time, either now or hereafter, by the Methodist Episcopal Church. And if ever made upon the basis of the Plan of Separation, as adopted by the General Conference of 1844, the Church South will cordially entertain the proposition."

His language to our General Conference, in submitting his report, was:

"Thus ended the well-intended commission from your body. Upon this noble effort I verily believe the smile of Divine approbation will rest, when the heavenly bodies themselves will have ceased to shine. We did affectionately endeavor to make and preserve peace, but our offer was rejected as of no deserving."

The evils that have followed this rejection we suffer in common with you. We lament them in common with you; and, notwithstanding all that has since occurred, we are ready, on terms honorable to all, to join heart and hand with you to stay, and, as far as practicable, to remedy them. But you could not expect us to say less than this—that the words of our rejected delegate have been ever since, and still are, our words.

It may help the more speedy and certain attainment of the ends we both desire, to keep distinctly in mind our mutual positions and to hold the facts involved in our common history in a clear light.

You say "that the great cause which led to the separation from us of both the Wesleyan Methodists of this country and of the Methodist Episcopal Church South has passed away." If we understand your reference, we so far differ from you in this opinion, that it may help any negotiations hereafter taking place, to restate our position. Slavery was not, in any proper sense, the cause, but the occasion only, of that separation, the necessity of which we regretted as much as you. But certain principles were developed in relation to the political aspects of that question, involving the right of ecclesiastical bodies to handle and determine matters lying outside of their proper jurisdiction, which we could not accept; and, in a case arising, certain constructions of the constitutional powers and prerogatives of the General Conference were assumed and acted on, which we considered oppressive and destructive of the rights of the numerical minority represented in that highest judicatory of the church. That which you are pleased to call, no doubt sincerely thinking it so, "the great cause" of separation, existed in the church from its organization, and yet for sixty years there was no separation. But when those theories, incidentally evolved in connection with it, began to be put into practice, then the separation came.

We cannot think you mean to offend us when you speak of our having separated from you, and put us in the same category with a small body of schismatics who were always an acknowledged secession. Allow us, in all kindness, brethren, to remind you, and to keep the important fact of history prominent, that we separated from you in no sense in which you did not separate from us. The separation was by compact, and mutual; and nearer approaches to each other can be conducted with hope of a successful issue only on this basis.

It is our opinion that the controversies and tempers which so disturb the churches, and are so hurtful to the souls of those for whom Christ died, are due, in a large measure, to irritating causes which are not entirely beyond the control of the chief pastors of the separated bodies. To this end we invite your concurrence and co-operation.

And we take this occasion frankly to say, that the conduct of some of your missionaries and agents who have been sent into that portion of our common country occupied by us, and their avowed purpose to disintegrate and absorb our societies that otherwise dwell quietly, have been very prejudicial to that charity which we desire our people to cultivate toward all Christians, and especially those who are called by the endeared name of Methodists; and their course in taking possession of some of our houses of worship has inflicted both grief and loss on us, and bears the appearance, to disinterested men of the world, of being not only a breach of charity, but an invasion of the plainest rights of property. Thus the adversary has had occasion to speak reproachfully, and the cause of our Master has been wounded by its professed friends.

Brethren, these things ought not so to be, and we propose, until some action more formal, and authoritative, and advanced in this direction, can be taken by our highest judicatories, to unite with you in preventing them. We do not say that our own people have been, in every instance of these unhappy controversies and tempers, without blame as toward you. But this we say, if any offences against the law of love, committed by those under our appointment; any aggressions upon your just privileges and rights, are properly represented to us, the representation will be respectfully considered, and we shall stand ready, by all the authority and influence we have, to restrain and correct them.

These are our views; and we are sure that we represent the sentiments of our ministers and people. We have no authority to determine anything as to the "propriety, practicability and methods" of reunion of the churches represented by you and ourselves.

With sentiments of Christian regard, we are, dear brethren, very truly yours,

R. Paine, Chairman.
H. N. McTyeire, Sec'y.

Christian Minister Mobbed by Loyal Leaguers.

The Knoxville *Press and Herald* of April 27 gives an account of the mobbing of one of our ministers of the Holston Conference. The editor says: It will be remembered by our readers that in February, 1868, Rev. Henry C. Neal, a devoted young minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, while faithfully pursuing his calling and endeavoring to do his Master's service, was cruelly set upon by an armed mob of ruffians in Blount county, stripped, tied to a tree, and mercilessly beaten with hickory withes until his blood flowed down upon the ground. The offense of Mr. Neal was, that he did not heed the "warning" given to him under the authority of the Leagues, that he would not be permitted to preach the Gospel in that county. The shocking details of that outrage are yet fresh in the memories of our readers. Of the men who participated in it we know of none that have been brought to punishment except such as an avenging God has visited upon them. Mr. Neal's successor in that field of labor is Rev. Jacob Smith, a modest, though zealous and faithful embassador of Christ. About the middle of last month (March) the savage spirit of intolerance and persecution broke loose against him, and he was driven from his house of worship, where his congregation had gathered on the Sabbath day to hear him. An account of this disgraceful affair was published by us at the time.

On Saturday, the 25th ultimo, Mr Smith had another appointment to preach to his congregation at Mr Peter Brakebill's school house, on Little river, two and a half miles from Logan's Chapel, (the scene of the former mob,) and about ten miles from Knoxville. As we learn the facts from persons living in the vicinity, and some of whom were eye-witnesses of part of the transaction, as Mr. Smith was approaching his place for preaching on horseback, he was met by a mob, most of them armed, who assaulted him in the most brutal manner, accompanying their demonstration with ruffianly oaths and threats against his life. The party, as our informant states, was headed by Captain Jo. Greer, with Elias Goddard, clerk and master of the Chancery Court of Blount county, Mitchell Davis, young Brown, (son of "Parson" Brown, of Maryville,) young Boyd, (whose father lives on Nail's creek,) and a considerable number of negroes. They first attacked the horse, which they knocked down once or twice with clubs. They then assaulted Mr. Smith, beating him over the head and body with clubs and the butt-ends of their pistols, offering to him in the meantime the grossest indignities. Becoming fearful of discovery, they then took him back about half a mile into the woods, and having compelled him to dismount, they stripped him to his shirt and proceeded to beat him with clubs and switches until he was well-nigh exhausted. Some persons happening to pass by, hearing and seeing what was going on, hastened to the school house, where the congregation was gathering, and made report of the outrage. A squad of citizens started immediately to his relief, but did not arrive in time to overtake the ruffians. They met Mr. Smith in the road, near the place where he had been cruelly beaten. He was quite faint, and bore many marks of his savage treatment. Notwithstanding his feeble condition, he insisted on being conducted to his appointed place for preaching. He and his friends proceeded to the school house, and, though suffering greatly with his wounds and bruises, he preached his intended sermon on "The Immortality of the Soul," without refering in his discourse to the outrage from which he had just escaped. He became too faint to finish entirely his sermon, but gave way, calling upon a church brother to conclude the exercises with prayer. He had to be assisted from the stand to a neighboring house. Where the mobbers went to, after finishing their beating, our informants do not state, but they were evidently satisfied that Mr. Smith would not be able to fill his appointment. Finding, however, that he had preached to his congregation, they were highly incensed, and with additional recruits, (among them the former sheriff of the county,) went to the house of Alexander Kennedy, Sr., who had assisted Mr. Smith in his religious exercises, and with oaths and threatenings of vengeance, told him they had resolved that Mr. Smith must not attempt to preach in that county any more—that the loyal people intend to have things their own way, and that there had been enough "rebel" preaching there to suit the loyal people. We give these facts as reported to us by as reliable men as live in Blount county. There may be slight inaccuracies in the minor details, but the main facts, we are assured, are hardly stated in the fullness of their damning truth.

This is the second minister of the Gospel who has been cruelly beaten in Blount county by a mob of bigoted, illiberal partisans, for no other reason than that he was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The men who mobbed and almost murdered the Rev. Mr. Neal escaped with impunity, and now a similar occurrence has disgraced the annals of Tennessee. We call the particular attention of Governor Senter to the fact that when outrages were committed by lawless bands in counties in this division of the State, the "loyal militia" were precipitated upon those counties. There was no scruple about inflicting the militia upon this people, notwithstanding it was susceptible of the clearest proof that they do not sympathize with or encourage mob violence. We are aware that Governor Senter did not call out or order the militia into these counties; but he has permitted them to remain as a standing menace to the people, and to that extent has sanctioned the act of his predecessor.

The Knoxville *Press and Herald* says: "The swift recurrence of this outrage in our very midst, coupled with the threats of the perpetrators that its repetition may be daily looked for, is well calculated to shock and to startle a people who have been educated to revere a God and to respect his ministry. We have become somewhat indifferent to crime and to deeds of cruelty, of late years; but even the war, with all its demoralizing influences, had not prepared our community to receive, without a shudder of horror, the intelligence of such acts of barbarism and savage cruelty as the civilization (?) of Blount county seems capable of perpetrating. The mind of every reader will naturally inquire: What has inspired this devilish spirit of intolerance and wicked persecution of a branch of the Christian church? It is not the result of a life-long education with these men. Their fathers before them taught them no such acts of cruelty and barbarism. Sectarian bigotry and exclusiveness, in former days, wrought their mischief in East Tennessee, as elsewhere; but sectarianism here, in its days of worst intolerance, never prompted the use of the cudgel, the stone, or the lash. But in this case there was no room for sectarianism. The doctrines held and preached by the victim of this cruel persecution differ in no respect from those which the instigators and perpetrators of the villainies profess. Religious bigotry has shed rivers of blood in its day, but it is not responsible for this outrage. Paganism persecutes the Christian missionary with the sword and the torture, but the scene of this persecution is in a Christian community. Whence, then, had this devilish act its origin? Who inspired it, if neither religious bigotry, nor fanaticism, nor yet pagan fury urged on its perpetrators? There can be but one answer to this question. This outrage, like the many which have preceded it, is the direct and the expected, yes, and the wished for result of the incendiary and wicked teachings of the officials of the Methodist Church North—the *loyal* church—of the Simpsons, the Pearnes, the Spences, and the Drakes. These men have used the cloak of loyalty to carry out their schemes of personal aggrandizement. Under the lying pretense of a fervent patriotism and an undying loyalty, they have taken the property of churches and of individual members, and have applied it to their own use. In violation not only of Christian courtesy, but even of common decency, they have assumed to take possession of the entire property of the Methodist Church South, to which the body they claim fellowship with renounced, years ago, its claims; and not satisfied with the seizure of the property, they have spared no pains to stir up strife, ill-feeling, and contentions among brethren and kindred. By their preaching, their letters, and their private conversations, they have sedulously endeavored to fire the loyal heart to such a pitch that no member of the hated organization should be permitted to preach in East Tennessee, and that its ministers should preach the Gospel at the peril of their lives. With what success they have labored the record will show."—*Nashville Christian Advocate.*

Political Potato Digging in England.—Among the stories current with reference to the last West Gloucestershire election, is the following, which is perfectly authentic: A very active legal agent, on the Liberal side, started to bring a man to the poll. The agent found the elector, a poor man, in his garden. At the moment he was engaged in digging potatoes. "Come along," said the agent; "we want you to vote for Kingscote and Marling." "Well," said the elector, "I must finish digging these potatoes first, and if you want me to go along, you had better help me." The agent was a man of all work, so, taking a spade, he very ably and adroitly assisted the voter in his work, taking something like from twenty minutes to half an hour to finish the job. "Now, come along," said the man of law, chuckling over the delight with which he would tell of his achievement in the committee room. "No," said the elector; "I might better have left the potatoes in the ground than dig them up and leave them exposed; you must help me to put them away." This was more than the agent bargained for; but, having gone so far, he determined he would not lose his man for want of going a little further. So he set bravely to work. At length this was completed, and the two started for the next polling place. "I feel uncommonly hot," said the elector, as they passed a public house. "After all this work would you not like a little drop?" "Oh, by all means," said the agent. "Come in." So in they went, and had a good drink, for which the agent, of course, paid. "For whom did you say I was to vote?" "Of course for Kingscote and Marling," was the reply. "Well, I don't know that," said the other to the utter discomfiture of the agent; "I have always voted blue, and I feel as blue as ever; but I'll think on it, and by the time we reach the booth I'll have made up my mind."

The rest of the walk was spent by the man of law in urging the political pre-eminence of the Liberal side over the Conservative; but all to no purpose, for when the all-important question was asked of the elector by the deputy sheriff, he gave the name of Colonel Somerset. The agent was crestfallen. All his glorious visions of triumph had departed in a moment. The crowning narrative which he meant to tell—how he dug and housed the potatoes and made sure of his man—before an admiring committee, vanished. But he had taken too prominent a part in the affair not to be obliged to give an explanation, and thinking candor and frankness the best in the matter, he plainly told how he had been outwitted by the "blue clodhopper," who made him dig and house potatoes, and find drink for two in the bargain, and all for nothing, or (as he considered) worse than nothing.

The Doom of Primogeniture.—Another bulwark of British aristocracy is threatened by the Liberal iconoclasts—the law of primogeniture. That is said to be the next point of attack, as soon as the Irish Church disestablishment bill is passed, which, in all probability, will be this month. The law of primogeniture is a relic of Norman feudalism, and was a contrivance expressly invented to prevent the minute distribution of real estate. It is wholly in the interest of the aristocracy, and inimical to the interests of the people. This law provides that a man's eldest son shall inherit all his "real" property, and if he has no sons, the estate is transferred to the next male relative, leaving the deceased man's wife and daughters in poverty. The law is oppressive to children, other than first-born, and deleterious in the last degree to the nation at large. The only wonder is that the English people have so long acquiesced in its enormity. As they are getting the upper hand now, we think they will not acquiesce much longer.

The Duke of Somerset, in the House of Lords, referring to the late discussion on missionaries, said that he was most happy to exonerate the London Missionary Society from any participation in the late unfortunate proceedings. He asked if the use of gunboats was the best way to promote Christianity in China? Lord Clarendon stated that the government entirely disapproved of the use made of the gunboats and had ordered that the $10,000 demanded of the Chinese authorities should be returned, and the guarantee of $40,000 cancelled, with expressions of regret that they had been demanded. The vice consul was much to blame and had been removed from his post, and instructions had been forwarded which would prevent anything of the kind occurring again. Our relations with China, his lordship assured the House, were never on a more satisfactory footing than at present.—*Church Union.*

The Spanish Cortes has decided against a republic.

The Christian Advocate.

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SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1869.

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TO AGENTS.

We have been sending to some of our agents surplus copies of the ADVOCATE, and each week will continue to do so, for a while. Our church needs, must have, a sweeping revival of religion. One of the means to accomplish this is the diffusion of light. We have thousands of members who are asleep and do not go to church often enough to wake up. Once a month the preacher comes; that they expect, and feel no unusual sensation at the sight of him. Now throw in the ADVOCATE once a week, and see what effect that will have on the brother. It may wake him. At any rate it is worth the experiment. Give him a specimen copy, and follow him up. We can live without him, but he may die without us. There is no swifter way of stirring up a chronic and opening the channels of spiritual life than by circulating good books and good papers. Try the eyes of the people if you fail to take their ears.

THE WELCOME TO THE BISHOPS.

This interesting ceremony, according to arrangement, took place at the First church, on Thursday night. It was introduced by singing the grand anthem, "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace."

The pastor of the church, Rev. Dr. Clinton, then announced the well known hymn, entitled "The Minister's Welcome."

"We bid thee welcome in the name
Of Jesus, our exalted Head."

The prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. W. A. Smith. After a voluntary, sung by the choir, Hon. Trusten Polk, appointed to deliver the address of welcome, rose in his place in front of the altar, and addressed the bishops seated within the altar railing in words fitly and earnestly spoken. The senior bishop, the Rev. Bishop J. O. Andrew, made the first reply, in words accompanied by deep emotion, and which cannot be appreciated fully, apart from the pathos of his venerable presence.

The other bishops spoke successively in the order of their election to the episcopal office. The spacious audience room was filled to its utmost capacity, and the vast company was pervaded by an enthusiastic sympathy with the purpose and spirit of the occasion. It was, as Bishop Doggett remarked, utterly unique and novel in the ceremonial of church communions. At its conclusion there was a sentiment of universal satisfaction, and heightened love and veneration for these, our chief ministers, who had acquitted themselves so handsomely in their impromptu addresses, and so honorably represented our beloved Methodism in the just and noble sentiments they uttered.—*St. Louis Christian Advocate.*

SELF-DECEPTION.

The most alarming deception of all is to be mistaken about our own salvation. A wrong estimate of others may lead to serious losses, but there is nothing so ruinous as a false view of ourselves. The bare possibility of thinking that we are Christians, when we are really aliens and outcasts, should awaken serious reflection. It is, however, more than possible, if we may judge by the tenor of Scripture. The warnings against deception in the experience of divine mercy are so numerous that we may well conclude that the danger of it is very great. With all our proneness to mistake the true character of our neighbors, the tendency is still greater to put a false estimate upon ourselves. A just account of onrself is a very difficult, if not an impossible thing; but this is of small moment, comparatively, when the error does not reach to the fact of our acceptance with God.

In innumerable matters the best of people usually have false views of themselves, at the same time that their hope of salvation is real and well grounded. They may not take a true and accurate measurement of their gifts, they may even think more highly of themselves than they ought to think, and they may have infirmities and defects of temper and spirit of which they are unconscious. In their motives there may be a mixture of the lower and almost worldly, some shade of earthly ambition associated with the true principles of Christian devotion, and other imperfections of which they have no suspicion. However much these forms and degrees of deception mar the character and impair the usefulness of Christians, they may consist with a state of assured pardon. Serious as the consequences of this defective introspection are, they are as nothing compared to that fatal delusion which leads us to believe that all is well, when in truth the wrath of God abideth upon us.

There are many forms of deception among sinners, with reference to their guilt, the probabilities of future repentance, and their power to break the chains which long habit has forged. Outside of the lines of Christian orthodoxy there are also many more phases of it. Leaving these out of the question, how many are there who are deceived as to the fact of their present reconciliation to God? One class of the deceived have never experienced the regenerating work of the Spirit. There was an awakening, and some of the elements of genuine repentance, but the soul did not reach saving faith, nor the felt change of heart which marks the experience of the converted. The hurt has been slightly healed, and the cry of peace has been made where there is no peace. In this class, besides mistaking the gracious awakening and religious concern for justification and its attendant blessings, there are not a few who rest in false grounds of mercy. Outward rites and ordinances are supposed to exert a mysterious power, and to bring the subjects of them into a new and accepted relation to God. By these and other means those who believe that they have savingly embraced the Gospel, who have sincerely intended to do so, are still in their sins, "without God and having no hope in the world."

Another class of deceived ones is composed of those who have known the way of righteousness, and who have unconsciously fallen away from God. There are backsliders and apostates who are deluded with no false hopes. They know and acknowledge their real situation.—But there are multitudes who do not know that they have become withered branches. They have maintained their connection with the visible church, and the fearful truth is yet to be discovered that at heart they are no longer vitally united to the Vine. Here is to be found religious self deception in its most frequent manifestations, where the loss of saving grace has been so insidious, so gradual, and so disguised, as to have escaped detection. When at the lowest ebb of spiritual life the bankrupt soul is saying, with the utmost complacency, "I am rich and increased with goods, and have need of nothing," and knows not that he is "wretched and miserable, and poor, and blind, and naked."

The two classes we have noticed are alike in the important fact that they believe themselves to be safe, and that they have truly and savingly received the Gospel. The foolish virgins supposed they had done all that was needful, and that they were completely ready for the midnight cry. This deception is sincere, and yet it leads not the less to ruin. Men may think that they are on their way to glory, sincerely believe that they are tending thither, and yet be fearfully surprised by their final repulse from the gates of heaven. To suppose that sincerity alone can save is to suppose that hypocrisy is the only damning sin. To be deceived in reference to our conversion is certainly unnecessary. With the open Bible, with the privilege of prayer, and with the promise of the Holy Spirit, none need go astray. Honest, thorough self-examination must become the habit of our lives if we would shun this terrible evil. "Examine yourselves whether ye be in the faith; prove your ownselves."

Every day should we look into the heart, and with devout prayer for divine light and assistance, search all the chambers of the soul. This is the more necessary as the heart is naturally "deceitful above all things," and as the devil uses every art, as the god of this world, to blind and delude. The best friends may unintentionally confirm us in our error, because they would comfort rather than give pain. Closeted with God and realizing the vastness of the interest at stake, the truth must be sought, and the real state of the heart must be ascertained. Whatever the conclusion, the throne of grace is now accessible, and in Christ there is plenteous redemption.

*

SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The Sabbath school convention, called by the New Orleans District Sabbath School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, was held last week in the Carondelet street church. Thursday night, the 13th, Dr. J. B. Walker delivered the introductory address. His subject was: What is the Influence of the Sabbath School upon the well-being of Society. The theme was discussed ably, and the delighted auditory were prepared by this introductory service for the subsequent duties of the convention. The convention proper was organized on Friday evening, the 14th, at half-past five o'clock P. M. Dr. J. C. Keener was elected president, and Richard Jones secretary. Sunday school teachers, all official members of the church, and delegates to the convention from abroad, were recognized as voting members. Friday and Saturday evenings the convention was in session, adjourning Saturday night at ten P. M. The address of Rev. A. E. Goodwyn, on Friday night, was on "The Relation of the Sabbath School to the Church, and the duty of the Pastor and Members of the Church Toward the Sabbath School." The theme was thoroughly analyzed, and presented in a most impressive and practical aspect. All regretted the absence of Dr. Jefferson Hamilton, of Mobile, who was prevented by sickness from attending. He was to have delivered an address on Saturday night, on "Personal Piety in the Sabbath School, its Influence and how to Increase it." We hope some time yet to hear the doctor on this surpassingly important subject. Besides the regular addresses already noticed the president of the convention delivered an excellent speech on taking the chair, and another at the final adjournment. Much of the time of the convention was spent in the open discussion of several subjects of vital importance to the cause of Sabbath schools. The debates were interesting, and we hope profitable. The time was altogether too short. Not much could be done, in two brief evening sessions, beyond affording glimpses of the fields covered by the subjects proposed for investigation. The next convention must have more time.

Definite action by resolution was reached on only a few questions, as follows:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention punctuality is one of the first qualifications of a Sabbath school teacher.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention the teachers in the Sabbath school should give their own deep attention to the study of the lesson pertaining to the exercises of their classes.

Resolved, That we recognize the relation of the Sabbath school to the church as very near and vital, and that we will renew our energy and zeal therein.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the pastors of our churches to preach frequently to the children of the Sabbath school; and that it is the duty of the members of our church to interest themselves in the Sabbath school, and unless prevented by other duties to labor in or for the school.

Resolved, That the best method of securing teachers is to keep up in connection with the Sunday school a well-conducted Bible class for the adult members of the church.

Resolved, That the best method of teaching in the Sabbath school is the catechetical method by question and answer.

Resolved, That wherever practicable a competent singing teacher should be employed to teach the children the rudiments of music.

Resolved, That the best method of obtaining money for Sabbath schools is to ask it of the congregation to which the school is attached.

Resolved, That the plan of missionary operations adopted by the Felicity street Sabbath school be recommended to the consideration of our schools; and that said plan be published in the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

THE ANNIVERSARY.

Sermons were preached in the morning at eleven A. M., in all our churches, on the Sabbath school cause, and collections taken for the Sabbath School Union. Altogether we suppose several hundred dollars were realized. The anniversary exercises took place at the Carondelet street church at half past three o'clock P. M. With the exception of the opening prayer and the benediction, the exercises were by the children. W H Foster, Esq., president of the Sabbath School Union, had charge of the proceedings. This was the twenty third anniversary held under his supervision, and fully equal to any of the past in the attendance, the singing, and the speeches. We were disposed to pronounce it the best of all. The singing of the German schools in their own tongue was the perfection of melody. The opening and closing speeches, the former by H. Boullemette, and the latter by Caswell Ellis, were gems as to matter, and delivered with propriety and effect. Probably eight or ten schools were present, and the spacious church was filled with the children and the friends of the cause. This multitude of children made up a congregation more beautiful than any other we expect to see this side of heaven. *

THE MISSIONARY PLAN adverted to in a resolution of the Sunday school convention, now in operation in the Felicity street school of this city, will be published next week.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

SUMMERFIELD, ALA., May 8, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: Please acknowledge the receipt of another $10 for the young men at Summerfield who are studying for the ministry, sent by Brother Turner, of Butler. I will only add that we are greatly in need of money.

S. P. RICHARDSON,
Tr. P. A. S., Mobile Conf.

ON THE first of June the transatlantic cable rates will be reduced to four English shillings per word. Five words are allowed gratis for the address and signature; should the address require more, the surplus words are to be paid for like the text of the dispatch. A dispatch of ten words, therefore, together with the five words allowed for address and signature will only cost £2, or about $10.

IT IS reported in Germany that Rosenkold, the Swedish naturalist, and his wife have been shot in Paraguay by order of Lopez.

CHINAMEN are beginning to come from California to the Atlantic cities.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE HISTORY OF METHODISM IN KENTUCKY. By the Rev. A. H. Redford, D. D. Vol. 2, from the Conference of 1808 to the Conference of 1820. Nashville, Tennessee: Southern Methodist Publishing House. 1869. 12mo, pp. 511.

We have opened this volume, as we did the first, to see if by reading a few lines we should be drawn into reading a page, or if one page would compel us to read on; and so it proved. Whether the theme is to us more fascinating than it would be to the ordinary reader we are not able to decide; but certainly the book strangely fastens the attention. Considerable portions of it are drawn from other works on the early Methodism of the West. It is surprising to learn how many of the noted preachers of our church have been in Kentucky, or passed through it, or started from it. Dr. Winans, for instance, is made tributary to or flows from "Methodism in Kentucky." We should have put him down to Methodism in Mississippi. However, the author brings out some incidents in the history of that great man quite new to us. To instance: His presence at the interview between Tecumseh and General Harrison. The conference between the two threatened to terminate in a bloody massacre. It was at this moment Mr. Winans "ran to the house of the Governor, obtained a gun, and posted himself at the door of the house as the champion of the family."

It is worth while preaching a year or so in Kentucky to secure a niche in some future volume of this excellent history. For sale by R. J. Harp, 112 Camp street.

BLACK FOREST VILLAGE STORIES. By Berthold Auerbach. Translated by Charles Goepp. New York: Leypold & Holt. 1869. 12mo, pp. 377.

These stories give, we suppose, a very correct picture of the manners and life of the peasantry of the Rhine. Nothing can be freer from intricacy than the plan upon which they are evolved. The most ordinary elements of fiction, such as murder, seduction, and bankruptcy, enter into their composition. Like one of the old pictures of a Dutch kitchen, it is much to the life, but depicts nothing more than some "boors drinking," a spinning wheel, an iron pot, and a few heads of cabbage. For sale by A. Eyrich, 130 Canal street.

Also from A. Eyrich, 130 Canal street:

LORING'S TALES OF THE DAY. By Miss Thackeray, author of "Fine Old Friends," "The Village of the Cliff," etc. Boston: Loring, publisher. 1869. Pp. 39.

A pleasant railroad companion.

FARMING BY INCHES; OR, "WITH BRAINS, SIR" Uniform with "My Ten-rod Farm." Boston: Loring, publisher. 1869. Pp. 123.

This serves up the art of gardening in the vehicle of clod-piercing conversations; a little family projection of a treatise on phosphates, artichokes, plowing, and plaster, with frequently recurring names of agricultural implement firms. A very ingenious composite of silver-skinned onions and Boston imagination.

THE GIRLS OF FEVERSHAM. By Florence Marryat. Boston: Loring. 1869. Pp. 131.

It is one of "Loring's Railway Library" series.

THE VILLA ON THE RHINE. By Berthold Auerbach. Translated by Bayard Taylor. New York: Leypold & Holt. 1869. Vol. 1, 12mo, pp. 531.

We are indebted to Mr. A. Eyrich, No. 130 Canal street, for the first works we have seen from the pen of Auerbach, and, as he is evidently an author of high reputation with the German public, we feel much hesitancy in noticing this work. The principal impression it has made upon our mind is, that the writer lacks sympathy with his own creations. If he were summing up a case, as a judge, or repeating the story of another for the entertainment of a company, he could not be less identified with the characters and movement which the while he unfolds. This studied objective style produces a new and not very pleasant impression upon the reader of the author's cold distrust of all men and all goodness. It is in remarkable contrast with the warmer method and, we must think, the more natural flow of Sir Walter Scott. The work is a good study for those who are curious in the opinions and sentiments which control and shape the highest circles of German life.

Plan of Episcopal Visitations for 1869.

FIRST DISTRICT—BISHOP PIERCE.
St. Louis, St. Louis, Sept. 1.
Missouri, Chillicothe, Sept. 15.
Indian Mission, Oekmulgee, Sept. 29.
Arkansas, Fayetteville, Nov. 10.
Little Rock, Magnolia, Nov. 24.

SECOND DISTRICT—BISHOP KAVANAUGH.
Kentucky, Cynthiana, Sept. 1.
West Virginia, Point Pleasant, Sept. 15.
Memphis, Holly Springs, Nov. 3.
South Georgia, Cuthbert, Dec. 1
South Carolina, Cheraw, Dec. 15.

THIRD DISTRICT—BISHOP PAINE.
Tennessee, Murfreesboro, Sept. 15.
Montgomery, Union Springs, Dec. 1.
Mobile, Selma, Dec. 15.

FOURTH DISTRICT—BISHOP M'TYEIRE.
Illinois, Bloomington, Sept. 15.
Louisville, Owensboro, Sept. 22.
Mississippi, Jackson, Dec. 1.
Louisiana, Shreveport, Dec. 15.
Baltimore, Baltimore, March 3.

FIFTH DISTRICT—BISHOP DOGGETT.
Holston, Abingdon, Sept. 22.
Virginia, Richmond, Nov. 10.
North Carolina, Newbern, Nov. 24.
North Georgia, Rome, Dec. 8.
Florida, Lake City, Dec. 22.

SIXTH DISTRICT—BISHOP WIGHTMAN
East Texas, Henderson, Oct. 26.
Trinity, Paris, Nov. 3.
Northwest Texas, Weatherford, Nov.
West Texas, Goliad, Dec. 1.
Texas, Lagrange, Dec. 15.

SEVENTH DISTRICT—BISHOP MARVIN.
Columbia, Corvallis, Oregon, Sept. 1.
Pacific, Vacaville, Cal., Oct. 6.

THE COLORED CONFERENCES.
Mississippi, at Crystal Springs, Bishop McTyeire.
Memphis, at Nashville, Bishop Paine.
Georgia, at Macon, Bishop Pierce.
Kentucky, at Winchester, Bishop Kavanaugh.
(Time to be given.)

St. John's M. E. Church South.

DEDICATION SERVICES.

The dedication of this elegant church edifice was the conspicuous featuro of the Sabbath services. A large assembly crowded the spacious audience room. Pews and aisles were filled to their utmost capacity. Many stood about the doors, and a considerable number went away for lack of room to accommodate the overflowing congregation. All the bishops were in attendance, and particularly in the imposing and solemn services. The church is located in the western part of the city, at the corner of Locust street and Ewing avenue. It is of Gothic style of architecture. It was built by Messrs. Maurice & Dickson, of brick, with stone capping, from designs furnished by Thomas Walsh, Esq. It is most admirably planned for church uses, and particularly for the convenience of a Methodist congregation. The main audience room fronts on Locust street, is about fifty five feet by eighty-seven feet, on the ground floor, seating about six hundred persons comfortably. There are four large windows on each side, of stained glass, the colors distributed and classified to produce the softest and best light. A large front window over the main entrance furnishes light for the gallery, while the two small eye-windows at each side of the front modify the glow of the side lights. The roof is self-supporting, the inside finish being such as to represent a series of seven semi-concentric arches, the bases of which rest against the walls, forming alcoves between for the windows, the painting representing rafters in the style of the medieval era. The pulpit is a model of simplicity and beauty, being an elevation of only three platform steps. It is of carved, oiled walnut, with lamp stands on each side, of the same wood, surrounded with a railing of the same material, the platform being elegantly carpeted, as indeed is the whole floor. The painting of the wall immediately in the rear of the pulpit is done to represent an alcove, and so perfectly that it is difficult to detect the fact of its being a painting.

On the occasion the pulpit and altar table were handsomely decorated with natural flowers in beautiful vases, and the whole scene presented the most pleasing effect. The chapel building is two stories high, fronting about forty-five feet on Ewing avenue, by a depth of one hundred feet. The upper story is the Sabbath school room, which is, perhaps, the most commodious and complete in the city, extending the whole length of the chapel building. On the lower floor is the lec-

ture room, with the pastor's office and class room adjoining in the rear. The two buildings are joined together in the shape somewhat of the letter T, and at the junction rises the tall and graceful spire. The total cost is over $100,000, including the grounds, containing one hundred and fifty feet on Locust street by one hundred and thirty-four feet on Ewing avenue.

The programme of exercises was peculiarly interesting. The singing was conducted by the choir, W. E. Gray being leader and B. F. Gray the organist, assisted on the occasion by several members of other choirs. It commenced with the grand anthem, "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings."

Bishop Wightman then read passages of Scripture, including extracts from the eighty-fourth Psalm, the fourth chapter of St. John, and the third chapter of Second Corinthians.

Bishop Doggett then read a hymn, commencing

"Behold thy temple, God of grace,
The house that we have reared for thee;"

which was sung with fine effect by the choir and congregation. Then a solemn and impressive prayer was delivered by Bishop James O. Andrew, which was followed by another hymn, read by Bishop H. H. Kavanaugh, and sung by the choir and congregation, beginning

"Lord of hosts, to thee we raise
Here a house of prayer and praise."

Bishop George F. Pierce preached the dedication sermon. It abounded in the force of evangelical truth eloquently rendered. We are enabled to reproduce it for publication in our next issue. The text was:

"I indeed baptize you with the water unto repentance; but he that cometh after me is mightier than I, whose shoes I am unworthy to bear. He shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost and with fire, whose fan is in his hand, and he will thoroughly purge his floor and gather the wheat into the garner; but he will burn up the chaff with unquenchable fire."—*St. Louis Christian Advocate.*

Sunday School Celebration at Elyton Alabama.

ELYTON ALA., May 12, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: Among the many interesting and pleasant things that took place during the district meeting, which convened in this place on the 6th of May, perhaps the most interesting of all was the Sunday school celebration.

The Methodist schools of this place and Irondale were joined by the Episcopal school here, making in all a very imposing group of sparkling eyes and smiling faces. Saturday was set apart for this jubilee among the little folks. The programme was well arranged, and executed to the admiration of all. The exercises began at ten o'clock A. M., and continued two and a half hours, and then "away to the woods" we went.

The singing and speaking were all up to the times. Mr. William Walker, Esq., the orator of the day, acquitted himself like "a workman that needeth not to be ashamed." His speech was in the right direction, and cannot fail to do good. The picnic dinner was located in a beautiful grove, and notwithstanding the vast concourse of people who had gathered to witness the exercises, the fair hands of those who preside over Elyton hospitality had provided an abundance for all. Taking it item by item, or as a whole, the celebration was a decided success, and will long live in the memory of those who participated in its soul-stirring scenes.—O I to hear those children sing that "Beautiful River" was enough to cause angelic harpers to pause and listen to catch each note as it fell from such tiny lips in liquid song! As I sat and listened I thought: Well, if the infant choir of heaven can beat that, if ever I get there I will ask my Father to let me join the Sunday school up there!

I tell you, Mr. Editor, the Sunday school cause is moving forward in this district. The report of the committee on this subject shows that the people are waking up. Pastors and churches are beginning to see and feel the importance of taking care of the lambs of the flock of Christ. May the Great Shepherd inspire us all with new zeal, so that we will never rest until a Sunday school is established in every valley and cove in all this mountain district!

In conclusion, we feel that it is but due that we should say that Brother Gurley, and the corps of faithful officers and teachers of each one of these schools, deserve the thanks of all the lovers of the Sunday school cause in this district for the impetus they have given to it by showing us what personal effort can accomplish, as was so powerfully demonstrated by this celebration. May their labor of love be as "bread cast upon the waters," that shall be gathered up day by day for years to come!

J. M. BOLAND.

CENTENARY CHURCH, ST. LOUIS.

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE BY BISHOP M'TYEIRE, OF TENNESSEE.

The corner-stone of the new Centenary church of the Methodist Episcopal Church South was laid at the northwest corner of Sixteenth and Pine streets.

It will front one hundred and sixty feet on Pine and one hundred and nine on Sixteenth street, and will be built of solid stone walls, in pure Gothic style of architecture. Both fronts will be in pitch faced ashlar, with two margins. The stone walls will be one hundred feet high; and the tower will tower to the heavens two hundred feet—eighteen feet higher, we understand, than any other in the city—one hundred feet of which will be of stone.

The audience room will be sixty feet four inches by ninety feet three inches, with galleries on three sides, the ceiling extending over the galleries, making it one hundred and five feet in the clear. The auditorium will be forty-three feet six inches in the clear in height, and a basement room beneath for a lecture room, Sabbath schools, etc., covering the whole ground, is to be sixteen feet six inches in length. Underneath, still, will be a cellar of the same dimensions, for hot air furnaces and other purposes.

Immediately in the rear of the church proper will be a four-story building for the pastor's office, library rooms and the social meetings of the church. Adjoining on the west, and also fronting on Pine street, will be the pastorage. Both of these are to be of stone, and corresponding in architecture with the church proper. The entire cost of the several structures is estimated at $150,000.

Mr. Thomas Dixon, of Baltimore, Maryland, is the architect, and Mr. J. Legg the superintendent of the work.—*St. Louis Christian Advocate*

THE divine authority of the Scriptures and their inspiration are two distinct, but inseparable truths. The authority of the Scriptures proceeds from their inspiration, and their inspiration establishes their authority; just as the tempering of the metal produces the steel, and the steel results from the tempering. If the authority of the Scriptures falls, their inspiration falls; if, on the contrary, it be the inspiration that is taken from us, the authority likewise vanishes away. The Scriptures without inspiration is a cannon from which the charge has been removed. But fear not! this cannon does not suffer its charge to be taken away.

MARRIED.

On the 13th of May, at the Methodist Episcopal Church South in St. Joseph, Missouri, by Rev. C. J. Van Deventer, Rev. M. B. CHAPMAN, of Louisiana, to Miss MAGGIE F. HARRIS, of St. Joseph.

By the Rev. Robert A. Davis, at the residence of Colonel Keep, of Wadelawn Mississippi, Mr. FRANK W. ANDERSON to Miss EMMA COLLINS.

At the residence of Thomas Smith, Esq., by Rev. J. A. Parker, on the evening of May 4th, Captain JOHN SWIFT to Mrs. HARRIET CUMMYNS, all of Milton, Florida.

OBITUARIES.

N. W. CHAPMAN died at his residence in Monroe, Louisiana, on the 24th of December, 1868.

He was born in East Feliciana parish in 1819. His parents were Presbyterians, but he united himself with no church until 1856, when, under the ministry of Rev. J. J. Wheat, at Clinton, Louisiana, he and his wife united with the Methodist. From the time of his admission to the day of his death he was an active and most efficient steward. Very soon after joining the church he erected a family altar, and the "morning and the evening sacrifice" were never omitted. His eldest son, now a minister, would, when a mere boy, alternate with his father in conducting the family worship.

Brother Chapman was early in life—perhaps when not more than ten years old—thrown upon his own resources. He entered a mercantile house as a clerk, and soon acquired a perfect knowledge of his business. At the breaking out of the late civil war he was an extensive merchant in Clinton, Louisiana. But, like thousands of others in the South, he saw the savings of long and laborious years all swept away before the ravages of war. He determined to try his fortune in a new field, and removed with his family to Monroe, on the Ouachita river. Here, first of all, in conjunction with his most eminently pious wife, he went to work to secure an organization of the few Methodists there into a society, and to establish a Sabbath school. In this they succeeded beyond their most sanguine hopes, and, aided by an active minister, saw a most interesting church and Sabbath school blessing the community with their hallowed influences.

In business he was successful. Starting at the close of the war almost without means, he would, had he lived, speedily have acquired an independence. His great anxiety to provide a competence for his family led him to labor most nutiringly, and under this over-work and ceaseless anxiety a feeble constitution gave way.

He was, in all the relations of life, an admirable man—devoted to the happiness of his family, earnest in his efforts to help the church, and generous to all. He will be sadly missed in the church. His loss to his family is irreparable. May the God in whom he trusted care for and bless the widow in her bereavement, and be a father to his children.

A FRIEND.

Died, on Saturday evening, March 20, 1869, at the residence of her parents, on Brush creek, Perry county, Alabama, MARY SAVINA TURNER, daughter of G. S. and S. C. Turner, aged seven months and four days.

She was a subject of affliction during the greatest portion of her short stay on earth. She was the idol of her father, the joy of her mother, and the pet of a circle of kind relatives.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE.

COMMENCEMENT OF 1869.

The next semi-annual Examination of this institution will commence on

Friday, the 25th of June.

The sermon on Sunday, June 27th, before the Graduating Class will be preached by the Rev. Samuel Armstrong, Presiding Elder of the Ouachita District.

The annual Address, on Wednesday, June 30th, Commencement Day, will be delivered by Judge William B. Egan, of Shreveport. Concerts on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday, June 28th and 29th. The Visiting Committee of the Louisiana Conference will please be punctual in attendance.

CHARLES B. STUART, President.
my22

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.'S

CIRCULAR TO ADVERTISERS,

SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS,

CONTAINING

A list of Seven Hundred and Fifty choice Advertising mediums, subdivided into more than fifty small lists, with Price Cards showing the cost of any advertisement from one line to one column.

A list of the leading Daily Papers in all the large towns and cities of the United States and Canada.

A list of Two Hundred leading Weekly and Monthly publications, with estimates showing the cost of an advertisement of from five to twenty five lines, from one week to two months.

A list of prominent Advertisers who have patronized this Advertising Agency, and letters showing the opinions of such men concerning the advantages it offers.

Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Advertising Agents, my22 tfa 40 Park Row, New York

BUILDERS, SEND FOR CATALOGUE of all new Architectural Books and Journals. Address A. J. BICKNELL & CO., publishers, Troy, New York, or Springfield, Illinois. my22 1fa

SELAT.—MORE VALUABLE than Gold. For particulars send two three cent stamps to AUGUSTE DUPIN, my22 1fm Box 1027, Cincinnati, Ohio.

MYSTERY.—Spirit Photographs sent for twenty-five cents. Address SPIRIT PICTURE CO., my22 tfa 34 Liberty street, N. Y.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.'S

ADVERTISING AGENCY.

"They have reduced advertising to a more perfect system than has been known heretofore."—*Hazleton (Pa.) Sentinel, October 31, 1867.*

"Whatever is prompt, methodical and straightforward, they practice in their dealings, and only that."—*Boston Commonwealth, November 30, 1867.*

"They now probably do the heaviest advertising business in the country."—*Manchester (N. H.) Daily Union, January 25, 1868.*

"Their establishment is perhaps the most extensive in the United States."—*Cape Ann Advertiser, Gloucester, Mass.*

"This firm is now the most substantial business house for advertising in the country."—*American Mining Index, (N. Y.,) April 2, 1868.*

"With their reputation they can and do get the lowest and most advantageous terms."—*Mishawaka (Ind.) Enterprise.*

We are prepared to receive advertisements for all American newspapers, at prices as low as can be obtained at the offices of publication.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Advertising Agents, my15 tfa 40 Park Row, New York.

WANTED.—AGENTS TO SELL the American Knitting Machine. Price, $25. The simplest, cheapest and best Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit twenty thousand stitches per minute. Liberal inducements to Agents. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., my15 tfa Boston, Mass. or St. Louis, Mo

THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS A year. Address FOX & CO., my15 1fa Saco, Maine.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

That the American Watch is superior in accuracy as a time keeper, and in substantial value, to its imported rivals, is now generally conceded by the intelligent. It is so made as to render imperfection a physical impossibility.

The question now is, "Which is the *best* American Watch?" Then follows, "Which thoroughly *good* Watch is really the cheapest?" We answer:

The Waltham Watches have stood the test of time. Waltham is the original seat of American watch-making. The idea of making our own watches, and making each piece of machinery specially adapted thereto, so that a piece lost or broken may surely be replaced by a similar piece from any other watch of its class, or one ordered from the manufactory on purpose, originated here; and here it has been carried to perfection. Every year since the start has witnessed improvements in machinery, processes, and workmanship, until watches are now made at Waltham as cheaply and as excellently as anywhere on earth, as the vast and ever-widening demand for them abundantly proves.

The success of the American Watch has impelled several attempts at rivalry, which we are nowise inclined to disparage. All of these are hopeful, and will doubtless improve with experience and the lapse of time. But buyers must feel greater confidence in the time keeping of a watch from this pioneer concern than in one manufactured by any of its young rivals. If any do not, we urge them to inquire of their friends who have bought and carried the American Watch. Every purchaser may have a guarantee, if he will, that this Watch shall give entire satisfaction.

So constant and signal have been the improvements in machinery at the Waltham manufactory that the Company have not only been enabled to make better and better Watches, but they now sell them for fewer dollars in greenbacks than they cost in gold before the war.—But they wish no one to buy their Watches because of their cheapness. They commend them as better time-keepers than any other which are or can be sold at prices so moderate. They ask purchasers not to be persuaded by importunate dealers, who may be governed by considerations of profit into buying watches of doubtful accuracy, when, by buying a Waltham they may be sure of getting a first rate time-keeper at a moderate price.

An illustrated description of the different styles of Watches now manufactured by the Company sent to any address on application

No watches retailed by the Company.

ROBBINS & APPLETON, General Agents, my15 3mp 182 Broadway, N. Y.

CABINET ORGANS.

QUALITY BEST.—PRICES LOWEST.

1. That the quality of the MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS is the *very best* is not questioned by unprejudiced and well-informed persons.—These Organs have uniformly been awarded the highest premiums at Industrial Exhibitions to the number of seventy five, including the *First Class Medal* at the Paris Exposition. They are recommended as the standard of excellence, the best, by several hundred of the most eminent musicians in America and Europe, whose testimony is printed, and will be sent to any one desiring it.

2. It is the fixed policy of the Mason & Hamlin Organ Company to sell their Organs always at the least remunerative profit. They are now very much the largest manufacturers of these instruments in the world. With increase of business they have been able to make corresponding increase and improvement in machinery and facilities for manufacture, by means of which they are now producing yet more perfect work than ever before, and this at increased economy in cost. Accordingly they are now selling the best Organs they have ever made at prices which are as low, or even less than would be the cost of manufacture of inferior instruments without the advantage of such facilities.

Four-octave Organs, $50 each. Five-octave Organs, with Knee Swell, $100. Five-octave Double Reed Organs, with five stops, Tremulant and Knee Swell, $125. The same, six stops, with addition of one octave of Sub bass, connected with the Manuals, $150. The same, seven stops, with Sub bass and Octave Coupler (each key commands four separate reeds, giving this style nearly twice the power of a Double Reed Organ, with much greater variety,) $175. Five-octave Double Reed Cabinet Organ, with five stops, Automatic Swell and Improved Vox Humana, the finest instrument of its size which can be made, $170. Many other styles at proportionate prices up to $1,000 each.

Lowest prices printed, invariable, and alike to all.

Circulars, with full particulars as to styles, prices, peculiarities of construction, etc., sent free to every applicant. Address the

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., my15 4tp 154 Tremont street, Boston; 596 Broadway, New York.

"A WORD TO HORSEMEN."

Dr. TOBIAS' celebrated VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT has been tested by the first Horsemen in this country, and proved to be superior to any other. The late Hiram Woodruff, of "trotting fame," was never without a bottle in his stable. It is also used by Colonel Bush, of the Jerome Park Course, at Fordham, New York, who has over twenty running horses under his care, among which rank some of the finest stock in America. It is warranted to cure Lameness, Sprains, Scratches, Bruises, Galls, Cuts, Wind Galls, Colic, Sore Throat, Nail in the Foot, and Over-heating, when used according to the directions.

All who own or employ Horses are assured that this Liniment will do all, if not more, in curing the above named complaints. No Horse need die of Colic, if, when first taken, the Liniment is used according to the directions. Always have a bottle in your stable.

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CRADLE HYMN.

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Hush! my dear; lie still and slumber;
Holy angels guard thy bed!
Heavenly blessings without number
Gently falling on thy head.

Sleep, my babe; thy food and raiment,
House and home thy friends provide;
All without thy care or payment,
All thy wants are well supplied.

How much better thou'rt attended
Than the Son of God could be,
When from heaven He descended,
And became a child like thee!

Soft and easy is thy cradle;
Coarse and hard the Saviour lay,
When His birth-place was a stable,
And His softest bed was hay.

Blessed babe! what glorious features,
Spotless fair, divinely bright!
Must He dwell with brutal creatures?
How could angels bear the sight?

Was there nothing but a manger
Cursed sinners could afford
To receive the heavenly stranger?
Did they thus affront their Lord?

Soft, my child; I did not chide thee,
Though my song might sound too hard;
'Tis thy mother sits beside thee,
And her arms shall be thy guard.

Yet to read the shameful story,
How the Jews abused their King,
How they served the Lord of Glory,
Makes me angry while I sing.

See the kinder shepherds round him,
Telling wonders from the sky!
Where they sought Him, there they found Him,
With His Virgin Mother by.

See the lovely babe a-dressing!
Lovely infant, how He smiled!
When He wept, the mother's blessing
Soothed and hushed the holy child.

Lo! He slumbers in His manger,
Where the horned oxen fed;
Peace, my darling, here's no danger,
Here's no ox a-near thy bed.

'Twas to save thee, child, from dying,
Save my dear from burning flame,
Bitter groans and endless crying,
That thy blest Redeemer came.

Mayst thou live to know and fear Him,
Trust and love Him all thy days;
Then go dwell forever near Him,
See His face, and sing His praise!

I could give a hundred kisses,
Hoping what I most desire;
Not a mother's fondest wishes
Can to greater joys aspire.

STORIES ABOUT ELEPHANTS.

An interesting account is given us of the effect of training the elephant. These animals are stalled at the foot of some large tree, which shelters them during the day from the extreme heat of the sun. They stand under this tree, and to it they are chained by their hind legs.

Early in the morning the keeper makes his appearance from his hovel, and throws the keys down to the elephants, who immediately unlock the padlocks of the chains, loose themselves, and, says the narrator, "in the politest manner return the keys to the keeper." They then proceed with him to the nearest forest, and as soon as they arrive there, begin breaking down the branches of the trees, choosing those that are most agreeable to their taste, and arranging them in two large fagots. When they have collected as much as they think they require, they make withes and bind up their two fagots, and then twist another to connect the two, so that they may hang over their backs one on each side; and having thus made their provisions they return home. The keeper may or may not be present during that time; all depends on whether the elephants are well trained, or have been long in servitude. On their return, the elephants pass the chains round their legs, lock the padlock, and present the key as before.

When a party of elephants have gathered in a neighboring forest the branches of trees they require, and have returned to the tree where they are accustomed to find a shade, they amuse themselves with their repast, eating all the leaves and tender shoots, and rejecting the rest. When one of them has eaten enough, he usually chooses a long bough, and pulling off all the side branches, leaves a bush at the end, forming a sort of whisk, to keep off the flies and musketoes, which get into the cracks and crannies of the elephant's thick hide. Sometimes he will put the end of his trunk down in the dust, draw up as much of it as he can, and turning his trunk over his head, pour it out over his skin, powdering and filling up these. This being done, he will take the long branch already described, and amuse himself by flapping it right and left, and in all directions about his body, wherever the insects may settle.

In this way an elephant was one day employed, when the keeper brought a little black child and laid it down before the animal, saying in Hindostanee, "Watch it," and then walked away into the town. The elephant did not object to this interruption, but at once broke off the larger part of the bough, so as to make a smaller and more convenient whisk, and directed his whole attention to the child. Gently did he fan the little creature, driving off every musketo that approached, for upward of two hours, until the keeper returned.

Of all the stories I have ever read of elephants, I well remember one of ill-temper. An army in India was ordered to march, and the elephants were called forth to carry the tents. One of them submitted for a time, and, at length, he uttered his complaints, but they were not regarded, and another tent was put upon him. He now became sulky, and when ordered to go on he did so; but in what way? He threw his trunk in the air, shrieked his indignation, and set off at a trot, which was about equal in speed to a horse's gallop, knocking down all that came in his way, and producing the greatest confusion.

I have often thought of this elephant when I have seen a child ponting and crying as it proceeded to do what it was told, or knocking down anything that was near. O, what a sad sight is a cross-grained, ill-tempered, passionate child.

An elephant is, after all, an irrational creature; we may make, therefore, some excuse for a fit of disobedience; but none can be made for a child in a pet. Have you ever been so? Ask God to help you so to watch your spirit that you may never be ill-tempered again.

THE SACK OF PEARLS.—A traveler missed his way and lost himself in a desert. Nearly famished with hunger and thirst, he reached at length a shady palm tree and a fresh fountain. Near the fountain he found a small bag lying on the ground. "Thanks to God!" said the man, as he lifted the little bag, "these are perhaps peas, which will keep me from starving." Eagerly he opened the bag and said, "Alas! alas! they are only pearls!"

"Worth more than gold or pearls, you see,
The little loaf that feedeth thee!"

Though he had now a bag of pearls worth several thousand pounds, he was still in danger of starvation. But he prayed earnestly to God for help, and presently there came, hastily riding on his camel, a Moor, who had lost the bag of pearls. He had compassion on the starving man, gave him bread and refreshing fruit, and took him along on his camel.

"Behold!" said the Moor, "how wonderfully God disposes all things! I regarded it as a misfortune to have lost the pearls, but God permitted it that I might return again and save a life!"

"By little things the Almighty saves
His people from untimely graves."

—*Children's Magazine.*

FENELON AND A PEASANT.—After a certain battle in France, Archbishop Fenelon received, in his palace at Cambray, all the wounded officers and soldiers, as well as the poor people of the country round. He had them taken care of, and fed at his own expense.

As he was walking in the midst of them, he saw a young peasant who ate nothing, and who appeared in the utmost affliction. Fenelon went and sat down by him, and, trying to encourage him, told him that the next day a great body of troops was expected; that they would drive the enemy entirely away, and that he would soon be able to return to his village.

"I shall never find my cow there," answered the peasant; "the poor animal supplied me with plenty of milk, and supported my father, my wife, and my children."

Fenelon then promised to give him another cow; but, after having made useless efforts to console him, he took an exact description of the cottage where he dwelt, at a place one league from Cambray. He set out himself at ten o'clock at night, with his pass and a single domestic, repaired to the village, brought back the cow with him in the middle of the night, and immediately made the poor peasant happy by informing him of it.—*Children's Magazine.*

A BEAUTIFUL CUSTOM.—In the mountains of Tyrol it is the custom of the women and children to come out, when it is bedtime, and sing their national songs until they hear their husbands, fathers and brothers answer them from the hills on their return home.

On the shores of the Adriatic the wives of the fishermen come down about sunset and sing a melody. After singing the first stanza, they listen awhile for the answering strain from off the water, and continue to sing and listen till the well known voices come borne on the tide, telling that the loved ones are almost home. How sweet to the weary fisherman, as the shadows gather around him, must be the songs of the loved ones at home, who sing to cheer him; and how they strengthen and tighten the bonds that bind together those humble dwellings by the sea! Truly, it is among the lowly in this world that we find some of the most beautiful customs in practice.—*Children's Magazine.*

SCIENTIFIC.

The Velocity of Insects' Wings During Flight.

The *Comptes Rendus* contains an interesting article, by E. J. Marey, containing the results of an attempt to submit to strict experiment the study of those motions which the eye cannot follow, and the form of which cannot, under ordinary circumstances, be discussed, on account of their extreme rapidity. The points to be determined, and the questions to be answered, were:

What is the frequency of the movements of insects' wings? What are the different positions which the wing takes in the different phases of each of its revolutions? By what mechanism does the wing, taking the air for its fulcrum, produce the locomotion of insects?

The results attained have a direct bearing upon the construction of flying machines, and will be perused with interest by aeronauts and those aspiring to be aeronants.

Physiologists have attempted to determine the frequency of the movements of the wing, from the sound produced by the insect during flight. They have been compelled to admit very high figures; six hundred vibrations a second, for the common fly; yet that number must be tripled in cases of very rapid flight. Other insects must produce a far greater number of beats. Naturalists, nevertheless, have been little agreed upon the cause which produces the sound we hear during the flight of insects. Some authors think the sound independent of the wing movements, produced by a special humming apparatus; it is due, according to others, to the alternate movements of the air, in escaping and entering the tracheal tubes.

In face of these discordances, the author sought for a mode of exhibiting, in an unmistakable manner, each of the beats of the wing of an insect, and the graphic method answers very well for determining their frequency.

He grasped, with a fine pair of nippers, the hind part of the abdomen of an insect, and when it sought to fly, directed one of its wings in such a way that it rubbed by its point against the surface of a smoked cylinder, which revolved with a known velocity. The wing, at each of these revolutions, carried away a little of the black of the smoke which covered the cylinder, and left a trace of its passage. This experiment gives a diagram exhibiting the varied forms that are periodically reproduced with the same characteristics, and, consequently, correspond to one revolution of the wing. By means of a chronographic diapason, the exact number of the revolutions of the wing which are effected in a second were precisely determined. That which he used gave a graphic delineation of five hundred simple vibrations per second.

A continual rubbing of the wing on the cylinder presents a resistance to this organ, which retards its frequency; so in order to have the nearest approach to the truth, those drawings were selected in which the contact of the wing with the cylinder was at a minimum, so that the diagrams were reduced to a series of points.

The frequency of the movements diminishes, also, when the wing is loaded with a little weight. It diminishes equally by fatigue, and the action of cold. Everything occurs in this case, as in the rhythmic movements of the muscular system in different animals. Under equally favorable conditions for observation, the frequency of the beats which different species of insects produce, brings before us curious results. The numbers found for each second are as follows:

Common fly, 330; drone, 240; bee, 190; wasp, 110; hawkmoth, 72; dragon fly, 28; cabbage butterfly, 9.

A more complete study of a great number of well-determined species would, doubtless, furnish much higher figures as the maximum frequency.

It should be added that the wing movements, in this sort of captivity, on account of the greater resistance, will be reduced in number. The above figures must, therefore, be below those representing vibrations in a free flight.

The graphic method does not answer very well to determine the course of the wing at each of its revolutions. The tracings which the point of the wing of an insect describes in space are inscribed on the surface of an ideal sphere, which has for its radius the length of the wing, and for its centre the point at which this organ is implanted in the thorax of the insect. A spherical surface of this nature could only be tangential at one point to the surface of the registering cylinder, and every fuller contact risks deforming the drawing more or less, in reproducing the curvature of the wing. To obtain an exact notion of the course of the wing in space, Wheatstone's optical method was employed. It is well known that this celebrated English physicist terminates vibrating rods with bright metallic balls, whose gleam leaves upon the retina persistent impressions of the periodical movements they execute.

By fixing with varnish a little piece of gold leaf to the end of an insect's wing, and placing the animal in a ray of sunlight, a bright luminous image was obtained in the form of the figure 8, which indicates the different points in space traversed at each revolution, by the gilt spot.

Among different sorts of insects the experiments almost always met with the same form.

Resuming then the graphic method to verify this result, he succeeded in obtaining successively portions of the drawing, in some cases giving the upper loop of the 8, in others the lower, and in others the double point, where is the intersection of the two halves of the 8.

By way of further confirmation, he sought to register the contact of the wing with the cylinder, not only by its point, but by its anterior margin. The theory anticipates that under these conditions the figure 8 ought to disappear, and in its place one should obtain a double contact of the wing with the cylinder. One of these contacts took place at the instant the upper loop of the 8 was formed, and at the point where this loop presents its convexity to the cylinder. The other contact took place where the lower loop was formed under the same conditions.

The author concludes that this complex movement does not result from a series of periodic muscular acts executed by the insect, acts which would produce in one case a simple oscillation in a vertical direction, while in the horizontal direction, other muscles would produce, at the same time, two oscillations. In reality, the insect only executes one movement of lowering the wing, to which succeeds a movement of elevation, and if in consequence of these two contrary movements, the wing is not limited to oscillate in one plane, this results from the resistance of the air, which imposes upon the wing a deviation in each half of its course.—*Scientific American.*

FARM AND GARDEN.

THE EFFECT OF CHARCOAL ON FLOWERS.—A correspondent of the *Revue Horticole* says that not long ago he made a bargain for a rosebush of magnificent growth and full of buds. He waited for them to blow, and expected roses worthy of such a noble plant and of the praises bestowed upon it by the vender; but when it bloomed all his hopes were blasted. The flowers were of a faded hue and he discovered that he had only a middling multiflora, stale-colored enough. He therefore resolved to sacrifice it to some experiments which he had in view. His attention had been directed to the effects of charcoal as stated in some English publications. He then covered the earth in the pot, in which the rosebush was, about half an inch deep with pulverized charcoal. Some days after he was astonished to see the roses, which bloomed of as fine a lively rose color as he could wish. He determined to repeat the experiment, and therefore when the rosebush had done flowering he took off the charcoal and put fresh earth about the roots and waited for the next spring impatiently to see the result of this experiment. When it bloomed the roses were, as at first, pale and discolored, but by applying the charcoal as before, they soon assumed their rosy red color. He then tried the powdered charcoal in large quantities upon petunias, and found that both the white and violet colored flowers were equally sensitive to its action. It always gave great vigor to the red or violet colors of the flowers, and the white petunias became veined with red or violet tints; the violets became covered with irregular spots of a bluish or almost black tint. Many persons who admired them thought they were choice new varieties from the seed. Yellow flowers appear to be insensible to the influence of charcoal.

A GOOD LAW.—We perceive that during its late session the General Assembly of Pennsylvania passed a law imposing a penalty of $25 on any one killing an insectivorous bird, classing as such robbins, martins, swallows, blue birds, woodpeckers, and all the small birds generally. This is a wise law, and if properly enforced will be of much greater benefit to farmers, gardeners, and fruit growers than many persons unacquainted with the real habits of these beautiful little creatures would suppose, for they are the best preventive yet found against the destruction of vegetables and fruits by insects, and should therefore receive a kindly welcome and protection at every country or suburban homestead, instead of being made the victims of wretched pot-hunters for city markets, or thoughtless boys. The man who would deliberately shoot a blue bird, or a red bird, not to speak of the graceful swallow, or the merry martin, ought to be peppered himself with mustard seed shot for every such wanton outrage. We saw two persons on the streets some days ago, one with a string of martins and the other with one of blue birds, and thought that both of them deserved a good whipping.—*Picayune.*

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C. H. Slocomb, A. Thompson,
F. Delbondio, Philip Meyer,
George A. Fosdick, Marshall J. Smith,
Edward Rigney, W. B. Schmidt,
Alex. Marks, C. E. Girardey,
Edward Barnett.

JOSEPH ELLISON, President.
W. S. PIKE, Vice President.
W. P. HARPER, Secretary.
ST. CLAIR DEARING, General Agent.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS:

Dr. B. H. Moss, Dr. Sam. Choppin,
Dr. Henry Smith, Dr. J. H. Lewis,
Dr. Y. R. LeMonier, Dr. W. C. Nicholls.

G. A. Breaux, Attorney.

ALL KINDS OF LIFE RISKS TAKEN.

Ordinary Life and Annual Endowment; Ten Annual Endowment and Five Annual Endowment; Single Payment; Participating and Non-Participating, issued by this Company as low and on as favorable terms as any other Company in the country.

This Company, in order to place within the reach of every one,

THE MECHANIC,
THE ARTISAN,
THE CLERK,
OR THOSE OF LIMITED INCOMES,

has divided the payment of Premiums in such sums as can be easily spared, thus combining real Benevolence with the advantages of Life Insurance.

Policies therefore will be issued, the payments on which may be divided into

MONTHLY INSTALMENTS.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

Policies issued immediately on application.
ja9 1y

MUTUAL AID & BENEVOLENT
LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION
OF LOUISIANA.

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John Davidson, L. B. Pothier,
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E. F. Schmidt, T. K. Finlay,
William Cooper, Anthony Sambola,
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David McCoard, John C. Sinnott,
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Gerard Stith, W. O. Nichols.

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JOHN DAVIDSON, President.
W. S. PIKE, Vice President.
R. W. YOUNG, Secretary.
L. A. FOURNIER, Treasurer.

W. B. KOONTZ, Attorney.
W. C. NICHOLS, Medical Examiner
N. C. FOLGER, Agent.
Office—120 CARONDELET ST. (Davidson's Row.)

SYNOPSIS OF CHARTER.

The plan proposed by the Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life Insurance Association is as follows:

1. Each person, upon enrolling himself or herself as a member, shall pay into the Treasury a membership fee, if between the ages of

16 to 30, inclusive, the sum of.....$10 00
31 to 40, inclusive, the sum of..... 15 00
41 to 50, inclusive, the sum of..... 20 00
51 to 60, inclusive, the sum of..... 25 00

which payment constitutes him or her a life member.

2. A Life Insurance Policy is issued for a sum equal to one dollar for each enrolled member appearing on the books of the Association, at the decease of said member.

But in no event shall the amount paid on said policy exceed $5,000.

3. On the death of any member an assessment is made upon each policy holder for one dollar and twenty-five cents, payable at the office of the Association, within thirty days after notification thereof, by publication in one daily newspaper published in the city of New Orleans, in English and one in French, for five consecutive days, and if the policy holder resides out of New Orleans he shall be notified in writing.

4. Should the number of members exceed five thousand, the assessment of $1 25 will be reduced in proportion to the number of members exceeding five thousand.

5. Should any member fail to pay the assessment in the time specified, he forfeits all previous payments or credits.

6. All accumulations from whatever source, such as forfeitures, interest, etc., shall be credited upon the books of the Association to the members pro rata, to be withdrawn in lieu of assessments.

oct17 1y

JOHN L. DUNNICA. GEO. P. HARRISON.

J. L. DUNNICA & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE

PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL KINDS

OF

SOUTHERN and WESTERN PRODUCE.

99.....POYDRAS STREET.....99

New Orleans.

Consignments of Cotton, Sugar and Molasses solicited.

All property consigned to us is insured in our Open Policy.

Agents for the following

BRANDS OF FLOUR,

which we are constantly receiving, and always have a good supply on hand:

Crescent Mills, Can't "B" Beat.
Magnolia, Choice Family.
Rosborough & Co., Choice Family.
Missouri Mills.
Saxony Belle.
Sparta Belle.
Concordia Mills.

Also, various brands of

SUPERFINE, SINGLE, DOUBLE AND TREBLE EXTRAS,

which we sell at the lowest market rates.

Persons desiring FAMILY SUPPLIES would do well to send us their orders with the money, and thereby save time and money.

Careful personal attention given to all business entrusted to us. ja2 1y

---

A. EYRICH,

(Successor to Bielock & Co.,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

130.....CANAL STREET.....130

New Orleans, Louisiana,

Keeps on hand a large and carefully selected stock of

STANDARD SCHOOL, LAW, MEDICAL

AND

RELIGIOUS BOOKS,

Bibles, Prayer Books, Testaments, Hymn-Books, Albums, Engravings, Chromo-Lithographs, etc., and is constantly receiving from Publishers, at first prices,

ALL NEW WORKS ISSUED,

Which he can supply at

LOWER RATES THAN ANY HOUSE SOUTH.

With fifteen years' experience in the Southern Book trade, and fully acquainted with the wants of our section, he believes he can guarantee satisfaction to all.

Letters of inquiry cheerfully attended to.

General Agent for

M'CLINTOCK AND STRONG'S BIBLICAL, THEOLOGICAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL CYCLOPEDIA,

a storehouse of knowledge for the use of ministers, students and Sunday school libraries.

Agents wanted, to whom liberal rates will be given. Address

A. EYRICH,
oct24 6m 130 Canal street, New Orleans.

THE CHARTER OAK

COOKING STOVE.

From and after this date I shall keep a full stock of the celebrated

CHARTER OAK COOKING STOVES,

so universally approved by all housekeepers, and by special arrangement will be able to fill all orders as low as they can be had.

Orders for this celebrated Cooking Stove solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

G. W. W. GOODWYN,
62 Camp street, New Orleans,
Manufacturer of Plain Tin and Japan Ware,
Dealer in Cooking and
Heating Stoves of all kinds.
fe13 6m

ALEX. BRITTON. RICH. F. BRITTON.

A. BRITTON & CO.,

GENERAL STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

No. 90 Common street, New Orleans.
oct3 1y

F. M. ECKFORD, New Orleans. GEO. ALPH. CAGE, Columbus, Miss.

ECKFORD & CAGE,

COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 42 Union street, New Orleans.
oct10 3m

MAGIC PRESS.

J. P. WILSON,

JOB PRINTER.....JOB PRINTER,

77 Magazine street, corner of Poydras,
New Orleans, La.
nov1

DARBY'S

PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.

DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.
DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.
DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.

The Great Family Medicine.
The Great Family Medicine.
The Great Family Medicine.
The Great Family Medicine.

The Wonderful Healing Remedy.
The Wonderful Healing Remedy.
The Wonderful Healing Remedy.
The Wonderful Healing Remedy.

The Astonishing Disinfectant.
The Astonishing Disinfectant.
The Astonishing Disinfectant.
The Astonishing Disinfectant.

The Remarkable Pain Killer.
The Remarkable Pain Killer.
The Remarkable Pain Killer.
The Remarkable Pain Killer.

Cures Burns, Wounds, Stings.
Cures Cuts, Sores, Boils.
Cures Ulcers, Scratches, Bites.
Cures Catarrh, Scalds, Bruises.

Removes all Bad Odors.
Relieves Colic instantly.
Cures Chronic Diarrhea.
Cures Erysipelas and Gangrene.

READ THIS AND SEE!

Letter from Major J. T. Hester, of Alabama:

AUBURN, ALA., April 4, 1869.

MESSRS JOHN DARBY & Co., 161 WILLIAM ST., N. Y.—*Gents.*:—I have received so much benefit from "Darby's Prophylactic Fluid" that I feel it my duty to let you know it. I had an attack of Typhoid Fever, and with it a most stubborn case of Erysipelas, and was confined to my bed near two months, suffering the most intense pain all the time from Erysipelas; and after exhausting the many prescriptions of my physician, he finally commenced the use of Darby's Prophylactic Fluid, and soon found that I was being improved by its use, and continued to use it, and am nearly well. I consider it the most valuable medicine for the diseases and purposes for which it is made that is sold. I also used it most successfully on my little son, who was severely burned, and I do assure you that it was from this medicine alone that I could get any relief from my distressing attack of Erysipelas.

I do not write you this as a certificate for publication, but as a duty that I feel I owe to Professor Darby and his invaluable medicine.

I shall never be without it again if I can by any possible means get it.

I hope you are succeeding, and will make a fortune.

Very truly yours,
J. T. HESTER.

For sale by every Druggist and Country Merchant.

Orders filled by the proprietors,

JOHN DARBY & CO.,
de5 1y 161 William street, New York.

PATENTS—MUNN & CO. EDITORS *Scientific American*, 37 Park Row, New York. Twenty three years' experience in obtaining American and European Patents.

Opinions, no charge. A pamphlet, 108 pages of law and information, free. Address as above.
my1 tfs

$10.—INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY household. Perfectly wonderful. Everybody buys at first sight. Agents making fortunes. Illustrated circulars free. Address

APEX S. M. CO.,
my8 tfs 208 Broadway, New York.

CHURCH BELLS.—We are prepared to furnish Church Bells, of Steel composition, having a rich, deep tone, at the following prices, which place it within the power of all Churches to be provided with a good Bell:

	Weight.	Wt. of Bell and mountings.	Price.
28-inch Bell,	250 lbs	400 lbs	$65 00
36-inch Bell,	650 lbs	800 lbs	135 00
40-inch Bell,	800 lbs	1000 lbs	175 00
48-inch Bell,	1200 lbs	1500 lbs	265 00

These Bells are warranted for one year against breakage in ordinary use.

THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,
ja16 1y No. 9 Perdido st., New Orleans.

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL, GRADUate of the Philadelphia Dental College, has established himself at No 109 Carondelet street, near Poydras, where he will perform all Deotal Operations in a skillful and satisfactory manner. Teeth inserted upon Gold or Vulcanite base. Being familiar with all Anæsthetics, he will extract teeth without pain, by the use of such as best suits the case. Particular attention given to the medical and surgical treatment of diseases of the mouth and teeth. oct31 1y

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EAST ALABAMA COLLEGE,

AUBURN, ALABAMA.

The Spring Session will begin on the 20th of January, and close on the 14th of July, 1869.

The educational facilities here furnished to students are equal to those of the best colleges in the country. Young men may take a regular or partial course, but will be required to have at least three studies.

Auburn is situated directly on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad. Its health and social advantages cannot be surpassed.

EXPENSES.

Tuition, Spring session, - - - $48 00
Tuition, Fall session, - - - 32 00

Board in private families, from $15 to $20 per month.

Students in indigent circumstances, by applying as such, will be required to pay in advance only half the price of tuition, and by messing they may greatly reduce the expense of board.

For further information address

REV. J. F. DOWDELL,
ja2 3m President.

PLOWS. PLOWS. PLOWS.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS' Agents at New Orleans for

Avery Plows, Peacock Plows,
Calhoun Plows, Briniey Plows,
Garrett & Cottman Plows,
Hull's Valley Plows, cast iron,
James H. Hall Cotton and Eagle Plows.

We sell all these at manufacturers' prices, and all other kinds of Plows at lowest market rate. THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,

Dealers in Machinery and
Agricultural Implements,
ja16 1y No. 9 Perdido st., N. Orleans, La.

TO THE MERCHANTS OF

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE.

The great number of points to which

THE NEW ORLEANS

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

Is sent in the States of

ALABAMA,

MISSISSIPPI,

LOUISIANA AND

TEXAS,

Constitutes it as good a medium for reaching the people who trade with this city and Mobile as any offered in the Southwest.

Our Circulation Is Widening Daily

Under the care of

FIVE HUNDRED SOUTHERN METHODIST PREACHERS,

Who are both the agents and owners of this sheet.

A man who wishes to be known in the country is certainly much in his own light who does not display his name in our advertising columns.

Our terms are precisely the same as those of other weekly newspapers in this city.

We have fewer advertisements than the secular papers, but what we have are read with that conscientious regard for everything that appears in a Christian paper which takes hold—in fact, too strong a hold—and holds the editor responsible for all the patent medicines, hardware, shoes, pork, flour, and even whisky, which may be set forth in its columns.

The terms of advertising are as follows:

SQUARES.	1 MO.	3 MOS.	6 MOS.	12 MOS.
One (8 lines)..	$5 00	$12 00	$20 00	$30 00
Two.....	7 50	15 00	25 00	40 00
Three.....	10 00	20 00	30 00	50 00
Four.....	12 50	25 00	35 00	60 00

Larger advertisements in proportion.

Address

Rev. J. O. KEENEN, D. D.,
112 Camp St., New Orleans.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, New York.—Visitors to the city of New York are informed that they will find divine service every Sunday, in the large Chapel of the University, Washington Square, at ten and a half A. M. and at seven and a half P. M. The evening service in summer is at eight o'clock. Waverley Place, immediately north of the New York Hotel, out of Broadway, runs west to Washington Square, on the east side of which is the University. The entrance to the church is the main door of the University. University Place cars run from the door of the Fifth Avenue Hotel to the door of the church. From the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan, take the cars corner of Broadway and Broome, leave at Waverley Place, and go west one block. At the Astor House take University Place cars, leave at Waverley Place, and go west one block. Strangers will find cordial welcome and polite attention.

The pastor is Rev. Dr. DEEMS, who devotes himself to the spiritual interests of strangers. If any be sick, let them address him a note by mail, as "Pastor of the Church of the Strangers, New York," and it will reach him. The ladies who compose the "Society of the Sisters of the Stranger" procure medical, legal and spiritual help for strangers in perplexity, distress or sickness. Address "Sisters of the Stranger," care Rev. Dr. Deems, New York.

If you are coming to New York soon, cut this out and paste it in your memorandum book.
mar6 2m o

THE THIRTY FIRST ANNUAL Session of the

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE,

MACON, GEORGIA,

Begins on OCTOBER 5, 1868, under the direction of the following

FACULTY.

Rev J M Bonnell, D D, President.
Rev C W Smith, A M, Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.
Rev W C Bass, A M, Professor of Natural Science.
C Schwartz, A M, Professor of Latin and Modern Languages.
Mrs A B Leak, Assistant in Literary Department.
Carl Hintz, Musical Director, (with ample assistance.)
Mrs E T Crowe, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

CHARGES—There are three terms in the scholastic year. For each term the charges, which are to be paid at the beginning of the term, are as follows:

Regular tuition, $30. Board including washing, fuel and lights, $75. Incidental fee charged to day scholars, $1.

The following are optional: French, $15; Instrumental Music, $25; use of Instrument, $3; Vocal Music in class, $2—not charged to those who take instrumental Music; Drawing, $15; Painting, $20.

Pupils who take French may be excused from Latin without affecting their graduation.

Special advantages provided in the departments of French, Music and Painting. For further information address the President.

J. M. BONNELL,
sep3 tf President.

CENTENARY COLLEGE, Jackson, Louisiana, was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, $75 per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance.

Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month.

The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, are all unsurpassed by those of any institution the Southern States.

The past history of the College is the pledge its future prosperity.

The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

CENTENARY MALE INSTITUTE Summerfield, Alabama.

The twenty-seventh annual session of this school will begin on the

FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1868,

and continue nine months, with no vacation, except one week at Christmas.

The expense for tuition, incidental fees, board, washing, fuel and lights, will be $230, one-half to be paid on entrance and one-half on the 15th of February, 1869.

Persons wishing to patronize this school may address JOHN MASSEY,
aug15 2m Principal, Summerfield, Ala.

A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN

PRICE'S

Patent Texas Tonic.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

It is a certain antidote against Constipation of the Bowels, Torpor of the Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, Determination of Blood to the Brain, Indigestion, Pain in the Head and Vertigo; also a remedy for

CHILLS AND FEVERS.

For particulars, see accompanying Envelope with each bottle.

For sale at 59 Camp street, New Orleans,

THOS. K. PRICE, Vendor.

Read the following opinions of some of our old and well known citizens of

PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC,

Or, Vegetable Medicine.

T. K. PRICE, Esq., Vendor of "Price's Patent Texas Tonic," or Vegetable Medicine:

DEAR SIR—After a fair and deliberate use and experiment of your Vegetable Medicine, known as PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC, we give it as our decided opinion, that it is the best recipe that we have ever known, for *Indigestion, Torpor of the Liver, Constipation of the Bowels and Dyspepsia.* We consider your Vegetables Medicine worthy of all commendation, and therfore feel no hesitation in recommending its use to all our friends, as well as the public at large, and that in doing so we are contributing to all the afflicted. Many of us have been suffering from these evils from ten to fifteen years, and have been greatly benefitted.

Wishing you great success in introducing this valuable medicine,

We remain yours truly,
J. J. MULLON, Pastor St. Patrick's Church.
J. H. CALDWELL, of Gas Works, City N. O.
SAM'L. SUMNER, of Home Insurance Office
T. GREENEFIELD, of house of Fellowes & Co
LEWIS ELKIN, Merchant, New Orleans.
GEO. W. HYNSON, Ship Agent.
JACOB BARKER, Bank of Commerce.

New Orleans, June, 1863.

TERMS:

4 oz Bottles.....	$2 00
6 " "	2 50
8 " "	3 00
12 " "	5 00

Sold to Druggists by the dozen bottles or more at 33⅓ per cent discount off retail price.

All order will meet with prompt attention.
ap22 1y THOS. K. PRICE.

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS!

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Established in 1837.

VANDUZEN & TIFT,

102 and 104 East Second st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Manufacturers of BELLS for Churches, Academies, etc., made of the Genuine Bell Metal, and mounted with our Patent Improved Rotary Hangings.

All Bells warranted in quality and tone. Send for Catalogue and Price List. no7 1y

---

GEORGE H. VINTEN,

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

137.....Poydras street.....137

Between Camp and St. Charles streets,
New Orleans.

Agent for the sale of R. Hoe & Co.'s Printing Presses and James Conner's Sons Type.
no7 3m

JAMES MACLENNAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, ETC.,

Greenville, Mississippi.

Refers to Governor B. G. Humphreys, and many others in Mississippi, and to R. L. Walker, 190 Common street, Rev. J. C. Keener, D. D., and Rev. J. B. Walker, D. D., 112 Camp street, New Orleans, La. oct31 3m

---

G. W. W. GOODWYN, (SUCCESSOR to Austin & Goodwyn,)

Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of

TINWARE,

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES

Of all kinds; sole Agent for the Good Samaritan Cooking Stove.

No. 62 Camp Street,

Next door to the Picayune Office,
oct20 1y NEW ORLEANS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

D. TILLOTSON.

SUCCESSOR TO

C. E. Cate & Co.

AT THE OLD STAND,

18 CAMP STREET,

UNDER THE CITY HOTEL

Keeps constantly on hand

THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ALSO, CONTINUES TO MANUFACTURE

Sumpter Brogans and Russets

LADIES AND GENTS,

—AND—

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S SHOES

—AT—

Hammond Station.

Nov9 1y

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, AT Greensboro, Alabama.

The next session of this institution begins the first Wednesday in October, and is divided into two terms.

TUITION.

Academic Department, per term.. ....$35 00
Preparatory Department, per term..... 30 00
Contingent fee, per term..... 2 50

A fee of $5 is charged those who attend the schools of Chem. and Nat. Phil.

Board, exclusive of washing and lights, $16 to $20 per month. By messing it can be obtained even cheaper than at these rates.

Sons of ministers of the Gospel in the regular work, and those studying for the ministry, are admitted free of tuition.

The whole expense for the scholastic year, including everything except books and clothing, will be $250, payable one-half at the opening of the session and the remainder on the 15th of February. If the student wishes to board in a private family it will be $280. This great reduction in the price of board and tuition will bring the advantages of the University within the reach of those whose limited means have heretofore placed the highest scholastic training beyond their reach, as well as secure the patronage of those who, on the score of economy, are sending their sons out of the State to be educated.

Especial attention is called to the fact that preparatory students are taught exclusively by the Faculty.

The Law School has been organized under the management of Hons. Judge Coleman and Attorneys.

For further information apply for circular to

O. F. CASEY,
aug15 2m Sec'y Secretary of Faculty.

G. W. W. GOODWYN,

STOVE DEALER

AND

TINWARE MANUFACTURER

62.....CAMP STREET.....62

NEW ORLEANS.

SIGN OF THE BIG TEA POT.

I would respectfully announce to my friends and the public generally, both in the city and country, that after an association of over twenty years, under the name and style of Austin & Goodwyn, formerly corner of Customhouse and Front Levee, I have permanently located as above, and shall continue my old business of

MANUFACTURING TINWARE,

in all its branches, as heretofore, and in addition will endeavor to keep at all times a full and complete stock of the best, as well as the latest and most approved

COOKING STOVES.

The names of a few will suffice to give an idea of the great variety constantly kept on hand:

The Charter Oak,	The Good Samaritan,
The Revenue,	The Torchlight,
The American,	The Brilliant,
The Magnolia,	The Fashion,
The True Kentuckian,	The Farmer,
The Maid of Orleans,	The Southern States,
The Mutual Friend,	The Sunny South,

and many others, too numerous to mention of which will be sold at

THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,

for cash or approved city paper.

Being ever grateful for the liberal patronage bestowed and confidence reposed in me during my former copartnership, I would most earnestly solicit a continuance of the same, and shall pledge myself to do my utmost to maintain the reputation of the old house.

Remember the Big Tea Pot,

No. 62 Camp street, New Orleans, Louisiana.
july6 1y

J. H. MASSEY,

Formerly of the firm of J. H. Massey & Co., having formed business relations with

McSTEA & VALUE,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS,

98.....Canal Street.....98

will be pleased there to receive his old friends and acquaintances. He is satisfied he can offer such inducements as will be satisfactory to all wishing to make investments in his line.

Orders addressed to him from parties not wishing to visit the city will receive his personal attention. oct17 3m

---

ROBERT L. WALKER,

Cotton Factor & Commission Merchant,

190 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
aug5 6m

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE, Staunton, Virginia.

The next session begins on the 21st day of SEPTEMBER, 1868, and closes on the 24th of June, 1869.

Rev William A. Harris, President, with a Faculty of twelve professors, teachers and matrons.

This is a Female College of the first rank; one of the most flourishing in the South; young ladies here from nearly all sections of Virginia, and various Southern States. Method of teaching like that pursued in the University of Virginia. Health and comfort of pupils unsurpassed. Those from the Gulf States, especially, have greatly improved in health. No social disquietude. The population of this great Valley is nearly all white. This institution is an educational home for the daughters of the South.

Charges for the entire scholastic year, board and tuition, in collegiate course, embracing

Ancient Languages.....	$215 00
Music.....	50 00
French or one Modern Language.....	20 00

Refer to Professors Smith and Holmes, Virginia University; Mrs. John B. Floyd; Bishops Pierce, Early, Doggett; Rev. Drs. Duncan and Munsey.

For catalogues address

WM. A. HARRIS,
sep5 6t Staunton, Va.

CENTENARY INSTITUTE. SUMMERFIELD ALA.

Notice is hereby given that, in view of the decline in the price of cotton and other articles, tuition and board are reduced to the following rates in currency.

FEMALE COLLEGE.

Tuition in the regular course, including Latin and Modern Languages..... $80,00
Incidental Fee..... 5,00

MALE INSTITUTE.

Tuition in the entire Course..... $75,00
Incidental Fee..... 5,00
Board exclusive of Lights and Washing. 20,00

We commend the Institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respectfully solicit its patronage. Address.

A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board Trust
Oct. 19th, 1867.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1869,

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
FEB.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
MAR		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
APR					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
MAY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
JUNE			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JULY					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AUG	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
SEP.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
OCT						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
NOV		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
DEC				1	2	3	
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received, and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The general market has continued quiet since our last issue, with only a limited movement in the wholesale trade. Sugar has been in moderate request, without any change in prices, and the sales of molasses have been confined to a few trifling lots at previous rates. Operations in Western produce have been on a moderate scale, there being no stocks to afford any scope to buyers for shipment. Prices, however, have been firm, and corn, in particular, in consequence of scant supplies, has sold at higher figures. Provisions generally have been without much animation, but there has been more done in lard, the sales of which have been to a moderate extent at steady prices. There have been no further barge arrivals from above, and the moderate supply of grain brought down last week was all promptly disposed of, in part by shipment to New York, and the rest by sales from the levee.

Our accounts from the country are of a conflicting tenor. In some localities the crops are promising and the negro laborers working satisfactorily, but in most others we receive complaints of ungenial weather, excessive rains, and a bad stand. In others the lands have been submerged by crevasse water, and the prospect is gloomy in the extreme. On the whole, the aspect is discouraging. The cotton crop will inevitably be late, and with the danger of future casualties and contingencies, and the probability of a limited picking season, can hardly fail to be short in proportion to the acreage planted. These are moderate views compared with the gloomy statements and opinions of some in our cotton circles.

The river has fallen one inch since our last report, and is now three inches below high water mark.

Cotton.—The following are the arrivals since the 14th instant:

Louisiana and Mississippi	[illegible]
Mobile	98
Florida	18
Texas	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

On Saturday the movement commenced with very little spirit, and continued languid throughout the day, buyers claiming further concessions, which most factors refused, and the sales were consequently confined to 800 bales, at rather weaker prices, but without any quotable reduction. In some cases, however, factors accepted offers which they had previously refused. On Monday the advance in gold and foreign exchange was calculated to impart an active stimulus to the demand, but there being no report from Liverpool, where business was suspended from its being a holiday, and buyers refusing to pay any higher prices, factors who were anxious to realize were compelled to accept Saturday's figures. In fact in some cases the lower grades were sold at still easier rates. The business, at the same time, although larger than on Saturday, was of only moderate extent, not exceeding 1,800 bales. On Tuesday the market opened with only a moderate inquiry, and continued quiet throughout the day, the sales amounting to 1,300 bales, and prices showing no quotable change. If anything, the lower grades were easier, factors evincing a disposition to meet the demand more freely; but, notwithstanding a further advance of ¼ per cent. in foreign exchange, the business was confined to a very few buyers. The better qualities were firm at previous rates.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 3,900 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 768,600 bales, against 576,607 bales to the same date last year, and the decrease in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 123,491 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 8,718 bales to France, and a decrease of 298,827 to Great Britain, and of 5,322 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we quote as follows:

Ordinary	24 to 25
Good ordinary	27 to 27½
Low middling	27½ to 27¾
Middling	28¼ to 28½
Strict middling	28¾ to 29

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868, bales	1,300
Arrived past three days	5,745
Arrived previously	770,329—776,074
	777,374
Exported past three days	8,745
Exported previously	735,529—744,274
Stock on hand and on shipboard	33,100

Sugar.—The movement in sugar has been on a moderate scale, but prices have been maintained, the grades above fair being most in request.

CATTLE MARKET.

Jefferson City,
Tuesday Evening, May 18, 1869.

Texas cattle, choice, per head	$45 to 55
Texas cattle, second qual, per head	40 to 45
Texas cattle, third qual, per head	35 to 40
Hogs, per lb gross	8 to 9c
Sheep, first quality, per head	$6 to 8
Sheep, second quality, per head	2½ to 3½
Sheep, third quality, per head	— to 2
Milch cows, choice, per head	80 to 100
Milch cows, per head	50 to —
Texas cows, with calves	— to —
Yearlings, per head	6 to 10
Calves, per head	6 to 10

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	9 00	10 00
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	17 00
Spades	11 00	18 00
Axes	10 00	15 00
Bagging, ₱ yard		
Kentucky		
East India	21½	
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₱ lb		
Bran, ₱ 100 lbs	1 25	
Bread, ₱ 100 lbs.: Pilot	5 50	
Crackers	8 00	
Bricks, Lake, ₱ M	8 00	16 00
English, Fine	65 00	70 00
Candles, ₱ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	45	50
Tallow		
Adamantine	17	22
Star	16½	22
Chocolate, No 1 ₱ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₱ bbl		
Northern	13 00	
Coal, Cannel ₱ ton		15 50
Anthracite ₱ ton	9 50	10 00
Western, ₱ barrel		50
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₱ lb	11	13½
Havana		
Java		
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₱ ton		15 00
Hulled, ₱ bushel		
Copper, Braziers' ₱ lb	37	38
Sheathing		
Copper Bolts	37	38
Yellow Metal	29	31
Cordage, Manilla, ₱ lb	23	23½
Tarred, American		21
Russia	30	
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl	3 50	4 00
Dyes, ₱ lb.:		
Logwood, Campy	4	4½
St. Domingo	4½	4½
Fustic, Tampico	6	
Indigo, ₱ lb	1 75	1 85
Madder	22	21
Eggs, ₱ doz. Western		25
Feathers, ₱ lb	90	95
Fish, Cod, ₱ box	1 70	
Herrings	75	
Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ bbl		25 00
No. 2		22 50
No. 3		16 50
Flaxseed, ₱ lb	4	6
Flour, ₱ bbl:		
Superfine	5 25	5 37½
Extra	5 50	11 00
Fine	4 62½	
Fruit, Prunes, ₱ lb	14	15
Figs, Drum	20	21
Dried Apples		
Currants, Zante	12½	13
Almonds, soft shell	25	
Raisins, M R, ₱ box	none	here
Layer		3 50
Lem's Sicily ₱ box	none	here
Malaga ₱ box		
Oranges, La. ₱ 1000		
Sicily ₱ box		
Glass, ₱ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 25	
10 x 12	3 50	3 75
12 x 18	4 00	4 50
Grain, ₱ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 10	2 40
Canada	2 40	2 60
Oats	73	
Corn, shelled ₱ bushel	77	79
Beans, ₱ bbl	9 00	13 00
Hops, ₱ lb	12	13
Gunpowder, ₱ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₱ bag	18½	19
Hay, Western, ₱ ton	27 00	28 00
Northern	25 00	
Louisiana		
Hides, ₱ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	16	17
Wet salted, city slaughter	8	12
Kip Skins		
Dry country	17	18
Pelts ₱ piece		
Iron, Pig ₱ ton	45 00	
Country, Bar ₱ lb	5	6
English, ₱ lb	4½	5
Hoop, ₱ lb	6	8½
Sheet	6¼	9
Boiler	8	10
Nail Rods	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties	6	7
Castings, American	6½	7
Lime, Western ₱ bbl	1 65	2 00
Shell Lime	1 75	
Rockland, &c	2 00	2 25
Cement	3 00	
Molasses ₱ gallon:		
Louisiana	35	62½
Muscovado		
Refinery, Reboiled	60	60
Moss, ₱ lb:		
Gray, Country	2	3½
Black do	5	6
Select, water rotted		
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₱ lb	4 90	5 00
Wrought, German	15	20
English	16	18
Naval Stores, ₱ bbl:		
Tar	2 00	4 00
Pitch	2 50	3 00
Rosin A No. 1	3 25	
No. 2	2 25	
No. 3		
Spirits Turp ₱ gallon	45	
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₱ gallon	1 40	1 45
Coal Oil	37	39
in cases	45	50
Cotton Seed, Crude	70	75
Refined	95	1 00
Tanners' ₱ gallon	1 15	1 30
Oil Cake, Linseed ₱ ton		
Cotton Seed	35 00	40 00
Meal		
Provisions, ₱ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
Western	19 00	20 00
North half bbl		
Dried, ₱ lb		
Tongues ₱ doz		
Pork, Mess	32 00	32 25
Prime Mess	28 00	
Hog, round, ₱ lb		13
Bacon, Hams, ₱ lb	17½	18
Do., canvassed	19	21
Sides	17½	17½
Shoulders	13½	
Green Shoulders		12½
Lard, Prime, in tierces	18½	19
In kegs	19	19½
Fair, in tierces		17
Butter, Northern	15	50
Western	25	42½
Cheese, American	20	23
P tatoes, ₱ bbl	1 25	1 50
Onions		
Green Apples		
Rice, ₱ lb, Louisiana	5½	6½
India		
Carolina	10	10½
Saltpetre, refined, ₱ lb	14	25
Crude		
Salt ₱ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 25	2 30
from store	2 25	2 30
coarse, cargo		
from warehouse	2 15	2 20
from store	2 25	2 30
Turk's Island, ₱ bushel		
Soap, ₱ lb, Western	7	7½
Northern	8	12
Southern	6	10½
Castile	15	20
Sugar, Louisiana, ₱ lb:		
In the city	8	14½
Havana, White	13½	16½
Yellow	13½	14½
Brown	12½	13
Tobacco, in hhds, ₱ lb:		
Balers & Cutters		
Choice and Selections	15	19
Fine Leaf	12	15
Medium Leaf	9	11
Fair Leaf	10	12
Common Leaf	8	10
Good Refuse	7	10
Common Refuse	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₱ lb		
Bailing	20	20½
Wool, Washed, ₱ lb	35	40
Burry	10	18
Louisiana, Native	22	26
Texas, (Gal) Mestiza	25	27

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LAFAYETTE DISTRICT MEETING.

The district meeting for the Lafayette district, Montgomery Conference, will be held at Dadeville, Alabama, commencing on Thursday, July 29th, where we hope to meet a full attendance of the delegates and members.

The opening sermon will be preached on Thursday, at eleven o'clock, by Rev. E. L. Loveless.

Jos. T. Curry, P. E.

NOTICE.

Autaugaville, Ala., April 29, 1869.

The ministers and delegates to the district meeting to be held for the Wetumpka district will report at the store of H. L. Gorson & Co., and any coming by the river will land at Vernon, and conveyance will be furnished to Autaugaville.

Wm. A. Edwards, Pastor.

PENSACOLA DISTRICT MEETING.

The Pensacola district meeting, Montgomery Conference, will be held at Milton, Florida, June 3-6.

A full attendance is earnestly desired, and the official members are referred to the constitution in the printed minutes of our last session for an explanation of their duties.

Members, on arriving at Milton, will report at the Eagle hotel. Provision for all. Bishop Andrews will preside.

J. A. Parker, P. E.

CAMDEN DISTRICT MEETING.

The district meeting for Camden district will be held at Camden, commencing on the 1st day of July. Brother Hudson will preach the opening sermon on Thursday, at eleven o'clock A. M.

Anson West, P. E.

New Orleans Dist., Louisiana Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

New Orleans circuit, at Algiers,	May	9
Quar. Conf., at 112 Camp, 7½ P.M.		10
German churches: at Craps st		16
Quar. Conf., at Dryades st		21
Jefferson City		23
Plaquemine		30
Felicity street	June	6
Thibodeaux		13
Carondelet street		27
Baton Rouge	July	18
Moreau street		25

J. C. Keener, P. E.

Union Springs Dist., Montgomery Conf.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Troy, at Bethel	Apr.	3, 4
Brundidge, at Williams'		10, 11
Pine Level, at Orion		17, 18
Union Springs		24, 25
Rocky Mount, at Athens	May	1, 2
Mt. Hilliard, at Mt. Hilliard		8, 9
Line Creek, at Line Creek		15, 16
Fort Deposit, at Letohatchie		22, 23
Mount Ida, at Emmaus		27, 28
South Butler, at Ebenezer		29, 30
Greenville circuit, at Union	June	4, 5
Greenville station		6, 7
Sandy Ridge, at Spring Hill		9, 10
Millville, at Rogers' chapel		12, 13
Elba, at Elba		19, 20

J. W. Shores, P. E.

Ouachita District, Louisiana Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Ouachita circuit	Apr.	17, 18
Monroe circuit		24, 25
Vernon circuit	May	1, 2
Farmersville circuit		15, 16
Homer circuit		22, 23
Haynesville circuit		29, 30
Bossier circuit	June	5, 6
Minden circuit		12, 13
Sparta circuit		19, 20
Mount Lebanon circuit		26, 27

Samuel Armstrong, P. E.

Woodville Dist., Mississippi Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Jackson	Mar.	30
Wilkinson	Apr.	1
Percy's Creek	May	15, 16
Woodville		17
Buffalo		18
Tunica		19
St. Helena		22, 23
Amite		25
Mendville	June	9
Liberty		12, 13

Address, Liberty, Mississippi.

Jas. A Godfrey, P. E.

Mobile District, Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mobile, St. Paul and City M'n.	Mar.	27, 28
Mobile, Frank in street	Apr.	3, 4
Mobile, St. Francis street		10, 11
Whistler		17, 18
Eastern Shore and Fish river, at Daphne		24, 25
Citronelle, at Escatawpa	May	1, 2
Pascagoula and Bay Shore, at Zion		8, 9
W Pascagoula at Ocean Spg's		15, 16
Cottage Hill at Allen's	June	5, 6
St. Stephens at St. Stephen's		12, 13

Jas. A. Heard, P. E.

Lake Providence Dist., La. Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Carroll circuit	May	1, 2
Delhi and Floyd circuit, at Hurricane		8, 9
Sicily Island		15, 16
Waterproof		22, 23
Winsborough circuit		29, 30
Bastrop and Oak Ridge	June	5, 6
Lynd Grove circuit		12, 13

W. G. McGaughey, P. E.

Opelousas District, La. Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

New Iberia	Apr.	17, 18
Franklin, at Pattersonville		24, 25
Calcasieu	May	1, 2
Bellevue		8, 9
Bayou Mallet		15, 16
Vermilionville		21, 22
Opelousas		29, 30
Grand Chenière	June	5, 6
Washington		12, 13
Paquemine Bend		19, 20

J. D. Adams, P. E.

Lafayette Dist., Montgomery Conference

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Montevallo circuit, Concord	Apr.	17, 18
Montevallo station		24, 25
Arbacoochee ct., Chulafinee	May	1, 2
Lineville circuit, Lineville		5, 6
Fredonia ct., Chapel Hill		8, 9
Lafayette circuit, Lafayette		11, 12
Dadeville circuit, Camp Hill		15, 16
Pinckneyville ct., Emmuckfaw		19, 20
Marble Val. ct., County Line		22, 23
Chandler Spring ct., Chandler Spring		29, 30

Jos. T. Curry, P. E.

Macon District, Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Brooksville, at Mount Zion	Apr.	10, 11
Macon station		17, 18
Marion ct., at Pleasant Hill	May	1, 2
Gainesville, at Gainesville		8, 9
Cuckesville, at Hebron		15, 16
Crawford, at Mayhew		22, 23
Summerville, at Summerville	June	5, 6
Trinity circuit, at Woodlawn		12, 13
De Kalb, at De Kalb		26, 27

S. H. Cox, P. E.

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Every pupil is required to furnish his own bedding, towels, wash-basin, mosquito bar, etc., all marked distinctly with his name; also a satchel for dirty clothes.

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A sufficient amount must be deposited for the purchase of books, etc. Their pocket money should be limited by the discretion of the Principal.

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ORGAN OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH FOR THE MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES

VOLUME XV.—NUMBER 19. WHOLE NUMBER 735.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1869.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Important intelligence is expected from Cuba during the coming ten days. Government detectives report from various ports along the coast, movements of small, suspicious looking crafts, and there is no doubt that expeditions are still being fitted out, and that arms and munitions of war are still being transmitted from the United States to the Cubans and Spaniards too.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Ex-Mayor Opdyke, of New York, and Boutwell, had a consultation to-day. Opdyke presented no arguments or protest against Boutwell's proposed policy. Boutwell and Opdyke, after consultation, seem to be in accord regarding the proper immediate future financial course. After the interview Boutwell expressed his determination to persist in selling two millions of gold and purchasing and placing in the sinking fund a million in bonds weekly until the bonds so purchased and placed reach twenty-six millions. This course will involve the sale of nearly sixty millions of gold.

During the present month the accumulation of gold in the treasury reaches to between five and six millions

Attorney General Hoar decides, regarding New York legislation, enabling national to become State banks, that it is not within the power of the Legislature of New York to alter, modify, add to, or diminish the powers, duties, or liabilities created in or conferred upon a banking association, established under an act of Congress.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

The reign of the Metropolitan police has been inaugurated in Jefferson City with acts of high handed brutality, and outrages upon the rights and liberties of respectable and innocent citizens.

Just after the terrible melee which occurred in the market house yesterday about half past nine o'clock, every species of indignity was offered to those residents who were found upon the streets.

The Catholic church was forcibly entered by an armed band of policemen and searched for suspicious characters, as was also the residence of the brother, who was told that if he did not open his door it would be broken down.

About three o'clock, as General Blanchard, an old resident of Jefferson City, was sitting at dinner, he was told that his young nephew had been arrested while going home in a car and taken to jail. He immediately rose and proceeded toward the jail to endeavor to effect his release.

While passing the market place one of four policemen standing on a corner said to him, tauntingly, "Jefferson City is not showing much fight to-day."

He replied that the people had very little chance, when the four men seized him, two on either side, and dragged him to prison, where, to use the expression of our informant—one of the most estimable citizens of Jefferson City—"he was beaten like a dog, and such epithets as 'rebel' and 'old scoundrel' applied to him." The general, who is far advanced in years, and somewhat feeble, declares he thought they intended to kill him. Mrs. Blanchard, procuring a number of her neighbors, on hearing of the fact, went to the jail, and, after much difficulty, succeeded in getting her husband out.

It is contended by many of our best lawyers that the occupation of Jefferson City yesterday by Governor Warmoth and Mower was simply a military raid, without authority of law, and that the Supreme Court has as yet made no decision which renders it incumbent upon the citizens of Jefferson City to accept the rule of the Metropolitan police.

They assert that the case is still in the courts, and that Governor Warmoth has exercised a grave responsibility in anticipating the decision and in calling upon the military forces of the government to foist upon an unwilling people a police system which ensures safety to none but his political friends, and will entail a burdensome tax upon the parish.—*Picayune, May 20.*

OLD SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The Old School Presbyterian Assembly reconvened this morning. After the usual devotional exercises the records of several additional synods were reported present, and several committees were allowed to retire for consultation. The reception of delegates from other bodies and hearing reports from committees to examine synodical records were adopted as the order for Monday.

Rev. Mr. Bur offered a resolution as follows:

WHEREAS, It is well known that unscriptural views of the marriage relations are becoming prevalent in some parts of our land, so that its obligations are disregarded by many separations of husband and wife, and divorces for slight and unwarrantable reasons are becoming more frequent every year; and

WHEREAS, The horrible crime of infanticide is also on the increase; and

WHEREAS, The evils which these errors and crimes have already brought upon the church and country, and the worse evils which they threaten in the future, make it imperative that the whole power of the ministry and church of Jesus Christ should be put forth in maintenance of truth and virtue in regard to these things; therefore,

Resolved, That we urge upon the ministers of our church the duty of giving instructions to the people of their respective charges as to the scriptural doctrine concerning the marriage relation, and that we warn them against joining in wedlock any who have been divorced upon other than scriptural grounds; and we also exhort church sessions to the exercise of due discipline in the cases of those members who may be guilty of violating the laws of the church in this particular.

Resolved, That we regard the destruction by parents of their own offspring, before birth, as a crime against God and against nature, and that as there are many influences at work in public and in secret to corrupt the minds of people until the frequency of such murders is no longer sought to be concealed, we hereby warn those who are guilty of these crimes that they cannot inherit eternal life, and that it is vile hypocrisy for such persons to remain in connection with the visible church of Christ; and we exhort those who have been called to preach the Gospel, and all those who love purity and the truth, and who would arrest the just judgments of the Almighty God from the state that they may be no longer silent or tolerant of these things, but take a bold stand, that the flood of impurity and cruelty may be stayed.

These resolutions were laid over for future consideration.

A resolution from a Philadelphia body, requesting that ministers of the church be exhorted to preach on the duty of total abstinence on the last Sabbath of the year, was discussed, amended by changing the word exhorted to enjoined, and by fixing the time on the third Sabbath in December or the earliest practicable time, and passed nearly unanimously. During the discussion a member objected to the term total abstinence, preferring temperance, on the ground that the Bible did not enjoin the former. This objection did not obtain. Tuesday evening was named for considering the subject of reunion, and approved by the assembly.

Overtures were presented from several presbyteries by the appropriate committee, looking forward to a union of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church, North and South. It was recommended by a resolution of the Committee on Bills and Overtures that correspondence be opened with the Southern body.

A gentleman from the Potomac synod said their branch was not yet ready to consider the matter.

Rev. Dr. Johnson spoke in favor of the resolution. He believed no prejudice existed against the Church South, and that for the sake of the freedmen we ought to unite. His own pulpit was perhaps not regarded the most loyal in the land, yet he preached the Gospel, not politics. The Southern branch of our church entirely misconceives our feelings. It is our duty to make overtures to them. We should hold out the hand of welcome.

Mr. Fairfax, of Georgetown, was opposed to the recommendations of the committee. The feeling of alienation must first be reconciled. The action of the Pittsburg Convention must be settled, for so long as it remains there will be an obstacle to the good feeling of the churches. Action must be taken thereon before any correspondence can take place with advantage. The Episcopal Church, he said, was the only one which was in union with the South. This follows from the fact that they seek a union in government rather than in doctrines. He hoped the resolution would not pass. Dr. Blackwood, of Philadelphia, hoped the objection of the gentleman would not be insisted upon. If we go forward, taking the steps which are necessary by mutual intercourse, the matter may be brought about.

An informal letter was read by the stated clerk of the assembly, saying any overtures at present would not be allowed. It would create divisions and complications among the Southern people.

A motion to table the whole subject was rejected, and it was referred to a special committee of three ministers and three elders, to be appointed by the moderator.

The report of the Committee on Elections was presented and adopted. Adjourned till Monday.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

MOBILE, May 25.—The Presbyterian Assembly on Monday appointed a committee to revise the form of government and discipline. The committee reported in part to-day.

The assembly recommends its presbyteries to throw their licentiates so far as practicable into destitute fields.

On the subject of co-operation with the General Assembly of the Old School in labor among the freedmen, the following was unanimously adopted:

That inasmuch as the correspondence of the secretary of the Committee on Freedmen of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, with the secretary of sustentation of our church, has developed no practicable mode of co-operation between the two churches in their efforts to evangelize the freedmen, this General Assembly is not prepared to take any steps contemplating the proposed concert of action.

Resolved, That the secretary of sustentation is hereby instructed to communicate the foregoing resolution to the Committee on Freedmen of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

A resolution on the maintenance of simplicity in church music laid over.

A missionary meeting was held on Monday night.

A plan was reported for insuring the lives of ministers in our connection, and a resolution was introduced looking to an amendment in the charter of the church.

At the meeting to-night several addresses were made on the subjects of education and religious publications.

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

This body met at the Mechanics' Institute on Monday, the 24th inst., at twelve o'clock M. Delegates were present from most of the Western and Southern States.—General Vandever, temporary chairman, delivered a lengthy and able speech. Judge Alexander Walker, of this city, delivered the address of welcome.

The Committee on Permanent Organization here entered and announced Chauncey J. Filley, ex-mayor of St. Louis, permanent president of the convention.

Vice Presidents.—Governor Charles Anderson, Kentucky; General Wm. Vandever, Iowa; J. H. Browman, Mississippi; J. A. Fouqua, North Carolina; S. R. McCamey, Georgia; George H. Waters, South Carolina; William B. Isaacs, Virginia; William H. Sutton, Arkansas; A. P. C. Bonto, Ohio; B. H. Epperson, Texas; Wm. M. Byard, Alabama; Milton Brown, Tennessee; Thomas Richeson, Missouri; J. H. Oglesby, Louisiana; W. B. Halliday, Illinois.

Secretary.—A. C. Waugh.

Assistant Secretaries.—J. C. Gies, J. B. Henion, Iowa; William H. Barrett, Mississippi; Colonel McBride, Georgia; Colonel Z. Davis, South Carolina; S. B. French, Virginia; D. C. Cross, Arkansas; A. W. Mullen, Ohio; M. V. McMahan, Texas; C. DeLeon, Alabama; William D. Haynes, Tennessee; J. D. Williams, Missouri; E. E. Lane, Illinois; Walter Phillips, Louisiana.

The committee recommended the following committees:

1. On removing obstructions in the Mississippi river and tributaries.
2. Repairing and extending the levees.
3. Foreign commerce and postal subsidies and emigration.
4. Pacific railroad.
5. Western trade.

The committee recommended the adoption of the rules and regulations of the House of Representatives of the United States for the government of the convention; also, that the convention meet each day from nine o'clock A. M. till twelve M. and from half-past three to six P. M.

The report as read was unanimously adopted.

General W. J Hardee, J. H. Oglesby, and Dr. English were then deputed by the president to conduct the permanent president to the chair. [Applause.]

Mr. Filley, on being introduced to the convention, delivered an eminently practical address, showing the advantages of the Mississippi route, and the ultimate good which will redound to the whole South and West from its being fully opened up.

Wm. M. Burwell, on the part of the Chamber of Commerce of New Orleans, read an address, which was submitted to the appropriate committee.

GENERAL MINUTES FOR 1868.

After more vexatious delays and difficulties than we ever before encountered in procuring the minutes of the Annual Conferences, we have at length stereotyped this work for 1868. Some of the conferences have excellent secretaries, and some have not. We hope the conferences will be careful whom they elect to this office in future; and that the bishops will see that full answers to all the Disciplinary questions are forwarded to us without delay. Our friends who are fond of figures will find some that are suggestive in these minutes. They will see that our colored members are still leaving us, though many of them are joining the colored connection which the bishops are organizing, so that there is only an apparent loss. We have cause for gratitude in an increase of over thirty thousand white and Indian members during the last year. We copy the

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

CONFERENCES.	Traveling preachers.	Superan'd preachers.	Local preachers.	White members.	Colored members.	Indian members.	Total ministers and members.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. Baltimore	159	4	102	19[illegible]	251	....	19873	2718	.....
2. Virginia	147	14	139	35[illegible]3	954	....	37167	.....	310
3. West Virginia	42	2	71	8[illegible]3	28	....	8999	2265	.....
4. North Carolina	98	7	179	32514	1319	....	34117	.....	387
5. South Carolina	146	6	188	40420	4318	....	45108	.....	1950
6. North Georgia	121	12	375	40495	4119	....	45122	.....	265
7. South Georgia	105	14	201	20860	2462	....	23642	.....	3237
8. Florida	10	2	73	5887	649	....	6601	216	.....
9. Montgomery	104	14	302	24764	7307	....	29191	.....	1757
10. Mobile	87	10	131	15158	3778	....	19164	.....	3413
11. Louisiana	56	4	70	8140	1136	....	9406	.....	372
12. Mississippi	110	11	145	14348	2112	....	16726	.....	2317
13. Memphis	174	12	395	36851	575	....	37807	.....	1278
14. Tennessee	176	10	309	4104[illegible]	336	....	41925	1125	.....
15. Holston	98	5	211	25877	172	75	26138	473	.....
16. Kentucky	82	9	113	15298	868	....	16371	787	.....
17. Louisville	99	6	177	21562	628	....	25472	2783	.....
18. St. Louis	83	10	125	16771	2[illegible]8	....	17210	1522	.....
19. Missouri	109	2	118	17195	213	....	17637	3337	.....
20. Arkansas	77	2	170	12882	360	....	13491	.....	460
21. Little Rock	61	3	124	10791	529	....	11510	2137	.....
22. Indian Mission	15	....	53	[illegible]14	45	2226	2387	599	.....
23. Texas	53	5	71	3801	290	....	4123	.....	120
24. Trinity	39	8	121	8694	550	....	9412	1155	.....
25. East Texas	28	2	100	[illegible]678	950	....	7762	655	.....
26. Northwest Texas	43	1	120	6325	547	....	7436	2365	.....
27. West Texas	29	2	12	3039	431	....	3576	90	.....
28. Columbia	15	....	10	810	....	....	885	107	.....
29. Pacific	54	2	96	2813	....	....	2915	273	.....
30. Illinois	45	....	33	3[illegible]5	4	....	3127	866	.....
Total in 1868	2495	179	4413	5[illegible]3596	32085	2301	545969	26615	16586
Total in 1867	2389	192	3952	472481	54172	1851	535010	.....	.....
Increase	106	....	461	31113	....	450	10029	Net increase	
Decrease	....	13	....	....	22087	....	....	....	.....

[The transferred preachers are reckoned with those of the conferences to which they now belong. The nine bishops are not counted; their addition would make the number of traveling preachers, including those on the superannuated list, 2,683. The preachers who located this year (69) are not counted; on the other hand, the preachers who were admitted on trial (179,) and those who were readmitted (57,) are counted among the traveling preachers, though many of them are also reckoned with the local preachers. There are some members in China who are not counted, not being officially reported. The Indians in the Shawnee mission, St. Louis Conference, are counted with the whites. There are defects in the minutes of some of the conferences, which the editor vainly endeavored to supply. The preachers and members of the separate colored connection, which the bishops are organizing, agreeably to the provisions of the General Conference, are not counted here, as they have their own minutes.]—*Nashville Christian Advocate.*

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

JASPER DISTRICT MEETING, MOBILE CONF.

ELYTON, ALA., May 24, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: The monotony of our quiet town has been very pleasantly broken into for the past few days by the district meeting of the Jasper district, which has just closed a very interesting and, we trust, profitable session in our midst. Considering the very busy season of the year we had quite a good turnout of the delegates. All seemed to come in the spirit of their mission. All the important interests of the church passed in review before the body; it was emphatically a spiritual feast. And as there is likely to be wisdom in the multitude of counsel, no doubt many, yea all, went away wiser, or, we trust, resolving to be better men than ever before. The preaching was good; it was appropriate. We had preaching all day and every night during the meeting, except Saturday, which was taken up, until about one o'clock, with our Sunday school celebration, the account of which you now have, or will soon have. The committee on the spiritual condition of the church made a very good, encouraging report. The finances are improving considerably. Most of the preachers are doing well in this respect; Sabbath schools are greatly on the increase; a gracious revival on this subject. Mr. Editor, if you had been here and could have seen the number of little boys and girls, as well as young men and young ladies, in procession, you could not but conclude that we are awake on the subject of Sabbath schools.

J. G. GURLEY.

GADSDEN, ALABAMA, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: Our meeting continued three weeks, when we closed it on account of rain. The weather was unpleasant most of the time. The following is the result: About twenty conversions, thirty-one accessions, and several backsliders healed. Most of the converted were young persons. Converted children, when nursed properly, make the best members. May God help us all to believe it. We expect, now that the work has begun well, to have a "sweeping revival." Our Sunday school anniversary celebration took place on Wednesday, the 12th instant. It was the twenty third anniversary. General Turrentine organized the school twenty three years ago with just six persons; now there are about one hundred and eighty, and still growing. General T. has been superintendent since the organization of the school. R. E. C.

WETUMPKA, ALA., May 19, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: The prospect is very flattering on the Wetumpka district. Have had many good quarterly meetings lately. The love feasts have been full of life and power. The good time is coming!

Fraternally yours,

WM. S. TURNER.

WE LEARN with profound sorrow of the death of Brother M. Headen, of Corpus Christi. He died of pneumonia, at his home, on the 29th of April. It was our lot to share his hospitality during a portion of our sojourn at Corpus Christi, at the late Annual Conference, and our heart was won by his deep and unaffected piety, and his warm and generous character. The church in Corpus Christi, and indeed the entire community, has met a sad loss. May his mantle fall on one worthy to wear it. We see by the *Advertiser* that all the stores in the place closed doors in token of their respect for the memory of so good a man, and, though the weather was inclement, it seemed that the entire community was at the funeral. We will receive, we trust, from some one who was with him during his last hours a fitting tribute to his memory.—*Texas Christian Advocate.*

OUR CHURCH IN WASHINGTON.

We have already called attention to the efforts of our brethren in Washington to erect a suitable church in the Federal City. They are determined to have one, convenient, commodious, elegant, a credit to the connection. They are deeply in earnest—and we are disposed to help those who are doing all they can to help themselves. We do hope that their agent will find favor with the people wherever he goes. We call attention to the following communication, which fairly sets forth their wants and claims:

BISHOPS' MEETING,
St. Louis, May 10, 1869.

TO THE MINISTERS AND MEMBERS OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH: The prospects and necessities of our common cause in Washington City, D. C., induce us to invite your special attention to the statements and request which we shall make in this paper.

Before the war a lot had been purchased in an eligible locality for the erection of a Metropolitan Church of our name in that city. The splendid building of the Young Men's Christian Association now stands upon that lot, and our former house of worship, on Eighth street, is a synagogue of the Jews. Both those pieces of property have been inevitably sacrificed, and are lost to us.

Our society, decimated by the fortunes of the war, was reduced to less than fifty members. It now numbers over two hundred and fifty members, nearly a hundred per cent. more than it numbered at any former most flourishing period.

Our people there did not inquire, before undertaking the enterprise to which we are about to allude, whether the church throughout the connection would aid them in their undertaking; but, absolutely certain that they should need such assistance, they counted upon it with equal certainty, and are now at the most trying crisis in the erection of any church edifice, *i. e.*, within four or six weeks of its completion.

They will finish it by management, but in expectation of contributions from all the churches, without which they will be embarrassed beyond hope in the payments yet to be made.

The church, although not metropolitan in name, is metropolitan in dimensions and cost; its site being the most eligible for the purpose in all that section of the city in which it stands, and that also being the most improving section of Washington City.

It stands, the representative of an evangelical Methodism, and an object of the deepest solicitude to the few earnest hearts who have undertaken its erection, with trust in God, and in reliance, through Him, upon the sympathy and assistance of their brethren everywhere.

Alone, they were unequal to the task. They partake, in common with the other citizens of Washington, of those disadvantages which always belong to a non-commercial city. But they have stood nobly in their lot for the interests of Southern Methodism in their community; they have stood up against reproach and persecution in that centre of political prejudices, such as, in its peculiar stress, perhaps our people nowhere else have been called to suffer; they have determined to give our church a position there that will command respect. They deserve to be sustained. They must have at least $30,000 from abroad.

We therefore recommend and request that, on the first Sunday in July next, a special collection in aid of the Washington church be taken up throughout the entire connection, and the proceeds thereof be forwarded, by draft or post office order, to Rev. W. V. Tuder, Washington, D. C., who will acknowledge receipt of the same in the *Baltimore Episcopal Methodist*, and in any other paper that the parties sending may indicate.

JAS O. ANDREW.	H. H. KAVANAUGH.
R PAINE	W. M. WIGHTMAN.
G. F. PIERCE.	D. S DOGGETT.
	H. N. MCTYEIRE.

BE NOT all sugar, or the world will swallow thee up; nor all wormwood, or it will spit thee out.

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1869.

THE OLD FISHERMAN.

BY JEAN INGELOW.

There was a poor old man
Who sat and listened to the raging sea,
And heard it thunder, lunging at the cliffs
As like to tear them down. He lay at night;
And "Lord have mercy on the lads," said he,
"That sailed at noon, though they be none of mine!
For when the gale gets up, and when the wind
Flings at the window, when it beats the roof,
And lulls and stops and rouses up again,
And cuts the crest clean off the plunging wave,
And scatters it like feathers up the field,
Why then I think of my two lads
That would have worked and never let me want,
And never let me take the parish pay:
No, none of mine; my lads are drowned at sea—
My two—before the most of these were born.
I know how sharp that cuts, since my poor wife
Walked up and down, and still walked up and down,
And I walked after, and one could not hear
A word the other said, for the wind and sea
That raged and beat and thundered in the night—
The awfulest, the longest, lightest night
That ever parents had to spend. A moon
That shone like daylight on the breaking wave.
Ah, me! and other men have lost their lads,—
And other women wiped their poor dead mouths
And got them home and dried them in the house,
And seen the driftwood lie along the coast,
That was a tidy boat but one day back.
And seen next tide the neighbors gather it
To lay it on their fires.

"Ay, I was strong
And able-bodied—loved my work—but now
I am a useless hull; 'tis time I sunk;
I am in all men's way; I trouble them;
I am a trouble to myself; but yet
I feel for mariners of stormy nights,
And feel for wives that watch ashore. Ay, ay,
If I had learning I would pray the Lord
To bring them in: but I'm no scholar, no;
Book learning is a world too hard for me;
But I make bold to say, 'O Lord, good Lord,
I am a broken down poor man, a fool
To speak to Thee; but in the book 'tis writ,
As I hear say from others that can read,
How, when Thou camest, Thou didst love the sea,
And live with fisherfolk, whereby 'tis sure
Thou knowest all the peril they go through,
And all their trouble.

"'As for me, good Lord,
I have no boat; I am too old, too old—
My lads are drowned; I buried my poor wife;
My little lasses died so long ago
That mostly I forget what they were like.
Thou knowest, Lord, they were such little ones;
I know they went to Thee, but I forget
Their faces, though I missed them sore.

"O Lord,
I was a strong man; I have drawn good food
And made good money out of Thy great sea;
But yet I cried for them at nights; and now,
Although I be so old, I miss my lads,
And there be many folk this stormy night
Heavy with fear for theirs. Merciful Lord,
Comfort them; save their honest boys, their pride.
And let them hear next ebb the blessedest,
Best sound—the boat-keels grating on the sand.

"'I cannot pray with finer words; I know
Nothing; I have no learning, cannot learn—
Too old, too old. They say I want for naught,
I have the parish pay; but I am dull
Of hearing, and the fire scarce warms me through.
God save me, I have been a sinful man,
And save the lives of them that still can work,
For they are good to me; ay, good to me.
But, Lord, I am a trouble! and I sit
And am lonesome, and the nights are few
That any think to come and draw a chair,
And sit in my poor place and talk awhile.
Why should they come, forsooth? Only the wind
Knocks at my door, oh long and loud it knocks,
The only thing God made that has a mind
To enter in.'"

Yea, thus the old man spake,
These were the last words of his aged mouth—
But One did knock. One came to sup with him,
That humble, weak old man; knocked at his door
In the rough pauses of the laboring wind.
I tell you that One knocked while it was dark,
Save where their foaming passion had made white
Those livid, seething billows. What he said
In that poor place where He did talk awhile,
I cannot tell; but this I am assured,
That when the neighbors came the morrow morn,
What time the wind had bated, and the sun
Shone on the old man's floor, they saw the smile
He passed away in, and they said, "He looks
As he had woke and seen the face of Christ,
And with that rapturous smile held out his arms
To come to Him!"

LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: My last letter was written just after Conference, and since its publication two have appeared from Brother Scurlock. I had thought to surrender the field to him, but several visits to different points lately have afforded me information which I cannot get to my friends except through your columns; and I have, therefore, taken the pen again.

San Jose is a city of six thousand inhabitants, and is fifty-two miles almost due south from San Francisco. A railroad thence has been in operation for several years. During the last twelve months this road has been extended thirty miles further, to the town of Gilroy, and assumes the name and dignity of the Southern Pacific railroad. Upon the completion of the railroad to Gilroy the citizens of that town and the railroad company proposed a grand excursion and dinner as an "inauguration." Through the courtesy of a friend I was among the invited guests on the occasion, and in company with some fifteen hundred others, crowded into twenty-six cars, propelled by three engines. We made the trip to Gilroy and back the same day, remaining several hours in the enterprising town, partaking of a sumptuous dinner, and hearing railroad speeches. Among the several very significant mottoes displayed in large capitals on the occasion, the most prominent one was, "No Snow Blockade." There is now considerable enthusiasm here for the speedy construction of the Southern Pacific railroad. The recent stoppage of our mails and express matter for six weeks, by the snow on the other line, caused all eyes to turn toward that route which would never encounter such a difficulty.

After passing out among the hills which environ San Francisco, our entire trip was up the Santa Clara valley, which still extends forty miles beyond Gilroy. At one point, for half a mile, the ocean came beautifully into view, and there began a range of low hills on our right, some two miles distant, which gradually grew taller and taller, soon developing into a regular range of mountains, with an occasional peak of considerable height. On our left the bay was in sight nearly all the way for thirty miles, until we passed its upper point, where the valley, instead of simply edging the bay, fills the entire space of about fifteen miles, as level as a floor and as rich as a garden. Beyond San Jose the valley narrows to from eight to three or four miles; the mountains come nearer, and the life and beauty of the scenery are much increased. The mountains present to the eye an apparently smooth surface, but are partly covered with a thick tangled growth of bushes, and partly with redwood forest, and in many places are fine for cultivation and grazing. The redwood is very similar to our pine, but much lighter, more easily cut and cleaved, and lasts like cedar. It is universally used for building and fencing purposes.

Since this trip, just referred to, I have attended our district meeting, held at a flourishing country church in the very heart of this valley. I left the cars at Santa Clara, the next station to San Jose, and a beautiful town of some two thousand inhabitants. A brother was waiting for me with his rockaway, and from the depot to the church, three and a half miles distant, did not break his trot, except to stop once at a house on the way. I was assigned to stay at the house of a brother who lived three and a half miles from the church in another direction, and in going to his house we kept up a brisk trot the entire distance. Immediately upon our arrival a brother preacher, who went with me, said, "Now let us look at the country." So we mounted to the top of the wind mill, about thirty feet high, and he began our lesson in topography. "There is the city of San Jose, six miles southeast of us; and there is Santa Clara, five miles northeast of us; and yonder is the church we have just left; and that fringe of trees winding up to the mountains marks the course of Santa Clara creek. You see the bay yonder, on the north, twenty miles off." And so the whole valley, fifteen miles wide at this place, and so long that the eye did not reach the limit, lay at our feet like a vast picture, of which the mountains on each side were but a proper frame. Every house for miles around was distinctly visible, as there is only a sprinkling of trees and the whole country is level.

The residences are commodious and handsome, and almost every one is surrounded with ample orchards of many varieties of fruit and a large vineyard. The pear trees in the yard of the house where I stayed were as full of young pears as of leaves. It was perfectly amazing. This brother also had a dozen trees, in full bearing, of genuine black pepper, which I find grows luxuriantly here.

Throughout this valley all the farmers keep in their own stock, so that not much fence is needed. The fences, however, are very good. I learned from the brother with whom I stayed that the best and cheapest fence is the picket fence, constructed as follows:—The redwood is cut five feet, and split into stakes from one to two inches thick. These are sharpened a little at one end, and during the winter, when the ground is soft and wet, are driven easily into the ground, about four or five inches apart. A railing nailed along near the top completes the fence, which will stand and be good at the end of twenty years. You perceive there is not a heavy timber handled nor a spade used in the entire process.

Some fields had been left out this year for hay purposes. Where the ground was rich these were grown up with a heavy growth of clover and wild oats, as thick and luxuriant as if it had been planted. Where the field was less rich only the wild oats came up, but as tall and thick as I ever saw in Alabama when cultivated. It was just time to begin to cut this for hay—just as the seeds show a sign of ripening. If they ripen they fall out immediately, and are lost. The cutting of hay, like everything else, is done by machinery. One man, with two horses, will cut ten acres, and another man, with one horse, will gather it into piles, where it can lay until you are ready to stack.

I noticed a great deal of wild oats coming up in the wheat, and called attention to it, and so discovered another of the many wonders of this country. By a remarkable provision of nature the oats ripens first and drops out; while the wheat, when ripe, is closely clasped in its cap, and will stand for months, and not chatter out when cut on the dryest day. The yield of wheat through this valley is from thirty to seventy bushels per acre.

I inquired the price of the land, and was answered, "From $100 up." It seems that the owners understand the lower limit, but have no idea of the upper. If any were for sale it could be bought for from $100 to $150 per acre, with elegant improvements, in tracts of from eighty to one hundred and sixty acres. The improvements would greatly reduce the price. It is plain that in this valley, shortly, wheat culture will be abandoned, and the whole land become one vast garden, orchard, or vineyard.

Let not our friends suppose that because this land is so high, equally good land cannot be had at a moderate price. Just over these mountains, in the Salinas valley, the same quality of land can be bought for from $10 to $20 per acre.—But there is no railroad to take you to San Francisco in two hours. Your grain will go by a schooner, and you can come over the hill in a stage coach, and then down on the railroad.

The body of the population in all these valleys are Southerners, and our church has a footing everywhere. JESSE WOOD.

TRUE goodness is like the glow worm; it shines most when no eyes but those of heaven are upon it.

"FEED MY LAMBS."

MR. EDITOR: For more than a year I have felt an increasing interest in the "lambs" of "the flock over which the Holy Ghost has made me overseer."

It is with painful anxiety that I have seen them, from Sabbath to Sabbath, go home from Sunday school not to return to church. And I have thought it were better for them to stay away from Sunday school and come to church, as "it pleases God, by the foolishness of preaching, to save them that believe," and also because, if they fail to form the habit of attending divine service in youth, they will not likely attend when they get too large to go to Sunday school; and in this way we may diminish our congregations.

It is a little remarkable that many of the young people of our country who have been raised, we might say, in the Sabbath school, do not attend preaching regularly. Any system that keeps the children from hearing the Gospel is suicidal. But it is not necessary for the children to neglect either the Sabbath school or the house of worship. This is only one of the unhappy tendencies of these times that portend unmitigated evil to the church in this country.

I have tried in various ways to remedy the matter in my congregation, but thus far without much success. First I urged the children in Sabbath school to come to church, and endeavored to secure the co-operation of their parents and Sunday school teachers in the same; but this failed. Then I undertook to preach to them once a month, on Sunday afternoon; but though this promised at first to succeed well, it finally failed also. Now I contemplate another plan, for I cannot think of giving up so important a matter. It is to preach to them every Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Let them know this hour is for them, and urge them all to attend their own meeting. Let the "old folks," if they come, do like the Syrophenician woman was willing to do—eat the crumbs that fall from the children's table.

But, having failed twice, I am a little afraid to try it; and I have written this, Mr. Editor, to get your opinion on the subject. Will you be good enough to give it, and oblige W. B. L.

Jasper District, Mobile Conference.

ELYTON, ALA., May, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: The signs of the times are truly encouraging all through my district. I commenced my second round on the 1st of April, and up to the present there has been more or less interest manifested at every appointment.

Brother W. E. Cameron protracted his quarterly meeting at Northport with fine success. The church at that place was needing a revival very much. The meeting was commenced under great outside pressure; but seeing signs of good, I remained with Brother Cameron ten days. By this time we had succeeded in clearing nearly every business house in the place of that terrible curse, called whisky, driving the monster from these respectable quarters back into his dismal den, known in some localities by the name of "dogry." This, of course, had its effect, and soon the work began in good earnest. When I left the church was all alive, with the burden of souls upon them. There had been some bright conversions, and I left twenty penitents at the altar.

Brother Cameron wrote me, two days later: "The meeting is still going on with increasing interest. Had twelve conversions, with thirty penitents at the altar. Don't know when I will close." May these be only the drops that precede the cloud of mercy which will inundate all this land with the "water of life!" For this we still labor and pray. J. M. BOLAND.

CHARITY gives itself rich, but covetousness hoards itself poor.

EVERY temptation is an opportunity of getting nearer to God.

The Question of Life Insurance.

'A Layman,' in your issue of the 11th, simply begs the whole question when he *assumes* that the text ('If any provide not,' etc., 1 Tim., v. 8,) asserts the principle of life insurance. It was, in fact, a very unfortunate allusion on his part, as must be evident to any one who will examine the context. The apostle truly is speaking of 'widows;' but not of *potential*, but *actual* widows, whose support he makes the duty of their *living* 'sons' and 'nephews,' or in default of these natural guardians, he requires that their support be assumed by *the church*. He considers the indigent widow to constitute, of *right*, a member of the 'household' of the contemporary 'son' or 'nephew.' And it is perfectly evident that *the providing* he here enjoins is for *immediate* support. There is no question as to a man's duty to provide while he lives. The matter in controversy is whether it is his duty to provide for his family after he is dead and gone. I submit that the apostle, in the text quoted by 'A Layman,' was speaking of immediate provision; and here, it seems to me, this whole question, from a scriptural standpoint, may be summarily disposed of. The Christian widow ought to be cared for by her near relations, especially sons and nephews, who should 'learn first to show piety at home and requite their parents,' or else by the church. What is the scriptural idea of the church? I submit it is plainly *a brotherhood*, an *organic* body, whose 'members' 'should have the same care one for the other.' If one member 'suffer,' all the members suffer with it; all the members are *necessary*, even the poor widows; and this body should have 'all things common,' in idea certainly, so far as that the *superfluous* means of the *affluent* should *flow* out to the needy. Then he that 'gathers much' has 'nothing over,' and he that 'gathers little' has '*no lack*,' and the proper equilibrium is maintained. The church is therefore the proper insurance company—the one divinely chartered—and its capital, the weekly offertory. This is a resource which can never fail, unless faith and charity fail, unless Christianity itself is 'a cunningly devised fable.' If men say this is not practical, I have only to reply that this objection, if pushed to its legitimate conclusion, is fatal to Christianity as a divine institution. I do not discriminate between the clergy and other Christians, in this matter. I know of but one standard for Christian men. I submit further, that it is the object of Christianity to *reconstruct* society, 'a consummation' surely at this time to be desired, prayed for, and labored for. I submit also that as we (all Christians, but especially all ministers,) are *officially*, I might say, *witnesses* for Christ and His truth—if it is not our duty, by word and in life, to insist upon the true ideal of the church and the highest standard of duty? To do this will of course subject us to trial; will, from a worldly standpoint, be a ruinous, stark-mad policy; but then we must be willing to be 'fools' for Christ's sake, remembering that if we yet 'please men' we cannot be the servants of Christ. The exhortation 'to work' and 'provide,' was addressed to idle fellows, whose families must suffer or be a burden on the church, and was eminently proper; but when it is sought to stretch this precept further, I reply with the Master's words, 'Let it not be a care to you about the morrow,' 'Lay not up treasure on earth,' 'Give and it shall be given unto you.' It is abundantly evident that we cannot, in this world, do our duty and *lay up treasure*. *Condemn whom it may*, this is God's truth, and nothing can be plainer. It cannot be set aside without *evacuating* hundreds of the most striking passages of Scripture.

Not only is the precept scriptural, but nothing could be more reasonable, or better justified by every day's experience. We are taught that we are God's 'stewards;' the property we command, the 'Lord's money;' we must live out of it, not in luxury but with Christian moderation; the surplus is God's, the holder enjoying only the high privilege of dispensing it. Money laid up and left to children is generally a curse. It 'breeds worms and stinks.' Money left for religious or benevolent purposes is generally wasted; money *given* away by its *living* possessor is *blessed*. If it be true, to quote Dr. South, that our 'abundance must yield to our neighbor's necessity, and our necessity to his extremity,' then how, pray, *can* we either lay up treasure or indulge in luxury with a clear conscience or *salve fide?* The Christian religion is on trial; its very existence seems imperiled; why? Partly I believe because we are afraid of the *truth*, because the people loving to have it so, the prophets prophesy falsely. I contend that 'a decent maintenance' is all *any* Christian is entitled to. Insist on this, and perhaps the church would diminish to a Gideon's band; but be it so; every man would then be a host. The case of a Christian in this world of suffering is analogous to that of a man in a besieged city. What would we think of one, who had a year's supply of provisions, refusing to divide with the starving, because, six months after, he *might* need himself? We must always give precedence to debts on hand, already due—'first come, first served.' Follow this principle, and what clergyman, what Christian is there who could not dispose of all his surplus income ten times over? This rule kills life insurance, for its turn would never come. Not to speak of the pressing local demand for the surplus wealth of Christians, in maintaining the numerous eleemosynary institutions, look at our immense domestic missionary field, look at the teeming millions of China, Japan, and Africa, yea look at Africa which is at our doors. What Christian can look at all this and *lay up treasure?* I appeal to the Scriptures and the Primitive Church which gives us both precept and example, and insist on the maxim of Sallust, 'that kingdoms must be maintained by the same means by which they were first won.' The matter of life insurance I attack incidentally; it is 'a bubble,' which if I live to a good old age, I expect to see burst; a broken cistern which will not hold water. What I desire to contend against is the *Mammon worship*, of which it seems to me an incidental feature. I suppose your correspondent is about as well as the majority of ministers, and he fears less self denial, and yet he has never seen the time, nor does he ever expect to see it, when he could let money lie idle by him, or 'lend it, except to 'the Lord.' I believe that Wesley's rule epitomizes the Scripture, and to be the only one which can save us from the sin of covetousness—to wit: 'Make all you can, save all you can, and give all you can'—*J. H. Tillinghast, Christian Witness*

SPIRIT PHOTOGRAPHS.—In the first place they may be caused by the resuscitation of an image which previously existed on the same plate, but which had since been cleaned off. Now there are certain kinds of glass, and certain peculiarities of their surface, which are highly favorable to the retention and subsequent development of an old picture. A soft, colorless French glass, which at one time was much used for covering daguerreotypes and glass positives, seemed to possess a fatal facility for retaining an image. If the picture were washed off, and the plate were only cleaned by means of whiting and water, the ghostal image of the former subject would be almost certain to "put in an appearance" when the new subject came to be developed.

There is, also, a certain condition of the chemicals favorable to the production of the "spirit photograph." If the collodion be colorless, and the silver bath on the verge of giving foggy pictures, it will be found that the deposition of silver by the developer will be more influenced by the state of the surface of the glass plate than when the conditions are such as to render fogging more difficult, if not impossible. Witness, for example, those markings made by the cloth used in cleaning the plate. Invisible to the eye, showing no "sign" even if breathed upon, when the plate has been sensitized and developed, they appear with startling and annoying distinctness. We have, with chemicals in this delicately-poised condition, successfully developed one of the thermographic images of Mr. Moser, formed by heating a glass plate when another body, such as a shilling, was placed upon it. The consideration of the above appears to us to form an explanation of the existence of those "spirit photographs" which we have seen.

We are assuming perfect honesty on the part of the photographer; but, if he were at all skillful and desirous of cheating, it would be the easiest matter imaginable for him to cause any number of "spirit" pictures to appear in the finished picture. To do this it is only necessary that either before or after the exposure in the camera the figure which it is sought to be made to appear should be printed on the iodized plate from a transparency with an opaque ground. An exposure to the light of a candle, or gas flame, for a few seconds suffices to produce the image. In this way we once, to the profound amazement of a clerical friend, took a portrait of him which, when developed in his own presence, showed him supported on the right by the Apollo Belvidere, and on the left by the Greek slave.—*New York News.*

THE father of Baron Bunsen, a shrewd and humble-born German, sent his son out into the wide world with this advice as to expenditure: "In clothing, live up to your means; and in food, below your means; and in dwelling, above your means. Don't be a soldier; stand erect before a man with a title."

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1869.

THE GARDEN HOUSE.

The lodge into which Raleigh was moved, on the suggestion of his physician, leaned against the Tower wall. It was warm and dry; covert from the Thames blast, and opening out among trees and flowers. In this Garden House Raleigh was to spend the noblest years of his life.

His first love was science. In the hope of finding a specific cure for every evil to which flesh, as flesh, is heir, Raleigh sat in his still-room, before his furnace and retort, day after day, year after year, question nature with a keen eye, and wresting her secrets with a cunning hand. While he was bent on these great trials he hit upon that powerful potion which became widely known, and universally admired, as Raleigh's Great Cordial.

Learned essays have been written to expound the virtues of this mixture; a blending of pearl, musk, hartshorn, bezoar stone, mint, borage, gentian, mace, red rose, aloes, sugar, sassafras, spirits of wine, with twenty other things; a charm against disease which was high in favor, not alone with city madams and country squires, but with the noblest persons in the land, notably with Queen Anne, with her son, Charles the First, and her grandson, Charles the Second. The ablest chemists tried to improve it; the wisest physicians sought to explain it. Digby proposed to increase its power by adding viper's heart and flesh. Frasier studied the science of its combination. Lefebre, the French physician, wrote a treatise, by the king's command, on its sovereign virtues. Queen Anne believed that it saved her life. Charles the Second would take no other medicine; and even now the great cordial finds a place in our accepted medical schools.

Drawing from his little fire in the still-room, these spirits and essences of nature, Raleigh came to be regarded by simple folk as a great doctor. His room was filled with vases; jars, and phials, which that said spy and profane rascal, Sir Thomas Wilson, afterward described as containing "all the spirits in the world except the Spirit of God." Men of science came to learn from him. The Wizard Earl stood by his side in the still-room. Hariot and Allen watched his experiments with curious eye. Mayerne admitted his supreme knowledge of drugs, and went very near to allowing his superior skill in judging of disease. Folk sent to consult him in their sickness; and if he had been free to go about he might have gained a very large practice as a medical man.

Hapless Lady Raleigh could not turn her heart to books and cordials. Year after year, year by year, she could not be comforted, and would not be silenced. In her ardent wrestling with her fate she complained of him, the recluse in the Tower; saying, in her blind love, that even he would make no effort to get free. Absorbed with his books, and phials, she fancied him wishing to be left alone to his own undoing. One day, as she sat before his desk writing, she burst into his room, just as she used to lie in wait for the king, holding little Wat by the hand, pressing her baby to her heart; and stamping once before her husband, she asked him how he could be so cruel to his wife and babes as to sit there, wasting his life, in poring over books and maps? Poor captive! This was the hardest trial he was called to bear. He could not blame her, and he could not help her.

Days, months, years, went by. One by one his honors, offices, and estates were taken away by James. Durham house was one of the first to go. Sherborne castle was still left to him; but Sir Robert Carr, a new and grasping favorite, having heard that the house was good, that the site was beautiful, that the soil was rich, begged it from the king. When Lady Raleigh threw herself at James' feet, beseeching him not to take the bread from her children's mouths, the king coarsely answered, "Madame, I mann ha' it; I mann ha' it for Carr." Lady Raleigh, hot with holy wrath, threw up her hands, and called on heaven to launch its bolts on the man who robbed her fatherless children of their bread!

Those bolts were not long in coming.

Raleigh's lodge under the Tower wall became a court, to which a crowd of men, who stood the highest among the learned and the great, repaired for profit and delight. Raleigh was still a centre. Bacon sought in him a patron of the new learning. Percy dined with him in the lieutenant's house. Hariot brought him books and maps. Pett came over with his models; Jonson with his epigrams and underwoods. The *magi*—Hariot Hues and Warner—made a part of Raleigh's court. Selden was often here; Mayerne sometimes, Bilson now and then. Nor were these all. Queen Anne sent messages to the prisoner.—Prince Henry rode down from Whitehall to hear him talk. The young prince, who was eager about his sister's marriage, learned from Raleigh to distrust the policy of a Savoy match; and from the same high source he caught his leaning toward the court of France. Princess Elizabeth looked on her brother's friend as her own best guide. For the young prince Raleigh wrote his "Discourse touching a marriage between Prince Henry, of England, and a daughter of Savoy;" for the young princess his "Discourse touching a match between the Lady Elizabeth and the Prince of Piedmont." In both these treatises he gave new and deadly offence to his foes in Madrid. The Spanish faction at Whitehall were furious; for the prince and princess made no secret of their own adhesion to Raleigh's views. It seemed to those pensioners of Philip that Raleigh was establishing a second government in the Tower, from which he presumed to dictate his policy to the king. And they were right. Raleigh's writings struck the note of opposition, everywhere slumbering in men's hearts, against a match with either Spain or an ally of Spain. Elizabeth married a German prince; setting the example, so largely followed in all coming years, of seeking alliances for our reigning house, not among strange races, but among our own Teutonic kin.

But the talk of the old sailor and the young prince ran much on the sea, on ships, and on naval war, for which the lad was already quickening with heroic fire. Raleigh promised to reduce his thoughts on these high things to order in a regular treatise on "The Art of War by Sea." Riding away from the Tower, after one of the mornings thus spent, the prince cried aloud to his attendants, "No man but my father would keep such a bird in a cage."

When the prince fell sick Queen Anne insisted that he should take Raleigh's cordial; a medicine which had saved her own life, she said, when every other remedy had failed. It came too late; the hope of England died; and the projected treatise on naval war was laid aside.

In this Garden House Raleigh finished, if he did not begin, the first part of his magnificent "History of the World," a work without an original, though it has had a thousand successors. The tale there told in part was to have been a great prose epic; its theme, the life of man on our mother earth. In the eleventh year of his confinement Raleigh produced one volume of his labors; all that he lived to write; and it is no new thing to say that this volume of universal history is one of the grandest fragments on our library shelf.

Opinions vary as to Raleigh's share in the production of his work. Ben Jonson told his friend Drummond that the history was composed by a circle of wits; but this account can hardly have been true. Ben wrote the poetic prefix, though he did not dare to sign it. There I think the foreign work begins and ends. The style is uniform throughout; a style too pure for any other pen to claim. No doubt the historian sought such help as every historian seeks and finds. Burrell aided him with Hebrew; Hariot gave him hints on science; others may have helped him in questions beyond his ken. But the book, as book, is certainly Raleigh's own.

From the Garden House he sent forth other writings; some of great value, others trifles of the day. Among these works may be named "A Discourse on the Invention of Ships," and "Observations on the Sea Service."

But his main solace, after all, was the heroic work in which he had embarked his fame and fortunes from his earliest times; that of founding free States; fighting the Spaniards with a weapon—that would renew itself forever. From the Bloody tower he directed operations in Guiana and in Virginia; never ceasing to drop his purse into that scale into which he could no longer dash his sword.

On the episode of Raleigh's release from prison, his western voyage, his unhappy return, and his fresh arrest, there is little need to dwell. These events make the history of England for one troubled and shameful year. When he came back a prisoner he found his apartments in the Bloody tower and the Garden badge occupied by his spoilers, Carr and his new wife, now Earl and Countess of Somerset.—*Her Majesty's Tower, by W. H. Dixon.*

When *my* mother says *no*, there's no *yes* in it." Here is a sermon in a nut-shell. Multitudes of parents say no; but after a good deal of teasing and debate it finally becomes yes. Love and kindness are essential elements in the successful management of children, but firmness, decision, inflexibility, and uniformity of treatment are no less important.

SCIENTIFIC.

Transits of Venus in 1874 and 1882.

Doubtless many of our readers may think it premature to say anything about an event six years before it will transpire, but there are good reasons in this case for such an apparently ill-timed proceeding. The transits of Venus to take place in 1874 and 1882 are justly looked forward to by astronomers as the greatest astronomical events of the century in which they will occur. Why they are so considered, and the necessity for anticipating them by extensive preparations, it is the object of this article to show.

The phenomena called transits occur only with the inferior planets, that is, those whose paths of revolution around the sun lie wholly within that of the earth. A transit is nothing less than an eclipse of the sun by an inferior planet, that is, the passage of either Venus or Mercury directly between the earth and the sun, so that their disks partially obscure its face, and appear as round, dark spots upon it. Conventional usage has limited the term eclipse of the sun to the obscuration of its disk by the moon, and transit to the same effect produced by the passage of Venus and Mercury between the earth and the sun, although there is no essential difference in the nature of the phenomena.

The transits of Venus occur very seldom. The first one, we believe, of which there is any record, was observed in 1639, by the gifted young astronomer, Horrox, whose brilliant career was so suddenly terminated by death at an age when few have even begun to achieve immortality. The celebrated Dr. Halley communicated a paper to the Royal Society in 1691, with a view of calling attention to a proposed method for determining the parallax of the sun, and thereby its real distance from the earth. Since his time only two transits of Venus have occurred, viz, in 1761 and 1769. Dr. Halley expressed in his paper the belief that, in the way proposed, the sun's distance from the earth would be determined with great accuracy. The feasibility of the method at once attracted the attention of astronomers, and, upon the occurrence of the transits in 1761 and 1769 the sun's distance was computed to be ninety-five million one hundred and seventy-three thousand English miles.

The parallax of heavenly bodies is the difference in their apparent relative position, when viewed from different stations. It is usually expressed in degrees, minutes, and seconds of angular measurement. This may be illustrated by the following simple method. Take a station at any point where a tree, or lamp post, or stake can be brought into range with a corner of a house or any other fixed object, representing the sun. The intervening object may be considered to represent the planet Venus, and the station at which the two observed objects are in line may represent a portion of the earth's surface. If, now, the observer take a station to the right or left of the first station, the objects will no longer appear superimposed, but separated to a distance, depending upon the distance between the two stations, the distance of the stations from the remotest object, and the distance of the stations from the intervening object. The angular difference between the apparent positions of the bodies observed, and the distance between the stations, are sufficient data for determining all the other distances, provided the angle formed by a line joining the two stations, and a line joining either station with the intervening object is also known. The problem is then reduced to the finding of one side of a triangle, another side and two angles being given, a very simple operation in plane trigonometry. In astronomical observation there are always some determinate errors, arising from refraction and other causes, which may, however, be readily corrected, and do not affect the general principle of the method as above illustrated.

In calculating the distance of the sun from the earth, the stations, from which the observations are made, can be so placed that the semi-diameter of the earth becomes one side of a triangle. The parallax of the sun was thus calculated from the transits of 1761 and 1769, and found to be 8.65 seconds angular measurement, and the distance of the sun was hence determined to be ninety-five million one hundred and seventy three thousand English miles, as given above. Subsequent calculation by Encke made the parallax to be 8.5776 seconds.

It will be seen that the correctness of these results depends upon the accuracy of the observations upon which the mathematical calculations were based. That these were not accurate, seems probable from the fact that there is every reason to believe, from the sun's parallax, as more recently determined, that the distance as originally computed is wrong by at least four million miles.

Many hypotheses have been made as to the origin of such a grave mistake—some attributing the error to confounding a part of the planet with its penumbra, and others to mistakes in the computation, but these are of little importance. The time is approaching when the problem can be reworked, and, with the improved apparatus now possessed by astronomers, and the wonderful advances made in methods of observation, it may well be hoped that this time a reliable result will be obtained. The *Standard* (London) says of the extensive preparations now initiating for the observation of the coming transits, that "the Astronomer Royal is doing good service in preparing betimes for the great event. Though it may seem a long time to look forward to, to those who are unacquainted with the amount of preparation required for such observations, those who know the difficulty of procuring a large number of first-rate instruments, unless plenty of time is allowed, will know that there is really no time to be lost, especially if, as we should hope would be the case, all the expeditions sent out are provided with precisely similar instruments and apparatus. It is imperative upon the government to put no obstacle in the way of carrying out these observations in the most perfect manner. England must not be behind the Continent, at any rate. If any amount of failure takes place, it will not be from want of preparation on Mr. Airy's part. At the late meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society he showed that there was nothing indefinite about his ideas; he had already prepared careful maps both for observing the ingress and egress of the planet. He showed the importance of sending expeditions to several places, because, among other considerations, a thousand obstacles might interfere with the observations in any particular place. There are places which, if weather, etc, are favorable, will be admirable for all purposes, but, as in the case of Kerguelin Island, the chances are very much against a clear atmosphere. Captain Toynbee said that this island is seldom to be found on account of the fog. If practicable, no expedition will be of the importance of one sent to the South Pole, that is, as near to it as possible. At the South Pole the effect of parallax will be the greatest—that is to say, the position of Venus will vary to the greatest extent on the sun's disk. The Astronomer Royal in his maps suggests two points, one in Enderby's Land, but here the sun would be too low for it to be a certainly advantageous position—he greatly preferred a point in the Antarctic Continent, where Sir James Ross landed. As a place for observation nothing could be better. The only point is, Will the severity of the climate admit of the expedition? Captain Richards, the hydrographer to the Admiralty, spoke well upon it. He showed that if properly fitted out and provided with good huts, clothing, and food, there would be no further objection to the place than must stand in the way of any Aretic expedition. Those, however, who joined in it would have to make up their minds to one thing, namely, that they would have to spend a year upon the spot; for that it was unapproachable at anything near the time when the transit will take place. To show, however, that he did not consider this in any way fatal to the position as a station for observation, he said that he should much like to be one of the party himself. In this he was fully borne out by Captain Davis, who landed there with Sir James Ross. So that we may hope that this, at least, will be one station, and that the government will not postpone till too late the preparations to make it as favorable for the comfort of the spirited observers who will join in the expedition as for the objects of the enterprise. It may possibly be advisable to send out an exploring party previously, though Captain Davis did not seem to think that it would be necessary. The first great difficulty in all places will be to get the absolute longitude. No ordinary nautical longitude will be of the slightest value. Observations necessary can be made at many places easily accessible, as far as England is concerned, as at Alexandria, where the telegraph will be of great use; at many places, too, in the United States, where we can safely leave the work to Americans. We may especially do the same in the case of the Russians, where the exact longitude of Orsk, the extremity of the great arc of longitude extending from that place to Valencia, is known to a millionth part of a second, or in other words, to absolute certainty. The other places which are recommended to the English government are—Mauritius for one reason, and Madagascar for another. If, however, it should be thought unnecessary to fix both of these spots, then an intermediate station, viz, on the Island of Bourbon, would be preferable. If the Astronomer Royal can show that the two stations would be of considerable advantage, we hope that no financial reasons will prevent his wishes being carried out. Above all things we would urge upon the authorities the importance of making up their minds as to the instruments to be used, and in losing no time in having them put in hand. There is one more point worth noticing. How far photography can be depended on as to accuracy in helping to discover the sun's distance is not easy to answer off hand; but certainly it is not to be doubted that much useful and interesting information may be secured by its means; and it is highly desirable that at none of the stations its use should be neglected. This part of the question is not, however, of the same pressing importance as the fixing of the stations suitable for observing the ingress and egress of the planet, and of the preparation in good time of the instruments and apparatus required."

Our readers will now be prepared to appreciate the importance of this subject, and to understand why its discussion is likely to occupy, to a large extent, the attention of the scientific press for a considerable time to come.—*Scientific American.*

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

"Carleton," the correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, has reached Singapore, in his journey around the world. He sends a graphic description of tropical experiences as he finds them on the coast where Judson labored, and other missionaries now spend their lives. He does not find them living in bowers of ease; nor would he prefer that country to England or America. Here is the pleasant picture he draws of

> Ceylon's tropic isle,
> Where every prospect pleases,
> And only man is vile:

"If we were to go on shore we should find snakes, scorpions, centipedes, lizards, and all sorts of vermin, in yonder spice groves. There are wood-leeches which creep into your nostrils when asleep, and make themselves a comfortable home in your nose, living on the best blood of your brain; the deadly cobra comes into the house without invitation, and makes himself at home in your bed; spiders, with legs three inches long, and bodies of the size of a small tea cup, spin webs over your windows, or hang on the corners of your rooms. Swarms of flying ants come into the dining room at dinner time and light upon your roast mutton; white ants bore out the table legs, the pillars of the house, carry off your best suit of clothes, or your books, in a single night; bugs, flies, fleas, beetles, cockroaches, lice, blue bugs, black bugs, yellow bugs—creeping, flying, skipping, hopping, jumping, running—coming at morning, noon, and night—especially at night, when you are sweating, tossing, turning and tumbling, and trying to get a wink of sleep! How nice to have a great spider straddle over your face, or to have cockroaches as large as mice run across the dinner-table! If these seem to be exaggerations go into the Museum of Natural History and see in the wonderful collection of insects there what sort of company the people of the tropics are compelled to put up with. The lands of spice are delightful as seen by the poet's eye. The natives undoubtedly think there are no climes so beautiful, and there are some Englishmen who profess to like these lands better than their own misty isle. It is well for the world that tastes differ."

A missionary letter from Africa speaks of a tiger killed near the residence of the writer, of a serpent of immense size, and most poisonous bite killed in his house, of solid clouds of mosquitoes, of frogs, scorpions, centipedes, and large hairy spiders, creeping into the beds, chests, and closets, and adds: "As lately, one evening, we were going to rest for the night, we found our beds covered with two different sorts of ants. Already in the afternoon a countless number of the black ants were making their way through our room, every one with an egg in its mouth. We tried to stop them, when there came a still more troublesome species, brown, biting, and bad smelling insects, which were the allies of the first, and so we were glad to leave them alone. They all vanished after an hour or two, and we thought to get some sleep; but the bed from top to bottom was covered with them, and they made their way through all the bed clothes. If we meddled with them they would bite severely; and if we killed any of the worst species they sent forth an intolerable smell through the room. We had the bed taken into the open air and well shaken, and then gave the vermin an hour to march off. After this we made the bed again; but scarcely had we laid down when the covering once more swarmed with them. At last we found that by rubbing the posts well with chalk, and putting plenty of it around the feet of the bed, the ants went away. It reminded us of one of the plagues of Egypt."—*American Church Missionary Register.*

It will surprise many to know that last year the donations from foreign mission stations to the London Missionary Society were more than $62,000, or more than one-fifth of the whole income of the society. We say men of the world can appreciate such a fact, for they know the value of money and how hardly men will part from it unless for some material or earthly good for themselves or those they love.—When men, once gross idolaters, give their hard-earned money in such large measures to speed the Gospel by which they have been blessed, the work in their own hearts must be great and radical. * * * Or, take another result, larger and more comprehensive in its reach. The idols in Madagascar are abolished, and the native Christians have met in the open air in the queen's camp for worship. At one place, which a little more than a year since was full of opposition, two native Christians have built a place of worship, and written to a missionary to come to their aid. The government requires the sacred observance of the Sabbath, and the seven large churches and the two smaller ones of the capital are said to be thronged. The church members number five thousand five hundred. "Allelnia, the Lord God omnipotent reigneth."—*American Church Missionary Register.*

At the recent coronation of the Queen of Madagascar, on the four sides of the canopy over the throne were inscribed these words: "Glory to God—Peace on earth—Good will to men—May God be with us." At the side of the queen's seat was a small gilded table, upon which were placed a very handsomely bound Malagassy Bible and a copy of the laws of Madagascar. The word of God and the laws of the land—these are the emblems of her rule. Yet only ten years ago to be known as a Christian in Madagascar was to be exposed to imprisonment, exile, and death.—*American Church Missionary Register.*

Ebal and Gerizim.—After the Israelites had crossed the Jordan and taken the city of Ai, they assembled, as Moses had before commanded them, in the valley between mounts Ebal and Gerizim, half of them "over against" either mountain. The Levites on Mount Gerizim then read the blessings, and the Levites on Mount Ebal the cursings, the vast congregation responding, Amen.

There are those who have tried to discredit this narrative, saying it is not reasonable to believe that the voice of any man could be heard from one mountain to the other.

An English clergyman, the Rev. John Mills, who spent three months at Nablous, at the foot of these mountains, states that where they approach nearest to each other are the two lowest spurs, looking like two noble pulpits, where the Levites probably stood. The valley between, he says, is like the floor of a vast place of worship, and the mountain slopes receding gradually, offer room for hundreds of thousands to be conveniently seated to hear the words of the law.

Mr. Mills and two of his friends determined to test the question whether the human voice could traverse the distance between the two mountains. He ascended the pulpit on Gerizim, where he read the command concerning the blessings, and one of his friends did the same on Ebal, reading the cursings. The other friend remaining in the valley, distinctly heard every word and syllable, as did also the one on the mountain opposite the reader. Before they descended, the one in the valley requested them to sing, and gave out—"Praise God, from whom all blessings flow." They sang it to the tune of Old Hundred; and so clear is the atmosphere there, it was their impression that if the whole area before and around them had been filled with listeners, every note would have been distinctly heard.—*Children's Magazine.*

Dr. Spencer, some days before his death, gave orders that nothing—not even as much as a thread of black—should be on his coffin. "For," said he, "I have been a sorrowful man these many years—lamenting the deplorable state of Christ's church militant here on earth; but now, being on the point of retiring into the church triumphant in heaven, I will not have the least mark of sorrow left upon me; but my body shall be wrapped up all over in white, for a testimony that I die in expectation of a better and more glorious state to come."

The Leeds *Mercury* states that Lord Hatherly, the new Lord Chancellor of England, has been a Sabbath school teacher for thirty years. "In his attendance at the school, his punctuality is so unerring that upon hearing it he serves as an invariable time-piece, both teachers and scholars knowing well that if they are able to reach the door with or before him they are perfectly safe."

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SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1869.

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EPISCOPAL DIPLOMACY.

The correspondence so suddenly inaugurated by the Northern Board of Bishops was published at length in the ADVOCATE of last week. The singular caution with which it was introduced, and the generalities in which it abounds, awaken in our mind, possibly, an undue suspicion of its intent. It may be that every Southern man has just now in him a reigning distrust of everything that proceeds from ant-austral regions, whether from political or ecclesiastical sources. Repeated reconstructions, open violation of the terms of capitulation, and continued military rule have done their work so effectually that more grace is required to restore confidence in any Northern proposition than most of us have.

However, the Northern bishops propose union:

"It is fitting," say they, "that the Methodist Church, which began the division, should not be the last to achieve the reunion; and it would be a reproach to the chief pastors of the separated bodies if they waited until their flocks prompted them to the union, which both the love of country and of religion invoke, and which the providence of God seems to render inevitable at no distant day."

This matter of restoring union is now the rage. Episcopalians, North and South, Presbyterians, Old and New, are yielding to the new force. Then the Episcopalians are proposing still further, that all Methodists allow themselves to be ordained over again by Moravian bishops, so that all on board this large craft may take passage upon their pirogue; this they conceive to be eminently for the "interests of humanity." In vain do we assure them that Methodists are fully satisfied with their own ordination and church; they yet constantly insist. It secures for them the character of catholicity, and at the same time unsettles some weak souls which are the more easily gobbled up.

We have never been able to see the desirableness of "reunion," or "union," with the Northern Methodists. It would increase the political force of that church greatly, which is already too great for the country's good. In fact all these "reunions" are in the sole interest of that tendency toward a centralizing despotism which threatens all civil as well as all political liberty. If the Church South could deliver herself from the common pressure by placing herself under the ægis of a body that prayed and fasted to induce the Lord to impeach President Johnson, she would not, could not do it. No, her work is to live with her own people, and if need be go down with them. The Methodist Church South is full large enough to do good work for Christ, the country, and the world. We only seek to swell it by the conversion of sinners.

But let us consider more accurately the situation of affairs as between these two branches of Methodism, and as in view of this spontaneous episcopal overture.

A quarter of a century ago the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at its session then being held in New York, determined, by a vote of one hundred and forty-seven to twenty-three, upon a friendly division of the church, forming thereby two distinct churches in place of the Methodist Episcopal Church. To quote the language of the decree of the Supreme Court of the United States, rendered ten years after the division: "*By force and authority of the said General Conference (of 1844) the religious association known as the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America, as then existing, was divided into two associations, or distinct Methodist Episcopal churches.*"

At the time of this division the members of the General Conference from Northern States were largely in the majority; but the measure was expressly declared to be "not schism, but separation for mutual convenience and prosperity." By the terms of the "Plan of Separation" the membership was divided in block; and so was the property of its "Book Concern"—all the meeting houses, parsonages, colleges, schools, and cemeteries, within the limits of the Southern or the Northern territory, were declared to belong respectively to the Southern or the Northern division of the church. Nothing could be plainer or fairer. The South acted upon the understanding, but, to its surprise and annoyance, could only recover its share of the property at the end of the law. Suits for property are not usually productive of charity, and these made a wide breach between the two halves of Methodism. As a corollary to this the North refused to receive a fraternal messenger from the South, and occasional raids mutually intensified these differences. Still the two divisions prospered, and the increase of their membership, of their schools, and their missions, indicated the wisdom of the action of the General Conference of 1844. The law suit and the messenger, however, would come up, for Southern people have a persistent memory.

Next came the war, full of dreadful things, and if it had been waged even after the most civilized methods, was not favorable to any increase of love. It was difficult to conceive how any church, as a church, could be seen amid its fires, or be found at work fanning its flames. But to the chagrin of all good men, the Northern division of Methodism entered the lists *in propria persona*, and threw itself actively into the conflict.

One of its bishops armed himself with the following document, singled out and seized the principal churches of the Southern division of Methodism, ejected its ministers, and occupied them with his own men:

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, Jan. 18, 1864.
Special Orders No. 15.
[Extract.]

5. In accordance with instructions, contained in a letter from the Secretary of War, under date of November 30, 1863, all houses of worship within this department, belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in which a loyal minister, who has been appointed by a loyal bishop of said church, does not now officiate, are hereby placed at the disposal of the Rev. Bishop Ames.

Commanding officers at the various points, where such houses of worship may be located, are directed to extend to the ministers, that may be appointed by Bishop Ames to conduct divine service in said houses of worship, all the aid, countenance, and support practicable in the execution of their mission.

Officers of the quartermaster's and commissary departments are authorized and directed to furnish Bishop Ames and his clerk with transportation and subsistence, when it can be done without prejudice to the service; and all officers will afford them courtesy, assistance, and protection.

By command of Major General Banks.
GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., July 13, 1865.
Official.
J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel,
A. D. C. and A. A. A. Gen.

Here was something worse than the law suit, harder to swallow, and much harder to forget.

But at length peace unfolded her benign wings. The thunders of war went down beyond the sky, the voice of the turtle was heard once more, and timid creatures which had been frightened away by the dreadful roar of the combat, now crept forth again into God's sunshine. The holy angels opened the treasured vials of prayer, and shed love's sweet odors once more upon the sanctuaries of the land. But long after the pursuit of war had ceased the pulpits of Southern Methodism continued to be filled by this war-installed ministry. It was only by peremptory order from President Johnson that the appointees of Bishop Ames could be gotten out of the churches of the Southwest. They were literally ejected against their will; and in all those houses from which they were not then ejected they still remain, to the scandal of the cause of Christ. There are three such churches now in this city, and not a few in East Tennessee and elsewhere.

Here again was something more than the special order seizure, worse than the law suit, or the rejected messenger—a church claiming to hold property, after peace is restored, by virtue of "military conquest."

A few months after this ejection was effected the General Conference of the Southern Methodist Church met in this city. All of a sudden, like a thought from heaven, there came to this venerable body a telegram from a Northern Conference proposing mutual prayer. Rather startling, thought we, but no doubt honestly meant. It was honestly accepted; *we* prayed. When lo! the parties who proposed prayer flash a *re*consideration and a refusal! Memory, that same Southern memory, writes down another time, "These people are not sincere." And again there comes up the law suit—the messenger—the "special order 15"—the "military conquest."

About this time Bishop Ames published a letter in which he proposed in good faith to leave the question of Southern Methodist property to Chief Justice Chase! though the Supreme Court had, without a dissenting opinion, ordered and decreed it to be the property of the Methodist Episcopal Church South ten years before! And latterly the organ of Northern Methodism published in Atlanta, Georgia, by the book agents at Cincinnati, denies that the decision has any force, and still claims all Southern Methodist churches!

In keeping with all this the principal paper of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the New York *Christian Advocate*, announces it to be the policy of that church to *disintegrate and absorb* Southern Methodism—an announcement which has the double force of being made by the most influential person in that church, and of being exactly descriptive of its home missionary policy. This idea of recovering a national breadth by forming a Methodist Episcopal Conference in every Southern State, met with great favor both from its Missionary Board and its Bench of Bishops. Preachers were sent out, were sustained as missionaries, and some made large returns of membership. In East Tennessee Bishop Clark reported a great success among whites as well as blacks. But in all these gains it was virtually but a transfer of members from Southern to Northern Methodism. The two hundred thousand blacks who belonged to the former might be "disintegrated" very rapidly; by some military pressure, some appeal to the obligations which they were under to their liberators, and a slight application made to exhorters and leaders in the shape of missionary appropriations, they could be melted off in large masses and floated out into the wide sea of Northern Methodism. This kind of missionary enterprise adds nothing to the cause of the Saviour, because it only repeats in a new form among His people the conflict of passion which had ceased elsewhere. No sinners are converted or added to the church, but the war of States is changed into a war of churches. We know this is putting the matter strongly, but truly. We do not object to the presence of Northern Methodism in Southern States; but we seriously object to any church that carries on an ecclesiastical piracy and parades its spoil as an achievement of the spirit of missions.

Without going further in this bill, we sum up the items which canse the present wide divergence between two Methodisms: the law suit and its corollary, the rejected messenger, the "special order" seizures, the "military conquest" titles, the "net result" telegram, the "disintegrating" policy.

It is in this attitude of affairs that we are surprised by a new phenomenon—a visit from the Northern bishops!—Angels coming out of a thunder storm! We admire, and then ask, What sort of angels are these? Charity always regards the messengers of peace with favor, no matter in what shape they come; much more when they come as the angels of the churches. Can this vision efface the memory of the past and the facts of the present? That is the question. And upon regarding this company of godly persons we find one of them, at least, to be mortal—Bishop Ames, him of "special order 15," not to mention one or two others of earthly mold. They unfold their message, and our readers and the whole church have by this time pondered it. It seems to be in the interest of peace. "Their words are smoother than butter."

"At a meeting," say they, "of the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held in Erie, Pennsylvania, in June, 1865, we made and published the following declaration:

"That the great cause which led to the separation from us of both the Wesleyan Methodists of this country and the Methodist Episcopal Church South has passed away, and we trust the day is not far distant when there shall be but one organization, which shall embrace the whole Methodist family in the United States.

"This declaration was made in good faith, and shows what were then our sentiments and feelings, and was deemed by us as the utmost we were authorized to say or do on the subject at that time.

"Although our late General Conference did not directly authorize us to take further specific action in the matter, yet we judge that some of its acts justify advanced steps on our part.

"In our quadrennial address to the General Conference we referred to the declaration above quoted, and no exception was taken to it by that body."

In June, 1865, these were their "sentiments and feelings, uttered in good faith." And while they were uttering these sentiments we were on our way to Washington to obtain our churches in Louisiana from the hand of the President and the Secretary of War. We waited through July, August, September, October, and November, of 1865, and then by the intervention of Mr. Johnson we, after four months, obtained that which those angels of the Northern Methodist Church might have given us in one moment. But that was the year after the war. They now feel "justified" in taking some "advanced steps," the General Conference having taken "no exception" to their "declaration" of 1865. We suppose not, for that body took the "declaration" at its worth, by weighing it against their episcopal acts. The Conference doubtless felt that so long as they went in that direction they needed no further specific instruction, that the policy of "disintegration and absorption" was being well enough managed. We may, therefore, be pardoned if we look at the acts, not at the "declarations" of this episcopal board.—What is it *doing* "for the interests of humanity and the glory of God?" *It is holding on to every church in the South in which it was placed by Secretary Stanton, from which it has not been forcibly ejected by Mr. Johnson.* In Maryland it holds on to churches because the deeds run in its favor, though congregations which built the churches are turned out of doors; in Louisiana and Tennessee it holds on to churches where the deeds do not run in its favor, but holds by "military conquest."

Now let these venerable representatives of charity begin their mission in the "interests of humanity" by giving up every church which they occupy in violation of either law or equity, and by abstaining from all acts likely to disintegrate the love which remains between us and them. Otherwise let them not expect to have the credit of doing something without doing it—to seem to do something, not to do it, and yet get the credit of doing it.

BROKEN CISTERNS.

God himself is the exceeding great reward of his children—their portion and their inheritance. He is the desire of the devout, and the object of ardent pursuit. He is the supreme happiness of the believing heart, and "more glorious than the mountains of prey." His favor leaves nothing to be desired, and His loving kindness is better than life. The passionate fervor of the sanctified soul is kindled by the gracious manifestations of the divine nature. David's words do no more than express the Christian's experience when he exclaims:—"Whom have I in heaven but thee? and there is none upon earth that I desire besides thee." There is no happiness out of God. "Without God in the world" is the sum of misery and desolation. There is no peace to the wicked, and there is no real blessedness. God alone is the fountain of living waters, as the source of spiritual life and happiness. Our misery is in wandering from Him, and our only and abiding good is in returning to Him.

Men are ever seeking substitutes for God. Revelation and all complete experience affirm that peace and satisfaction are nowhere but in "the Father of Lights." Both declare the vanity of earth without the comforts of religion, and utter their solemn warning against trifling with the interests of eternity. Yet this forsaking of God for other objects of worship and other grounds of happiness is almost universal. It is certain that Christ offers rest to all who labor and are heavy laden, if they will come to Him; and God is pledged to make good the declaration that "Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace." All are invited and challenged to test the claims of religion, to taste and see that the Lord is good, and to do the will of God, that they may "know of the doctrine." The irreligious, however, seldom think of God and His grace as that which they *now* want to relieve their sorrows and to gladden their hearts, but as the necessary and melancholy companion of old age and death. They regard experimental Christianity, indeed, as the enemy of all earthly happiness, and as a marplot to all plans and schemes of worldly enjoyment.

Under these false views of God and His requirements the young turn away from religion, and seek in pleasure and sin what they can only obtain in the knowledge and service of Christ. Older people are deluded by the promises of mammon, and "covetousness, which is idolatry," corrupts and leads them away from the fountain of life and peace. In other directions, as of ambition, sensual indulgence, social excitements, and even in things which in themselves are lawful, many are painfully and, as they may imagine, hopefully striving for contentment and rest. The sin and the failure of all is the attempt to do without God, and the supposition that anything in the universe can supply His place as our light and our salvation. He is and must ever be the essential portion, and all created good must be subordinate. All the beautiful and precious gifts of Providence have but a planetary office, ministering to our enjoyment in an inferior degree, while our abiding happiness comes from the director ray of Him who is both sun and shield. Created things can no more satisfy man's spiritual nature than reflected light can meet the vital necessities of our earth.

While this disposition to seek happiness in created objects is so universal in the unconverted, the temptation to do so is often strong in believers. The Lord is a jealous God, and He will not give His glory to another. Our love to Him must be supreme, and He must be to us a satisfying portion. Nothing can therefore be more offensive to Him than the wanderings of desire and affection. He is dishonored by the avowal, in heart or in act, that His service does not yield happiness and contentment. It is this libel and contempt which pleasure-loving and worldly-minded Christians are inflicting upon the name and service of Christ. At this point the danger is great, and the heart must be kept with all diligence. God is the happiness of the spiritually-minded. If the soul has lost this consciousness of God as the chief joy, it has fallen upon some object of spiritual idolatry. As the hold of heavenly things relaxes, our grasp of the earthly becomes more tenacious. Thus this process of defection from God, and seeking a substitute for Him, may be either begun or consummated in the once pure heart. The world, in its protean shapes of riches, pleasures, ambition, and vices, has usurped the place in the heart which the Saviour once occupied. Happy are the true believers who are clear of this sin, and who have escaped this delusion; and fortunate are they who have awakened to a sense of their error in time to retrace their steps!

Too often the lesson of wisdom is learned late in life, or perhaps too late to be of any practical value. It is difficult to convince men that they are pursuing phantoms and shadows when they are laboring for fortune and worldly success, to the exclusion and neglect of godliness. The emptiness of fashion and all its accompaniments is hard to impress upon the youthful mind while her votaries are so largely in the majority. It is the crowning work of faith and of the Holy Spirit to put all created things beneath the believer's feet, so that God alone is left as the strength of his heart and his portion forever. The worthlessness of all will, however, be exposed some time. It will be in the revelations of the awakened prodigal, whose wretchedness, disappointment, and utter beggary happily leads him back to the Father's house, or it will be in the awful disclosures of eternity, amidst the despair and anguish of the lost soul, and in the flames of torment which constrained the rich man to cry out for a drop of water. It is a mercy indeed to learn the truth before the day of probation closes, and the greatest of all mercies to learn it early in life. Then life will not be wasted upon these vain endeavors after happiness, nor expended upon "broken cisterns that can hold no water."

Sunday School Missionary Society of Felicity Street School.

The superintendent, W. H. Foster, Esq., has furnished us the following statement of the plan of a Sunday School Missionary Society as organized and in operation in the Felicity street church of this city. We publish it in accordance with the request of the Sunday School Convention. If other schools should not adopt it altogether, the statement will prove suggestive and helpful in maturing and perfecting different plans for the promotion of the missionary spirit among the children.

The Felicity Street Sunday School and Missionary Society, as its name imports, is both a Sabbath school and a missionary association. All who are members of one are members of the other. Officers, teachers, and scholars of the school are all missionaries, by the fact of membership of the society, and not by payment of initiation and monthly dues. All this is abolished, and the funds for missionary purposes are raised by the *children*, who report to *their teachers* monthly the amount, large or small, they have been able to save or collect during the month.

The Mode of Collection.—The school is divided into classes, each under the charge of a teacher. Each class is named with an appropriate name, accompanied with a suitable corresponding motto, as "Lambs of the Fold," "He will gather them with His arm and carry them in His bosom;" "Truth Tellers," "Lying lips are an abomination to the Lord;" "Wesleyans," "The best of all is God is with us;" "Flower Gatherers," "I will get me to the mountains of myrrh, and to the hills of frankincense."

We have the further names of Dewdrops, Rosebuds, Little Warriors, Crown Jewels, Lambs of Jesus, Standard Bearers, Little Pilgrims, Olive Leaves, Wide Awakes, Pillars of the Temple, etc.

On missionary Sabbath, with us the last Sabbath of each month, the teachers are each furnished with an envelope with the name of his class upon it, and collects from each member of his class the moneys saved and collected by them, and places it all in the envelope, writing the aggregate amount of the collections of the class on the face of the envelope, also the name of the scholar who has reported the largest amount to his teacher. This scholar *is the banner scholar* of his class for the month, and enjoys the privilege and distinction of making the monthly report for the class. The superintendent from the stand calls the names of the classes for missionary reports, when each class reports in turn, through the scholar who has reported to his teacher the largest amount, and whose name is written on the envelope, who advances and hands the envelope to the superintendent, who then publicly reports to the school the name of the class, the aggregate amount, and the name of the scholar making the report.

After all the classes have been called and reported, the sum total of the reports of all the classes is given by the superintendent, with the name of that class which has the largest amount, which is proclaimed the *banner class* for the ensuing month.

Whenever a class has reported $5, and for every $5 they report, they have the right to select and designate a life member of the society, one of their own members, or whoever they please to select, and an appropriate certificate of membership, signed by the officers of the society, is furnished and delivered.

Among the advantages of this plan are: 1. That the old system of membership and roll call to pay dues took up the entire Sabbath school hour, while this requires fifteen to twenty minutes only. 2. Under the present system we realize about four times that amount monthly that was collected by the old system. 3. There is a degree of emulation created, which is desirable in every good word and work.

To increase the interest of the school in the cause of missions, and bring the subject more nearly home to them, we have adopted the plan of making appropriations of our mission funds.

The last two years we have been remitting, doubly to our missionaries in China, from whom we have answers in reply, accompanied by curious specimens of Chinese art, and picture illustrations of their customs, language, and religion.

We receive also letters direct from the missionaries addressed to the children, who are thus brought into direct communication with the mission work, and thereby become more fully identified with it, and more deeply interested in the cause of missions.

OPELOUSAS RAILROAD SOLD.

The sale took place yesterday, as advertised, in the presence of a large concourse of citizens of property and character, and was awaited with intense interest by all assembled.

Mr. Morgan, who was present, kept in the background, though his representative was near the stand.

During the somewhat tedious reading of the mortgage certificate from the various parishes, in which the order of seizure and sale was often repeated at length, there was breathless stillness.

Judge Durell had come down himself from the judgment seat, and sat smiling and talking in a low tone to a friend upon the end of the platform.

At last the reading was ended, and General West began to call for bidders for the property, ten per cent. of the cost payment to be paid in treasury notes at the stand, fifteen per cent. more in five days, and the residue as soon as the deeds were ready.

His voice hesitated and faltered as he called for bids. The first came from the rear, but came after several calls without answer.

"One million of dollars."

The next bid was

"Fifteen hundred thousand dollars," and was either by Mr. Whitney or Mr. Jules A. Blanc, between whom the bidding continued until Mr. Blanc bid "Two millions of dollars."

Then, after one or two calls, came a bid from Mr. Whitney,

"Two millions and fifty thousand dollars."

There was no response to a further call for bids.

At last the marshal pronounced the word "Gone! The road is sold."

"Who," said the marshal, "is the purchaser?"

"Charles Morgan."

Mr. Morgan's friends gathered around him to congratulate him, though he did not seem to regard his purchase as a very low one; but he said he would now show the people of New Orleans how to build a road.—*Picayune, May 26.*

NOTHING so adorns the face as cheerfulness. When the heart is in flower its bloom and beauty pass to the features.

Plan of Episcopal Visitations for 1869.

FIRST DISTRICT—BISHOP PIERCE.

St. Louis, St. Louis, Sept. 1.
Missouri, Chillicothe, Sept. 15.
Indian Mission; Ockmulgee, Sept. 29.
Arkansas, Fayetteville, Nov. 10.
Little Rock, Magnolia, Nov. 24.

SECOND DISTRICT—BISHOP KAVANAUGH.

Kentucky, Cynthiana, Sept. 1.
West Virginia, Point Pleasant, Sept. 15.
Memphis, Holly Springs, Nov. 3.
South Georgia, Cuthbert, Dec. 1.
South Carolina, Cheraw, Dec. 15.

THIRD DISTRICT—BISHOP PAINE.

Tennessee, Murfreesboro, Sept. 15.
Montgomery, Union Springs, Dec. 1.
Mobile, Selma, Dec. 15.

FOURTH DISTRICT—BISHOP M'TYEIRE.

Illinois, Bloomington, Sept. 15.
Louisville, Owensboro, Sept. 22.
Mississippi, Jackson, Dec. 1.
Louisiana, Shreveport, Dec. 15.
Baltimore, Baltimore, March 3.

FIFTH DISTRICT—BISHOP DOGGETT.

Holston, Abingdon, Sept. 22.
Virginia, Richmond, Nov. 10.
North Carolina, Newbern, Nov. 24.
North Georgia, Rome, Dec. 8.
Florida, Lake City, Dec. 22.

SIXTH DISTRICT—BISHOP WIGHTMAN.

East Texas, Henderson, Oct. 26.
Trinity, Paris, Nov. 3.
Northwest Texas, Weatherford, Nov. 17.
West Texas, Goliad, Dec. 1.
Texas, Lagrange, Dec. 15.

SEVENTH DISTRICT—BISHOP MARVIN.

Columbia, Corvallis, Oregon, Sept. 1.
Pacific, Vacaville, Cal., Oct. 6.

THE COLORED CONFERENCES.

Mississippi, at Crystal Springs, Bishop McTyeire.
Memphis, at Nashville, Bishop Paine.
Georgia, at Macon, Bishop Pierce.
Kentucky, at Winchester, Bishop Kavanaugh.
(Time to be given.)

MARRIED.

On the 12th of May, 1869, in Baldwin county, Alabama, by Rev. J. J. Grace, Mr. JAMES A. CARNEY to Miss LOUISA A. DOLIVE.

Wilmington (North Carolina) *Journal* please copy.

On the 6th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. Wadsworth, Mr. WILLIAM L. MITCHEL, of the Brookhaven *Journal*, to Miss ARCOLA GRANBERRY, of Copiah county, Mississippi.

OBITUARIES.

JOHN J. GOZA, oldest son of J. A. and Frances T. Goza, was born March 19, 1851; joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South when about nine years old; and died February 24, 1869, at his father's residence in Carroll county, Mississippi, of hemorrhage of the kidney.

John was a noble young man. Respectful and obedient, he delighted to serve his parents. Home was the most attractive place to him. Industrious, he took a great deal of care off of his father's hands. He was a model to the young men of the neighborhood in this respect. As a Christian his piety was uniform up to a few months previous to his death, when, in an unguarded hour, he suffered the evil one to persuade him he was unworthy to be a member of the church; but by the persuasion of his pastor he concluded to remain a member thereof. At this time his health was bad, and he was denied the privilege of attending the services of the sanctuary; but from his conduct after the conversation between him and his pastor we have every reason to believe he inherits a mansion in that house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

May our heavenly Father, who doeth all things well, sanctify this affliction to the good of the souls of his bereaved parents and brothers and sisters!

P. A. JOHNSTON.

Died, at his residence, near Mansfield, on the 4th of April, Brother ISHAM BUTTERWORTH, in the seventy first year of his age.

He was a native of Virginia, but for many years a resident of Desoto parish Louisiana. He was a professor of religion and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South—a man of character and worth. He had raised and educated a large family of children, all of whom, I believe, honor their parents by serving the God of their father.

The circumstances of his death were sad. Being afflicted with epilepsy, he had an attack and fell in the fire. No one being present, he was severely burned, and only lived a short time; but he came to and was conscious and resigned. Thus passed away another good man, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Mansfield, Louisiana.

JOHN PIPES.

Nashville Christian Advocate please copy.

Died, at his residence, at Macon, Mississippi, on Tuesday evening, May 18, 1869, Hon. ISRAEL WELSH, in the forty-eighth year of his age.

After a painful illness of several weeks, borne with patience and Christian resignation, he quietly passed away, leaving behind him the savor of a good name, as well as abundant evidence that he has gone to enjoy the rest that remains for the people of God.

WILL. H. LEITH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAGNOLIA GROVE,
OCEAN SPRINGS.

My place is beautiful, well shaded and breezy. Good spring water. Convenient bathing. Several comfortable Cottages.

TERMS.

Grown persons, per week, $12 50. Children and servants, half price. Reductions made to families.

Carriage always at the wharf on arrival of boats. Call and examine.

M. D. F. H. BROOKS.

REFERENCES—Rev. J. B. Walker; J. M. Arthur, No. 16 Tchonpitoulas street. my29 3m

TEN DOLLARS PER DAY GUARANTEED—Agents to sell the Home Shuttle Sewing Machine. It makes the Lock Stitch, alike on both sides, has the under-feed, and is equal in every respect to any Sewing Machine ever invented. Price, $25. Warranted for five years. Send for circular. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburg, Pa., or St. Louis, Mo. my29 tfs

TRY THE BEST

One Dollar Sale in the Country.

If required, Agents need not pay for the goods until delivery.

Agents wanted everywhere. Send for circular. S. C. THOMPSON & CO., my29 tfs 136 Federal st., Boston, Mass.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!—Globe Fire Extinguisher Company, No. 4 Dey street, New York.

Great reduction in price. No. 1, $35; No. 2, $40; No. 3, $45.

First class Agents wanted. Address as above. my29 tfs

LAND WARRANTS WANTED at the highest market price. A. WILKINS, my29 tfs Detroit, Mich.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE.

COMMENCEMENT OF 1869.

The next semi-annual Examination of this institution will commence on

Friday, the 25th of June,

The sermon on Sunday, June 27th, before the Graduating Class will be preached by the Rev. Samuel Armstrong, Presiding Elder of the Ouachita District.

The annual Address, on Wednesday, June 30th, Commencement Day, will be delivered by Judge William B. Egan, of Shreveport. Concerts on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday, June 28th and 29th. The Visiting Committee of the Louisiana Conference will please be punctual in attendance.

CHARLES B. STUART, my22 President.

BUILDERS, SEND FOR CATALOGUE of all new Architectural Books and Journals. Address A. J. BICKNELL & CO., publishers, Troy, New York, or Springfield, Illinois. my22 tfn

SELAT.—MORE VALUABLE than Gold. For particulars send two three cent stamps to AUGUSTE DUPIN, my22 tfs Box 1027, Cincinnati, Ohio.

MYSTERY.—Spirit Photographs sent for twenty-five cents. Address SPIRIT PICTURE CO., my22 tfs 34 Liberty street, N. Y.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.'S
ADVERTISING AGENCY.

"They have reduced advertising to a more perfect system than has been known heretofore."—*Hazleton (Pa.) Sentinel, October 31, 1867.*

"Whatever is prompt, methodical and straightforward, they practice in their dealings, and only that."—*Boston Commonwealth, November 30, 1867.*

"They now probably do the heaviest advertising business in the country."—*Manchester (N. H.) Daily Union, January 25, 1868.*

"Their establishment is perhaps the most extensive in the United States."—*Cape Ann Advertiser, Gloucester, Mass.*

"This firm is now the most substantial business house for advertising in the country."—*American Mining Index, (N. Y.) April 2, 1868.*

"With their reputation they can and do get the lowest and most advantageous terms."—*Mishawaka (Ind.) Enterprise.*

We are prepared to receive advertisements for all American newspapers, at prices as low as can be obtained at the offices of publication.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., my15 tfs Advertising Agents, 40 Park Row, New York.

WANTED.—AGENTS TO SELL the American Knitting Machine. Price, $25. The simplest, cheapest and best Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit twenty thousand stitches per minute. Liberal inducements to Agents. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., my15 tfs Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

BINGHAM SCHOOL,
MEBANEVILLE, N. C.

The Spring Session of 1869 opens FEBRUARY 3.

The course of instruction is Classical, Mathematical and Commercial.

Expenses for one year, including tuition, board, fuel, washing and clothing....$355 00

For circular address ja21m COL. WM. BINGHAM.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

That the American Watch is superior in accuracy as a time keeper, and in substantial value, to its imported rivals, is now generally conceded by the intelligent. It is so made as to render imperfection a physical impossibility.

The question now is, "Which is the *best* American Watch?" Then follows, "Which thoroughly *good* Watch is really the cheapest?" We answer:

The Waltham Watches have stood the test of time. Waltham is the original seat of American watch-making. The idea of making our own watches, and making each piece by machinery specially adapted to it, so that a piece lost or broken may at once be replaced exactly by another of its sort, originated here; and here it has been carried to perfection. Every year since the start has witnessed improvements in machinery, processes, and workmanship, until watches are now made at Waltham as cheaply as anywhere, as the vast and ever-widening demand for them abundantly proves.

The success of the American Watch has incited several attempts at rivalry, which we are nowise inclined to disparage. All of these are hopeful, and will doubtless improve with experience and the lapse of time. But buyers must feel greater confidence in the time keeping of a watch from this pioneer concern than in one manufactured by any of its young rivals. If any do not, we urge them to inquire of their friends who have bought and carried the American Watch. Every purchaser may have a guarantee, if he will, that this Watch shall give entire satisfaction.

So constant and signal have been the improvements in machinery at the Waltham manufactory that the Company have not only been enabled to make better and better Watches, but they now sell them for fewer dollars in green-backs than they cost in gold before the war.—But they wish no one to buy their Watches because of their cheapness. They commend them as better time-keepers than any other which are or can be sold at prices so moderate. They ask purchasers not to be persuaded by importunate dealers, who may be governed by considerations of profit into buying watches of doubtful accuracy, when, by buying a Waltham they may be sure of getting a first rate time-keeper at a moderate price.

An illustrated description of the different styles of Watches now manufactured by the Company sent to any address on application.

No watches retailed by the Company.

ROBBINS & APPLETON, my15 3mr General Agents, 182 Broadway, N. Y.

CABINET ORGANS.

QUALITY BEST—PRICES LOWEST.

1. That the quality of the MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS is the *very best* is not questioned by unprejudiced and well-informed persons.—These Organs have uniformly been awarded the highest premiums at Industrial Exhibitions to the number of seventy five, including the *First Class Medal* at the Paris Exposition. They are recommended as the standard of excellence, the best, by several hundred of the most eminent musicians in America and Europe, whose testimony is printed, and will be sent to any one desiring it.

2. It is the fixed policy of the Mason & Hamlin Organ Company to sell their Organs always at the least remunerative profit. They are now very much the largest manufacturers of these instruments in the world. With increase of business they have been able to make corresponding increase and improvement in machinery and facilities for manufacture, by means of which they are now producing yet more perfect work than ever before, and this at increased economy in cost. Accordingly they are now selling the best Organs they have ever made at prices which are as low, or even less than would be the cost of manufacture of inferior instruments without the advantage of such facilities.

Four-octave Organs, $50 each. Five-octave Organs, with Knee Swell, $100. Five-octave Double Reed Organs, with five stops, Tremulant and Knee Swell, $125. The same, six stops, with addition of one octave of Sub bass, connected with the Manuals, $150. The same, seven stops, with Sub bass and Octave Coupler (each key commands four separate reeds, giving this style nearly twice the power of a Double Reed Organ, with much greater variety.) $175. Five-octave Double Reed Cabinet Organ, with five stops, Automatic Swell and Improved Vox Humana, the finest instrument of its size which can be made, $170. Many other styles at proportionate prices up to $1,000 each.

Lowest prices printed, invariable, and alike to all.

Circulars, with full particulars as to styles, prices peculiarities of construction, etc., sent free to every applicant. Address the

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., my15 4tr 154 Tremont street, Boston; 596 Broadway, New York.

"A WORD TO HORSEMEN."

Dr. TOBIAS' celebrated VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT has been tested by the first Horsemen in this country, and proved to be superior to any other. The late Hiram Woodruff, of "trotting fame," was never without a bottle in his stable. It is also used by Colonel Bush, of the Jerome Park Course, at Fordham, New York, who has over twenty running horses under his care, among which rank some of the finest stock in America. It is warranted to cure Lameness, Sprains, Scratches, Bruises, Galls, Cuts, Wind Galls, Colic, Sore Throat, Nail in the Foot, and Over-heating, when used according to the directions.

All who own or employ Horses are assured that this Liniment will do all, if not more, in curing the above named complaints. No Horse need die of Colic, if, when first taken, the Liniment is used according to the directions. Always have a bottle in your stable.

Price, in pint bottles, $1. The genuine is signed S. 1. Tobias on the outside wrapper.

For sale by the Druggists, Saddlers and Storekeepers throughout the United States. Depot, 10 Park Place, New York. my15 5tr

$20 A DAY TO MALE AND Female Agents to introduce the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machines. Stitch alike on both sides, and is the only Licensed Shuttle Machine in the market sold for less than $40. All others are infringements, and the seller and user are liable to prosecution and imprisonment. Full particulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., my1 tfs Cleveland, Ohio.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROBERT J. HARP,

AGENT OF THE

SOUTHERN METHODIST E. BOOK DEPOT,

Has now on hand an assortment of the most

Choice and Attractive New Books,

in addition to our own Publications, a list embracing a few of which appears below.

We invite special attention to our

STOCK OF STATIONERY.

	PRICE.
Abbott's Juvenile Histories, 25 vols	$33 50
Biblia Hebraica	6 00
Burton's Central Africa	2 00
Biblical Encyclopedia, Kitto, unab.	25 00
Bengel's Gnomon of the New Testament, 8vo	9 00
COMMENTARIES.	
Clarke's, 6 vols., sheep, 8vo	30 00
Clarke's, 4 vols., sheep, 8vo, Applegate edition	24 00
Whedon on the Gospels, 2 vols	3 50
Lange's, 7 vols., cloth, $5 each	35 00
Lange's, 7 vols., sheep, $6 50 each	45 50
Wesley's Notes of the New Testament, 8vo	3 50
Pierce's Notes on Acts	1 25
Cruden's Concordance, unabridged, cloth, quarto	4 00
Cruden's Concordance, unabridged, sheep, quarto	5 00
Cruden's Concordance, abridged, cloth	2 00
Webster's latest Unabridged Pictorial Dictionary	10 50
Worcester's latest Unabridged Pictorial Dictionary	10 00
Mosheim's Ecclesiastical Hist., 8vo	7 00
McLaine's Mosheim, 2 volumes	5 00
Milman's History of Christianity	2 50
Stevens' Hist. of Methodism, 3 vols	5 25
Stevens' History of M. E. Church, 4 volumes	7 00
History of Wesleyan Methodism, by Geo. Smith, F. A. S., London ed.	3 00
Lost Chapters of Methodism Recovered	3 00
Methodism in Kentucky, Redford, 2 volumes	4 00
Ecce Deus	1 50
Ecce Homo	1 50
Ecce Deus Homo	1 50
Ecce Ecclesia	1 75
Prince of the House of David	2 00
Throne of David	2 00
Pillar of Fire	2 00
Glory of the House of Israel	1 25
Diuturnity—Comparative Age of the World	2 00
Gaston's Collections, new edition	1 50
Simmons' Scripture Manual	1 75
Pastors' Sketches, 2 volumes	3 50
Local Preacher's Manual, by Wesleyan Publishing House	2 00
Catechisms of the Church South, all bound in one volume	1 00
History of Rationalism, Hunt	3 50
History of Greece, Grote, 12 vols	18 00
Fountain of Youth	2 00
The Nile Tributaries, Baker	2 75
Cast Up by the Sea, Baker	1 25
The Land and the Book, 2 vols	5 00
Life and Sermons of the late Rev. F. W. Robertson, 6 volumes	10 50
Sovereigns of the Bible	1 50
Through the Dark to the Day (new)	1 50
Garden of Spices	2 00
Garden of Sorrows	1 25
God in History and in Science	75
Mother of the Wesleys, with portrait	2 00
Mother's Mission	1 25
The Book that will Suit You	1 00
Sunday School Hand Book	1 25
Jay's Family Prayers	1 50
Imitation of Christ, Thos. A'Kempis, calf, ext	2 50
Imitation of Christ, muslin	1 25
Imitation of Christ, 24mo, muslin	50
Italy in Transition, W. Arthur, author of "Tongue of Fire"	1 50
Greece and the Golden Horn, Dr. Olin	1 50

ALSO, STATIONERY.

Wholesale and retail.

WRITING PAPER OF ALL KINDS.

Envelopes, Pens, Rulers, Pencils, Inks, Blank Books, Slates.

Initial Paper and Envelopes.

POCKET BIBLES IN GREAT VARIETY.

School Books, Sabbath School Books, and requisites.

Address ROBT. J. HARP, Agent, my15 112 Camp street, New Orleans.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York, and 10 State St. Boston,

Are Agents for all the Newspapers in the United States and Canadas. They have special arrangements with the religious, Agricultural, and other Newspapers. dec7 1y

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital, - - $5,000,000, Gold
Surplus, - - 1,000,000, Gold

AGENCIES.

Virginia City, Gold Hill, Austin, White Pine, Nevada.
Ruby City, Idaho.

A GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS TRANSACTED BY THE BANK AND AGENCIES.

Funds deposited with us for investment in Farming Lands, City or other property on the Pacific Coast, will be paid by Telegraph or otherwise in any part of California, Oregon, Idaho and in the Mining Districts of Nevada, through the Bank and Agencies as above, on the most favorable terms.

LEES & WALLER,
BANKERS,
And Agents for the Bank of California in New York. ap10 3mr

WANTED, AGENTS.—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the Genuine Improved Common Sense Family Sewing Machine. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the Elastic Lock Stitch. Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Pittsburg, Pa., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured. my15 tfs

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER for sale by principal Druggists,
CURES CANCER,

Cures Cutaneous Affections, cures Scrofula, and all the Impurities of the Blood; and the sovereign remedy for

BRIGHT'S DISEASE,

And other diseases of the Kidneys. This is the original Spring Water from Vermont which has wrought so many wonderful cures, and is advertised only to distinguish it from the many imitations that are now attempted to be palmed upon the public as being equal to the virtues of the Missisquoi.

Pamphlets containing an account of many wonderful cures, attested by eminent physicians and others, can be had gratis by calling at or addressing a note to NO. 8 COLLEGE PLACE, my1 6m New York City.

DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS

Are just what most people need. A dose or two will set your Liver to work, and the result will be your Headache will be cured, your appetite will be restored, you will sleep sound, and wake up good natured with all the world. All persons are troubled at times

WITH A TORPID LIVER,
AND
McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

Are just what they need. They will thoroughly cleanse the Liver and put it in healthy motion. TRY THEM, and you will never be without a box in your house.

BE SURE YOU GET

DR. C. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS,

PREPARED BY FLEMING BROTHERS.

They can be had at any Drug or Country store in the United States. no7 1y

PAYNE, HUNTINGTON & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

LITTLE THINGS.

BY MRS. VIRGINIA FRANTZ.

A little dewdrop, sparkling bright,
Responsive to the morning dawn,
Said, "I'll put out my tiny light,
I'll not be missed when I am gone."
Forthwith it closed its silvery eye,
And vanished with the sweet perfume;
But ah! the rose whereon it beamed
Soon lost the brightness of its bloom.

A child that eagerly had watched
The opening rose-bud day by day,
Came to the spot and grieved and wept
To see it withering away.
The sun went up, and noon and eve,
Many fair roses cheered the bower,
But each its own sweet dewdrop kept,
Within its heart, a freshening power.

Oh! have we not, like drops of dew,
Some rose-bud for our special care—
Some work that we alone can do—
A heart to keep all fresh and fair?
Oh! let us never, never be
The drop that, wearied of its light,
For one unkind, impatient word,
Some flower of happiness may blight.

A gentle word, a word of love,
It is a little thing to speak;
But I have seen it bring a ray
Of joy unto a tearful cheek!
An unkind word, an angry look,
Say you it is a little thing?
A word a loving heart has broke!
A look has left in life a sting.

Oh! let us light our little sphere
So long as God doth will it so;
The smallest light that He hath made
Doth please Him with its faithful glow.
We may not all be suns and stars;
God loves the dewdrop just as well,
Though they light not the universe,
If they but sparkle where they fell.

Then let us do our little work,
Nor think it small if we have made
One human heart keep fresh and green!
One life's lost bloom makes others fade.
Yes, other hearts will fade for what
This heart, if nourished, might have been;
Oh! let us faithful do our part,
That joyless lives be not our sin.

One star lights not the midnight dome,
One stream fills not the ocean deep,
One bird makes not the forest gay,
But all in harmony must keep;
Each gladly do his little part,
And then the great harmonious whole
Will praise the everlasting God
While the eternal ages roll.

—*Brandon Republican.*

FLOWERETS.

FROM THE GERMAN.

I.—THE STOLEN HORSE.

A peddling thief had stolen a farmer's only horse. Of course the unfortunate man had to buy another animal, for seed-time was at hand. He traveled fifty miles to an auction mart, where horses and mules were for sale. There, among the numerous horses, our farmer discovers the one stolen from him! Immediately he approached the man offering his horse for sale, stating that that was his horse, and that he intended to have him back. But the possessor of the horse refused to give up the animal, saying that he had bought him years ago. Then the farmer very quickly, with his hat, shut the horse's eyes, asking the thief—for the thief it was—if he had owned the horse for years, to say with which eye the horse was blind. Then the rogue was puzzled, for he had not examined the horse's eyes; but he guessed and said, "With the right eye." Then the farmer laughed and said that it wasn't the right eye. "Oh!" exclaimed the thief, "I made a mistake. It is the left eye with which the horse is blind." The farmer then laughed still more, took his hat away, and told the crowd which had gathered around that the horse was not blind at all. Thus the thief was detected, arrested, and punished.

II.—THE WOLF.

John was herdsman of a large flock of sheep, which had their pasture adjoining a large forest. One day, for the sake of the mere fun of the thing, he cried, "The wolf is coming! the wolf is coming!"

Then the farmers came running with axes, thrashing-flails, and fence-rails, looking out for the wolf in order to kill him. Not finding him, they returned. John felt greatly tickled at his success.

On the following day John repeated the very same trick. Again the farmers, though not so numerous as on the previous day, came running at full speed to kill the wolf which John had cried out was coming. Of course they were again doomed to disappointment, John in the meantime chuckling with glee.

But, behold! on the third day the wolf actually appeared. Now John cried with all his might, "The wolf! the wolf!" The farmers, however, did not heed his cry; they had suspected John's rogueries. Now the wolf scattered the flock, and even killed a little lamb which belonged to John himself, and which had been his pet.

If confidence you would possess,
Ne'er from the truth digress:
J. B. A. AHRENS.

A CHILD MISSIONARY.

'Ma'am,' said a little girl in India, recently converted, to the wife of a missionary—'ma'am, I have many words to say. I am a Christian. I know Jesus, and love Him. My people are heathen. They worship idols. They know nothing of Jesus. My grandmother is a very old woman. She will not live long; and I want to tell her before she dies that 'it is a faithful saying that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners.''

'But, Jane, your people are far away. How can you tell them all this?'

'Ma'am, this is what I wish to say. I am strong enough to walk now, and I have a great desire to go. Ma'am, will you let me go?'

'Jane, I am a little afraid. You are but a young girl. Your people are all idolaters. They may try to keep you, and persuade you again to bow down to an image.'

Calm and firm, she said, 'No, ma'am; you must not fear that. I will never worship an idol again.'

'You think so now, dear Jane; but they may be very angry, and beat you.'

'I will ask Jesus to keep me and help me to bear the beating; and I know He will. Please, ma'am, let me go. In fourteen days I will come back again; so please, ma'am, let me go.'

This could not be withstood. Jane was allowed to go; and an old Christian man, going that way, was requested to take charge of her.

Jane was again and again reminded that it was only by 'looking up to Jesus' she could hope to stand firm.

On the fourteenth day she returned. With a gladsome face and quick step she sought for her who was indeed to her a mother.

'Salaam, ma'am; just in time,' was the first salutation.

'Just in time for what, Jane?'

'To tell my grandmother about Jesus. She was very sick when I reached her home; and I sat down and told her all about it. She did not seem to know at first what I meant; but she lived three days; and I prayed for her, and talked to her, when she could hear it; and O! ma'am, I hope she is saved. A little before she died, she said, 'I do believe in Jesus.' Would not He save her, ma'am?'

Late in the day, and weak as was that poor old woman's faith, who shall say it was not equal to his who said, 'Lord, remember me?' And, if so, may we not hope that she has entered the kingdom of heaven? *London Juvenile Missionary Magazine.*

A REMARKABLE ENCOUNTER.—A remarkable story comes from Bodega bay, California, of a terrific battle between a sperm whale and a number of swordfish, which resulted in the defeat of the whale. The fight was witnessed by a farmer plowing in his field near the coast, only a few miles north of the "Golden Gate." The sea was smooth, and the first indication of the conflict was a commotion in the water nearly a mile from shore, but as the combatants rapidly approached the land, their movements became distinctly visible. The swordfish were five in number; the whale, though displaying great activity, was no match for them. In making their thrusts into the sides of the whale, the swordfish kept clear of his tail, one blow from which would have been fatal to either of them. With maddened fury the whale struck right and left, then dived to escape his tormentors; but they followed quickly, and soon brought him to the surface. Blood was seen spirting from deep gashes in his sides. The contest lasted nearly one hour, when the whale, with a mighty effort, flung himself upon some low rocks, and soon died. Many persons from the neighboring village of Petaluma went out to view the carcass. It was fifty or sixty feet in length, and there were gashes two feet deep and six feet long in its sides.

A GRANDSON of the Governor of Virginia, a child of some four or five summers, was on a visit to its maternal grandfather, who is a wealthy landholder in Ohio. One day, after making his first visit to Sunday school, with the religious instruction of which he seemed duly impressed, he accompanied his grandfather to gather the fruit of a large walnut tree. On the way the little fellow said: "Grandpa, who do all these woods and fields belong to?"—"Why," said the matter-of-fact gentleman, "to me." "No, sir," emphatically responded the child, "they belong to God." The grandfather said nothing till they reached the richly laden tree, when he asked, "Well, my boy, whom does this tree belong to?" This was a poser, and for a moment the boy hesitated; but casting a longing look upon the nuts, he replied: "Well, grandfather, the tree belongs to God, but the walnuts are ours."

FARM AND GARDEN.

WINES.

The coloring matter is contained only in the skins or husks. It is of a resinous nature, and, therefore, insoluble in the must, so long as no alcohol has been formed. For this reason the must will only produce white wine where the must is not allowed to ferment on the skins. In this mode, *i. e.*, fermentating on the skins, the coloring matter is dissolved by the alcohol formed during the process of fermentation. The more thoroughly this is done the darker is the color of the wine; the richer the must is in sugar the more alcohol is formed; the longer the wine is left in contact with the skins—the color too appears darker—the less acid the wine contains. The addition of sugar water of the same per cent. as the must, and in proportion to acid, *i. e.*, reducing it to from four and a half to seven and a half thousandths per cent., instead of lessening the color, but gives it a darker shade. Coloring matter when brought into contact with the air, oxydizes, turns a brownish red, and gradually separates from the wine. Red wines should, therefore, be transferred from one cask into another, by means of a gutta percha or leather pipe.

TANNIN.

This is a substance of peculiarly astringent taste, which is important in making wines, because it frees it from a number of those substances, partly useless and partly injurious, that are contained in the must. In the grape tannin is present in the seeds, skins, and stalks. The greater amount of tannin in red wines, when fermented on the stalks, seeds, and skins, seems to be the reason why they are generally preferred, as a common beverage in Southern countries, to the white wines, containing a greater amount of tartar. The effect of the high temperature of those countries, in relaxing the muscles, would become greater, by the frequent use of a beverage, containing much tartar, and of a laxative character, while tannin tends to produce a greater contraction in the muscular system than any other substance in daily use. The Northern man, on the contrary, requires in his drink something that quickens the blood, and promotes its circulation, rather than an astringent.

NITROGENOUS COMPOUNDS

consist of vegetable albumen, gluten, etc., and are combined with other ingredients in the unripe fruit. These substances, dissolved in the must as completely as the sugar, under certain circumstances, turn into the fermenting principle. With the increasing temperature of the atmosphere a change of air is constantly taking place in the cask, the heat of the day rarifying the wine, and expelling from the empty space the air already partially deprived of its oxygen. Through the coldness of the night the wine is again thickened and condensed, thus admitting fresh air, by means of which new oxygen is received, and new lees are formed, of the material already existing for this purpose. There is much less matter left in red wines after fermentation, because being allowed to ferment on the skins, seeds, and stems, the tannin extracted from them settles, with a corresponding quantity of *yeast matter*, in the form of an insoluble compound. Red wines which have become settled, and have fully undergone fermentation, and have been kept in contact with the *skins and seeds* for several months, will never work again after the first drawing off. Wines in which the whole of their sugar has been decomposed are called dry or sour wines.

AROMA OR FLAVORING SUBSTANCES.

Besides the peculiarly agreeable flavor of wines made from grapes, and by which they are distinguished from all others, made from fruits and berries, there is still another peculiar fragrance developed in some wines, made from particular varieties of grapes. This odor resembles the fragrance of the grape blossoms, and is known as aroma or bouquet of the wine. Neither the general flavor of the wine nor bouquet is present in the must, but the substance exists there, from which these are developed, during fermentation and in the cask. The former, the characteristic flavor of the wine, is due to a fatty acid discovered by Liebig and Pelouze, and which has been named by them Oenanthic acid or ether, as it always occurs in connection with ether. As bouquet wines, or those abounding in fine aroma, bring a price double or treble of those in which this matter is deficient, it is easy to see what damage is done by neglecting to select and assort the grapes, and using only those of the ripest and best quality. It has been determined by actual experiments that the bouquet matter (aroma) is contained in the skins of the grapes. For this reason the must of bouquet grapes should be allowed to ferment a few days on the skins of the selected berries.—*A. C. Cook, in Southern Cultivator.*

Bone Dust as a Fertilizer.—How to Prepare It.

During my recent visit to Jackson I contracted for several tons of bone dust, and finding it too expensive to manipulate it with sulphuric acid, the usual mode, I immediately wrote to Professor Hilgard, of Oxford, for some plan by which I could derive the most benefit with least expense, and herewith communicate his plan.

"I would advise you to take about an equal bulk or more of fresh ashes, and half a barrel or more of slaked lime, well mixed with the ashes, mix with the bone meal, in a tight hogshead, and pour water on so as to cover the meal and ashes all the time. In ten days, or two weeks, there will not be a grain of hard bone left. Then dry and use as you would the real bone dust—it is even better. I treat all my bone refuse this way without crushing. Two months suffice for the hardest leg bone to be made a mush. If you cannot get up the needful amount of fresh ashes take the leached, and add to each barrel, ashes dry, five to eight pounds sal soda."

Under our old system of killing mules and oxen, to make more money to buy more mules and oxen, we have their bones bleaching on every plantation, which may be turned to good account by gathering them up and applying Dr. Hilgard's advice in preparing them as the best of fertilizers. If but a ton, or a half ton, can be collected by any one, he will be amply rewarded for his trouble. I have seen no plan for dissolving bones to compare with Dr. Hilgard's. Dissolving with sulphuric acid would require a cemented vat, and then the enormous amount of acid required to dissolve the bone meal would be a serious objection, and prevent its use in a great measure, even where the material was accessible. I regard this plan of dissolving bones so valuable, and calculated to do so much good in the future, that I beg you to give it publicity in your valuable paper.—*C. M. Vaiden, in Mississippi Clarion.*

MOLE-KILLING.—I tried several kinds of traps, but with poor success. At last I found a very simple remedy, viz: *salt.* Arm yourselves with a stick about one inch in diameter, slightly tapering at one end, a small bag of coarse salt, (one pint or quart,) start out after a rain, and when you find a fresh mole sign, make a smooth opening into the molo hole with the stick, (I commonly use my forefinger,) put into the hole one teaspoonful of salt cover this opening carefully with a chip, leaf, or clod of dirt, as may be most convenient. Then sift over this covering through your fingers sufficient dirt to completely cover up the clod or leaf. This is necessary, and done to exclude the light. The mole being very timid will become frightened at the least light, and hasten on or change his course. Do not let any dirt fall in the salt, and leave everything as nearly as like you found it as possible.

I do not know how the salt acts upon the mole, but if these instructions are closely followed I guarantee that the moles will disappear. Until I discovered this remedy I was greatly annoyed by moles. But now, friend Hardup, on that point I am easy.—*Southern Cultivator.*

ARCHBISHOP MANNING ON THE RITUALISTS.—The London *Times* copies from the *Globe* the following remarks which the Roman Catholic prelate introduced into his sermon, delivered on Easter day, in the Moorfield cathedral:

The doctrine of the Eucharist, Dr. Manning expounded as the truth of the Holy Catholic and Roman Church. In the suburbs of this church, in the twilight, were good and honest men, who had come to receive the faith which their church did not teach them; they believed in the real presence, they erected their altars, they made a tabernacle, for which their church gave them no authority. They received and treasured up what they believed to be the body of Christ. They adopted the comely and beautiful vestments of the church. He loved them for the love which they bore to the shadow of their Lord; his whole heart yearned over them.—The church would do anything and sacrifice anything, except only God's truth, to open the doors wide and admit them into her communion. It was based on the assumption that the truths of Christianity were addressed to the reason, only that reason must be enlightened by the Spirit of God. So far goes the quotation. The reporter seems to have volunteered the comment that "the most interesting feature of the discourse was that in which the archbishop gave utterance to sentiments so respectful and affectionate toward the Ritualists." It makes these persons very angry when they are blamed for their approaches to Romanism by Protestants. How do they feel when they are praised and invited in at the "wide" door by the archbishop, who was once, like them, a professed member of the Church of England, but discovered the inconsistency of that position, and went over to Rome, where he teaches and practices all that consistently which the Church of England does not teach nor give authority for?—*Exchange.*

TRUE MERIT vs. HUMBUG.

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PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.

DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.
DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.
DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.

The Great Family Medicine.
The Great Family Medicine.
The Great Family Medicine.
The Great Family Medicine.

The Wonderful Healing Remedy.
The Wonderful Healing Remedy.
The Wonderful Healing Remedy.
The Wonderful Healing Remedy.

The Astonishing Disinfectant.
The Astonishing Disinfectant.
The Astonishing Disinfectant.
The Astonishing Disinfectant.

The Remarkable Pain Killer.
The Remarkable Pain Killer.
The Remarkable Pain Killer.
The Remarkable Pain Killer.

Cures Burns, Wounds, Stings.
Cures Cuts, Sores, Boils.
Cures Ulcers, Scratches, Bites.
Cures Catarrh, Scalds, Bruises.

Removes all Bad Odors.
Relieves Colic instantly.
Cures Chronic Diarrhea.
Cures Erysipelas and Gangrene.

READ THIS AND SEE!

Letter from Major J. T. Hester, of Alabama:

AUBURN, ALA., April 4, 1869.

MESSRS. JOHN DARBY & CO., 161 WILLIAM ST., N. Y.—*Gents.:* I have received so much benefit from "Darby's Prophylactic Fluid" that I feel it my duty to let you know it. I had an attack of Typhoid Fever, and with it a most stubborn case of Erysipelas, and was confined to my bed near two months, suffering the most intense pain all the time from Erysipelas; and after exhausting the many prescriptions of my physician, *he* finally commenced the use of Darby's Prophylactic Fluid,—and soon found that I was being improved by its use, and continued to use it, and am nearly well. I consider it the most valuable medicine for the diseases and purposes for which it is made that is sold. I also used it most successfully on my little son, who was severely burned, and I do assure you that it was from this medicine alone that I could get any relief from my distressing attack of Erysipelas.

I do not write you this as a certificate for publication, but as a duty that I feel I owe to Professor Darby and his invaluable medicine.

I shall never be without it again if I can by any possible means get it.

I hope you are succeeding, and will make a fortune.

Very truly yours,
J. T. HESTER.

For sale by every Druggist and Country Merchant.

Orders filled by the proprietors,

JOHN DARBY & CO.,
de5 1y 161 William street, New York.

PATENTS.—MUNN & CO., EDITORS *Scientific American*, 37 Park Row, New York. Twenty three years' experience in obtaining American and European Patents.

Opinions, no charge. A pamphlet, 108 pages of law and information, free. Address as above.
my1 tfs

$10.—INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY household. Perfectly wonderful. Everybody buys at first sight. Agents making fortunes. Illustrated circulars free. Address

APEX S. M. CO.,
my8 tfn 208 Broadway, New York.

CHURCH BELLS.—We are prepared to furnish Church Bells, of Steel composition, having a rich, deep tone, at the following prices, which place it within the power of all Churches to be provided with a good Bell:

	Weight.	Wt. of Bell and mountings.	Price.
28-inch Bell,	250 lbs	400 lbs	$65 00
36-inch Bell,	650 lbs	800 lbs	135 00
40-inch Bell,	800 lbs	1000 lbs	175 00
48-inch Bell,	1200 lbs	1500 lbs	265 00

These Bells are warranted for one year against breakage in ordinary use.

THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,
ja16 1y No. 9 Perdido st., New Orleans.

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL, GRADUate of the Philadelphia Dental College, has established himself at No 109 Carondelet street, near Poydras, where he will perform all Dental Operations in a skillful and satisfactory manner. Teeth inserted upon Gold or Vulcanite base. Being familiar with all Anæsthetics, he will extract teeth without pain, by the use of such as best suits the case. Particular attention given to the medical and surgical treatment of diseases of the mouth and teeth. oct31 1y

EAST ALABAMA COLLEGE,

AUBURN, ALABAMA.

The Spring Session will begin on the 20th of January, and close on the 14th of July, 1869.

The educational facilities here furnished to students are equal to those of the best colleges in the country. Young men may take a regular or partial course, but will be required to have at least three studies.

Auburn is situated directly on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad. Its health and social advantages cannot be surpassed.

EXPENSES.

Tuition, Spring session, - - - $18 00
Tuition, Full session, - - - 32 00

Board in private families, from $15 to $20 per month.

Students in indigent circumstances, by applying as such, will be required to pay in advance only half the price of tuition, and by messing they may greatly reduce the expense of board.

For further information address

REV. J. F. DOWDELL,
ja2 3m President.

PLOWS. PLOWS. PLOWS.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS'

Agents at New Orleans for

Avery Plows, Peacock Plows,
Calhoun Plows, Brinley Plows,
Garrett & Cottman Plows,
Hall's Valley Plows, cast iron,
James H. Hall Cotton and Eagle Plows.

We sell all these at manufacturers' prices, and all other kinds of Plows at lowest market rate. THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,

Dealers in Machinery and
Agricultural Implements,
ja16 1y No. 9 Perdido st., N. Orleans, La.

TO THE MERCHANTS OF

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE,

The great number of points to which

THE NEW ORLEANS

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

is sent in the States of

ALABAMA,

MISSISSIPPI,

LOUISIANA AND

TEXAS,

Constitutes it as good a medium for reaching the people who trade with this city and Mobile as any offered in the Southwest.

Our Circulation is Widening Daily

Under the care of

FIVE HUNDRED SOUTHERN METHODIST PREACHERS,

Who are both the agents and owners of this sheet.

A man who wishes to be known in the country is certainly much in his own light who does not display his name in our advertising columns.

Our terms are precisely the same as those of other weekly newspapers in this city.

We have fewer advertisements than the secular papers, but what we have are read with that conscientious regard for everything that appears in a Christian paper which takes hold—in fact, too strong a hold—and holds the editor responsible for all the patent medicines, hardware, shoes, pork, flour, and even *whisky*, which may be set forth in its columns.

The terms of advertising are as follows:

SQUARES.	1 MO.	3 MOS.	6 MOS.	12 MOS.
One (8 lines)..	$5 00	$12 00	$20 00	$30 00
Two.....	7 50	15 00	25 00	40 00
Three.....	10 00	20 00	30 00	50 00
Four.....	12 50	25 00	35 00	60 00

Larger advertisements in proportion.

Address

Rev. J. O. KENNER, D. D.,
112 Camp St., New Orleans.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, New York.—Visitors to the city of New York are informed that they will find divine service every Sunday, in the large Chapel of the University, Washington Square, at ten and a half A. M. and at seven and a half P. M. The evening service in summer is at eight o'clock. Waverley Place, immediately north of the New York Hotel, out of Broadway, runs west to Washington Square, on the east side of which is the University. The entrance to the church is the main door of the University. University Place cars run from the door of the Fifth Avenue Hotel to the door of the church. From the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan, take the cars corner of Broadway and Broome, leave at Waverley Place, and go west one block. At the Astor House take University Place cars, leave at Waverley Place, and go west one block. Strangers will find cordial welcome and polite attention.

The pastor is Rev. Dr. DEEMS, who devotes himself to the spiritual interests of strangers. If any be sick, let them address him a note by mail, as "Pastor of the Church of the Strangers, New York," and it will reach him. The ladies who compose the "Society of the Sisters of the Stranger" procure medical, legal and spiritual help for strangers in perplexity, distress or sickness. Address "Sisters of the Stranger," care Rev. Dr. Deems, New York.

If you are coming to New York soon, cut this out and paste it in your memorandum book.
mar6 2m o

THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL Session of the

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE,

MACON, GEORGIA,

Begins on OCTOBER 5, 1868, under the direction of the following

FACULTY.

Rev J M Bonnell, D D, President.
Rev C W Smith, A M, Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.
Rev W O Bass, A M, Professor of Natural Science.
C Schwartz, A M, Professor of Latin and Modern Languages.
Mrs A R Leak, Assistant in Literary Department.
Carl Hintz, Musical Director, (with ample assistance.)
Mrs E T Crowe, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

CHARGES—There are three terms in the scholastic year. For each term the charges, which are to be paid at the beginning of the term, are as follows:

Regular tuition, $30. Board including washing, fuel and lights, $75. Incidental fee charged to day scholars, $1.

The following are optional: French, $15; Instrumental Music, $25; use of Instrument, $5; Vocal Music in class, $2—not charged to those who take Instrumental Music; Drawing, $15; Painting, $20.

Pupils who take French may be excused from Latin without affecting their graduation.

Special advantages provided in the departments of French, Music and Painting. For further information address the President.

J. M. BONNELL,
sep5 tf President.

CENTENARY COLLEGE, Jackson, Louisiana, was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, $75 per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance.

Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month.

The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, are all unsurpassed by those of any institution the Southern States.

The past history of the College is the pledge its future prosperity.

The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the Institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

CENTENARY MALE INSTITUTE Summerfield, Alabama.

The twenty-seventh annual session of this school will begin on the

FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1868,

and continue nine months, with no vacation, except one week at Christmas.

The expense for tuition, incidental fees, board, washing, fuel and lights, will be $230, one-half to be paid on entrance and one-half on the 15th of February, 1869.

Persons wishing to patronize this school may address JOHN MASSEY,
aug15 2m Principal, Summerfield, Ala.

A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN

PRICE'S

Patent Texas Tonic.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

It is a certain antidote against Constipation of the Bowels, Torpor of the Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, Determination of Blood to the Brain, Indigestion, Pain in the Head and Vertigo; also a remedy for

CHILLS AND FEVERS.

For particulars, see accompanying Envelope with each bottle.

For sale at 59 Camp street, New Orleans,

THOS. K. PRICE, Vendor.

Read the following opinions of some of our old and well known citizens of

PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC,

Or, Vegetable Medicine.

T. K. PRICE, Esq., Vendor of "Price's Patent Texas Tonic," or Vegetable Medicine:

DEAR SIR—After a fair and deliberate use and experiment of your Vegetable Medicine, known as "PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC," we give it as our decided opinion, that it is the best recipe that we have ever known, for *Indigestion, Torpor of the Liver, Constipation of the Bowels and Dyspepsia.* We consider your Vegetables Medicine worthy of all commendation, and therfore feel no hesitation in recommending its use to all our friends, as well as the public at large, and that in doing so we are contributing to all the afflicted. Many of us have been suffering from these evils from ten to fifteen years, and have been greatly benefitted.

Wishing you great success in introducing this valuable medicine,

We remain yours truly,
J. J. MULLON, Pastor St. Patrick's Church.
J. H. CALDWELL, of Gas Works, City N. O.
SAM'L. SUMNER, of Home Insurance Office
T. GREENFIELD, of house of Fellowes & Co
LEWIS ELKIN, Merchant, New Orleans.
GEO. W. HYNSON, Ship Agent.
JACOB BARKER, Bank of Commerce.

New Orleans, June, 1863.

TERMS:

4 oz Bottles.....$2 00
6 " " 2 50
8 " " 3 00
12 " " 5 00

Sold by Druggists by the dozen bottles or more at 33⅓ per cent discount off retail price.

All order will meet with prompt attention.
ap22 1y THOS. K. PRICE.

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS!

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Established in 1837.

VANDUZEN & TIFT,

102 and 104 East Second st., Cincinnati, Ohio, Manufacturers of BELLS for Churches, Academies, etc., made of the Genuine Bell Metal, and mounted with our Patent Improved Rotary Hangings.

All Bells warranted in quality and tone. Send for Catalogue and Price List. no7 1y

GEORGE H. VINTEN,

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

137.....Poydras street.....137

Between Camp and St. Charles streets,
New Orleans.

Agent for the sale of R. Hoe & Co.'s Printing Presses and James Conner's Sons Type.
no7 3m

JAMES MACLENNAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, ETC.,

Greenville, Mississippi.

Refers to Governor B. G. Humphreys, and many others in Mississippi, and to R. L. Walker, 190 Common street, Rev. J. O. Kenner, D. D., and Rev. J. B. Walker, D. D., 112 Camp street, New Orleans, La. oct31 3m

G. W. W. GOODWYN, (SUCCESSOR to Austin & Goodwyn,)

Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of

TINWARE,

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES

Of all kinds; sole Agent for the Good Samaritan Cooking Stove.

No. 62 Camp Street,

Next door to the Picayune Office,
oct20 1y NEW ORLEANS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

D. TILLOTSON.

SUCCESSOR TO

C. E. Cate & Co.

AT THE OLD STAND,

18 CAMP STREET,

UNDER THE CITY HOTEL

Keeps constantly on hand

THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ALSO, CONTINUES TO MANUFACTURE

Sumpter Brogans and Russets

LADIES AND GENTS,

—AND—

BOYS AND CHILDRENS SHOES

—AT—

Hammond Station.

Nov9 1y

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, AT Greensboro, Alabama.

The next session of this Institution begins the first Wednesday in October, and is divided into two terms.

TUITION.

Academic Department, per term.. ....$35 00
Preparatory Department, per term..... 30 00
Contingent fee, per term..... 2 50

A fee of $5 is charged those who attend the schools of Chem. and Nat. Phil.

Board, exclusive of washing and lights, $16 to $20 per month. By messing it can be obtained even cheaper than at these rates.

Sons of ministers of the Gospel in the regular work, and those studying for the ministry, are admitted free of tuition.

The whole expense for the scholastic year, including everything except books and clothing, will be $250, payable one-half at the opening of the session and the remainder on the 15th of February. If the student wishes to board in a private family it will be $280. This great reduction in the price of board and tuition will bring the advantages of the University within the reach of those whose limited means have heretofore placed the highest scholastic training beyond their reach, as well as secure the patronage of those who, on the score of economy, are sending their sons out of the State to be educated.

Especial attention is called to the fact that preparatory students are taught exclusively by the Faculty.

The Law School has been organized under the management of Hons. Judge Coleman and A. Benners.

For further information apply for circular to

O. F. CASEY,
aug15 2m Secretary of Faculty.

G. W. W. GOODWYN,

STOVE DEALER

AND

TINWARE MANUFACTURER

62.....CAMP STREET.....62

NEW ORLEANS.

SIGN OF THE BIG TEA POT.

I would respectfully announce to my friends and the public generally, both in the city and country, that after an association of over twenty years, under the name and style of Austin & Goodwyn, formerly corner of Customhouse and Front Levee, I have permanently located as above, and shall continue my old business of

MANUFACTURING TINWARE,

in all its branches, as heretofore, and in addition will endeavor to keep at all times a full and complete stock of the best, as well as the latest and most approved

COOKING STOVES.

The names of a few will suffice to give an idea of the great variety constantly kept on hand.

The Charter Oak,	The Good Samaritan.
The Revenue,	The Torchlight,
The American,	The Brilliant,
The Magnolia,	The Fashion,
The True Kentuckian,	The Farmer,
The Maid of Orleans,	The Southern States
The Mutual Friend,	The Sunny South,

and many others, too numerous to mention of which will be sold at

THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,

for cash or approved city paper.

Being ever grateful for the liberal patronage bestowed and confidence reposed in me during my former copartnership, I would most earnestly solicit a continuance of the same, and shall pledge myself to do my utmost to maintain the reputation of the old house.

Remember the Big Tea Pot,

No. 62 Camp street, New Orleans, Louisiana.
july6 1y

J. H. MASSEY,

Formerly of the firm of J. H. Massey & Co., having formed business relations with

MoSTEA & VALUE,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS,

68.....Canal Street.....68

will be pleased there to receive his old friends and acquaintances. He is satisfied he can offer such inducements as will be satisfactory to all wishing to make investments in his line.

Orders addressed to him from parties not wishing to visit the city will receive his personal attention. oct17 3m

ROBERT L. WALKER,

Cotton Factor & Commission Merchant,

190 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
aug5 6m

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE, Staunton, Virginia.

The next session begins on the 21st day of SEPTEMBER, 1868, and closes on the 24th of June, 1869.

Rev William A. Harris, President, with a Faculty of twelve professors, teachers and matrons.

This is a Female College of the first rank—one of the most flourishing in the South; young ladies here from nearly all sections of Virginia, and various Southern States. Method of teaching like that pursued in the University of Virginia. Health and comfort of pupils unsurpassed. Those from the Gulf States, especially, have greatly improved in health. No social disquietude. The population of this great Valley is nearly all white. This institution is an educational home for the daughters of the South.

Charges for the entire scholastic year, board and tuition, in collegiate course, embracing

Ancient Languages.....$216 00
Music 50 00
French or one Modern Language 20 00

Refer to Professors Smith and Holmes, Virginia University; Mrs. John B. Floyd; Bishops Pierce, Early, Doggett; Rev. Drs. Duncan and Munsey.

For catalogues address

WM. A. HARRIS,
sep5 6t Staunton, Va.

CENTENARY INSTITUTE, SUMMERFIELD ALA.

Notice is hereby given that, in view of the decline in the price of cotton and other articles, tuition and board are reduced to the following rates in currency.

FEMALE COLLEGE.

Tuition in the regular course, including Latin and Modern Languages.....$80 00
Incidental Fee. 5 00

MALE INSTITUTE.

Tuition in the entire Course..... $75 00
Incidental Fee..... 5 00
Board exclusive of Lights and Washing. 20 00

We commend the Institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respectfully solicit its patronage. Address.

A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board Trust.
Oct. 19th, 1867.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1869.

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday
JAN.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
FEB.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
MAR.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
APR.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
MAY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
JUNE			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday
JULY					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AUG.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
SEP.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
OCT.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
NOV.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
DEC.				1	2	3	
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received, and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

We have again to notice very little animation in the general market. We hear reiterated complaints of increasing dullness in most branches of the wholesale trade, only a moderate movement in sugar, nothing of any moment in molasses, great dullness in Western produce, and a very limited business in our leading staple. Our wholesale dealers, nevertheless, still anticipate a revival of trade before the usual summer stagnation, and are encouraged in this hope by the stocks throughout the interior having been much broken, while the supplies here are not only ample, but are offered at unusually low prices. Operations in Western produce have been restricted by scant stocks, the West sending us but little more than sufficient to meet the local demand. Prices of corn, in particular, have consequently advanced to a point considerably above the limits of foreign orders, and must, of course, recede should our future receipts be in excess of the demand for home consumption.

The weather has been clear and pleasant. Our accounts from the country are more encouraging, but we still receive pretty general complaints of backwardness of crops, and serious injury from inauspicious weather. A good deal of damage has also been caused by the recent crevasses.

The river has fallen one inch since our last report, and is now six inches below high water mark.

Cotton.—The following are the arrivals since the 21st instant:

Louisiana and Mississippi.....bales..	2775
Mobile.....	560
Lake.....	3
Texas.....	2
Total.....	3340

On Saturday, under the depressing influence of further unfavorable accounts from Liverpool, and an additional decline in gold and foreign exchange, the demand continued limited, and although factors showed a disposition to meet it more freely, the business was confined to 800 bales, while, with some irregularity, prices exhibited a pretty general falling off of ¼c. On Monday the movement was partially suspended, but as there was very little offering on which factors evinced much anxiety to realize, the few buyers who came forward—the bulk of the business in fact being done by two parties—were unable to find the descriptions they wanted, unless at comparatively full prices, and while the sales embraced only 550 bales, even running lots of low middling and middling were respectively firm at 27½c. for the former, and 28¼ to 28½c. for the latter. In fact a desirable list of the former brought 27¾c. On Tuesday the market opened with some little inquiry, but the demand was checked by still more discouraging telegrams from Liverpool and New York, as well as by a decided decline in foreign exchange, and 600 bales changed hands at irregular prices, indicating that although the general advantage was still more on the side of the buyers, yet in many cases they were compelled to pay outside rates, especially for the better qualities. The stock is now so much reduced that it is daily becoming more difficult to execute orders of any magnitude.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 1,950 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 773,048 bales, against 577,903 bales to the same date last year, and the decrease in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 116,563 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 15,632 bales to France, and a decrease of 287,837 to Great Britain, and of 2,810 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we quote as follows:

Ordinary.....	24	to 24½
Good ordinary.....	25½	to 26½
Low middling.....	27	to 27½
Middling.....	28	to 28½
Strict middling.....	28½	to —

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868, bales....		1059
Arrived past three days.....	3340	
Arrived previously.....	805468	—608808
		810767
Exported past three days.....	7476	
Exported previously.....	749793	—757275
Stock on hand and on shipboard....		53492

Sugar.—On Saturday the market was wholly inactive, but on Monday, with more liberal receipts, a fair business was done at previous prices, some 200 hogsheads having changed hands at 6c. per pound for cistern bottoms, 8 to 8¾c. for inferior, 11¾c. for fair, 12¼c. for good fair, 12⅞c. for fully fair, 13¾c. for prime, and 15¾c. for white.

CATTLE MARKET.

Jefferson City,
Tuesday Evening, May 25, 1869.

Texas cattle, choice, per head.....$45	to 55
Texas cattle, second qual, per head. 40	to 45
Texas cattle, third qual, per head... 15	to 25
Hogs, per lb gross..... 8	to 9c
Sheep, first quality, per head..... $5	to 8
Sheep, second quality, per head..... 2½	to 3½
Sheep, third quality, per head..... —	to 3
Milch cows, choice, per head..... 80	to 100
Milch cows, per head..... 50	to —
Texas cows, with calves..... —	to —
Yearlings, per head..... 6	to 10
Calves, per head..... 6	to 10

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(*Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire*)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows.....	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers...	9 00	10 00
Cotton Scrapers.....	6 00	6 50
Sweeps.....	6 00	6 50
Cultivators.....	10 00	11 00
Shovels.....	10 00	17 00
Spades.....	11 00	18 00
Axes.....	10 00	15 00
Bagging, ₰ yard:		
Kentucky.....	..	..
East India.....	24¼	24½
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₰ lb..	..	..
Bran, ₰ 100 lbs.....	1 30	.. ..
Bread, ₰ 100 lbs.: Pilot....	5 50	.. ..
Crackers.....	6 00	.. ..
Bricks, Lake, ₰ M.....	9 00	16 00
English, Fire.....	65 00	70 00
Candles, ₰ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford.....	..	..
Tallow.....	..	..
Adamantine.....	15½	22
Star.....	15½	22
Chocolate, No 1 ₰ lb.....	38	55
Sweet and Spiced.....	35	67
Cider, Western ₰ hhl.....	.. ..	.. ..
Northern.....	13 00	.. ..
Coal, Cannel ₰ ton.....	.. ..	15 00
Anthracite ₰ ton.....	9 50	10 00
Western, ₰ barrel.....	.. ..	50
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₰ lb.....	14	17½
Havana.....	..	..
Java.....	..	..
St. Domingo.....	nonn	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₰ ton.....	.. ..	15 00
Hulled, ₰ bushel.....	.. ..	.. ..
Copper, Braziers' ₰ lb.....	37	38
Sheathing.....	.. ..	.. ..
Copper Bolts.....	37	38
Yellow Metal.....	29	31
Cordage, Manilla, ₰ lb.....	23½	24
Tarred, American.....	.. ..	21
Russia.....	30	.. ..
Corn Meal, ₰ bbl.....	3 75	4 25
Dyes, ₰ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y.....	4	4½
St. Domingo.....	4½	4½
Fustic, Tampico.....	5	.. ..
Indigo, ₰ lb.....	1 75	1 85
Madder.....	22	24
Eggs, ₰ doz. Western.....	21	23
Feathers, ₰ lb.....	90	95
Fish, Cnd, ₰ box.....	1 70	.. ..
Herrings.....	75	.. ..
Mackerel, No. 1, ₰ bbl.....	.. ..	28 00
No. 2.....	.. ..	22 50
No. 3.....	.. ..	16 50
Flaxseed, ₰ lb.....	4	6
Flour, ₰ bbl:		
Superfine.....	5 35	5 50
Extra.....	5 75	11 00
Fine.....	4 50	4 62½
Fruit, Prunes, ₰ lb.....	14	15
Figs, Drum.....	20	21
Dried Apples.....	..	..
Currants, Zante.....	12½	13
Almonds, soft shell.....	25	..
Raisins, M R, ₰ box.....	nonn	here
Layer.....	.. ..	3 60
Lem's Sicily ₰ box.....	none	here
" Malaga, ₰ box.....	.. ..	.. ..
Oranges, La. ₰ 1000.....	.. ..	.. ..
Sicily ₰ box.....	.. ..	.. ..
Glass, ₰ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10.....	3 25	.. ..
10 x 12.....	3 50	3 75
12 x 18.....	4 00	4 50
Grain, ₰ bushel:		
Malt, Western.....	2 10	2 40
Canada.....	2 40	2 60
Oats.....	80	..
Corn, shelled ₰ bushel.....	78	90
Beans, ₰ bbl.....	9 00	13 00
Hops, ₰ lb.....	12	13
Gunpowder, ₰ keg.....	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₰ bag.....	18½	19
Hay, Western, ₰ ton.....	28 00	30 00
Northern.....	.. ..	.. ..
Louisiana.....	.. ..	.. ..
Hides, ₰ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican.....	16	17
Wet salted, city slaughter.	8	12
Kip Skins.....	.. ..	.. ..
Dry country.....	17	18
Pelts ₰ piece.....	.. ..	.. ..
Iron, Pig ₰ ton.....	45 00	.. ..
Country, Bar ₰ lb.....	5	6
English, ₰ lb.....	4½	5
Hoop, ₰ lb.....	6	8½
Sheet.....	6½	9
Boiler.....	8	10
Nail Rods.....	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties.....	6	7
Castings, American.....	6½	7
Lime, Western ₰ bbl.....	1 65	2 00
Shell Lime.....	1 75	.. ..
Rockland, &c.....	2 00	2 25
Cement.....	3 00	.. ..
Molasses, ₰ gallon:		
Louisiana.....	37½	65
Muscovado.....	..	..
Refinery, Reboiled.....	60	80
Moss, ₰ lb:		
Gray, Country.....	2	3½
Black do.....	5	6
Select, water rotted.....	7	8
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₰ lb.....	4 90	5 00
Wrought, German.....	15	20
English.....	18	18
Naval Stores, ₰ bbl:		
Tar.....	2 00	4 00
Pitch.....	2 50	.. ..
Rosin A No. 1.....	3 00	4 50
No. 2.....	2 25	.. ..
No. 3.....	.. ..	.. ..
Spirits Turp ₰ gallon.....	40	42½
Varnish, bright.....	50	55
Oils, Lard ₰ gallon.....	1 40	1 45
Coal Oil.....	37	39
In cases.....	48	50
Cotton Seed, Crude.....	70	75
Refined.....	95	1 00
Tanners' ₰ gallon.....	1 15	1 30
Oil Cake, Linseed ₰ ton.....	.. ..	.. ..
Cotton Seed.....	35 00	.. ..
Meal.....	.. ..	.. ..
Provisions, ₰ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern.....	none	here
" Western.....	19 00	20 00
North half bbl.	.. ..	.. ..
Dried, ₰ lb.....	..	..
Tongues ₰ doz.....	..	..
Pork, Mess.....	32 00	32 50
Prime Mess.....	28 00	..
Hog, round, ₰ lb.....	.. ..	13
Bacon, Hams, ₰ lb.....	17½	18
Do., canvassed.....	19½	20
Sides.....	17½	17½
Shoulders.....	13½	15½
Green Shoulders.....	..	12½
Lard, Prime, in tierces....	18½	19
In kegs.....	19½	20
Fair, in tierces.....	.. ..	17
Butter, Northern.....	40	60
Western.....	25	42½
Cheese, American.....	18	20
Potatoes, ₰ bbl.....	.. ..	.. ..
Onions.....	.. ..	.. ..
Green Apples.....	.. ..	.. ..
Rice, ₰ lb, Louisiana.....	7	10
India.....	..	..
Carolina.....	..	..
Saltpetre, refined, ₰ lb.....	14	25
Crude.....	..	..
Salt ₰ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 25	2 30
from store.....	2 35	2 40
coarse, cargo.....	.. ..	.. ..
from warehouse...	2 15	2 20
from store.....	2 25	2 30
Turks Island, ₰ bushel.....	..	..
Soap, ₰ lb, Western.....	7	7½
Northern.....	8	12
Southern.....	6	10½
Castile.....	18	20
Sugar, Louisiana, ₰ lb:		
In the city.....	8	15½
Havana, White.....	15½	16½
Yellow.....	13½	14½
Brown.....	12½	13
Tobacco, in hhds, ₰ lb:		
Balers & Cutters.....	—	—
Choice and Selections....	15	19
Fine Leaf.....	12	15
Medium Leaf.....	9	11
Fair Leaf.....	10	12
Common Leaf.....	8	10
Good Refused.....	7	10
Common Refused.....	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₰ lb.....	—	—
Balling.....	20	20½
Wool, Washed, ₰ lb.....	30	35
Burry.....	10	12
Louisiana, Native.....	20	22
Texas, ₰ Mexico.....	20	22

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LAFAYETTE DISTRICT MEETING.

The district meeting for the Lafayette district, Montgomery Conference, will be held at Dadeville, Alabama, commencing on Thursday, July 29th, where we hope to meet a full attendance of the delegates and members.

The opening sermon will be preached on Thursday, at eleven o'clock, by Rev. E. L. Loveless.

Jos. T. Curry, P. E.

PENSACOLA DISTRICT MEETING.

The Pensacola district meeting, Montgomery Conference, will be held at Milton, Florida, June 3-6.

A full attendance is earnestly desired, and the official members are referred to the constitution in the printed minutes of our last session for an explanation of their duties.

Members, on arriving at Milton, will report at the Eagle hotel. Provision for all. Bishop Andrews will preside.

J. A. Parker, P. E.

CAMDEN DISTRICT MEETING.

The district meeting for Camden district will be held at Camden, commencing on the 1st day of July. Brother Hudson will preach the opening sermon on Thursday, at eleven o'clock A. M.

Anson West, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist., Miss. Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Holmesville circuit, at Muddy Springs.....	May	29, 30
Summit and Magnolia stations at Summit.....	June	5, 6
Bogue Chitto circuit, at Johnson's station.....		12, 13
Brookhaven station.....		19, 20
Brandywine ct., at Brandyw'e,	July	3, 4
Wesson and Beauregard stations, at Beauregard.....		10, 11
Pleasant Valley and Rehobath stat's, at Pleasant Val:		17, 18
Behala circuit, at Providence camp ground.....		24, 25
Burtenton ct., at Tabernacle.		31, Aug. 1
Georgetown ct., at Bethesda.	Aug.	7, 8
Crystal Springs and Huzlehurst stat's, at Hazlehurst.		14, 15

G. F. Thompson, P. E.

New Orleans Dist., Louisiana Conference

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

New Orleans circuit, at Algiers.	May	9
Quar. Conf., at 112 Camp, 7½ P.M.		10
German churches: at Craps st...		16
Quar. Conf., at Dryades st....		21
Jefferson City.....		23
Plaquemine.....		30
Felicity street.....	June	6
Thibodeaux.....		13
Carondelet street.....		27
Baton Rouge.....	July	18
Moreau street.....		25

J. O. Keener, P. E.

Ouachita District, Louisiana Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Ouachita circuit.....	Apr.	17, 18
Monroe circuit.....		24, 25
Vernon circuit.....	May	1, 2
Farmersville circuit.....		15, 16
Homer circuit.....		22, 23
Haynesville circuit.....		29, 30
Bossier circuit.....	June	5, 6
Minden circuit.....		12, 13
Sparta circuit.....		19, 20
Mount Lebanon circuit.....		26, 27

Samuel Armstrong, P. E.

Lake Providence Dist, La. Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Carroll circuit.....	May	1, 2
Delhi and Floyd circuit, at Harricane.....		8, 9
Sicily Island.....		15, 16
Waterproof.....		22, 23
Winsborough circuit.....		29, 30
Bastrop and Oak Ridge....	June	5, 6
Lynd Grove circuit.....		12, 13

W. G. McGaughey, P. E.

Opelousas District, La. Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

New Iberia.....	Apr.	17, 18
Franklin, at Pattersonville..		24, 25
Calcasieu.....	May	1, 2
Bellevue.....		8, 9
Bayou Mallet.....		15, 16
Vermilionville.....		21, 22
Opelousas.....		29, 30
Grand Cheniere.....	June	5, 6
Washington.....		12, 13
Plaquemine Brulee.....		19, 20

J. D. Adams, P. E.

Macon District, Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Brooksville, at Mount Zion..	Apr.	10, 11
Macon station.....		17, 18
Marion ct., at Pleasant Hill..	May	1, 2
Gainesville, at Gainesville...		8, 9
Cooksville, at Hebron.....		15, 16
Crawford, at Mayhew.....		22, 23
Summerville, at Summerville.	June	5, 6
Trinity circuit, at Woodlawn.		12, 13
De Kalb, at De Kalb.....		26, 27

S. H. Cox, P. E.

Union Springs Dist., Montgomery Conf.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Troy, at Bethel.....	Apr.	3, 4
Brundidge, at Williams'.....		10, 11
Pine Level, at Orion.....		17, 18
Union Springs.....		24, 25
Rocky Mount, at Athens...	May	1, 2
Mt. Hilliard, at Mt. Hilliard.		8, 9
Line Creek, at Line Creek..		15, 16
Fort Deposit, at Letohatchie.		22, 23
Mount Ida, at Emmaus.....		27, 28
South Butler, at Ebenezer...		29, 30
Greenville circuit, at Union.	June	4, 5
Greenville station.....		6, 7
Sandy Ridge, at Spring Hill.		9, 10
Millville, at Rogers' chapel..		12, 13
Elba, at Elba.....		19, 20

J. W. Shores, P. E.

Mobile District, Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mobile, St. Paul and City M'n.	Mar.	27, 28
Mobile, Franklin street.....	Apr.	3, 4
Mobile, St. Francis street...		10, 11
Whistler.....		17, 18
Eastern Shore and Fish river, at Daphne.....		24, 25
Citronelle, at Escatawpa....	May	1, 2
Pascagoula and Bay Shore, at Zion.....		8, 9
W. Pascagoula, at Ocean Spg's		15, 16
Cottage Hill, at Allen's.....	June	5, 6
St. Stephen's, at St. Stephen's		12, 13

Jas. A. Heard, P. E.

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The chair of English Literature and Modern Languages, now vacant, will be filled by the Joint Board at their annual meeting in June next. Applications can be made through the undersigned to the Board.

E. E. WILEY, President,
del2 3m. Emory Post Office, Va.

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VOLUME XV.—NUMBER 20. WHOLE NUMBER..... 731.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1869.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The Cubans and Cuban sympathizers here are in high spirits. During May three cargoes of arms and ammunition have been safely landed in Cuba, with a strong presumption that a fourth has surely reached its destination, the effect of which, they say, is already perceptible in the recent rebels, according to Spanish admissions.

Bassett, the colored minister to Hayti, is quoted as saying: "The President was very emphatic, and at the same time very cautious in expressing himself about the policy of annexation. He said his own views were in favor of such policy, but that he thought in all cases the people of a country to be annexed should first show themselves anxious for the union with us, and that then it would be a subject for the consideration of our government."

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 1.—In the Old School Assembly, resolutions defining its policy toward the freedmen were accepted, except that favoring the employment of ministers connected with the Southern Church, provided they placed the same in connection with this assembly, which was tabled.

CUBAN EXPEDITIONS.

NEW YORK, June 2.—To day's *Tribune* says: We have special and reliable advices that by means of seven or eight expeditions which have within a few months left New York and Philadelphia, the Cubans have received large and somewhat surprising quantities of arms and munitions of war. The Cuban authorities here and at Washington have, as we are informed, been incessantly active, and the result of their efforts is seen in the animated hopes and renewed spirit of the patriots in the field.

The following is an authentic list of the expeditions alluded to, and their cargoes of military supplies:

By the Salvador, from Key West, 1,500 arms and 3 field pieces; from Nassau, by the same, 2,500 guns and 8 cannons; by the Grapeshot, 4,000 guns and 2 cannons. These vessels originally left New York.

Those sent from Philadelphia in the first expedition therefrom were three schooners with 3,500 arms and 4 steel guns. This cargo was delivered near Trinidad, 17th of April, and has already, if report be credible, told with effect on the situation in that greatly disaffected quarter. The second expedition had its landing at the same place, with 3,000 guns in a small steamer. The third expedition hast just gone. By these various expeditions the Cubans have received 21,100 small arms and 22 field pieces.

CUBA.

HAVANA, May 31.—The troops are in active pursuit of the fillibusters who landed at the Bay of Nisse; have captured three of their cannon, and killed Emanuel Quarvez, commander of the riflemen.

A heavy engagement has taken place at Puerto Padre. The insurgents are massing in the vicinity of Los Lunas. A skirmish is reported near Cienfuegos, between the regulars and insurgents. Dulce's order sending a number of political prisoners to Spain is revoked.

EUROPE.

LONDON, June 1.—The Irish Church bill passed its third reading by a vote of 361 to 237. The vote was greeted with uproarious cheers from the ministerial benches.

Nearly all the journals have articles on the presentation of addresses to Minister Motley, and discuss the probable future relations between Great Britain and the United States.

The *Times*, after contrasting Sumner's speech in the Senate with Motley's language, hopes that the peaceful tenor of the latter is not a tribute to appearances, but a real and practical indication of the intention of his government of setting aside all controversies with Great Britain.

The *Times* offers Mr. Motley a hearty welcome, and is assured that both the government and the people of the nation will appreciate his friendly expressions.

The *Telegraph* says any propositions made by Mr. Motley will be weighed on their merits. England having made protest against Sumner's doctrine, has dismissed it from consideration.

The *Star* rejoices at the friendly tone of the American minister.

MADRID, June 1.—It is reported that the Republican members will not oppose a final vote in the Cortes on the question of the future form of government for Spain, but will unanimously refuse to subscribe to the oaths prescribed by the constitution.

LONDON, June 1.—Minister Motley, in replying to the address of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, was very pacific. He deprecated hostilities between the two countries as adverse to the happiness of the world, the progress of civilization and the best hopes of humanity. Motley made a strong point of the blood alliance between the United States and England. Motley concluded:

"My most strenuous efforts shall be devoted to the further good understanding on the basis of enduring friendship and kindly relations, in accordance with the great principles of justice and honor which are the immutable and only safe and unerring guides in the conduct of nations."

ST. PETERSBURG, June 1.—The Czar has signified his intention to send an envoy extraordinary to Washington to congratulate Grant, and express the Czar's appreciation of the value of the maintenance of amicable relations between Russia and America.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONTGOMERY, June 1.—The State Immigration Convention convened today and is well attended from different parts of the State. Much interest has been manifested, and a plan for providing homes and securing immigrants is in a fair way of being adopted.

ATLANTA, June 1.—The corner stone of the Atlanta University, an institution on the plan of the Oberlin and Howard Universities, was laid to-day. The attendance was large, and included General Terry and staff, Governor Bullock, Judge Erskine, Judge McCay, and many other prominent citizens. The institution is being established under the auspices of the Freedmen's Bureau and the Educational Aid Societies.

TRIAL OF THE JEFFERSON PRISONERS.

The *Jimplecute*, of May 28, says:

The military commission did nothing yesterday of importance, but to read the testimony of Major Curtis and Lieutenant Dubois, adduced the day before. About one hundred witnesses have been summoned to appear for the defense, on the 7th proximo.

The principal business done this morning was the taking of the evidence of Anderson Wright, the freedman who escaped at the time the other parties were killed. We will publish the evidence as soon as it can be procured.

JEFFERSON, TEXAS, June 1.—In the military trial to-day, Richard Figueres, who had turned State's evidence, the prosecution's strongest witness, was placed on the stand. He at first stated that he did not wish to give evidence, as General Buell expected more of him than he could tell, and had this morning threatened him with prosecution and punishment for perjury if he did not tell all he had stated privately; and also that he would be tried for the crime with the balance. He only recognized a few of the prisoners.

Figueres shed tears, and the scene created much feeling. His testimony was not concluded. One or two more freedmen have been examined, and they swore every way. The trial will last three months.

RAILROADS.

The Rome (Georgia) *Courier*, of the 26th ultimo, publishes the following extract from a private letter:

"The road from New Orleans to Mobile will be completed by the early spring. Mobile has waked up, and will build from Mobile to Selma a grand trunk one hundred and fifty miles, in eighteen months. Mobile city gives $1,500,000 in bonds, citizens $500,000, counties $500,000, and the State indorses $2,400,000, in all $4,900,000. Twenty miles to be built in four months, and the balance rushed through faster than ever done before. The woods are on fire, and Alabama will, in five years, have two thousand five hundred miles of railroad finished, and be on the high road to prosperity."

A LETTER from San Francisco chronicles the arrival of the first installment of what promises to be quite an extended Japanese emigration. The Celestials bring with them mulberry trees, tea and bamboo plants, in the cultivation of which they design to engage. This, among other facts, shows that Asiatic immigration is rapidly on the increase, and in a short time will penetrate to every agricultural district in America.—*New Orleans Times.*

LOUISIANA.

New Iberia.—It is now nearly two weeks since we have had rain, and in consequence the crops are suffering, and dust fills the air everywhere. It is sufficiently warm, however, and a shower would make crops grow rapidly.—*Times, May* 28.

East Feliciana.—The week past has been warm and dry, just the thing to bring out the cotton crop, which has been kept back by the recent cold nights and mornings. Planters generally report a very decided improvement within the past week. The corn crop is in fine condition, and with a favorable season, promises a large yield. Freedmen are reported working well.—*Clinton Patriot, May* 29.

Terrebonne.—One day this week we took a drive down Little Caillou and were much pleased to notice a decided improvement in the crops. There is a perfect stand of corn, and cane is beginning to grow. A little more rain is needed.—*Houma Civic Guard, May* 27.

West Baton Rouge.—A little rain is much desired to refresh and invigorate the crops. We are not actually suffering for rain, though a good shower would be very acceptable.—*Sugar Planter, May* 29.

Bienville.—The weather has continued remarkably cool for the past week, rendering blankets and winter clothing indispensable. Husbandry has not met with much hindrance, however, as but little rain has fallen during the week. Crops look to be in *statu quo.*—*Sparta Times, May* 22.

Iberville.—Since Sunday before last the weather has been dry, and up to last Monday much too cool for the season. The unusual cool spell has not been beneficial to the crops, and favorable to the health of the people. The crops look, however, quite fair, and now that the warm weather has set in, we may hope to see cane, corn, cotton, and all other plants grow up rapidly and finely. The dry spell has at least given the planters a good chance to keep down the grass and weeds.—*South, May* 29.

Speaking of the overflows, the same paper says: We are glad to be able to state that the damages in this section are small. No crops of any great importance have been injured in this parish. The Grosse Tete and Maringouin sections are quite safe. The river levees of the parish are all reported in a condition of safety.

Texas.—Vegetation, under the influence of genial and continued sunshine, is putting on her greenest glories, and corn, and cotton, which erst looked so wan and weak, have assumed a healthy hue, and began a vigorous growth. They now promise a bountiful yield.—*Gazette, May* 29.

The *Gazette* has passed into the hands of T. W. Castleman.

Lafourche.—The bayou continues to fall slowly in front of Thibodaux, the decline being already some six or eight inches. This has diminished the flow of water in the Gaudet crevasse so much that the fall in the swamps has uncovered a considerable quantity of ground, that may yet be planted in corn or other produce.—*Thibodaux Sentinel, May* 29.

Caddo.—We were pained to see, on a recent trip to the country, the miserable condition of the crops. Corn, which should now be at least waist high, cannot, by ripening, reach the knee, while the cotton is wretchedly small and unthrifty. Our planters have had the worst spring to contend against known for many years, if ever known before. Still, with favoring showers in June and July, the yield of corn may be a small average—it could not possibly be good.—*Shreveport Southwestern, May* 27.

GRACE GREENWOOD has sold her *Little Pilgrim* to Alfred L. Sewell & Co., publishers of the *Little Corporal* of Chicago. The *Pilgrim* has been published as a children's magazine for over fifteen years, and has been a popular juvenile, but will now stop "pilgrimaging" on his own account, and hereafter be an "aide" to the conquering Western Napoleon, the *Little Corporal*, the well deserved circulation of which was even before this addition larger than that of any other juvenile magazine in the world. Grace Greenwood still writes for it. The July number begins a new volume, and we advise our friends to send on to the publishers, *at once*, one dollar, which is the price for one year, and give their children this unique, original magazine, which has no superior anywhere. Those who subscribe during June will receive the June number extra.

DESOTO CORRESPONDENCE.

MANSFIELD, LA., May 18, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: The work of our new church edifice, under the management of efficient mechanics, is progressing according to design. The exercises of last Sabbath to us were pleasant and profitable. In the morning we had a good Sabbath school; after preaching we had a pleasant communion season; at four P. M. the advocates of the cause of temperance of different denominations of Christians met at the Baptist church, and organized a total abstinence temperance society, styled the Desoto Parish Total Abstinence Temperance Society. At night the society and a large audience were addressed by the Rev. Peter Crawford, president of the Keachie Female College. He took the position that total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors is the only safe ground to occupy; he argued that artificial stimulants are totally unnecessary for the healthy; that they are injurious to an alarming extent, and finally that the cause of temperance had been vastly promoted by temperance societies, and hoped, under God's direction, that they would do much more to arrest the mighty tide of intemperance. He dealt in stirring facts, and was severely in earnest, indulged in no anecdotes, and there was no laughing or cheering. On one occasion, in his discourse, he challenged comparison between total abstinence men and those who drank; and I don't know that he thought of it, but it occurred to me that he was fortunate in the samples which he had on hand, himself a large, fine looking, robust gentleman, and President Stuart, sitting behind him in the pulpit, looking as if he had never been sick, or wanted for anything. These were the samples.

After an earnest sermon of two hours the speaker sat in the pulpit somewhat exhausted; and when we bade him adieu, he said, "The Lord is with me. I go feeling that I have done my duty." If the Baptist church is not proud that they have such a man, all I have to say is that they ought to be. There were about forty persons signed the pledge. We have adopted the plan of preaching, or lecturing, on the subject of temperance, at all the prominent points in the parish, monthly, or as often as we can, and of presenting the pledge of total abstinence to the people. The ministers of the Baptist, Presbyterian, and Methodist churches are united in this work.

We see from a communication in the ADVOCATE that some brother from Alabama has waked up to the importance of the temperance cause. We should like to shake hands with him. Where is Dr. Harmon? There is certainly no less cause for his zeal now, upon the subject of temperance, than there used to be. The ADVOCATE gives us a stirring article on the subject occasionally, but we need more of them. Please let us have them. I know that I am called ultra upon this subject, but it does seem to me, if any one will look into it, he must see that its evils are assuming an alarming magnitude.

We have some heavy rains; some fears of an overflow on Red river, and an occasional hail storm passes through the country, and the weather is unusually cool for the season; yet the prospect for a good crop is still flattering; the fruit also, both wild and domestic, will be abundant.

We have never witnessed so much quiet and good order, and apparent prosperity in our midst, since the war, as prevails at present. The freedmen, undisturbed by politics or any other nuisance, stay at home satisfied and do their work. If we could convince the people that an unsanctified prosperity had never failed to ruin any people, we should have no fears about their future. The summer season is now approaching, when thousands of your people will be leaving the city, and to those who remain it will be, in some respects, a season of apprehension and fear. If epidemics should prevail before the end of the year, thousands will be no more; while we, up here in the country, are just on the *qui vive* of our annual convivialities. Soon Brother Scales will favor us with his Sabbath school anniversary and cheering picnic; and soon thereafter the commencement of the Mansfield Female College will come off. The Rev. Samuel Armstrong will preach the commencement sermon, and the Hon. Geo. Williamson, of Shreveport, will deliver the literary address to the graduating class. This is an occasion of greater magnitude, in some respects, than any other of our place.

J. P.

MINISTERIAL EDUCATION.

JACKSON, MISS., May 24, 1869.

TO THE PREACHERS AND LAY MEMBERS OF THE MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE—*Brethren:* You will remember that at the last session of our Conference the lay members formed a Ministerial Educational Association, which, as indicated by its name, was organized to aid in the education of young men preparing for the ministry.

It is expected and earnestly desired that all the district conferences, at their first meeting, should form auxiliary associations. The whole internal working will depend upon the active co-operation of these auxiliaries.

The board of managers would call your attention to this subject, and solicit you to organize at your earliest convenience.

There is no restriction upon the auxiliaries except they will be required to fix the fee of $5 for an annual member.

Let us urge you to co-operate in this important undertaking, and endeavor to enlist the whole church and all its friends.

B. G. HUMPHRIES, Pres't,
J. C. KITTRELL, Sec'y,
JOHN T. CAMERON, Treas.,
THOMAS REED,
——— WORTHINGTON,
Board of Managers.

Report of Committee to Divide the Tennessee Conference.

For the information of all concerned, the report of the committee appointed to make a division of the Tennessee Conference, is now published, and with the view of calling the attention of the other Conferences adjoining, who are likely to be affected by the proposed changes in boundaries, so that harmonious action may be had at the next General Conference.

REPORT TO THE TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

The undersigned, a committee appointed at the last session of your honorable body, "to report an equitable line of division" of the Tennessee Conference, beg leave to submit the following report:

On the 30th of April your committee met a committee of the Memphis Conference upon the subject of boundaries, in the town of Athens, Alabama, and after a full interchange of views and a discussion of the questions growing out of the subject, the conclusion was arrived at that it was impracticable at this time to designate and report the contemplated line of division.

They found the Mississippi portion of the Memphis Conference, as represented in said meeting, unwilling, at present, to be separated from the Memphis Conference and added to that portion of the Tennessee Conference situated in the State of Alabama, thus forming a new Conference out of the territory detached from said Conferences.

From various communications laid before the meeting and other trustworthy sources of information, it was ascertained that the question of forming new Conferences out of the territory now covered by the Mississippi, Louisiana, Mobile, and Montgomery Conferences was being discussed, and that the idea of making Conference boundaries conform to State lines seemed to prevail generally. Your committee are satisfied that this view of the subject is fast gaining ground in the minds of our people, and that in all future changes of Conference boundaries it will exert a controlling influence. From all they are able to learn, your committee are convinced that important changes in the lines of said Conferences will be inevitable at no distant day, and all of said Conferences, and the new ones which may be formed out of their territory, made to conform in their geography as nearly as practicable to the boundaries of the States in which they are located.

Being wholly unable to designate any line of division of the Tennessee Conference at this time, and believing that it would be far preferable for the Tennessee Conference to act in conjunction with the other Conferences above named upon the question of a change of boundaries and the formation of new Conferences; and that those questions can be more judiciously and satisfactorily settled in a meeting where the views of all will be represented. Your committee beg leave to submit the following resolution, and recommend its adoption:

Resolved, That we recommend that the Tennessee, Memphis, Mississippi, Louisiana, Mobile, Montgomery, and any other Conferences interested, at their next sessions, appoint a committee from each Conference, consisting of two clerical and two lay members, to be taken from the delegates elected to the General Conference, who shall meet at Memphis, Tennessee, two days before the assembling of the General Conference, and agree, if they can, upon the lines and boundaries of these several Conferences, and the new ones, and submit their agreement to the General Conference for adoption.

Respectfully submitted,
A. S. RIGGS, Chairman.
W. B. WOOD, Secretary.

The secretaries of the Conferences mentioned in the foregoing resolution are requested to preserve the above report, and present it to their Conference, at the next session thereof. W. B. WOOD, Sec'y.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

We append a statement of the amount of wheat and corn shipped from New Orleans by the Elevator and Warehouse Company alone during the last ninety days.

It will be borne in mind that shipping grain in the summer season via New Orleans has generally been regarded as an extremely hazardous undertaking by our Western grain growers, who have been persistently taught by the East that the route via the Northern lakes, Erie canal, etc., was the only safe one for shipping grain to the Atlantic.

A number of recent experiments having proved eminently successful, and wheat, etc., from this port having been carried in bulk to Liverpool and other European cities, not only in perfect order, but for lower figures than was possible by any other route, the attention of the West has been fully aroused to the fact, and the grain current is rapidly turning into its new and natural channel—the channel constructed by nature herself, and as far superior to the channels wrought out by the labor and ingenuity of man as the steady brilliance of the sun exceeds in splendor the uncertain and flickering beams of a farthing rushlight.

The Elevator and Warehouse Company have shipped as follows since March 1, and have a large supply still on hand for exportation in bulk:

	Wheat.	Corn.
To Liverpool	104,546.05	14,213.27
To Charleston	.....	13,765.25
To Savannah	.....	13,813.12
To Barcelona	13,013.35	.....
To New York city	19,672.25	93,660.18
To Boston	.....	7,933.52
Total	137,232.05	143,376.22

—*Picayune.*

BIRDS THE FARMER'S FRIENDS.—An intelligent farmer boy in Illinois observed a small flock of quails commencing at one side of a corn field, taking about five rows regularly through the field, scratching and picking around every hill, then returning and taking another five rows, till, thinking they were pulling up the corn, he shot one, and then examined the field. On the ground they had been over he found but one stalk of corn disturbed, but in the quail's crop he found one cut-worm, twenty-one striped vine-bugs, over a hundred chintz-bugs that he could distinctly count, and a mass apparently consisting of hundreds of chintz-bugs, but not one kernel of corn. During the past five years the quails in that vicinity have been decreasing, and the chintz-bugs increasing.

A STATUE of Lord Palmerston is to be erected in Southampton.

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1869.

THIS IS YOUR HOUR.

They urge Him up the weary hill,
The thronging people mocking still,
Loud tongues and scowling brows!
The meekness that no wrath could move,
The calm of all-enduring love—
Their frenzied fury rouse.

The fiend has gained his promised hour,
And now he tries his utmost power,
For ruin follows loss—
The head so oft upraised to bless,
The heart that planned the world's release,
Are drooping on the cross.

Pale Nature breathes dismay and doubt,
Drear Hades pours his blackness out,
And hides the o'er-reaching blue;
Foul shapes and spectres grim are there,
Their sable wings o'erload the air,
All hell is there to view.

Shall Satan conquer? Hark! a cry!
The victor shout! the demons fly!
To ancient woe consigned;
And with a shock that rends the earth,
And gives the dead a second birth,
Hell's gate is clashed behind.

O sons of men, your voices raise,
Your hearts of stone dissolve in praise,
To greet the eternal day!
The strains from Memnon's form that broke,
By beams of transient sun were woke—
Our Sun shall shine for aye.

—*British Herald.*

CONSOLIDATION OF CHURCHES.

There is something beautiful and desirable in a union of heart and spirit, and all Christians should unite in praying, "Make us of one heart and mind." All should hold to the truth as it is in Jesus—all should build upon the chief corner stone, Jesus Christ. So pleasantly sounds all this that even the name of "union" has a pleasant ring, and seems a goodly something. Now we like union in spirit, union in purpose, and union in final aim; but we see not the connection between consolidation and union. Incompatible elements, as water and oil, may be corked up in the same bottle, and yet, though there is conjunction, there is no union. We can imagine a half dozen families living together in the same neighborhood, maintaining the most cordial and amicable feelings, but the same families housed together, under one broad roof, might find it difficult to harmonize and maintain kindly relations. So we think contiguous nationalities and ecclesiastical organizations may separately maintain good neighborhood, because their slight angularities do not come in conflict; but consolidated there would be friction and discord.

There seems just now to be a great desire and tendency toward consolidation in Church and State. The consolidation in State is an old idea. The Assyrians, the Persians, the Macedonians, all tried it, and Rome made the grandest experiment of all; and we know how all these experiments resulted. The extremities were too far from the heart. The vital blood of patriotism grew cold in its long circuit. The body politic became enfeebled, diseased, and fell apart into its original elements. We all know Charlemagne, Charles the Fifth, and Napoleon labored at this centralization and consolidation business, and how the incompatible elements, by a centrifugal force that no human power could repress, flew apart and resolved themselves into their original political elements and affinities. England, Russia, Prussia, and the United States are all working at this same old experiment to-day, and we doubt not the same disastrous results will ensue.

To leave out of view, in this article, the consolidating efforts of the various Presbyterian and Episcopal bodies, and confining our attention to the propositions of the Episcopalians and the Methodist Episcopal Church North to unite with them, we have to say that we think the proposed consummation not desirable.

First, then, in regard to the oft suggested ecclesiastical consolidation with the Episcopalians, we think it would terminate in one of two results, either of which would, we suppose, be profoundly deplored by the Episcopalians themselves. If the Methodists of the United States should all consolidate with the Episcopalians, and adopt the Episcopal form of government, numerically some fourteen times more numerous, we should soon vote every Episcopal peculiarity out of existence, and practically annihilate the church—perhaps its very name. If the aggressive spirit of the Methodist ministry and laity was carried en masse into the Episcopal church, we think the annihilation of its present peculiarities, differencing it from the Methodist, would be an inevitable and not distant result.

If, however, the Episcopalians could subdue the aggressive zeal of the Methodist people, and the fervent and pungent preaching of their ministers; if they could make them ritualist and formalist; then, judging the Episcopal church of the future by the Episcopal church of the present—we see not why we should not—then the Episcopal people would be sadly deficient in ministers to fill their pulpits and minister at their altars. Everybody knows that a considerable per cent. of the present Episcopal ministers are the fruit of Methodist preaching and training. Do away with the aggressive and ardent character of Methodists, turn them into ritualist and formalist, and they would be shorn of their locks and their power as instruments to produce and train ministers. Here, then, we should have a vast flock with but few shepherds, and the cry would go abroad, "The harvest is great, but the laborers are few." If our Episcopalian friends will take this—as we think—just and probable view of the practical results of consolidation, they will abandon that idea, and be better content with the present situation and its benefits.

In relation to consolidation with the Methodist Episcopal Church North, we think, independent of various difficulties to be overcome, it would be objectionable—First, on administrative grounds. So large a General Conference would be unwieldy, inconvenient, and expensive. For the same reason that Annual Conferences ought to be divided and subdivided, we think that the General Conference should have been divided, and if the immediate occasion of division had not arisen, we believe an amicable division, such as we desired and sought, would have been better than continuance under one ecclesiastical organization.

But we have graver reasons for resisting consolidation — reasons growing out of moral and political considerations. A single church organization, numerically strong enough to control elections, would at once be corrupted by a countless horde of demagogues, who would crowd into her fold, steal the livery of heaven to serve the devil in, and secure their aggrandizement by election to office. It is most difficult to preserve the purity of the church now, but this difficulty would be greatly increased by the temptation which consolidation would hold out to corrupt and ambitious men to connect themselves with the church, with the hope of political advancement and financial gain. We know that such results followed when the imperial purple began to ornament its robes with the cross.

All history shows that immense ecclesiastical organizations, when constituting a numerical majority in any nationality, have been not only destructive of purity, but dangerous and subversive of civil and religious liberty. Look, for example, at Germany, Austria, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and England. All readers of history are familiar with the bloody and the dreadful past.

Let us have all the fraternity we can on Christian principles. Let us cultivate good neighborhood. Let us "endeavor to keep the unity of the spirit in the bonds of peace." Let us provoke one another to love and good works, and compel the world to say, "Behold, how these Christians love!" But let us have no unwieldy, overshadowing, and dangerous ecclesiastical organization, destructive of piety and subversive of liberty. W.

NEW ORLEANS, May 26, 1869.

LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: Some time since one of my correspondents said to me in a letter, "In your reply let the text be: San Francisco as it is." This request has suggested to me that probably there are many who would like to see a letter on the same subject; and, if our editor agrees with me, this may partially satisfy that curiosity.

The entrance to the Bay of San Francisco is a narrow but very deep channel, called the Golden Gate. The bay, as may be seen by referring to any map, spreads out to the north and south, like the wings of a bird. Just opposite the city it is eight miles wide, but in other places much wider. A small island, Alcatrace, fronts the mouth of the Golden Gate, and seems specially made for the fort and batteries located on it. A large island, known as Goat island, lies just opposite the city, and is warmly advocated as the proper position for the permanent depot of the great Pacific railroad. The southern arm or wing of the bay is very wide, and, with the ocean, forms San Francisco county into a peninsula.

Accustomed to the smooth back of the Atlantic, and the level character of nearly all the Eastern cities, one is very much surprised, upon approaching San Francisco, to see its numerous and immense hills. It presents a broken, ragged appearance, which is exceedingly unpleasant. That immense hill, whose base is covered with buildings, but whose top is so steep, and perfectly bare, except that a solitary signal house crowns it, is Telegraph hill. A mile west of it, further from the water's edge, and more handsomely ornamented with houses and flower gardens, rise the several summits of the Russian hill. Centrally in the city stands the California Street hill, whose flat summit embraces many streets and squares, filled with handsome buildings; whose sides, though steep, are covered with residences and business houses, and at whose base, on all sides, the great business streets of the city lie. A mile southeast of this, and near the southern water front, rises the Rincon hill, now more handsomely ornamented with residences than any hill in the city; but it stands in the way of commerce and must come down. Montgomery, Second, First, and other prominent business streets point right against and over this hill. They now need the space it occupies. These elegant flower gardens must give place to dry goods. The work of digging it away has already begun. The same is true of the immense Telegraph hill on the north border.

These hills are now fully embraced in the densely populated parts of the city. Others of equal height and greater extent are embraced in the limits, laid off in streets, dotted over with buildings, and will soon begin to feel severely the ruthless touch of pick and spade. By the transforming hand of energy and perseverance, moving hills and creating plains—causing the water to recede and the dry land to appear—this unsightly, ungainly, rugged, ugly city will become one of the most comely in the world, with a broad expanse of shore for business streets, and a grand background of hills for residences.

A very large part of the city is made ground, edges of the bay and flat marshy valleys being filled in from the excavated hills. Where the immense pile of the custom house now stands was the place where the ships anchored in 1849. Over all the southern portion of the city now stretches a plain, one mile wide and two miles long, which was a few years ago covered over with immense sand hills—banks of clear sand, thrown up twenty or thirty feet high by the winds and tides, in the process of years. These are removed and used to fill in low places and shallow edges of the bay, by means of what is called the "Steam Paddy." This is a steam engine, which works an immense scoop. A regular railroad is built up by the side of one of these sand hills, and the Paddy will load a train of fifteen dump cars in a few minutes.—Thus whole acres are relieved of these hills of sand, and at the same time whole acres of a certain shallow arm of the bay are filled in, and in a few months both are so covered with buildings that persons well acquainted with the former geography of the city are bewildered.—Persons who have resided here ten years now point out the location of former sand hills in the very heart of the city, and two miles within the limits of thick buildings.

By a census taken last year the city has nearly one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants. A very large portion of these are foreigners. The Jews are a numerous and very wealthy class. The Germans and Irish are also very numerous and respectable. The Chinese are a very large population, and very useful in their way. The negroes are not numerous, but very orderly, and as well to do, I suppose, as anywhere in the world. It is remarkable how the different peoples represented here show natural proclivity to certain occupations. The Jews, as everywhere, deal in "cheap clothing and shoes"—a general furnishing business. The restaurants, meat markets, fruit stands, beer, wine and cigar stores are almost entirely kept by Germans. The Irish manifest their well known peculiar fondness for the spade. The Chinese have almost a complete monopoly of the washing and ironing business, and supply at least half the servants for private families. The negroes monopolize all the work done with a brush. They are the barbers, white washers, chimney sweeps, brush boys at hotels, and boot blacks.

The Chinese population is worthy of more mention. They inhabit certain portions of the city, densely populated. They prefer narrow streets, where the cellars are deep and the buildings high. They have their own grocery, vegetable, and meat stores, but are not specially exclusive. Many of them speak and write English with astonishing correctness. They have among them many wealthy merchants, who transact business largely with our banks and express companies. Generally they preserve their national peculiarity of dress; but the innovation of the European habit begins first with their hats, and then the shoes, and then the pantaloons. We see many of them wearing boots. Occasionally one is dressed out and out in American style. It is rarely one is seen without his long cue behind and head shaved in front; but I have seen several. Their washing and ironing is very superior, but they wear out the clothes rapidly. As house servants they learn everything with astonishing quickness. One rarely needs to be told the same thing a second time. Remember that all this refers to their men and boys. Their women are not numerous, seem to do no work, and never go into any one's house.

They have a temple. I visited it at the time of their new year, corresponding to our Christmas, when they take a week's holiday, frolic, burn an immense quantity of fire crackers, and adorn and renew everything. Go up Dupont street, narrow and crowded, a certain distance, and turn into a mean little alley. At the end of it you enter a dingy brick building, four stories high, each story a single room, about twenty by thirty feet. You are impressed with the filthiness, smokyness, and darkness of the place. You see one or two sick Chinamen lying in one corner, and feel apprehensive. Ascend to the second story, and see many inscriptions on the walls, and various signs of Oriental strangeness about the place. The room is lighter and cleaner. Go up to the third story, and it is better still, with more inscriptions, in brighter gilt characters, and embroidered curtains, and various curious figures, all in gilt, bronze, and bright colors. The fourth story brings you into the very presence of the "Josh" himself—a huge figure of a big fat Chinese emperor, carved in gilt, surrounded by such a profusion of gilt, bronze, and colored characters, engravings, inscriptions, all possible imaginable forms of animals, and curious combinations. The air of the room is heavy with the smoke of burning wax tapers, and the entire walls and ceilings are covered with the same curious but showy and ingenious carvings and embroidery.—Chinese of various grades are loitering about the room, looking on with most perfect indifference—smoking, whistling, talking and laughing. I felt tenfold more reverence than they seemed to have.

Of the churches in San Francisco the handsomest, by far, is the Jewish synagogue, a lordly pile, with two immense cupolas, built in the style of the Greek church. The next finest is Grace church (Episcopal,) yet unfinished. St. Ignacius (Jesuit,) St Mary's (Catholic,) and Calvary (Presbyterian,) are all very large and fine churches. All the other leading denominations have, of course, excellent churches.

The finest building in the city is the Merchants' Exchange, which would be an ornament to any city in the world. The hotels—Occidental, Lick, Russ, Cosmopolitan, etc.—are all very large and costly buildings. The public school buildings are all very large, costly, and ornamental structures. The city prides itself in these. The entire population has the opportunity of free education. The school system is very complete, and the best teachers are secured at the best salaries, from $3,000 down to $1,000.

The city police is efficient, and the fire department perfect. By the telegraphic signal system and the steam fire engines it is rarely that a building is burned down. The water works of the city are worthy of special mention. In the greatest quantity we get water as pure and cold as I used to drink from the best wells and springs in Alabama.

San Francisco is perfectly complaisant, and buoyant with confidence as to her future greatness. She spurns any rival, hisses at the pretensions of Chicago, and proudly emulates New York. Across the bay, on the left, she has her Brooklyn, in the beautiful and aspiring city of Oakland, now having about six thousand inhabitants; and her Jersey City in Alameda on the right, with its several thousand population. But I have written enough. Come and see for yourself.

JESSE WOOD.

IN MEMORIAM.

At the second quarterly meeting for Richland circuit, Mississippi Conference, held at Shiloh, on the 17th of April, 1869, the president appointed a committee to report suitable resolutions on the death of the Rev. PETER JAMES, who has died since the last quarterly conference for this circuit, who returned the following preamble and resolutions:

It becomes the duty of your committee to report the death of the Rev. Peter James, who died on the 18th of March, 1869.

Brother James was in the eightieth year of his age when he died, or rather fell asleep in Jesus. He has gone to his reward, testifying with his words the power of grace and the goodness of God. When asked if he was prepared to die, he emphatically said, "Yes, yes, yes, long ago. If I had let that matter alone until now it would have been too late."

Some time in the winter of 1868 he was seriously injured by his horse, from which he never recovered. He suffered much, yet never murmured against the providence of God, but ever looked to Jesus, the author and finisher of his faith, for aid under his great sufferings. His life was an example to others, and in his own case magnified the power of God and the wisdom of God.

He commenced preaching in the year 1812. His name is on the minutes of the first Conference held in Mississippi, all the members of which but one are gone. Soon, very soon, the last one of that glorious band will have passed away. He was compelled to locate twice, but was never satisfied. He entered the Conference the third time, and was after superannuated, which relation he held the time of his death.

Brother James was a good preacher. He grieved much over the gloomy prospects of the church; prayed and exhorted both preachers and people to increase their efforts in the cause of the church, as well as personal holiness. Shiloh was a peculiar object of his love. Here he seemed to centre all the earnestness of his nature.

The last conversation one of your committee had with him he said, "Don't give up Shiloh." The last time he was in Shiloh he saw one of his sons join his beloved church. The next morning, during prayer that another one of them had joined the church, he could clap his hands, the tears rolling down each other down his venerable face, and shout, Glory! Both these sons are active and energetic Sabbath school teachers. May the mantle of their father rest upon them.

We could say much more, but time will not permit. We therefore beg leave to offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the death of Brother James the church has lost one of its most aged, venerated, and useful ministers in the Mississippi Conference one of its greatest members.

Resolved, That the members of Richland circuit, with whom he was so long identified, mourn his removal from their bounds, but are satisfied that he has an abundant entrance ministered unto him into the saint's everlasting rest.

Resolved, That the recording steward set apart one page in his book to record his age, length of his ministry, death, and these proceedings.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to the editor of the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE for publication, and one furnished to the family of the deceased.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

F. G. THOMAS,
D. G. PEARCE,
J. H. DOCKERY,

Conference adopted the foregoing preamble and resolutions unanimously by a rising vote.

G. W. MITCHELL,
Recording Steward.

SHILOH, April 17, 1869.

THE GREAT METEOR.—The Norwich (Connecticut) *Courier* gives the following description of the great meteor, as seen in that

Ten thousand calcium lights could not have made surrounding objects as distinct. Looking into the street, it was as if thousands of tons of gunpowder had exploded in some building. Following it closely came a loud rumbling sound from the south, like some mighty wave breaking on the beach. The people in the vicinity of the plain say that a tremor of the earth was at this time perceptible. Many were of the opinion that an earthquake was coming to visit us.

No pen can describe the magnificence of this brilliant phenomenon. Nothing similar to it has been seen, that we have record for centuries. Monstrous meteors have flashed across the heavens frequently, and other aerial phenomena have been visible at times, but nothing has been seen so peculiar in shape, so beautiful in its effects as this.

A CHINESE FUNERAL.—A San Francisco correspondent of the Boston *Journal* thus describes a Chinese funeral:

First comes a wagon containing several Chinamen, one of whom is beating aloud a gong, and another a pair of cymbals to warn away evil spirits, another scattering little bits of white paper along the street to the cemetery, by which the dead can find his way back to the regions of the living, and a large pigs roasted to a brown with a portion of which the mourners, who follow in a long line of carriages and wagons, and appear to be jolly enough, are to regale themselves at the grave, and the remainder is left there by the for the departed one, but is generally taken possession of by the "Melican men," as the Chinese term the Americans.

A PARSIMONIOUS RELIGION.—Comte, the founder of the Positive Philosophy and of the "Worship of Humanity," drew up a sustentation schems for the support of the ministers of his new religion, in which "the high priest of humanity" was to receive a salary of about $12,000 a year, and four assistant supervisors about $6,000 each. It appears, however, that in 1867 only forty-six persons contributed to the fund—twenty-five of them being Frenchmen, sixteen "Western," and five anonymous. And the sum total of their contributions was but $720!

Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1869.

HOLY VOYAGE IN PALESTINE.

EXPLORATIONS AT JERUSALEM.—SOME WEEKS AMONG THE RUINS.

The *Times* publishes another letter from the daring traveler who, in a canoe, the "Rob Roy," has been exploring the rivers, lakes, and streams of Palestine. This time Rob Roy dates his letter from Jerusalem, where Lieutenant Warren, with a party of English engineers, has been carrying on a series of excavations for a length of time.

"The topographists and archæologists of the work have doubtless been pleased with deep interest the letters from Captain Wilson and Lieutenant Warren which, from time to time, have appeared in your columns on this subject, and which many newspapers in other countries have copied. Though Jerusalem is more than it has been for centuries, a focus of inquiry for the student, and of interest for thousands of Moslems, and for all Christians and Jews who read their Bibles, yet there has been undoubtedly a dull apathy about the whole subject which it is difficult to account for, and which is only now being removed by what you have published as to the feasibility of bringing again to light at least an image of the magnificent grandeur of the Holy City in ancient days. Four weeks spent in diligent work among the ruins here have shown me that to see them properly would need as many months of energetic investigation; but, as most travelers here have only a limited acquaintance with the subject, and a brief time to enlarge their knowledge, it may be for the benefit of new tourists—and they are now arriving in batches of twenty at a time—to be told what can be very well seen even in a single day.

"For this purpose Lieutenant Warren meets us in the morning early, clad in a blouse of genuine red color, and a sergeant of engineers has long tapers for our dark promenade. Down the mouth of a dark shaft a rope ladder is lowered until the brown bare legs of a worthy native from Siloam can stand on the upper end. One by one our party lessens on the surface as each disappears under ground, and our last glimpse of the upper world rests upon two enormous stones in the massive wall of Moriah, and which, by their curved edge projecting, show that once an arch was there. Dr. Robinson was the first traveler to remark this, so it is called 'Robinson's Arch,' and we are going down fifty feet below the present surface to see what can be found below of this old bridge all once hidden and protected by the debris of centuries.

"The hole we are in is like a well, but it is lined with strong planks, and at the dark bottom our passage is through an opening as if into a kitchen grate, where we grope on all fours, with a hard knock on the head now and then, bending sideways too, as well as up and down, until suddenly the roof becomes ragged and crooked, indescribably contorted by angles, all of them the corners of well cut stone. For here we are in a confused heap of huge voussoirs, or arch stones, which, once high in the air, spanned gracefully the rocky vale between Zion and the temple. At a siege of Jerusalem Titus parleyed with the Jews across his gorge, and then these stones were hurled down here, and with what a crash! Upon them, hidden by their own ruin, new buildings arose and gardens flourished. These also were laid low, and on the desolate mounds the present houses stand. The Jerusalem we see to-day is not the real Jerusalem. That is buried under fifty feet of wreck and confusion, but in its forced silence somehow it speaks eloquently, bidding the Christian and the Jew to heave its burden off, to open the dark to the light and air, and to read in the covered relics the story of past times. Therefore we look up and around on these old stones, and seem to listen—with an inquiring gaze, for nothing of their rich, bold masonry has been spoiled by this turmoil above. Old as they are, we notice among them one stone below the rest, and yet more hoary than the others. It is a part of a still more ancient bridge across the rocky cleft, which then was steep at the sides, but now is filled up by fifty feet of rubbish. David in former days may have marched over here. Certainly many kings and prophets after him have trod upon these stones.

"Tanks, cisterns, aqueducts, pavements, are opened to us underground. Once down we can scan by the magnesium light a subterranean city, the real Jerusalem. The labor of building this, and of now mining into it when buried, is forgotten in wonder as we gaze on the silent relics, or wander about the caverns, echoing a hollow voice. But for this we must be agile, like cats or monkeys, and follow Mr. Warren, complacently crawling on his back through a dark crevice. Another great arch, called Wilson's, also now buried, may be visited without such gymnastics. This also spanned the same valley, and the rock-cut passage for troops may be followed as it winds among ample halls, until we are suddenly barred by the walls of a modern house which is an end terribly prosaic for a romantic journey.

"Impressed more than ever with the importance, the extent, difficulty, and interest of the work, its necessary expense, and permanent value, we climb again up the rope ladder. Daylight regained, seems bright, cheerful, and warm, but somehow too glarish also. No mind worth having but must have been stirred deeply by the scene below. The thoughts down there are now like the dream of a past night, when we awake to a common work-day morning, and soon the calm Moslem with his bare legs rolls up the ladder in a pile upon his back as we follow down the valley to 'Job's Well.' Near this Mr. Warren once wriggled through a dark hole in the rock and opened upon a splendid tunnel. At each two hundred feet are long sloping stairs from this to the ground above. Through each of these, now fully opened, we can look down and almost see the clear water which runs rippling at the bottom, coming whence no man can tell, but it wells up plentifully at the end, and then runs along the Kedron valley till the roots of thirsty olive trees lap it up dry, and you may ride for hours below in the course of 'the brook Kedron' only upon hot stones bleached white in the sun.

"A little further up this valley we look into a deep cave where the Virgin's Fountain is running in smooth pools of rock. A network of water channels was once made in Jerusalem, perhaps not less wonderful than the towers and palaces and pinnacles in the daylight above. Few men have dared to follow Mr. Warren in the amphibious tour of the Jerusalem watercourses. In this one, for instance, the water comes first from the Pool of Siloam, and it swells up high at uncertain moments as you squeeze through a passage in the dark, wet up to the shoulders, and where the head must be raised at 'high tide' to keep nose and mouth from being filled. Mr. Warren, indeed, seems to have a subterranean turn of mind, and it is fortunate when one's duty and one's inclination are in the same direction. To-day we were visiting the harem enclosure, where the level sward of green is gorgeous with spring flowers in bouquets here and there round the old pillars and marble blocks. Suddenly Mr. Warren determines to raise one particular stone of these, and ropes, levers, and ladders were speedily at work. The old Sheikh of the Temple Area, (a sort of Moslem dean and chapter in one man,) intensely bigoted, but outwardly complying, sits restless on the grass, now and then groaning deeply, as he sees the Englishman disappear into a great cavern, the last of the cisterns examined in this hollow sounding, grassy square. After measuring this below, Mr. Warren entered a small hole in the turf above, where one could hardly expect a terrier to go in, taking leave of us all, with a good-humored joke to the anxious Sheikh, who forced a grim smile into his face, evidently half fearing, half worshiping the 'Nazarene' intruder he was set to watch. After all, a touch of craziness insures respect among these Moslems, and often I found myself that the Arabs dared not touch the being who could float in a boat alone. After twenty minutes of anxious suspense we heard a cheerful 'Halloah!' far off and in a totally unexpected direction, and there was Mr. Warren erect again on the surface, having traversed a new passage under the grass in total darkness, and creeping on his side. A bit of magnesium was given to the grave Sheikh in reward for his easy guardianship. The old man took it like a child, and thanked the giver, but with a more audible groan. Next we can enter a shaft near the 'Golden Gate' of the temple where two beautiful arches in the exterior wall mark the exact spot at which the Moslems are sure the 'Nazarenes must one day enter to conquer all.'

"It is hard exercise, but healthful and appetizing, to climb up and down these shafts; yet we may include in our day's work a visit to shaft fifty-two, its number telling how many others must be left unseen. This goes straight through the rubbish at the southeast corner of Jerusalem. Above us, rising proudly still, is the ancient angle of the Temple Area, which overhangs the valley steep below, two hundred feet. Most likely it was on this, or a pinnacle near, that our Lord was placed in his three fold temptation. Even now the wall is fifty feet high above the ground, the most expressive feature of the Holy City seen from without in the profile of Jerusalem. At a depth of nearly fifty feet below the present ground, near the wall, we reach at last the corner stones of the venerable building, so that what we have looked up to before as lofty is seen only from a raised base of rubbish, actually eighty feet high above the real rock, and thus much robbing the Harem wall of more than its veritable height. Even above the present surface the stones are huge as well as ancient, and at the bottom they are equally massive and beautifully cut. The rock itself is bared at last upon which the marvelous structure rests. Where each lowest foundation stone lies upon it we can see the rock has been leveled to receive its brethren. Here, and only here, are clippings from the chisel. The stones, indeed, had been finished by divine command before they were placed, but mason's tools had to be used on the live rock as it lay.

"In one part there had been even then some rubbish here, and this had been cut out to admit the lowest stones. Among this *debris* I was fortunate enough to pick out the tooth of a camel, which must have lived among the Jebusites before even this old wall was built.

"It is on these lowest courses of stones, most of them very large—one more than seventeen feet long—that you can see by candle light the curious letters, or at any rate, characters in red paint, of which full particulars have been published in your columns. These letters are numerous, distinct, and large, and others are actually cut in the stone, but all of them are complete puzzles to the best scholars here, and the decision of the English, German, and French *savans* as to their meaning is awaited with deep interest. The color of the pigment used for these letters varies in appearance from time to time as you revisit them. Perhaps a few weeks more may efface some of these marks entirely. Meanwhile, I determined in my last visit to them to-day to imitate the actual tints as well as possible by water colors and on paper. On bringing up these copies to daylight it was at once remarkable how differently they appear in the sun's rays from what they do in the galleries below, where only candles or the magnesium light have shown them to the curious visitor.

"It is disheartening to be told that, from want of funds to keep this shaft open and the wood lining of it properly renewed, even this very interesting sight must be only temporary, and that the approach to it must be closed again a few weeks from this time, for the wood will not last safely much longer. Meanwhile the travelers here have availed themselves of a precious opportunity. An American lady was lowered down the shaft in a chair last week—the first lady who has seen these ancient writings. Mr. Simson, whose drawings are so widely known in the *Illustrated London News* from the Crimea, and Abyssinia, and the Brindisi route, descended with his sketch book yesterday. It is hoped that the Marquis of Bute will go down the shaft this week; and perhaps some man who has heart, and head, and money will enable the Palestine Exploration Fund at least to keep the shaft open and in secure repair, even if it be left to our posterity to clear away all the rubbish that clogs the splendid wall of Jerusalem, and to lay open to the sun, and to the eyes of the world, the long covered splendors that are still there, after so many wars, and fires, and razing, and the gnawing of ruthless time.

"Yours, etc., ROB ROY.

"JERUSALEM, March 9."

The London Times on Mr. Sumner.

Mr. Sumner had the questionable honor of contributing more than any other man to the war which broke up the Union, and to the differences which keep the breach still open. His mode of handling political questions always was to put them in the form which least admitted of a common understanding and a possible reconciliation. In the long and bitter controversy with the Southern politicians before the actual disruption, it was evident that nothing human nature was capable of would have satisfied Mr. Sumner, and that what he demanded of the South was, in fact, moral and political self-annihilation. He never made any allowance for that actual state of things which is always and everywhere the most important part of every question, and which must be taken into account in the interest both of mercy and of justice. A style of argument which called upon some hundred thousand gentlemen not only to ruin themselves and their families, but to gibbet themselves to all ages as the worst enemies of mankind, was not intended to convince or persuade. It succeeded, however—that is, in the ruin of the South, and in the sacrifice of more life and property than were ever thrown away on an interstine feud. If any one name deserves more than any other to be inscribed on the annals of that war, at least on its opening chapter, it is that of Mr. Sumner. We will not charge him with any wish to lighten his own responsibility by making us divide it with him. On the contrary, we believe him to be perfectly satisfied with the results of the controversy. The demands of justice are, however, infinite; vengeance is proverbially insatiable, and its reckonings can know no bounds but those of space and time. There is a satisfaction yet to be made, and which the Southern States, ravaged, desolated, and ruined as they are, have not made, and, indeed, are hardly in a condition to make with due solemnity. Till some millions of men, or some great power representing that number, have humbled themselves in the dust before Mr. Sumner, and confessed themselves knowingly, purposely, deliberately, and utterly in the wrong, and prepared to make corresponding restitution, he feels he has not all that his cause justly entitles him to. He has not received his due meed of humble acknowledgments. But would even this set him at rest, and interrupt that enormous calculation of that ever-growing sum of wrongs? Could we suppose all England on its knees before him, imploring his forgiveness and offering any terms, we fear he would only be disgusted with a humility which put an end to his mission. It would not even leave him the congenial employment of calculating damages up to thousands of millions, for that would become the work of appointed umpires and professional statisticians.

To every point of law, to every possible plea, and to every allegation of fact necessary to his case Mr. Sumner has done ample justice. In the picture he has drawn, the mighty malefactor that had long waited for an opportunity to damage the eldest child of political liberty begins by fostering a quarrel; proceeds at once to allege a war where there is no war; extorts an admission to that effect from a chance word of the American President; recognizes belligerents; accords belligerent rights, and then willfully and deliberately launches armed expeditions which destroy the Northern commerce, root and branch; and inflames and protracts the war far beyond even its natural and probable dimensions. All this he describes in the simple and highly dramatic form of a stupendous national crime, committed by the whole nation, its government, its Parliament, its merchants and manufacturers, its colonies, and every possible representative, with the exception of a Cobden or a Bright. Such a conception of this country and its mode of operation might be possible to some honest and simple-minded savage who had never heard of free opinions, civil rights, and constitutional securities, or of any of the institutions which make a man a citizen. But Mr. Sumner is himself born and bred in the midst of these institutions. He knows that his own countrymen claim a divine right to have sympathies, and to profess them, for any class or any cause to their taste. He knows that they may and do contribute not only sympathy, but large substantial assistance, embodied in money and men, to such causes as, for example, that which is aiming at the dismemberment of the British empire. He knows, of course, too, that his fellow-citizens sell arms, ships, and all other munitions of war to all causes and all parties indifferently, and that there is not a single act done on this side which cannot be capped with ten from this own side of the Atlantic. No doubt, it is trying to any temper, whether British or American, to find neighbors apparently chuckling over the disasters which are really no concern of theirs, and for which their respectful sympathy is rather due. But Mr. Sumner is well aware that England has never yet received any sympathy from America in her own hour of trial. The incident of the Canadian rebellion which he introduced in his speech might have recalled the fact that his fellow-citizens largely assisted the rebels, not so much for their sake as for a certain feeling toward this country. These feelings, unpleasant as they are, being thus universal, uncontrollable, and therefore permissible under a free Constitution, have at least to be kept within legal bounds, and how to do this has always been a difficulty at Washington as well as here. We may not have succeeded here. We may have been dilatory. Our government may even have been guilty of that "crass" carelessness, or neglect, charged upon them by Mr. Sumner. But this would only put the British nation and government exactly on a par with the American people and government under similar circumstances. The latter have had to observe their own laws and the laws of nations under the very great difficulty of a universal wish to break them, if possible, and they have only succeeded to an extent satisfactory to themselves—not quite so satisfactory to others.

THE London Bible Society has given away two hundred thousand copies of the Gospels, and five million tracts in Spain.

A LESSON FOR US.

At a recent missionary anniversary in England the Bishop of Oxford alluded to the prosperous condition of the churches of northern Africa in the first centuries of the Christian era, and the probable cause of their decline. We extract a couple of paragraphs. Christianity must be aggressive. A living church must be a missionary church. Let Christians heed the lesson in view of the claims of tens of thousands of heathen in their midst, and in China and Japan and the Pacific isles.

"There was a time when the whole of that northern belt of Africa was bright with Christian light; there was a time when Cyprian and Augustine knelt, and prayed, and wept, and suffered, and ruled in the great churches of northern Africa; there was a time when, with the church's rule, temporal prosperity abounded, when that peculiar part of north Africa had almost superceded Italy in becoming the great granary and storehouse of imperial Italy—when its rich fields, its abundant pasture, its beautiful woods, furnished to the mistress of the earth all that she needed for her luxury and pomp. And troubles began to come; and we can see now why they came. We can see that the belt of Africa was contented to be a belt; that she thought she had the light of the Gospel for herself, that she stood there and made no sign for the heathen down below her; that she did not try to gather them into the church; that she did not reproduce the church in the native church; that she was contented to be the Italian offshoot of the church; was contented with the Italian principle. A wall of darkness edged the light of Christ's truth, a wall of barbarians lying beyond the irrigated district of civilization which Christianity had so abundantly watered. And the earthquake began to heave the land, and there was darkness overhead, and there was rumbling beneath, and the people were terrified; but they did not read their lesson. They went on in their dream of having their churches for themselves, never seeing that God was waking them up as a nation to know that they received only to impart. And as they did not learn the lesson, the danger thickened, and the evil day darkened.

"And so, when the Mohammedan swept as God's avenger over the land, mark how the very neglect of duty became the instrument of vengeance. The colonist had no one to fall back upon; he had not a mighty Christian gathering in the natives which should have arisen around the Christian teachers, and rolled back from them the fierce Mohammedan invasion. They were but the tenants of the soil, come from a distant land, and began to think at once of going back to their own shores. And the wave of judgment swept on. It uprooted church after church, city after city, episcopate after episcopate, until the billows of darkness grew up like the sands of the neighboring desert, where the light of the Cross had, but a little while before, beamed for the healing of the people. And can we doubt that all this was God's uniform way; that it was no exception; that it was no sudden, no unusual manner of dealing? Is it not His universal way to give trust? And if the trust be undischarged, after warning, after forbearance, after clemency infinite, to remember judgment, and to hand over to another the opportunity that had been trusted to him who would not perceive the day of his visitation?"

SPEED ON RAILROADS.—An English capitalist makes the following remarks upon the question of fast running on railroads:

It is a question vital to the American people and their railway system—the subject of utilizing your railroads to the fullest extent, by running slow and frequent trains of freight at greatly reduced rates of shipment. You know, I suppose, that very many of your railways are in use not more than four hours out of twenty-four. You know that in geometrical progression, almost, the cost of railway carriage increases with the rate of speed. It costs half as much to run a train at ten miles an hour as at twenty. The fuel, the wear and tear, accident, cost of rolling stock, make the difference. An engine, to run forty miles an hour, as some of ours do, costs an extravagant sum of money. It must weigh sixty tuns to insure safety. This sixty tuns pulverizes the rails. The speed shakes the extravagant engine speedily to pieces.

We have found, in England, that no railway train pays anywhere in the kingdom which exceeds thirty miles an hour. The Royal Holyhead mail, which makes a mile a minute, exclusive of stoppages, has to be subsidized extravagantly. The same applies to fast ships. Behold only yesterday, the French steamer Pereire, built to outstrip the Scotia, puts back to Havre with her engine-room full of dead men. High rate of speed! This was the matter. That destroyed your Collins line of vessels. But for the mail subsidy and the extraordinary competition in England between railways, we should not have a train to make over thirty miles an hour. Our island is hardly longer than the State of New York, but in this country, where you have so vast distances between your grain and cotton districts, and the sea, the subject of low speed for the sake of cheap freights is of vital importance.

MY OX OR YOURS?—A correspondent of the Frankfort *Commonwealth*, writing in defense of his conference, says: "There were colored persons belonging to it, and to a *limited extent* participated in it." Again he says: "The colored persons occupied a portion of the house to themselves."

We may charge the Northern Methodist bishops with taking our churches and parsonages in the South; their General Conference with breaking the covenant of a former General Conference with their Southern brethren; their book agents, with withholding, in violation of a solemn compact, our part of the book and publishing interests and chartered fund, till the all-powerful arm of the law wrenched it from their grasp and gave us our rights; their annual conferences with approving all these iniquities, and transforming their convocations into political conventions; their preachers with making their pulpits political rostrums, and converting the church into a great political organization; their "carpet bag" missionaries down South with inciting mobs of "loyal East Tennesseans" against our unoffending preachers; may expose the trickery and deception which characterized the conduct of the "Loyal Eighteen" in Kentucky at the Conference which witnessed their begira northward, and the iniquity of their subsequent endeavor to overthrow our church in Kentucky, by appealing to the political views and feelings of a large portion of our people; and this Cincinnati editor submits to it all with a quietness that almost persuades one of its religious principle that influences him instead of stubborn facts that he cannot deny; but when we accuse his pot "Loyal Eighteen," their white associates and negro confederates of the Kentucky Conference with rebellion, his wrath knows no bounds.

GREATNESS OF THE CHINESE EMPIRE. Mr. Caleb Cushing, who is, perhaps, the best authority in the United States on Chinese affairs, tells us that China contains single provinces, each of which—in population, wealth, civilization, education, and all else that gives power to State—is superior to France, England, Prussia, or any of the first powers of Europe; that the empire has five hundred million inhabitants (more than all Europe combined;) that this inconceivably vast population is governed by the strongest, brightest intellects; that education is universal, even more general than with us, there being absolutely no classes of people who cannot read and write; that the great body of the Chinese are intelligent, industrious, apt to learn anything and everything, frugal, pre-eminently patriotic, and more profoundly attached, perhaps, than the people of any other nation in the world to their own laws and institutions; that China was a great nation ages before what we call the ancient nations of Greece and Rome had been founded, and has remained a great nation, while its earliest contemporaries, Egypt and Assyria, are only known imperfectly in the most ancient of the earliest records of our race; that the Rothschilds, the Astors, and Stewarts, among the millionaires of Europe and America, are but pigmies in wealth compared to some of the great capitalists of China.—*Vicksburg Herald.*

OVER ninety per cent. of the rays issuing from most kinds of artificial lights are, according to the German chemist, Landsberg, calorific or heat rays, and as such non-luminous. Sunlight has only fifty per cent. of heat rays. He attributes the painful effect of artificial light upon the eyes to this large amount of heat rays. By passing artificial light through alum or mica, the heat rays are interrupted and the light is rendered much more pleasant and less injurious.—*Scientific American.*

LIFE IN THE DEEP SEA.—A curious experiment is said to have been recently performed in France to ascertain whether fishes can live in great depths of water. The fish were placed in vessels of water made to sustain four hundred atmospheres, under which they lived and preserved their health. It is therefore concluded that fishes may penetrate to very great depths in the ocean with impunity.

The Christian Advocate.

Official Organ of the Montgomery, Mobile, Mississippi, and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

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QUARTERLY MEETING at Honma, June 13. J. C. KEENER.

FAIR AT MONROE.

A letter from Rev. C. F. Evans announces his fair as a great success—$1,200 clear. The "castle" was at a discount—hardly paid for transportation, excepting in the way of sensation.

PERSONAL.

At the Mobile convention we met, among many old friends, the Rev. E. V. Levert, looking about as he did twenty five years ago. The war period seems to have renewed some men. He preached at St. Francis street on Sabbath with eloquence and power.

The Rev. Dr. Mitchell was in fine health, and looked as much our beau ideal of a presiding elder as he used to be of a college president.

The Rev. Dr. Hamilton was getting rapidly out of his recent attack of asthma. He went through the work of presiding without exhaustion, and gave us the benefit of an excellent talk on the control which every pastor should have and take of his Sabbath school—a point of much importance, and upon which we would gladly have heard more.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas W. Dorman had just returned from a short trip, and we were glad to see that he was able to be present at the convention, and also at the service on Sabbath. He contemplates visiting the mountains of Virginia, which, we hope, will reinvigorate and brace him up for many years.

We insert the following from the Memphis *Advocate:*

The Rev. Dr. L. Pierce preached, Sabbath last, at Central church in the morning, and at Second street in the evening. His sermons, we learn, gave, as before, very great satisfaction to his hearers. The next day he left for his home in Georgia, and many prayers follow him.

The Rev. Bishop Wightman, of Charleston, South Carolina, a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, preached on Sunday, both morning and evening, at the Church of the Strangers, in the New York University Chapel, on Washington square, of which the Rev. Dr. Deems, formerly of North Carolina, is pastor.

Father McMahon writes from Smithland, Kentucky, on the 17th ultimo, that his health has much improved—was about starting for Nashville, where he expects to remain some time, perhaps during the summer. His friends should address him at Nashville, care of W. R. Elliston, Esq.

OPEN DOORS.

These are opportunities of usefulness in the service of God. They represent all occasions for activity and devotion in the church, and all circumstances which invite effort and promise good results. The genuine toilers of the divine kingdom are always seeking and entering them. It is the prerogative of God to open the doors of opportunity. This He does in many ways, in the order of His providence, and by the operations of the Holy Spirit. Paul says that at Troas "a door was opened unto me of the Lord;" and again he solicits the prayers of the godly, "that God would open unto us a door of utterance." This divine prerogative must not be confounded with the Christian's qualifications for the work of the Lord. Whilst Christ fits him for entering, He is also engaged in opening doors for his admission Whilst the instrument is being "indued with power from on high," this objective process of pulling down and clearing away is going on at the same time.

Means of usefulness of some kind are in the hands of all, and there is, to every one, some humble opening which calls for immediate exertion. God opens doors, but the Christian must recognize and enter them. One important office of religious vigilance is to discern the providential indications and omens of gracious promise, and to interpret the signs which encourage bold and immediate action. For want of this vigilant discernment, and prompt improvement of the day or the hour, many are doing nothing for Christ, and are at the same time stupidly wondering how it is that they are so useless. Some are dissatisfied with their idleness and unprofitableness, and wishing that they could do something, whilst every avenue of religious activity appears to be closed against them. The open door is there, however; not, it may be, "a great door and effectual," but in some form of humble benevolence, or lowly labor in the field of the world. Thinking about great and impossible things, that which we could do, and which we are called to do, has been overlooked. The Christian's way may be blocked up in one direction, whilst it is particularly clear and hopeful in another. Much time and effort are often vainly expended on what is impracticable, to the neglect of such enterprises as promise success. We batter and thunder at the closed door and keep aloof from the open one. Anything may be better than stagnation, but Christian effort should always look to the best thing, and this is undoubtedly that which God's finger most clearly indicates. We can recall instances of the misdirected exertion of individuals whose lives have been wasted upon objects in themselves impracticable, or which they were unfitted to undertake. The same is true of religious organizations. They need to scan the field and to search for the marks of the divine preparation. Sad mistakes are sometimes made in the location of churches, in the direction of missionary men and means, and in the inception of new plans and measures for the advancement of religious enterprises. Prudence and wisdom, and not a reckless enthusiasm, are enjoined. The seed is not to be sown in the desert sand, nor upon the barren rock. Although commanded to sow beside all waters, it is yet *upon the waters* that our bread is to be cast.

Neither individuals nor churches can afford to squander anything upon objects which do not warrant the expectations of the largest results. It is certainly desirable to be sure of the open door when we move. There are closed doors as well as open ones; and open doors that may be shut after awhile. Our efforts to do good are sometimes necessarily tentative. We may have to try, in order to ascertain the actual situation. To conclude against the providential opportunity when it exists, is an error to be deplored. Our natural timidity and unbelief tend in this direction, and we need, above all things, "the Spirit of power, of love, and of a sound mind." Christians require the vigilant eye to see, and the courageous heart to enter the path which preventing providence and grace have combined to open.

There is a tide in the spiritual affairs of men which must be taken at the flood. The church may be ripe for a revival, and the pastor fail to recognize the fact. A neighbor is now seriously wrought on, and only needs the helpful word of advice and invitation, but that word is not spoken. The child is already awakened, and waits only for the guidance of parental love to be introduced into the kingdom, but the golden moment is allowed to pass. We can look back now and see how, as individuals, our lives have been comparative failures, because we have not improved the conditions which have been made ready to our hands. Thus many a personal blessing has been forfeited, and incalculable good to others has been lost. These open doors were passed before they were seen, or our faith and courage failed us when they might have been entered—a comfortless and tantalizing retrospect of opportunities which we were too dull to appreciate, or too fearful to improve! The memory of them haunts and saddens the soul, and follows us with its voices and shapes of bitterness. In our church organizations and societies we now see past improvidences and fatal omissions. Missions, church extension, Sunday schools, all contribute to swell the volume of painful regret.

For the present and future let us be wiser. A heavy responsibility rests upon the chief pastors and others in authority; but also a great responsibility upon every individual believer. "Behold, I have set before thee an open door, and no man can shut it." It remains that each shall recognize the divine hand as it assigns to him his lot in the work of Christ; and that he resolutely follow where the Captain of our salvation leads. The open door of duty promptly and heartily entered, is for us now the path of safety and happiness; and that also which shall finally enable us to "enter in through the gates into the City."

*

THE MOBILE CONFERENCE SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Agreeably to the resolution of the Mobile Conference, a fine representation of both ministers and laymen assembled, on Thursday evening, in the St. Francis street church of Mobile. After the appointment of a temporary chairman, Dr. Hamilton, a voluntary by the choir and prayer, the audience listened for more than an hour to an address by Hon. Joseph W. Taylor, of Eutaw, on "The Aim and Objects of the Sunday School and its Instructions." The manner of the speaker was most felicitous, and the address abounded in polished, rich sentences, which both delighted and instructed the hearers. The importance of the Sabbath school to the country and the church was impressively set forth. It was a good key-note and an admirable introduction to the occasion. The auditory was brilliant and large, and did credit to Mobile, as well as to the orator.

On Friday morning, after devotional exercises, the convention was regularly organized by the election of the Rev. Jefferson Hamilton, D. D., president; Hon. J. W. Taylor, first vice president; Hon. H. W. Foote, second vice president; Hon. Stephen A. Brown, secretary, and Mr. Edward T. Fowlkes, assistant secretary. An essay was then read on "The Qualifications and Prerogatives of Superintendents, and the Qualifications Necessary for a Teacher," by Dr. W. L. Lipscomb, of Columbus, Mississippi. The doctor was evidently at home in his theme. No one but a living superintendent, who had seen much service, could have analyzed as he did the essential requisites to a good superintendent and an efficient teacher.—This paper was vigorous and sprightly in its style, comprehensive and exact in its thought, and brought the convention directly to the work in hand.

Immediately upon the conclusion of an essay or address, its theme was discussed, and a free exchange of views was had, which cannot be gathered up in resolutions or a report. The light thus thrown upon the duty and art of training children for the Lord will doubtless be reflected in the minds and in the various charges of those present for many a long day. As some one remarked that he could wish for a convention without a resolution, the main effort was to enlarge the conception and to heighten the interest of all in the noble cause rather than to give verbal shape to a few general propositions. At 3 P. M. of Friday, after singing and prayer, Judge P. G. Wood read a paper on "The Propriety and Utility of Uniform Lessons, and the Necessity of Teachers' Meetings to Prepare the Lessons." Unfortunately for us, we did not hear the judge; but his discussion of the theme was pronounced excellent by everybody who heard it. Either his paper or his theme made a great impression, for the convention spent more time in considering the value of the "uniform lesson system" than upon any other subject. "Uniform lessons" mean simply that the whole school study the same chapter or passage of Scripture on the same day. The Mobile teachers and superintendents were enthusiastic in its praise, attributing to it something marvelous in molding a school. They spoke of it as a "new era" and most admirable discovery in the art of training children and teachers for piety and usefulness. That all should be inquiring into the same thing, at the same time, was of itself a stimulus. And on motion of Prof. N. T. Lupton, "The superintendents of the Mobile schools were requested to conduct their schools on Sabbath as usual, that the members of the convention might see the practical working of the system."

At night, after religious services, the Rev. J. S. Moore addressed the convention on "The Claims of the Sunday School upon the Church, and the Importance of Adult Classes." The speaker's heart, as well as mind, was earnestly enlisted in the treatment of his subject. The address was impressive and suggestive. In considering it afterward there was but one opinion as to the importance of retaining young men and young ladies in the Sabbath school. It was the only way to secure an adequate supply of teachers, and such classes gave tone to the whole school.

On Saturday the convention was opened by prayer, and an address by the Rev. Thomas C. Weir on "The Importance of Infant Class Instruction, and the Necessity and best Method of Preparing to Teach." We did not hear it, much to our loss and regret. It was highly appreciated by those who did hear it. The discussion brought out nothing new—only, the blackboard was represented as a valuable aid to this department of the school. At 12 M. two addresses were delivered, one by the Rev. J. L. Cottea, the other by the Hon. H. W. Foote, on "The Opening and Closing Exercises of the Sabbath School." This theme, which we had supposed a very barren one, became very interesting under their discussions. It was impressed upon us that the beginning and the end are the two parts of school exercises, as of a discourse, to be carefully guarded. They are the important positions in a sentence. Expectation lends its force to the one, and reflection its impress to the other. A school thoughtfully, fitly opened, and then, at its close, wound up for the week as for eternity, cannot be other than a good one. During the discussion which followed, the Rev. A. S. Andrews offered this important resolution: "That in the opinion of this convention the pupils in our Sabbath schools should be taught that it is their imperative duty, when possible, to attend the public preaching of the divine word in the great congregation, and that the parents of the children are earnestly requested to aid in so important a work." It was brought out very clearly that a very large proportion of children who attend Sabbath schools in the towns and cities do not attend preaching—a most lamentable and weighty statistic of this cause, and one that should have immediate remedy. The correction lies *within the control of parents.* If the choice is to be between Sabbath schools and preaching, there can be but one decision, for children are to be saved mainly by the preached word—"the foolishness of preaching"—as well as adults.

On motion of Rev. T. Y. Ramsay, it was "*Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed to prepare an address on the subject of Sabbath schools, to be read by the pastors of the Mobile Conference to their congregations." Said committee consists of Revs. A. S. Andrews, J. L. Cotten, Thomas C. Weir, James A. Heard, and J. S. Moore.

At night the convention listened to an address by the Rev. A. S. Andrews on "The great Hindrances of the Sabbath School Cause." This address was ably conceived and admirably delivered. The apathy of Christian parents in securing the salvation of their children was placed in strong contrast with their all-controlling care and labor to secure for them wealth, honor, and position. The end of all this worldly solicitude was depicted in burning words. The immediate audience was not large, but the preachers who were present will be able to make a larger one hear its stirring appeal to the church for greater activity in this holy work of saving the young.

Thus far we have in effect copied from the abstract of the excellent secretary, and now give his concluding items:

On motion of Rev. J. Barker:
Resolved, That it is the duty of every member of the church to attend the Sabbath school, whenever it is practicable to do so.

On motion of Prof. N. T. Lupton:
Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be extended to the citizens of Mobile for their generous hospitality extended to its members.

On motion of Rev. A. H. Mitchell:
Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be extended to the captains and officers of the steamboats, and to the railroad companies, for their liberality to the members of the convention.

The convention then adjourned *sine die*. Doxology and benediction by Dr. Keener.

S. A. BROWN, Secretary.

On Sabbath morning there was preaching in the several churches to full houses, and the several schools were addressed by the members of the convention. In the afternoon all the children were gathered at the Franklin street church, where several short addresses by the Rev. T. C. Weir, Dr. Lipscomb, and the ADVOCATE were enlivened by most delightful songs from the school. The weather and the house were something less than 212 degrees Fahrenheit. Preaching again at night.

The convention was a movement in the right direction, and strongly impressed its members with the paramount importance of co-working with the Saviour and the Holy Spirit in trying to save the children. From these "waters" we expect to gather precious sheaves not many days hence.

RYLAND CHAPEL, GALVESTON.—A communication in the Texas *Christian Advocate*, from Rev. L. M. Lowis, pastor of this church, speaks of great prosperity. We give a brief extract:

We but lately closed a protracted meeting which resulted in great good. While there were no wonderful and astounding manifestations, yet there was a subdued feeling working in all who attended the service, which brought forth much good. We have had, within a very short time, forty-eight additions to the church, of the very best material—some of our first citizens and some of the children of our Sunday school.

PROF. AGASSIZ says that fish is a kind of food which refreshes the system, especially after intellectual fatigue. There is no other article that supplies the waste of the head so thoroughly as fish diet; and the evidence of it is in the fact that all the inhabitants of the seashores the world over are the brighter population of the country. Fish contains phosphorus to a large extent, a chemical element which the brain requires for growth and health.

VISIT TO MOBILE.

THE ASSEMBLY.

Arriving in Mobile on Wednesday, the 26th, we found the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church in session. Dr. Stewart Robinson, moderator. This body answers to our General Conference, only it meets annually. Representatives were present from all the Southern synods. The body is an able one. The moderator portly, of a ruddy complexion, sanguine temperament, and good natured, as if he had never crossed swords with mortal Presbyterian in all his life. I was glad to see such noble a champion thrive upon what would have made most any other man lean as Casius; because there is no telling what yet lies before Southern churches. There were other notable men present, and we were glad to know that the Synod had all these strong brains and true hearts at work in His heritage.

We found the Assembly discussing that everlasting and inevitable negro—his ordination, relation, etc. Every society, church, State, or other organization, in this country is attempting to control and shape this race into such forms of religious and civil association as unusually beneficial to the white man—a task, we fear, destined to prove in the end as practicable as would be an attempt to train Gipsies to an honest livelihood. The discussion confirmed the wisdom of our General Conference disposition of this kinky subject. The sooner the negro is set off to himself the sooner will he demonstrate, in the sight of the world, his total incapacity for standing alone.

The next time we visited the Assembly it was discussing how to aid worn-out clergymen and the families of deceased pastors. Some one had introduced that now universal panacea for poverty, a life insurance scheme. It reminded me of my last visit to the Mobile and the Montgomery Conferences. To both those bodies the agents of several companies for the relief of perishing humanity presented their cards, and with much moral argument set forth the capital stock upon which, in the event of death the brethren might safely rely. One of them bored his way into the bishop's cabinet, and for a while was in the bishop's room, on Sunday not talking, but merely by his solemn presence keeping the subject still before the mind. The scheme of the Assembly required that each pastor should pay $30 per annum. Some excellent speeches were made upon the theme of the Christian grace of liberality, and one speaker affirmed, what we believe, that the church has not yet accepted the doctrine of her stewardship, nor yet learned the true uses of "the mammon of unrighteousness." Judging from what was said, Presbyterians find as much trouble in working the ore of covetousness as do we. On Thursday this body of divines adjourned. Their preaching, we understand, fully sustained the great reputation of the church for pulpit ability.

We extract the following reports as among the most important of those made to this Assembly, and as indicative of the very prosperous condition of Southern Presbyterianism:

1. The report of the Committee of Publication shows that the whole number of books, tracts, tract volumes, and papers issued during the year is as follows, viz:
Bound volumes, 35,860.
Tract volumes, 25,000.
Catechism, 31,000.
Tracts, 2,250 copies, or 584,000 pages.
Seventh Annual Report, 2,000.
Systematic Benevolence Envelopes, 67,000.
Church blanks, 6,500.
The aggregate number of pages printed was 17,833,500.

The circulation of the *Children's Friend* has increased steadily, and has now reached the number of 20,000 copies for the semi-monthly edition, and 3,500 for the monthly edition—making the total circulation 23,500 copies. The aggregate number of copies issued during the year was 480,000.

2. The report on education says

Your committee, to whom was referred the report of the Executive Committee on Ministerial Education

would respectfully submit the following report to the General Assembly, to wit:

Upon examining that report we find that there is a deficiency, in the treasury, of $1,069, to meet the immediate demands made upon the Executive Committee; that there has been, during the past year, an unparalleled increase of candidates for the ministry; that one-half of the churches, mostly vacant churches, have done nothing for this cause, and that some of our presbyteries have acted independently in this matter, and when pressed for want of means to sustain their candidates, some of these presbyteries have called for aid from your committee.

We therefore recommend to the Assembly the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is a just cause of devout and heartfelt gratitude to God that He has, to a *gratifying extent*, supplied the committee with the means necessary to prosecute their work.

Resolved, That we urge upon our churches to consecrate themselves and their property more entirely to God, and to contribute more largely of their substance, not only to supply the present deficiency in the treasury, but also to meet the increased demands made upon the Executive Committee by the unusual increase of candidates for the ministry; and *resolved further*, on this point, that those churches which have contributed nothing to this cause during the last year, are urged to take up a collection as soon as practicable.

Resolved, That those presbyteries which have acted independently are requested to co-operate with the Executive Committee, and it is recommended to that committee to withhold their aid from presbyteries which neglect to do so, until those presbyteries which act in unison with them have their wants supplied.

Resolved, That in view of the increased numbers of those who are seeking the ministerial office, and the necessity of prudence and caution in this important matter, it is enjoined upon the presbyteries to exercise great care, and to encourage none to go forward who do not give satisfying evidence that they are moved by the Holy Spirit to seek the sacred office, and to this end *resolved further*, that it is enjoined upon our presbyteries to maintain and preserve a high standard of ministerial qualifications.

Resolved, That the last Thursday in February next is hereby appointed as a day of prayer for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon the youth of our churches, and of our institutions of learning, and for God's blessing upon this cause.

Resolved, That it is hereby recommended to our Christian people to unite with this General Assembly in returning thanks to God for the manifestation of His presence among our young men, in leading so many of them to consecrate themselves to the ministry of the Gospel.

The Election of Delegates to the General Conference.

The bishops have decided that the law regulating this election requires it to be conducted on the following plan:

The two delegates referred to in the second Restrictive Rule are construed to be ministerial. As there must be, in the General Conference, an equal number of each order of delegates from each Annual Conference, it follows that the smallest Annual Conference will be entitled to four delegates, two ministerial and two lay.

The clerical members of the Annual Conference, and the lay members of the Annual Conference, added together, make up the basis of constituency to be represented in the General Conference. To ascertain the number of delegates any Annual Conference is entitled to, divide this sum of clerical and lay members by twenty-eight. This gives the number of clerical delegates; these must be elected by the clerical members of the body. There is an equal number of lay delegates who are to be elected by the lay members of the body. There are, virtually, two independent electoral colleges. Thus:

There are, in an Annual Conference, clerical members	80
There are eight districts, and therefore lay members	32
Total of Conference members	112

This sum divided by 28 gives the number of clerical delegates as 4. There must be an equal number of lay delegates, consequently the representation of that Annual Conference in the General Conference is 8.

As to the fraction of two-thirds; this works as follows:

Clerical members of Annual Conference	92
There are ten districts, and therefore lay members	40
Total of Conference members	132

This sum divided by 28 gives a quotient of 4, and a remaining fraction of 20. This fraction being equal to two-thirds of 28, is entitled to representation according to the second Restrictive Rule. The delegation of such an Annual Conference would stand thus: 5 clerical delegates and an equal number of lay delegates, that is 10.

H. N. McTYEIRE, Soc'y.

—Nashville Christian Advocate.

MARRIED.

On the 25th of April, by the Rev. J. T. M. Gregory, at the residence of the bride's father, Captain B. McKINEY to Miss REBECCA GILLEYLEN, both of Athens, Monroe county, Mississippi.

On the night of the 13th of May, by the same, at the residence of the bride's father, Dr. J. H. POWELL to Miss JNEIE COWEN, both of Monroe county, Mississippi.

OBITUARIES.

W. CURRY WOOD was born in Florida, August 22, 1821—where he was partly brought up—and died in Lauderdale county, Mississippi, March 16, 1869.

He professed religion and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in early life, of which he was a devoted member until death, and for many years a zealous class leader and an efficient steward.

The following is a tribute of respect from the quarterly conference of which he was a member:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to remove from our midst, to the church triumphant, our worthy brother, W. Curry Wood, an efficient member, and for a long series of years a steward of Bethel church, Marion circuit, Mobile Conference; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we, as a quarterly conference, deplore our loss of so worthy and efficient a member from our board of stewards, we yet rejoice with his immediate friends and relatives, feeling assured, by his holy life, that our loss is his everlasting gain.

Resolved, That the above be spread upon the minutes of this quarterly conference and that a copy be forwarded to the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE for publication.

J. C. BROGAN,
T. Y. ARMSTRONG,
W. S. GRACE,
Committee.

May 24, 1869.

Died, at his residence in Caddo parish, Louisiana, WILLIAM J. OGILVIE, in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church when quite young, but never felt satisfied of a change of heart until some years after, at a camp meeting near Cherokee Corner. He was there made to rejoice in the pardoning love of his blessed Redeemer. No doubt many now in the world of bliss, and many more still striving for the eternal shore, will thank God forever that they were permitted to attend that camp meeting.

A short time after his conversion, and putting on the whole armor of God, he was married to Miss Patterson, of Kentucky, who has most faithfully held up his hands and participated in all the joys and sorrows that befall the Christian life.

In 1857 he moved, with his interesting family, to Louisiana, and settled in Caddo parish, where, during and since the war, he waded through deep waters of affliction. Several of his children were taken from him by death, while property seemed to take to itself wings. Yet in all this he was enabled to say, "The Lord gave, the Lord taketh away; blessed be the name of the Lord." Through all his faith failed not. The Bible was his daily companion. Upon its promises he rested his soul's salvation. "Truly it was a lamp to his feet through the dark valley of the shadow of death. Being questioned, during his last illness, of his prospects for eternity, he replied that "All is well with me. I have no fears for my soul's salvation."

In the death of this good man the church and neighborhood have suffered greatly; while to his devoted wife, a patient though suffering invalid, and four young children, the loss is irreparable. May God have them in His holy keeping!

A FRIEND.

Southern Christian Advocate please copy.

Died, on the 18th of April, 1869, Mrs. L. A. OGILVIE, wife of the late Colonel William J. Ogilvie, of Caddo parish, Louisiana.

Thus in five short weeks a family of dear children saw the cruel grave close over their last earthly stay and protectors; yet their young hearts are cheered in remembering the many lessons of love and wisdom learned from these Christian parents, which, if they appropriate and follow, will happily reunite them an unbroken family in heaven.

Mrs. Ogilvie had been an invalid from the effects of rheumatism for three years, often suffering very acutely, yet never indulged a murmuring spirit. During all these heavy afflictions she was the same cheerful friend, affectionate and wise counsellor for her husband and children, as when in health.

The sad event of her death occurred at the house of a relative in Shreveport, whither she had gone for medical attention, where she received from a large circle of Christian friends, and the skill of physicians, every attention that love and sympathy could suggest.

But God's ways are above our ways. Her work was finished, her mission ended, and she seemed only to linger a few days that her children and friends might have the precious privilege of knowing from her lips more of heaven, and the Christian's faith that leads trembling mortals across the cold waters of death. Being perfectly conscious until almost the last moment of her life, she was enabled to leave messages and words of comfort for her friends. Those absent she remembered with most fitting messages, and with remarkable clearness of mind directed and planned the future of her children. Such a life as hers is strengthening and encouraging to Christians, and such a death another glorious proof of the power of religion to support and comfort the dying. "By grace she was made perfect through suffering."

A FRIEND.

Southern Christian Advocate please copy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAGNOLIA GROVE,
OCEAN SPRINGS.

My place is beautiful, well shaded and breezy. Good spring water. Convenient bathing. Several comfortable Cottages.

TERMS.

Grown persons, per week, $12 50. Children and servants, half price. Reductions made to families.

Carriage always at the wharf on arrival of boats. Call and examine.

M. D. F. H. BROOKS.

REFERENCES—Rev. J. B. Walker; J. M. Arthur, No. 16 Tchoupitoulas street. my29 3m

FOR $100 PER LINE WE WILL insert an advertisement in One Thousand Newspapers, one month. The list includes single Papers of over one hundred thousand circulation weekly, more than one hundred Daily Papers, in which the advertiser obtains twenty-four insertions in the month, and the leading Papers in more than five hundred different towns and cities. Complete files can be examined at our office. Send stamp for our circular. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., jc5 tfr Advertising Agents, New York.

TEN DOLLARS PER DAY GUARanteed.—Agents to sell the Home Shuttle Sewing Machine. It makes the Lock Stitch alike on both sides, has the under-feed, and is equal in every respect to any Sewing Machine ever invented. Price, $25. Warranted for five years. Send for circular. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburg, Pa., or St. Louis, Mo. my29 tfr

TRY THE BEST

One Dollar Sale in the Country.

If required, Agents need not pay for the goods until delivery.

Agents wanted everywhere. Send for circular. S. C. THOMPSON & CO., my29 tfr 136 Federal st., Boston, Mass.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE.

COMMENCEMENT OF 1869.

The next semi-annual Examination of this institution will commence on

Friday, the 25th of June.

The sermon on Sunday, June 27th, before the Graduating Class, will be preached by the Rev. Samuel Armstrong, Presiding Elder of the Ouachita District.

The annual Address, on Wednesday, June 30th, Commencement Day, will be delivered by Hon. George Williamson, of Shreveport. Concerts on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday, June 28th and 29th. The Visiting Committee of the Louisiana Conference will please be punctual in attendance.

CHARLES B. STUART,
my22 President.

SELAT.—MORE VALUABLE than Gold. For particulars send two three-cent stamps to AUGUSTE DUPIN, my22 tfr Box 1027, Cincinnati, Ohio.

MYSTERY.—Spirit Photographs sent for twenty-five cents. Address SPIRIT PICTURE CO., my22 tfa 31 Liberty street, N. Y.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S

ADVERTISING AGENCY.

"They have reduced advertising to a more perfect system than has been known heretofore."—*Hazleton (Pa.) Sentinel, October 31, 1867.*

"Whatever is prompt, methodical and straightforward, they practice in their dealings, and only that."—*Boston Commonwealth, November 30, 1867.*

"They now probably do the heaviest advertising business in the country."—*Manchester (N. H.) Daily Union, January 25, 1868.*

"Their establishment is perhaps the most extensive in the United States."—*Cape Ann Advertiser, Gloucester, Mass.*

"This firm is now the most substantial business house for advertising in the country."—*American Mining Index, (N. Y.,) April 2, 1868.*

"With their reputation they can and do get the lowest and most advantageous terms."—*Mishawaka (Ind.) Enterprise.*

We are prepared to receive advertisements for all American newspapers, at prices as low as can be obtained at the offices of publication.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Advertising Agents,
my15 tfn 40 Park Row, New York.

WANTED.—AGENTS TO SELL the American Knitting Machine. Price, $25. The simplest, cheapest and best Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit twenty thousand stitches per minute. Liberal inducements to Agents. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., my15 tfa Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

BINGHAM SCHOOL,
MEBANEVILLE, N. C.

The Spring Session of 1869 opens FEBRUARY 3.

The course of instruction is Classical, Mathematical and Commercial.

Expenses for one year, including tuition, board, fuel, washing and clothing....$355 00

For circular address jn2 1m COL. WM. BINGHAM.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

That the American Watch is superior in accuracy as a time keeper, and in substantial value, to its imported rivals, is now generally conceded by the intelligent. It is so made as to render imperfection a physical impossibility.

The question now is, "Which is the *best* American Watch?" Then follows, "Which thoroughly *good* Watch is really the cheapest?" We answer:

"The Waltham Watches have stood the test of time. Waltham is the original seat of American watch-making. The idea of making our own watches, and making each piece by machinery specially adapted to it, so that a piece lost or broken may at once be replaced exactly by another of its sort, originated here; and here it has been carried to perfection. Every year since the start has witnessed improvements in machinery, processes, and workmanship, until watches are now made at Waltham as cheaply as anywhere, as the vast and ever-widening demand for them abundantly proves.

The success of the American Watch has incited several attempts at rivalry, which we are nowise inclined to disparage. All of these are hopeful, and will doubtless improve with experience and the lapse of time. But buyers must feel greater confidence in the time keeping of a watch from this pioneer concern than in one manufactured by any of its young rivals. If any do not, we urge them to inquire of their friends who have bought and carried the American Watch. Every purchaser may have a guarantee, if he will, that this Watch shall give entire satisfaction.

So constant and signal have been the improvements in machinery at the Waltham manufactory that the Company have not only been enabled to make better and better Watches, but they now sell them for fewer dollars in greenbacks than they cost in gold before the war.—But they wish no one to buy their Watches because of their cheapness. They commend them as better time-keepers than any other which are or can be sold at prices so moderate. They ask purchasers not to be persuaded by importunate dealers, who may be governed by considerations of profit into buying watches of doubtful accuracy, when, by buying a Waltham they may be sure of getting a first rate time-keeper at a moderate price.

An illustrated description of the different styles of Watches now manufactured by the Company sent to any address on application.

No watches retailed by the Company.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
General Agents,
my15 3mr 182 Broadway, N. Y.

CABINET ORGANS.

QUALITY BEST—PRICES LOWEST.

1. That the quality of the MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS is the *very best* is not questioned by unprejudiced and well-informed persons.—These Organs have uniformly been awarded the highest premiums at Industrial Exhibitions to the number of seventy-five, including the *First Class Medal* at the Paris Exposition. They are recommended as the standard of excellence, the best, by several hundred of the most eminent musicians in America and Europe, whose testimony is printed, and will be sent to any one desiring it.

2. It is the fixed policy of the Mason & Hamlin Organ Company to sell their Organs always at the least remunerative profit. They are now very much the largest manufacturers of these instruments in the world. With increase of business they have been able to make corresponding increase and improvement in machinery and facilities for manufacture, by means of which they are now producing yet more perfect work than ever before, and this at increased economy in cost. Accordingly they are now selling the best Organs they have ever made at prices which are as low, or even less than would be the cost of manufacture of inferior instruments without the advantage of such facilities.

Four-octave Organs, $50 each. Five-octave Organs, with Knee Swell, $100. Five-octave Double Reed Organs, with five stops, Tremulant and Knee Swell, $125. The same, six stops, with addition of one octave of Sub-bass, connected with the Manuals, $150. The same, seven stops, with Sub-bass and Octave Coupler (each key commands four separate reeds, giving this style nearly twice the power of a Double Reed Organ, with much greater variety) $175. Five-octave Double Reed Cabinet Organ, with five stops, Automatic Swell and Improved Vox Humana, the finest instrument of its size which can be made, $170. Many other styles at proportionate prices, up to $1,000 each.

Lowest prices printed, invariable, and alike to all.

Circulars, with full particulars as to styles, prices, peculiarities of construction, etc., sent free to every applicant. Address the

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,
154 Tremont street, Boston;
my15 4tr 596 Broadway, New York.

"A WORD TO HORSEMEN."

Dr. TOBIAS' celebrated VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT has been tested by the first Horsemen in this country, and proved to be superior to any other. The late Hiram Woodruff, of "trotting fame," was never without a bottle in his stable. It is also used by Colonel Bush, of the Jerome Park Course, at Fordham, New York, who has over twenty running horses under his care, among which rank some of the finest stock in America. It is warranted to cure Lameness, Sprains, Scratches, Bruises, Galls, Cuts, Wind Galls, Colic, Sore Throat, Nail in the Foot, and Over-heating, when used according to the directions.

All who own or employ Horses are assured that this Liniment will do all, if not more, in curing the above named complaints. No Horse need die of Colic, if, when first taken, the Liniment is used according to the directions. Always have a bottle in your stable.

Price, in pint bottles, $1. The genuine is signed S. I. Tobias on the outside wrapper.

For sale by the Druggists, Saddlers and Storekeepers throughout the United States. Depot, 10 Park Place, New York. my15 51r

$20 A DAY TO MALE AND Female Agents to introduce the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machines. Stitch alike on both sides, and is the only Licensed Shuttle Machine in the market sold for less than $40. All others are infringements, and the seller and user are liable to prosecution and imprisonment. Full particulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., my1 tfa Cleveland, Ohio.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROBERT J. HARP,

AGENT OF THE

SOUTHERN METHODIST E. BOOK DEPOT,

Has now on hand an assortment of the most

Choice and Attractive New Books,

in addition to our own Publications, a list embracing a few of which appears below.

We invite special attention to our

STOCK OF STATIONERY.

	PRICE.
Abbott's Juvenile Histories, 28 vols	$33 50
Biblia Hebraica	6 00
Burton's Central Africa	2 00
Biblical Encyclopedia, Kitto, unab.	25 00
Bengel's Gnomon of the New Testament, 8vo	9 00
COMMENTARIES.	
Clarke's, 6 vols., sheep, 8vo	30 00
Clarke's, 4 vols., sheep, 8vo. Applegate edition	24 00
Whedon on the Gospels, 2 vols	3 50
Lange's, 7 vols., cloth, $5 each	35 00
Lange's, 7 vols., sheep, $6 50 each	15 50
Wesley's Notes of the New Testament, 8vo	3 50
Pierce's Notes on Acts	1 25
Cruden's Concordance, unabridged, cloth, quarto	1 00
Cruden's Concordance, unabridged, sheep, quarto	5 00
Cruden's Concordance, abridged, cloth	2 00
Webster's latest Unabridged Pictorial Dictionary	10 00
Worcester's latest Unabridged Pictorial Dictionary	10 00
Moshcim's Ecclesiastical Hist., 8vo.	7 00
McLaine's Moshelm, 2 volumes	5 00
Milman's History of Christianity	2 50
Stevens' Hist. of Methodism, 3 vols.	5 25
Stevens' History of M. E. Church, 4 volumes	7 00
History of Wesleyan Methodism, by Geo. Smith, F. A. S., London ed.	3 00
Lost Chapters of Methodism Recovered	3 00
Methodism in Kentucky, Redford, 2 volumes	4 00
Ecce Deus	1 50
Ecce Homo	1 50
Ecce Deus Homo	1 50
Ecce Ecclesia	1 75
Prince of the House of David	2 00
Throne of David	2 00
Pillar of Fire	2 00
Glory of the House of Israel	1 25
Dinturnity—Comparative Age of the World	2 00
Guston's Collections, new edition	1 50
Simmons' Scripture Manual	1 75
Pastors' Sketches, 2 volumes	3 50
Local Preacher's Manual, by Wesleyan Publishing House	2 00
Catechisms of the Church South, all bound in one volume	1 00
History of Rationalism, Hunt	3 50
History of Greece, Grote, 12 vols.	18 00
Fountain of Youth	2 00
The Nils Tributaries, Baker	2 75
Cast Up by the Sea, Baker	1 25
The Land and the Book, 2 vols.	5 00
Life and Sermons of the late Rev. F. W. Robertson, 6 volumes	10 50
Sovereigns of the Bible	1 50
Through the Dark to the Day (new)	1 50
Garden of Spices	2 00
Garden of Sorrows	1 25
God in History and in Science	75
Mother of the Wesleys, with portrait	2 00
Mother's Mission	1 25
The Book that will Suit You	1 00
Sunday School Hand Book	1 25
Jay's Family Prayers	1 50
Imitation of Christ, Thos. A'Kempis, calf, ext	2 50
Imitation of Christ, muslin	1 25
Imitation of Christ, 24mo, muslin	50
Italy in Transition, W. Arthur, author of "Tongue of Fire"	1 50
Greece and the Golden Horn, Dr. Olin	1 50

ALSO, STATIONERY,

Wholesale and retail.

WRITING PAPER OF ALL KINDS,

Envelopes,
Pens,
Rulers,
Pencils,
Inks,
Blank Books,
Slates.

Initial Paper and Envelopes;

POCKET BIBLES IN GREAT VARIETY.

School Books, Sabbath School Books, and requisites.

Address ROBT. J. HARP, Agent,
112 Camp street,
my1 New Orleans.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York, and 10 State St. Boston,

Are Agents for all the Newspapers in the United States and Canadas. They have special arrangements with the religious, Agricultural and other Newspapers. dec7 1y

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital, - - $5,000,000, Gold
Surplus, - - 1,200,000, Gold

AGENCIES.

Virginia City, Gold Hill, Austin, White Pine, Nevada.
Ruby City, Idaho.

A GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS TRANSACTED BY THE BANK AND AGENCIES.

Funds deposited with us for investment in Farming Lands, City or other property on the Pacific coast, will be paid by Telegraph or otherwise in any part of California, Oregon, Idaho and in the Mining Districts of Nevada, through the Bank and Agencies as above, on the most favorable terms.

LEES & WALLER,
BANKERS,
And Agents for the Bank of California in New York. np10 3mp

WANTED, AGENTS.—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the Genuine Improved Common Sense Family Sewing Machine. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the Elastic Lock Stitch. Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Pittsburg, Pa., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast iron machines, under the same name or otherwise.—Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured. my15 tfr

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER, for sale by principal Druggists.

CURES CANCER,

Cures Cutaneous Affections, cures Scrofula, and all the Impurities of the Blood; and the sovereign remedy for

BRIGHT'S DISEASE,

And other diseases of the Kidneys. This is the original Spring Water from Vermont which has wrought so many wonderful cures, and is advertised only to distinguish it from the many imitations that are now attempted to be palmed upon the public as being equal to the virtues of the Missisquoi.

Pamphlets containing an account of many wonderful cures; attested by eminent physicians and others, can be had gratis by calling at or addressing a note to NO. 8 COLLEGE PLACE, my1 6m New York City.

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

Are just what most people need. A dose or two will set your Liver to work, and the result will be your Headache will be cured, your appetite will be restored, you will sleep sound, and wake up good natured with all the world. All persons are troubled at times

WITH A TORPID LIVER.

AND

McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

Are just what they need. They will thoroughly cleanse the Liver and put it in healthy motion. TRY THEM, and you will never be without a box in your house.

BE SURE YOU GET

DR. C. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS,

PREPARED BY FLEMING BROTHERS.

They can be had at any Drug or Country store in the United States: ao7 1y

PAYNE, HUNTINGTON & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS,

No. 53 Union Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

J. U. PAYNE, G. W. HUNTINGTON, W. H. DAMERON. je23 1y

GEO. W. HACK. W. H. FOSTER. E. T. MERRICK, Late Chief Justice La.

HACK, FOSTER & E. T. MERRICK

Attorneys at Law,

CORNER OF CAMP STREET & COMMERCIAL PLACE

sep15 1y New Orleans.

F. HATHORN, ALF. H. PIERSON: Late of Shropshire & Hathorn.

HATHORN & PIERSON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And Wholesale Dealers in

Groceries, Oils and Drugs,

Nos. 95, 97 and 99 Gravier Street, oc17 1y NEW ORLEANS, LA.

A VALUABLE GIFT.—80 pages.—Dr. S. S. Fitch's "Domestic Family Physician" describes all Diseases and their Remedies. Sent by mail free. Address DR. S. S. FITCH, mh13 9mp 714 Broadway, New York.

THE MAGIC COMB.—Teeth are coated with solid dye. You wet your hair and use the comb, and it produces a permanent black or brown. One comb sent by mail for $1 25. Address WM. PATTON, ap10 3mp Springfield, Massachusetts.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!—Globe Fire Extinguisher Company, No. 4 Dey street, New York.

Great reduction in price. No. 1, $35; No. 2, $40; No. 3, $45.

First class Agents wanted. Address as above. my29 tfr

LAND WARRANTS WANTED at the highest market price. A. WILKINS, my29 tfr Detroit, Mich.

THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS salary. Address U. S. PIANO CO., New York. ap10 tfr

THE CHILD'S CORNER.

A SUMMER SHOWER.

BY GEORGE COOPER.

The dust is flying here and there
In funny little whirls;
The leaves are turning upside down—
The breeze among them swirls.
The cows are lowing in the lane,
And window shutters creak;
Rumble, rumble, rumble,
The clouds begin to speak.

A shiver runs along the brook,
And leaden grows the sky;
The sunshine fails a mile away,
Then shuts up like an eye.
You couldn't find a bird or bee
In upland, vale, or plain;
Patter, patter, patter,
The bulging drops of rain.

The chickens hide beneath the shed,
And wear their ruffled capes;
The very weather, this, for ducks
To show their waddling shapes.
From yonder farm a rooster gives
A dull, despairing crow;
It's raining, raining, raining,
Over there, we know.

The grass has grown a deeper green,
The sky a darker blue;
And, O, we little know the good
A summer shower can do!
The birds are singing loud and clear,
And this is what they say:
"Come out, come out, come out again!
The clouds are gone away!"

—*Little Corporal.*

LETTER FROM CHINA.

SHANGHAI, CHINA, March 18, 1869.

MY DEAR YOUNG FRIENDS OF FELICITY STREET SUNDAY SCHOOL: The $20* you have kindly forwarded for the mission work in China has arrived. I thank you for your kindness and the earnest desire which you have manifested for the heathen around us. There are millions here who know not God, and live in darkness. They never heard of Jesus as a Saviour from sin. It is true we have told some, and many have heard the glad news of the Gospel; but how few compared to the great mass, the millions around us. The Chinese are a people who believe anything but the truth. Just now, in one of the crowded parts of the city of Shanghai, there is a company of men who are exhibiting a small live alligator, and state at the door, so that passers by can see, that it is a live dragon, the first ever exhibited in Shanghai. They state it was caught up in the mountains, in the interior of China. Many go in to see it and come out in great terror at seeing a live dragon. But it is nothing more than what every one of you have seen, a *small alligator*. It was in a small tub of water, and seemed to be in a constant stupor, as though life had nearly ceased. And yet the Chinese believe it to be a live dragon. They have great dread of what they call the dragon, and yet they, the wisest and most learned of the Chinese, cannot tell what a dragon is. The Chinese dragon is something of the imagination, but which they believe to be real. But what I want to tell you more particularly about is the little children of China, and how they are taught to worship idols. Two Sabbaths since I was in the city, and passing a large temple I went in to see what all the noise I heard could be about. I found the temple filled with smoke from burning paper money, such as I send. The temple was crowded with well dressed women with their little children, and they were bowing to the hideous looking idols all around the room, and making their little boys and girls bow down to these idols of wood and stone. I had the Bible in my hand, and many, as they passed, said, "he is a missionary," and as the priests would pass they would bow to me, and seemed much delighted to think the people were paying them so much money, for as every one came to bow down before the idol they must pay a few cents for that privilege. If they refused to pay then the priest would soon shut up the temples, and they would have to go and do some other kind of work for a living. I thought of the little children of our own country and then of these poor heathen children. The Sabbath before this I had taken my little daughter, who is now nearly six years old, to see the great ugly idol. The temple was so crowded with people we could scarcely get to the door. As soon as little Nora had seen the great ugly idol with great glaring eyes, and many little children bowing down before him, she said, "Pa, pa, I want to go; I do not want to stay here, and I never want to come in this city again." She had never seen one of those large idols before, although she had been here more than four years. Now I want to take the money you have sent and teach some of these children who do not know God, and who do not know how to love Jesus as you do. I send you a piece of their paper money, made of tin foil, which they burn for the dead. This piece represents about $30, if it was true silver. The yellow paper is what their priests have the people put over the door to keep out the evil spirits. Almost every door has one. It is an order which the evil spirits are supposed to obey with trembling! Of course the priest gets his pay for all this, and makes a handsome living. I want you all to pray for the missionary among the heathen, that we may do much good while here. Pray for me, and remember God has a work for you all to do. Good-by for the present, and may God bless you.

J. W. LAMBUTH.

I send you some A B C's used in our schools in China. I will write on each what they mean. To be a perfect scholar you must learn forty thousand!

* This is the second remittance direct by the school to the China mission, the appropriation being $56 in United States currency—exchanged on China for forty Mexican dollars. The other half is acknowledged by Rev. Y. J. Allen, associate missionary.—EDITOR.

FARM AND GARDEN.

CHARCOAL IN THE MILK ROOM.

The fact that milk will absorb noxious gases to such an extent as to greatly impair its excellence as well as its healthfulness, is known to every dairyman. This power of absorption is not confined to the milk itself, but it extends to all the products that naturally form, or are artificially prepared from it, whether they are cream, or butter and cheese. The ill favor, as well as the disagreeable odor of much of our butter and cheese are imparted to them from substances that existed in the milk when it was drawn from the cow, but which were taken up while the milk was setting in pans or tanks, during the manufacture into butter and cheese, or while these products of the dairy are awaiting sale. Hence it is that cleanliness is always reckoned as "akin to godliness" by dairymen, if it is by no one else. Others may reason on neatness in a general way "as a thing to be desired," but he almost alone of manufacturers, knows the money value of having everything about his establishment kept scrupulously neat and clean. Perhaps the Dutch are not from disposition more cleanly than people of other nationalities: butter and cheese making has made them thus. Cleanliness becomes an absolute necessity to them. It is as natural for a Dutch housewife to have her person and milk room clean and tidy as it is for a sailor to have long sight, or a woodchopper to have strong arms. Now soap and water and the scrubbing brush can do much toward keeping the dairyhouse in order, at least as far as the various utensils, floor, and shelves are concerned. But there are many things that they cannot perform. They cannot purify the air. And herein lies the great source of all our ills in the milk room. The eye can detect small particles of dirt in a milk pail, or on a cheese shelf, and it takes little trouble to remove them, but substances in the air are not thus easily detected or disposed of. They cannot be distinguished by the eye, being too small to be discerned by our sense of sight, and, if this were not the case, many of them are of the same color as the air, and cannot be distinguished from it, even when they are collected in large quantities. They exist, although their presence may be unknown to us; they glide into crevices so small that water and ordinary fluids can find no passage. They perform, too, some things that are quite miraculous; they will enter pans of milk, crocks of butter, and boxes of cheese, in quantities much larger than are these vessels themselves, notwithstanding they do not cause the milk to overflow, or the crocks or boxes to burst. Water at fifty degrees of temperature is capable of absorbing six hundred and seventy times its volume of ammonia, and then its greed for noxious gases is by no means satisfied, for it will then take up two or three times its bulk of sulphurated hydrogen.—Now, as not only the water in milk, but the butter, sugar, and caseine, as well, take up and retain these and other gases, it is plain that we must protect them against those substances that are constantly passing in the air. But how shall the air that enters our milk room be purified? The answer is easily made—use charcoal. This common and inexpensive substance, when freshly prepared, is capable of taking up and securely holding ninety times its volume of ammonia, and a proportionate amount of other gases. Not only does it tightly hold the portions of noxious matter that pass through its meshes, but it seems to have the property of attracting them from the surrounding air. Where the charcoal should be placed in the milk room, and the amount that will be necessary to use to render the air comparatively pure, must be learned by experience, as nearly everything has been learned that pertains to dairy matters. In the employment of this agent for purifying rooms, we can use a considerable amount of it at a slight expense, as the first cost of it is but small, and by repeating it after it has become partially saturated with gases, we drive them off, and render the charcoal as effectual in action as at first.—*Maine Farmer.*

HINTS FOR GARDEN PREPARATION.—One of the first things to be considered in the choice of a garden plot is exposure. This is of far more importance than its size or external appearance. If there is a chance for choice, select by all means a plot with a gentle slope toward the sun at his meridian. An exposure toward the midday sun is as good as being several degrees farther south. Where a garden lies away from the sun, the hoar frost will sometimes remain nearly all day, which should be melted off in an hour. On no account should a house, wall, or trees prevent the full rays of the sun; for even in winter the ground, as well as the few remaining vegetables, is greatly benefited by it.

The soil of the garden is next in importance. No trouble should be considered too great to bring it into good condition. The soil should be deep, rich, and easily penetrated. If shallow, it should be trenched; if still and clayey, sand and vegetable manure should be well mixed in. If too sandy already, alter with slough soil. No garden can be conducted with the least degree of satisfaction without a thorough manuring. There is truth in an old English saying: "Hunger a garden and it will hunger you." Composts from old pastures, brick earth, seasand, decayed loaves, and lime rubbish are all excellent in their place.

The soil should be thoroughly pulverized. Every spadeful, as it is turned up, should be dashed down, that no hard lumps come against a tender root. Every particle of dirt should be made to do its duty in feeding plants; therefore every stone should be removed, if no bigger than a marble. If it is a small garden, and the gardener have leisure, a very nice method is to put every spadeful through a large coarse sieve.

The same kind of vegetables should not be planted in exactly the same spot from season to season, if you desire an abundant increase and freedom from insects. Fine sand and coal cinders, also salt, are good remedies for many infecting insects. Coal cinders scattered upon the walks, or paths, intersecting garden beds, are excellent to keep down weeds, grass, and worms.

If you have an ailing son, or daughter, by all means prepare a nice garden plot, and set them to work in it this spring. There is nothing that will induce finer spirits or better health. Animate them with good tools and some nice work on gardening, and see if the roses do not grow.—*New York News.*

MANAGEMENT OF INCUBATING HENS.—A correspondent writes: "On no account allow your hens to incubate in the room in which your fowls roost. It is surprising what a great quantity of vermin are generated in warm weather, in the nest of a sitting hen, and any one who has ever paid the least attention to his fowls knows what a pest said vermin are, and uses every precaution to keep them out of the poultry house. Some may use portable boxes, but even these do not answer, for although they can be taken out and burned, still some of the vermin will find their way out of the box, and, like as not, the head of one of your fowls will be their harbor. The other fowls will greatly annoy those incubating, and they also take up nests that the other hens should have to lay in.

"Before I had any experience whatever in the poultry line, I once set a hen in the chicken house. About ten days before her time had expired, I noticed that she had become exceedingly thin and weak, and that she was scarcely able to walk; also that she came off her nest five or six times a day. She grew weaker and weaker, until at last one morning on going into the hen house I found her dead on her nest, the eggs cold, and she, poor thing, was completely covered with lice, the eggs and nest also full. This accounts for her coming off so often. She would go on her nest and stay there until fairly driven off by vermin.

"Set your hens in some place where they will not be disturbed, and give them plenty of food and fresh water. Some say that the eggs should be turned by hand daily, and also that some days before hatching the eggs should be washed, but this is all moonshine. The hen, in getting off and on her nest, turns them as much as is needed, and what possible good can washing do them? It is far more apt to prevent them from hatching. Sometimes a hen may want to sit when you are not of her mind. In such a case put her up in a coop and feed very sparingly for a week or ten days, and she will be effectually cured of her incubating desires."—*New York News.*

SCIENTIFIC.

WELDING COPPER.

M. Philip Rust, Bavarian Inspector of Salt Works, writes to *Dingler's Polytechnic Journal* as follows: "The great obstacle heretofore experienced in welding copper has been that the oxide formed is not fusible. Now, if any fusible compound of this oxide could be found, it would render such a weld possible. We find in mineralogy two copper salts of phosphoric acid, viz, libethenite and pseudo-malachite, each of which melts readily before the blow-pipe. It was therefore natural to suppose that a salt which contained free phosphoric acid, or which would yield the same at a red heat, would make the weld easy by removing the oxide as a fusible slag. The first trial was made with microcosmic salt (phosphate of soda and ammonia,) and succeeded perfectly. As this salt was dear, it was found advisable to use a mixture of one part phosphate of soda and two parts boracic acid, which answered the same purpose as the original compound, with the exception that the slag formed was not quite as fusible as before. This welding powder should be strewn on the surface of the copper at a red heat; the pieces should then be heated up to a full cherry red or yellow heat, and brought immediately under the hammer, when they may be as readily welded as iron itself. For instance, it is possible to weld together a small rod of copper which has been broken; the ends should be bevoled, laid on one another, seized by a pair of tongs, and placed together with the latter in the fire and heated; the welding powder should then be strewn on the ends, which, after a further heating, may be welded so soundly as to bend and stretch as if they had never been broken."

Mr. Rust states that as long as 1854, he welded strips of copper plate together and drew them into a rod; he also made a chain, the links of which had been made of pretty thick wire and welded. It is necessary to carefully observe two things in the course of the operation: 1. The greatest care must be taken that no charcoal or other solid carbon comes into contact with the points to be welded, as, otherwise, phosphide of copper would be formed, which would cover the surface of the copper and effectually prevent a weld. In this case it is only by careful treatment in an oxidizing fire and plentiful application of the welding powder that the copper can again be welded. It is, therefore, advisable to heat the copper in flame, as for instance a gas flame. 2. As copper is a much softer metal than iron, it is much softer at the required heat than the latter at its welding heat, and the parts welded cannot offer any great resistance to the blows of the hammer. They must, therefore, be so shaped as to be enabled to resist such blows as well as may be, and it is also well to use a wooden hammer, which does not exercise so great a force on account of its lightness.—*Scientific American*

THE USE OF ZINC IN THE REDUCTION OF GOLD ORES.—M. D'Henrense has been for some time experimenting in the use of zinc as a substitute for quicksilver in gold mining. According to the *Scientific Review*, he now finds that in the amalgamation process only about half the gold is extracted from the rock. Melted zinc appears to take up all the gold, allows slag and rubbish to float at its surface, requires little heat to keep it melted, and from its volatile nature can be distilled in a retort to separate the gold and re-collect the zinc itself. The mode of operating is simply to introduce gradually the gold-bearing rock, in a pulverized state, into a bath of melted zinc. This metal immediately attacks and dissolves nearly every particle of gold, while the *debris* rise to the surface of the bath, and can be skimmed off. When sulphurets are present, the rock must be previously roasted. Surely nothing can be more economical and effective than this when plenty of zinc ore is at hand.—*Scientific American.*

NEW METHOD OF PILE DRIVING.—At a recent meeting of the Franklin Institute, a new method of driving piles was described. It substitutes gunpowder for steam in working the drop weight. A charge of powder is used to elevate the weight, and another charge throws it down again with greater force than it would acquire by falling alone. Ordinary musket charges are said to be sufficient to work a four hundred pound hammer in this way, and the strokes are made with greater rapidity than in the old method.—*Scientific American.*

ONE of the most forcible sayings that has ever emanated from the pen of Horace Greeley is the following: "The darkest day in any man's earthly career is that wherein he fancies that there is some easier way of gaining a dollar than by squarely earning it."—*Scientific American.*

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4. Should the number of members exceed five thousand, the assessment of $1 25 will be reduced in proportion to the number of members exceeding five thousand.

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REV. J. C. KEENER, D. D.,
112 Camp St., New Orleans.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, New York.—Visitors to the city of New York are informed that they will find divine service every Sunday, in the large Chapel of the University, Washington Square, at ten and a half A. M. and at seven and a half P. M. The evening service in summer is at eight o'clock. Waverley Place, immediately north of the New York Hotel, out of Broadway, runs west to Washington Square, on the east side of which is the University. The entrance to the church is the main door of the University. University Place cars run from the door of the Fifth Avenue Hotel to the door of the church. From the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan, take the cars corner of Broadway and Broome, leave at Waverley Place, and go west one block. At the Astor House take University Place cars, leave at Waverley Place, and go west one block. Strangers will find cordial welcome and polite attention.

The pastor is Rev. Dr. DEEMS, who devotes himself to the spiritual interests of strangers. If any be sick, let them address him a note by mail, as "Pastor of the Church of the Strangers, New York," and it will reach him. The ladies who compose the "Society of the Sisters of the Stranger" procure medical, legal and spiritual help for strangers in perplexity, distress or sickness. Address "Sisters of the Stranger," care Rev. Dr. Deems, New York.

If you are coming to New York soon, cut this out and paste it in your memorandum book.
mar6 2m o

THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL Session of the

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE,

MACON, GEORGIA,

Begins on OCTOBER 5, 1868, under the direction of the following

FACULTY,

Rev J M Bonnell, D D, President.
Rev C W Smith, A M, Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.
Rev W C Bass, A M, Professor of Natural Science.
C Schwartz, A M, Professor of Latin and Modern Languages.
Mrs A R Leak, Assistant in Literary Department.
Carl Hintz, Musical Director, (with ample assistance.)
Mrs E T Crowe, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

CHARGES—There are three terms in the scholastic year. For each term the charges, which are to be paid at the beginning of the term, are as follows:

Regular tuition, $30. Board including washing, fuel and lights, $75. Incidental fee charged to day scholars, $1.

The following are optional: French, $15; Instrumental Music, $25; use of Instrument, $3; Vocal Music in class, $2—not charged to those who take Instrumental Music; Drawing, $15; Painting, $20.

Pupils who take French may be excused from Latin without affecting their graduation.

Special advantages provided in the departments of French, Music and Painting. For further information address the President:

J. M. BONNELL,
sep5 tf President.

CENTENARY COLLEGE,

Jackson, Louisiana,

was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, $75 per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance.

Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month.

The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, are all unsurpassed by those of any institution the Southern States.

The past history of the College is the pledge its future prosperity.

The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

CENTENARY MALE INSTITUTE Summerfield, Alabama.

The twenty-seventh annual session of this school will begin on the

FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1868,

and continue nine months, with no vacation, except one week at Christmas.

The expense for tuition, incidental fees, board, washing, fuel and lights, will be $230, one-half to be paid on entrance and one-half on the 15th of February, 1869.

Persons wishing to patronize this school may address JOHN MASSEY,
aug15 2m Principal, Summerfield, Ala.

A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN

PRICE'S

Patent Texas Tonic.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

It is a certain antidote against Constipation of the Bowels, Torpor of the Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, Determination of Blood to the Brain, Indigestion, Pain in the Head and Vertigo; also a remedy for

CHILLS AND FEVERS.

For particulars, see accompanying Envelope with each bottle.

For sale at 59 Camp street, New Orleans,

THOS. K. PRICE, Vendor.

Read the following opinions of some of our old and well known citizens of

PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC,

Or, Vegetable Medicine.

T. K. PRICE, ESQ., Vendor of "Price's Patent Texas Tonic," or Vegetable Medicine:

DEAR SIR—After a fair and deliberate use and experiment of your Vegetable Medicine, known as PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC, we give it as our decided opinion, that it is the best recipe that we have ever known, for *Indigestion, Torpor of the Liver, Constipation of the Bowels and Dyspepsia.* We consider your Vegetables Medicine worthy of all commendation, and therfore feel no hesitation in recommending its use to all our friends, as well as the public at large, and that in doing so we are contributing to all the afflicted. Many of us have been suffering from these evils from ten to fifteen years, and have been greatly benefitted.

Wishing you great success in introducing this valuable medicine,

We remain yours truly,
J. J. MULLON, Pastor St. Patrick's Church.
J. H. CALDWELL, of Gas Works, City N. O.
SAM'L. SUMNER, of Home Insurance Office
T. GREENFIELD, of house of Fellowes & Co
LEWIS ELKIN, Merchant, New Orleans.
GEO. W. LYNSON, Ship Agent.
JACOB BARKER, Bank of Commerce.

New Orleans, June, 1868.

TERMS:

4 oz Bottles.....$2 00
6 " " 2 50
8 " " 3 00
12 " " 5 00

Sold to Druggists by the dozen bottles or more at 33⅓ per cent discount off retail price.

All order will meet with prompt attention.
p22 1y THOS. K. PRICE.

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS!

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Established in 1837.

VANDUZEN & TIFT,

102 and 104 East Second st., Cincinnati, Ohio,

Manufacturers of BELLS for Churches, Academies, etc., made of the Genuine Bell Metal, and mounted with our Patent Improved Rotary Hangings.

All Bells warranted in quality and tone. Send for Catalogue and Price List. no7 1y

GEORGE H. VINTEN,

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

137.....Poydras street.....137

Between Camp and St. Charles streets,
New Orleans.

Agent for the sale of R. Hoe & Co.'s Printing Presses and James Connor's Sons Type.
no7 3m

JAMES MACLENNAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, ETC.,

Greenville, Mississippi.

Refers to Governor B. G. Humphreys, and many others in Mississippi, and to R. L. Walker, 190 Common street, Rev. J. C. Keener, D. D., and Rev. J. B. Walker, D. D., 112 Camp street, New Orleans, La. oct31 3m

G. W. W. GOODWYN, (SUCCESSOR to Austin & Goodwyn,)

Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of

TINWARE,

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES

Of all kinds; sole Agent for the Good Samaritan Cooking Stove.

No. 62 Camp Street,

Next door to the Picayune Office,
oct20 1y NEW ORLEANS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

D. TILLOTSON.

SUCCESSOR TO

C. E. Cate & Co.

AT THE OLD STAND,

18 CAMP STREET,

UNDER THE CITY HOTEL

Keeps constantly on hand

THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ALSO, CONTINUES TO MANUFACTURE

Sumpter Brogans and Russets

LADIES AND GENTS,

—AND—

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S SHOES

—AT—

Hammond Station.

Nov9 1y

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, AT Greensboro, Alabama.

The next session of this institution begins the first Wednesday in October, and is divided into two terms.

TUITION.

Academic Department, per term.....$35 00
Preparatory Department, per term..... 30 00
Contingent fee, per term..... 2 50

A fee of $5 is charged those who attend the schools of Chem. and Nat. Phil.

Board, exclusive of washing and lights, $16 to $20 per month. By messing it can be obtained even cheaper than at these rates.

Sons of ministers of the Gospel in the regular work, and those studying for the ministry, are admitted free of tuition.

The whole expense for the scholastic year, including everything except books and clothing, will be $250, payable one-half at the opening of the session and the remainder on the 15th of February. If the student wishes to board in a private family it will be $280. This great reduction in the price of board and tuition will bring the advantages of the University within the reach of those whose limited means have heretofore placed the highest scholastic training beyond their reach, as well as secure the patronage of those who, on the score of economy, are sending their sons out of the State to be educated.

Especial attention is called to the fact that preparatory students are taught exclusively by the Faculty.

The Law School has been organized under the management of Hons. Judge Coleman and A. Benners.

For further information apply for circular to

O. F. CASEY,
aug15 2m Secretary of Faculty.

G. W. W. GOODWYN,

STOVE DEALER

AND

TINWARE MANUFACTURER

62.....CAMP STREET.....62

NEW ORLEANS.

SIGN OF THE BIG TEA POT.

I would respectfully announce to my friends and the public generally, both in the city and country, that after an association of over twenty years, under the name and style of Austin & Goodwyn, formerly corner of Customhouse and Front Levee, I have permanently located as above, and shall continue my old business of

MANUFACTURING TINWARE,

in all its branches, as heretofore, and in addition will endeavor to keep at all times a full and complete stock of the best, as well as the latest and most approved

COOKING STOVES.

The names of a few will suffice to give an idea of the great variety constantly kept on hand:

The Charter Oak,	The Good Samaritan
The Revenue,	The Torchlight,
The American,	The Brilliant,
The Magnolia,	The Fashion,
The True Kentuckian,	The Farmer,
The Maid of Orleans,	The Southern States,
The Mutual Friend,	The Sunny South,

and many others, too numerous to mention of which will be sold at

THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,

for cash or approved city paper.

Being ever grateful for the liberal patronage bestowed and confidence reposed in me during my former copartnership, I would most earnestly solicit a continuance of the same, and shall pledge myself to do my utmost to maintain the reputation of the old house.

Remember the Big Tea Pot,

No. 62 Camp street, New Orleans, Louisiana.
july8 1y

J. H. MASSEY,

Formerly of the firm of J. H. Massey & Co., having formed business relations with

McSTEA & VALUE,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS,

98.....Canal Street.....98

will be pleased there to receive his old friends and acquaintances. He is satisfied he can offer such inducements as will be satisfactory to all wishing to make investments in his line.

Orders addressed to him from parties not wishing to visit the city will receive his personal attention. oct17 3m

ROBERT L. WALKER,

Cotton Factor & Commission Merchant,

190 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
aug8 0m

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE, Staunton, Virginia.

The next session begins on the 21st day of SEPTEMBER, 1868, and closes on the 24th of June, 1869.

Rev William A. Harris, President, with a Faculty of twelve professors, teachers and matrons.

This is a Female College of the first rank; one of the most flourishing in the South; young ladies here from nearly all sections of Virginia, and various Southern States. Method of teaching like that pursued in the University of Virginia. Health and comfort of pupils unsurpassed. Those from the Gulf States, especially, have greatly improved in health. No social disquietude. The population of this great Valley is nearly all white. This institution is an educational home for the daughters of the South.

Charges for the entire scholastic year, board and tuition, in collegiate course, embracing

Ancient Languages.....$215 00
Music.....50 00
French or one Modern Language.....20 00

Refer to Professors Smith and Holmes, Virginia University; Mrs. John B. Floyd; Bishops Pierce, Early, Doggett; Rev. Drs. Duncan and Munsey.

For catalogues address

WM. A. HARRIS,
sep5 6t Staunton, Va.

CENTENARY INSTITUTE, SUMMERFIELD ALA.

Notice is hereby given that, in view of the decline in the price of cotton and other articles, tuition and board are reduced to the following rates in currency.

FEMALE COLLEGE.

Tuition in the regular course, including Latin and Modern Languages.....$80,00
Incidental Fee.....5,00

MALE INSTITUTE.

Tuition in the entire Course.....$75,00
Incidental Fee.....5,00
Board exclusive of Lights and Washing. 20,00

We commend the Institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respectfully solicit its patronage. Address.

A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board Trust
Oct. 19th, 1867.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1869.

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
FEB.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
MAR		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
APR					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
MAY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
J'NE			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JULY					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AUG	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
SEP.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
OCT						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
NOV		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
DEC				1	2	3	
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received, and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current,

The general market continues inanimate. Wholesale dealers, in most branches of trade, meet only a limited demand from country merchants and city dealers. At the same time their stocks are ample for the season, and are offered at unusually low prices. On Tuesday, as is usual at the commencement of the month, there was some little revival. Sugar has been in moderate request, and the receipts have been disposed of from the landing, as well as a limited amount from store, at about previous rates. The bulk of the stock, however, is held higher. Nothing of any moment has been reported in molasses. We have but little movement to notice in Western produce. The 12,500 sacks corn sold last week, to arrive, have come to hand, and, having been bought by speculators and dealers, have been reselling from the levee, in lots to suit purchasers, at easier prices. Oats and bran have declined under more liberal supplies. There has been some increase in the stock of flour, but the market has been characterized by the inactivity usual at the close of the month, until Tuesday, when it showed more animation. The bulk wheat, noticed in our last report, was forwarded per steamer to New York at 14c. freight.

Our accounts from the country are more encouraging, but still we hear frequent complaints of the crops having been seriously retarded by unpropitious weather. We do not see that the general aspect is materially changed.

The river has fallen five inches since our last report, and is now one foot below high water mark.

Cotton.—The following are the arrivals since the 28th ultimo:

Louisiana and Mississippi.....bales..	1831
Mobile	617
Texas	10
Total	2458

On Saturday, notwithstanding some improvement in foreign exchange, the demand continued limited, and the sales were confined to 600 bales, at prices showing no material change. On Monday, under the influence of decidedly encouraging accounts from New York, buyers for the North came forward with much more spirit, and 2,200 bales changed hands at about previous rates, the advantage, if any, being on the side of the factors. At the same time a decline of 1 per cent. in foreign exchange checked the demand for export. On Tuesday the market opened with a very good inquiry, and the demand being stimulated by new orders, and decidedly favorable telegrams from Liverpool and New York, the movement became quite animated, buyers for Great Britain and the North coming forward with increased spirit, and the business comprised the comparatively large amount of 6,250 bales. Early in the day some sales were made at previous rates, but the subsequent transactions were mostly at an advance of ¼c. In fact, at the close, the last dispatches from New York being still more encouraging, factors were inclined to ask still higher rates.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 9,050 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 776,523 bales, against 579,089 bales to the same date last year, and the decrease in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 112,664 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 21,380 bales to France, and a decrease of 276,478 to Great Britain, and of 1,650 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we quote as follows:

Ordinary	23½ to 24½
Good ordinary	25½ to 26½
Low middling	27 to 27½
Middling	28 to 28½
Strict middling	— to 29

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868, bales....		1959
Arrived past three days	2458	
Arrived previously	811228	—813686
		815645
Exported past three days	5462	
Exported previously	766044	—771506
Stock on hand and on shipboard....		44139

Sugar.—The demand has continued only moderate, and the receipts, though light, have not brought any better prices. The sales on Saturday and Monday were confined to 210 hogsheads at 11 to 12¼c. per pound for molasses sugars, 12¾c. for good fair, 13 to 13¼c. for prime and 15¾c. for white.

Molasses.—Louisiana molasses has continued very dull since our last report.

Flour.—As usual, toward the close of the month, buyers held off on Saturday and Monday, and the market exhibited very little animation.

CATTLE MARKET.

Jefferson City,
Tuesday Evening, June 1, 1869.

Texas cattle, choice, per head	$35 to 40
Texas cattle, second qual, per head.	25 to 30
Texas cattle, third qual, per head...	10 to 20
Hogs, per lb gross	8 to 9c
Sheep, first quality, per head	$5 to 8
Sheep, second quality, per head	2½ to 3½
Sheep, third quality, per head	— to 3
Milch cows, choice, per head	80 to 100
Milch cows, per head	50 to —
Texas cows, with calves	— to —
Yearlings, per head	6 to 10
Calves, per head	6 to 10

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	8 50	9 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	17 00
Spades	11 00	18 00
Axes	10 00	15 00
Bagging, ₱ yard:		
Kentucky	23½	24
East India	24½	..
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₱ lb	..	8
Bran, ₱ 100 lbs	1 20	1 25
Bread, ₱ 100 lbs.: Pilot	5 50	.. ..
Crackers	6 00	.. ..
Bricks, Lake, ₱ M	8 00	16 00
English, Fire	65 00	70 00
Candles, ₱ lb:		
Sperm, N. Bedford	..	..
Tallow	..	..
Adamantine	15	21½
Star	15	21½
Chocolate, No 1 ₱ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₱ bbl	.. ..	.. ..
Northern	13 00	.. ..
Coal, Cannel ₱ ton	.. ..	15 00
Anthracite ₱ ton	9 50	10 00
Western ₱ barrel	.. ..	50
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₱ lb	14	17½
Havana	..	..
Java	..	..
St. Domingo	nono	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₱ ton	.. ..	15 00
Hulled, ₱ bushel	.. ..	.. ..
Copper, Braziers' ₱ lb	37	38
Sheathing	.. ..	.. ..
Copper Bolts	37	38
Yellow Metal	29	30
Cordage, Manilla, ₱ lb	23½	24½
Tarred, American	..	21
Russia	30	.. ..
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl	4 25	4 50
Dyes, ₱ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	4	4½
St. Domingo	4½	4½
Fustic, Tampico	5	.. ..
Indigo, ₱ lb	1 75	1 85
Madder	22	24
Eggs, ₱ doz. Western	18	20
Feathers, ₱ lb	90	95
Fish, Cod, ₱ box	1 70	.. ..
Herrings	70	.. ..
Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ bbl	.. ..	28 00
No. 2	.. ..	22 50
No. 3	.. ..	16 50
Flaxseed, ₱ lb	4	6
Flour, ₱ bbl:		
Superfine	5 37½	5 50
Extra	5 75	11 00
Fine	4 50	4 62½
Fruit, Prunes, ₱ lb	14	15
Figs, Drum	20	21
Dried Apples	..	..
Currants, Zante	12½	13
Almonds, soft shell	25	..
Raisins, M R, ₱ box	none	here
Layer	.. ..	3 60
Lem's Sicily ₱ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₱ box	.. ..	.. ..
Oranges, La. ₱ 1000	.. ..	.. ..
Sicily ₱ box	.. ..	.. ..
Glass, ₱ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 25	.. ..
10 x 12	3 50	3 75
12 x 18	4 00	4 50
Grain, ₱ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 10	2 40
Canada	2 40	2 60
Oats	75	76
Corn, shelled ₱ bushel	90	95
Beans, ₱ bbl	9 00	13 00
Hops, ₱ lb	12	13
Gunpowder, ₱ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₱ bag	18½	19
Hay, Western, ₱ ton	27 00	30 00
Northern	.. ..	.. ..
Louisiana	.. ..	.. ..
Hides, ₱ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	16	17
Wet salted, city slaughter	8	12
Kip Skins	.. ..	.. ..
Dry country	17	18
Polls ₱ piece	.. ..	.. ..
Iron, Pig ₱ ton	45 00	.. ..
Country, Bar ₱ lb	5	6
English, ₱ lb	4½	5
Hoop, ₱ lb	6	8½
Sheet	6½	9
Boiler	8	10
Nail Rods	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties	6	7
Castings, American	6½	7
Lime, Western ₱ bbl	1 65	2 00
Shell Lime	1 75	.. ..
Rockland, &c	2 00	2 25
Cement	3 00	.. ..
Molasses, ₱ gallon:		
Louisiana	40	65
Muscovado	..	..
Refinery, Reboiled	60	80
Moss, ₱ lb:		
Gray, Country	2	3½
Black do	5	6
Select, water rotted	7	8
Nails, Am.: 4 a 8d. ₱ lb	4 75	5 00
Wrought, German	14	16
English	14	16
Naval Stores, ₱ bbl:		
Tar	2 00	4 00
Pitch	2 50	.. ..
Rosin A No. 1	3 00	4 50
No. 2	2 25	.. ..
No. 3	.. ..	.. ..
Spirits Turp ₱ gallon	40	42½
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₱ gallon	1 40	.. ..
Coal Oil	34	36
In cases	44	48
Cotton Seed, Crude	70	75
Refined	95	1 00
Tanners' ₱ gallon	1 15	1 30
Oil Cake, Linseed ₱ ton	.. ..	.. ..
Cotton Seed	35 00	.. ..
Meal	.. ..	.. ..
Provisions, ₱ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
" Western	19 00	20 00
" North half bbl	.. ..	.. ..
Dried, ₱ lb	..	..
Tongues ₱ doz	..	..
Pork, Mess	.. ..	33 00
Prime Mess	28 00	.. ..
Hog, round, ₱ lb	.. ..	13
Bacon, Hams, ₱ lb	17½	18
Do., canvassed	19½	20
Sides	17½	18
Shoulders	14	14½
Green Shoulders	12½	13
Lard, Prime, in tierces	18½	18½
In kegs	19½	.. ..
Fair, in tierces	.. ..	17
Butter, Northern	40	45
Western	25	37½
Cheese, American	18	19
Potatoes, ₱ bbl	1 50	2 00
Onions	.. ..	.. ..
Green Apples	.. ..	.. ..
Rice, ₱ lb, Louisiana	7	10
India	..	..
Carolina	..	..
Saltpetre, refined, ₱ lb	14	25
Crude	..	..
Salt ₱ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 25	2 30
from store	2 35	2 40
coarse, cargo	.. ..	.. ..
from warehouse	2 15	2 20
from store	2 25	2 30
Turks Island, ₱ bushel	..	..
Soap, ₱ lb, Western	7	7½
Northern	8	12
Southern	6	10½
Castile	18	20
Sugar, Louisiana, ₱ lb:		
In the city	8	15½
Havana, White	15½	16½
Yellow	13½	14½
Brown	12½	13
Tobacco, in hhds, ₱ lb:		
Balers & Cutters	—	—
Choice and Selections	15	19
Fine Leaf	12	15
Medium Leaf	9	11
Fair Leaf	10	12
Common Leaf	8	10
Good Refused	7	10
Common Refused	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₱ lb	—	—
Bailing	20	20½
Wool, Washed, ₱ lb	32	40
Barry	12	15
Louisiana, Native	24	27
Texas, ₱ Merino	24	27

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TALLADEGA DISTRICT MEETING.

The district meeting for Talladega district, Montgomery Conference, will be held at Munford, commencing on Thursday night before the first Sunday in August. Bishop McTyeire will be present.

L. M. Wilson, P. E.

LAFAYETTE DISTRICT MEETING.

The district meeting for the Lafayette district, Montgomery Conference, will be held at Dadeville, Alabama, commencing on Thursday, July 29th, where we hope to meet a full attendance of the delegates and members.

The opening sermon will be preached on Thursday, at eleven o'clock, by Rev. E. L. Loveless.

Jos. T. Curry, P. E.

CAMDEN DISTRICT MEETING.

The district meeting for Camden district will be held at Camden, commencing on the 1st day of July. Brother Hudson will preach the opening sermon on Thursday, at eleven o'clock A. M.

Anson West, P. E.

Lafayette Dist., Montgomery Conference

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Montevallo	July	17, 18
Montevallo ct., at New Salem		24, 25
Dadeville circuit, Dadeville		31
Lafayette ct., Sandy Ridge	Aug.	7, 8
Fredonia circuit and Wedowee mission, Standing Rock		14, 15
Arbacoochee ct., Hurricane		21, 22
Marble Valley circuit		28, 29
Chandler Spring circuit	Sept.	4, 5
Pinckneyville ct., McGuire's Chapel		11, 12
Lineville ct., Mt. Pleasant		18, 19

Jos. T. Curry, P. E.

Woodville Dist., Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Woodville	June	19, 20
Jackson, at P. Grove		26, 27
Tunica, at Bayou Sara	July	4, 5
Wilkinson, at Sharon		17, 18
St. Helena, at Darlington		24, 25
Amite, at Ebenezer	Aug.	8, 9
Meadville		15, 16
Buffalo		22, 23
Percy Creek		28, 29
Liberty	Sept.	4, 5

Jas. A. Godfrey, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist., Miss. Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Holmesville circuit, at Muddy Springs	May	29, 30
Summit and Magnolia stations at Summit	June	5, 6
Bogue Chitto circuit, at Johnson's station		12, 13
Brookhaven station		19, 20
Brandywine ct., at Brandywine	July	3, 4
Wesson and Beauregard stations, at Beauregard		10, 11
Pleasant Valley and Rehobath stat's, at Pleasant Val:		17, 18
Behala circuit, at Providence camp ground		24, 25
Bartenton ct., at Tabernacle		31, Aug. 1
Georgetown ct., at Bethesda	Aug.	7, 8
Crystal Springs and Hazlehurst stat's, at Hazlehurst		14, 15

G. F. Thompson, P. E.

New Orleans Dist., Louisiana Conference

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

New Orleans circuit, at Algiers	May	9
Quar. Conf., at 112 Camp, 7½ P.M.		10
German churches: at Craps st		16
Quar. Conf., at Dryades st		21
Jefferson City		23
Plaquemine		30
Felicity street	June	6
Thibodeaux		13
Carondelet street		27
Baton Rouge	July	18
Moreau street		25

J. C. Keener, P. E.

Ouachita District, Louisiana Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Ouachita circuit	Apr.	17, 18
Monroe circuit		24, 25
Vernon circuit	May	1, 2
Farmersville circuit		15, 16
Homer circuit		22, 23
Haynesville circuit		29, 30
Bossier circuit	June	5, 6
Minden circuit		12, 13
Sparta circuit		19, 20
Mount Lebanon circuit		26, 27

Samuel Armstrong, P. E.

Macon District, Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Brooksville, at Mount Zion	Apr.	10, 11
Macon station		17, 18
Marion ct., at Pleasant Hill	May	1, 2
Gainesville, at Gainesville		8, 9
Cooksville, at Hebron		15, 16
Crawford, at Mayhew		22, 23
Summerville, at Summerville	June	5, 6
Trinity circuit, at Woodlawn		12, 13
De Kalb, at De Kalb		26, 27

S. H. Cox, P. E.

Union Springs Dist., Montgomery Conf.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Troy, at Bethel	Apr.	3, 4
Braudidge, at Williams'		10, 11
Pine Level, at Orion		17, 18
Union Springs		24, 25
Rocky Mount, at Athens	May	1, 2
Mt. Hilliard, at Mt. Hilliard		8, 9
Line Creek, at Line Creek		15, 16
Fort Deposit, at Letohatchie		22, 23
Mount Ida, at Emmans		27, 28
South Butler, at Ebenezer		29, 30
Greenville circuit, at Union	June	4, 5
Greenville station		6, 7
Sandy Ridge, at Spring Hill		9, 10
Millville, at Rogers' chapel		12, 13
Elba, at Elba		19, 20

J. W. Shores, P. E.

Mobile District, Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mobile, St. Paul and City M'n	Mar.	27, 28
Mobile, Franklin street	Apr.	3, 4
Mobile, St. Francis street		10, 11
Whistler		17, 18
Eastern Shore and Fish river, at Daphne		24, 25
Citronelle, at Escatawpa	May	1, 2
Pascagoula and Bay Shore, at Zion		8, 9
W. Pascagoula, at Ocean Spg's		15, 16
Cottage Hill, at Allen's	June	5, 6
St. Stephen's, at St. Stephen's		12, 13

Jas. A. Heard, P. E.

Opelousas District, La. Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

New Iberia	Apr.	17, 18
Franklin, at Pattersonville		24, 25
Calcasieu	May	1, 2
Bellevue		8, 9
Bayou Mallet		15, 16
Vermilionville		21, 22
Opelousas		29, 30
Grand Cheniere	June	5, 6
Washington		12, 13
Plaquemine Bulee		19, 20

J. D. Adams, P. E.

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VOLUME XV.—NUMBER 21.
WHOLE NUMBER..... 765

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1869.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The disgraceful scenes during the election on Monday are still the subject of much comment here, and in the North. The negroes and carpet baggers now have complete control of the city. The New York *Herald* of to-day says all that was wanting in the scene in Washington, around the nigger fights and bonfires, was that the triumphant niggers should have eaten the man who was killed.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Hoar decides that no cable can be landed connecting the United States with a foreign country without the special consent of Congress.

The house of the Conservative negro whom the police rescued from the mob was gutted and the furniture smashed. The family was absent. Several small outrages and robberies have occurred.

The New York *Herald* says this morning: The Attorney General is said to have hesitated a long time before he furnished his recent opinion sustaining a Texas court martial in the trial of a citizen for the murder of a freedman, and that his actual view of the law at first suggested an entirely opposite decision, but that General Butler said he would offer a resolution on the subject in the next session if he (Hoar) did not make an example of some of these fellows, and under this pressure the recent opinion was made.

Information from a reliable source in Havana has been received here, asserting that the Cubans are engaged in an active offensive movement, and were never in better spirits or more sanguine of success. Telegrams from Havana deny that any number of Cubans or any officer of the Cuban forces surrendered to Valmaseda. The excitement in Cuban circles in New York on Sunday night originated by a report telegraphed by the Spaniards, that Cespedes had surrendered. Subsequent dispatches from Cuban sources prove the report entirely unfounded.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The steamer Tybee, detained on suspicion of intention of carrying aid to the Cubans, cleared to-day, carrying the Dominican flag.

EUROPE.

LONDON, June 8.—The *Times*, discussing the Lords' action on the disestablishment bill, says the experience of the past two days reaffirms the truth that in a direct issue the Lords must yield to the national will, and the present aspect indicates that the bill will pass to a second reading by a small majority.

Discussing the French election, the *Times* says the fact is that three and a half millions of Frenchmen are voting in opposition to only four millions who support the government. Whatever the reactive strength of the parties may be in the Corps Legislatif, this is a significant result of universal suffrage, and is bound to influence the entire policy of the government.

PARIS, June 8.—Additional elections by ballot show seven official and eight opposition candidates elected. At midnight to-night great crowds gathered in the District Montmartre. The police dispersed them, hurting and arresting many. The same scene, with the same result, occurred in front of the Hotel de Ville. Total arrests, one hundred and twenty.

MADRID, June 8.—The Duke of Genoa is a prominent candidate for the Spanish throne. The regency bill was read for the first time yesterday.

BERLIN, June 8.—Bismarck and King William have gone to Bremen.

VIENNA, June 8.—The Austrian government refuses action regarding the neutrality of the Suez Canal, without consulting with France.

MADRID, June 9.—Opposing Castelar in the Spanish Cortes, who favored a republic, Senor Rosan alluding to the United States government, said it was outside the law that all the States of the South were held under the sword of military government. Individual rights were all confounded; there was no liberty; it was dictation—sword dictation. The government of half of the States had characters for iniquitous tyranny; for the interests of the conquered countries were sacrificed to the egotism of the North. They enslaved the whites to give liberty to the blacks. This slavery would be prolonged for years and years, for the Federal legality and the autonomy of the States were completely abolished. Was that the sort of a constitution they wished to give their country? [No! no! and great applause.]

PARIS, June 9.—Official returns in this department show thirty official, twenty eight opposition, and one member status unknown. General result, two hundred and thirteen official, fourly-two independent, and thirty-five Radical. Quite serious riots occurred at Nantes and Bordeaux yesterday.

MADRID, June 9.—The Cortes debated the regency bill at great length and finally referred it to a committee. Olozaga said the present election of a king would be impossible.

LIVERPOOL, June 9.—Eight thousand emigrants left here for America last week.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAVANA, June 7.—Later from Mexico City: Senor Moriscal has been confirmed minister to Washington. Congress has adjourned. Negrete hovers about the capital.

MEMPHIS, June 8.—A private dispatch from Jackson, Mississippi, says Colonel J. G. Crane, United States army, acting mayor of Jackson, was shot and killed by E M Yerger to-day. The affair grew out of the action of Colonel Crane in seizing the property of Yerger for taxes. Yerger was arrested by the military.

JACKSON, Miss., June 8.—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. G. Crane, commanding fourth military district, and acting mayor of this city, was killed to-day by E M. Yerger, in a difficulty occasioned by an official order of the mayor levying on property of Yerger in default of corporation taxes. The affair had no reference whatever to politics. Colonel Crane entered the volunteer service from Dayton, Ohio, in 1861. He was held in high esteem by this community. Yerger is arrested and confined at the barracks.

The Conservative Republicans of Mississippi have issued a call for a convention on the 23d instant, signed by Jefferds, Wofford, Fisk, Warner, Moorman, and others.—They claim to be the true exponents of Grant's policy, repudiate the Executive Committee and organization of the extreme Radicals, and declare their advocacy of reconstruction strictly in accordance with the Congressional plan, and advise such a course as will promote harmony and fraternal feelings between men of all sections and colors.

They say: We can and must live together as friends.

The movement seems to be favorably received.

AUGUSTA, June 8.—A letter to the *Chronicle* says the editor of the Warrenton *Clipper* and other citizens were arrested at Warrenton, Warren county, to-day, at the instance of the sheriff, who arrived there from Atlanta yesterday with two companies of infantry. The citizens are in jail surrounded by a strong force of military. The excitement is very great. The arrests are presumed to have grown out of political difficulties.

RICHMOND, June 8.—The Republican city and county convention to-day nominated for the Legislature one black and two whites for the Senate and seven blacks and one white for the House.

BOSTON, June 8.—The Presbytery of the Old School has unanimously adopted the reunion.

HALIFAX, June 8.—In the Assembly to-day annexation resolutions were introduced and indefinitely postponed, without discussion.—Vote 26 to 7.

MEMPHIS, June 9.—There was a horrible tragedy at Jackson, Mississippi, yesterday morning. The victim, Colonel J. G. Crane, of the United States army, was chief of the subsistence department of Mississippi and acting mayor of Jackson. E M. Yerger, who killed him, was one of the principal movers in the Immigration scheme at the recent convention here.

The following are the particulars: During Yerger's absence from Jackson his piano was seized and sold for unpaid taxes, Colonel Crane being the purchaser. Yerger met Crane on the street yesterday, when the latter made an explanation in regard to the sale, during which Yerger grew furious, and seizing Crane, whirled him around, using the grossest language. Crane resented this and struck him with a light rattan. Yerger instantly drew a thug knife and stabbed Crane three times, the wounds severing the heart and producing instant death. Yerger was immediately arrested, put in heavy irons and carried under guard to the military camp, where he now lies.—*Times*.

NOT EVEN A FLOWER.

The following account of the Arlington shame, by the New York *Herald's* Washington correspondent, will cause every honest man, whatever his politics or nationality, to blush for his species, and to wonder at the cowardice which prompted such a disregard for the noble impulses of humanity.

Even in the cold embrace of death, with nothing but the green grass to embellish their lowly graves, the heroes of the Confederacy must still be the objects of a spite so little, of a hatred so intense, that time cannot assuage it, nor a sense of decency check its manifestation. What a sight for men and angels! "Six marines, under the command of a fierce looking lieutenant," detailed to bayonet, if need be, any sorrowing mother, any noble man or woman who, forgetting the dreadful strife which had passed, might desire to offer the simple tribute of a flower to the memories of men whose deeds of heroism have shed an unfading lustre upon the American name.

"The departments were all closed, and but one subordinate official was in attendance at the White House. The President, accompanied by Mrs. Grant and Mr. Dent, her father, left in his private carriage shortly before noon to attend the decoration ceremonies. All the heads of departments were also at Arlington, paying tribute to the honored dead."

The man who uttered that meaningless sentence, "Let us have peace," the President of this nation, and all the heads of the departments, stood by and, without remonstrance, permitted this insult to a brave though unfortunate people.

General B. F. Butler was there also, and it was meet that he should witness a *shame* scarcely second to those which have made his name notorious.

The following is the article from the *Herald*, of the 30th:

"An incident that occurred during the decoration services at Arlington to-day, not set down in the programme, is worth mentioning. It will be remembered that a portion of the cemetery is appropriated to hundreds of the Confederate dead, and that, according to the arrangements of the Grand Army, no flowers were to be strewn upon the graves of the poor defunct rebels. One of the Washington divisions of the Grand Army had even adopted resolutions declaring that to throw flowers upon the Confederate graves would be a desecration of the graves of the loyal Union soldiers. It seems that notwithstanding these resolutions and the grand programme, some people who went to view the ceremonies to-day carried flowers with them and quietly dropped them over the earth covering the Confederate dead. The fact becoming known, six marines, under the command of a fierce looking lieutenant, were dispatched to that part of the cemetery to prevent any further desecrations. The marines marched up and down, three on each side of the plot appropriated to the rebel dead, and prevented all who came that way from dropping any more disloyal offerings. I mention this little incident, as it possibly will not appear in the general dispatch about the ceremonies to-day.—*Picayune*.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Times* says:

The only events of any importance which occurred here were the decoration ceremonies of the soldiers' graves at three or four of the smaller national cemeteries, and the religious observances in most of the churches. The sermons had more or less reference to the same subject. Considerable bitter feeling and animosity appears to have been aroused by the distinction made between the Union and the rebel dead in the solemnities. The unkindness, to give it a gentle term, finds vent in newspaper communications, church sermons and general conversation. The members of the Grand Army of the Republic, in maintaining their side of the case, and one or two of the city clergymen, have expressed themselves in strong terms in reference to it. Rev. Mr. Newman, chaplain of the Senate, in his oration, hold that the representatives of this nation could never sanction the decoration of the Confederate soldiers' graves until it had been first decided by the Christian church to pay honors to Judas Iscariot, and until we had ourselves agreed to commemorate Benedict Arnold. In Alexandria no distinction was made in the matter of decoration; flowers were strewn on Union and Confederate alike, and at Arlington a few flowers were thrown on rebel graves. In more than one instance the military interfered and ordered them to be removed. The Grand Army of the Republic intend to issue an order on the subject in a day or two, defending their action and replying to the criticisms which have been made thereon.

M. BARBARIN, of this city, of whose ingenuity we have often spoken, has been awarded a patent for his invention of lighting gas. Several other applications for patents, from the same party, are now in Washington. His latest invention is a gas apparatus by which every family may be its own gas company.—*Times*.

Wesleyan Missionary Anniversary.

The English Wesleyans began the celebration of their annual mission anniversary on the 27th ultimo. On the evening of that day Rev. F. W. McDonald preached a sermon concerning the conversion of St. Paul, which, English papers say, was characterized by great ability and eminent fitness for the occasion. On the next evening Rev. John H. James preached in City Road chapel. On Thursday morning, 29th, Rev. S. Romilly Hall, president of the conference, preached in Centenary Hall, and on the next morning Rev. Alexander Raleigh, Congregationalist, preached in Great Queen street chapel. Dr. Raleigh, whose sermon is published in full by the *Recorder*, said: "Giving, therefore, is not only the duty and the privilege, but it is the life necessity of the Christian state. If you do not give you cannot live."

The annual Breakfast Meeting of the China mission was held on Saturday, May 1, at which J. Napier, chairman, Rev. Luke A. Wiseman, Rev. Richard Grecu, Rev. W. Muirhead, Alderman Ross, and Sir Francis Lycett made speeches. Mr. Muirhead said that when he went to China, in 1847, there were not more than forty converts throughout the whole empire, and now there were nearly five thousand. The advancement of Christianity in China had far exceeded anything of the kind in India.

The missionary theme was, with real English persistence, kept before the people on Sunday, May 2, in seventy-four London pulpits.

The anniversary proper began at Exeter Hall on Monday morning, 3d instant, William McArthur, member of Parliament, in the chair. The chairman, in his opening speech, said that Wesleyans contribute four shillings and five pence annually per member for missions. The national income is £810,000,000, and of that £325,500,000 are contributed by the working classes, "yet we do not contribute to all the missionary societies in England more than £600,000 a year." He said, also, that the "recapitulation" showed seven hundred and four mission stations, five thousand seven hundred and one preaching places and chapels, nine hundred and eighty-seven missionaries, one hundred and seventy-four thousand papils in mission schools, and twenty thousand unpaid agents.

The report was read by Rev. G. T. Perks. The total home receipts for the year were £109,661, the foreign receipts were £36,588, a total of £146,249. Expenditures were about the same. Accumulated deficiencies of former years amount to about £19,000. Mr. Perks, at the close of his report, said:

"At a missionary anniversary in 1869 it is scarcely possible to forget that it was at the conference of 1769 that it was said: 'We have a pressing call from our brethren at New York (who have built a preaching house) to come over and help them. Who is willing to go? Answer, Richard Boardman and Jos. Pilmoor.' After the lapse of a century we may point to the sanctuaries, worshipers, members, ministers, local preachers, colleges, literature, and foreign missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and exclaim with grateful wonder, 'What hath God wrought?' The committee rejoice to know and to feel that whatever differences there may be between the Methodists of England and those of America in minor matters of detail, they are all one in maintaining the essential principles of Protestant Christianity, and in an earnest purpose to evangelize a fallen world."

Other speeches were made by Rev. S. Romilly Hall, Dr. Raleigh, Captain William B. Smith, Rev. Dr. W. Crook, William S. Allen, member of Parliament, Rev. John Walton, Rev. J. A. Armstrong, Dr. Jobson, Samuel D. Waddy, Rev. William Shaw, and Rev. Thomas Jackson.

The weather during the week was superb, and the occasion itself a continued jubilee. The English Wesleyan press are warm in congratulations.

The *Recorder* closes an editorial on the subject by the remarks that

"It was thoroughly and characteristically a missionary meeting, yet other reflections could not but be suggested by the proceedings. Of those the most prominent, to our apprehension, was a vivid and almost startling impression of the wonderful power and vitality which, by the grace of God, Methodism possesses at the present time.—There have been times of division, there have been times of declension, there have been times of languor, but, thank God, it is not so now. With a more rapid external development and a greater intellectual activity than at any former period in the history of our church, there is an elasticity, a unity, a spiritual force, a toleration of small differences while holding tenaciously by first principles, which, crowned by the yet more abundant effusions of the Spirit from on high, will prove, we trust, harbingers of brighter and more glorious days than any which our churches have yet experienced, whether at home or abroad."

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

GREENSBURG, LA., June 1, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: By request of Rev. D. P. Bradford, the preacher in charge of the St. Helena circuit, Mississippi Colored Conference, I attended a quarterly meeting at the Day church on the fifth Saturday and Sunday of May, and during the illness of Brother Willis, the presiding elder, assisted in organizing a quarterly conference. At the close of the war our colored congregations, with but very few exceptions, left us, and some went to the Northern and some to the African Church. But the reaction commenced about two years ago; a few returned and humbly asked that the Conference send them a preacher. The Rev. B. Pipkin, one of the oldest members of the Mississippi Conference, served them last year. Their numbers continued to increase, and now such crowds attend that none of our houses can hold them. Brother Bradford is the step-son of Rev. B. Pipkin; his own father was a local preacher, his grandfather also was a local preacher, and his great grandfather was the Rev. Bevel Tabor, formerly of the Mississippi Conference, who died last fall in his ninety-fourth year, in full assurance of a blessed immortality. I do not know whether his fathers further back were preachers or not, but you see he belongs to the Methodist succession. But better still, he is in the spiritual succession which God has always kept up in the world; he is doing a great and good work for these people, and for our oppressed country. Although politics is not permitted to be spoken of in our pulpits, ecclesiastical or social meetings, yet there seems to be embraced by those few who remained with us, and by those who come back to us, the idea of full identification with Southern interests, and an entire renunciation of Radicalism, both in Church and State. And it is astonishing that our people are so slow to comprehend or to discern these signs of the times. But I began to tell you about the meeting. We had a great and good time. On Saturday the official board was fully installed. One colored man, Ben. Chandler, who is of fine natural sense, and prays like a bishop, was licensed to preach on Sabbath.—Quite a number who had joined this year were confirmed by baptism into membership, while several others were also received, amounting to twenty-six. They all, I believe, had their children baptized, but there was no room for altar work. We had a solemn time at the Lord's Supper. I had to leave for an afternoon appointment.—Brother B. preached after dining on the ground, and was then to close. There are as yet but two churches; others are in contemplation. Thus there is formed a nucleus around which I feel assured many will gather. They remember the days when in their slavery the Southern ministry preached to them a Gospel *spiritual*, under which they were converted and continued to grow until decoyed away; and now resolving to return to the old church and ministry to see if we retain the same spirit, O how happy are they to find that their old friends and former owners, although stripped of earthly riches, are still in possession of the same spirit of olden times, and they ask to be received back again into the fold of better days. Oh, if I had the strength of twenty-five years ago, and means of support, I should love to spend my life in imparting that Gospel teaching that fully instructs man as master, servant, parent, child and in every relation of life.

Yours in the Gospel of Christ,

J. NICHOLSON.

JUNE 8, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: Having occasion to write on business, I would state that there is a meeting of much interest now in progress in the Greenville station, Montgomery Conference. It is the occasion of the second quarterly meeting, and services have been held for more than a week, and still continue. The church is crowded at night to overflowing, penitents are coming to the altar at every service, and six persons have been converted and joined the church.

J. W. SHORES.

Deepening the Water on the Bar.

The plan patented by Messrs. McClintock & Scott possesses features which cannot fail to attract popular attention, and if the reasoning of the patentees thereon prove sound, it will be a most effectual aid to the natural current in removing obstructions to navigation. The patentees propose to employ forcing pumps, thirty inches in diameter, which could discharge three million of gallons per hour, at a velocity of thirty-six feet per second. This water, conveyed through a hose attached to an adjustable frame, and discharged just above the surface of the bar, would arise to the fresh surface current of the river, from which it was originally taken freighted with the sedimentary matter which it had displaced, and both together would move on toward the gulf. It is evident that a large amount of earthy matter would be removed seaward every time a boat, properly supplied with machinery, passed across the bar, assailing it perpetually with a liquid battery of the kind described. The attack may be made directly or obliquely, as would be found most effectual, and every time the sediment was raised its course would be onward toward the all-embracing sea.

Extensive experiments, made by a French engineer, show that a velocity of three inches per second at the bottom of a river will tear away the bottom, if composed of fine clay or sand; a velocity of eight inches per second will remove particles as large as flax seed; twelve inches per second will sweep away gravel; twenty-four inches per second will move round pebbles, and thirty-one inches per second will carry angular stones as large as an egg along the bottom. The power of such a current will be the more readily understood and appreciated when it is remembered that the actual weight of a stone, pebble or grain of sand, under water, is diminished to the exact extent of the weight of the water which it displaces.

The patentees, with a twelve-inch rotary pump, removed eighteen feet of sand from the wreck of the Bio Bio, destroyed by fire at the head of St. Joseph street in 1863, thereby recovering boxes of goods and barrels of pork which were stowed away in the vessel's lower hold; and this, though the wreck was lying at a depth of fifty feet below the surface. If under such circumstances results so great were accomplished, what may not be expected from well directed appliances, with sufficiently powerful machinery, when directed toward the removal of a deposit which would be swept away by the natural current of the river, but for the centralizing action of the denser mass of sea water which stretches beneath. it as an inclined plane to be ascended?—*New Orleans Times*.

BISHOP WHITEHOUSE has notified Rev. Mr. Cheny, of Christ church, Chicago, that if he omits hereafter the word "regenerate" from the baptismal service he will be degraded from the ministry.

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1869.

GOD'S MESSENGER.

Adown the slowly creeping years,
Well laden with their hopes and fears,
I gaze a long and weary way,
And see myself approach the time
When I, like all things past their prime,
Am slowly tending to decay.

I note how surely fades away
The beauty from this house of clay;
I mark full well the eyesight dim,
The tottering step, the withering cheek,
The faltering hands, now all too weak
To do their bit of work for Him.

I see the soul shrunk, grown with years
Too weak for joy, too dull for tears;
The butterfly turned chrysalis,
In some small corner closely curled,
Forgetting there the noisy world,
Hath scarcely less of life than this.

And then, in that great strait, I see
God's messenger come down to me:
A child leaps lightly to my breast,
A "little darling" fresh from bliss,
And on these lips, unused to kiss,
As once of old, are kisses prest.

So close and warm the loving grasp,
So tight around my neck the clasp,
Once more with joy the dull heart thrills,
And to the dim and faded eyes
The sunny paths of youth arise,
A brimming tide the desert fills.

And at that touch the bonds give way,
The pent soul bursts its fettering clay,
Up springs from dust and darkness here,
Its quickened powers with life expand,
And fresh and young, they, hand in hand,
'Mid boundless worlds their course may steer.

LETTER FROM CHINA.

SHANGHAI, CHINA, April 12, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: During my sojourn among the heathen I have seen much in the actions and impositions of this people that are discreditable, repulsive, and exceedingly disgusting. But there are some who, by their devotion and humility to some unknown god, (and it may be the true God; who will say it is not?) command respect from even the Christians. I have seen just such cases of devotion until I was compelled to hide my face and weep for my own want of devotedness to my God. We cannot help, in such cases, from looking with a degree of sympathy and respect upon those among the heathen who are feeling after truth in midnight darkness. There is a something—they cannot tell what it is—urging them to seek happiness hereafter; and thus thousands are living in blindness, and are seeking by good works to counterbalance all the evil works they may have been instrumental in bringing about. On the other hand, there are impostors, and they know it, deceiving the people, creating confusion, and making the way doubly dark and intricate. I will give instances of each.

Of those to all appearance truly devoted, I will mention one who has frequently come under my notice. He is a Ningpo man, now of about seventy, and at present stoops very much. I knew him ten years since, when he was a fruit seller. He then lived in a room four feet by six, where he slept, kept his fruit, cooked his meals, and had his devotional exercises. He always spent two hours in the morning praying, in an audible voice, to some unknown god, and in the afternoon the same length of time and in the same devotional manner. His door would be nearly closed, but nothing from without could interrupt his devotions. He had no idol in the room that I could discover, but during his devotions incense would be burning over the door. He was always without a hat, and had simply straw sandals on his feet. Often when on my way to church I would stop to talk with him, and try to induce him to go to church, but he said he felt his god was very good to him, and that he had blessed him, and he could not think of giving him up for a new god. Often during his devotions he would have a large crowd around his door, amazed at his devotion. Three or four years passed and I had lost sight of him. I supposed he had gone to try the realities of an unseen world. He was no longer to be seen in his accustomed place. One day, while passing through one of the small streets in the city, about a stone's throw from his old place, I heard the same voice of prayer. On opening the door I found the same poor old man in earnest prayer. But how changed! He was now nearly double, poorly clad, nearly blind, with straw shoes on his feet, no bed except a little straw in the corner, upon which he would sit and sleep a few hours, and then rise and pray. There is now a great knot upon his head, caused from beating it against a candle box, often making the blood flow. This he has of late years commenced. He has given up fruit selling and is supported by some of the people, who, having great confidence in his piety, have employed him to pray for them and to bless their incense for them. Now he has three or four idols, but he says they are for the people who brought them to him. He always says, "I worship the heavenly idol." He is glad to see me, and is ever willing to sit down and listen to me when I talk; but he is immovable in his determination. I have just succeeded in getting him to come with me and have his photograph taken for me. But it is not good, on account of the constant moving of his head. I hope to send you a copy of it. He is not a priest, either Touist or Buddhist. The devotion of this heathen man is enough to cause the Christian to blush and mourn over his coldness and want of life and activity in his devotions.

I will now give an instance of hypocrisy and imposition. About one hundred and twenty-five miles from Shanghai there is a large city called Changtser. It was once a thickly populated city, but now a desolation and heap of ruins. There was a man in this city about twelve months since, a professional gambler, who on one occasion lost the sum of $10, and not having wherewith to pay, feigned madness. He conceived the idea of placing himself on a pile of old brick, the ruins of some one's former dwelling. He continued in this position for two days, when he attracted the attention of the neighbors, who brought him some food. He refused to speak to any one, but continued to repeat something in a low tone of voice. A stool was then brought for him to sit on, and large crowds of people continued to flock to see him. In a short time they began to erect a shed over him, and finally a small house. His food was daily brought to him. One of the Christians in Shanghai, who formerly lived in this city, was on a visit to his friends, when he began preaching against the worship of dumb idols. One of his audience remarked to him, "If you do not believe in dead and dumb idols, do you believe in live idols." He replied, "I have never seen a live idol." They said to him, "If you will go with us we will show you a live idol." When he reached the spot he found the idol referred to was a man. He told the people he was a man, and either a hypocrite or an impostor, or he was not in his right mind. He then began to preach the truth to the people, and although before this he could not get this man to take any notice of him, he found that as he began to preach louder this impostor began to repeat his words louder, when the native Christians denounced him as an impostor and a hypocrite. Since then this impostor had so deluded the people of this city that all the sick and diseased were brought to him to be healed, until the doctors and apothecaries cried out against him. The native officials had him seized and imprisoned for several months. During the whole time he feigned to be deranged. When he was released he returned to one of the temples, and is now acting in the capacity of priest.

I could mention other instances of the same kind of imposition, which easily delude these ignorant people, who prefer to believe a lie rather than the truth. But let this suffice for the present. I may at some future period mention others.

I remain yours in the bonds of Christian fellowship,

J. W. LAMBUTH.

LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA.

HERALDSBURG, CAL., May 13, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: In your excellent paper of March 27th I find a letter from my pen. Several errors in orthography are noted. "Lnisnn" should have been spelled Suisun; "Nopa," Napa; "canyon," canyon. I make these corrections to prevent wrong impressions.

Many difficulties always attend the settlement of new countries.—One of the greatest attending this has been the uncertainty of land titles. Many of the early settlers have paid for their land three or four times; and had not timely legislation interposed in their behalf, they would still hold them by an uncertain tenure. A settler, fencing and holding peaceable possession of a tract of land for ten years, cannot be dispossessed by any prior claim. In the older settlements no apprehension is now felt of any further trouble; but in the southern part of the State, to which emigration is now directing its course, the investment of capital is a great risk, as very few of those who hold grants are able to make warrantee deeds. These troubles, originating almost entirely with old Spanish grants, have been great drawbacks to the prosperity of the country.

The climate in the valleys is much milder than in the same latitudes in the Atlantic and Gulf States. I am ninety miles north of San Francisco, in the same latitude of St. Louis, and during the winter we had only a few light frosts; ice two or three times, an eighth of an inch thick; no snow, except on the distant mountains. But it is said to have been milder than usual. The rainy season consisted of alternate spells of rainy and fair weather. The rains fell for a few days at a moderate rate, sometimes in torrents, then it cleared up as quietly as a May morning, and remained so for as long, if not a longer period of time. The change from winter to spring has been so gradual that I have not fully realized it, except through the unmistakable indications of vegetable life. February resembled your April, but ours was as cold as January. At this late date in the season fires are comfortable both night and morning.—Wherever the fogs and coast winds have free access there is very little difference, if any, in the temperature during winter and summer. At San Francisco, for instance, the people do not find it unpleasant wearing winter apparel during the summer months; and, what is still more surprising, that in Bodega, a part of this county (Sonoma) lying on the coast, laborers in the harvest field are compelled to wear it for their comfort and protection. A cold and warm climate may be found within a few miles of each other. The hills and mountains afford more or less protection against these winds, while the valleys and canyons open an unobstructed channel for their passage. This is the probable cause of these differences in such close proximity. Back in the interior, for instance at Sacramento City, though the winter is very mild, yet in the summer the thermometer stands at one hundred and fifteen degrees. But the heat is not so oppressive as indicated by the mercury. Sunstroke is of rare occurrence.

It has been truly said that this is a dry climate, but experience alone can make a proper impression of the reality. The earth becomes parched and dried beyond anything which has ever come under your observation. The dust, not gold dust, is abundant, almost intolerable. Along the public highways it is from one to twenty inches deep. A perfect cloud rolls around the head of the traveler from the beginning to the end of his journey. It gets into his eyes, nose, ears, hair, and mouth if he opens it. It is quite an effort within doors to keep the apparel clean—without utterly impossible. Uncleanly habits may be charged to the dust with perfect impunity. The doors of dwelling houses are everywhere closed against this unwelcome visitor. The air seems never to be free from it, for a single day, during the summer and fall. Of course vegetation suffers much; for all that which the drought affects to any considerable extent—such as grass and weeds—apparently dies, though in reality it is thoroughly cured, affording very fine grazing for stock of all kinds. Vegetables for table use are raised, mostly after spring has passed away, by irrigation. Agricultural interests are rendered more or less contingent, for, if the usual winter rains do not fall, crops are a partial or total failure. As small grain is the only crop of any value which can be raised, a failure would necessarily produce the greatest distress. Our physician says that these long droughts are attributable to the great amount of ammonia in the air. Let the cause be what it may, it is exceedingly dry. The question has risen in my mind which is most disagreeable, the rain and mud of the Mississippi swamp, or the dust and dry weather of California. It is rather difficult to decide.

Under the genial influences of spring, vegetation puts up with astonishing vigor. The earth has been green since the last week in February. Gardens and yards are adorned with rare specimens of flowers and shrubbery. Many of these I never saw before. One of the most interesting things is the variegated cabbage. The leaf is corrugated, and, in its younger stage, the edge is tinged with green, while the inner part displays every shade of red from the deepest crimson to the pale pink. The stalk grows several feet high, and, to preserve its beauty, the bud should be pinched out. The flower is not pretty.

The forest has very little growth in it, so familiar to my sight. The fir, redwood, matheron, manzineta, and laurel are the most valuable for furniture, building, and fencing. The oak, in the valleys, is low and thick, with heavy branches putting out a few feet from the ground. So complete is the change that one involuntarily asks questions until he becomes a nuisance to his friends. We have, in addition to peaches, apples, pears, and plums, the apricot and almond. Fruits and vegetables grow enormously large. Apples and pears sometimes measure five inches in diameter, plums three long by one and a half in thickness. I saw a pear that weighed one pound and three-quarters when preserved. Vegetables are also very large. I saw a beet, not long since, twelve inches in diameter. The market furnishes carrots ten inches long by three and four in thickness, cabbage from ten to fifty pounds in weight; Irish potatoes weigh from one to three and a half pounds. Sweet potatoes are inferior, but Irish superior to anything in the States. What we gain in size we lose in quality, especially in fruits; for it is evident that the flavor of yours excels anything we have.

The culture of the grape and making wine are now attracting much attention. There are many kinds of the grape, several of which I have seen and eaten. The mission or native, the white sweet-water, muscat, and raisin are the most common varieties in cultivation. The best wine is made out of the native grape. The bunches are very large, though they do not usually weigh more than two or three pounds. In this county (Sonoma) one man has one hundred acres in a vineyard, and in Sonoma valley there is another of three miles in extent, belonging to several persons, each man's possession being set off by a turning-row. The vine will grow in any kind of soil and climate. Six hundred and fifty are planted to the acre, and at seven years of age a healthy one will yield thirty pounds, sometimes fifty pounds. Fifteen pounds will yield one gallon of wine; at the rate of thirty pounds of grapes to the vine, one acre will yield one thousand three hundred gallons of wine. Then allowing it sells at $1 per gallon, the owner will realize $1,300 per acre. Although vineyards are growing everywhere the prices do not justify the poorer classes in cultivating them on a large scale. Very few persons know how to make good wine, notwithstanding the immense quantities manufactured. A few individuals have invested capital on a large scale in the profitable enterprise. At no distant day a ready sale can be had of these capitalists. The prospects of this, and the hope of a ready and increasing demand in the Eastern cities, will give additional impulses of energy and prosperity to the country. The quality of the grape is said, by competent judges, to be equal to any in France, Italy, or Germany. But I fear the moral results of all this. There is a growing disposition to use wine to an excess. Already the habit is beginning to display its results in the faces and health of many.

The mineral resources of the country are very great, but of this I need not say anything, as you have ample information as to their variety and value. In this county there is a soap mine, and a soda spring in the one lying north of this. But the greatest curiosity on the Pacific coast is the Geyser, twenty-five miles from this village, whose salt, saltpetre, sulphur, etc., can be obtained. These will prove greater sources of wealth than the gold mines of the present day.

The health of the country is not lost sight of in the multitude of other subjects. There are apparently very few causes for diseases, yet people sicken and die even in California. Diseases of a bilious type are uncommon. Chills are frequent on Sacramento river—perhaps one or two others. The most prevalent are the bronchitis, hemorrhage, congestion of the lungs and brain, and consumption. The fatality of disease is very marked, for a larger proportion of deaths occur among afflicted people than in any other State with which I am acquainted, or perhaps in any other, either North or South. The climate is fearful on weak or diseased lungs, either sowing the seeds of a speedy decline or giving new impulses to the fatal work already begun. No climate gives any one cold so readily or so constantly, and this has a strong tendency to consumption. This disease makes rapid work upon the system of the sufferer, sending him to the grave in a few months. Its prevalence is accounted for in two ways: 1. That great numbers of persons afflicted with it come here to enjoy a mild climate. 2. That the climate produces the disease. Figures will show the ratio of deaths to the number of inhabitants. I give the statistics of San Francisco as an example by which to judge of the State. In that city three thousand five hundred deaths occurred last year. Supposing the population to be one hundred and thirty thousand, the per cent. was thirty-seven and one-seventh of the population. New Orleans has a population of one hundred and seventy thousand. Supposing the mortality to be eighty a week, or four thousand one hundred and sixty during the year, the per cent. would be forty and nearly one-fourth. This calculation will show that New Orleans, with the exception of epidemics, is healthier than San Francisco.

Earthquakes sometimes visit us, to the great injury of property and the consternation of the inhabitants. On the 21st of last October we had a very heavy one. It damaged the city of San Francisco $3,000,000, besides the loss of many lives.—Their visits are sometimes confined to single districts of country, not extending beyond the circumference of a few miles. They are more severe at the great city of the Pacific slope than anywhere else. But brick houses are now being built with an eye to these visitations. They stand remarkably well, while others built in the ordinary way are disjointed, twisted, and unsettled, thereby endangering the lives of the inmates, and of those in the streets. I fear that they will ultimately bring as great destruction and misery on our towns and cities as on the South American coast.

With all the objections this is a great country—not exactly what it has been represented by speculators, travelers, and men of superficial observation. And yet it is not quite a paradise, with its perpetual spring, blooming flowers, and ambrosial fruits. The South has more natural advantages and agricultural resources. While we excel in small grain, you make it up in corn, cotton, and sugar. But "distance lends enchantment to the view." The good country with our people, as everywhere else, is just in advance. There are as many opinions as there are localities; for wherever you go some other place has greater character for fertility, climate, and prosperity. These lead to dissatisfaction and indecision of purpose, and wield a blighting influence over society, church, and State.

J. F. SCURLOCK.

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

A SUGGESTION.

MR. EDITOR: The Sunday school convention adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the best method of securing teachers is to keep up, in connection with the Sunday school, an well-conducted Bible class for the adult members of the church.

I will not controvert the above, but I think it very doubtful if the establishment of a Bible class in the Sunday school is sufficient inducement to get "the adult members of the church" interested and to become teachers. My observation leads me to a different conclusion: that it is more difficult to get their attendance than to teach them their duties as teachers. I am glad to know that the Methodists of New Orleans are so well methodized as to be so prompt in the discharge of this all-important duty.

But I started out to make a suggestion in regard to carrying out the plan proposed in the resolution. Let this class be instructed, in addition to lessons in the Bible, with a view of their becoming teachers, and therefore distinct from the ordinary Bible classes. Have them supplied with the many good works published for the benefit of teachers, and let their teacher or the pastor lecture them once a month on such subjects as are intimately connected with their training. Make them *ex officio* members of the teachers' meetings, and require their presence at them as of regular teachers.—They will be a reserve corps, from whose ranks the superintendent may supply the places of regular teachers who may be temporarily absent. If they will thus "bear the yoke when young" they will become efficient teachers. An earnest, faithful corps of teachers will soon fill up our benches with children desiring to be taught.

METHODIST.

THE trade of Russia with foreign countries has increased to an immense extent during the last ten years. In that space of time the value of the exports by the Baltic have increased by 10,000,000 roubles, and the value of those by the southern ports and the western land frontier has nearly doubled; while the imports have doubled in the Baltic ports and in the ports of the White sea. Great Britain heads the list of States importing Russian goods, taking nearly four times as much as Prussia, which is the next largest customer of the empire. The imports from foreign States in 1867 exceeded those in 1866 by no less than 54,369,867 roubles, the largest share of which falls to Prussia. The entire value of the exports and imports of the empire to and from European countries (including Finland) amounted in 1867 to 450,000,385 roubles. During the same year 11,047 vessels were entered in Russian ports and 11,090 cleared, showing totals respectively of 1,385,788 and 1,400,522 tons.—*New York Bulletin.*

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1869.

THE BRICK TOWER.

The Brick tower stands on the northern wall, a little to the west of Martin tower, with which it communicates by a secret passage. This tower overlooks the lines from Brass Mount to Legge Mount, and sweeps the opposite slope and ditch. The men who held the Tower were gunners; and the captain of these troops was the real master of the Thames, and of the approaches to London. Hence the master of the ordnance was generally a man of rank, and always a man of trust. In the reign of Elizabeth that office was filled by Charles, Earl of Devonshire, to whom succeeded George, Lord Carew, Raleigh's cousin, who held his post during the whole of James' reign.

The rooms being good, and the master seldom in residence, this house was placed at the disposal of any person of rank to whom the government wished to show favor. Thus, when Raleigh was committed for his amour with the maid of honor, he was lodged in the master's house. Raleigh had the liberty of the Tower within the walls; he kept a great table, had a crowd of servants, and received the visits of many friends. The small upper room was filled by his domestics, and the brilliant seamen, looking on his recall from sea as a royal jest, could hardly have dreamed that in his wan and premature age that upper room, into which he would not have willingly thrust a dog, would become his own miserable home.

Northumberland, who had hired the Brick tower from Lord Carew, for his son Algernon's use, kept his tenancy until he was thrust out of his lodgings by Sir Thomas Wilson, with a view, as it would seem, to some such crime as that by which his grandfather had been done to death in the Bloody tower.

When Raleigh was brought back to the Tower, after his disastrous voyege, his old rooms in the Bloody tower and the Garden House being occupied by Lord and Lady Somerset, he was lodged for a few days with the lieutenant, Sir Allan Apsley—a man who admired and loved him—until the spacious Wardrobe tower could be furnished and arranged for his use. In that pleasant chamber, looking on the queen's garden and across the Thamee, into which Cottrel had thrown the apple, he took up his abode, with his books, his globes, his phials, and his plants. Beginning his life anew, he set about the great experiments on which he had already spent his time to such noble ends. His rooms were large, and he had the free use of a garden. In the Wardrobe he kept his health, until Wilson came down from court on what was seen from first to be a bloody purpose.

James was in a strait. The Spanish agents who were promising him an Infanta for his son, were yelling in his ear for Raleigh's blood. The king, though willing enough to yield, was not daring enough to face the consequences of murdering Raleigh by legal means. In fact, while he did not scruple to do wrong, he shrank from the infamy which he felt would fall upon his name. If Raleigh would kill himself all would be well. Even if he could be taken off privately, so as to leave the case in doubt, it might be better than a public murder. Secretary Naunton, who knew the king's secret wishes, found Wilson in his pay, and thought him the man to repeat Bailiff's work. Naunton brought Wilson into James' presence, and from that secret interview with the king, the wretch came down to the Tower and surveyed his ground. The moment he was seen a whisper ran about the Tower that he had come to murder Raleigh, on which the honest lieutenant, Sir Allan Apsley, stood upon his guard. Apsley not only admired his prisoner, but wished to avoid his forefather's fate.

Wilson had brought down to Sir Allan a most unusual warrant. This order from the council authorized Wilson to take charge of Raleigh; to remain constantly in his company; to keep him a close prisoner; to prevent any one from speaking with him, or even coming near him, except in case of necessity, and only then in his presence. Apsley, though he must have been surprised, was not cowed. A lieutenant of the Tower, he was responsible to the law for what took place within the gates; and though he admitted Wilson into the Wardrobe by day, he turned him out at night, and resolutely objected to give up his keys. Wilson complained to Naunton that he could do nothing in that place and in that way. The Wardrobe tower, he said, was a big house, with two windows, from either of which letters might be thrown into the queen's garden, and through which nearly everything passing in Raleigh's chamber might be seen. He wanted a place, he said, less open to observation; one in which his prisoner would have to sleep in a room either above or within his own. Such a place, he said, after searching the Tower from end to end, he had found in the house then occupied by Lord Percy. These rooms he must have. But the Earl of Northumberland, having hired these lodings for his son, refused to give them up, just as Sir Allan Apsley refused to give up his keys. Wilson went back to his employers. Not give up the keys? Not give up the Brick tower? A peremptory order came from court which showed Sir Allan who was now to be master in the Tower. Apsley was ordered to give up Raleigh into Wilson's charge: to allow him the Brick tower as a lodging; to deliver up the keys; to send away Raleigh's servant, and replace him by one of Wilson's men. Sir Allan was forbidden to let any doctor see his prisoner, except in Wilson's presence and by his consent.

Naunton wrote to Wilson that the king was pleased with what was done; that he waited the ripening of his prescription; that he hoped Wilson would get the better hand of the hypocrite; and that he felt much comfort in the knowledge that he should not be troubled with Raleigh long.

If Secretary Naunton's words do not imply the intention to murder Raleigh, language has no meaning.

With the cunning of his black purpose, Wilson lodged his captive in the topmost room of the Brick tower, while he appropriated Lord Carew's comfortable chambers to himself and his men. "I have been employed," he wrote to the king's secretary, "in removing this man to safer and higher lodging, which, though it seems nearer heaven, yet is there no means of escape from thence for him to any place but hell." In the Wardrobe Raleigh had kept up his chemical experiments, the value of which he had tested in his late voyage, when he put his copper furnace on board his ship, and gave out to each of his crew of two hundred and forty men several quarts of fresh water every day. Wilson took away his drugs and phials, under the absurd pretense that he might poison himself. "Why," said Raleigh, with contempt, "if I want to kill myself I can dash my head against that wall." The ignorant apothecaries who seized his jars and spirits say they could not answer for the effect of swallowing his stuff unless they knew what it was made of; and through the violence of these mountebanks the great secret of distilling salt water into sweet was lost to mankind.

Yet the mysterious hint which had given the king such comfort bore no fruit. If Wilson meant murder he found no opportunity to carry out his plan. Indeed, to assassinate such a master of fence as Raleigh would have been no easy work, and a mean and brutal coward like Wilson was hardly the man to try. Raleigh would have spurned him like a dog, or felled him like a slave. Nor could Wilson draw his prisoner to the point of suicide. Day after day he put a knife, as it were, into his captive's hands, by talking of men who had killed themselves to escape a shameful death. Raleigh would not take his hints. Once, when he praised the old Roman senators, Wilson hoped that something would ensue; but his prisoner gave no sign of following the

High Roman fashion,

and when Wilson renewed the subject another day, Raleigh spoke very gravely against self murder, saying that for himself he would die in the light of day, and in the face of his countrymen.

The Spaniards could not wait. They clamored for his death; the King of Spain declaring, under his own hand and seal, that Raleigh must be instantly put to death. To the last moment there was doubt and strife at court. The queen was for saving Raleigh; and the queen was supported in her efforts by all those persons who leaned toward the policy of a French alliance for the Prince of Wales. Spain tempted the king with a larger dowry than France. Queen Anne said she did not care for money, and would prefer a French princess for her son to an Infanta with all her gold. But gold tempted James, and the profligate minion of James. Finally, the order for his execution—the end for which he had waited long—was signed.

Wilson, who had failed in his infamous mission, was sent away; the Brick tower was restored to the honorable custody of Sir Allan; and the last ten days of Raleigh's life were spent in peace. The bitterness of strife was passed; he knew that he must die; and with the certainty of his fate came back to him, not only his high spirit, his ready wit, and his gay demeanor, but in some degree his physical health.

The warrant for his death reached the Tower at eight o'clock on a dark October morning. Raleigh was in bed; but on hearing the lieutenant's voice he sprang lightly to his feet, threw on his hose and doublet, and left his room. At the door he met Peter, his barber, coming in. "Sir," said Peter, "we have not curled your head this morning." Raleigh smiled: "Let them comb it that shall have it." Peter followed him to the gate, while Raleigh kept on joking in his usual vein. "Peter," he asked, "canst thou give me any plaster to set on a man's head when it is off?"

Next day it was off in Palace Yard; the proudest head that ever rolled into English dust.

That day was thought to be a very sad day for Englishmen. The partisans of Spain went mad with joy.

Yet the victory was not to Spain. A higher power than man's directs the course of a nation's life; the death of a hero is not failure; for the martyr's blood is stronger than a thousand swords. The day of Raleigh's death was the day of a new English birth. Eliot was not the only youth of ardent soul who stood by the scaffold in Palace Yard to note the matchless spirit in which the martyr met his fate, and walked away from that solemnity—a new man. Thousands of men in every part of England who had led a careless life became from that very hour the sleepless enemies of Spain.—The purposes of Raleigh were accomplished in the very way in which his genius had contrived. Spain held the dominion of the sea, and England took it from her. Spain excluded England from the New World, and the genius of that New World is English.

The large contest in the new political system of the world, then young, but clearly enough defined, had come to turn upon this question—Shall America be mainly Spanish and theocratic, or English and free? Raleigh said it should be English and free. He gave his blood, his fortune, and his genius to the great thought in his heart; and in spite of that scene in Palace Yard, which struck men as the victory of Spain, America is at this moment English and free.—*W. H Dixon, in Her Majesty's Tower.*

THROAT DISEASE.

Some years ago a poor young man hired a small room in Boston for the purpose of selling old and new books at auction, in the long winter nights. He understood his business, the wants and tastes of the people, and was successful; his little room began to be crowded, while the heat of the stove, the smoke of cigars, the fumes of tobacco saliva, and the emanations from a motley mob of human beings, made the apartment a poisonous hole. The audience was different every night, and was continually changing, by individuals coming in and taking the places of those going out, but the auctioneer remained the whole time, not only breathing a vitiated atmosphere, but over-straining and overheating the voice-organs.

In this heated and exhausted condition he would go out into the cold air to his home. His mouth being open in walking, his throat and neck unprotected against the winter air, the voice organs became diseased; presently they began to lose their power of throwing off the effects of the little colds taken from time to time, which invariably settled in the throat. Meanwhile slighter causes gave colds, and longer time was required to get rid of them, and all at once he noticed that he was frequently hacking or hemming or clearing his throat; then a little tickling in the throat; next over so slight a cough on rising in the morning. But while all this was going on he was making a fortune, and he retired from business with a hundred thousand dollars and a consumptive cough, of which he died in less than a year after he gave up business.

This narration applies to clergymen, some of whom die every year long before their time, from simply exposing themselves to the outdoor air too soon after preaching. Some get on a horse or into a vehicle to fulfill an appointment miles away, and in the quiet condition of the body, while thus riding, and there being more or less wind in motion, the tender voice-organs are chilled in a few seconds, inducing, sometimes within an hour, more or less of clearing the throat by hemming.

In some constitutions, naturally feeble from age or a too sedentary life, pneumonia is induced by such an exposure, followed by death in a few days. One of the most eminent and able clergymen of this generation thus perished not long ago. If men do not learn and obey the laws of our being, a miracle will not be wrought to save them from the penalty. Even in summer time it is dangerous to ride immediately after delivering an address; take an hour to cool off slowly, and eat something first—for instance, a good warm dinner.—*Hall's Journal.*

The Low Church Episcopalians call an anti-ritualistic convention at Chicago in June.

THE HAWAIIAN DIVERS.

Sometimes the native children fix a long pole so as to project from a bank over deep water; along this they chase each other to the extremest end, leaping, in regular succession, into the water. Leaping from high, perpendicular cliffs is a favorite and daring sport with the men. They choose a place where the water is not less than fifteen or twenty feet in depth at the foot of the cliff; then taking a rousing run, to get fairly under way—like Washington Irving's Dutchman, who started to jump over the mountain—they bound far into the air from the edge of the cliff. As the leaper falls from that dizzy height—sometimes a hundred feet by measurement—toward the water, he bends himself almost double, as in wanton muscular play; but just before striking the water he partially straightens himself, so that his whole body is slightly curved forward at the moment of the plunge, and the feet are, perhaps, a foot in advance of a perpendicular line let fall from the head. He strikes the water without a splash, entering it with a quick dull "chuck" that a smooth pebble makes when thrown forcibly into water, and at an angle with the surface so nicely calculated that he is actually brought to the surface again by the momentum of the fall. With his body curved as I have described, he shoots through the arc of a circle under the water, and after two or three seconds comes up, feet foremost. The first thing you see of him is his toes, emerging from the water fifteen or twenty feet in front of the place where he went under. No athletic feat is more daring and beautiful than this.

The sensations experienced by one who falls from a height have not, I think, been described in print. A singular good fortune having made the writer of this article an *expert* in the Hawaiian manner, he is able to give some account of them. Until you are thoroughly practiced in the leap, you have a decided inclination to think twice about the matter before you risk it. You first dive at the foot of the cliff, and satisfy yourself that there is sufficient depth of water. You watch one after another of your companions as they bound away in long, parabolic curves from the edge of the cliff; but it requires some nerve to throw yourself from a high precipice into mid-air. The solid ground seems a much more comfortable place. At last nerving yourself, you run and leap. Instantly you have a feeling of floating rather than of falling—such a feeling, I suppose, as a bird has when rapidly alighting from an elevated flight. There is no sense of *accelerated* motion as you fall; but you feel your hair blown upward by a fierce current of air. This does not, however, in the least embarrass your breathing. The notion that people have "their breath taken away" in falling from a height is erroneous. In an instant comes the plunge; and you must enter the water in exactly the right position, or it will hurt you almost like the solid earth. If you enter it with a splash, you meet its resistance too suddenly, and may be lamed or stunned. The great leaper, Sam Patch, lost his life thus. Had he possessed Hawaiian skill and a sober head, he would never have lost his position while falling, as in his last leap at Genesee Falls. Could an Islander have taught him how to come out toes foremost, he might have been alive and leaping at the present day. You, wiser than he, come safely to the surface, swim ashore, and prepare for another leap.

Valuable Appropriated Property Brought to Light.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, under date of Washington, May 28, says:

In June, 1865, there were received at the Treasury Department three wooden boxes, said to contain valuables, turned over by the War Department for safe keeping. These boxes have since laid in the vaults of the Treasury, but were to-day opened by the efforts of a United States Senator, some of whose constituents were supposed to be interested. A committee, composed of officers of the War and Treasury Departments, witnessed the carrying out of the joint order of the two departments. The boxes were found to contain exceedingly valuable invoices of diamonds, of pearls, necklaces, watches, ear-rings, rings, brooches, chains, seals, and all manner of rare and expensive jewelry, to the value of many thousands of dollars. The most valuable property, however, which the boxes contained was a very large amount of solid silverware, consisting of pitchers, salvers, spoons, knives, urns, cups, and all kinds of plates, some of which were thought to be more than a hundred years old. One of the boxes contained some very rich wearing apparel for ladies, silks, velvets, laces, etc, besides an incredible amount of Confederate notes and bonds, and notes of State banks. There was also a small amount of specie, both gold and silver. The boxes were about the size of ordinary dry goods boxes, and the value of their contents is seriously estimated at from twenty thousand to one hundred thousand dollars. Many of the articles contained the family crests, initials, or monograms of the owners, and all were of the finest and most costly description. The boxes were sent by the Provost Marshal General of the Army of the Tennessee to the War Department in this city, and Secretary Stanton turned them over to Treasurer Spinner, subject to future action. The valuables are supposed to have been taken possession of by Sherman's men in Georgia and other States, where they had been abandoned by the fleeing inhabitants. In some cases they were taken from banks which had ceased to do business upon the approach of the Federal army. The officers of both the departments are uncertain of their duty in the matter of the disposition of the property. Some hold that it should be returned, under proper restrictions and proof, to the owners, if they can be found. Others believe that the articles belong to the government, under the laws of Congress, and that they should be sold and the proceeds deposited in the Treasury. Still others affirm that neither the War nor the Treasury Department has any authority in the premises, and that a special act of Congress should be called for. Nothing has yet been done, and the valuables are returned to the vault of the Treasury

DECLENSION.

The Presbytery of New Orleans, in session at Franklin, Louisiana, says:

What we have to deplore, what we are peremptorily called upon to account for, and to remedy, is not great outward disaster, nor visible declension, nor neglect of external duty. Congregations are as large or larger than before; Bible classes, Sunday schools, prayer meetings, all proceed with pleasant punctuality and interest. But the *fruits* diminish; the apparent efficiency of these labors is impaired. There seems to be a lack of real life among the symptoms of life; a drought upon the secret springs of prosperity. * * * * *

It is the clear conviction of this presbytery that the secret of our declining efficiency is to be found in the fast-growing prevalence of worldly amusements and worldly practices among the members of our churches. The fact cannot be disguised. More frequent and more general indulgence in these pleasures which were once peculiar to the world; a lower standard of Christian purity; greater complaisance to those who go astray; a ceasing to be very jealous for the Lord of Hosts; these facts, and such as these, appear on every hand. And the danger with which such conditions threaten us can hardly be overrated.

A Truth for History.—At the dedication of a monument erected in memory of the Confederate dead, Colonel Breckinridge, of Kentucky, lately delivered a very eloquent address, from which the following passage is worthy of being preserved, not only in memory of the Confederate dead, but *in perpetuam memoriam* of the dead Confederacy:

The contest was a most unequal one—the South fought at every disadvantage. With a white population of less than five millions and a half; with an arms-bearing population of less than nine hundred thousand; Maryland, Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia divided; without a regular soldier or a military organization; without a ship or a navy yard; with but few guns, and they of inferior quality, and not a manufactory where any part of a gun or any part of its ammunition could be made; without money or organized credit; cut off from all the world, in whose market she was not allowed to purchase even the medicines for the sick; isolated from all mankind, and even thrust out from all sympathy; encompassed with vastly outnumbering foes, whose armies, daily recruited from every nation under the sun, were supplied with every appliance of warfare and every possible comfort, as well as necessary; every harbor closed by watching war vessels, and every stream occupied by hostile gunboats; her soldiers hungry, ragged, and barefooted, she yet fought with such tremendous power, and was wielded with such skill, that the expenditure of money to conquer was more than would have purchased every foot of her land, every house in her cities and villages, every slave on her plantations, and all her property of every kind; and the killed and permanently disabled of her enemies amounted to more than her entire armies during the whole struggle. You may search history in vain for a parallel.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

Wetumpka, Ala., June 3, 1869.

Mr. Editor: Our district meeting—for Wetumpka district—has just closed a most interesting and profitable session at Autaugaville. It was a success—a glorious success. The Holy Ghost was poured out upon the pulpit and the pew. In our business sessions the presence of the Master was felt and enjoyed. What a wonderful means of grace is the district meeting! We hope our next General Conference will receive it into full connection and make it a permanent institution of our church. The secretary will furnish you an epitome of our proceedings.

Yours, etc.,

W. S. Turner, P. E.

Conference Boundary Lines.

Canton, Miss., May 27, 1869.

The subject of Conference boundary lines was considered at the last sessions of the Tennessee, Memphis, and Mississippi Conferences. They each appointed committees to consider the subject and report to their respective bodies. As chairman of the committee in my Conference, I have been paying the subject some attention. In our quarter it was thought best to wait and see what steps would be taken by the committees in the Tennessee and Memphis, as their action might seemingly offset ours. And I was glad to see that at their joint meeting in Athens, Alabama, 30th of April last, they recommend a suspension of final action until the next Conference sessions, and then the raising a joint committee from several neighboring Conferences to harmonize action for the benefit of all. The geographical relation of the Louisiana, Mobile, Montgomery, Tennessee, Memphis, and Mississippi Conferences require harmony in this action, to be probably satisfactory to any. Our Conference is too large, but we cannot divide until we know where our outside lines are to be.

The fact of the great advantages, too, of making State line Conference lines, as far as practicable, is attracting attention. That our committee may be the better prepared to discharge its duty, when it shall be called together, I solicit the views of brethren in the Conferences interested, that the subject may be as well prepared for the action of the General Conference as may be practicable.—*R. Abbey, in Memphis Christian Advocate.*

The Peace of God.—Perfect harmony of feeling prevails throughout the vast extent of our church. The near approach of the General Conference has elicited a little discussion and controversy with regard to questions of church economy, but there is no excitement and not the least trace of ill feeling. This happy state of things indicates a general satisfaction in the church with things as they are. It also indicates that the church is earnestly at work in carrying out its great commission to save souls. Our preachers take more interest in revival meetings than in controversies about church economy. Our church organs record the progress of the Gospel, in accounts of gracious and glorious revivals of religion; and where is the Christian who would not prefer to read the details of a great work of grace to a discussion concerning the number of bishops? God be praised for the harmony and spiritual prosperity with which He has blessed the church! Our people have caught the idea that holy living and earnest labor are more needed than "tinkering" at church polity. And verily they are right. Methodism never had any trouble about suitable machinery for her work when she was alive to God. When she is all right within, all is right without. The "peace of God" reigns among us—for which God be praised.—*San Francisco Spectator.*

The Greenville *Advocate* of the 22d, reporting the discovery of iron in Covington county, says:

"We have long regarded Alabama as one of the richest in mineral resources of any of the United States. Yet it has been the general opinion that most of the mineral wealth in Alabama was to be found in the northern portion of the State; and but little noise has ever been made about deposits of any kind found in southern counties. Yet there are, as little as it is known, rich deposits of iron, and probably some other metals, in south Alabama. We have now in our possession an average specimen of ore taken from a hill in Covington county, that contains at least fifty per cent. of pure iron. There is an abundance of this ore at the place from which this was taken, above the ground; how much there is under it God himself only knows. The same may be said of other portions of that county, as well as of Crenshaw and of Butler."

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TO OUR AGENTS.

There is a great tendency in all Southern streams to run dry during hot weather. We hope to experience an exception in the constant flowing in of subscribers to the Advocate during July, August, and September. *Our* stream of papers and expenses pours steadily out, nor abates one drop to cold or heat, health or sickness. During these months send the money forward *as it comes in hand,* whether in small or large sums. The expense is ours.

The camp meeting and the district meeting are the places for canvassing the merits of the Advocate. Whenever the head of a family joins the church put on the rivet by introducing him at once to the Advocate; put him in connection with our part of the religious world; lay the wires forthwith, and thus tie him on to the whole Conference, as well as to a single society. He will need it all to strengthen his budding faith. Call in the Advocate to help you to train the new member.

The Texas Christian Advocate.

This sprightly sheet comes to us this week greatly enlarged. It is now large enough for any one, and indicates great enterprise and prosperity. We hail its brightened front with hearty wishes. There's no place like Texas for spunk, and our brethren there have as much of it as any other Texans.

WHITWORTH COLLEGE.

The examination at Whitworth College will begin on the 22d of June.

The concerts will come off on the nights of the 25th and 28th. The commencement sermon will be preached on Sunday, the 27th, by Rev. W. M. Linfield, of Vicksburg, Mississippi. The senior class will be examined on the 28th. The degrees will be conferred on the 29th, at which time the seniors will read their compositions, and Dr. J. B. Walker, of New Orleans, will deliver the annual address.

The Koran and the Sword.

The *Zion's Herald* says: "*The object of this advance of our bishops was probably to give our ministers in that section an advantage in prosecuting their work, showing larger catholicity on our part than on theirs.*"

The *Western Christian Advocate* says: "If this offer shall be spurned by the General Conference of the Church South, *absorption and disintegration will become the order of the day.*"

WHISKY AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The disease engendered by alcoholic drink is greatly on the increase in this country. Where so many flood gates of Acheron have been lifted, we may be sure this one is pouring forth a strong current. Not the world only, but the church also is maintaining an army of drunkards. Reverend men and devoted Christians, whom we thought secure for heaven, years ago, beyond the possibility of failure, have yielded to the insidious appetite for strong drink. Beginning at the first sources of this evil with all innocence of purpose, they have been beguiled step by step to a point from which their return will be only less than a miracle. Believing, may be arguing, that wine is good now for nourishment and now for medicine—that only excess in it, as in other innocent things, was to be carefully avoided—they at length find themselves in the grasp of the most fearful disease incident to mortal man.

For our part, we are willing to admit all that can be said in favor of wine, brandy, etc., either as food or physic; but we are opposed to pea soup, to chicken broth, or to any other innocent sop if it can be shown that it *very* occasionally makes men kill themselves, abuse their wives or murder their children; that it undermines the religious nature of a man; that it will destroy his self-respect, his good habits, his mental powers, and gradually shape him into a fiend as unfit for dwelling among men as was the "Legion" of Gadara. We say, just show that any vegetable stirred into the pot, or any broth when served out, produce such a mania in some of those who partake of it, and we will for our own sake, in wholesome fear, and for the sake of others, never eat any "while the world standeth."

As a church we are too lax upon this evil of habitual drinking, and the greater evil of selling whisky. We have had such a detestation of "fanaticism" that we have furnished an occasion to the Enemy which he has not failed to improve. When our Conferences shall have been disgraced by the trial of a few more drunkards, and when our societies shall have become notorious for harboring and retaining men who go to bed drunk every night, then we may awaken to the effects of this vice. Let us begin now and preach against it; let us banish the mildest forms of this evil from our sideboards and tables, that we may rescue our friends and our families from a consuming fire. We will not care to argue with men who are willing to go to hell if they may only have the strength of the argument with them, but in the simplicity of a good conscience, and from a natural desire to avoid a great danger, we will, by *personal* example and by *associated* effort, do what we may to stay this widening stream of sorrow.

Mr. Wesley gave a few searching blasts from his trump that still echo along the aisles of Methodism. We give one of them upon the liquor traffic:

Neither may we gain by hurting our neighbor in his body. Therefore we may not sell anything which tends to impair health. Such is eminently all that liquid fire, commonly called drams or spirituous liquors. It is true, those may have a place in medicine; they may be of use in some bodily disorder, (although there would rarely be occasion for them were it not for the unskillfulness of the practitioner.) Therefore, such as prepare and sell them only for this end, may keep their conscience clear. But who are they who prepare them only for this end? Do you know ten such distillers in England? Then excuse these. But all who sell them in the common way to any that will buy, are poisoners general. They murder his Majesty's subjects by wholesale; neither does their eye pity or spare. They drive them to hell like sheep; and what is their gain? Is it not the blood of these men? Who, then, would envy their large estates and sumptuous palaces? A curse is in the midst of them; the curse of God cleaves to the stones, the timber, the furniture of them. The curse of God is in their gardens, their walks, their groves; a fire that burns to the nethermost hell. Blood, blood, is there; the foundation, the walls, the floor, the roof, are stained with blood! And canst thou hope, O thou man of blood! though thou art "clothed in scarlet and fine linen, and farest sumptuously every day," canst thou hope to deliver down the fields of blood to the third generation? "Not so; for there is a God in heaven; therefore thy name shall be rooted out." Like as those whom thou hast destroyed, body and soul, "thy memorial shall perish with thee."—*Sermon on the Use of Money, vol. 2, p. 121.*

In his journal of March 12, 1743, he records that while on a visit to Newcastle, he excluded seventeen persons for drunkenness and two for retailing spirituous liquors. If there be a member in the church who habitually or occasionally gets drunk, let the preacher or class leader, "who is without sin" in this direction, affectionately seek and promptly talk with that erring soul, and by prayer and sympathy try to effect a cure of the habit, with all long suffering, but let not the church continue bowed down with such a weight of scandal. Cure him or get rid of him. And forget not the solemn direction of St. Paul to Timothy, whom he had just put over a congregation: "*I charge thee therefore before God, and the Lord Jesus Christ, who shall judge the quick and the dead at his appearing and his kingdom:* Preach the word; be instant in season, out of season; reprove, rebuke, exhort with all long suffering and doctrine."

MINISTERIAL EDUCATION.

In our last issue we published an address from the Board of Managers of the Ministerial Educational Association of the Mississippi Conference. This association was formed by the lay members of the Conference exclusively. Governor Humphries is its president. The address calls upon the district meetings to organize auxiliary societies, with the single restriction that they be required to fix the fee of $5 for an annual membership.

This is a practicable and, as it seems to us, most admirable plan for subserving a vital interest.—Many young men, who would now be in college, are, from the losses of the war, at work in the field. The church has derived from her colleges heretofore a fair share of educated men for the pulpit. If she would maintain the standard of her ministry she must aid these young men, who, while impressed by the spirit of God with a desire to preach, are yet awaiting some providence to fit themselves, measurably at least, for entering upon the work of the Saviour. These societies are the providential opening for which they are so anxiously looking.—Help! Those of you who owe so much to Methodism, help! Come to the help of the Lord, and present to God the richest offering that can be laid upon His altar. At the recent assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church, in Mobile, there was reported a large number of young men as ready to enter the ministry. It was a glorious symptom of God's presence with that church. And it was doubtless attributable very much to the liberality which provided for their training. What a rich harvest awaits that man who aids in sending forth a laborer into the vineyard of his Lord!

CENTENARY INSTITUTE.

The commencement exercises of Centenary Institute, Summerfield, Alabama, will begin on Sunday, June 27th, and end on the Wednesday following.

Friends of these schools are invited to attend all the exercises.

It is ordered by the president of the Board of Trustees that the board shall meet on Monday, June 28th.

John Massey.
W. J. Vaughn.

HOMER COLLEGE.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees takes place on Monday, July 12. A full meeting is earnestly requested.

The following ministers were appointed members of the board by the last Annual Conference: Revs. Samuel Armstrong, N. A. Cravens, John A. Miller, S. S. Scott, T. B. White, Thomas J. Upton, W. C. Haislip.

H. T. Lewis,
President Homer College.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.

We have in hand a few excellent articles that we should publish, but they are too long, and we have neither the genius nor the time to shorten them without at the same time spoiling them. Then we have some serials, number one to number six. Who is sufficient for these things? One or two obituaries we have entitled "Biographical"—interesting but fatally long. Length is a dreadful evil in preaching, praying, or in writing for the public. It is a mistake to suppose that you have so much to say; you have not one-half that much; and if you will carefully revise the paper you will see your mistake. You are smothering those few really good things you have to say with words, mere words; and you are increasing a tide that threatens to submerge the whole world, ideas and all, with that subjoined *other Christian papers will please copy.* Don't you know, if they were all to "copy," that in less time than it took to bring the waters above Ararat, we should all disappear in an ocean of words, and there would not be a man left to tell the tale! Have a care how you insist on this thing. If one good paper publishes it let that suffice; a man should not wish to launch the same boat on a dozen streams at the same time.

We have nothing to say on the subject of punctuation; we class that among the *tail-board* items about which nothing can be said.

We are glad to believe that on the whole the Advocate is steadily improving in its contributed matter. This includes communications from China, South America, Central America, the Pacific slope, as well as from many cities, towns, and circuits of the Southwest. Let no man be discouraged because his "article," which had so much time and thought spent upon it, has not seen the light; for it has not been lost; it has benefited the writer, and prepared him to write something yet worthier of the light and of himself.

THE MOMENTOUS ITEM.

One single piece of good fortune, if judiciously managed, may be enough to secure success throughout life. The most striking illustration of this is, perhaps, that personal attack which Mr. Sumner so heroically survived. Added to his other qualifications, it has ever since secured for him a most controlling influence in the government. The scars of a Waterloo or a Bull Run could not have been worth a tenth as much. But then he worked the affair admirably: absented himself a long time in Europe, was attended by distinguished physicians, who almost despaired of his recovery, and whose health bulletins kept Mr. Sumner's friends, political and other, in this country in an excited suspense. When he did get back his fortune was permanently made. He has ever since only had to allude, no matter how dimly, to the South to find himself surrounded by a host of admirers and backers. It has been the heroic vindication of a temper that can secrete and discharge more hate than an Indian's spleen.

The next illustration of a well worked item is perhaps one that occurs in the experience of the Rev. Dr. Newman. We do not refer to his visit to Jerusalem, though that has yielded him no small return; but to his narrow escape in this city during the celebrated "July riot." It is not going too far to say that it has yielded him the highest realization of his somewhat aspiring nature; in fact lauded him in the chaplaincy of the United States Senate. Wherever he may appear at the North he is regarded as the great almost martyr of the Stanton-Amos missionary corps. This illustration, perhaps, has additional weight from the fact that the doctor, it so happened, was not in the city at all at the time of the "riot," but was safely on his way to New York; still he escaped.

We cannot forbear adding to this one other most admirably worked real event in the life of that successful and distinguished man—the Rev. Dr. Curry. With a great many fine qualities, and much signal ability he might, like many another man of good parts, have shared the fate of "some village Hampden," but for that great item of his having *once lived in the South.* His memorable decision for principle and his summary departure from Georgia, what he there and then suffered, all no doubt highly illustrative of marked qualities in him, and of strong prejudices against him, constituted an item which was destined to form the staple of a life-time success. This was henceforth to prove his unfailing reserve which might be always counted upon to secure victory. And it has borne him on, and up, until he now stands where one or two more timely allusions to it will land him in the episcopacy. For, notwithstanding the twenty-five years' service which he has had out of this Georgia item, it still abides—its force has not abated. In the course of some ill-natured remarks upon that very judicious and well-tempered reply of our bishops to the Northern episcopal overture, he ventilates once more the same momentous item. Well, we cannot, we must not forget it; for it constitutes the precise differential quality which distinguishes the doctor from many his equals.

The man of one item, who knows how to work that item well, cannot fail to prove "a great success."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We have received from Mr. Geo. Ellis, No. 7 Old Levee:

Woman in Prison. By Caroline H. Woods. New York: Hurd & Houghton. Cambridge: Riverside Press. 1869. 12mo, pp. 187.

This book is written by one evidently well acquainted with the horrible details of prison management. The writer professes to have actually served as a matron in such an establishment from philanthropic motives. Possibly true. In these days of fanatical experiment and performance we are prepared for any freak of man or woman. However, we welcome any contribution to the solution of that great problem, how to reform criminals, and we deeply sympathise with those unfortunate creatures who by one act seem to have forever forfeited the pity of mankind.

The Unforgiven. By Berriedale.—New York: George S. Wilcox. 1869. 12mo. For sale by A. Eyrich, 130 Canal street.

A book not to be commended—not fit to keep, to read, or to give away.

The Southern Review. The second number (April) for 1869. Baltimore: A. T. Bledsoe. Pp. 240, 8vo.

Of its contents we mention three articles, either one of which is worth the full subscription price of this quarterly: What is Liberty? Positivism in England; The Sun. We take this occasion to express our acknowledgments to the writer of the second for clearing up so lucidly a very difficult subject. Only a mind of high power could explode the fallacy upon which this overshadowing folly professes to build. The sense with which the adroit theories of M. Augusto Comte, Henry T. Buckle, and John Stuart Mill can be dissipated surprises the reader; as he follows the iron door opens of its own accord, and lets him out of the prison house into the free air of divine truth.

The Positivist, while attempting to consider only the phenomena of nature, refuses to consider the greater fact of nature's origin. He thus takes for granted that nothing can produce something. He insists that philosophy must be built on facts; but while attempting to resolve all mental states into sensations, he overlooks the mind itself; though without its consciousness of self, as distinct from all sensation, it could take no knowledge of a sensuous object. "We must be first conscious of *self* in order to perceive the *not* self."

Positivism despises, or professes to, all abstract ideas. It claims mathematics, the science of quantity, as the basis of the positive philosophy, because it is the most exact of all sciences. Yet this science is made up of invisible and intangible magnitudes. The point, the line, the surface, etc., are things too subtle for the human eye to see, or human hand to draw; how foolish then to talk of the *phenomena* of mathematics! In the sense of M. Comte this science has no *phenomena.* Those lines of the geometrician which demonstrate the *mecanique celeste,* the magnitude, the motions, and the distances of the heavenly bodies are pure abstractions which have no existence outside of the mind. And as M. Comte discards spirits because the acting of spirit can never be phenomena, he should for the same reason discard the prescience of astronomy, because its basis is that of which the senses can take no cognizance.

Positivism assumes that the human mind moves from the supernatural to the metaphysical, and then from that to positivism. This is not true of races or individuals. "Bacon, Kepler, Sir Isaac Newton, Leibnitz, Cuvier, were not the less devout believers, because each made splendid additions to the domain of science. The sixteenth century was equally remarkable for its intellectual and its religious activity. And M. Comte himself, at this late day, winds up his positivism by constructing a religion of which the central figure is the apotheosis of his dead mistress!

We give a very rough and hasty sketch of this masterly article.

This number is fully up to any of its predecessors, and we repeat what we have said before, that every Southern man should be glad to sustain a review which reflects such credit upon the genius and scholarship of the South. Price $1. 31 Lexington street, Baltimore.

The Old Testament History, from the Creation to the Return of the Jews from Captivity. Edited by William Smith, L.L.D., classical examiner in the University of London. With maps and woodcuts. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1869. Large 12mo, pp. 715.

This is well named the "Student's Scripture History." It is full of instructive, accurate, and reliable information, most compactly and attractively set forth. It is exactly the book for a Sabbath school teacher who is carrying a class through the Old Testament. It contains the result of biblical scholarship and research brought down to the present day; and apart from the transcendent quality of its subject matter, the style of this book is worthy of much study. Ministers can find in it many valuable suggestions, and able analyses of the principal Scripture characters. For sale by George Ellis, No. 7 Old Levee street.

We have received from the same publishers a copy of

Vanity Fair. By William Makepeace Thackeray. Harper & Brothers, New York. 1869.

Of this well known novel we need not speak. It is probably the most enduring contribution to the world of fiction made in the last twenty years. It is one of the few books that we have read *through.* The artistic power of the author is seen in it to the best advantage. The whole drift of the work evidences the impatience of literary and other successful men who belong to the middle class in Great Britain—dissatisfied, as they are, with those artificial conditions of society which admit to its highest places, not brains but blood. For sale by George Ellis, No. 7 Old Levee street.

OMISSION.

Greensburg, La., May 15, 1869.

Mr. Editor: I have waited till this late day in hope that some other, who frequently writes corrections, would have an omission in our minutes corrected, viz: The name of Andrew Day is not found in the minutes of the Mississippi Conference. My remembrance is that he was granted a superannuated relation on account of ill health. He has been an effective member of our Conference for thirty years. I feel well assured it was altogether an oversight. I have not seen or heard from Brother Day since Conference, but I think this notice is due to him and his friends. If I am mistaken in reference to his relation, let the Conference secretary set it right.

Yours in Christ Jesus,
J. Nicholson.

LETTER FROM REV. J. A. PAULY.

JEFFERSON, TEXAS, May 25, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: As you are aware, I left New Orleans on the 20th of April, on board the Selma. I was very kindly treated by the captain and passengers, and enjoyed myself very much. The captain brought me to Shreveport free of expense. Found Brother Trippett in fine health, and doing a good work. His congregation is large, and everything is moving on with the blessing of our common Master.

The prospect for my enterprise at first was gloomy, but God gave me power with the people. They showed me much kindness, and finally gave me $102. I also raised about the same amount in Marshall. On the 13th of this month I came to this place, and found Brother Thompson and wife in rather bad health. The righteous, you know, have their afflictions, and this family are receiving their portion. Brother Thompson is a very pious man, and beloved and honored by the whole community. I never heard a better report of a preacher and his family than of this pastor and his. His wife is an exception. She is extolled by all—saints and sinners. Brother Thompson's work shows his ability as a Methodist preacher. He not only has a big church, but a large congregation and a spiritual membership—the best I have seen since the late terrible war. I had the pleasure of preaching once to them in their language, and several times to the Germans in their own tongue.

Jefferson and Marshall are promising fields for a German preacher, and our church will lose much if one is not sent to them. It is one of the best openings for Methodism among the Germans which I have seen. They not only want a preacher, but they are willing to pay for his services. They are crying scriptorally, "Come over and help us."

Although this people are terribly oppressed by the military, and many of the leading citizens are suffering in confinement, and intense anxiety is manifested for them, yet they contributed $170 to my enterprise, for which I thank them heartily. This people threw open their doors to me, and gave me a home in almost every house. Their persons and their wants have taken such fast hold on me that I cannot give them a final good-by. I promise, with the blessing of almighty God, to see them again.

My health is good, and I leave to-day for Greenwood. Pray for me and our church.

Yours in Christ,

J. A. PAULY.

The Mobile and Selma Railroad.

Important steps have been taken, both in Mobile and Selma, for connecting the two cities by a direct line of railway; and the action of the City Council of Mobile, should it be ratified by the people of Mobile, of which there is no doubt, with the aid that Selma will give, insures the building of the road within two or three years at farthest.

The interests of Selma demand direct connection with the gulf, and we are not only willing, but prefer to make it at Mobile, and will give the enterprise all the aid we can.

The advantages that Mobile will derive from a connection with us are ably set forth in an extract from an article in the Mobile *Register* of the 21st.

It is proposed to adopt the line of the Selma and New Orleans road for about two-thirds of the distance, and an equitable and satisfactory arrangement can be effected with the latter company for this purpose.

The line, if the present survey is adopted, will pass through some of the richest and most productive country in the State, and where the local traffic, in time, will become immense, and of itself yield a handsome revenue to the company. And a large portion of this country is as yet unsettled, and there are now thousands of idle acres within its limits as productive as any in Alabama, and which in time will be settled up.

A near and direct outlet to the gulf will be obtained by us, which, with the deepening and improvement in the harbor of Mobile, now set on foot, will give us ample seaboard facilities.

A proposition is now pending in the City Council of Mobile to enter into contract with Colonel Albert Stien, to open, and keep open for ten years, "a clear, deep, and open channel, for the free navigation of vessels drawing from fifteen to twenty feet of water between the city of Mobile and the Gulf of Mexico," and when this is done all objections to Mobile on the score of shallow water will be done away with.

Our City Council met on last Saturday evening, and resolved to fully co-operate with Mobile. The report of that meeting appears elsewhere.—*Selma Times, June 1.*

"THE NEW SOUTH."—Six hundred thousand dollars' worth of manufacturing stock has been subscribed for a cotton mill at Columbus, Georgia, and seventy-one others are in process of creation at Savannah and other points of the State, for the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods. One factory at Augusta has a capital of six hundred thousand dollars, and last year turned out nearly six and a half million yards of cloth. The Arizona Cotton Factory, established in Claiborne parish, Louisiana, since the war, is now paying a net profit of twenty four per cent. per annum. This income is realized on a capital of eighty thousand dollars, and with a part of the machinery counted in the capital, not yet at work. New Orleans is soon to have a cotton mill with ten thousand spindles.

THE PROPOSED NEW ROUTE TO TEXAS. It is understood that the Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company have selected Donaldsonville as the point at which the western extension of their road from New Orleans shall leave the river. Supposing Houston to be the first objective point of this project in Texas, Donaldsonville, although nearly due west from this city, will be off direct line to that point, it being some miles above the thirtieth parallel, and Houston being considerably below. Nevertheless, it claimed for the proposed route via Donaldsonville, that it has an important advantage over that of the Opelousas railroad via Brashear City, in point of distance as well as in natural facilities of construction.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

THE quarterly meeting services at the Methodist church on Saturday and Sunday were of an unusually interesting character—Rev. T. A. Mood, president of Soule University, the presiding elder and pastor, Drs. Alexander and Kavanaugh. President Mood preached three most excellent discourses, with which the congregation was delighted and edified.—*Tri Weekly Telegraph.*

THE American Watch Company, of Waltham, Massachusetts, has a card in our columns, to which we invite the attention of our readers. This company is the pioneer in watchmaking in the United States, and thus far has been steadily growing, until they have become the largest watchmakers in the world.

THE *American Stock Journal* for June contains the usual amount of interesting articles, which we commend to the careful perusal of our rural readers. Send your name and address to the publishers, N. P. Boyer & Co., Parkesburg, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and they will send you a specimen copy free.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. J. L. Wright, on Wednesday evening, May 26, 1869, Mr. M. S. HUNTER to Miss S. OLIVE MCCRORY, all of Morehouse parish, Louisiana.

At Brookhaven, Mississippi, on the evening of the 5th of June, 1869, by the Rev. L. R. Redding, WILLIAM W. WALKER, Esq., of New Orleans, to Miss JENNIE GOURLEY, of Fayette, Mississippi.

Times and *Picayune* please copy.

OBITUARIES.

DANIEL C. HAYS, aged about sixty-two years, died at his residence in Lauderdale county, Mississippi, on the 11th of March, 1869.

He was a devoted Christian, and died in great peace with God. He was the father of the Rev. John D. Hays, of the Mississippi Annual Conference.

J. C. BROGAN.

J. G. Y. RAYNES was born April 15, 1805, in North Carolina, and died in Lauderdale county, Mississippi, March 20, 1869.

He professed religion and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in early life, of which he was a consistent and faithful member until death; and though called from the walks of men to enter suddenly the house appointed for all the living, we mourn not as those who have no hope, having the testimony of his upright and religious life upon which to found fond anticipations of reunion with him in heaven.

J. C. BROGAN.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At the second quarterly meeting held for the Enfaula station, May 15, 1869, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, In the providence of almighty God our esteemed and much-beloved brother, CHARLES D. LANEY, a steward of this church, has been removed by death from among us; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is with a sense of the deepest regret that we have to part with our brother in Christ—one who had a high sense of honor, justice, and integrity—a genial soul, with social qualities of the highest order—a Christian of unwavering piety and integrity to his God and to his church.

Resolved, That the members of this quarterly conference feel that they have lost a prompt and efficient steward, and the church one of its most faithful and devoted members; but we rejoice to feel that our loss is his eternal gain.

Resolved, That we tender our sympathies and condolence to Sister Laney and her children in their sore affliction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, and a copy of the same be furnished the family of our deceased brother.

WM. A. MCCARTY, President.

A. A. WALKER, Secretary.

EUFAULA, May 15, 1869

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEACHING.

WANTED.—ENGAGEMENTS TO Teach by the 1st of October next:

1. For a young lady qualified in the usual branches of a polite education, music, etc., and with five or six years' experience.
2. For another, fully qualified, but without experience in teaching. A comfortable home in some private family would be preferred.

Apply, if by letter, to

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jel2 1m Greenville, Mississippi.

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"It is not easy to state in a few words the merits of this extraordinary book. It is in all respects a most unusual book, and the labor in its preparation must have been immense. It is in its own department without a parallel in the language, and stands many degrees at the head of its class."—*Primitive Church Magazine, England.*

Strongly recommended as a help to Sunday school teachers by Rev. Drs. Tyng and Alfred Taylor, and Messrs. Ralph Wells and Pardee, the *Sunday School Times*, and many others.

II.

Simmons' Scripture Manual. Alphabetically and systematically arranged. Having the texts bearing upon the important subjects of Scripture arranged and printed in full, under their appropriate heads. One volume, 12mo, cloth, extra, $1 75.

"Far more copious and reliable than any work of the kind. A better help to the study of the Bible is not accessible."—*Congregationalist.*

More than fifty thousand copies of this book have already been sold.

III.

Cruden's Complete Concordance. A Dictionary and Alphabetical Index to the Bible. The Unabridged Edition, having the various meanings of the most important words as they occur in the different parts of Scriptures. Concordance to Proper Names, Definitions of Proper Names and Concordance to the Apocrypha. 8vo, sheep, $5; cloth, $4.

"Cruden's Concordance, in its unabridged and complete state, is invaluable to the biblical student, and the abridgments which have been made of it furnish no idea of the thoroughness and fullness of the original and complete work."—*Rev. Thomas DeWitt, D. D.*

"It is a low view of such a book to consider it merely as an expedient for finding a certain verse. It is in reality a Bible Lexicon. As managed by Cruden, it is also an explanatory Dictionary, and his definitions are, in every instance remembered by me, sound and evangelical."—*Rev. James W. Alexander, D. D.*

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LAND WARRANTS WANTED at the highest market price.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOMEBODY TELLS LIES.

Who is it?
Dr. WOLCOTT or the old school?
Wolcott reasons well,
Else whence this instinctive
Horror of Doses,
This opposition to Drugs
Implanted in every child?
Proof so positive
Convinces every reason
That the whole system
Of Drug treatment
Is and *must be* wrong,
When all humanity
Possesses a secret dread of them
Yes, when every soul
Shrinks back and startles
At the approach of each Dose
That Ignorance mixes for the stomach.
'Tis our very instinct
That stirs within us,

and Nature points out to us the dreadful folly, causing such loathing that, before the vile compounds are presented to our averted gaze, the stomach often recls at the disgusting potions! Is it right? Can it be right when every human instinct condemns it in the strongest language; when even the brute creation shun it with abhorrence; when a power within ourselves, when all Nature cries against this most besotted and dangerous practice? Stop! Let us reason, and see how it looks. Perhaps you are costive!—Will *Pills* produce moisture or cure the complaint? Pills will rob the stomach of moisture, and never add a drop; for they are dry and have none to give. No one swallows them but is weaker and more costive afterward from the loss of the vitalizing fluids and gastric juices! Reader, have you a garden, a spot of earth, or a single blade of grass? If the soil becomes dry, will you sow it with gravel-stones or sand?—Nay, verily! But you sprinkle it with water! The human stomach and its health are better than "many gardens!" Will not common sense lead you to a watery and cooling diet? Don't your stomach ask for more vegetables? Where are the apples, oranges, and any or all kinds of fruit she longs for? Where the spinach, beets, turnips, and the hundred varieties? She will accept of some of them. Where the brown or corn bread, oatmeal pudding, etc., waiting for you to eat, that will be agreeable to your palate and will prove to be exactly what you need? 'Tis a thousand times more sensible to drink a pint or quart of oat or corn meal porridge once or twice each day, for a week or two, or use warm water injections, than ever be guilty—yes, I mean guilty, for no person swallows Drugs but commits a sin against themselves, and punishment will certainly follow, sooner or later.

What makes that once strong man now weak and faltering? What drives the roses from the cheeks of that woman? What takes the fire and brightness from the eyes of that child? It is Drugs in nine cases out of every ten. Hundreds of people every day that throng Dr. WOLCOTT'S place, at 181 Chatham Square, suffer from Drug treatment. Thousands, when they return home, make a bonfire and burn them up. Most of the middle aged who read this paper to day will live to hear Drugs as universally condemned as bleeding has already become. And they will wonder how it was ever possible that intelligent beings could live and have their senses, and yet submit to such a transparent farce in filling their own bodies with Drug poison year after year, while their whole nature rose up and condemned, in the most eloquent language, this most absurd and health-ruining practice. For every person, without a single exception, who has swallowed most of these abominations, will ratify by their experience the truth of every word. Dr. Wolcott must be right or wrong. Dr. Wolcott is publishing truth or falsehood to the world. If his sentiments are false, why is it that he gains the patronage of the most shrewd and critical men, including many of our leading physicians, and retains their custom year after year? How is it possible for him to offer *free tests* of his Remedies in open daylight, before the world, unless it accomplished results? How is it that he has a larger practice and patronage than any Hospital in the world? How is it that he has more Certificates of Cures, with *genuine* names attached, from every city, village, and almost every neighborhood, than would fill the largest printed volume, and many of these cases pronounced hopeless before they used his Remedies? Who tells the truth—this is the question—Dr. Wolcott or the old school.

We leave the readers of this paper to decide for themselves whether to continue in the old heathenish custom of dosing or adopt ideas founded on natural law, which cannot be otherwise than safe and in the highest degree conducive to sound health.

Every letter written to Dr. R. L. WOLCOTT is opened with his own hands, and practical advice is given to all who ask for further information, free of cost, besides pamphlets and circulars. He uses no Narcotics, and a child can drink anything he prepares with impunity. His Remedies, PAIN PAINT for Pain and ANNIHILATOR for Catarrh, Consumption, Colds in the Head, Weak Nerves, etc., are on sale at all first class Drug Stores in the Union, or sent directly from Dr. R. L. WOLCOTT'S office, 181 Chatham Square, New York, free of Express charges, on receipt of $5 or upward at each order. All who come treated *free* of cost. No charge for medical advice. Extreme pain removed *instantly*. Private rooms for ladies. We cannot speak too highly of his safe and successful mode of treatment for the last ten years in the city of New York. jel2 4tr

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Farmers, families, and others can purchase no Remedy equal to Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT for the cure of Cholera, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Croup, Colic, and Sea Sickness.—Taken internally (it is perfectly harmless—see oath accompanying each bottle) and externally for Chronic Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Cuts, Burns, Swellings, Bruises, Musquito Bites, Old Sores, Pains in Limbs, Back, and Chest. The Venetian Liniment was introduced in 1847, and no one who has used it but continues to do so, many stating if it was $10 a bottle they would not be without it. Thousands of Certificates can be seen at the Depot, speaking of its wonderful curative properties. Price, Fifty Cents and $1. Sold by the Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States. Depot, No. 10 Park Place, New York. jel2 5tr

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REFERENCES—Rev. J. B. Walker; J. M. Arthur, No. 16 Tchoupitoulas street. my29 3m

DEAFNESS, CATARRH, SCROFula.—A lady who had suffered for years from Deafness, Catarrh and Scrofula was cured by a simple remedy. Her sympathy and gratitude prompt her to send the receipts free of charge to any one similarly afflicted. Address

MRS. M. C. LEGGETT,
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A CARD.

A RECORD OF THE WATCHES produced at the Waltham Manufactory may be not improperly prefaced with a brief mention of the considerations which induce us to press them upon the attention of intelligent watch buyers.

Fifteen years' successful experience justifies us in claiming for the Waltham Watches peculiarities of excellence which place them above all foreign rivalry. The system which governs their construction is their most obvious source of merit. The substitution of machinery for hand labor has been followed not only by greater simplicity but by a precision in detail, and accuracy and uniformity in their time-keeping qualities, which by the old methods of manufacture are unattainable.

The application of machinery to watch-making has, in fact, wrought a revolution in the main features of the business. In conjunction with enlarged power of production, it has enabled us to secure the smoothness and certainty of movement which proceed from the perfect adaptation of every piece to its place.—Instead of a feeble, sluggish, variable action, the balance, even under the pressure of the lightest mainspring, vibrates with a wide and free motion. The several grades of watches have more than a general resemblance each to its pattern; they are perfect in their uniformity, and may be bought and sold with entire confidence as to the qualities we assign to them.

These general claims to superiority are no longer contested. An English watchmaker, in a recent lecture before the Horological Institute of London, describing the result of two months' close observation at the various manufactories in the United States, remarks in reference to Waltham: "On leaving the factory, I felt that the manufacture of watches on the old plan was gone." Other foreign makers, some of them eminent, have publicly borne the same testimony. They admit that the results aimed at in Europe by slow and costly processes are here realized with greater certainty, with an almost absolute uniformity, and at a cost which more than compensates for the difference between manual labor in the Old World and the New.

But we assert for the Waltham Watches more than a general superiority. Their advantages, in respect of quality and price, over English and Swiss watches, are not more marked than are their advantages over the products of other American manufactories. These are positive in their character, and are the natural consequences of the precedence we acquired in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of profit is the end kept in view—not the profit on any single watch. And, acting on this principle, with reduced cost of production and an ever-widening demand, our watches are offered at prices considerably below the watches of other American makers, comparing quality with quality. Our annual manufacture is double that of all other makers in this country combined, and much larger than the entire manufacture of England.

The conditions which make this cheapness possible are also favorable to the excellence of our work. Our artisans long ago ceased to be novices. Time and effort, under a superintendence which combines the subtleties of science with the strength of practical skill, have produced a body of artisans whose efficiency is for the time pre-eminent. We have the best workers in every department that are available—workers whose expertness and experience would be alone sufficient to secure for Waltham its high position. Among other tributary causes may be stated the readiness with which each succeeding invention and improvement has been tested, and, if approved, adopted. We are always ready to examine whatever experience, or art, or skill may suggest, but we adopt nothing until experiments have demonstrated its excellence. In pursuance of this rule, we have brought to our aid all the mechanical improvements and valuable inventions of the last fifteen years, whether home or foreign in their origin. We have thus acquired the exclusive possession of the best and most valuable improvements now known in connection with watch-making, and secured for the Waltham factory a force and completeness not shared by any similar establishment in the world.

These constant efforts to perfect in all ways, and by all means, both the machinery of the factory and the construction of our watches, have placed within our means the production of a greater variety in grade and finish than other American makers have attempted. In the manufacture of very fine watches we have no competitor in the United States and only very few in Europe.

The various styles of these watches have undergone the severest trials in the service of Railway Engineers, Conductors, and Expressmen, the most exacting class of watch wearers, and the presence of over 400,000 Waltham Watches in the pockets of the people is the best proof of the public approval, and must be accepted as conclusive of their superiority by discriminating watch buyers, especially so since the important matter of price is also very greatly in favor, being at least twenty-five per cent. cheaper, quality for quality, than those made elsewhere in the United States.

An illustrated description of the Watches made by the American Watch Company of Waltham will be sent to any address on application.

In addition to a description of the Watches, the pamphlet contains much other useful information to watch buyers.

AS THESE WATCHES ARE FOR SALE BY ALL RESPECTABLE JEWELLERS, THE COMPANY DECLINE ALL ORDERS FOR SINGLE WATCHES.

For further and all other information, address

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York, and 10 State St. Boston,

Are Agents for all the Newspapers in the United States and Canadas. They have special arrangements with the religious, Agricultural and other Newspapers. dec7 1y

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Dr. TOBIAS' celebrated VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT has been tested by the first Horsemen in this country, and proved to be superior to any other. The late Hiram Woodruff, of "trotting fame," was never without a bottle in his stable. It is also used by Colonel Bush, of the Jerome Park Course, at Fordham, New York, who has over twenty running horses under his care, among which rank some of the finest stock in America. It is warranted to cure Lameness, Sprains, Scratches, Bruises, Galls, Cuts, Wind Galls, Colic, Sore Throat, Nail in the Foot, and Over-heating, when used according to the directions.

All who own or employ Horses are assured that this Liniment will do all, if not more, in curing the above named complaints. No Horse need die of Colic, if, when first taken, the Liniment is used according to the directions. Always have a bottle in your stable.

Price, in pint bottles, $1. The genuine is signed S. I. Tobias on the outside wrapper.

For sale by the Druggists, Saddlers and Storekeepers throughout the United States. Depot, 10 Park Place, New York. my15 5tp

WANTED, AGENTS.—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the Genuine Improved Common Sense Family Sewing Machine. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the Elastic Lock Stitch. Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address

SECOMB & CO.,
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CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast iron machines, under the same name or otherwise.—Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured. jel2 4tR

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER, for sale by principal Druggists,

CURES CANCER,

Cures Cutaneous Affections, cures Scrofula, and all the Impurities of the Blood; and the sovereign remedy for

BRIGHT'S DISEASE,

And other diseases of the Kidneys. This is the original Spring Water from Vermont which has wrought so many wonderful cures, and is advertised only to distinguish it from the many imitations that are now attempted to be palmed upon the public as being equal to the virtues of the Missisquoi.

Pamphlets containing an account of many wonderful cures, attested by eminent physicians and others, can be had gratis by calling at or addressing a note to

NO. 8 COLLEGE PLACE,
my1 6m New York City.

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LIVER PILLS

Are just what most people need. A dose or two will set your Liver to work, and the result will be your Headache will be cured, your appetite will be restored, you will sleep sound, and wake up good natured with all the world. All persons are troubled at times

WITH A TORPID LIVER,

AND

MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS

Are just what they need. They will thoroughly cleanse the Liver and put it in healthy motion. TRY THEM, and you will never be without a box in your house.

BE SURE YOU GET

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PREPARED BY FLEMING BROTHERS.

They can be had at any Drug or Country store in the United States. no7 1y

TEN DOLLARS PER DAY GUARanteed.—Agents to sell the Home Shuttle Sewing Machine. It makes the Lock Stitch, alike on both sides, has the under-feed, and is equal in every respect to any Sewing Machine ever invented. Price, $25. Warranted for five years. Send for circular. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburg, Pa., or St. Louis, Mo. jel2 4tR

TRY THE BEST

One Dollar Sale in the Country.

If required, Agents need not pay for the goods until delivery.

Agents wanted everywhere. Send for circular. S. C. THOMPSON & CO.,
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$20 A DAY TO MALE AND Female Agents to introduce the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machines. Stitch alike on both sides, and is the only Licensed Shuttle Machine in the market sold for less than $40. All others are infringements, and the seller and user are liable to prosecution and imprisonment. Full particulars free. Address

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THE MAGIC COMB.—Teeth are coated with solid dye. Yon wet your hair and use the comb, and it produces a permanent black or brown. One comb sent by mail for $1 25. Address WM. PATTON,
ap10 3mp Springfield, Massachusetts.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!—Globe Fire Extinguisher Company, No. 4 Dey street New York.

Great reduction in price. No. 1, $35; No. 2 $40; No. 3, $45.

First class Agents wanted. Address as above. jel2 4tR

WANTED.—AGENTS TO SELL the American Knitting Machine. Price, $25. The simplest, cheapest and best Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit twenty thousand stitches per minute. Liberal Inducements to Agents. Address

AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO.,
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THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS salary. Address U. S. PIANO CO., New York. jel2 4tR

THE CHILD'S CORNER.

BY THE BEE HIVES.

Thou cheerful bee! come, freely come
And travel round my woodbine bower,
Delight me with thy wandering hum,
And rouse me from my musing hour.
O try no more you tedious fields,
Come, taste the sweets my garden yields;
The treasure of each flowering vine,
The bud—the blossom—all are thine!

And, careless of the noontide heat,
I'll follow as thy rambie guides,
To watch thee pause to chafe thy feet,
And sweep them o'er thy downy sides;
Now in a flower-bell nestling lie,
And all thy busiest ardor ply;
Then o'er the stem, though fair it grow,
With touch that spurns it, glance and go.

O taught of Heaven! O laborer wise!
That roam'st along the summer ray,
And feel'st the bliss that God supplies,
Prepared to meet thy wintry day;
Go, joyful go; with crowded gates
The hive thy rich return awaits;
Bear home thy store in triumph gay,
And shame each idler on thy way.

—*Children's Magazine.*

FLOWERETS.

FROM THE GERMAN:

III.—THE TWO GOATS.

Two goats met each other midway on a narrow bridge which led across a creek. "Make way for me," said one. "Indeed!" replied the other, "it seems that you are slightly presumptuous. Make way for me; I am the oldest." "But I was on the bridge first," retorted the former; "if you are so old you ought to know that it is your duty to return and let me pass first." Thus they talked on till both were very angry, commenced to fight, and fell headlong down into the creek, which was at the time swollen: It was only with great difficulty that they saved their lives.

IV.—OLD BLIND GRAY.

In the last century there lived in Warschaw, Poland, a very wealthy merchant. He kept four fine horses to draw his carriage, and beside a fine gray saddle-horse. Gray was the fastest horse in the whole country. Once, when his master, in a dark forest through which he traveled, was attacked by robbers, he saved his life by his fleetness.

But when Gray grew old, and his sight failed him, he could serve his master no longer. Another horse filled his place. After a while the ungrateful merchant told his servant to turn old blind Gray out of the stable; that the times were too hard to feed a horse that could render no more service.

Being turned out, poor old blind Gray for some time refused to go. For several days and nights he stood near the gate with drooping head. Hunger finally drove him away. But where must he go? He was blind. Accidentally he entered the open door of the belfry which was built on the market place, and where it was the custom for the people to come, and, if they had any complaint, to ring the bell as a signal for the judges immediately to assemble in order to investigate the case. Being very hungry, poor old blind Gray attempted to eat the grass rope which was attached to the bell. While Gray was thus pulling on the rope the bell rang louder and louder. It did not take long for the city fathers, the judges, to assemble. And lo! behold! as plaintiff they found the old horse. They recognized him, called for the merchant, fined him $10 for cruelty toward the helpless brute, and required him to take Gray home and feed him till he should die.

V.—CORN STALKS.

A farmer, accompanied by his son Willie, visited his farm in order to see whether the corn was ripe for the garner. "Father," said Willie, "how is it that some of these stalks so humbly bend down to the ground, while others stand so proudly erect? Are these latter superior that the former must do them homage?" Then the father pulled a few ears from these stalks, and said: "Behold this ear which I pulled from the stalk which is so humbly bowing down! How full of grains! How heavy! Now see this ear from the stalk which so proudly stands erect; it is almost all spike, with only a few shriveled grains."

Worth, conscious of defects, is never elate;
While emptiness vaunts—no doubt it is great.

J. B. A. AHRENS

FARM AND GARDEN.

BLIND STAGGERS.

ROSE BANK, Yazoo River, May 22.

MR. EDITOR: Seeing from your valuable paper you are in the habit of publishing recipes, etc., and believing it to be the duty of every one who makes a discovery that will benefit the community to make it publicly known, I will give you a recipe for a very dangerous disease in horses or mules, viz, blind staggers: Take of coal oil and spirits turpentine one tablespoonful each, mix and pour in each ear Then take of lime and home-made soap and salt and make a paste, and blister the forehead, and around the ear and on the back of the head.

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL MORROW.

The Best Arbor for the Scuppernong.

To a person engaging in a business new to him, it is important that he be properly posted in regard to it. Without knowledge he labors to great disadvantage, and after much toil, and expense, and years of anxiety, which end in disappointment, he finds it too late in life to begin anew. The above facts are exemplified in the case of arboring for the Scuppernong. As it cannot, like other grape vines, be taken down at any time and the arbor reconstructed, it is important to begin right. All writers recommend wood; none directly recommend wire. It is evident that wood serves only a temporary purpose and requires a great deal of labor to keep it up. The vine is increasing in size and weight every year and, if it should fall, would be difficult to raise. Wire is far more durable and more economical for a term of years. It costs more at the ontset, but will it not pay? We invest in guano for cotton; does not the Scuppernong promise to pay more than cotton? If it will not pay for a wire arbor it is not worth raising for wine. I have a plan by which any one may proceed with confidence. Supposing the vines to have been set thirty-two feet each way, begin by setting posts six feet high, in squares of sixteen feet, which would give to the first square of vines nine posts; after that it would give to each square six feet. Set end posts for tightening the wire upon, twelve or fifteen feet from the end vines, in a line with the row of posts. They should be set three feet in the ground, and braced on the inside braces, extending from the tops to a stake driven in the ground a few feet distant. Then take No. 7, 8, or 9 wire and fasten to one end post, and stretch across the vineyard and through a hole in tops of the opposite end post. To tighten the wires, prepare sticks, one and a half inches thick, and six or eight inches long, bore a small hole in one end and square the other end to fit into a wagon or buggy wrench. By turning the wrench a powerful tension can be gained; after which drive a nail through the stick into the post. In this way proceed until the vineyard is checked with wire sixteen feet apart, the wires crossing on the tops of the posts. To secure the wires on the tops of the posts, take a small staple, which may be made of wire, and drive into the top of the post embracing both wires. Then take No. 13 or 15 wire and check those squares, reducing them to squares of eight feet, and on these lay slats to support the vines while young. By the time the slats rot the vines will have extended across the wires. At the crossing of those small wires set up a prop which will be as good as a post. If the wire is annealed, or galvanized, or covered with coal tar, it will last a long series of years. When a post rots it will be an easy matter to take it out and put in a new one. If any one has a better plan for arboring I would be pleased to learn it.—*J. M. Palmer, M. D., in Southern Cultivator.*

HOUSEKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT.

COMMON HARD SOAP.—Seven pounds of soda, three of lime, and four gallons of water. Boil together till dissolved; let this stand to settle; then pour off as long as any remains clear, and add water to make four gallons; boil this, adding four pounds of grease and two tablespoonfuls of borax; boil till thick; take up, and put away to cool; when it is cold, cut the pieces rather larger than the size you want, as it shrinks in drying.

CREAM CANDY.—Take about three pounds of white sugar; add one pint of water and an eighth of a teaspoonful of cream of tartar; boil until by trying in cold water it will form a hard ball. Then pour on a greased tin or slab of marble. As it cools, "pull" between the hands or with a hook, until very light and white. While "pulling," flavor with extract of lemon or vanilla Let it stand in a warm place for a few hours until it grains.

TIMBALE OF MACARONI.—Boil pipe macaroni in water until tender enough to cut into pieces about an inch long; line a mold with these bits, putting them so that the hollow parts shall be at the top and sides of the mold; they must fit close together all round the mold. Make a mince of any kind of meat, with a couple of yolks of eggs; fill the mold with this, and boil twenty minutes; serve with white sauce poured round.

SCIENTIFIC.

A STARTLING ANNOUNCEMENT.

In the last report from the United States Department of Agriculture there is presented a vast amount of information and statistics of the consumption of wood in our country, and the effects of the wholesale destruction of our American forests. From facts and figures of too accurate a character to be disputed, the conclusion is reached that, unless measures are taken immediately to replace, by new plantations, the supplies withdrawn by the destruction of our old forests, *there will be an actual famine for wood in this country within the next thirty years.*

Few are aware of the reckless waste of timber going on; and yet they ought to know, for the change of climate and the extremes of temperature which we now endure were not formerly known, and are a convincing evidence of this fact. It is true that coal or peat may be substituted for purposes of fuel; but in the mechanical arts, in building houses or ships, or innumerable other purposes, we must have wood, good, sound, and strong.

The black walnut is rarely found now in the Eastern and Middle States, where once it was plenty. Our pine comes more than a thousand miles, from Michigan and Wisconsin, and beyond, to the value of tens of millions of dollars, to supply our demands.

In the single State of New York, from 1850 to 1860, there were reclaimed from the forest and brought into cultivation no less than one million nine hundred and sixty-seven thousand four hundred and thirty-three acres of land. All these acres will never again be devoted to timber growing; and still the destruction goes on.

If the present demand for lumber continues in proportion to the increase of population, in twenty years from now we shall need $200,000,000 worth of sawed lumber annually. And whence are we to obtain it?

It is estimated that from 1850 to 1860 no less than fifty million acres of new land in the United States were brought under cultivation, of which two-fifths were timber land, and in the decade ending 1870 there will be no less than one hundred million acres so reclaimed.

We do not see here the wild cherry or cucumber tree; the hard maple and hickory are almost entirely gone, while entire sections have been denuded of hemlock and pine.

The sleepers used on the railroads of our country from 1850 to 1860 cost $23,063,957, and their number was sixty-five million eight hundred and ninety-seven thousand and twenty, and when it is remembered that these are almost entirely hard wood, and last but two to five years, it will be seen that the annual supply for this purpose is enormous, and increasing as fast as new railroads are built.

A NEW INVENTION.—G. W. Ballantine, a soldier in the engineer battalion at Yerba Buena island, has hit upon a simple and ingenious plan for collecting cream from milk, which he styles a "Patent Milk Strainer." It is described as follows: It consists of two pans, one bottomless, a piece of fine, light cloth or flannel, and a movable circle or rim, by which the cloth can be fitted tightly (something after the manner in which a drumhead is secured) to the pan without a bottom. This is placed in the pans of milk. The cream rises and forms on the cloth, and when the proper time arrives the cloth is removed, carrying with it all the cream that has been formed. This saves the tedious process of skimming, besides saving all the cream. The invention is exhibited by Frank V. Scudder, No. 611 Montgomery street. We are inclined to foster every invention which lightens the labor of the housewife, therefore we advise our country friends to look into this matter. It is simple and complete.—*San Francisco Spectator.*

THERE was a muster of the old soldiers of the Grand Armee in Paris, the first week in May, to attend mass in the chapel of the Invalides. The number present was about thirty. A correspondent says:

Among them were several artillery men, one of Marceau's hussars (still wearing the orthodox pigtail,) one naval officer, one of the famous Old Guard, together with a drummer of the Guard, who beat the assembly on the occasion. Almost all had white mustaches, and all, with the exception of the Old Guard, were exceedingly little men, showing that the military standard of height had fallen extremely low under the first empire. With the drummer playing at their head, they marched off two and two to the Invalides, their little spindled legs keeping military time, and their drawn swords gleaming in the bright sunshine. The rear was brought up by an old invalid with a wooden leg, who was allowed the luxury of a vehicle to conduct him to the tomb of his great captain, under the dome of the Invalides.

THE TIDE OF TRAVEL OVER THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—From the *Daily City-Central* (Colorado) *Register* we take the following:

On the 1st of May fifteen thousand people in California were booked for an overland trip by rail. The tide of travel has fairly commenced, and the time is now come when tourists will make a trip to the Rocky mountains before climbing the Alps or indulging in a sail on the Rhine. For an American to visit Europe for pleasure before he has seen our own magnificent landscapes or mountains, waterfalls, waving pines, and broad green parks, is ridiculous, and justly subjects him to unfavorable criticism abroad. Our mountain scenery is as wild, beautiful, romantic, and sublime as any Europe can present, with the advantage that it is on a much larger scale. No brooks sparkle brighter or are better filled with trout than ours, and no climate on earth is more invigorating, clear, and beautiful than ours. One might spend a dozen summers in exploring our mountain chains, and still the half would not have been seen. Let those of the East who have the leisure and money, but are lacking in health and vigor, come and camp awhile in our beautiful nooks, bathe in our hot and cold mineral springs, and regain youth, vigor, and health. No portion of the world offers so much variety of scenery, and it is time that Americans understand it. If they want further testimony, let them read Samuel Bowles' book and follow his example. Our artists already appreciate our importance, and have been flocking here in great numbers to transfer a portion of our beauties to canvas, but they ought not to be left alone in the enjoyment of its pleasures.

CURIOUS DETECTION OF A CRIMINAL.—Not long ago there occurred in Prussia one of those cases of detection of crime by scientific means which interest a large and intelligent class of readers. A quantity of gold, packed in boxes, was dispatched by a railway train. On arrival at its destination it was discovered that the gold had been stolen from some of the boxes, which were refilled with sand to make up the deficient weight. Measures were at once taken for the discovery of the thief; and, that no chance might be lost, Professor Ehrenberg was requested to make a microscopic examination of the sand. The professor, who is a member of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, well known for his researches into minute objects, and his comparisons of volcanic dust from all parts of the world, asked that a quantity of sand from every station by which the train had passed should be sent to him. Examining these one after another, he at last came to sand which was identical with that found in the gold boxes. The name of the station whence this sand had been collected was known; inquiries were set on foot at that station, and among the persons there employed the thief was arrested.

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READ THIS AND SEE!

Letter from Major J. T. Hester, of Alabama:

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I do not write you this as a certificate for publication, but as a duty that I feel I owe to Professor Darby and his invaluable medicine.

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Under the care of

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Who are both the agents and owners of this sheet.

A man who wishes to be known in the country is certainly much in his own light who does not display his name in our advertising columns.

Our terms are precisely the same as those of other weekly newspapers in this city.

We have fewer advertisements than the secular papers, but what we have are read with that conscientious regard for everything that appears in a Christian paper which takes hold—in fact, too strong a hold—and holds the editor responsible for all the patent medicines, hardware, shoes, pork, flour, and even *whisky*, which may be set forth in its columns.

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CHARGES—There are three terms in the scholastic year. For each term the charges, which are to be paid at the beginning of the term, are as follows:

Regular tuition, $30. Board including washing, fuel and lights, $75. Incidental fee charged to day scholars, $1.

The following are optional: French, $15; Instrumental Music, $25; use of Instrument, $3; Vocal Music in class, $2—not charged to those who take Instrumental Music; Drawing, $15; Painting, $20.

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Special advantages provided in the departments of French, Music and Painting. For further information address the President.

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was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

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Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month.

The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, are all unsurpassed by those of any institution the Southern States.

The past history of the College is the pledge its future prosperity.

The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

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The next session begins on the 21st day of SEPTEMBER, 1868, and closes on the 24th of June, 1869.

Rev William A. Harris, President, with a Faculty of twelve professors, teachers and matrons.

This is a Female College of the first rank; one of the most flourishing in the South; young ladies here from nearly all sections of Virginia, and various Southern States. Method of teaching like that pursued in the University of Virginia. Health and comfort of pupils unsurpassed: Those from the Gulf States, especially, have greatly improved in health. No social disquietude. The population of this great Valley is nearly all white. This institution is an educational home for the daughters of the South.

Charges for the entire scholastic year, board and tuition, in collegiate course, embracing

Ancient Languages	$215 00
Music	50 00
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Refer to Professors Smith and Holmes, Virginia University; Mrs. John B. Floyd; Bishops Pierce, Early, Doggett; Rev. Drs. Duncan and Munsey.

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CENTENARY MALE INSTITUTE Summerfield, Alabama.

The twenty-seventh annual session of this school will begin on the

FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1868,

and continue nine months, with no vacation, except one week at Christmas.

The expense for tuition, incidental fees, board, washing, fuel and lights, will be $230, one-half to be paid on entrance and one-half on the 15th of February, 1869.

Persons wishing to patronize this school may address JOHN MASSEY,
aug15 2m Principal, Summerfield, Ala.

A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN

PRICE'S

Patent Texas Tonic.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

It is a certain antidote against Constipation of the Bowels, Torpor of the Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, Determination of Blood to the Brain, Indigestion, Pain in the Head and Vertigo; also a remedy for

CHILLS AND FEVERS.

For particulars, see accompanying Envelope with each bottle.

For sale at 59 Camp street, New Orleans,

THOS. K. PRICE, Vendor.

Read the following opinions of some of our old and well known citizens of

PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC,

Or, Vegetable Medicine.

T. K. PRICE, Esq., Vendor of "Price's Patent Texas Tonic," or Vegetable Medicine:

DEAR SIR—After a fair and deliberate use and experiment of your Vegetable Medicine, known as PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC, we give it as our decided opinion, that it is the best recipe that we have ever known, for *Indigestion, Torpor of the Liver, Constipation of the Bowels and Dyspepsia.* We consider your Vegetables Medicine worthy of all commendation, and therefore feel no hesitation in recommending its use to all our friends, as well as the public at large, and that in doing so we are contributing to all the afflicted. Many of us have been suffering from these evils from ten to fifteen years, and have been greatly benefitted.

Wishing you great success in introducing this valuable medicine,

We remain yours truly,
J. J. MULLON, Pastor St. Patrick's Church.
J. H. CALDWELL, of Gas Works, City N.O.
SAM'L. SUMNER, of Home Insurance Office
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New Orleans, June, 1868.

TERMS:

4 oz Bottles	$2 00
6 " "	2 50
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Sold to Druggists by the dozen bottles or more at 33⅓ per cent discount off retail price.

All order will meet with prompt attention.
ep22 1y THOS. K. PRICE.

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS!

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Established in 1837.

VANDUZEN & TIFT,

102 and 104 East Second st., Cincinnati, Ohio, Manufacturers of BELLS for Churches, Academies, etc., made of the Genuine Bell Metal, and mounted with our Patent Improved Rotary Hangings.

All Bells warranted in quality and tone. Send for Catalogue and Price List. no7 1y

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Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of

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COOKING AND HEATING STOVES

Of all kinds; sole Agent for the Good Samaritan Cooking Stove.

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Sumter Brogans and Russets

LADIES AND GENTS,

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—AT—

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Nov9 1y

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AND

TINWARE MANUFACTURER

62.....CAMP STREET.....62

NEW ORLEANS.

SIGN OF THE BIG TEA POT.

I would respectfully announce to my friends and the public generally, both in the city and country, that after an association of over twenty years, under the name and style of Austin & Goodwyn, formerly corner of Customhouse and Front Levee, I have permanently located as above, and shall continue my old business of

MANUFACTURING TINWARE,

in all its branches, as heretofore, and in addition will endeavor to keep at all times a full and complete stock of the best, as well as the latest and most approved

COOKING STOVES.

The names of a few will suffice to give an idea of the great variety constantly kept on hand:

The Charter Oak,	The Good Samaritan,
The Revenue,	The Torchlight,
The American,	The Brilliant,
The Magnolia,	The Fashion,
The True Kentuckian,	The Farmer,
The Maid of Orleans,	The Southern States,
The Mutual Friend,	The Sunny South,

and many others, too numerous to mention of which will be sold at

THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,

for cash or approved city paper.

Being ever grateful for the liberal patronage bestowed and confidence reposed in me during my former copartnership, I would most earnestly solicit a continuance of the same, and shall pledge myself to do my utmost to maintain the reputation of the old house.

Remember the Big Tea Pot,
No. 62 Camp street, New Orleans, Louisiana.
july6 1y

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J. P. WILSON,

JOB PRINTER.....JOB PRINTER.

77 Magazine street, corner of Poydras,
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Cotton Factor & Commission Merchant,

190 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.,
aug8 6m

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TUITION.

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Preparatory Department, per term	30 00
Contingent fee, per term	2 50

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Especial attention is called to the fact that preparatory students are taught exclusively by the Faculty.

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O. F. CASEY,
aug15 2m Secretary of Faculty.

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Board exclusive of Lights and Washing	20 00

We commend the Institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respectfully solicit its patronage. Address.

A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board Trust.
Oct. 19th, 1867.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1869.

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
FEB.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
MAR.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
APR					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
MAY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
JUNE			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JULY						1	2
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AUG	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
SEP.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
OCT						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
NOV		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
DEC				1	2	3	
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received, and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The general market has shown less apathy since our last issue, country merchants having come forward rather more freely, and the plantation and local demand evincing increased spirit, but as a general thing there has been very little activity, and [illegible] two branches of trade we [illegible] complaints of increasing dullness. The sales of sugar have been mostly confined to the moderate current receipts, without [illegible] table change in prices, and [illegible] of any moment has been reported in molasses. Western produce, [illegible] ruled dull, with no supplies to [illegible] for export.

The weather has been clear and pleasant, and our [illegible] from the country are decidedly more encouraging. The chief obstacle to a liberal yield of our leading staple appears now to be the backwardness of the [illegible] which may be followed by a serious curtailment and waste at the close of the season, and notwithstanding the forebodings of Mr. Sprague, who recently visited the northern belt of the cotton region, and predicts a crop of only two millions to two and a quarter millions, we think the indications are that it will not be less than in 1868-69. The intelligence in regard to sugar is less encouraging. The plant cane in many localities has been so much injured that planters place their principal reliance upon the ratoons.

The river has fallen five inches since our last report, and is now one foot seven inches below high water mark.

Cotton.—The following are the arrivals since the 4th instant:

Louisiana and Mississippi.....bales..	1145
Mobile.....	218
Texas.....	20
Total.....	1383

On Saturday the movement was animated throughout the day, and the reported sales summed up 2,350 bales, while under the influence of rapidly diminishing supplies, and favorable telegrams from New York and Liverpool, prices advanced ⅛ to ¼c., good ordinary closing at 26½ to 27c., and low middling at 27½ to 28c. On Monday, under further encouraging dispatches and a more earnest demand from the Northern spinners, factors were enabled to establish an additional improvement of ¼c., a portion of the business, however, early in the day, being at about previous rates, and prices stiffening toward the close, when good ordinary was quoted at 26¾ to 26¾c., and low middling at 27¾ to [illegible]c. The sales at the same time were of liberal extent, comprising 3,500 bales. On Tuesday the market opened with [illegible]ened demand, and, although with diminishing supplies and favorable telegrams from New York, factors raised their concessions on all desirable lots, yet 1,850 bales changed hands, which was regarded as a very full business compared with [illegible] The prices paid exhibited some irregularity and extreme figures; a fraction above our outside quotations was occasionally given for even running lots, but on the whole the average improvement may be set down at ¼c.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 7,900 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 787,519 bales, against 579,552 bales to the same date last year, and the decrease in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 107,923 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 22,654 bales to France, and of 2,450 to other foreign ports, and a decrease of 274,414 to Great Britain.

Referring to our remarks above, we quote as follows:

Ordinary.....	25 to 26
Good ordinary.....	27 to 27½
Low middling.....	28 to 28½
Middling.....	— to 29
Strict middling.....	— to —

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868, bales....	1959
Arrived past three days.....	1383
Arrived previously.....	814698—816079
	820191
Exported past three days.....	8390
Exported previously.....	773462—827150
Stock on hand and on shipboard....	45298

Sugar.—The market has exhibited very little animation during the past three days. There is a fair demand for fresh lots as they arrive, but the old stock is almost entirely neglected. On Saturday and Monday 150 hogsheads were sold at 6¾c. per pound for inferior, 11 to 11½c. for fair, 11½c. for good fair, 13¼c. for prime, and 15¾c. for white.

Molasses.—Louisiana molasses has continued very dull since our last report. The receipts are light and have generally been sold at previous prices.

Pork.—The market has been quiet, but firmer since our last review.

CATTLE MARKET.

Jefferson City,
Tuesday Evening, June 8, 1869.

Texas cattle, choice, per head.....$35 to 40	
Texas cattle, second qual, per head. 26 to 30	
Texas cattle, third qual, per head... 10 to 20	
Hogs, per lb gross.....	8 to 9c
Sheep, first quality, per head.....	$5 to 8
Sheep, second quality, per head.....	2½ to 3½
Sheep, third quality, per head.....	— to 3
Milch cows, choice, per head.....	80 to 100
Milch cows, per head.....	50 to —
Texas cows, with calves.....	— to —
Yearlings, per head.....	6 to 10
Calves, per head.....	6 to 10

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(*Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire*)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows.....	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers...	8 50	9 50
Cotton Scrapers.....	6 00	6 50
Sweeps.....	6 00	6 50
Cultivators.....	10 00	11 00
Shovels.....	10 00	17 00
Spades.....	11 00	18 00
Axes.....	10 00	15 00
Bagging, ₱ yard:		
Kentucky.....	23½	24
East India.....	..	25
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₱ lb..	..	8½
Bran, ₱ 100 lbs.....	1 22	1 25
Bread, ₱ 100 lbs.: Pilot....	5 50	.. ..
Crackers.....	6 00	.. ..
Bricks, Lake, ₱ M.....	8 00	16 00
English, Fire.....	85 00	100 00
Candles, ₱ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford.....	..	..
Tallow.....	..	21½
Adamantine.....	15	21½
Star.....	15	21½
Chocolate, No 1 ₱ lb.....	38	55
Sweet and Spiced.....	35	67
Cider, Western ₱ bbl.....	.. ..	.. ..
Northern.....	13 00	.. ..
Coal, Cannel ₱ ton.....	.. ..	15 00
Anthracite ₱ ton.....	9 50	10 00
Western, ₱ barrel.....	.. ..	50
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₱ lb.....	14	17½
Havana.....	..	..
Java.....	..	..
St. Domingo.....	nono	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₱ ton.....	.. ..	15 00
Hulled, ₱ bushel.....	.. ..	.. ..
Copper, Brasiers' ₱ lb.....	37	38
Sheathing.....	..	.. ..
Copper Bolts.....	37	38
Yellow Metal.....	29	30
Cordage, Manilla, ₱ lb.....	23½	24½
Tarred, American:.....	.. ..	21
Russia.....	80	.. ..
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl.....	4 50	4 75
Dyes, ₱ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y.....	4	4½
St. Domingo.....	4½	4½
Fustic, Tampico.....	5	.. ..
Indigo, ₱ lb.....	1 75	1 85
Madder.....	22	24
Eggs, ₱ doz. Western.....	14	17
Feathers, ₱ lb.....	90	95
Fish, Cod, ₱ box.....	1 70	.. ..
Herrings.....	70	.. ..
Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ bbl.....	.. ..	29 00
No. 2.....	.. ..	22 50
No. 3.....	15 00	18 00
Flaxseed, ₱ lb.....	4	6
Flour, ₱ bbl:		
Superfine.....	.. ..	6 00
Extra.....	6 20	11 50
Fine.....	4 75	.. ..
Fruit, Prunes, ₱ lb.....	14	15
Figs, Drum.....	20	21
Dried Apples.....	..	..
Currants, Zante.....	12½	13
Almonds, soft shell.....	26	..
Raisins, M R, ₱ box.....	none	here
Layer.....	.. ..	3 60
Lem's Sicily ₱ box.....	none	here
" Malaga, ₱ box.....	.. ..	.. ..
Oranges, La. ₱ 1000.....	.. ..	.. ..
Sicily ₱ box.....	.. ..	.. ..
Glass, ₱ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10.....	3 25	.. ..
10 x 12.....	3 50	3 75
12 x 18.....	4 00	4 50
Grain, ₱ bushel:		
Malt, Western.....	2 20	2 50
Canada.....	2 60	2 75
Oats.....	72	75
Corn, shelled ₱ bushel....	1 00	1 10
Beans, ₱ bbl.....	8 00	12 00
Hops, ₱ lb.....	12	13
Gunpowder, ₱ keg.....	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₱ bag.....	18½	19
Hay, Western, ₱ ton.....	25 00	27 00
Northern.....	.. ..	.. ..
Louisiana.....	.. ..	.. ..
Hides, ₱ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican.....	17	18
Wet salted, city slaughter.	8	12
Kip Skins.....	.. ..	.. ..
Dry country.....	17	18
Pelts ₱ piece.....	.. ..	.. ..
Iron, Pig ₱ ton.....	45 00	.. ..
Country, Bar ₱ lb.....	5	6
English, ₱ lb.....	4½	5
Hoop, ₱ lb.....	6	8½
Sheet.....	6½	9
Boiler.....	8	10
Nail Rods.....	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties.....	6	7
Castings, American.....	6½	7
Lime, Western ₱ hhl.....	1 65	2 00
Shell Lime.....	1 75	.. ..
Rockland, &c.....	2 00	2 25
Cement.....	3 00	.. ..
Molasses, ₱ gallon:		
Louisiana.....	45	65
Muscovado.....	..	..
Refinery, Rebpiled.....	60	80
Moss, ₱ lb:		
Gray, Country.....	2	3½
Black do.....	5	6
Select, water rotted.....	7	8
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₱ lb.....	4 75	5 00
Wrought, German.....	14	16
English.....	14	16
Naval Stores, ₱ bbl:		
Tar.....	1 50	3 50
Pitch.....	2 50	.. ..
Rosin A No. 1.....	3 00	5 00
No. 2.....	2 25	.. ..
No. 3.....	.. ..	2 00
Spirits Turp ₱ gallon.....	..	42½
Varnish, bright.....	50	55
Oils, Lard ₱ gallon.....	1 35	1 40
Coal Oil.....	34	36
in cases.....	44	48
Cotton Seed, Crude.....	70	75
Refined.....	95	1 00
Tanners' ₱ gallon.....	1 15	1 30
Oil Cake, Linseed ₱ ton.....	.. ..	.. ..
Cotton Seed.....	35 00	.. ..
Meal.....	.. ..	.. ..
Provisions, ₱ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern.....	none	here
" Western.....	19 00	.. ..
" North half bbl.	.. ..	.. ..
Dried, ₱ lb.....	..	..
Tongues ₱ doz.....	..	
Pork, Mess.....	.. ..	33 50
Prime Mess.....	28 00	.. ..
Hog, round, ₱ lb.....	.. ..	13
Bacon, Hams, ₱ lb.....	17½	18
Do., canvassed.....	19	20½
Sides.....	18½	18½
Shoulders.....	14½	14½
Green Shoulders.....	12½	13
Lard, Prime, in tierces....	19	19½
in kegs.....	19½	20½
Fair, in tierces.....	.. ..	17
Butter, Northern.....	35	40
Western.....	25	35
Cheese, American.....	18	19
Potatoes, ₱ bbl.....	1 50	2 00
Onions.....	.. ..	.. ..
Green Apples.....	.. ..	.. ..
Rice, ₱ lb, Louisiana.....	7	10
India.....	..	..
Carolina.....	..	..
Saltpetre, refined, ₱ lb.....	14	25
Crude.....	..	..
Salt ₱ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 25	2 30
from store.....	2 35	2 40
coarse, cargo.....	.. ..	.. ..
from warehouse...	2 15	2 20
from store.....	2 25	2 30
Turks Island, ₱ bushel....	..	..
Soap, ₱ lb, Western.....	7	7½
Northern.....	8	12
Southern.....	8	10½
Castile.....	18	20
Sugar, Louisiana, ₱ lb:		
In the city.....	8	15½
Havana, White.....	15½	16½
Yellow.....	13½	14½
Brown.....	12½	13
Tobacco, in hhds, ₱ lb:		
Bakers & Cutters.....	—	—
Choice and Selections...	15	19
Fine Leaf.....	12	15
Medium Leaf.....	9	11
Fair Leaf.....	10	12
Common Leaf.....	8	10
Good Refused.....	7	10
Common Refused.....	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₱ lb.....	—	—
Bailing.....	20	20½
Wool, Washed, ₱ lb.....	32	40
Burry.....	14	18
Louisiana, Native.....	24	27
Texas, {Cl Merino.....	28	31

SPECIAL NOTICES.

STARKVILLE DISTRICT MEETING.

The district meeting for the Starkville district, Mississippi Conference, will be held at Valden, on the Central railroad, embracing the fourth Sunday in August, commencing on Thursday before, at eleven o'clock.

The official members of the district are invited to be at their post at that time. The good people of Valden will take care of all. Visiting brethren are invited to come and help us.

K. A. Jones, P. E.

TALLADEGA DISTRICT MEETING.

The district meeting for Talladega district, Montgomery Conference, will be held at Munford, commencing on Thursday night before the first Sunday in August. Bishop McTyeire will be present.

L. M. Wilson, P. E.

LAFAYETTE DISTRICT MEETING.

The district meeting for the Lafayette district, Montgomery Conference, will be held at Dadeville, Alabama, commencing on Thursday, July 29th, where we hope to meet a full attendance of the delegates and members.

The opening sermon will be preached on Thursday, at eleven o'clock, by Rev. E. L. Loveless.

Jos. T. Curry, P. E.

CAMDEN DISTRICT MEETING.

The district meeting for Camden district will be held at Camden, commencing on the 1st day of July. Brother Hudson will preach the opening sermon on Thursday, at eleven o'clock A. M.

Anson West, P. E.

Jackson Dist., Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Jackson station.....July	3, 4
Terry, at Forest Hill.....	10, 11
Clinton, at Chapel Hill.....	17, 18
Canton station.....	24, 25
Camden, at Forest Grove...	31, Aug. 1
Sharon, at Thornton.....Aug.	7, 8
Vernon and Livingston, at Vernon.....	14, 15
Chartlage, at Conway.....	21, 22
Madisonville, at Pearl river..Sept.	18, 19
District conference, Raymond.Aug.	26

R. Abbey, P. E.

Wetumpka Dist., Montgomery Conf'e.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Wetumpka.....June	12, 13
Prattville.....	19, 20
Autaugaville and Ivy Creek, at Ivy Creek.....	26, 27
Lowndesboro, Hayneville and Union, at Union.....July	3, 4
Pleasant Hill ct., at Elwood.	10, 11
Tallassee ct., at Oak Valley.	17, 18
Socopatoy ct., at Socopatoy.	24, 25
Carolina ct., at Rehoboth...Aug.	7, 8
Autauga ct., at Pine Level..	14, 15

At the request of the district meeting I will preach on the Support of the Ministry, and solicit contributions for foreign missions at these quarterly meetings.

Wm. S. Turner, P. E.

Woodville Dist., Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Woodville.....June	19, 20
Jackson, at P. Grove.....	26, 27
Tunica, at Bayou Sara.....July	4, 5
Wilkinson, at Sharon.....	17, 18
St. Helena, at Darlington...	24, 25
Amite, at Ebenezer.....Aug.	8, 9
Meadville.....	15, 16
Buffalo.....	22, 23
Percy Creek.....	28, 29
Liberty.....Sept.	4, 5

Jas. A. Godfrey, P. E.

Lafayette Dist., Montgomery Conference

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Montevallo.....July	17, 18
Montevallo ct., at New Salem	24, 25
Dadeville circuit, Dadeville..	31
Lafayette ct., Sandy Ridge..Aug.	7, 8
Fredonia circuit and Wedowee mission, Standing Rock	14, 15
Arbacoochee ct., Hurricane.	21, 22
Marble Valley circuit:.....	28, 29
Chandler Spring circuit.....Sept.	4, 5
Pinckneyville ct., McGuire's Chapel.....	11, 12
Lineville ct., Mt. Pleasant...	18, 19

Jos. T. Curry, P. E.

New Orleans Dist. Louisiana Conference

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

New Orleans circuit, at Algiers. May	9
Quar. Conf., at 112 Camp, 7½ P.M.	10
German churches: at Crape st..,	16
Quar. Conf., at Dryades st....	21
Jefferson City.....	23
Plaquemine.....	30
Felicity street.....June	6
Thibodeaux.....	13
Carondelet street.....	27
Baton Rouge.....July	18
Moreau street.....	25

J. U. Keenle, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist., Miss. Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Holmesville circuit, at Muddy Springs.....May	29, 30
Summit and Magnolia stations at Summit.....June	5, 6
Bogue Chitto circuit, at Johnson's station.....	12, 13
Brookhaven station.....	19, 20
Brandywine ct., at Brandyw'o.July	3, 4
Wesson and Beauregard stations, at Beauregard.....	10, 11
Pleasant Valley and Rehobath stat's, at Pleasant Val:	17, 18
Behala circuit, at Providence camp ground.....	24, 25
Burtenton ct., at Tabernacle.	31, Aug. 1
Georgetown ct., at Bethesda. Aug.	7, 8
Crystal Springs and Hazlehurst stat's, at Hazlehurst.	14, 15

G. F. Thompson, P. E.

Macon District, Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Brooksville, at Mount Zion..Apr.	10, 11
Macon station.....	17, 18
Marion ct., at Pleasant Hill..May	1, 2
Gainesville, at Gainesville...	8, 9
Cookaville, at Hebron.....	15, 16
Crawford, at Mayhew.....	22, 23
Summerville, at Summerville.June	5, 6
Trinity circuit, at Woodlawn.	12, 13
De Kalb, at De Kalb.....	26, 27

S. H. Cox, P. E.

PHILIP WERLEIN,

SOUTHERN MUSIC HOUSE,

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The annual Address, on Wednesday, June 30th, Commencement Day, will be delivered by Hon. George Williamson, of Shreveport. Concerts on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday, June 28th and 29th. The Visiting Committee of the Louisiana Conference will please be punctual in attendance.

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VOLUME XV.—NUMBER 23.
WHOLE NUMBER..... 736.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1869.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—There is a movement in Pennsylvania to nominate General Hancock for Governor of the State. The Reading *Eagle* concludes an article in these words: "Wheel into line, Democrats of the Keystone State, and let your war cry be Hancock and Victory."—*Times.*

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The Internal Revenue Department has directed the suppression of some illicit distilleries in Lee county, Virginia. The military are to be employed, if necessary, to enforce the law.

Brownlow publishes a letter in favor of universal suffrage. He says, "For the Republicans of Tennessee to continue the restrictive policy, when the party everywhere else opposes it, is mischievous and ridiculous."

Judge Paschal has demanded $165,000 of George Peabody & Co., of London, realized by them on Texas indemnity bonds, covered by the recent decision against White, Childs & Co.

Bontwell orders the purchase of an additional half million of bonds next week, to comply with the law requiring one per cent. of the entire debt to be purchased each fiscal year.

CUBA.

HAVANA, May 27.—The expedition which landed in the Bay of Nisse comprised a large steamer (name not given) and the steamship Perit from New York. The steamer transferred her cargo to the Perit, which made several trips to the shore, landing men, arms, artillery, ammunition, provisions, and clothing for the insurgents. Immediately upon landing, the fillibusters threw up intrenchments and mounted eight guns, sweeping the bay.

The steamer Salvador successfully landed her men and munitions at the port of Neuvas Grandes, on the north coast, not far from Neuevitas. A British war steamer and two Spanish cruisers failed to catch the Salvador, which departed immediately after her men and cargo had been disembarked.

On the 16th instant the Spanish war steamer Marsella entered the Bay of Nisse and was received with a sharp fire from the artillery. Two shots took effect in her hull, compelling her to withdraw. She then went to the port of Manati, and obtained a force of soldiers, and in company with the Spanish gunboat Africa returned to the Bay of Nisse. After several shots had been exchanged between the steamers and the shore batteries several hundreds of Spaniards were landed, and making a detour to the rear, took possession of the guns which the fillibusters had been compelled to abandon. The insurgents, meantime, had only retired for the purpose of reforming. That done, they returned in force, made a brilliant charge with the bayonet, retook all the guns, and compelled the Spaniards to retreat in disorder with a loss of forty-five killed and one hundred wounded.

Shots from the Spanish steamer having set fire to a building filled with war materials, the fillibusters did not pursue the routed enemy, they having to remain and extinguish the flames and save the arms, which they succeeded in doing.

The Spaniards saw ten cannon unmounted in addition to the eight pieces already in position.

Foreigners led the attack, and composed a large part of the insurgent force. The Spaniards captured a Prussian and instantly shot him.

EUROPE.

LONDON, June 15.—The *Times* says the speeches of Stratford de Radcliffe and the Archbishop of Canterbury leave no doubt as to the result of the disestablishment bill. While they dislike it, and are unable to persuade themselves that it will have a beneficial effect, they advise the House of Lords to assent. The practical good sense and patriotism of these speeches contrast strongly with the tone of Bright's hasty effusion.

The *Telegraph* says after the first night's debate on the Irish Church bill, the issue cannot be doubted.

The *Star* says since the speech of the Archbishop of Canterbury, everything appears immediately favorable to the bill.

Bright has written a letter to a meeting in Birmingham, in which he says if the House of Lords delay the passage of the Irish Church bill, they will stimulate the discussion of subjects which might slumber for years. The value of a constitution which gives a majority of one house in favor of, and in another house against a given policy, may be questioned. "Why is it that when the Crown and Commons are in harmony with the nation, the Lords are in direct opposition? As long as the House of Lords act in harmony with the country, they may go on for a long time, but when they thwart its course they may meet with an unpleasant accident." He hopes the course of good and wise men in the Lords may prevail.

LONDON, June 15.—The *Times* today says the restoration of tranquility in Paris was the only event which could reasonably be expected where the citizens were indifferent and the military force immense. It rejoices that the result was attained without bloodshed. Nothing now hinders the Emperor from adopting the constitutional course which the elections invite. Another battle in the streets might be made cause for an indefinite postponement of the public liberties. Paris, on second thought, chose the more moderate among the Liberal candidates for the Legislature, and, by her indifference, rebuked violence. There can be no excuse now for holding the city too hostile for conciliation.

SPAIN.

At length, says the Madrid correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on the 7th, the religious question is settled, and Spain has enrolled her name in the list of nations which admit the great principle of religious liberty. The Republicans *en masse* abstained from voting for the clause prescribing toleration; after an explanation from their great orator, Castelar. He said, in the name of the Republicans, they would vote against the State Church, and though they were of one mind, and that strongly in the affirmative, on the freedom of worship clause, yet they would abstain from voting on it owing to its placing the privilege of that freedom to foreigners first and to Spaniards afterward. The scene, says the correspondent, was very interesting:

"Though religious liberty has not been accorded with that spontaneity one would like to see, the great fact remains that it is accorded. Protestantism in future will neither be a forbidden thing nor a thing to be exercised by sufferance. Senor Castelar, in the course of Wednesday's debate, again distinguished himself by a powerful and brilliant speech, in which he opposed Catholic unity. He made, at the same time, his own profession of faith. He said he was no Protestant, and never could be. It was too cold a religion for him. But it was evident he was no Catholic either. He said he belonged to the world of philosophy and reason, not of theology and faith. If, however, he had to change his views or his practices, it would be to the church of his infancy, to prostrate himself before the Holy Virgin, who soothed his first passions, and to seek an asylum under the arms of the cross, which extended themselves over the spot he held most dear in all the earth—the tomb of his mother. If he had any predilection at all, it was in favor of Catholicism. He, however, went on to deal the Catholic Church so many hard blows that it does not seem very likely she will ever see his brilliant genius return to her bosom."

In concluding, Senor Castelar said that, by the nature of some of the questions discussed in the Cortes, the Chamber seemed to be converted into a temple, and the Deputies into worshipers; and he called on Canon Manterola and the other clerical Deputies to pray to God in these words:

"O Lord, bless those legislators who seek to establish religious liberty, which is part of thy love. Bless those legislators who seek to reconcile all classes and all people. Bless those legislators who have not before them, as there is not before thy power, either Jews or Gentiles, but men. Bless those legislators who seek to realize the grand ideas which emanate from thee, and to establish on the face of the earth those two essential principles of thy being, incommunicable and perfect—thy love and thy justice."

The Roman Catholic clergy, the writer goes on to say, are greatly incensed at the legalization of freedom of worship. Prayers have been offered up in the churches to avert the "wrath of God" from the people, and sermons have been preached against the liberty now established. At several of these religious functions the clergy have made their flock swear to die in defense of Roman Catholic supremacy.

In the closing sitting of the debate another great oratorical repntation was made. Senor Echegaray is a younger man than Senor Castelar, but he has exhibited equal enthusiasm and almost equal eloquence on the same side. During the course of the discussion some opportune revelations were made in Madrid itself, which Echegaray turned to very excellent account. In the course of some excavations which were being made in a street which ran across the old Quemadura, the Smithfield of Madrid, where the *autos da fe* took place in the times of the Inquisition, some relics of ancient intolerance turned up. There were the ashes of a fire, and in them human relics, burnt hair, calcined bones, charred rags. Senor Echegaray made most effective use of this discovery in his speech. He said to the Cortes:

"Go to the Calle Anche de Sao Bernardo, turn to the right, and there, near the statue of Daoiz and Velarde, you will see the Quemadura of the Cross. I could have wished that these discussions should have taken place over that horrible spot, so that those who defend religious unity might see it. The Quemadura of the Cross is a grand geological cutting. Nature is a grand book, and it opens its pages to us in the geological strata. The Quemadura is a grand book, and it opens its pages to us in the strata of calcined human bones, earth, coal, then earth, bones, coal again, and so on. Not many days since I saw a boy turning over that rubbish with a stick, and he drew from it three grand discourses in defense of religious liberty, three objects of great eloquence—they were a piece of oxydized iron, a human rib almost all calcined, and a plait of hair, burnt at one of its extremities."

According to the *Times'* correspondent, Senor Olozaga, "one of the most conservative and retrogradist members of the commission," expressed so little confidence in the efficiency of Spanish constitutions that in respect of religious liberty he wished to strengthen the disposition enacted in favor of foreign residents, by placing it under the safeguard of special international treaties of reciprocity:

"It was important, he said, to guard against the chance of Spain hereafter disgracing herself by a bigotry which denied an alien the right of worshiping God in his own fashion, and even grudged him six feet of ground for a burial. As to the Spaniards themselves, Senor Olozaga did not think there would ever be any dissenters among them. Protestantism, he said, is a religion fit for highly civilized, free, and prosperous people. For his own countrymen the idea of God the Father was almost incomprehensible; that of God the Son was also vague and misty. The real object of the Spaniard's worship, and even idolatry, was the Virgin Mary, and she, not as an abstract being, but as typified in the various images which were looked upon as endowed with miraculous powers in different localities."

It was while leveling the ground for the new square of the Dos le Mayo that laborers hit upon the vestiges of the old Quemadero de la Cruz, the place where the bodies of heretics and other public enemies by hundreds were burnt in olden times by the tribunals of the Inquisition:

"Layers of black dust with remnants of bones and other relics turned up at every stroke of his spade, and the whole scroll of that darkest record in human history stood unfolded and broadly revealed before the astonished gaze of the present generation. People repaired to the spot as in a pilgrimage, and the grim Quemadero, with its ghastly 'diggings,' became the theme of the world's talk. Senor Echegaray, a young man of genius, whose voice was heard for the first time in the Chamber on Tuesday last, took hold of the fearful topic, and dwelt upon it with a vividness and minuteness which brought the very crackling of the grilled bones and the stench of the singed hair to the ears and nose of his startled audience. The lucky discovery of that heretical dust has struck a heavier and more decisive blow upon intolerance in Spain than could come from any argument founded on mere reason."

MISCELLANEOUS.

JACKSON, MISS., June 16.—The military commission in the case of Yerger is progressing slowly in the examination of witnesses; about thirty are yet to be examined. Nothing new elicited.

SOUTHERN SETTLERS IN BRAZIL.

RIO JANEIRO, April 24.—We hear that two hundred Southerners are on their way from New Orleans under the Nathan contract for settlement in the province of Rio Janeiro. I trust they will be more fortunate than the majority of the previous comers have been. Those that settled in the coffee and cotton region of San Paulo appear to be the most hopeful, if published letters are to be relied on. Another Southern planter on a large scale, Dr. Dansereau, has just added himself to those who have given up sugar planting in this province. The fact appears to be that the calculations they founded on the advantages of the climate caused them to buy large plantations on time, and that their calculations on the time and cost required to reorganize them into plantations on the American system were far below the reality, so that they became unable to meet their engagements. In fact Brazilian farms and Brazilian slaves are not to be calculated by the measures applicable in the United States, and this fact nothing but personal experience will, it appears, convince a new-comer of.

LOST IN A CAVE IN MISSOURI.

We find the following in the Hannibal (Missouri) *Courier:*

A few days ago a man named William Ascratt went on a visit to a cave lately discovered in the Granby lead mines. He commenced his explorations and soon discovered a small aperture which led from the main chasm. He crawled into it, and found that it opened into wider apartments. He continued following up the chasm he does not know how long, it breaking into different directions. He finally became fatigued, and his candle being burnt out, he started to return.

The labyrinths were many and so mixed that he became confused, and after wandering hither and thither for a long time, gave up all hopes of finding his way out. He sat down to await his fate. The remnant of candle soon burnt away, and he was left in darkness more profound and oppressive. Unable to stand the horror of his own thoughts as to his prospective fate, he resolved to make another attempt to escape. He commenced crawling along the chasm or fissure, and after working for hours, as it appeared to him, suddenly discerned a light which he soon discovered came from an old deserted shaft. Coming to that, where he could see daylight, he sat down. He soon heard persons talking above and yelled with all his power, but the wind was so high they did not hear him. Daylight soon disappeared and the stars came out. Ascratt continued to sit there on the edge of the chasm, far down in that old deserted shaft, looking up yearningly to what he considered the last of earth. In the meantime the news of his being lost became known and parties came down to search for him.

All chasms leading from the cave were thoroughly explored. About ten o'clock at night some of them got on his track and followed it up until he was discovered. He had already become partially crazed from confinement, and it was some time before he recovered his right mind.

The place where he was discovered was over three hundred yards from where he entered. The noise that he heard in the old shaft came from some sawyers at work above.

ADVANTAGES OF YEARS.—You are getting into years. Yes, but the years are getting into you—the ripe, rich years, the genial, mellow years, the lusty, luscious years. One by one the cruditues of your youth are falling off from you—the vanity, the egotism, the insultation, the bewilderment, the uncertainty. Nearer and nearer you are approaching yourself. You are consolidating your forces. You are becoming master of your situation. On the ruins of shattered plans you find your vantage ground. Your broken hopes, your thwarted purposes, your defeated aspirations, become a staff of strength by which you mount to sublimer heights. With self-possession and self-command of all things, the title deed of creation, forfeited, is reclaimed. The king has come to his own again.

THE Boston *Zion's Herald* says: "The Methodists of New York have determined to raise *half a million dollars* for purchasing sites and erecting chapels. One-fifth of it, one hundred thousand dollars, was at once subscribed. The balance will be raised. Within three years they have started fourteen mission schools, with about four thousand pupils, gathered one thousand two hundred converts into churches, erected four chapels, and raised $175,000.

QUARTETTE CHOIRS.

The revolt of Christian good taste against quartetto choirs of opera singers who have no more reverence for church service than operatic performances, if as much, has grown to such a stature that belligerent rights cannot long be withheld. The quartettes are doomed, unless better people take hold of them than such as the *Musical Independent* pictures below. It says:

It is astonishing how soon the devil gets into the best set of folks, when they are organized into a choir. Still there is some excuse for quartette singers, for they do not pretend to come to church to worship, but to be worshiped.

In a church in a remote city the leader of the choir reads the *Sunday Times* or *Tribune* during the sermon time. With an amount of cheek truly sublime he sits upon his chair, in plain view of the expounding preacher, his feet comfortably perched upon the gallery rail, and in this edifying way he unites "business and religion."

In another church it was long the custom for the bass and tenor to go behind the organ to "kiss the book," as Trinculo has it, until the sermon's end would often find them "indisposed," and unable to sing. The chosen piece would then be changed for a duet for soprano and alto.

In another church the organist was often knocked out of his closing voluntary by the vigorous discussion of bonnets carried on at his elbow.

In another case the organist sometimes writes letters to friends, and sometimes sits on the floor and sleeps the sleep of the innocent, her head comfortably pillowed on the leader's shoulder. At other times these two "babes in the wood" sit holding each other's hands, and so in mute sympathy beguile the tedious hours.

In another the congregation are wont to come in and reverently bow their heads in devotion, as a preparation to the solemn service about to begin. The choir come in smiling, sit gaily talking during the opening voluntary of the organ, and have, in general, an air quite removed from painful devotion.

My brethren, ought these things so to be?

On the same topic the editor of the *National Baptist* says:

There is solid comfort in one aspect of the "music question" in some of our prominent city churches. The "performances," vocal and instrumental, are rapidly becoming so abominable that sober Christian people will not much longer endure them. This growing state of mind is highly satisfactory, and we hope nothing will occur to hinder its increase until it shall fully ripen and bear abundant fruit.

We never heard any gratings of discord or bungling awkwardness in a backwoods congregation, that were not infinitely preferable to some of the fantastic and vulgar mockeries of praise that are inflicted upon long-suffering worshipers all around us. A few years ago we happened to be preaching, one Sunday evening, to a city congregation. Toward the end of the services we were requested to omit the closing hymn—the reason being, as we afterward learned, that the organist was too drunk to remain, and had been taken off by his friends; and the choir, thus abandoned, fearing to be called upon, had also left the house. Such things seemed to be comparatively rare then; they are more frequent now, if we may fairly judge from statements in our exchanges.

Why any church should be unable to praise God for itself is to us a marvel. When it becomes a necessity for a church to transfer this large part of its service to ungodly hirelings, it is high time to discontinue it, duly acknowledging the calamity before the Lord, and solemnly entering it upon the official records. It is also a marvel that those who lead or join in the praise of the church should be paid for it, while those who lead or teach in the Sunday school find their labor its own blessed compensation. We speak plainly because the indecency has gone so far that soft words are inappropriate. Not to speak plainly would be to wink at an iniquity.

CONVERSION OF A WHOLE ROMAN CATHOLIC COMMUNE TO PROTESTANTISM.—A Roman Catholic commune in Dauphiny have almost to a man embraced the reformed faith, and signed a document of adherence to the reformed doctrine, order, and worship, after which they received (October 27, 1868) the sacrament of the Supper after the manner of Protestants. The movement began on their own part in 1860, when they had quarreled with the diocesan authorities, but Pastor Fermand, president of the Grenoble Consistory, for five years discouraged their advances, and exhorted them to seek redress from the bishop, paying no attention to their urgent request that he would visit them or send an evangelical preacher. In the beginning of 1868 he sent a suffragan pastor, whose labors have resulted as above. The mayor and nine of the ten councillors acquiesce in the change.

UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST.

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The quadrennial General Conference of the United Brethren in Christ met at Lebanon, Pennsylvania, on May 20th. The bishops' address to the Conference showed that the church, during the last four years, had made considerable progress. The number of members has been increased by about twenty-five thousand; the number of churches by one hundred and fifty-two; the number of Sunday school scholars by about forty thousand.

The bishops of this church are elected for the term of four years; and the General Conference resolved to elect four bishops for the next four years. The salary of the bishops will be one thousand dollars and traveling expenses, and house rent in case there is no parsonage. A proposition from the Committee on Discipline to abolish the present plan of dividing the church into episcopal districts, and give to the bishops the care of the whole church jointly, requiring them to arrange the plans of visitation, and to visit several Conferences alternately, was rejected by a close vote.

A long and animated discussion took place on the prohibition of secret societies. The majority of the committee denied the rule of the church which excludes members of secret societies to be maintained; the minority proposed to substitute for it a warning against secret societies. Finally the majority report was adopted by a vote of 71 to 26. The church law, as it now stands, is as follows:

"We believe that secret societies are evil in their nature and tendency (a secret society is one whose initiatory ceremony is a secret,) and any member or preacher of our church who shall be found connected in any way with such a society shall be admonished to sever said connection. If the offender be a lay member he shall be so admonished by the preacher in charge; if a preacher or exhorter, by the presiding elder; if a presiding elder, by the bishops; if a bishop, by the presiding elder of the district in which such bishop may reside.

"If such offending person fails to comply with this admonition within six months after it is given, he shall be reported to the class, quarterly, or annual conference, as the case may be, and his name erased from the record and he be no longer considered a member of our church: *Provided*, That should the accused deny said connection, the case shall be tried according to sections 19 and 20 of Discipline."

A LIE STICKS.—A little newsboy, to sell his paper, told a lie. The matter came up in Sabbath school. "Would you tell a lie for three cents?" asked a teacher of one of her boys. "No, ma'am," answered Dick very decidedly. "For ten cents?" "No, ma'am." "For a dollar?" "No, ma'am." "For a thousand dollars?" Dick was staggered. A thousand dollars looked big. Oh, would it not buy lots of things? While he was thinking, another boy roared out, "No ma'am," behind him. "Why not?" asked the teacher. "Because when the thousand dollars is all gone, and all the things they've got with them are gone too, the lie is there all the same," answered the boy. It is so. A lie sticks. Everything else may be gone, but that is left, and you will have to carry it round with you, whether you will or not; a hard, heavy load it is.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.—A clergyman of the Church of England, in the province of Tinnevelly, India, which has about fifty thousand Christians, gives an interesting account of a recent ordination by the bishop of Madras. There were assembled some sixty clergymen, all, with the exception of the bishop's chaplain, engaged in mission work. Of these, fourteen were Europeans and the remainder natives, including twenty-two candidates for the deaconate, and twelve for priests' orders. The examination was mainly conducted by two native clergymen.

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1869.

A MAY MELODY.

BY MRS. J. SOMERVILLE DUNDAS.

At the call of the glad May morn
The wild bird, answering, singeth;
At the touch of the gentle rain
Upward the green blade springeth.

From the pine woods over the hill
The odorous west wind bloweth;
The brook down the echoing glen
With a louder murmuring floweth.

Out in the bare brown woods,
Where latest the frost sprite lingers,
The leaf-buds awake from their sleep
At the bidding of fairy fingers.

At the voice of the balmy spring,
'Neath the sun-king's melting glances,
The fauns and the dryads old
Awake from their ice-bound trances.

All the night of the winter long,
Hid in the earth's brown bosom,
The flower roots creep to the light,
And burst into leaflet and blossom.

Soft are the mists of the morn,
Veiling the face of the mountain,
Hiding the clefts of the rocks
Where the silver springs have their fountain.

Upborne by the winds o'er the wave
Again are the white sails flying;
Like a fleet on an azure sea,
Above are the white clouds lying.

Thus Spring, with her dulcet voice,
Comes piping the old, sweet story
That she sang in the days of old
To the earth in its youthful glory.

Awake, silent heart, and rejoice,
Rejoice with the earth in singing
To the fountain of life and light,
As flowers to the sun, upspringing.

For the love that is better than life,
For the love that flows on like a river,
For His love who hath loved us alway,
We would bless Him and praise Him for ever.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

MR. EDITOR: Every organization is directed by some congenital law. The Sabbath school is not an exception to this rule.—When we ask, therefore, which way does the current of Sabbath school life set, the answer is, *to make of the Sabbath school a church for the children.* This may not have been the motive of those who have labored most to build up the institution, but the necessities of the Sunday school have proved stronger than the motives of those who founded or who now conduct it. The tree is known by its fruit, and there are certain well defined facts which go to show the real place of the Sabbath school in the present plan of Christian culture.

1. The day selected for the exercises. The effect is to give the school the benefit of the sanctity of the day, and thereby to raise it in the general esteem far above the secular school.

2. The subjects adopted both for instruction and exercise.—These are of the class used in the pulpit. The slight difference in the method and style of enforcing Gospel truths, and illustrating Christian principles and duty, are not sufficient to create any well taken exceptions to that kind of nurture for children.

3. The absence of children from the congregation of worshipers on the Sabbath. The general acquiescence in such an arrangement shows that the conscience of the church is satisfied with the Sabbath school exercises as proper worship for children. There is no necessity for requiring children to attend church service after attending Sabbath school worship. Children are not worse sinners than the parents. It is not right to tax the patience and disposition of children with a longer attendance upon Sabbath duties than is required of adults. Children are not better Christians than their parents.

4. No one would so abuse his own mind as to deny the evidence of genuine pastoral influence and authority exercised over Sunday school children by a popular superintendent. The pastor of the church enters the superintendent's school under his patronage, and gains access to the affections of the children in proportion as their confidence is encouraged by the superintendent; but too much freedom in the pastor breeds distrust in the other.

The Sunday school for children is a substitute for the church, and the superintendent a substitute for the pastor.

More than this it is not desirable to make of the Sabbath school; less, it is not possible to make and have an efficiently conducted school.

If, therefore, "W. B. L.," in a late issue of the ADVOCATE, or any other preacher, desires to "feed the lambs over which the Holy Ghost has made him an overseer," let him become the superintendent of the Sunday school of his church. By that means he may manage to carry a few more than do go of the Sabbath school worshipers to the service of the church. Otherwise, when past age to attend school, many of them will cease to worship for want of a congonial place, or go where the forms that impressed them in their Sunday school training are perfected in a more highly symbolic worship of the church.

W. E. M. L.

A North Alabama Conference.

CHEROKEE, FRANKLIN COUNTY, ALA., June 4, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: An article in the Nashville *Christian Advocate* of May 29, and a private letter from a member of the Montgomery Conference, have called my attention to the subject of forming a new Conference out of the counties of north Alabama belonging to the Tennessee, Mobile, and Montgomery Conferences.

At the close of the last session of the Tennessee Conference a committee was requested to report an equitable line of division of the Tennessee Conference. A prominent member of the committee visited the Memphis Conference, and a similar committee was appointed, which met the committee of the Tennessee Conference in Athens, Alabama, April 30. A suggestion had been made to form a new Conference out of the portion of the Tennessee Conference situated in Alabama, and that part of Mississippi belonging to the Memphis Conference. But there was opposition to the measure from the preachers of north Alabama and north Mississippi. I think they acted wisely and well. There are two tiers of counties of Alabama connected with the Tennessee Conference, forming a territory one hundred and fifty miles from east to west, and fifty from north to south. This strip, added to the part of Mississippi belonging to the Memphis Conference, would make a territory two hundred and seventy-five miles long, and only fifty broad for more than half the length of the Conference, and about one hundred broad across the Mississippi portion.—We do not admire a Conference in the shape of a short lot with a stub handle.

But a division of the Tennessee Conference may be effected. If the preachers and people of the upper portions of the Mobile and Montgomery Conferences desire it, there may be a very compact Conference formed in north Alabama, extending to the northern or southern lines of Talladega and Tuscaloosa counties. A railroad may soon extend from Decatur to the Alabama and Tennessee River railroad. Then there will be communication by rail, near the centre, through the entire proposed Conference. But we learn from the report of the committee of the Tennessee Conference "that the idea of making Conference boundaries conform to State lines seems to prevail generally." Now, in the event of northern Mississippi being detached from the Memphis Conference, the tier of counties in Mississippi belonging to the Mobile Conference may desire connection with north Mississippi to form a new Conference in Mississippi.

Is there territory enough in Alabama to form three good Conferences? Would it not be better to extend the line, near the centre of the State, and have two Conferences, only in Alabama, about one hundred and fifty miles square? I believe the State is about three hundred miles long and one hundred and fifty broad. Tuscaloosa and Talladega, I think, should belong to the North Alabama Conference.

S. M. CHERRY,
Tennessee Conference.

The Pulpit as Viewed from a Pew.

NUMBER FOUR.

AUTAUGAVILLE, ALA., April 30, 1869.

If we are not at fault in referring to the character of our preaching as a cause of the want of denominational progress, you will agree with us that reform should be instituted. But is the task one of easy performance? The practice of writing sermons, and then reading or memorizing them, has rapidly increased of late years, and its foundation is too deeply embedded, we fear, in our church policy to expect or hope for an early change.

Under the idea that we must elevate the standard of ministerial qualification, our system of educating young men for the ministry is in conflict with the spirit of aggressive action. At our colleges and high schools they are taught, or at least learn, to rely too much upon mental culture, too much upon self, and are too little impressed with the duties and obligations incident to their high, their holy calling.—Their course of study assimilates to that of those whose purpose is to engage in law, physic, or the field of letters. Conformity to a prescribed rule is required. Precision in utterance, gesture, motion, all are held as necessary to pulpit success; and the consequence is that ritualistic religion has made rapid inroads upon the old-fashioned, direct method of preaching. Even while they are under Conference probation, and in direct contact with their superiors, is it not to be feared that too much stress is laid upon a conformity to the rules of Whateley and Quackenboss, to the neglect of those spiritual attainments that give success to preaching. In support of our views upon this point, we invoke the testimony of one whose opinions, in Methodist circles, are entitled to the greatest consideration.

"So many instances have come under the notice of our people," says Dr. Hamilton, "in which men who have enjoyed advantages superior to many of their brethren, have fallen into the folly of leaning to their own understanding, and regarding the Gospel as half obsolete and a thing capable of improvement, and then, instead of the soul-stirring, convincing outpourings of the Holy Spirit, have given their hearers their dilutions of morals and philosophy—that this accounts for, if it does not justify, the distrust with which many of them look upon all such, and the indifference with which they have regarded ministerial education. On this subject we have not been true to ourselves; for while we have professed to hold spiritual endowments as all-important, candidates for the sacred office are examined but once, and that briefly, upon this point, while the examinations upon mental qualifications extend through four years, and are far more protracted upon each occasion than that upon spiritual attainments." As one of the results of a ministry thus trained, he regards the want of a proper appreciation of the pastoral office and work. The tendency is to make mere preachers, any number of whom is not worth one good pastor, and the best one of them will destroy the best church in the country. "It is an unfortunate thing," he says, "for a minister and his charge for him to come to the conclusion that his first and principal work is preparation for the pulpit. That day his charge begins to suffer, for then he begins to neglect his duty. He sinks the *pastor* in the *preacher*, and soon the *preacher* in the *man*."

Far be it from our purpose to under-estimate the importance of mental culture; but we can but regard the power with which knowledge invests its recipient as one so easily made to subserve bad ends, that in its acquisition we should constantly aim to make it tributary to the accomplishment of good.—Any knowledge acquired without a specific purpose to achieve is of uncertain value. Its aim should always be utility. The duties and obligations of life can best be discharged when we are thoroughly taught their nature and extent; and applying this view to our denominational education, mental cultivation should subordinate itself to our moral, our religious natures. The mind should be trained with reference to a better appreciation and practice of religious impressions.—Without we keep in view the aim and make all else secondary to it, the pulpit—the pastoral office—will soon, in its means and requirements, accommodate itself to the demands of the world. The outcroppings of this tendency are already too visible, and its increase may be apprehended without we look well to our system of denominational education.

A CHURCH STEWARD.

DE SOTO CORRESPONDENCE.

MANSFIELD, LA., May 29, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: On Saturday, May 29, 1869, the corner stone of our new church in Mansfield was laid with imposing Masonic ceremonies. The Masons formed a procession at the Lodge at ten A. M., and marched in order to the place of the building, where there had assembled a large audience to witness the scene. The usual ceremonies were efficiently performed by the respective officers of the Lodge. A neat corner stone had been provided by some of the officers of the Lodge, in which were deposited, first, a new Bible, a copy of the Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, a copy of the minutes of the last Louisiana Annual Conference, a list of the names of the trustees of the church in Mansfield, and a copy of the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE of the 15th May, 1869. Then there were sundry other deposits made, such as Confederate money, the photographs of the Confederate generals, silver coins, and then a very handsome likeness of Rev. H. C. Thweatt, D. D. These were enclosed with a stone covering and cement, and the corn, oil, and wine poured upon it with the usual ceremony of signification. The audience dispersed and the fraternity returned to the Lodge.

On the third Sabbath of February last we proposed to the members of the church to have a meeting on the ensuing Friday evening, at the time of the regular weekly prayer meeting, for the purpose of devising ways and means of building a new church. One said, "Better have a meeting to-night." Another said, "Not on the Sabbath night." Here began the difference of opinion, so prolific with regard to such an enterprise. But we had the meeting that night, Sunday as it was, and after an interchange of a variety of plans and views on the subject, we concluded to build a frame house forthwith. A committee was appointed, consisting of three persons, including the pastor, to solicit subscriptions. First they ascertained that it would require $3,400 to build the church; and after thoroughly sifting and investigating the subject, and adopting the plan of operation, they commenced the task, and I know you think it a Herculean one; but soon, and with less trouble than we anticipated, we raised three-fourths of the amount necessary, and proceeded at once to let out the contract to efficient mechanics. One-third of the amount was to be paid when the foundation was laid. Now, sir, to-day the foundation is laid, and the amount for the first payment collected and paid over. The new church will be sixty-four feet long by thirty-six wide, to be finished in workmanlike manner, and according to the latest improved style and the most exquisite taste. It won't be *pitched together* neither.

Tell Dr. Walker the people are safe out of that old church which he so emphatically compared to a sardine box jammed and crammed with sardines.

We are a few hundred dollars behind yet, but believe the good people about here will help us out, seeing we are so willing to help ourselves.

J. P.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

REMINISCENCE OF REV. BEVERLY TABOR.

"While the multitudes go by
You can sing in happy measures
As they slowly pass along;
Though they may forget the singer,
They will not forget the song."

I would fain here record some things about a dear old friend of my parents and myself—a quiet, unobtrusive Christian gentleman, one who stood firmly in his appointed lot, doing the duties of his day well, keeping his armor bright with the oil of divine grace. The Lord has various forces by which to carry on the wonderful works of nature and grace. There are winds and storms, earthquakes and volcanoes obeying His word; then there are the gentle dews, the subtile frosts, and the mild south winds. All are efficient agents in their appointed work. In the church there are various workmen, but one work and the same Master—"A diversity of gifts, but the same Lord, who is rich toward all."

BEVERLY TABOR was no intellectual giant, but a sensible, judicious Christian man. The law of kindness was on his tongue. "Peace" was the word I thought of when in the company of this good old man. He was a believer in perfect love, and professed to enjoy it for many years before his death. My pen is powerless to express the gentle "loving kindness" of his manners. I remember him among the earliest friends of my parents. "The man who sung so well, who taught my father to sing anthems." I thought papa knew almost everything, and one who could teach him stood high in my opinion. Father Tabor had a singing society, composed of about forty of our best citizens, near old Midway, about 1820.

Beverly Tabor was born September 17, 1777, in Lincoln county, Georgia. In 1795 he married Miss Rachel Kelly. About 1808 he came to Mississippi or Louisiana. About the year 1812 he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and soon found peace in believing. His house was one of the *homes* for the itinerant Methodist preachers, and fondly did he love his brethren. Dearly did he love the church of his choice, giving his warm affection and unqualified admiration to any minister who was an honor to the church by reason of extraordinary gifts. Envy or detraction did not seem to find any place in his nature. Beverly Tabor never merited a reproof for thinking of himself "more highly than he ought to think." His feelings were deep, and his nature rather reserved than demonstrative. But you could see his soul leap to his eyes when he spoke of one whom he admired or loved. The words were few, but they were "feeling full." He loved and admired my father and Bishop McKendree, perhaps, more than he did any other creatures of God.

Mr. Tabor was licensed to preach, and traveled four years under a presiding elder—I suppose from 1818 to 1823. His throat became affected, and he was obliged to cease traveling. He told a friend that his first sermon was preached about eight miles from Jackson, Louisiana; that he "never knew what he said, but at the close of the services he opened the doors of the church and twelve persons joined;" that in the course of his life he took in one thousand eight hundred persons to the church. May the number of the faithful be found to be not a few when the old man carries in his sheaves.

Mr. Tabor was always welcome in his rounds, because he was good, and prudent, and gentlemanly, and he was a pretty good physician. Why he did not get a diploma to practice I do not know. But I remember he was considered a very prudent, skillful nurse, and a good physician. Methodist preachers took "physic" into their course of study. They were obliged, by the nature of things, to do so. In their extended rounds they met so many suffering and ignorant persons, they were called on for advice and help. Medicine was not at all conservative forty-five years ago. A doctor rarely gave less than ten grains or a teaspoonful of any medicine.—Methodist preachers did study the healing art for the body as well as the soul.

What a long time it seems to live—ninety-one years and nearly eight months! But death came at last to the good old Christian. He was living with two of his grand-children, who, I hear, nursed him very kindly. In St. Helena, September 14, 1869, Beverly Tabor's discharge came. He was sure that he heard some one singing his favorite hymn:

"Oh, thou God of my salvation,
My Redeemer from all sin,"

and asked his grand-daughter if it was she who sang it. He sung it himself on his death bed. When persons came to see him, toward the last, he would say: "I don't know you, but we will know each other in heaven."

The last words he was heard to utter were, "Lord, I am thine, entirely thine;" and so calmly entered into rest.

MARY S. WALL.

MRS. MATTIE DEVAN, wife of John Devan, deceased, and daughter of Mr. C. Moore, of Marengo county, Alabama, was born March 3, 1841, and died in Wilcox county, Alabama, January 19, 1869.

While at school in Summerfield, during the year 1859, she embraced religion and joined the Methodist Church, in which she lived a consistent member until called, just fourteen months after the death of her husband, to join him, as we trust, in the general assembly and church of God above.

By her maiden name, Miss Mattie Moore, she was known and will be long remembered by many of the members of the Alabama Conference, especially by those who were present during the commencement exercises of Centenary College in 1858 and 1859, where she exhibited the natural and acquired endowments that afterward made her a woman of much more than ordinary intelligence and force of character.

She was educated. She not only went through the text books, but studied them, as was evinced by her successful career as a teacher for several years before her marriage, as well as in the social circle, for which she was eminently qualified by her genial nature and fine conversational powers.

She was eminently practical, having but little use for superficial adornments, either for mind or body. Taking a sober, common-sense view of life as it is, she was well fitted for almost any station to which a woman is called.

Her devotion to her husband during his life, and especially during his last illness, was truly remarkable; and it was the happiness of the writer to witness in her case, during the funeral solemnities of her dear husband, the most complete triumph of the grace of God in affliction he ever beheld. The same grace made her triumphant over the last enemy. For days and weeks before the close of life she waited calmly and patiently for the final summons, arranging her temporal affairs and giving directions concerning her burial with all the composure of one about to take a journey.

After making various gifts to different members of the family, she bequeathed her dear little boy, Johnnie, to her mother-in-law, Mrs. Devan, and Earnest Moore, her brother. May God bless the gift and the receivers of the precious trust, so that when the final account is rendered both may appear worthy of the confidence reposed in them by one who now rests from her labors, and whose works follow her.

G. F. E.

LOCKJAW from a rusty nail in the foot was entirely cured in four cases reported by Dr. Hinkle, by applying to the whole spinal column cloths saturated with chloroform, just at the approach of the spasms, always inducing sleep, and finally perfect recovery.

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19 1869.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

NEAR RINGGOLD, BIENVILLE PARISH, LA., May 31, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: Last night we closed a two days' meeting, held at Liberty Chapel, a few miles south of the village of Ringgold, in which the Spirit of Grace manifested himself in great power. For a long time the people in this part of Sparta circuit have, through various causes, been deprived in a great measure of regular preaching and other means of grace, and consequently religion had, with many, sensibly declined.

Your unworthy servant—licensed to preach last fall—was sent here this year by our presiding elder to supply the several unsupplied appointments west of Black Lake.—Since my arrival we have been holding weekly prayer meetings at Liberty Chapel—near which I board and teach school—with a special view to revival.

At our appointed time, last Saturday, we met, Brother C—— and a local brother being with us. The Lord was with us from first to last. Without any special effort on our part the work of revival went on. The surrounding groves rung again with the shouts of new born souls, rejoicing with joy unspeakable and full of glory.

On Sunday morning the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to many, to the joy and comfort of their souls. In the afternoon and at night baptism was administered to the children and adults.

The meeting was continued till a late hour last night, and as one after another received the Holy Ghost, and came forward to receive its symbol, the scene was strikingly calculated to bring to memory the nocturnal baptism of the jailor and his family.

The results of the meeting were such as we had not dared to pray for. There were fifteen accessions to the church by application, and ten bright conversions. Backsliders were reclaimed, delinquent professors brought back to their first love, and faithful Christians confirmed and strengthened.

Among the conversions were four dear little girls, who seemed to glide so easily over the low grounds of repentance that with them it seemed scarcely a step from nature to grace. O what a rebuke was it to our weak faith, as from their young hearts, almost bursting with joy, came forth loud praises to the God who had created them anew! To Him be all the glory, and honor, and praise forever! May the little flame kindled here leap from heart to heart, and from house to house, until the whole circuit—nay, the whole church—bursts forth into a blaze of holy fervor!

Yours in Christ,

J. G. MILLER.

BROTHER OFF-OX.

Brother Off-ox is a member of the church, and a man who has a great many good qualities. He is prompt and punctual at meetings, and liberal in support of the Gospel. He is a very useful man, too. If it were not for one habit—it has now become fixed and inveterate as a habit, I fear—he would be a very useful man, both in the church and in society. The truth is, he is on the opposite side from almost every body in almost everything.

"The masses are always wrong," says Brother Off-ox, "and majorities usually err. People who wish to be right, and to do right, must act for themselves, and not go with the multitude."

And this rule he carries to such an extent that if others take the affirmative, he is sure to take the negative, for no other reason. He seems to think he must. It is not because he is obstinate, or really contrary in spirit; though it must be confessed that this course, so long pursued, has affected the whole man, and, to appearance, he is much less genial and kind-hearted than formerly. Habits will change the entire nature of people sometimes.

So much has our brother become subject to the control of this habit that he does not seem aware of its influence over him. Nor does he stop to consider whether others may not be right, and he wrong; but almost instinctively, when an opinion is expressed of a course proposed, he turns the other way, like a ship obeying its helm, but always turning in the contrary direction.

If any one proposes a change in the services, or any new order of procedure, likely to be beneficial, at once Brother Off-ox says:

"I shall be opposed to that; it will have a very injurious effect, I am satisfied. I don't see, for my part, how any one can seriously think of such a thing."

And to make it all the worse, he will usually add:

"I am conscientious in this thing. It don't make any difference to me, but I do it for the good of the cause."

And yet, though he certainly means to be an honest man, it is hardly to be supposed he had really thought of the case, but took his ground merely from the force of an evil habit. The church generally yield to Brother Off-ox, not because they are convinced that he is right, nor out of any special personal respect for him, but to avoid contention. Men who suppose themselves conscientious do not readily yield their position, and are seldom convinced by reasoning.

Even the darker phases of life have their amusing side. This unhappy trait of the brother is so well understood that advantage is taken of it occasionally, and the brethren sometimes carry their points by means of this perversity. Not long since the deacons thought the church ought to make a collection for a certain special object, not provided for in the usual order of benevolent efforts. It was proposed to bring the matter up at the next church meeting.

"But," said one of them, "Brother Off-ox, you know, will oppose it, and there are always some that will fall in with the opposition. Such things make jars and strifes, even if they do not prevent the object."

"I'll arrange that," said Deacon Brown, a man of good sense, as well as of an abundance of humor. "I'll arrange that, and carry it through without opposition, if you will leave it all to me. Only, when we come into the meeting, you must follow me; do as I do."

The meeting came, and at the proper time Deacon Brown arose and said they had been requested to make a collection to aid a certain object, (mentioning it,) but for his part he thought they had about enough on hand already. They could not give to everything; they must attend to their own affairs. He thought the church would agree with him on that. Moreover, however good the proposed object was, there were causes that lay nearer to his heart.

He sat down and Deacon Jones rose and said he could adopt the language of Brother Brown; he looked upon the matter in the same light.

Brother Off-ox was on his feet in a moment. He didn't agree with the brethren. He thought it one of the best and noblest they had been called upon to aid. He did not believe in restricting their benevolence to a few objects. Let it be world wide. He thought the church imperatively called upon to aid this cause—especially just at this time. He was conscientious in it. He was willing to give for it. And before sitting down he moved that a collection be made for this object one week from the next Sabbath, and the pastor be requested to call especial attention to it in a notice next Sabbath, so as to secure as large a collection as possible.

Immediately Deacon Brown seconded the motion, and said he believed Brother Off-ox, on the whole, was right, and he should vote for a collection.

Deacon Jones said he should go with them most heartily. And the vote had no opposition.

Brother Off-ox seemed nonplussed by the turn things had taken, held down his head, and appeared to be considering how he could flank the movement. But the motion was put before he had time to form an opposition.

I am sorry to say this habit carries its sad influence into the family circle, and is as unlovely there as it is in the church. If Mr. Off-ox's wife or children propose or desire anything, he is sure to oppose, if not the thing itself, the time and manner of doing it. Many a sad hour, too, his good and amiable wife has in secret on account of his unreasonable and obstinate opposition to his plans—often in things the most trivial, and of no possible consequence to him. It has been a root of bitterness to his family, springing up into alienations and wretchedness. And yet he does not seem aware of it. He is made unhappy by it as well as others. The children have come to take the view of the matter which the deacons did, and when they wish to gain a point, propose something in the opposite direction. If skillfully managed, this usually succeeds.

Whether Brother Off-ox will be reformed in this world is very doubtful. The habit is too inveterate, and he is too old to allow of such a hope. How unlovely it makes his piety appear! How it reproaches his religion in the estimation of the world! How unhappy it makes his family! How wretched it makes himself! How it makes the church contentious! How it grieves the Spirit from his own heart, and hinders his growth in grace! How it makes usefulness almost impossible to him! Poor Brother Off-ox!—*Exchange.*

HORRORS OF THE INQUISITION.

THRILLING DISCOVERY AT MADRID.

The 2d of May was celebrated in Madrid as the anniversary of the expedition of the French invaders of Spain. A new square, called the Plaza of the 2d of May, was formed by tearing down many buildings. The Madrid correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes concerning it under date of May 8:

It has also a history, which adds to the interest one feels in visiting spots hallowed by patriotic deeds. Immediately adjacent is an area of high ground, measuring some three hundred meters in length by nearly the same in width. In order to connect two nearly projected streets, a cutting was made through one end of this raised ground, which in fact presented the appearance of a field varying in level. It bore—still bears—the lugubrious name of *Tit Quemader*, which cannot be translated save by a paraphrase. It signifies "a place where convicts are burned." When the workmen had laid bare the cutting, perpendicularly, a peculiar stratification presented itself. Throughout its entire extent three distinct layers were observed of what appeared to be black, grassy earth, at irregular distances apart. Upon closer examination, charred substances were discovered, which turned out to be calcined human bones. Further search brought to light lumps of adipose substance in various stages of conversion, according to the strata in which they were found. The searchers also lighted upon iron rings, burned and oxydized; an iron gag; bands of iron much corroded, but bearing marks of fire; quantities of charcoal; portions of craniums, and other osseous remains; a tuft of hair two feet long, frizzled, as by flame, at the end nearest the head, and evidently having belonged to a female. A full cart load of these relics was taken from one spot. They told of the awful scenes of which this field of blood retains the record. Here were burned the victims of the Holy Inquisition. After the ghastly horror had been perpetrated the spot was covered over with earth; and as these horrible sacrifices to superstition and priestcraft were celebrated with some kind of regard to order, in course of time a first layer of dead men's remains was formed, then a second, then a third. It is demonstrated beyond dispute that the field of the Quemadero has been artificially elevated to its present level, because the soil is composed of rubbish mixed with earth; and old wells have been discovered, the walls of which have been built up as the surrounding ground was raised. From these wells, it is supposed, water was drawn to give to the victims of the stake. The last *auto da fe* on this lugubrious spot took place in 1669, on the 10th of May, when eighty-three human beings suffered this awful death. The discovery has created a great sensation, and it has been made at a moment when the clerical party are struggling to enforce the unity of the Catholic Church, and when it is strenuously denying the horrors of its past history, and asserting that Rome has always been the most tolerant of all other creeds. On this two hundredth anniversary of the last human sacrifice in Spain, a procession is to start from the Plaza Mayor, where similar public burnings used to take place, to the Quemadero, and here a Protestant religious service will be held, if not prevented. This is just possible, and it may be prudent on the part of the Protestants not to make the projected demonstration, in order to deprive the priest party of an opportunity of creating a disturbance. These people desire nothing so much as to commence a war of religion, for it would be associated with Carlism. They are mortified to find their influence so rapidly passing away. Education being now free, they are excluded from the schools except upon certain conditions. Last Wednesday the religious liberty question was decided by a large vote in favor of the twentieth and twenty-first clauses of the new constitution, as originally presented.

The discovery above described contributed greatly to the victory of the friends of religious liberty in the Cortes. Senor Echegary, in a speech not less than that of Castelar, already printed in our columns, said:

"In those alternate layers of the Quemadero de la Cruz you will see a stratum of coal impregnated with human fat, and after that the remains of calcined bones, and after that a layer of sand which has been thrown there to cover up these remains; and then another layer of coal, and another of bones, and then another of sand, and so continues the horrible mass! Not many days ago, and I vouch for the fact, a boy with a stick happened to be poking into this mass, and drew forth from these layers three objects full of eloquence—three grand discourses in favor of religious liberty! These were a piece of oxydized iron, a human rib almost calcined, and a braid of hair burned at one extremity! [Sensation.] These constitute three very eloquent arguments! I wish the Deputies who defend religious unity would submit them to a severe interrogation. I would like them to ask that hair braid how the cold sweat oozed from its roots, and how it stood erect on the head of the victim as the flames crept up to it. I would like them to ask that poor rib how the heart of the unhappy Jew palpitated against it. I would like them to ask that piece of iron, which perhaps was a gag, how many dolorous ejaculations, how many cries of anguish it stifled, and how it became oxydized by receiving and retaining the blood-impregnated breath of the victim, so that even the hard iron had more bowels of compassion and was more human and tender-hearted than the infamous executioner of that infamous theocracy."

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

* * * Popery is virtually effete—it is mediæval, and cannot, without sacrificing its fundamental ecclesiastical, if not its fundamental theological principles, coalesce with modern life. A few generations since it swayed the diplomacy and legislation of western and central Europe; to-day even Spain, Austria, and Italy itself, are practically hostile to it. France holds an equivocal relation to it. The pontiff retains his throne only by French tergiversation. It seems but the other day, in history, when the papal excommunication sent trembling through senates and armies, and shook the foundations of thrones: to-day Victor Emmanuel is actually under excommunication, but the world seems hardly aware of the fact. The document, when bulletined in Rome, only excited laughter, and Italian nationality and unification were not retarded one minute by the once potential fulmination. The times have advanced, then, but the Italian ecclesiastics are dreaming while Europe is on its march forward.

The coming council is a venture. Inevitably it must render itself absurd by attempting to affirm the obsolete claims of popery, or abortive by evasive measures. * * *

The London *Times'* correspondent, at Rome, says that "some of the most exalted prelates," in that city, have "from the first considered the appointment of the council both impolitic and dangerous." They are wise men, but they are not such as the puerile pope will heed. The perilous measure can be attributed solely to him. His allocutions have proved him incapable of comprehending the times. He has denounced the most salutary rights and blessings of modern civilization and liberty. He has done so with a boldness which has shown an utter lack of prudence, not to say of conscience, for conscience is fallible; and if any disproof of the Ultramontane doctrine of his infallibility were needed, it could be found in his conscientious errors and follies. He has forced this dangerous council on the church, and it may turn out to be the worst directed of his disastrous reign. * * * *

Of one result we have pretty sure anticipation, for it has been distinctly enough intimated by an immediate authority. The Roman newspaper, called the *Civita Cattolica*, is the organ of the papal court, as also of the Jesuits; the pope has sanctioned it by a special "Brief," and we can hardly suspect it of grave error on so important an occasion as this Ecumenical Council. It has declared that the personal, official infallibility of the pontiff will be asserted by the assembly. This is a favorite doctrine of the Ultramontanish ecclesiastics, who now really have the control of the church. Their papal opponents deny the doctrine, and hold that not the decisions of the pope, but those of a council and the pope, jointly, are infallible. The *Civita Cattolica*, in referring to the council, lauds the personal, infallible authority and glory of the pontiff. The prelates are to assemble from the ends of the earth to do him honor. "The convocation of a council can belong only to the pontiff." "They recognize him," it continues, "as father, pastor, master, guide, in everything infallible, and to him they subject their intellect, their will, their words, their acts, even themselves. They profess (as was seen in a solemn act recently signed by five hundred bishops assembled in Rome) to believe what he believes, to feel what he feels, to speak as he speaks, to reject what he rejects, to not willingly deviate one inch from what he shall be pleased to prescribe," etc. What language is this to be uttered respecting any man, in the face of the enlightened Europe of the nineteenth century—especially of a man who has opposed every progressive and liberal principle of the age? Yet no one who knows the character, education, and humility of the Italian clergy, can doubt that they really mean all this. Writers from Rome, however, predict that the infallibility of the pontiff will hardly receive, from the council, a dogmatic affirmation; but will be sufficiently implied and sanctioned by measures which shall inevitably involve it. The *Times'* correspondent says: "I give you this as the impression of well informed, far seeing Roman Catholics."

Such is the prospect of this probably last of papal Ecumenical Councils. We repeat, the papacy is too much out of joint with the age to be able successfully to attempt this venture. Nearly everything momentous which it has attempted in the present century has failed, or reacted against it. It must reform or die. If it reforms, it dies as papacy; though it might live as a renovated church. But it is determined not to reform, therefore must it die. It is now dissolving, like a huge iceberg which has got into the gulf stream. It has no longer political importance in Europe, except as a local impediment to the Court of Florence. We may reasonably expect that, by the end of our century, it will be stripped of its last vestige of civil sovereignty, and that even long abused Italy will have a free church, in a free nation—the long delayed wish of Cavour, her greatest modern statesman.—*Northwestern Christian Advocate.*

RECENT RIOTING IN PARIS.

Rioting in Paris is a serious business. Election riots, especially in that city, are portentous. Malakoff, the correspondent of the New York *Times*, who is well acquainted in Paris and thoroughly informed, writing on the 14th of May, says:

"What must be the despair of the Emperor after twenty years of manipulation of the position, to find himself obliged, as he is at present, to double and treble the protective force about his person to prevent assassination? And this time they are not Italians, seeking the life of the 'murderer' of their country, but Frenchmen, the men he thought he had taught better things.

"Little by little the excitement has increased until for two nights past bands of three or four hundred *sans culottes* have been able to march through the streets singing the 'Marseillaise' and the 'Lampions,' breaking windows and street lamps, and threatening to hang the policemen who offered resistance, to the lamp-posts. Such is the state of effervescence in the dangerous classes that the readers of the Republican party are in turn getting alarmed, for they see the *bourgeoisie* looking on with indifference, if not accepting the terrible propositions of the dangerous classes."

The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing on the 13th, says:

"Yesterday evening the electors of the third circumscription were bidden to the Theatre Chatelet to hear M. Emile Olivier, who was announced to speak at half past eight P. M. As early as three o'clock the doors began to be besieged, and at six the theatre was enveloped by a dense mass of people. It was a long time before M. Emile Olivier and his friends could penetrate the crowd, and it was past ten when the candidate first attempted to speak. A happy allusion to the fable of Jupiter and the peasant enabled M. Olivier to obtain a hearing. He related the services he had rendered the State, and expressed himself in favor of those liberties desired by the country. He ably defended his conduct in respecting the oath which he had taken to the empire, and said courageously what he thought of the man capable of taking the oath with the intention of violating it. His ideas on political morality were very little relished by the ultra Democrats, who manifested their feelings by creating an uproar and interrupting the orator. When M. Olivier at last alluded to the empire as founded on universal suffrage, the storm became so violent that the commissioner of police declared the proceedings closed. Whilst M. Olivier was addressing a favored few inside the theatre, the crowd outside had been gradually on the increase, and by eleven o'clock it is estimated that from fifteen thousand to twenty thousand persons were gathered round the building. Most of them were under the impression that the doors had never been opened. For a long time order was maintained, and if now and then a gentleman mounted on the shoulders of a friend and harangued the multitude, the people chaffed till the platform gave way, and the orator was swamped; but an hour later the "Marseillaise" and other popular songs, disagreeable to the authorities, were sung, and a strong reinforcement of police having arrived, some fighting took place, and serious damage was done. Four killed and a number of wounded are spoken of today, but where street fighting takes place in Paris it is next to impossible to learn casualties.

"When the crowd dispersed it was in bad humor, and there were cries of 'To the Tuileries!' but no attempt was made in that direction. One strong group contented itself with marching to the Bastile and paying a tribute of respect to the Column of July. This is the most serious disturbance which has yet taken place in Paris, and one hears today that it has caused serious alarm to peaceable citizens, who are beginning to think that it will be playing a dangerous game to support Radical candidates. There were several arrests made last night for resisting the police, and as an officer of the force and several men were desperately wounded with glass beer jugs, the prisoners will be severely dealt with. To-day all is quiet, except in the Quartier Latin, where the medical students have been rioting."

THE MASTER'S FACE.—A great artist called together his friends to view a magnificent work, on which he had been long engaged.

"Tell me," he said to the friend on whose judgment he most relied, "what do you think is the best point in my picture?"

"Oh, brother," said the enraptured artist, "it is all beautiful; but that chalice! that is a perfect masterpiece—a gem!"

Sorrowfully the artist took his brush and dashed it over the toil of weary days, and turning to his friends he said:

"Oh, brothers, if there is anything in my piece more beautiful than the *Master's face* I have sought to put there, let it be gone!"

Christian teacher, is there anything which you seek to portray, which you make more beautiful to your listeners than the Master's face? Oh, dash it out then! Represent Him as He is, "the one altogether lovely."

St. Bernard once preached an eloquent sermon, which all great and learned men went away applauding. But he walked sadly home, with downcast eyes, while occasional sighs revealed a mind deeply dejected.

The next day he preached a plain but earnest discourse, which touched the hearts of many, but elicited no applause. That day his heart was glad and his countenance glowing. On being questioned why he should be sad when so applauded, and yet so cheerful when he received no praise, he answered:

"Yesterday I preached Bernard. To-day, Jesus Christ."

So we shall have most comfort ourselves, in our teachings, when we have most of Christ in them. Then, too, we shall do most good to the souls of others.—*Sunday School Times.*

AMBERGRIS.—The Honolulu *Advertiser* reports that recently a New Bedford whaler struck a large and old sperm whale, near the Island of Madagascar, and on cutting into the fish secured two hundred and eighty-five pounds of pure ambergris, worth $20,000. This amount is the largest ever obtained from one whale, the quantity usually varying from twenty to one hundred pounds. Ambergris is a hard, waxy, and flatty substance, of a light gray, streaked with yellow or brown, and is secreted in the liver of the whale. It is found in sickly, diseased, or dead whales, and, according to the sailors, is caused by the whale having dyspepsia. The ambergris was originally found floating on the surface of the water, and its source was not discovered till long after it had been used as a perfume and a medicine. Its properties are analogous to those of musk.

MR. GOMEZ, a native of Ceylon, has for about fifteen years been laboring among the Dyaks of Borneo, a race whose rank in society used to be measured by the number of human skulls gathered as trophies of their prowess. From this people he has collected about three hundred converts to Christianity. He labors under the patronage of the English Episcopal Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

A SUCCESSFUL book is often a greater event than a successful campaign. There are noiseless events in the history of the human mind that do not sear the forehead of the world as battles do, yet change it not the less.

WHEN once infidelity can persuade men that they shall die like beasts, they will soon be brought to live like beasts.

The Christian Advocate.

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HOMER COLLEGE.

A letter from the president of this institution gives a very encouraging view of its state and prospects. It has now one hundred students. During the year there have been $1,000 raised for the repair of the buildings. Its most valuable philosophical and chemical apparatus was destroyed during the war, which we hope will be shortly replaced. On the 11th of July the commencement occasion begins, with a sermon from Rev. Dr. A. R. Winfield, of the Little Rock Conference. How we should delight to accept the invitation and be there to drink in a full portion from that sermon! But we expect to be at Greensboro, Alabama, on the 4th of July, and at Jackson, Louisiana, on the 19th. To be with our friends at Homer will therefore be out of our power. We hope that there will be such a gathering of the Methodism of north Louisiana at that commencement as will set forward the cause of education in Louisiana fifty years. Let the preachers arrange their regular work, and the brethren theirs, so as to meet and sustain the labors of a Randle and other sainted men, who laid the foundation of that college in tears and prayer.

Centenary College of Louisiana.

The commencement exercises of this college will take place on the third Monday and Tuesday (19th and 20th) of July. The Board of Trustees will meet at Jackson on Monday, the 19th. A full attendance of the trustees is earnestly requested, and also of the preachers of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences, and of all the friends of this important and venerable institution. We wish to rally to its support every Southern Methodist who stands by the cause of education in the Southwest.

J. C. KEENER,
President of the Board.

The Church at Washington.

Our brethren will keep in mind the fact that the 4th of July next is the day appointed by our bishops for a simultaneous collection in behalf of our Washington city Southern Methodist Church. We see by the telegram that on last Sabbath the house was dedicated by the Rev. Dr. Muasey. The pastor, the Rev. Mr. Tudor, has done a noble work, and deserves the hearty cooperation of every Southern Methodist.

PRIESTS—FOREIGN AND NATIVE.

Some few weeks ago we gave an instance of a Catholic priest in Carrollton who attempted to force his way into the house of a Methodist family in order to baptize a child. It seems that was not an exceptional instance of priestly arrogance. On the 6th of June an Irish priest, who has charge of the Catholic church, school, and nunnery on Dryades street, by the name of Moynihan, forced himself into a Presbyterian mission Sabbath school near the Jackson Railroad depot, a little before the time of its opening, and, finding no teachers present, began to cuff the children, and in true Killarney style to frighten and scatter them. Just at this moment a mother came in who was bringing her little ones to the school. The priest then began on her, and shaking his finger in her face, said, "You and your associates deserve to be tied to the stake and burnt." (He belongs to the order of St. Domiafe.) "You are training these boys to be thieves and infidels, and the girls for prostitution." At this juncture a male teacher arrived and found the doors locked, and the priest and some of the children inside. The teacher asked him what he was about. "I want my children," said Moynihan, "to whom you have been holding out all sorts of indacements to proselyte and make thieves of them." The teacher advised him to leave.

He, and a man he brought with him, ought to have been pitched into the same pile. And we hope that our Presbyterian friends will hereafter have male teachers on the ground early enough, every Sabbath, to curb the *Irish* of this priest, and protect ladies and children from his insolence. It is difficult for these priests to get an adequate idea of religious liberty, because scarcely any of them are natives of this country. They come over here and attempt the airs and authority which they have practiced upon the half-starved, ignorant masses of Ireland, Spain, or Italy. They are not only not fit to teach the children of our people, but they are absolutely fatal to the freedom and intelligence of any people. This driving a flock with a horse-whip, as Irish priests sometimes do in their own country, may be practiced here for a while with a parcel of ignorant immigrants and their children, but they soon find out that America is not Ireland, and that there is a spice more of freedom in this Protestant atmosphere than they used to have in the *ould country.*

By the by, why is it that after being an hundred years in America the Roman Catholic Church can show scarcely a single American priest? Why has it to still import all its clergy, nuns, and "brothers?" Is not this church adapted to a purely American population? If it is, why cannot we be delivered from these uncouth specimens of exotic growth, and be served by equally good Catholics who at the same time understand how to demean themselves creditably.

French priests for France, Spanish priests for Spain, Italian priests for Italy, Irish priests for Ireland, German priests for Germany, and why not American priests for America? There will be but little chance for reform in the Catholic Church of this country until it shall be undertaken by a native priesthood. Father Hyacinth, the celebrated French Catholic priest, in a late address at Lyons, said: "The day is gone by for preaching up monasticism, austerities, retreats, and celibacy. There was a time when all that might have been necessary; but at the present hour the want of France is Christian households. * * * I have trodden English soil on two occasions, and I have come to the conviction that the strength of that country is from the Bible." And American priests and American nuns might also learn how to breathe the atmosphere of the Bible, and permit their people to read it without the fear of having their authority undermined or the faith of the church corrupted. If there be not hope in native Catholics, there is none at all. And recent events have shown that the reaction in the Catholic Church, for which all good men are waiting, is being brought about rapidly by Catholics themselves. Catholics have driven the Jesuits out of Austria; Catholics of Italy would, if permitted, thoroughly reform the Roman States; Spanish Catholics, who, in the language of Castelar, consider "Protestantism the eternal enemy of his race, his country, and his religion," have by the Spirit of God been led to forbid the assemblings of the Society of Loyola, and to proclaim Christian liberty in Spain; and now, marvelous to tell, we have news of a reaction among Mexican Catholics against the corruption of their own church. Mr. Riley, an agent of the American Bible Society, now in Mexico, writes home: "There is a perfect hurricane of Protestant feeling raging against the Roman Church, and that he feels as if he had suddenly found himself in the times of the Reformation. The government has secularized the property of the Roman Church, amounting to $200,000,000; and brands it with the name of traitor for having brought in the French intervention to prop up its falling power. The convents are all emptied and abolished; the monks and nuns scattered to the four winds; ecclesiastical robes and processions forbidden in the streets, and Church and State entirely dissevered."

There is some hope in a native priesthood. But where priests are shifted about, and never permitted either to naturalize or to become identified with a people or a country, it bodes no good to either the Church or the State. They are an agitating element, whose *esprit de corps* is stronger than religious principle or sound patriotism. This foreign origin sufficiently accounts for the dissatisfaction of the Catholic clergy with everything that is peculiarly American. They denounce themselves as at war with the State in its efforts to diffuse education among the people. They clamor for the public money for all their church institutions. They insist on being paid by the State for the training of every child they may pick up, in Roman Catholic ideas, and hope to *force* the people of Louisiana to do it. They act in this country not as a church merely, but as a political party, and subject every Catholic to a party drill, meanwhile violently crying out against persecution of Catholics. They vote *in solido* in the School Board, in the Council, and in the Legislature. Every interest, every political principle is subsidized by them to the advancement of Catholic asylums, Catholic schools, and Catholic churches. They were used to a support from the governments in Europe, and they clamor for it here. They are only repeating the acts by which they have drained Italy, Spain, Mexico, and every other State, of untold millions, until the beggared people have, after long patience, risen and confiscated the enormous gatherings of these ravenous and remorseless celibates. De Tocqueville prophesied that Catholicism would succeed in this country because it was thoroughly organized. It would find the people disorganized, and therefore an easy prey. If these ghostly "fathers" were a part of us, if they spoke our language, were related by blood ties to our people, if their parents, or brothers, or sisters, or wives, or children were here, as a pledge of their real interest in the country, we might imagine them capable of the sentiment of patriotism; but, as it is, they feel about as patriotic as an American priest might be supposed to feel in Spain, or France, or Austria, or Italy. Their love of country, of home, and of relations, of their church, of heaven, of earth, of self, body and soul, all, all is merged and lost in the one controlling desire to advance some Catholic order.

OF SEVEN young men accepted the present year by the American Board, all but one go as missionaries to China. One, a son of Dr. Riggs, of Constantinople, goes to western Turkey. Several others at Andover, one of them the son of a missionary, are expecting to go abroad.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

We approach this month of examinations and commencements with much greater elasticity than the one which a year ago introduced these eventful passages in the lives of our literary institutions. And if the friends of Southern Methodism will venture to look back to that gloomy period they will see how much hitherto the Lord has helped them. A pall of despair had then well nigh settled upon every industrial interest of the South; the crops had been destroyed two years successively, with only one year intervening after a war that wiped the platter and turned it upside down. Colleges and schools had to contend with fences and ditches, and hungry, demoralized freedmen, and discriminating, devouring taxes, which threatened to drain the last drop of life from farmer and merchant. But few students were in attendance; professors were as poor as old-field school teachers, they as poor as preachers, and the preachers were poverty itself, dressed in an ante-bellum suit of black! No wonder trustees and all were about going into bankruptcy.

Well, a year has gone. The gracious rains, the generous earth, and the wealth-giving sun have conspired to fill our barns with food and our houses with comfort. Grim hunger has been driven from our doors as a wolf into the deep forest. We can now contemplate our children and our future, and we can afford to endow them with a large share of what God has so graciously given us. The halls of our schools are being filled with the youth of our people; our presidents, teachers, and trustees are already so far recovered as to be calling out for repairs and endowments; our crops are hopeful, and the prospect is that we shall have enough and to spare.

Let us thank God and take courage. Devise liberal things—do not be afraid. Last year we exhorted the trustees of the Southern University, the East Alabama College, and our own Centenary to walk by faith, not by sight. They did it, and have not as yet been confounded. True, we have an immense work yet to accomplish, and we believe that our bishops should take the field themselves, and put able men in it as college agents to awaken all the South upon this vital matter—vital both to Church and State—vital in an ecclesiastical, in a Southern, and in a Protestant point of view. We must not give up the brains and scholarship of the country into the hands of either bondholder or Catholic. The Lord will help those who help themselves, but "whosoever hath not, from him shall be taken even that which he seemeth to have."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE FIRST SIX BOOKS OF VIRGIL'S AENEIS. With explanatory notes, a lexicon, and map; together with Dr. Taylor's questions on Virgil, and a metrical index. Illustrated. By Edward Searing, A. M. Boston: A. S. Barnes & Co. 1869. Small 8vo., pp. 417.

We have received this work from the house of Mr. H. D. McGinnis, Camp street. It is the finest copy of Virgil we have ever seen. The print, paper, and presswork are most admirable. The lexicon is adapted to this work only. To the lovers of the Latin tongue and all students we can most heartily commend this edition of the great poet.

QUERY.

NEW ORLEANS, June 14, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: The suggestion of "Methodist," in your issue of the 12th, is apt. But what would he do where a superintendent, elected to his position by the teachers, declines, neglects, or refuses to call the teachers together in exclusive meeting, as is the case in one of our Sabbath schools in this district?

Yours, very respectfully,
A BIBLE CLASS TEACHER IN FELICITY ST. SCHOOL.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY.

The commencement of this institution will take place on the first Wednesday (the 7th) of July.

EXTINCTION BY ABSORPTION.

The subjoined article from the *Independent* is, we suspect, the literary offspring of that musky brother, the editor of the *Zion's Herald.* He will no doubt feel complimented by the imputation, even if not responsible for the bitter "perhaps" with which the writer tenderly consoles. It gives us the "humorous side" of the matter, and shows the cool estimate of the diplomacy which did not "dream of making a single backward step." The "little probability of a bench of fire-eating bishops accepting such an offer" was indeed a very tempting opportunity to call sinners to repentance, which the "magnanimous" and "venerable" brethren of the Methodist Episcopal Church could not suffer to pass unimproved. Notwithstanding the "greater advantage" which this "movement" is supposed to give the "loyal branch," we exhort the writer to be patient, *for the time of figs is not yet.*

METHODIST RECONSTRUCTION.

The recent overtures of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church to the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South start some curious questions. Since the stormy General Conference of 1844, when the Methodist Church split into two parts, not very unequal in numbers, the old body has increased as steadily as the pro-slavery body has waned. And, now that the Methodist Episcopal Church numbers a million and a quarter members—nearly four times as many as the Southern Church—there is something Christian and magnanimous in the mission of the venerable Bishop Morris and his associates, Janes and Simpson, to the Southern bishops, at St. Louis.

Of course, neither the one board of bishops nor the other could do more toward such a union than to use their personal and official influence to promote it. But as soon as the movement was whispered among the Methodist people it started some grave questions. What shall be done with the blacks? Will the rebellious Southern divines sit on an equality with "niggers" in an annual or general conference? Or will the loyal church surrender again to the spirit of caste? Do Simpson, and Ames, and Janes, and their associates, who threw the whole weight of their influence upon the side of loyalty, intend to surrender it all now? We do not think that the Methodist bishops dreamed of making a single backward step. Of course, there was little probability of a bench of fire-eating bishops accepting such an offer. But the Methodists believe in free grace, and are accustomed to preach the Gospel of reconciliation to the hardest sinners, "whether they will hear or whether they will forbear;" and so with words of kindness and conciliation they approached the bishops of the Southern Church, suggesting that, as slavery was out of the way, a union might now be effected. Beneath the diplomatic courtesy of the reply which the Southerners make growls the old bitter hatred—a treason none the less venomous for its defeat. Evidently the Southern bishops were not only guilty of treason toward the government, but also toward their own better natures; and, if loyalty is ready to forgive them, they can never forgive loyalty.

Time enough has elapsed now to show that the movement, which has resulted in a failure so far as union is concerned, will yet have the effect to give the loyal branch a still greater advantage among the moderate people of the South; and, if the Southern Methodists *will* not unite, they must take the other alternative of extinction by absorption.

The humorous side of the correspondence is the charge which the Southern bishops make that the Methodist Episcopal Church is a political body. Loyalty, in their estimation, is a sinful meddling with politics; but combined treason against God, humanity, and country is a religious abstinence therefrom. Wedded to their sin, they blindly stumble on to their ruin with the ever-increasing odium of their crime driving their children from their fold. Perhaps God means that no half-way retribution shall fall upon a body so guilty; and that, like the Egyptian slaveholders, they march to the Red sea of their own destruction.

BOSTON COSSACKS.

The New York *Independent* brings to notice an important fact in the religious status of Boston. The preponderating weight of Massachusetts in the councils of the nation, and the incredible amount of gold-bearing bonds she managed to secure while the rest of the country was fighting, have created in the public unusual interest in her. It seems while she has increased in goods that she has not increased in faith.

Napoleon used to predict the day when Europe would be either Republican or Cossack. Old Dr. Beecher, the Napoleon of polemics, used to predict that Boston could not remain in a condition of reputable, moderate Unitarianism; but would end in being Evangelical or Rationalistic.

Nobody can read the newspapers without perceiving that during the last year, at least, religious radicalism has held high carnival in Boston. Twenty years ago the city had one Theodore Parker. He stood alone; and his great congregation included many who merely pardoned his theology for the sake of his philanthropy. Now there has sprung up in Boston a whole generation of religious radicals; among whom it is a common criticism on Theodore Parker that he clung too much to the skirts of Unitarianism, and to the Christian name and forms. They control pulpits, conventions, parlors, and periodicals. Their discussions and assertions are spread widely through the newspapers. The Boston *Post*, the Springfield *Republican*, the New York *World*, and the *Anti-Slavery Standard* give full reports of their operations. They have a thriving monthly periodical of their own, the *Radical.* A movement so strong and established cannot be winked out of sight. The *Independent*, at least, is not given to an ostrich policy; but is always ready to look facts in the face.

Response to the $60 Proposition in New Orleans.

The following names are added to the list of those who have responded to the request of the agent to aid the Publishing House by investing to the amount of $60 in our own publications, and have purchased at the Publishing House Depot, in this city, to that amount or more since the last report was published:

Rev. B. F. Alexander, Louisiana Conference.
Rev. C. F. Evans, Louisiana Conference.
Rev. J. M. Franklin, Louisiana Conference.
Rev. T. B. White, Louisiana Conference.
Rev. Richard Jones, New Orleans.
Rev. R. W. Thompson, Trinity Conference.
Rockwall Quarterly Conf., Trinity Conf.
Rev W. W. Caulker, Trinity Conference.
Rev. G. W. Cottingham, E. Texas Conf.
Messrs. Seaton & Holt, Garden Val'y, Texas
Rev. J. G. Jones, Mississippi Conference.
Rev. P. A. Johnston, Mississippi Conference.
Rev. J. A. Ellis, Mississippi Conference.
Rev. H. M. Booth, Mississippi Conference.
Rev. J. D. Newsom, Mississippi Conference.
Mr. Daniel McRee, Mississippi.
Rev. A. R. Winfield, D. D., Little Rock Conf.
Rev. W. Moores, Little Rock Conference.
Rev. Samuel Morris, Little Rock Conference.
Rev. A. H. Mitchell, D. D., Mobile Conf.
Rev. J. Hamilton, D. D., Mobile Conf.

ROBERT J. HARP, Agent.
NEW ORLEANS, June 5, 1869.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

FORT JESSUP, SABINE PARISH, June 5, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: I would say to you that the Lord has commenced a glorious work on this circuit. The spiritual condition of the circuit is improving day by day. We have had a number of accessions to the church; and, best of all, some have been converted.

We had a Sunday school celebration at Pleasant Hill, on the 23d of May, that would have done even our city brethren good to have witnessed. It would have made you glad to have seen the interest that was taken by the citizens of Pleasant Hill.

You need not be surprised if you hear of a camp meeting on this work this year. If the good Lord blesses us with a good crop we will have the camp meeting; and this, I think, He will do. Our prospect is brightening at this time. Pray for us, dear brother.

Yours in Christ,
J. M. FRANKLIN.

Mississippi Conference Claimants.

I desire to be able, at the next session, to furnish the Board of Finance with an authentic list of the claimants upon the Conference funds. This I can do if the presiding elders will do me the kindness and the Conference the service to make a note of this in their memorandum, and inquire at each quarterly meeting if any of the widows or orphans of the Conference reside within their bounds, and obtain correct information concerning their pecuniary circumstances, and the exact age of each orphan.

W. E. M. LINFIELD,
Chair. Joint Board of Finance.

WE ARE requested by Dr. A. H. Mitchell to give notice that there will be a meeting of the managers of the Ministerial Education Society of the Mobile Conference during the commencement week at Greensboro.

CENTENARY INSTITUTE.

The commencement exercises of Centenary Institute, Summerfield, Alabama, will begin on Sunday, June 27th, and end on the Wednesday following.

Friends of these schools are invited to attend all the exercises.

It is ordered by the president of the Board of Trustees that the board shall meet on Monday, June 28th.

JOHN MASSEY.
W. J. VAUGHN.

HOMER COLLEGE.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees takes place on Monday, July 12. A full meeting is earnestly requested.

The following ministers were appointed members of the board by the last Annual Conference: Revs. Samuel Armstroug, N. A. Cravens, John A. Miller, S. S. Scott, T. B. White, Thomas J. Upton, W. G. Haislip. H. T. LEWIS,
President Homer College.

WHITWORTH COLLEGE.

The examination at Whitworth College will begin on the 22d of June.

The concerts will come off on the nights of the 25th and 28th. The commencement sermon will be preached on Sunday, the 27th, by Rev. W. M. Linfield, of Vicksburg, Mississippi. The senior class will be examined on the 28th. The degrees will be conferred on the 29th, at which time the seniors will read their compositions, and Dr. J. B. Walker, of New Orleans, will deliver the annual address.

THE POPE has made the important announcement that anybody's sins shall all be forgiven who shall, between June 1st and the meeting of the Ecumenical Council, go to church twice, and there pray devoutly for some time for the conversion of sinners and the triumph of the Catholic Church, and shall fast three days, confess his sins, receive the Holy Eucharist, and give some alms to the poor, according to his power. "This indulgence is applicable to souls in purgatory."

OPELIKA HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION EXERCISES.

JUNE 24TH TO 29TH, 1868.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.

Examination of classes.

SUNDAY.

Ten A. M.—Annual sermon, by Rev. J. Boring, D. D., Atlanta, Georgia.

Half-past three P. M.—Annual lovefeast, conducted by Rev. J. F. Dowdell, LL. D., Auburn, Alabama.

Half-past seven P. M.—Sermon by Rev. E. L. Loveless, Lafayette, Alabama.

MONDAY.

Ten A. M.—Meador's Prize Declamation, by nine young gentlemen. Prize delivery address, by Colonel R. J. Moses, Jr., Columbus, Georgia.

Half-past seven P. M.—Exhibition: Dramas and dialogues.

TUESDAY.

Ten A. M.—Compositions, by fourteen young ladies. Annual literary address, by Captain J. F. Turner, Selma, Alabama.

Half-past seven P. M.—Exhibition: Juvenile dramatic entertainment.

E. D. PITTS, Principal.

OBITUARIES.

WILLIAM GEE, born in Virginia, April 3, 1801, and married to Nancy Ragedale, December, 1827, died at his residence in Carroll county, Mississippi, May 25, 1869.

A few years after his marriage he removed to Tennessee, whence, after some ten years, he removed to Carroll, Mississippi.

A member of the Methodist Church from early life, Brother Gee was for thirty years a steward and class leader. He loved the house of God, where he regularly filled his place. He rejoiced in experimental religion, which was often his theme. He was zealous for the church, and liberal with his means to forward its interests. His absence from quarterly meeting occasioned the remark, "Brother Gee must be sick." In the transaction of business he was an upright man.

For some months his health had been failing rapidly. He said he would soon be gone, and was happy that he had not now to get ready.

He was the father of three sons, who had gone before him to the spirit world. Five grand-children, whom he had been caring for, gave him solicitude. He wished to live a few years more to assist them. These, with their mother and Sister Gee, must feel the loss which is his gain. God care for them!

J. A. E.

Sister MARY J. MILLER, long a member of the Methodist Church, died in Yazoo city, April 30, 1869. At the time of her death she was in the sixty-sixth year of her age.

She was a member of the church—a professor of religion—for a period of forty-eight years. She was among the number who aided in the organization of the first church in this place. Of that number but one or two others survive.

The first religious services held here were in her house. She was thus identified with the church here from its beginning. She felt the greatest interest in its welfare and prosperity. Nor did this feeling abate, but seemed rather to increase during the protracted period of her last sickness. She entered zealously into all plans for the benefit of the church.

The highest praise of all may be given her, in that it may be said that she led a useful life. Her Christian course was consistent, while her acquaintance with the doctrines of the Scriptures was very thorough.

Her last sickness was long and her suffering great. The estimation in which she was held by the community was manifested by the universal and tender sympathy of which she was the object. Her afflictions were borne with Christian fortitude, and they seemed sanctified to her spiritual good. She attained to more of faith and resignation, and learned more of the wisdom and grace of God's dealings with her.

The close of her life was peaceful, as in full possession of her mental faculties she met the last enemy. There was no uncertainty, but strong confidence. Hope was bright, and her last utterance in the supreme moment of death was joyful—"I am almost home." Life's duty was done, and she was entering into rest. This fact is enough to heal the sorrow of those who here or elsewhere mourn her departure.

E. H. MOUNGER.

My sainted mother, Mrs. RUTH RUTER, of precious memory, died March 22, aged eighty years.

She had been a follower of the Saviour from early youth. She was but nineteen years of age when married, and was then in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church. For more than sixty years she retained regular membership in the church, for many years past being connected with the Church South. She was free from bigotry, and gladly worshiped with Christians of every name.

In 1809 she was united in marriage with my father, Rev. Dr. M. Ruter, and for thirty years shared the vicissitudes of an itinerant minister. She was indeed a helpmeet for him, not only sharing household cares and family duties, but taking the burden mostly upon herself, that thereby her husband might be left free to devote his time and energy to the church. For thirty years more she wended her lonely pilgrimage to the heavenly Canaan, and as she neared its shores seemed more and more ripening for her inheritance.

She came to my house in July, 1867, intending to make it her home during the remainder of her earthly stay; and such were her zeal and interest in the cause of God—such her gentle, quiet, Christian life—that I often felt reproached that I was so much less absorbed in heavenly things. She was more prayerful, during her stay with me, than almost any one I have ever known. I constantly felt, while she was with me, encompassed with an atmosphere of prevailing prayer, and felt that the blessing of heaven would the more rest upon my household for the sake of her dear presence. She read during a considerable portion of her time, chiefly standard theology or kindred subjects.

She was unselfish in a remarkable degree, and very self-denying, always preferring the advantage or happiness of others to her own. She well fulfilled the divine injunction, "In honor preferring one another."

Last spring the debility consequent on her advanced age seemed to require the invigorating influence of a more northern climate during the heat of summer. She also felt a desire to visit relatives, friends, and scenes of former years, and it was accordingly so arranged, we hoping she would return with renewed health and vigor. She left here in May, but instead of improving she declined, slowly at first, but rapidly as the cold weather came on, until death closed the scene. For nearly three months her sufferings were very great, but she bore them with the utmost patience and resignation, never murmuring, but only afraid of giving trouble to others. When passing through the cold river of death she was asked by one at her bedside, "Is the Saviour with you?" "O, yes," she replied, and added, "Hold my hands"—thus passing to her heavenly rest.

She died at Danville, Pennsylvania, being thus far on her journey south. Here she was taken worse—too ill to travel farther. She was among dear relatives, and most kindly and lovingly cared for. But the summons had gone forth, "Come up higher." Her remains were taken to Cincinnati and deposited in her brother's burying lot in the Spring Grove Cemetery. He writes, "A more lovely spot the sun never shone upon—fit resting place for such a woman." There she awaits the second coming of the Saviour she so loved and honored.

"For I know that, however long to me
The slumber of the grave may be,
I shall see her again, 'mid that radiant throng
Who bear their part in the seraphim's song."

S. R. CAMPBELL.

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The Flues are constructed so as to insure the most perfect draft. The heat of the Oven is so equal that when baking there is no need for removing anything until done.

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is made of a superior quality of iron, very heavy, of neat design, and fine finish. The Top Plate is put together in sections, to permit of the greatest expansion without cracking.

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Who is it?
Dr. WOLCOTT or the old school?
Wolcott reasons well,
Else whence this instinctive
Horror of Doses,
This opposition to Drugs
Implanted in every child?
Proof so positive
Convinces every reason
That the whole system
Of Drug treatment
Is and *must be* wrong,
When all humanity
Possesses a secret dread of them;
Yes, when every soul
Shrinks back and startles
At the approach of each Dose
That Ignorance mixes for the stomach
'Tis our very instinct
That stirs within us,

and Nature points out to us the dreadful folly, causing such loathing that, before the vile compounds are presented to our averted gaze, the stomach often reels at the disgusting potions! Is it right? Can it be right when every human instinct condemns it in the strongest language; when even the brute creation shun it with abhorrence; when a power within ourselves, when all Nature cries against this most besotted and dangerous practice? Stop! Let us reason, and see how it looks. Perhaps you are costive!—Will *Pills* produce moisture or cure the complaint? Pills will rob the stomach of moisture, and never add a drop; for they are dry and have none to give. No one swallows them but is weaker and more costive afterward from the loss of the vitalizing fluids and gastric juices. Reader, have you a garden, a spot of earth, or a single blade of grass? If the soil becomes dry, will you sow it with gravel-stones or sand?—Nay, verily! But you sprinkle it with water. The human stomach and its health are better than "many gardens!" Will not common-sense lead you to a watery and cooling diet? Don't your stomach ask for more vegetables? Where are the apples, oranges, and any or all kinds of fruit she longs for? Where the spinach, beets, turnips, and the hundred varieties? She will accept of some of them. Where the brown or corn bread, oatmeal pudding, etc., waiting for you to eat, that will be agreeable to your palate and will prove to be exactly what you need? 'Tis a thousand times more sensible to drink a pint or quart of oat or corn meal porridge once or twice each day, for a week or two, or use warm water injections, than ever be guilty—yes, I mean guilty, for no person swallows Drugs but commits a sin against themselves, and punishment will certainly follow, sooner or later.

What makes that once strong man now weak and faltering? What drives the roses from the cheeks of that woman? What takes the fire and brightness from the eyes of that child? It is Drugs in nine cases out of every ten. Hundreds of people every day that throng Dr. WOLCOTT'S place, at 181 Chatham Square, suffer from Drug treatment. Thousands, when they return home, make a bonfire and burn them up. Most of the middle-aged who read this paper to-day will live to hear Drugs as universally condemned as bleeding has already become. And they will wonder how it was ever possible that intelligent beings could live and have their senses, and yet submit to such a transparent farce in filling their own bodies with Drug poison year after year, while their whole nature rose up and condemned. In the most eloquent language, this most absurd and health-ruining practice. For every person, without a single exception, who has swallowed most of these abominations, will ratify by their experience the truth of every word. Dr. Wolcott must be right or wrong. Dr. Wolcott is publishing truth or falsehood to the world. If his anti-medical doctrines are false, why is it that he gains the patronage of the most shrewd and critical men, including many of our leading physicians, and retains their custom year after year? How is it possible for him to offer *free tests* of his Remedies in open daylight, before the world, unless it accomplished results? How is it that he has a larger practice and patronage than any Hospital in the world? How is it that he has more Certificates of Cures, with *genuine* names attached, from every city, village, and almost every neighborhood, than would fill the largest printed volume, and many of these cases pronounced hopeless before they used his Remedies? Who tells the truth—this is the question—Dr. Wolcott or the old school.

We leave the readers of this paper to decide for themselves whether to continue in the old heathenish custom of dosing or adopt ideas founded on natural law, which cannot be otherwise than safe and in the highest degree conducive to sound health.

Every letter written to Dr. R. L. WOLCOTT is opened with his own hands, and practical advice is given to all who ask for further information, free of cost, besides pamphlets and circulars. He uses no Narcotics, and a child can drink anything he prepares with impunity. His Remedies, PAIN PAINT for Pain and ANNIHILATOR for Catarrh, Consumption, Colds in the Head, Weak Nerves, etc., are on sale at all first class Drug Stores in the Union, or sent directly from Dr. R. L. WOLCOTT'S office, 181 Chatham Square, New York, free of Express charges, on receipt of $5 or upward of each order. All who come treated *free* of cost. No charge for medical advice. Extreme pain removed *instantly*. Private rooms for ladies. We cannot speak too highly of his safe and successful mode of treatment for the last ten years in the city of New York. jel2 4tr

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A CARD.

A RECORD OF THE WATCHES produced at the Waltham Manufactory may be not improperly prefaced with a brief mention of the considerations which induce us to press them upon the attention of intelligent watch buyers.

Fifteen years' successful experience justifies us in claiming for the Waltham Watches peculiarities of excellence which place them above all foreign rivalry. The system which governs their construction is their most obvious source of merit. The substitution of machinery for hand labor has been followed not only by greater simplicity, but by a precision in detail, and accuracy and uniformity in their time keeping qualities, which by the old methods of manufacture are unattainable.

The application of machinery to watch-making has, in fact, wrought a revolution in the main features of the business. In conjunction with enlarged power of production, it has enabled us to secure the smoothness and certainty of movement which proceed from the perfect adaptation of every piece to its place. Instead of a feeble, sluggish, variable action, the balance, even under the pressure of the lightest mainspring, vibrates with a wide and free motion. The several grades of watches have more than a general resemblance each to its pattern; they are perfect to their uniformity, and may be bought and sold with entire confidence as to the qualities we assign to them.

These general claims to superiority are no longer contested. An English watchmaker, in a recent lecture before the Horological Institute of London, describing the result of two months' close observation at the various manufactories in the United States, remarks in reference to Waltham: "On leaving the factory, I felt that the manufacture of watches on the old plan was gone." Other foreign makers, some of them eminent, have publicly borne the same testimony. They admit that the results aimed at in Europe by slow and costly processes are here realized with greater certainty, with an almost absolute uniformity, and at a cost which more than compensates for the difference between manual labor in the Old World and the New.

But we assert for the Waltham Watches more than a general superiority. Their advantages, in respect of quality and price, over English and Swiss watches, are not more marked than are their advantages over the products of other American manufactories. These are positive in their character, and are the natural consequences of the precedence we acquired in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and simple—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of profit is the end kept in view—not the profit on any single watch. And, acting on this principle, with reduced cost of production and an ever-widening demand, our watches are offered at prices considerably below the watches of other American makers, comparing quality with quality. Our annual manufacture is double that of all other makers in this country combined, and much larger than the entire manufacture of England.

The conditions which make this cheapness possible are also favorable to the excellence of our work. Our artisans long ago ceased to be novices. Time and effort, under a superintendence which combines the subtleties of science with the strength of practical skill, have produced a body of artisans whose efficiency is for the time pre-eminent. We have the best workers in every department that are available—workers whose experience and experience would be alone sufficient to secure for Waltham its high position. Among other tributary causes may be stated the readiness with which each succeeding invention and improvement has been tested, and, if approved, adopted. We are always ready to examine whatever experience, or art, or skill may suggest, but we adopt nothing until experiments have demonstrated its excellence. In pursuance of this rule, we have brought to our aid all the mechanical improvements and valuable inventions of the last fifteen years, whether home or foreign in their origin. We have thus acquired the exclusive possession of the best and most valuable improvements now known in connection with watch-making, and secured for the Waltham factory a force and completeness not shared by any similar establishments in the world.

These constant efforts to perfect in all ways, and by all means, both the machinery of the factory and the construction of our watches, have placed within our means the production of a greater variety in grade and finish than other American makers have attempted. In the manufacture of very fine watches we have no competitor in the United States and only very few in Europe.

The various styles of these watches have undergone the severest trials in the service of Railway Engineers, Conductors, and Expressmen, the most exacting class of watch wearers, and the presence of over 400,000 Waltham Watches in the pockets of the people is the best proof of the public approval, and must be accepted as conclusive of their superiority by discriminating watch buyers, especially as since the important matter of price is also very greatly in favor, being at least twenty-five per cent. cheaper, quality for quality, than those made elsewhere in the United States.

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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

PLAY.

BY GEORGE COOPER.

Play you were a princess,
And this was your diamond throne;
Play I was a fairy—
"That is the truth, my own!"

Play you were a giant,
And I was a poor lost girl;
Play this was your castle:
Think I could harm one curl?"

Play this was my carriage,
And I was a lady grand;
Play that was a ball room:
"Lady, I kiss your hand!"

Play the sun was a kite,
And this was the yellow string;
Play I was a robin:
"Sing, little birdie, sing!"

Play you were a shepherd,
And searching with weary foot;
Play I was your lambkin:
"Come to your fold, my sweet!"

Soon eyelids are drooping,
And that was a sigh, so deep;
Play this was the night, ma;
And play I had gone to sleep!

—*Little Corporal.*

DON'T KILL IT.

One day I heard a little girl say to another, with a scream, "Kill the nasty spider!"

"Nay," answered I, "don't kill it, for all things were created by God, and He made the spider to feed upon flies as little girls live upon bread and beef." Furthermore, spiders live "in kings' palaces," and are very industrious and instructive insects.

Take a single thread of the spider's web, and you will scarcely be able to see it; yet it required from one hundred to one thousand spinning tubes to form that twisted bit of almost invisible silk. Then look at the elegant network of the garden spider, and ask yourself if you know any knitter, little or big, who could make one like it. Then the spinner of it is so beautiful that he is called the "diadem spider," because, when viewed under a microscope, his body looks jeweled like a king's crown. But his web is not his house, which is generally made a little way off, under a leaf, and is connected to one of the threads of the web, acting like a telegraph wire, and telling him if any breakfast or dinner is at hand.

But the houses of other spiders are more singular than his. Another makes a tube in the earth sometimes two feet long. He generally selects a clay bank, and lines it with web until it is as soft as silk. But even then it is not complete, for he has to make a door to keep out the rain. This is formed of very small bits of clay attached to a web, the bits of clay being outside, and looking like the rest of the bank, with the web inside. More wonderful yet, this door is made with a hinge, and after being opened, shuts of its own accord, and is as circular as compasses could make it. It also falls against a ledge, which prevents its coming too far in. In this house often live mother and father spider, with as many as thirty young ones. It is lined from top to bottom with threads, which warn the inhabitants if any harm is near; but, as these spiders catch their prey by night, it is not used for entrapping anything.

There is another spider, which lives and feeds most of his time under water. This spider forms a kind of framework of web, and then smears it all around with a varnish as clear as glass. This he fills with air, and descends into the water as in a diving bell, his house looking as beautiful as a globule of quicksilver.

Another species makes a raft, and steers it about to save drowning insects, but only to fill his stomach, and not to save their lives.

I could tell you other curious things of these interesting insects; but all I shall add is, Despise nothing that the good God has made, and never kill any of his creatures unless they are wanted for food, or are injurious to it or to you. For, like man, they are "fearfully and wonderfully made," and "in wisdom" God has "made them all."—*J. C. F., in Children's Magazine.*

A KIND IN HIS OLD AGE.—When a young lion reaches the age of two years he is able to strangle or pull down a horse or an ox; and so he continues to grow and increase in strength till he reaches his eighth year, and his talons, teeth, and mane are perfect, and he grows no more. For twenty years after he arrives at maturity his fangs and talons show no signs of decay; but after that he gradually becomes feeble, his teeth fail him, and he grows "cubbish." He is no longer a match for the tremendous buffalo; he is overmatched even by the peaceful ox; so he prowls around the cattle kraals, and snatches a lamb or a kid, just as he did when he set out with his parents nearly thirty years before. A woman or a child at night shares the same fate. His strength and sight now decline more and more, till the mighty lion grows lean and mangy, and crawls about from place to place eating any offal he can pick up, and despising not even so small an animal as the field mouse. So he starves and dies, or is fallen on and slaughtered by a few cowardly hyenas; or discovered unable to move beneath a tree, and knocked on the head by some wandering hunter.—*South African Paper.*

FARM AND GARDEN.

CUT the black warts off the plum trees. They are the favorite breeding place of curculio.

IF YOU want small potatoes, hoe them frequently, so as to cause new tubers to set. If you don't, don't.

IT IS said that passing a red hot iron over old putty will make it so soft that it may be readily removed

POWDERED charcoal will deepen and improve the color of almost any flowers excepting yellow ones. The coal is to be placed around the roots.

ABOUT eight or ten days before the time of farrowing give your sow a slice of salt pork each day, and she will not trouble you by eating her pigs.

IN LAYING out a garden for fruit and vegetables place everything in drills or rows, so that they may be cultivated by a horse, and thus save the expense of hard labor.

THE cabbage requires a very rich soil, and careful culture from the time the seed is sown until the crop is harvested; without good soil and careful culture it is useless to expect a good crop.

MUCK should never be taken to the field direct from the swamps. It should be exposed to the atmosphere for six months or more, the longer the better, and composted with lime or unleached ashes.

THE ordinary mode of churning in Chili is to put the milk in a skin, tie it to a donkey, mount a boy on him with rowels to his spurs about the length of the animal's ears, and then run him about four miles.

THE disease known as diptheria in chickens may be cured easily by the following method: Take a small wooden paddle and remove the yellow matter from the tongue, and then apply lard and black pepper to the diseased parts. A single application is generally sufficient, and a second is always sufficient. We get this from a large grower of fowls.—*Farm Journal.*

HOW FEW avail themselves of the great benefit they could derive from domestic manures. The barn yard, the rich guano of the poultry yard, the leached ashes, wood piles, fence corners, where manures have been accumulating for thirty years, ditch banks, the rich virgin soil in close proximity to the hills from which it slid, the rich muck on the creeks in contiguity to their farms, daily come under our observation and yet we will not profit by their use. How promotive of health if these things were removed to the fields to contribute to our wealth, instead of being a nuisance.

NO MAN who cultivates the earth need expect remuneration without preparing his land properly. If level, and likely to suffer from wet, it should be effectually drained; if rolling, or hill land, it should be encircled with ditches to retain the soil, and plowed horizontally. No vegetable matter allowed to be burned, but turned under. Both hill and level land may be made productive by deep plowing. Mere surface skinning will not pay—will not make a support. The best level land will soon tire, and yield but moderately from shallow plowing, and even with good plowing will tire by continuous cropping.

TO MAKE CUTTINGS GROW.—I used to have a great deal of trouble to make currant and gooseberry cuttings or slips grow, until I tried the following plan: I boiled some potatoes until they were nearly done, and then stuck one on each slip and put it in the ground. Every slip sprouted and grew well all summer, with one or two exceptions. The idea of putting the boiled potatoes to the end of the cuttings was to furnish and keep moisture enough for them to grow, until the roots became large enough to gather this moisture and substance from the soil. I never tried it on grape cuttings, but do not see any reason why it would not do as well with grapes as with anything else.—*Wisconsin Farmer.*

TEMPERATURE OF CREAM.—The Iowa *Homestead*, in answer to an inquiry as to the proper temperature of cream for churning, says: "Careful experiments have demonstrated that while cream should never be lower than fifty degrees, it should never be higher than fifty-five degrees, for the operation of churning will raise it from five to ten degrees. In a long series of experiments conducted in an English dairy, the best temperature was found to be fifty-three degrees when the cream goes into the churn. By far too many keep the milk and cream at the same temperature, or at least in the same cellar or vault. Either the cream or the milk will suffer, one being too warm or the other too cold."

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST INJURIOUS INSECTS.—The insect enemies of the fruit crop are multiplying so fast, notwithstanding all that has been written about their habits and the best modes of destroying them, that the greatest vigilance will be necessary in order to check their ravages The cocoons of the apple worm moth may now be found in the crevices of the bark of those trees on which worms have been most destructive. Scraping and washing the bark and digging into the cocoons are good means of checking the increase of this troublesome insect. If borers have penetrated the wood at the base of the apple or peach tree, they should be dug out, and bandages of some kind placed around the collars to prevent the parent moth from depositing its egg on the bark in summer. Lime or ashes placed around the trees outside the bandage will be an additional precaution.

COVERING SEEDS.—Great care should be taken not to cover seeds too deeply, and especially small seeds. With potatoes, though not seeds, it does not make so much difference, for the strong sprouts will push their way through even two or three inches of earth Some seeds are so very small and delicate that they will scarcely bear to be covered at all. Much depends upon the nature of the soil and the condition of it. If the weather is wet, then a much lighter covering should be given than in dry weather. It often happens that seeds are condemned as worthless because they do not come up, when the trouble is with the planter, who has covered them so deep that they cannot do so. With most seeds, and we scarcely know an exception, the finer the earth that is put over the seed the better. Let close attention be given to this subject and less loss and disappointment will follow.

CELERY AS MEDICINE.—I have known many men, and women too, who from various causes have become so affected with nervousness that when they stretched out their hands they shook like aspen leaves on windy days—and by a daily moderate use of the blanched foot stalks of celery leaves as a salad they became as strong and steady as other people. I have known others so very nervous that the least annoyance put them in a state of agitation, and they were almost in constant perplexity and fear, who were also effectually cured by a daily moderate use of blanched celery as a salad at meal times. I have known others cured by using celery for palpitation of the heart. Everybody engaged in labor weakening to the nerves should use celery daily in season, and onions in its stead when not in season.—*Practical Farmer.*

SCIENTIFIC.

THE Boston *Journal of Chemistry* gives the following amusing and instructive experiment: "Procure four glass tumblers or common glazed teacups, and having wiped them dry as possible, hold them over the fire to evaporate any moisture that may still adhere to their surface; for if there is the least moisture, it makes a connection and spoils the experiment. Place them upon the floor in a square, about one foot apart; place a piece of board on the tumblers, and have a person standing upon the board. This person is now completely insulated, the glass being a non-conductor of electricity Now take a common rubber comb, and having wound a piece of silk round one end of it, rub it briskly through your hair, and draw the teeth parallel to the insulated person's knuckles, leaving a little space between the comb and the person's hand. The result will be a sharp, crackling noise, and if dark, there will be seen a succession of sparks. Repeat the process until the phenomena cease. The person is now 'charged' with electricity, the same as a Leyden jar. To draw off the electricity, approach your knuckles to the person's hands or his nose (being careful not to allow any portion of your body to come in contact with his,) and there will be a loud snap, and the sparks will be very brilliant."

THE current year will largely add to our facilities to communicate with the Old World by cable. In addition to the French cable which will soon be laid, we now have a duplicate line from London to Valentia, which will be exclusively used for transmitting cable dispatches. Of the two Atlantic cables, both of which are now in good working order, one will, in future, be exclusively used for sending dispatches from Valentia to America, and the other for receiving American dispatches. Thus the telegraphic communication between New York and London will now be instantaneous.

A SAVAGE PROCLAMATION.

For the benefit of those who have expressed such holy horror of the alleged savage manner in which the Spaniards wage war against the Cubans, we would state that the following is the translation of a proclamation issued by Cespedes, on the 18th of February last, five weeks previous to the issuance of a similar one by Valmaseda:

Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, President of the Republic of Cuba, etc., decrees:

Article 1. Every prisoner who has taken up arms of his free will against the Republic will be executed after the proclamation of this decree, irrespective of his nationality or responsibility.

2. The soldiers of the regular army, who may be taken prisoners, may expect such indulgence as they are entitled to under the circumstances.

3. The property of the enemies of our independence will be turned over to the treasury of the nation, and will be cared for immediately to the best advantages of the Republic.

4. All soldiers who may join the forces of the Republic will be entitled to the same rights and privileges as those forming the armies of the Republic, and will retain the rank they held in the Spanish army.

5 As the present war of independence does not recognize any neutrals among the inhabitants of the island, as all those who are not with us will be considered enemies, any person who may allege neutrality will be judged and punished, taking into account the antecedents of the person, and excepting foreigners, who have behaved as such since the beginning of the revolution.

6. Any person who may voluntarily render any service to the Spanish government, or to any of its officials, of whatever kind the service may be, will be executed immediately after his capture.

Take heed and circulate this decree among the military authorities

Patria y Libertad! Headquarters at La Larga, 18th February, 1869, the second year of the independence.

C. M. CESPEDES.

The Chief of the Foreign Department, Fornaris y Cespedes.

CONCERNING DIVORCES.—The Arabs have a wise practice. When married people seek a separation, the Cadi orders them to live a short time with a discreet and wise man of the tribe, that the latter may examine their lives to see on which side the blame lies. This man makes a report at the expiration of the time, and this report is the foundation on which the Cadi builds his judgment of divorce. Experience has demonstrated that there is no better method of restoring peace in families. The husband and wife, putting on their good behavior, resume the manner of courting days. Each strives to be more amiable than the other, and it is often a puzzle to ascertain where the fault lies, and difficulties come to a comfortable and natural settlement. A very sensible custom! What a pity these "semi-barbarians" have so many customs superior to those of the civilized, Christianized nations of Europe.

THE London *Punch* thus happily disposes of the Alabama question:

Mr. Punch himself has paid Mr. Sumner's bill. The handwriting of the latter being indistinct, *Mr Punch* is not quite sure whether he asks for two hundred and fifty millions or billions, and therefore has sent over the latter sum. If there is a balance, Mr. Sumner can keep it for himself, or lay it out in building a lunatic asylum, into which, if the quarrel should really arise, the people of the United States will do well to insert every public man they have, from sober Sumner down to drunken Chandler.

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Dr. Henry Smith,	Dr. J. H. Lewis,
Dr. Y. R. LeMonier,	Dr. W. C. Nichols.

G. A. Breaux, Attorney.

ALL KINDS OF LIFE RISKS TAKEN.

Ordinary Life and Annual Endowment; Ten Annual Endowment and Five Annual Endowment; Single Payment; Participating and Non-Participating, issued by this Company as low and on as favorable terms as any other Company in the country.

This Company, in order to place within the reach of every one,

THE MECHANIC,

THE ARTISAN,

THE CLERK,

OR THOSE OF LIMITED INCOMES,

has divided the payment of Premiums in such sums as can be easily spared, thus combining real Benevolence with the advantages of Life Insurance.

Policies therefore will be issued, the payments on which may be divided into

MONTHLY INSTALMENTS.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

Policies issued immediately on application.

ja9 1y

MUTUAL AID & BENEVOLENT

LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

OF LOUISIANA.

DIRECTORS.

J. M. Lapeyre,	W. S. Mount,
John Davidson,	L. B. Pothier,
H Zaberbier,	William McCulloch,
I. N. Marks,	William Creevy,
E. F. Schmidt,	T. K. Finlay,
William Cooper,	Anthony Sambola,
W. S. Pike,	Patrick Irwin,
David McCoard,	John C. Sinnott
J. Caulfield,	C. Cavaroc,
Gerard Stith,	W. O. Nichols.

OFFICERS.

JOHN DAVIDSON, President.
W. S. PIKE, Vice President.
R. W. YOUNG, Secretary.
L. A. FOURNIER, Treasurer.

W. B. KOONTZ, Attorney.
W. C. NICHOLS, Medical Examiner
N. C. FOLGER, Agent.
Office—120 CARONDELET ST. (Davidson's Row.)

SYNOPSIS OF CHARTER.

The plan proposed by the Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life Insurance Association is as follows:

1. Each person, upon enrolling himself or herself as a member, shall pay into the Treasury a membership fee, if between the ages of

16 to 30, inclusive, the sum of.....$10 00
31 to 40, inclusive, the sum of..... 15 00
41 to 50, inclusive, the sum of..... 20 00
51 to 60, inclusive, the sum of..... 25 00

which payment constitutes him or her a life member.

2. A Life Insurance Policy is issued for a sum equal to one dollar for each enrolled member appearing on the books of the Association, at the decease of said member.

But in no event shall the amount paid on said policy exceed $5,000.

3. On the death of any member an assessment is made upon each policy holder for one dollar and twenty-five cents, payable at the office of the Association, within thirty days after notification thereof, by publication in one daily newspaper published in the city of New Orleans, in English and one in French, for five consecutive days, and if the policy holder resides out of New Orleans he shall be notified in writing.

4. Should the number of members exceed five thousand, the assessment of $1 25 will be reduced in proportion to the number of members exceeding five thousand.

5. Should any member fail to pay the assessment in the time specified, he forfeits all previous payments or credits.

6. All accumulations from whatever source, such as forfeitures, interest, etc., shall be credited upon the books of the Association to the members pro rata, to be withdrawn in lieu of assessments. oct17 1y

JOHN L. DUNNICA. OKO. P. HARRISON.

J. L. DUNNICA & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE

PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL KINDS

OF

SOUTHERN and WESTERN PRODUCE.

.....POYDRAS STREET.....99

New Orleens.

Consigaments of Cotton, Sugar and Molasses solicited.

All property consigned to us is insured in Open Policy.

Agents for the following

BRANDS OF FLOUR,

which we are constantly receiving, and always have a good supply on hand:

Crescent Mills, Can't "B" Beat.
Magnolia, Choice Family.
Rosborough & Co., Choice Family.
Missouri Mills.
Savoy Belle.
Sparta Belle.
Concordia Mills.

Also, various brands of

EXTRINE, SINGLE, DOUBLE AND TREBLE EXTRAS,

which we sell at the lowest market rates.

Persons desiring FAMILY SUPPLIES would do well to send us their orders with the money, and thereby save time and money.

Careful personal attention given to all business entrusted to us. ja2 1y

THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,

Dealers in all descriptions of

MACHINERY AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

New Orleans, Louisiana,

VICTOR CANE MILLS, COOK'S EVAPORATORS,

All sizes, for either Southern or Sorgo Cane.

VICTOR GRAIN DRILLS.
BUCKEYE THRASHERS, For Rice, Wheat, Oats, etc.
OHIO MOWING MACHINES.
OHIO REAPING MACHINES, With Dropper.

These Machines dispense with raking, as they deliver the cut grain ready for binding. They are adapted to all kinds of Grain, Rice, etc.

Warner's Sulky Hay Rakes.
Horse Powers.
Southern Corn Planters.
Sattley Gang Plows.
Corn Shellers.
Stafford Sulky Cultivators.
Cora and Cob Croshers.
Straw and Hay Feed Cutters.
Cider Mills and Presses.
Crawford Garden Cultivators.
Hay Presses and Cotton Presses.
Gutlett's Steel Brush Cotton Gins.
Portable Steam Engines, of all sizes.
Stationary Steam Engines, boilers of all sizes.
Circular Saw Mills and Shingle Machines.
Coleman Corn and Wheat Mills.
Reel Machines and Bolting Cloth.
Shafting, Belting, etc.

Send for special circulars for any articles or estimates for full sets of Machinery.

THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,
jl4 1y No. 9 Perdido st., New Orleans.

TRUE MERIT vs. HUMBUG.

THE CHARTER OAK COOKING STOVE.

Why More Charter Oaks are Sold.

They have won the confidence of every housekeeper, after years of kitchen service, and not at State Fair trials of forty minutes' duration.

Their REPUTATION is not of MUSHROOM growth, or newly made. Thousands of children born in New Orleans have never eaten any other Bread except that baked in the Oven of a

CHARTER OAK.

The Flues of the Charter Oak are patented, and used in no other stove. It is here where the Charter Oak differs from all other stoves, and for these reasons a Charter Oak Stove will have a better DRAFT, and will DRAW well in any chimney.

THE HOT AIR FLUE

OF THE

CHARTER OAK.

ITS GREAT IMPORTANCE WHEN BAKING.

A thermometer placed in the Oven of a Charter Oak will show the same temperature of heat under the fire box as at any other point of the Oven, thus showing the great importance of FILLEY'S HOT AIR FLUE to equalize the heat in the Oven, so necessary to bake Wholesome Bread.

A CHARTER OAK STOVE

will cost but $2 or $3 more than the ordinary Cooking Stoves of the day. It will last, in a well regulated kitchen, from twelve to fifteen years, and no reflecting housekeeper would think of saving $2 and risk the entire purchase money upon a worthless Cooking Stove, whose only recommendation may be that it is $2 cheaper.

Every CHARTER OAK guaranteed, or the money refunded.

RICE BROS. & CO.,
89 and 91 Camp st., and 565 Magazine st.
Charter Oak Warehouse,
97 and 99 Julia street.
de11 6m

DARBY'S

PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.

DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.
DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.
DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.

The Great Family Medicine.
The Great Family Medicine.
The Great Family Medicine.
The Great Family Medicine.

The Wonderful Healing Remedy.
The Wonderful Healing Remedy.
The Wondorful Healing Remedy.
The Wonderful Healing Remedy.

The Astonishing Disinfectant.
The Astonishing Disinfectant.
The Astonishing Disinfectant.
The Astonishing Disinfectant.

The Remarkable Pain Killer.
The Remarkable Pain Killer.
The Remarkable Pain Killer.
The Remarkable Pain Killer.

Cures Burns, Wounds, Stings.
Cures Cuts, Sores, Boils.
Cures Ulcers, Scratches, Bites.
Cures Catarrh, Scalds, Bruises.

Removes all Bad Odors.
Relieves Colic instantly.
Cures Chronic Diarrhea.
Cures Erysipelas and Gangrene.

READ THIS AND SEE!

Letter from Major J. T. Hester, of Alabama:

AUBURN, ALA., April 4, 1869.

MESSRS JOHN DARBY & Co., 161 WILLIAM ST., N. Y.—*Gents.:* I have received so much benefit from "Darby's Prophylactic Fluid" that I feel it my duty to let you know it. I had an attack of Typhoid Fever, and with it a most stubborn case of Erysipelas, and was confined to my bed near two months, suffering the most intense pain all the time from Erysipelas; and after exhausting the many prescriptions of my physician, *he* finally commenced the use of Darby's Prophylactic Fluid, and soon found that I was being improved by its use, and continued to use it, and am nearly well. I consider it the most valuable medicine for the diseases and purposes for which it is made that is sold. I also used it most successfully on my little son, who was severely burned, and I do assure you that it was from this medicine alone that I could get any relief from my distressing attack of Erysipelas.

I do not write you this as a certificate for publication, but as a duty that I feel I owe to Professor Darby and his invaluable medicine.

I shall never be without it again if I can by any possible means get it.

I hope you are succeeding, and will make a fortune.

Very truly yours,
J. T. HESTER.

For sale by every Druggist and Country Merchant.

Orders filled by the proprietors,

JOHN DARBY & CO.,
de5 1y 161 William street, New York.

PATENTS—MUNN & CO. EDITORS *Scientific American*, 37 Park Row, New York. Twenty three years' experience in obtaining American and European Patents. Opinions, no charge. A pamphlet, 108 pages of law and information, free. Address as above. je12 4tn

BUILDERS, SEND FOR CATALogue of all new Architectural Books and Journals. Address A. J. BICKNELL & CO., publishers, Troy, New York, or Springfield, Illinois. je12 4tn

CHURCH BELLS.—We are prepared to furnish Church Bells, of Steel composition, having a rich, deep tone, at the following prices, which place it within the power of all Churches to be provided with a good Bell:

	Weight.	Wt. of Bell and mountings.	Price.
28-inch Bell,	250 lbs	400 lbs	$65 00
36-inch Bell,	650 lbs	800 lbs	135 00
40-inch Bell,	800 lbs	1000 lbs	175 00
48-inch Bell,	1200 lbs	1500 lbs	265 00

These Bells are warranted for one year against breakage in ordinary use.

THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,
jn16 1y No. 9 Perdido st., New Orleans.

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL, GRADUate of the Philadelphia Dental College, has established himself at No 109 Carondelet street, near Poydras, where he will perform all Dental Operations in a skillful and satisfactory manner. Teeth inserted upon Gold or Vulcanite base. Being familiar with all Anæsthetics, he will extract teeth without pain, by the use of such as best suits the case. Particular attention given to the medical and surgical treatment of diseases of the mouth and teeth. oct31 1y

EAST ALABAMA COLLEGE,
AUBURN, ALABAMA.

The Spring Session will begin on the 20th of January, and close on the 14th of July, 1869.

The educational facilities here furnished to students are equal to those of the best colleges in the country. Young men may take a regular or partial course, but will be required to have at least three studies.

Auburn is situated directly on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad. Its health and social advantages cannot be surpassed.

EXPENCES.

Tuition, Spring session, - - - $48 00
Tuition, Fall session, - - - 32 00

Board in private families, from $15 to $20 per month.

Students in indigent circumstances, by applying as such, will be required to pay in advance only half the price of tuition, and by messing they may greatly reduce the expense of board.

For further information address
REV. J. F. DOWDELL,
ja2 3m President.

PLOWS. PLOWS. PLOWS.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS' Agents at New Orleans for

Avery Plows, Peacock Plows,
Calhoun Plows, Brinley Plows,
Garrett & Cottman Plows,
Hall's Valley Plows, cast iron,
James H. Hall Cotton and Eagle Plows.

We sell all these at manufacturers' prices, and all other kinds of Plows at lowest market rate. THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,
Dealers in Machinery and
Agricultural Implements,
ja16 1y No. 9 Perdido st., N. Orleans, La.

TO THE MERCHANTS OF

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE,

The great number of points to which]

THE NEW ORLEAN

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

Is sent in the States of

ALABAMA,

MISSISSIPPI,

LOUISIANA AND

TEXAS,

Constitutes it as good a medium for reaching the people who trade with this city and Mobile as any offered in the Southwest.

Our Circulation is Widening Daily

Under the care of

FIVE HUNDRED SOUTHERN METHODIST PREACHERS,

Who are both the agents and owners of this sheet.

A man who wishes to be known in the country is certainly much in his own light who does not display his name in our advertising columns.

Our terms are precisely the same as those of other weekly newspapers in this city.

We have fewer advertisements than the secular papers, but what we have are read with that conscientious regard for everything that appears in a Christian paper which takes hold—in fact, too strong a hold—and holds the editor responsible for all the patent medicines, hardware, shoes, pork, floor, and even *whisky*, which may be set forth in its columns.

The terms of advertising are as follows:

SQUARES.	1 MO.	3 MOS.	6 MOS.	12 MOS.
One (8 lines)	$5 00	$12 00	$20 00	$30 00
Two	7 50	15 00	25 00	40 00
Three	10 00	20 00	30 00	50 00
Four	12 50	25 00	35 00	60 00

Larger advertisements in proportion.

Address

REV. J. O. KEENER, D. D.,
112 Camp St., New Orleans.

THE THIRTY FIRST ANNUAL Session of the

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE,

MACON, GEORGIA,

Begins on OCTOBER 5, 1868, under the direction of the following

FACULTY.

Rev J M Bonnell, D D, President.
Rev O W Smith, A M, Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.
Rev W C Bass, A M, Professor of Natural Science.
C Schwartz, A M, Professor of Latin and Modern Languages.
Mrs A R Loak, Assistant in Literary Department.
Carl Hintz, Musical Director, (with ample assistance.)
Mrs E T Crowe, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

CHARGES—There are three terms in the scholastic year. For each term the charges, which are to be paid at the beginning of the term, are as follows:

Regular tuition, $30. Board including washing, fuel and lights, $75. Incidental fee charged to day scholars, $1.

The following are optional: French, $15; Instrumental Music, $25; use of Instrument $3; Vocal Music in class, $2—not charged to those who take Instrumental Music; Drawing, $15; Painting, $20.

Pupils who take French may be excused from Latin without affecting their graduation.

Special advantages provided in the departments of French, Music and Painting. For further information address the President.

J. M. BONNELL,
se p5 tf President.

CENTENARY COLLEGE,
Jackson, Louisiana,

was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, $75 per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance.

Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month.

The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, are all surpassed by those of any institution the Southern States.

The past history of the College is the pledge its future prosperity.

The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the Institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTItute, Staunton, Virginia.

The next session begins on the 21st day of SEPTEMBER, 1868, and closes on the 24th of June, 1869.

Rev. William A. Harris, President, with a Faculty of twelve professors, teachers and matrons.

This is a Female College of the first rank; one of the most flourishing in the South; young ladies here from nearly all sections of Virginia, and various Southern States. Method of teaching like that pursued in the University of Virginia. Health and comfort of pupils unsurpassed. Those from the Gulf States, especially, have greatly improved in health. No social disquietude. The population of this great Valley is nearly all white. This institution is an educational home for the daughters of the South.

Charges for the entire scholastic year, board and tuition, in collegiate course, embracing

Ancient Languages	$215 00
Music	50 00
French or one Modern Language	20 00

Refer to Professors Smith and Holmes, Virginia University; Mrs. John B. Fluy; Bishops Pierce, Early, Doggett; Rev. Drs. Duncan and Munsey.

For catalogues address
WM. A. HARRIS,
sep5 6t Staunton, Va.

CENTENARY MALE INSTITUTE
Summerfield, Alabama.

The twenty seventh annual session of this school will begin on the

FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1868,

and continue nine months, with no vacation, except one week at Christmas.

The expense for tuition, incidental fees, board, washing, fuel and lights, will be $230, one-half to be paid on entrance and one-half on the 15th of February, 1869.

Persons wishing to patronize this school may address JOHN MASSEY,
nug15 2m Principal, Summerfield, Ala.

A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN

PRICE'S

Patent Texas Tonic.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

It is a certain antidote against Constipation of the Bowels, Torpor of the Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, Determination of Blood to the Brain, Indigestion, Pain in the Head and Vertigo; also a remedy for

CHILLS AND FEVERS.

For particulars, see accompanying Envelope with each bottle.

For sale at 59 Camp street, New Orleans,

THOS. K. PRICE, Vendor.

Read the following opinions of some of our old and well known citizens of

PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC,

Or, Vegetable Medicine.

T. K. PRICE, ESQ., Vendor of "Price's Patent Texas Tonic," or Vegetable Medicine:

DEAR SIR—After a fair and deliberate use and experiment of your Vegetable Medicine, known as PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC, we give it as our decided opinion, that it is the best recipe that we have ever known, for *Indigestion, Torpor of the Liver, Constipation of the Bowels and Dyspepsia.* We consider your Vegetable Medicine worthy of all commendation, and therfore feel no hesitation in recommending its use to all our friends, as well as the public at large, and that in doing so we are contributing to all the afflicted. Many of us have been suffering from these evils from ten to fifteen years, and have been greatly benefitted.

Wishing you great success in introducing this valuable medicine,

We remain yours truly,
J. I. MULLON, Pastor St. Patrick's Church
J. H. CALDWELL, of Gas Works, City N.O.
SAM'L. SUMNER, of Home Insurance Office
T. GREENFIELD, of house of Fellowes & Co
LEWIS ELKIN, Merchant, New Orleans.
GEO. W. HENSON, Ship Agent.
JACOB BARKER, Bank of Commerce.

New Orleans, June, 1868.

TERMS:

4 oz Bottles	$2 00
6 " "	2 50
8 " "	3 00
12 " "	5 00

Sold to Druggists by the dozen bottles or more at 33⅓ per cent discount off retail price.

All order will meet with prompt attention.

p22 1y THOS. K. PRICE.

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS!

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Established in 1837.

VANDUZEN & TIFT,

102 and 104 East Second st., Cincinnati, Ohio,

Manufacturers of BELLS for Churches, Academies, etc., made of the Genuine Bell Metal, and mounted with our Patent Improved Rotary Hangings.

All Bells warranted in quality and tone. Send for Catalogue and Price List. no7 1y

G. W. W. GOODWYN, (SUCCESsor to Austin & Goodwyn,)

Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of

TINWARE,

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES

Of all kinds; sole Agent for the Good Samaritan Cooking Stove.

No. 62 Camp Street,

Next door to the Picayune Office,

oct20 1y NEW ORLEANS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

D. TILLOTSON.

SUCCESSOR TO

C. E. Cate & Co.

AT THE OLD STAND,

18 CAMP STREET,

UNDER THE CITY HOTEL

Keeps constantly on hand

THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ALSO, CONTINUES TO MANUFACTURE

Sumter Brogans and Russets

LADIES AND GENTS,

—AND—

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S SHOES

—AT—

Hammond Station.

Nov9 1y

A. EYRICH, (Successor to Bielock & Co.,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

130.....CANAL STREET.....130

New Orleans, Louisiana,

Keeps on hand a large and carefully selected stock of

STANDARD SCHOOL, LAW, MEDICAL

AND

RELIGIOUS BOOKS,

Bibles, Prayer Books, Testaments, Hymn Books, Albums, Engravings, Chromo-Lithographs, etc., and is constantly receiving from Publishers, at first prices,

ALL NEW WORKS ISSUED,

Which he can supply at

LOWER RATES THAN ANY HOUSE SOUTH.

With fifteen years' experience in the Southern Book trade, and fully acquainted with the wants of our section, he believes he can guarantee satisfaction to all.

Letters of inquiry cheerfully attended to.

General Agent for

M'CLINTOCK AND STRONG'S BIBLICAL, THEOLOGICAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL CYCLOPEDIA,

a storehouse of knowledge for the use of ministers, students and Sunday school libraries.

Agents wanted, to whom liberal rates will be given. Address

A. EYRICH,
oct2 6m 130 Street, New Orleans.

G. W. W. GOODWYN,

STOVE DEALER

AND

TINWARE MANUFACTURER

62 CAMP STREET. 62

NEW ORLEANS.

SIGN OF THE BIG TEA POT.

I would respectfully announce to my friends and the public generally, both in the city and country, that after an association of over twenty years, under the name and style of Austin & Goodwyn, formerly corner of Customhouse and Front Levee, I have permanently located as above, and shall continue my old business of

MANUFACTURING TINWARE,

in all its branches, as heretofore, and in addition will endeavor to keep at all times a full and complete stock of the best, as well as the latest and most approved

COOKING STOVES.

The names of a few will suffice to give an idea of the great variety constantly kept on hand:

The Charter Oak, The Good Samaritan,
The Revenue, The Torchlight,
The American, The Brilliant,
The Magnolia, The Fashion,
The True Kentuckian, The Farmer,
The Maid of Orleans, The Southern States,
The Mutual Friend, The Sunny South,

and many others, too numerous to mention of which will be sold at

THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,

for cash or approved city paper.

Being ever grateful for the liberal patronage bestowed and confidence reposed in me during my former copartnership, I would most earnestly solicit a continuance of the same, and shall pledge myself to do my utmost to maintain the reputation of the old house.

Remember the Big Tea Pot,

No. 62 Camp street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

july6 1y

MAGIC PRESS.

J. P. WILSON,

JOB PRINTER.....JOB PRINTER

77 Magazine street, corner of Poydras,

novl New Orleans, La.

ROBERT L. WALKER,

Cotton Factor & Commission Merchant,

190 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

nng8 6m

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, AT Greensboro, Alabama.

The next session of this institution begins the first Wednesday in October, and is divided into two terms.

TUITION.

Academic Department, per term	$35 00
Preparatory Department, per term	30 00
Contingent fee, per term	2 50

A fee of $5 is charged those who attend the schools of Chem. and Nat. Phil.

Board, exclusive of washing and lights, $16 to $20 per month. By messing it can be obtained even cheaper than at these rates.

Sons of ministers of the Gospel in the regular work, and those studying for the ministry, are admitted free of tuition.

The whole expense for the scholastic year, including everything except books and clothing, will be $250, payable one-half at the opening of the session and the remainder on the 15th of February. If the student wishes to board in a private family it will be $280. This great reduction in the price of board and tuition will bring the advantages of the University within the reach of those whose limited means have heretofore placed the highest scholastic training beyond their reach, as well as secure the patronage of those who, on the score of economy, are sending their sons out of the State to be educated.

Especial attention is called to the fact that preparatory students are taught exclusively by the Faculty.

The Law School has been organized under the management of Hons. Judge Coleman and A. Benners.

For further information apply for circular to
O. F. CASEY,
nng15 2m Secretary of Faculty.

CENTENARY INSTITUTE, SUMMERFIELD ALA.

Notice is hereby given that, in view of the decline in the price of cotton and other articles, tuition and board are reduced to the following rates in currency.

FEMALE COLLEGE.

Tuition in the regular course, including Latin and Modern Languages..... $60,00
Incidental Fee..... 5,00

MALE INSTITUTE.

Tuition in the entire Course..... $75,00
Incidental Fee..... 5,00
Board exclusive of Lights and Washing. 20,00

We commend the Institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respectfully solicit its patronage. Address.

A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board Trust
Oct. 19th, 1867.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1869.

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31					1	2
FEB.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
MAR.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
APR.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
MAY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
JUNE			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JULY	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AUG	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
SEP.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
OCT						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
NOV		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
DEC				1	2	3	
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

To AGENTS—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received, and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

We have but little change to notice in the general market. In some branches of the wholesale trade, especially in dry goods, we notice a moderate degree of activity in supplying country orders and the plantation demand, but from others we hear reiterated complaints of dullness. A limited business has been done in sugar and molasses, at about previous rates, and we have only a moderate movement to notice in Western produce, although, with more liberal receipts, the local trade has shown increased animation, but generally at easier prices. We learn that in addition to the small amount of wheat in the elevator, 25,000 bushels are in transit from St. Louis for account of the Grain Association, for sale in this market. This expected arrival is reported to consist of No. 1 and No. 2 spring. We presume the latter will readily command $1 20 per bush., but will probably be held higher, in which case we presume it will be stored in the elevator to await further instructions. We also hear that the same association will soon forward an invoice of choice wheat, and intends to keep our market stocked with at least 50,000 bushels, of various grades.

Our accounts from the country are generally encouraging, but from some points we still hear complaints of ungeniai weather, which has seriously retarded vegetation. In fact, the chief obstacle to a liberal yield of our leading staple appears now to be the backwardness of the crop, which may be followed by a serious curtailment and waste at the close of the season. Nothing special has been reported of the growing cane, the previous accounts in relation to which were rather unfavorable.

The river has fallen two inches since our last report, and is now two feet below high water mark.

Cotton.—The following are the arrivals since the 11th instant:

Louisiana and Missis-sippi	bales..	1134
Mobile		814
Florida		1
Texas		89
Total		2038

On Saturday, although operations were checked by moderate supplies, yet the movement exhibited considerable spirit, and 850 bales changed hands at fuller prices, low middling closing at 29 to 29½c., showing an improvement of ¼c., and middling, from its scarcity, being entirely nominal. On Monday, under further encouraging dispatches from New York and a more eager demand from the Northern spinners, factors were enabled to establish an additional improvement of ¼c., a portion of the business, however, being at about previous rates, and prices stiffening toward the close. The sales were of liberal extent, comprising 1,400 bales. On Tuesday the market opened with a very good inquiry, and the demand being subsequently stimulated by favorable telegrams from New York, the movement continued animated throughout the day, and resulted in sales of 2,950 bales at a further improvement of ¼ to ½c., to which we have conformed our quotations. Prices, nevertheless, showed considerable irregularity, factors occasionally realizing, toward the close, ⅛c. more than they were willing to accept early in the morning.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 5,200 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 789,108 bales, against 580,016 bales to the same date last year, and the decrease in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 83,260 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 22,664 bales to France, and of 5,955 to other foreign ports, and a decrease of 258,119 to Great Britain.

Referring to our remarks above, we quote as follows:

Ordinary	26	to 27¼
Good ordinary	28¼	to 28¾
Low middling	29¼	to 30
Middling	30½	to 31
Strict middling	—	to —

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868, bales		1959
Arrived past three days	2038	
Arrived previously	816947	
Made from waste and damaged cotton, samples, etc	0112	828097
		830056
Exported past three days	8352	
Exported previously	787234	795586
Stock on hand and on shipboard		34470

Sugar.—The movement in this article continues on a rather limited scale. The light receipts of fresh have been mostly sold, but at rather easier prices, while the demand from second hands has not improved. The transactions on Saturday and Monday were confined to 75 hogsheads, at 5¼ to 6c. per pound for cistern bottoms, 10¾c. for good common, and 10½ to 11¾c. for good fair.

CATTLE MARKET.

Jefferson City,
Tuesday Evening, June 15, 1869.

Texas cattle, choice, per head	$35 to 40
Texas cattle, second qual, per head	25 to 30
Texas cattle, third qual, per head	10 to 20
Hogs, per lb gross	10 to 11c
Sheep, first quality, per head	$4 to 5
Sheep, second quality, per head	3 to 3½
Sheep, third quality, per head	— to —
Milch cows, choice, per head	80 to 100
Milch cows, per head	50 to —
Texas cows, with calves	— to —
Yearlings, per head	8 to 12
Calves, per head	8 to 12

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(*Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire*)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Foot's Plows and Scrapers	8 50	9 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	17 00
Spades	11 00	18 00
Axes	10 00	15 00
Bagging, ₩ yard:		
Kentucky	23½	24½
East India	..	25
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₩ lb	..	8½
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs	1 15	...
Bread, ₩ 100 lbs.: Pilot	5 50	...
Crackers	6 00	...
Bricks, Lake, ₩ M	8 00	16 00
English, Fire	85 00	100 00
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	..	..
Tallow	..	..
Adamantine	15	21½
Star	15	21½
Chocolate, No 1 ₩ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₩ bbl	....	....
Northern	13 00	....
Coal, Cannel ₩ ton	.. ..	15 00
Anthracite ₩ ton	9 50	10 00
Western, ₩ barrel	.. ..	50
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb	14	16¾
Havana	..	..
Java	....	....
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₩ ton	.. ..	15 00
Hulled, ₩ bushel	.. ..	.. ..
Copper, Braziers' ₩ lb	37	38
Sheathing	.. ..	.. ..
Copper Bolts	37	38
Yellow metal	29	30
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb	23½	24½
Tarred, American	.. ..	21
Russia	30	....
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl	4 50	4 75
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	4	4½
St. Domingo	4½	4½
Fustic, Tampico	5	.. ..
Indigo, ₩ lb	1 75	1 85
Madder	22	24
Eggs, ₩ doz. Western	18	20
Feathers, ₩ lb	90	95
Fish, Cod, ₩ box	1 70	.. ..
Herrings	70	.. ..
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl	.. ..	29 00
No. 2	.. ..	22 50
No. 3	15 00	16 00
Flaxseed, ₩ lb	....	4 6
Flour, ₩ bbl:		
Superfine	5 87½	6 00
Extra	6 12½	11 50
Fine	5 00	.. ..
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb	14	15
Figs, Drum	20	21
Dried Apples	..	..
Currants, Zante	12½	13
Almonds, soft shell	26	..
Raisins, M R, ₩ box	none	here
Layer	.. ..	3 60
Lem's Sicily ₩ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₩ box	.. ..	.. ..
Oranges, La. ₩ 1000	.. ..	.. ..
Sicily ₩ box	.. ..	.. ..
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 25	.. ..
10 x 12	3 50	3 75
12 x 18	4 00	4 50
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 20	2 50
Canada	2 60	2 90
Oats	72	74
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel	95	1 00
Beans, ₩ bbl	8 00	12 00
Hops, ₩ lb	8	12
Gunpowder, ₩ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag	18½	19
Hay, Western, ₩ ton	26 00	27 00
Northern	.. ..	.. ..
Louisiana	.. ..	.. ..
Hides, ₩ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	17	18
Wet salted, city slaughter	8	13
Kip Skins	.. ..	.. ..
Dry country	17	18
Pelts ₩ piece	.. ..	.. ..
Iron, Pig ₩ ton	45 00	.. ..
Country, Bar ₩ lb	5	0
English, ₩ lb	4½	5
Hoop, ₩ lb	6	8½
Sheet	6½	9
Boiler	8	10
Nail Rods	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties	0	7
Castings, American	6½	7
Lime, Western ₩ bbl	1 65	2 00
Shell Lime	1 75	.. ..
Rockland, &c	2 00	2 25
Cement	3 00	.. ..
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana	35	65
Muscovado	..	..
Refinery, Reboiled	60	80
Moss, ₩ lb:		
Gray, Country	2	3½
Black do	5	6
Select, water rotted	7	8
Nails, Am: 4 a 8d. ₩ lb	4 75	5 00
Wrought, German	14	16
English	14	16
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Tar	1 25	4 00
Pitch	2 50	.. ..
Rosin A No. 1	3 00	5 00
No. 2	2 00	2 25
No. 3	.. ..	1 75
Spirits Turp ₩ gallon	40	42½
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon	1 35	1 40
Coal Oil	34	36
in cases	44	48
Cotton Seed, Crude	70	75
Refined	95	1 00
Tanners' ₩ gallon	1 15	1 30
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton	.. ..	.. ..
Cotton Seed	35 00	.. ..
Meal	.. ..	.. ..
Provisions, ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
" Western	19 00	.. ..
" North half bbl	.. ..	.. ..
Dried, ₩ lb	..	..
Tongues ₩ doz	..	..
Pork, Mess	.. ..	34 50
Prime Mess	.. ..	.. ..
Hog, round, ₩ lb	.. ..	..
Bacon, Hams, ₩ lb	17½	18
Do., canvassed	19	20½
Sides	18½	19
Shoulders	..	15
Green Shoulders	13½	13½
Lard, Prime, in tierces	19	19½
in kegs	20½	21
Fair, in tierces	.. ..	17
Butter, Northern	35	40
Western	25	35
Cheese, American	15	19
Potatoes, ₩ bbl	1 50	2 00
Onions	.. ..	.. ..
Green Apples	.. ..	.. ..
Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana	7	10
India	..	..
Carolina	..	..
Saltpetre, refined, ₩ lb	14	25
Crude	..	..
Salt ₩ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 25	2 30
from store	2 35	2 40
coarse, cargo	.. ..	.. ..
from warehouse	2 15	2 20
from store	2 25	2 30
Turks Island, ₩ bushel	..	..
Soap, ₩ lb, Western	7	7½
Northern	8	12
Southern	6	10½
Castile	18	20
Sugar, Louisiana, ₩ lb:		
In the city	6	15½
Havana, White	15	16½
Yellow	13½	14½
Brown	12½	13
Tobacco, in hhds, ₩ lb:		
Balers & Cutters	—	—
Choice and Selections	15	19
Fine Leaf	12	15
Medium Leaf	9	11
Fair Leaf	10	12
Common Leaf	8	10
Good Refused	7	10
Common Refused	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₩ lb	—	—
Bailing	20	20½
Wool, Washed, ₩ lb	32	40
Burry	14	18
Louisiana, Native	24	27
Texas, @ Maine	26	31

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TUSCALOOSA DISTRICT MEETING.

The district meeting for Tuscaloosa district, Mobile Conference, will be held in Marion, commencing August 5. Bishop Pierce will preside.

Jas. L. Cotten, P. E.

UNION SPRINGS DISTRICT MEETING

The district meeting for Union Springs district, Montgomery Conference, will be held at Brundidge, Alabama, commencing on Wednesday, August 25. The opening sermon will be preached on Thursday, at eleven o'clock A. M., by Rev. S. F. Pilley.

J. W. Shores, P. E.

STARKVILLE DISTRICT MEETING.

The district meeting for the Starkville district, Mississippi Conference, will be held at Valden, on the Central railroad, embracing the fourth Sunday in August, commencing on Thursday before, at eleven o'clock.

The official members of the district are invited to be at their post at that time. The good people of Valden will take care of all. Visiting brethren are invited to come and help us.

K. A. Jones, P. E.

TALLADEGA DISTRICT MEETING.

The district meeting for Talladega district, Montgomery Conference, will be held at Munford, commencing on Thursday night before the first Sunday in August. Bishop McTyeire will be present.

L. M. Wilson, P. E.

LAFAYETTE DISTRICT MEETING.

The district meeting for the Lafayette district, Montgomery Conference, will be held at Dadeville, Alabama, commencing on Thursday, July 29th, where we hope to meet a full attendance of the delegates and members.

The opening sermon will be preached on Thursday, at eleven o'clock, by Rev. E. L. Loveless.

Jos. T. Curry, P. E.

CAMDEN DISTRICT MEETING.

The district meeting for Camden district will be held at Camden, commencing on the 1st day of July. Brother Hudson will preach the opening sermon on Thursday, at eleven o'clock A. M.

Anson West, P. E.

Meridian District, Mobile Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Meridian	July 17, 18
Penree's Springs, at Bethel	24, 25
Shuhuta and Wayneshoro, at Shuhuta	31, Aug. 1
Clarke, at Salem	Aug. 7, 8
Gaston	14, 15
Butler	21, 22
Belmont, at Wesley Chapel	28, 29
Livingston	Sept. 4, 5
Bladon Springs, at Kizer Hill	11, 12
Enterprise ct., at Jacob's Ch'l	18, 19

Joshua T. Heard, P. E.

Jackson Dist., Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Jackson station	July 3, 4
Terry, at Forest Hill	10, 11
Clinton, at Chapel Hill	17, 18
Canton station	24, 25
Camden, at Forest Grove	31, Aug. 1
Sharon, at Thornton	Aug. 7, 8
Vernon and Livingston, at Vernon	14, 15
Charthage, at Conway	21, 22
Madisouville, at Pearl river	Sept. 18, 19
District conference, Raymond	Aug. 26

R. Abbey, P. E.

Wetumpka Dist., Montgomery Confer'e.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Wetumpka	June 12, 13
Pruttville	19, 20
Autaugaville and Ivy Creek, at Ivy Creek	26, 27
Lowndesboro, Hayneville and Union, at Union	July 3, 4
Pleasant Hill ct., at Elwood	10, 11
Tallassee ct., at Oak Valley	17, 18
Socopatoy ct., at Socopatoy	24, 25
Carolina ct., at Rehoboth	Aug. 7, 8
Autauga ct., at Pine Level	14, 15

At the request of the district meeting I will preach on the Support of the Ministry, and solicit contributions for foreign missions at these quarterly meetings.

Wm. S. Turner, P. E.

Lafayette Dist., Montgomery Conference

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Montevallo	July 17, 18
Montevallo ct., at New Salem	24, 25
Dudeville circuit, Dadeville	31
Lafayette ct., Sandy Ridge	Aug. 7, 8
Fredonia circuit and Wedowee mission, Standing Rock	14, 15
Arbacoocheo ct., Hurricane	21, 22
Marble Valley circuit	28, 29
Chandler Spring circuit	Sept. 4, 5
Pinckneyville ct., McGuire's Chapel	11, 12
Lineville ct., Mt. Pleasant	18, 19

Jos. T. Curry, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist., Miss. Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Holmesville circuit, at Muddy Springs	May 29, 30
Summit and Magnolia stations at Summit	June 5, 6
Bogue Chitto circuit, at Johnson's station	12, 13
Brookhaven station	19, 20
Brandywine ct., at Brandyw'e.	July 3, 4
Wesson and Beauregard stations, at Beauregard	10, 11
Pleasant Valley and Rehobath stat's, at Pleasant Val	17, 18
Behala circuit, at Providence camp ground	24, 25
Burtonton ct., at Tabernacle	31, Aug. 1
Georgetown ct., at Bethesda	Aug. 7, 8
Crystal Springs and Hazlehurst stat's, at Hazlehurst	14, 15

G. F. Thompson, P. E.

Woodville Dist., Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Woodville	June 19, 20
Jackson, at P. Grove	26, 27
Tunica, at Bayou Sara	July 4, 5
Wilkinson, at Sharon	17, 18
St. Helena, at Darlington	24, 25
Amite, at Ebenezer	Aug. 8, 9
Meadville	15, 16
Buffalo	22, 23
Percy Creek	28, 29
Liberty	Sept. 4, 5

Jas. A. Godfrey, P. E.

New Orleans Dist. Louisiana Conference

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

New Orleans circuit, at Algiers	May 9
Quar. Conf., at 112 Camp, 7½ P.M.	10
German churches: at Craps st	16
Quar. Conf., at Dryades st	21
Jefferson City	23
Plaquemine	30
Felicity street	June 6
Thibodeaux	13
Carondelet street	27
Baton Rouge	July 18
Morenu street	25

J. C. Keener, P. E.

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COMMENCEMENT OF 1869.

The next semi-annual Examination of this institution will commence on

Friday, the 25th of June.

The sermon on Sunday, June 27th, before the Graduating Class, will be preached by the Rev. Samuel Armstrong, Presiding Elder of the Ouachita District.

The annual Address, on Wednesday, June 30th, Commencement Day, will be delivered by Hon. George Williamson, of Shreveport. Concerts on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday, June 28th and 29th. The Visiting Committee of the Louisiana Conference will please be punctual in attendance.

CHARLES B. STUART,
my22 President.

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ELEVENTH SESSION.—TERMS REDUCED.

The exercises of the school will be resumed October 1, 1868.

The best facilities are afforded for the acquisition of a first-rate education, and at less expense than in any other school of high grade North or South.

There is but one session in the year and every student who enters the school is expected to continue to the close of the session in July, and will be held liable for the bills in all cases, unless protracted illness shall compel his removal.

Every pupil is required to furnish his own bedding, towels, wash-basin, mosquito bar, etc., all marked distinctly with his name; also a satchel for dirty clothes.

SPECIAL CAUTIONS.

Parents and guardians are earnestly requested not to give their children or wards much spending money. It is unnecessary, and has a pernicious effect upon mind, morals and health.

A sufficient amount must be deposited for the purchase of books, etc. Their pocket-money should be limited by the discretion of the Principal.

It is urgently requested that students be prompt in their attendance. A few days' absence at the beginning is often a serious disadvantage during the entire session.

Terms—Board and Tuition per session, $300.

Payments—$150 in advance, balance on 1st March.

Tuition of day scholars, per month, $7. Payable monthly, in advance.

Modern languages will be taught when the wants of the school demand it, at an extra charge as low as it can be made.

No expense is spared to secure as teachers gentlemen of the highest character and ability.
july25 W. H. N. MAGRUDER.

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Board, ten months	$150 00
Fuel	16 00
Tuition, Collegiate Department	60 00
Tuition, Preparatory Department	40 00
Music	50 00
French, German, Spanish, Italian, each	20 00

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DR. CUNNYNGHAM, Prof. of Mental and Moral Phil.
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ORGAN OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH FOR THE MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES

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NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1869.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The case of William T. Smithson against Edwin M. Stanton is expected to coms before the Supreme Court of this district to-morrow, upon a motion of the plaintiff to produce certain original letters. Smithson, who is a citizen of Washington, sues Stanton for damages, laid at $10,000, for trespass and false imprisonment. He alleges that Stanton, in 1863, while Secretary of War, caused him to be imprisoned at Fort Lafayette, where he remained four months, and was then released, there being no grounds for holding him; that afterward Stanton again caused his arrest as a spy; had him tried before a court martial, by which he was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, and then sent him to the Albany Penitentiary, where he remained one year, and was then released by President Lincoln. In the meantims his property waa seized, and his family turned out of the house and dispossessed of their furniture. Plaintiff alleges that there were no grounds for the proceeding, and that the letters used on trial were forgeries got up expressly to make a case against him. He moves that the original be brought into court for inspection.

The defense sets forth that Smithson acted as a spy, gave information to the enemy, and advised an assault on the capital; that he wrote treasonable letters in 1861, under the assumed name of Charles R. Cables; that he acted as a financial agent for the enemy, and raised money on bills of credit; that he was so engaged before the time of the alleged assault and imprisonment; that at that time this district was under martial law, and he (Stanton) being then Secretary of War, and believing the above recited facts, caused the arrest, and by the advice of the Judge Advocate General and Solicitor of the War Department, had Smithson tried before a court martial on the 2d day of October, 1863, on a charge of holding correspondence with and giving intelligence to the enemy; that he was found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for five years in the penitentiary; that the sentence was approved, and that Smithson was imprisoned in the Albany Penitentiary until November, 1864, when he was released, by order of President Lincoln, but not pardoned, the sentence being held against him as surety for his good behavior. As to the alleged breaking and entering the dwelling of the plaintiff, in the city of Washington, and ejecting, and putting out, and removing his family and servants from the possession and use thereof, and as to the seizing of the furniture, the defendant says that the plaintiff should not recover, because, by virtue of the act of Congress of July 15, 1862, to punish treason and confiscate the property of rebels, it was enacted that the property and effects of rebels should be seized. The act was done as Secretary of War, and he is protected by the fourth section of the act of Congress of March 3, 1863, that any order of the President or officers under his authority, during the rebellion, shall be a defense in all courts to any suits for any such seizure, arrest or imprisonment made, done or committed by virtue of such orders.

It is expected the trial will be a very interesting one, it being the intention of the plaintiff to make it a test case, and he will carry it up to the Supreme Court in the event of an adverse decision.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Commissioner Wilson has received, through the register of the Land Office at San Francisco, California, information setting forth the discovery of a valuable mine of cinnabar, about twenty five miles northeast of the city of San Francisco, in township north of range one, east of Mount Diablo meridian.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Haytien advices indicate the unfavorable reception of Bassett as the only minister resident. He outranks the representatives of England, France, and Spain, who are gentlemen of high social position, and are not at all pleased with the prospect of a colored confrere. Nor are the American consul and other officials delighted at having a colored chief. It is understood that Salnave is also displeased, and asked why colored men were not sent to represent the United States in England and France.

It is the general opinion that if the Democrats run General Hancock they will carry Pennsylvania.—*Times.*

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The arrests of the friends of Cuba in New York and other cities by order of Secretary Fish were made to strengthen Minister Motley in the settlement of the Alabama question. The fact of the indictment and arrests was telegraphed to England by government officials before it was known outside the marshal's office in New York that any arrests had been made, and one or two English journals contained leaders on the subject simultaneously with the announcement of the indictment and arrests in the papers of this country.—*Times.*

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Cuban affairs have never been the subject of consultation, though occasionally the theme of conversation in the cabinet, nor in the present aspect of affairs is official action probable. The government has no information that the opposing forces in Cuba ever met in open field, but that the little fighting that has been done amounts to nothing more than skirmishes, and operations are confined to a few inland points. In this view of the case no member of the cabinet has expressed any desire or hinted at recognizing the belligerent rights of the Cubans.

The Spanish minister has been informed that while the government will enforce the neutrality laws, it and the people sympathize with the Cubans.

The Spanish minister has been placed in direct communication with the United States attorneys and marshals, so that he may furnish them information enabling them to enforce instructions issued months ago to intercept the sailing of hostile vessels. The recent arrests were made on information furnished through Spanish sources, and are mainly attributable to the open boastings of the Cubans of their success in landing men and arms.

Webb has been telling Fish that the Brazilians have no more respect for us than for Hayti, and suggests that we thrash them.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Yesterday six important arrests of Cuban leaders were made by Marshal Barlow, comprising the following named persons: Ignatio Alfaro, general of the northern division of the Cuban provincial army; Colonel W. O'C. Ryan, chief of the recruiting service; Captain Felix Von Stonberg, Captain Ackerman, Captain Joseph Peters, and Captain Linderf.

Secretary Fish ordered active measures to secure all the leaders.

Ryan was to command an expedition of one thousand men, which intended to depart to-night or to-morrow morning with arms and ammunition, it is supposed, to join the Quaker City, which is believed to be lying off the coast. Ryan and Peters were first taken as they were entering a carriage from the Casino, their headquarters, on Houston street, near Mulberry. They offered no resistance.

Ackerman, Von Stonberg, and Linderf were afterward arrested at the Casino, where quite a row took place with the volunteers under their influence; whilst they were attempting to prevent the capture the marshal was obliged to use force. Bail was refused for Ryan, and he will be examined to-morrow.

It is understood that Secretary Boutwell will to-morrow appoint a successor to Assistant Treasurer Van Dyck, who tendered his resignation some months ago.

An order was entered in the Superior Court directing the Trust Company to pay alimony to Mrs. Forrest semi-annually hereafter, which obviates the necessity of special semi-annual orders heretofore granted.

All the Cubans except Ryan have been bailed.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Several cases of yellow fever and one death are reported on board the Saratoga.

EUROPE.

FRANCE.—The full accounts of the Paris election which we received by steamer show that the aggregate vote for the candidates of the opposition was much larger than it had been at any previous election. The official candidates together received only sixty-six thousand votes, while two hundred and twenty-nine thousand votes were cast for the candidates of the opposition. All the nine members for Paris, except Thiers, are Republicans, some of them of the most Radical school. Rochefort, the editor of the *Lanterne*, was, at the supplementary election, defeated. Altogether the opposition has polled a much larger vote, and it is said that the government thinks some concessions to the Liberal party indispensable.

SPAIN.—The Constituent Cortes finally adopted the constitution by a vote of two hundred and fourteen affirmatives against fifty-five negatives. Senor Figueros, in the name of the Republicans, declared they would support it.

The new Constitution of Spain was promulgated in Madrid, on June 5th, with great pomp. The members of the Executive Council and the deputies to the Cortes proceeded from the chamber to a platform which was erected in front of the halls of Congress. There the secretary of the Cortes read the Constitution. It was received with loud cheers by an immense concourse of people gathered in front of the platform. On retiring to the chamber, the deputies each took the oath to support and protect the Constitution. When the deputies were retiring from the platform some hisses were heard in the street, and a tumult ensued among the crowd. The disturbance was increasing and threatened to become serious in spite of the efforts of the troops to put a stop to it, when the military governor of the city appeared and with great presence of mind rushed among the foremost rioters, shouting, "Viva Soverania Nacional." This changed the feeling of the fluctuating mob, who joined in cheering the governor, and the tumult subsided. Only two men were killed, and several were wounded. The deputies subsequently returned to the platform and witnessed a grand military review. Over thirty thousand troops filed past. The enthusiasm manifested on all sides was very great. It was noticed, however, that none of the Republican deputies participated in the proceedings. The review terminated with a salute of fifty guns. A civic procession followed during the afternoon, and in the evening there was a grand banquet and exhibition of fireworks. At least one hundred thousand visitors from the country were in Madrid during the day to attend the celebration. The remains of several Spanish celebrities have arrived here for deposition in the Pantheon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MEMPHIS, June 21.—The Richmond passed down yesterday with twelve hundred hogsheads of tobacco and a large miscellaneous cargo. She was also full of passengers.

The Virginia, coming up, broke her larboard shaft above Vicksburg. A few miles below here she broke her starboard shaft, and now lies tied to the bank at Island Forty.

The Magenta passed down this evening, loaded to the guards.

Governor Senter has ordered the withdrawal and will immediately disband the militia now at Brownsville, Humboldt, and Clarksville. He also has relieved Williams, the register of this county, and commissioned in his stead John S. Bonghner, a gentleman well worthy of the appointment. Surely the good work has begun in earnest.—*Times.*

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Dates from the city of Mexico, to the 14th instant, have been received. Minister Nelson had arrived. The authorities at Acapulco had a difficulty with the United States steamer Pensacola. An order was served on the commander. Without paying attention to the order the Pensacola sailed the next day.

Troubles in Queretaro are increasing. The Federal troops in Michoacan and Guanajuato have been ordered to reinforce the troops at Queretaro.

Much excitement exists over the elections. The *Two Republics* newspaper predicts that the government will carry the day. Tejada allows the church many privileges and will gain its aid in the elections. A revolution is on foot at Guadalajara. General Placido Vega had arrived at Tepic. General Lozada has issued an order for the division of lands and haciendas among the Indians. This is looked upon as the beginning of a war of races. Owing to the vigorous measures of the government kidnapping is on the decrease. The latest news from Queretaro reports that the Federal party have displaced the State officers and are executing prisoners for treason.

ATLANTA, GA., June 22.—The Supreme Court of Georgia to-day decided that the code of Georgia, adopted by the new constitution, forever prohibits the marriage relation between white persons and persons of African descent, and declares such marriages null and void.

Also, that this section of the code is not repealed by nor is it inconsistent with that part of the constitution which declares that the social status of the citizen shall never be the subject of legislation. That clause of the constitution absolutely denies to the Legislature the power to pass laws in future regulating the social status of or compelling the two races to unite in social intercourse.

As the laws then in existence allowed churches, for instance, to determine for themselves who should occupy their seats and where they should sit; and permitted railroads, steamboat companies, and hotel keepers to classify and assign places to those using their accommodations, according to social status and grade, as they might think proper, the constitution puts it beyond the power of the Legislature ever to enact any law compelling them to make different classifications, or to group together in social intercourse those who do not recognize each other as equals. As the social relations are not proper subjects for legislation, the constitution has wisely put the matter at rest by denying to the Legislature the power to repeal or enact laws upon the subject.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 22.—A schooner from Matanzas for Baltimore put in here to-day with yellow fever on board. The captain and cook died to-day. The second mate is convalescent.

NASHVILLE, June 23.—Attorney General Tuthill called at the office of Mr. Grisham, editor of the Stokes organ, yesterday, and asked him whether he was responsible for an article which appeared in the first number of the paper, spanking of him in opprobrious terms. Grisham replied that he was, when Tuthill drew a repeater and fired at Grisham without effect. Grisham thereupon struck down the pistol, and grappling with Tuthill, beat him severely.

In the paper, this evening, he charges Tuthill with an attempt to assassinate him.

The affair creates no little excitement, but will not, it is presumed, lead to further difficulty.—*Times.*

IMPORTANT RAILROAD MEETING IN HOUSTON.—The Houston *Telegraph*, of June 15, says:

The representatives of the Chattanooga, Mobile and New Orleans Company, and the capitalists who constructed the Union Pacific Railroad from Omaha west, having reached Houston yesterday en route for New York, from a tour of observation in the western part of Texas, have, upon our personal solicitation and that of many other gentlemen, consented to remain over to-day and give our people a resume of their plans and purposes in the extension of the Chattanooga, Mobile and New Orleans Railroad from the Louisiana line through our State to the Rio Grande, at three P. M., at the court house in this city.

No DEMOCRAT'S life is safe in Jefferson City. The police seem to be an ungovernable body of men who at any moment may arrest and beat with their clubs any citizen, and will be held guiltless by their employers, as on former occasions fresh in our memory. They seem to consider themselves beyond the limit of all restraint, and do not hesitate to insult and abuse any one that they deem opposed to them. We submit it to Governor Warmoth if such a state of affairs is likely to create respect for him or his authority. If the Metropolitans are to be thrust forcibly upon Jefferson City, let them at least be controlled.—*Picayune.*

TEXAS POLITICS.—A prominent Texan in this city says all accounts from the Texas convention agree that delegates from only seventeen counties were present in the convention; that it was not called by the regular organization, but by holters. *Flake's Bulletin*, in a long leader, reviews the facts, and asserts that General Davis does not expect to be elected, but only means to defeat the constitution. The *Bulletin*, for the first time, declares for Hamilton, and says the good of the country requires his election.

MILITARY AID TO REVENUE OFFICERS.—General Sherman has directed the military, in all cases where the force can be spared, to render all the assistance in their power to the revenue officers, in their endeavors to enforce the revenue laws against the violators in Tennessee, Kentucky, and North Carolina—such assistance to be rendered only after the civil officers have been resisted in discharging their duty.

THE FALSE IMPRISONMENT SUIT AGAINST STANTON.—In the District Court, in the case of W. T. Smithson vs. Edwin M. Stanton, an action of $50,000 for false arrest and imprisonment, Judge Hughes filed a motion for inspection of orders, letters, and documents referred to in the pleas of defendant, and Judge Wylie reserved his decision.

RESOLVED.

It does not cost much thought, nor labor, nor time to write out and vote for a resolution in our annual Conferences. And, perhaps, because it is so we pass so many of them, and carry out the spirit and design of so few of them.

It seems to me it is time to resolve less and act more, especially so in the Mississippi Conference.

Several years ago a resolution that required every preacher to take up a collection to aid in the education of the sons of our ministers was passed, and it was thought every preacher would certainly carry out the letter of it; but when the call was made at the next session only *two* preachers had made the collection!

At our last session March was set as one of the months for lifting the missionary collections for foreign and domestic missions. We were also expected to try and support Brother Lambuth, who is laboring in China. It was expected that the first collection would be for him. The amounts collected were to be sent to me, that I might buy a bill of exchange and forward to him. But after all this, and all that has been said through the ADVOCATE on the subject by myself, Brother Lambuth, and Dr. Keener, I have received responses from but *eight* charges,* in amounts ranging from $1 50 to $87 60, and in all only $263 on his salary, which I have forwarded to him, and which he will not receive before the month of August. There are over *ninety* pastoral charges in the Mississippi Conference, and but *eight* have as yet responded to this call, while the most favorable time of the year for this collection has passed. Will the brethren try to carry out the intention of the resolution of the Conference on this subject, and forward to me at an early date, that I may be enabled to remit to Brother Lambuth? The Board of Foreign Missions is devoting all its means to liquidating the debt hanging over it, and have left the support of those brethren in China to themselves and their respective Conferences. They are doing hard work in China; and we ought to do our duty to Brother Lambuth.

I shall hope to get a response from every pastoral charge. Shall I be disappointed? Cannot you send me an average of $10 to $25 from every charge before Conference for this object? Try it.

H. H. MONTGOMERY.

* Only seven beside my own charge.

FROM IOWA.

HAMBURG, FREMONT CO., IOWA, June 12, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: I write at a depot on the St. Joseph and Council Bluffs railroad, four hundred miles from St. Louis, northwest, in the midst of a rapidly thriving, prosperous country, where everything is moving ahead. How unlike the South. There the whole country seems to be falling back toward a state of nature. Sixty miles from here, at and about the newly located capital of Nebraska, lands in a state of nature sold, a few days since, (at a State sale,) at from $7 to $42 per acre, (none for less than $7,) with little or no timber within fifty miles; and in the South many of the lands can be bought for less than the value of the improvements. Here railroads are being projected, being built, and being run in every direction. Hamburg is fifty miles south from Omaha. There will be two railroads, running east and west, between this and Omaha, one nearly finished across the State three hundred miles, and the other just contracted for; and then at Omaha is the Union Pacific railroad, running from Chicago to California. This country is improving rapidly.

Why is the South just the reverse? Answer: There was the war and surrender and bad legislation. All this is true; but there is something worse still. What's that? It is drink and extravagance, and unless the South *quits* both she will enslave her posterity. I am informed the internal revenue returns show many millions expended for liquor since the surrender—enough to place the South in a very different position.

A SUBSCRIBER.

ARE we never to have done with the military? Must the gleam of the sabre and the glint of the bayonet meet us which way soever we turn? Are the people of Louisiana to have no further right to govern themselves, and are they expected to be content with a State government which accords them none of the few privileges left them? If we are to be ruled by the man on horseback, then it were as well to declare the fact and do away with the hypocrisy of "law."

On Tuesday, we are credibly informed, the military were again called into requisition by Warmoth for the purpose of resisting a force that had no existence save in the heated imagination of men who naturally feel insecure in their positions.

The frequent calling out of the military, especially when the material of the force is known to be antagonistic to the white people of the State, is an insult to all law-abiding white citizens, and proves how conscious the accidental occupants of State offices are that they represent no one but themselves and a very few political partisans.

It is a pitiable sight indeed to see the Governor of Louisiana, instead of executing the laws of the State, lending himself to a faction which is violating the mandate of a State court and all law. He is rapidly and effectually, by his course, estranging from himself the few friends he may have made.—*Picayune.*

BOYS TORN TO PIECES BY A PANTHER. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* relates the following circumstance:

A man living in Taney county, Missouri, recently sent his boy to mill, a distance of ten or twelve miles, and the boy not returning as usual, a neighbor sent his boy to see what had become of the lad, and the second boy not returning in due season, a party, consisting of the parents of the two boys and three or four other men, all armed, started to search for the youths. After traveling some four miles, a sight sufficient to chill the blood of the bravest was presented to their view. Right by the side of the road was a large panther deliberately tearing the flesh from the remains of one of the boys—the last sent out. The grief and horror-stricken parent raised his gun to his shoulder, and taking good aim, fired and killed the ferocious beast. After searching a mile or so more the mutilated remains of the other boy were also found.

A TOWN OF THREE MONTHS' GROWTH. The town of Corinne, the last of the mushroom cities that sprang up and vanished as the Union Pacific Railroad progressed, seems likely to become a permanent city. Though not more than three months old, it has upwards of ten thousand inhabitants, a municipal organization, several hotels, dry goods, auction, and commission stores, a banking house and a daily paper. The streets have been numbered as high as "thirteen," and municipal ordinances looking to the health and cleanliness of the city are enforced by efficient police. The daily paper is crowded with advertising, and indicates exceeding activity in business. Corinne must be set down as one of the wonders of the interior.

THERE is in England a South American Missionary Society, which last year raised and expended over $50,000. It was originated by a sea captain, who was greatly interested in an effort to evangelize the Patagonians, and whose tragic death by starvation on his last return to Patagonia only excited greater interest in the work. His son is now in Patagonia as a missionary.

NECESSARY QUALIFICATION FOR MARRIAGE.—In the far north of Scotland, not long ago, a man was required to repeat the Shorter Catechism when he applied for marriage. If he could not do it, the session demanded "cautioners," or sureties, to the amount of twelve pounds Scots, that he would acquire it within six months after his marriage.

TENNYSON has a printing office in his house, and sends his work to his publishers in type.

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1869.

RIPE WHEAT.

We bent to-day o'er a coffined form,
And our tears fell softly down;
We looked our last on the aged face,
With its look of peace, its patient grace,
And hair like a silver crown.

We touched our own to the clay-cold hands,
From life's long labor at rest;
And among the blossoms, white and sweet,
We noted a bunch of golden wheat
Clasped close to the silent breast.

The blossoms whispered of fadeless bloom,
Of a land where fall no tears;
The ripe wheat told of toil and care,
The patient waiting, the trusting prayer,
The garnered good of the years.

We knew not what work her hands had found,
What rugged places her feet;
What cross was hers, what blackness of night;
We saw but the peace, the blossoms white,
And the bunch of ripened wheat.

As each goes up from the fields of earth,
Bearing the treasures of life,
God looks for some gathered grain of good,
From the ripe harvest that shining stood,
But waiting the reaper's knife.

Then labor well, that in death you go
Not only with blossoms sweet—
Not bent with doubt, and burdened with fears,
And dead, dry husks of the wasted years—
But laden with golden wheat.

The Pulpit as Viewed from a Pew.

NUMBER FIVE.

AUTAUGAVILLE, ALA., May 8, 1869.

Passing now from the consideration of the character of our pulpit ministrations proper, we bespeak your patience while we refer to one or two embarrassments under which the church labors from an improper administration of discipline.

Think you that a proper regard has been paid to the character of those admitted to her fellowship? Have not our ministry too often been inclined to estimate our strength by numerical superiority rather than by an elevated standard of individual piety? Within the pale of the church are there not a great many who ought to have been refused admission until better assurances were given of conformity to her requirements? The test of spiritual attainments which the church furnished by her class meetings seems now-a-days to be almost entirely ignored.—The probationary privilege is one of great value when associated with these tests, but disconnected from them is a dangerous, damaging provision in her economy.—During occasions of revival there are many persons, moved by the influences around them, who seek membership in the church, and soon, in their calmer hours, become impressed with the conviction that impulse, more than fixed conclusion, prompted the step, and would retrace it were it not for fear of the criticisms of the world. In the absence of any test, they are permitted to remain, and through the restraints of a nominal membership they pursue a course of conduct that in no wise exceeds the demands of the moral law. From this policy results the diminished standard of piety in the church. From it comes much of the difficulty in rendering the church aggressive. To it is attributable the seeming ground of compromise between the church and world—a ground upon which the church loses all and gains nothing. Not only do these nominal members reduce the standard of religion by their individual course of action, but their influence extends prejudicially to those who would aspire to higher attainments in the church, and to some, perhaps, who, but for their example, might unite with it and become useful members. The pulpit, it is feared, also feels the influence, and preachers adapt their discourses to the tastes of this class, and too often content themselves with the evidences of success which their approval affords. We repeat, without the test of qualification furnished by the class meeting, the probationary state and admission to membership should be more carefully protected. The church has suffered, and will continue to do so as long as the practice continues of estimating strength by numbers instead of qualifications.

The haste with which applicants are admitted to church privileges might be, in some degree, excused were our preachers better pastors, and more inclined to give their attention to those thus initiated. In some cases—in many, perhaps—they would be able, by their counsel, to enable them to take position above this nominal relation to the church. But unfortunately they are too much neglected. The ministry seem content with the partial duty of calling sinners to repentance, and fail to address themselves to the task of teaching and encouraging the members with a view to the development and growth of a more intelligent evangelical faith.

An editor of one of our *Advocates* has said that "the preacher may as well shut his Bible and end his mission if he attempts to call sinners to repentance when they can look around and see a score or two of church members as worldly, as covetous, as fond of pleasure, and as much under the influence of sinful passions and principle as themselves." And a bishop declares that "a carnal, prayerless, careless, whisky-drinking church will neutralize the labors of the most efficient ministry on earth."

To the idea inculcated here we cannot subscribe. We are taught that the Gospel is aggressive—that it seeks contact and conflict with sin; and while we are told that it wrestles against powers and principalities, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, and against spiritual wickedness in high places, we have the promise assuring us that it shall stand against all the wiles of the Devil. When Peter and John were brought before the rulers, elders, and scribes, together with the high priest and his kindred, for preaching the doctrine of repentance and conversion, they hesitated not to declare the whole counsel of God, but preached boldly, both to the rulers of the people and the elders of Israel; and the result was the presence and influence of the Holy Spirit in strengthening the church both in numbers and spirituality. Let our preachers divest themselves of the practice of sermonizing; let them approach the masses in the language of earnest sympathy and in the spiritual garb of apostolic simplicity, and let them exhort the people, by repentance and faith, to seek remission of their sins and salvation in Christ, and the time will speedily come when the membership of the church will no longer be regarded as stumbling blocks in the way of sinners, and when our ministry will be able to feel that the Gospel has an inherent power to overcome not only the apathy of the church, but to infuse into it a vitality that will render it aggressive in all its means and instrumentalities.

A CHURCH STEWARD.

THE following anecdote, from an old author, bearing, as it does, on the language of diplomacy, may be of interest to the masters of the department of modern languages in our public schools, and to their pupils also: "During the war between England and Spain, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, commissioners on both sides were appointed to treat of peace. The Spanish commissioners proposed that the negotiations should be carried on in the French tongue, observing sarcastically that the gentlemen of England could not be ignorant of the language of their fellow-subjects, their Queen being Queen of France as well as England. 'Nay, in faith, gentlemen,' replied Dr. Dale, one of the English commissioners, 'the French is too vulgar for business of this importance; we will, therefore, if you please, rather treat in Hebrew, the language of Jerusalem, of which your master calls himself King, and in which you must of course be as well skilled as we are in French.'"

KNOWLEDGE AND PEACE.

Without revelation man is ignorant of God—uncertain even of His existence. Man is totally ignorant of the Divine unity, and hence "Lords many and Gods many."—Man is also utterly ignorant of the moral attributes of God, His holiness and love, and of His claims upon us as His created, preserved, and redeemed subjects. But God has not left us to the starless night of unilluminated nature. He has given His creature a revelation of himself, so that we may know the great Being who has given us our existence—may know what we were when we came from His creating hand, and why we are now sinful, suffering, and dying—may know our duty, our privileges, and our destiny. Traditional reminiscences of this revelation are scattered over all the earth, but, like the "foolish virgins," whole nations and races have permitted "their lamps" to burn dim and almost expire.

With regard to the spiritual apprehension of God there is, even in Christian lands, a widespread and deplorable ignorance. How few comparatively know God as their Saviour, pardoning their sins and regenerating their natures, and comforting them by His love, shed abroad in their hearts by the Holy Ghost given unto them.

This spiritual knowledge of God can only be had by means of God's word and the operations of God's spirit, and our reception of the truth—sincere repentance, and trust in Christ as our only and all-sufficient Saviour. This spiritual acquaintance with God is the privilege of all, and is an unspeakable blessing. There are few things more wonderful than that man, having it in their power to know God as He has revealed himself in His word, and is willing to reveal himself still more intimately in their hearts by His spirit, should be content to remain strangers to the greatest and best of Beings. To admire God's works without admiring Him is like admiring the binding and gilding of a volume of Homer or Milton without admiring or caring to know aught of the imperishable and glorious thoughts within. God is purer than light, more resplendent than the sun, better and more lovely than angelic natures, and, dearest and best of all, "our Father."

Acquaint thyself with Him and be at peace. No man who recognizes the fact that he is a sinner, and that God is holy, can ever be happy, ever be at peace with himself or with God, until his sins are pardoned. He must ever feel that there is a great gulf between himself and God. No man, no matter how prosperous or fortunate, can think of God, and feel that he is unprepared to meet Him, without at once feeling that all his imaginary peace and security have fled like the visions of a dream when the light of day has burst upon him. No matter how honorable or admired, if we have not peace with God, one sober thought of eternity, a deep shadow falls upon the brightness of all our earthly circumstances. No matter how strong in manly health or radiant in womanly beauty, one solemn thought of coming to that tremendous hour that comes to all, without peace with God, and in a moment all our happiness is gone.

We may try what plans we can, and put off the great business of life as long as Providence permits, but we shall find, after all, that peace with God is the grand necessity of our nature. While enemies to God we are out of harmony with all things in the universe—out of harmony with ourselves. Discord reigns everywhere. In such a state we can no more be happy than we can arrest the march of a planet or hurl the Eternal from His throne.

Peace with God is a most blessed condition. I am no longer an enemy—I am in harmony with God, with myself, with all things. Good shall come to me, for I shall escape the evils of sin, often crime and sorrow, and always unrest and fear. While in harmony with God all things shall work together for my good. I move on the same plane with Providence. There is no jar, no friction, no collision, but all is uniform, harmonious, and beneficent as a law of nature. Such a mind feels, in the contemplation of each event in life, "It is the Lord let him do that which seemeth Him good"—exclaims of all the ways of God, "Thy will be done." Such a mind is stayed on God, is "careful for nothing," need never fear, "though the earth be removed, and though the mountain be carried into the midst of the sea," for "the Lord of hosts is with him, and the God of Jacob is his refuge." Such a mind can say:

"Let cares like a wild deluge come,
Let storms of sorrow fall,"

God, my Father, "hath His way in the storm, and the clouds are the dust of His feet." Such a mind can say, like the holy woman of old in the day of deepest bereavement and sorrow, "It is well." Such is the happiness flowing from peace with God.

W.

To the Younger Members of My Conference.

DEAR BRETHREN: Another matter which is perhaps confessedly of great importance to our usefulness is that we carefully refrain from all strife and quarrel with other churches. This is at least dignified, maintains our self-respect, enables us to maintain the vantage-ground we reach, and is not liable to objections from those who differ with us.

The outside public have got the notion, gathered up from hasty, shallow sectarians, that preaching is arguing about isms. Let this notion be dispelled. Let them learn that preaching is expounding and enforcing the great divine constitution. Let them learn that ours is a higher work than mere defense of *our church*. Do not undertake to defend Methodism. Let it go to the dogs if it needs to be *defended*. Ours is a higher work.

The remark recently made, in the Nashville *Advocate*, by the Rev. Dr. Kelly, of Tennessee, about the worship which he witnessed in the Methodist church at Vicksburg, whatever might have been intended, was a doubtful compliment. The doctor said he should not have known, from what he saw, whether it was a Methodist church or not. Now, if this lack of knowing was from a lack of outside ear-marks, it was a compliment; but if because he saw only the average congregational piety, it was not.

Let our ministry and church be distinguished for its piety, for its zeal for God, for its labors, for its self-denial, for its leadership in apostolic holiness, because it don't seek its own nor strive to build itself, and not because of its peculiarities. Let us "leave disputes and strife to others."

What is Methodism? Analyze the word a little. But we use the term not philologically, but popularly. It ought to describe a structure reared upon the broad basis of the Gospel, occupying every inch of its surface, and not merely some of its surveyed departments. It ought to stand above controversies which are merely sectarian.

Many years ago I was upon a steamboat where no one knew me. A group of gentlemen were discussing the character of a book they were reading, which I chanced to see was a little treatise of my own on the Apostolic Succession. The point was, What church did the author belong to? One was almost sure he was a Baptist, another had him a Presbyterian, a third a Low Church Episcopalian, etc. That was the highest compliment I ever knew paid me as a writer. I hope they have not yet discovered the author's sectarianism.

"What!" says one, "not defend our doctrines?" Defend doctrines? Is that all? And is sectarian controversy for the defense of doctrines? There is little if anything else going on in this world but the defense of doctrine. That is not the question, whether doctrines shall be defended or not. The question is, How shall it be done? There are more ways than one to defend doctrines.

The best way to promote religious truth, by argumentation, is to specify nothing about the opposite errors. Do not even let it be known that you know of their existence. To approach our opponent with a challenge is to put him strongly on the defensive. Avow yourself his opponent, and that makes him such. Thus you have converted a neutral, or one at most only somewhat inclined to differ from you, into a staunch, wide awake enemy. Or however much he was opposed to you, or whatever may have been the character of his opposition, your challenge and attack strengthens it. Your arguments may be strong, but what does that signify with a man whom you have covered with a coat of mail? Increased logical power avails nothing, because you have increased the means of resistance in a far greater ratio.

I do not know which has done most in this country, and particularly in Kentucky and Tennessee fifteen or twenty years ago, to strengthen and propagate the peculiar immersion doctrines of Baptists, Methodist newspapers or those conducted by Baptists.

The way to propagate and disseminate doctrines is to state and explain them. Enforce them with as much argument as you may or as you can. For the most part, do this affirmatively. Negative arguments are seldom effective, and especially when leveled against such ones as are classified and appropriated by denominations of Christians. Men are far more jealous of their religious opinions and tenets than any others.

Doctrines adopted and appropriated by churches should therefore always be treated with the respect and consideration of silence at least; while the opposite doctrines, held to be true, should be affirmatively stated and enforced, leaving the readers or hearers to make the application. They may do it as you desire; but your attempt to force them directly into it will only drive them from it. In this world we should remember that others have opinions as well as ourselves; and it is at least courteous to pay a decent respect to them.

R. ABBEY.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

AUTAUGAVILLE, Ala., June 10, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: The district meeting for the Wetumpka district, Montgomery Conference, was held at this place May 27, 28, and 29, and was quite a success, considering the thin attendance. In the absence of a bishop, our young presiding elder, W. S. Turner, presided with dignity and decided ability. The pastors of the various charges were generally present, and the business was conducted with great harmony, and spirituality was the distinguishing feature of every sermon.

The meeting endorsed the agent of the East Alabama Male College, and pledged their support to him in his indefatigable labors to relieve the institution from debt; also to the support of all our educational enterprises.

The Sunday School Committee recommended the adoption of some uniform method of teaching throughout the district.

The meeting renewed its pledge to the support of the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

The Committee on Finance recommended no new measure, but that the stewards carry out the provisions in the report of the Financial Committee of the last Annual Conference.

The various reports from the district exhibit generally peace, but too much ease in Zion.

The following resolutions were recommended and adopted by the Committee on Missions:

Resolved, That we recommend the presiding elder to take up a missionary collection at all his third quarterly meetings on Sabbath.

Resolved, That the Friday before the fifth Sabbath in August be observed by fasting and prayer for the success of missionary enterprises, and a general revival of God's work.

WM. A. EDWARDS, Sec.

A SHOE STRING saved a little girl's life in New Haven the other day. It caught on a nail as she fell out of a third story window, and held her from death until assistance came.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

"Tell me, frighted nature, what is death?
Blood only stopped, and interrupted breath,
The utmost limit of a narrow span,
And end of motion with which life began?"

No strength of constitution can withstand the stroke of death. Brother A. P. Poor yielded to its mighty power on the 16th of March, 1869.

He was born April 25, 1794, in the State of Virginia. From thence, when quite young, he emigrated to Tennessee, where, in 1817, he married Miss Judith W. McGehee. In 1819 he moved to Alabama; and here began a very important epoch in his history.

At a camp meeting held at Cambridge, in 1825, he and his wife made a profession of religion and joined the church. On their return home the family altar was erected, and the morning and evening sacrifices were regularly offered up to the God of all true and living devotion.

In 1837 his wife died, and he was married to Mrs. Delia Freeman, who survives him.

In 1838 he settled in Claiborne county, Mississippi, where he died. Although he moved from place to place, yet he never lost his identity with the church. He was very uniform, and maintained a consistent Christian character. He often shouted aloud the praises of God in the assembly of worshipers. But his religion was not spasmodic. He lived in daily communion with his God.

Although he never occupied a higher station in the church than class leader, yet he was venerated by all who knew him, and in his sphere he was a great and good man—a man who had great unction and power in prayer.

He was conscious of his approaching dissolution. He exhorted those around his death-bed to live devotedly, and sing and pray, and be happy as children of the heavenly King.

W. WADSWORTH.

INTELLECTUAL ABILITY OF THE CHINESE.—In a recent public meeting at Boston, Dr. Hedge quoted a remark of Sir Frederick Bruce to Senator Sumner, to the effect that the Emperor's ministers at Pekin, when he was English embassador there, were the superiors in ability of any European cabinet. "What," said Mr. Sumner, "do you mean to say that Lord Palmerston, Lord Derby, and Mr. Gladstone have their superiors in the Chinese cabinet?" "It is not for me to make such a personal comparison," said Sir Frederick, "but I repeat what I said, that I have not met European statesmen who were the equals of the Chinese ministers." Dr Martin, professor in the college at Pekin, and translator of Wheaton's work on international law into Chinese, corroborated this anecdote by saying that Sir Frederick told him, in regard to the Emperor's prime minister, that he had never met a man that was fairly his superior in intellectual ability. As to the ease with which the Chinese acquire other languages than their own, it was creditable, but by no means remarkable. They could learn to pronounce English and other European languages correctly, though they generally did not. Dr. Proudfit said he had known a Chinese girl of sixteen who spoke English with precision and elegance. She was the daughter of a Chinaman who had put out her eyes in childhood, so that he might make use of her as a beggar; but, being brought to New York and educated carefully in a Christian family, she had learned music and the use of English with great perfection. Prof. Whitney said it was no more difficult for a Chinese child to learn foreign languages than for any child; but, after the vocal organs lost their flexibility and became accustomed to the limited range of vowel sounds in the Chinese tongue, it was not easy for a Chinaman to acquire the pronunciation of English.

THE largest room in the world—larger than the Boston Coliseum—is to be found in Lucknow, India. The great Imanbarra was built by one of the kings of Oudo as a citadel, and one of the rooms was set apart for the most solemn ceremonials of the Moslem worship. The architects were required, in presenting proposals for this building, to stipulate that it should be no copy of any other work, and that it should surpass every other building in the world in beauty and magnificence.

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1869.

THE STATE OF THE DEAD.

Mr. Editor: The above is the title of a very readable book of two hundred and fifty-eight pages, just published by A H. Redford, Nashville, written by Rev. Anson West, of the Montgomery Conference. It is handsomely gotten up, and is another proof that Southern authors need not go to the land of philanthropy and wooden nutmegs to get their printing done. My purpose is not to criticise the book; but as the subject of which it treats is both curious and important, I wish only to call attention to it by presenting a general view of its contents, hoping the reader's interest in such inquiries will move him to procure n copy and digest it.

On opening the volume we see at once that the author thinks for himself. He claims to acknowledge but one authority—the Bible. This is what we like. The great names of past generations have always swayed too much influence over the minds of men. A quotation from Wesley or Calvin is sufficient to drive almost any dogma held by these great men into the heads of multitudes of even intelligent people. We would not subtract a tithe from the control which men eminent for piety and learning have legitimately over the opinions of others; but infallibility belongs to the written Word only, and to it every doctrine must be brought. The writer who turns away from the ore already worked over and over, and goes to mining for himself, deserves to be encouraged. And if, with the dirt and shale we may expect him to throw up, he brings a nugget of the precious metal to the surface, he is entitled to the approbation due one who contributes to the wealth of his race. The book before us is a laudable attempt of this kind. With what success the author has met every one will decide for himself; but the present writer thinks the labor far from having been in vain.

The author starts with a description of man in his pristine state.—He accepts the Mosaic cosmogony without the glosses of modern science; gives a glowing description of the new-born creation before its beauty was marred by sin; holds that temporal death, with all of life's ills, is the penalty of sin, to be followed by the decay of the body, and finally the resurrection.

After death does the soul sleep? No. Materialism is false and cheerless. Here we have some excellent thoughts and good logic. We joyfully embrace the conclusion that the soul exists, after death, in a conscious state.

This brings us to the main point under discussion, "Where will be the soul's habitation after death?" A false doctrine is prolific in hurtful superstitious. Many, in all ages, have held that the soul wanders about; others that it enters upon a series of transmigrations, to be purified for absorption into the Divine essence. The former of these errors has brought forth the deformed progeny of witchcraft, fortune-telling, spirit rappings, ghostly apparitions, etc. This part of the work is very interesting.

The dogma of purgatory comes next under review in four chapters. We have a statement of the doctrine and its defense in copious extracts from Cardinal Wiseman, Challoner, Gother, and Milner. We see what the doctrine is in itself, and the position it holds in a grand system of constructive theology. Granting the postulate, that "God has made His church the repository of His truth, *traditional* as well as written," we see how an interested priesthood has digged a purgatorial pit, walled it in by specious sophisms, tenanted it with souls not quite good enough for heaven nor bad enough for hell, and guarded it by the superstitious fears of the multiplied millions of Rome's deluded children. Whatever the poor soul in purgatory may think of its sufferings, one thing is clear—they yield a golden harvest to the priesthood. No marvel, then, that such men as Wiseman, Challoner, etc., feel themselves set for a defense of the dogma. Our author handles this part of his subject with skill. Planting himself upon the primary principle of Protestantism that "God's *written* word is the only and the sufficient rule of faith and practice," he shows that the Scriptures brought in support of the doctrine cannot, by a fair interpretation, be made to render it service. He then brings forward an army of Scriptures that unsettles it from every foundation upon which it rests. The argument is irresistible to all who believe God's written word. No purgatorial fires lie along the way the soul takes when it leaves its earthly habitation.

But what of the intermediate state? This question is opened with considerable spirit, and four chapters are devoted to its discussion. The position assumed is that heaven and hell have *locality*, and that the soul goes, immediately after death, to the one or the other of these places, and is ineffably happy, or inexpressibly tormented. Our author sees in the doctrine of the intermediate state too great a likeness to the dogma of purgatory to accept it, though it be defended by the Father of Methodism and one of our living bishops. It must be confessed that there is a want of consistency among those who defend the doctrine, especially in their explanation of original terms. We think some of their phraseology expresses more than they meant—such as ante-chamber of heaven, etc. If such terms be taken literally, they lay a foundation from which to the dogma of purgatory there is but one step. The question is pertinent, Why is the soul kept in the ante-chamber? Cardinal Wiseman would answer, "To burn off its sins;" while a Protestant would be at a loss for a satisfactory reply. But, after all, there has not been—what is the first essential in all controversies—a logical definition of terms used in the statement of the question. Hence arises, we think, the dispute. The period of the soul's existence is marked by three states: 1. The embodied, before death; 2. The disembodied, between death and the resurrection; 3. The resurrected, after soul and body shall be reunited. Hence there is of necessity an intermediate *state*—a state between the embodied and the resurrected. Our author will doubtless admit this. What amount of happiness the soul is capable of enjoying, or what are the circumstances of its being while in this intermediate state, are different questions, and must stand upon their own merits. Under the name of the intermediate state the question really discussed is whether there be an intermediate *place*. A *state* and a *place* are quite different things. Had this question been stated categorically by Mr. Wesley, Bishop McT——, and the author of The State of the Dead, we hardly think there would have been any controversy.

In the closing chapter a question is raised that will doubtless awaken interest: "There are no infants in heaven!" "What! are they all sent to perdition?" No. "Are they annihilated?" No! "What then?" We will refer the reader to the book for a solution of the seeming paradox, and leave him to his own conclusions after reading what is written upon the subject.—The book may be obtained at the Publishing House, Nashville, by sending $1 25 to A. H. Redford, agent.

E. S. Smith.

Lowndesboro, Alabama.

Lord Erskine's Rule.—Lord Erskine, distinguished for independence and truth, once said, "It was a first command and counsel of my earliest youth always to do what my conscience told me to be my duty, and to leave the consequence to God. I shall carry with me the memory, and I trust the practice, of this paternal lesson to the grave. I have hitherto followed it, and have no reason to complain that my obedience to it has been a temporal sacrifice. I have found it, on the contrary, the road to prosperity and wealth, and I shall point out the same path to my children for their pursuit."

Concurrent Declarations of the General Assemblies of 1869.

As there are matters pertaining to the interests of the church when it shall have become reunited which will manifestly require adjustment on the coming together of two bodies which have so long acted separately, and concerning some of which matters it is highly desirable that there should be a previous good understanding, the two Assemblies agree to adopt the following declarations, not as articles of compact or covenant, but as in their judgment proper and equitable arrangements, to wit:

1. All the ministers and churches embraced in the two bodies should be admitted to the same standing in the united body which they may have held in their respective connections up to the consummation of the union.

2. Imperfectly organized churches are counseled and expected to become thoroughly Presbyterian, as early within the period of five years as may be permitted by the highest interests to be consulted; and no other such church shall be hereafter received.

3. The boundaries of the several presbyteries and synods should be adjusted by the General Assembly of the united church.

4. The official records of the two branches of the church for the period of separation should be preserved and held as making up the one history of the church; and no rule or precedent which does not stand approved by both bodies should be of any authority until re-established in the united body, except in so far as such rule or precedent may affect the rights of property founded thereon.

5. The corporate rights now held by the two General Assemblies and by their boards and committees should, as far as practicable, be consolidated and applied for their several objects as defined by law.

6. There should be one set of committees or boards for home and foreign missions and the other religious enterprises of the church; which the church should be encouraged to sustain, though free to cast their contributions into other channels if they desire to do so.

7. As soon as practicable after the union shall have been effected the General Assembly should reconstruct and consolidate the several permanent committees and boards which now belong to the two Assemblies, so as to represent, as far as possible with impartiality, the views and wishes of the two bodies constituting the united church.

8 The publications of the Board of Publication and of the Publication Committee should continue to be issued as at present, leaving it to the Board of Publication of the united church to revise these issues and perfect a catalogue for the united church so as to exclude invidious reference to past controversies.

9. In order to a uniform system of ecclesiastical supervision those theological seminaries that are now under Assembly control may, if their Boards of Direction so elect, be transferred to the watch and care of one or more of the adjacent synods, and the other seminaries are advised to introduce, as far as may be, into the constitutions the principle of synodical or assembly supervision; in which case they shall be entitled to an official recognition and approbation on the part of the General Assembly.

10 It should be regarded as the duty of judicatories, ministers, and people in the united church to study the things which make for peace, and to guard against all needless and offensive references to the causes that have divided us; and in order to avoid the revival of past issues by the continuance of any usage in either branch of the church that has grown out of former conflicts, it is earnestly recommended to the lower judicatories of the church that they conform their practice in relation to all such usages, as far as is consistent with their convictions of duty, to the general custom of the church prior to the controversies that resulted in the separation.

A sad massacre of eight Europeans took place, February 12th, in New Zealand; and among the victims was Rev. John Whiteley, the oldest Methodist missionary on the island, who had been there for thirty-six years. His body was pierced with five bullets. During the fierceness of the late wars his life seemed safe everywhere; and the present determination of the rebels could not be more thoroughly exemplified than in murdering him and stripping him of his coat and waistcoat. The generally supposed head of the small party who committed these murders was a native for whom Mr. Whiteley stood godfather when he baptized them. His name, too, was the same—Waitere being Maori for Whiteley, although it is also spelt Wetere, which means Wesley. A remarkable letter has been reprinted in the colony from the London *Watchman* of the 2d of December, in which Mr. Whiteley said that during his thirty-five years' sojourn in New Zealand he never felt so despending. The rebellion of the Maories is not yet put down, and it has involved a large number of the converts.

THE DIVORCE ANTIDOTE.

The editor of the *Liberal Christian* says, on the divorce discussion:

A great many wise suggestions have been made as to the way of curing the disorder, and pairing every man and woman, and tucking them snugly away in a domestic berth of some sort for life, if they will only have the good sense and the good manners to stay there. But the trouble is, they won't stay there. The seat of the difficulty lies a good deal deeper down in our customs and ways of thinking than these social Solomons seem to imagine. It is not in the facility with which people get divorced, but in the facility with which they get married, that the mischief inheres. It is not in the unmarrying, but the marrying—the marrying without proper consideration, marrying from wrong motives, with false views and unfounded expectations, marrying without knowing who or what—that causes all the disturbance. And there is altogether too much of such marrying. Marriage is a thing of quality and degree. A marriage of blood is usually a short-lived affair, while the marriage of the brain or of the heart is life-long. When man and woman marry all over and clean through, every faculty and sentiment of each finding its complement and counterpart in the other, separation is impossible. But when they are only half married, when only a third part of them is married, when they are married only in their instincts, or their imaginations, or their fortunes, the unmarried part of both of them is very apt to get uneasy and rebel, and they find a Bedlam where they look for Elysium.

There is altogether too much marrying by forms of law those who, at the most, are only a third or half married in other ways. And there is altogether too much urging and coaxing, and alluring young people into the most important and sacred of all human relations, before they are prepared for its responsibilities, or moved to assume its burdens, and by those who ought to know better and act with more consideration. We make too much of marrying and being married, until it is thought by many people somewhat of a disgrace for a woman to pass through life alone; when, in fact, the life of many a single woman is poetry, romance, rapture even, in comparison with that of many a wife. So there is a vast deal of discontent, heartache, misery, infidelity, and unmarrying at the last. What we want is not a more stringent divorce law, but a better understanding of the divine law, which forbids the marrying of those not already one; not less unmarrying, but less marrying where there is no real marriage.

Impure Water.—Few of us are aware of the deleterious effects of impure water, or how prone water is to imbibe the impurities of the air. Many of us think if the water is clear and cold it must be perfectly pure, though it has stood in a close bed-room twenty-four hours; but this is far from true. If a pitcher of water is set in a room, for only a few hours, it will absorb nearly all the respired and perspired gases in the room, the air of which will have become purer, but the water *utterly* filthy. The colder the water is the greater the capacity to contain these gases. At ordinary temperatures a pail of water can contain a great amount of ammonia and carbonic acid gas; and its capacity to absorb these gases is nearly doubled by reducing the water to the temperature of ice. This plainly shows us that water kept in a room over night is totally unfit for drinking purposes, and should not be used to gargle in the throat; also that a large pail of water standing in a room would help to purify the atmosphere, but should be thrown away the next morning. It also teaches us the reason that the water from a pump should always be pumped out in the morning before any of it is used. We are lamentably ignorant of many of the properties of air and water, two of the most important elements of our nature.

Nail in the Foot.—To relieve from the terrible effects of running a nail in the foot of man or horse, take peach leaves, bruise them, apply to the wound, confine with a bandage. They cure as if by magic Renew the application twice a day, if necessary, but one application usually does the work. I have cured both man and horse in a few hours, when they were apparently on the point of having the lockjaw This recipe, remembered and practiced, will save many valuable lives. *Correspondent Cincinnati Gazette.*

SCIENTIFIC.

SILVER.

The discovery of large quantities of silver in our territories west of the Rocky mountains, and the great influence it will hereafter exert on our commerce, invests it with an interest it would not possess under ordinary circumstances; although, under any view, it is one of the most valuable metals known to the arts. It helped very materially in the swelling of our product of the precious metals last year to near $67,000,000, and will have great influence in its still further increase for 1869. At the instance of parties interested in the subject, and for the benefit of our readers generally, we have made silver the object of our special investigation for the purpose of presenting the accompanying facts.

Its discovery is of an earlier date than the most ancient records of mankind; and it became, by its scarcity, its beauty and its useful properties, the object of researches of artists and men of science. It is not astonishing that men who had caused metallic substances to assume so many different forms, and who so frequently imitated, by alloys, the whiteness and several of the properties of silver, were impressed from a very remote period with the idea of creating this precious metal by art. When they compared it with the other white metals it seemed to differ from them so slightly they thought it would not be impossible to procure it free from those qualities. Undiscouraged by their failures, in proportion as this metal was more and more recognized among mankind as the representative of all other objects, of all the productions of industry, and even of those of genius, the alchemists redoubled their efforts; and though their experiments and their laborious researches did not meet with all the success they expected, they were not entirely lost. It is from these trials, then looked upon as unfortunate, that chemists have derived the facts which are employed in its history; and they have had little to do except to arrange in methodical order, and clearly to describe the phenomenon which this metal presented in the tortures of every kind to which alchemists subjected it.

A large majority of the old metal workers called silver *Luna*, or *Diana*, and qualified it by the sign they consecrated it to, as a kind of semi gold, which they represented by two semi-circular lines put together in the same directions, with the horns turned to the left, so that nothing more was necessary than to turn back the interior curve and unite it with the exterior in order to form the circular figure or characteristic sign of gold, to which they believed it to be very nearly related, since it was only required to develope one of its parts in order to cause it to pass into the state of gold, the last stage of metallic perfection. The labors of the alchemists extended its numerous uses, and were of great benefit to the chemists in constructing the system of their science. The pharmaceutical operations alone, though they have been less numerous upon silver than many other metals, have largely served to increase the stock of chemical knowledge concerning it; and it is from the great aggregate of these labors that the history of this metal has gradually been formed.

There is not a finer white than is presented in the color of silver, and, whether burnished or not, it is one of the most beautiful metals known to man. It holds only the sixth rank among the metals with respect to density and specific gravity. It follows after platina, gold, tungsten, mercury, and lead. Its specific gravity is 10 474 when melted, and 10 535 when hammered.

With respect to its hardness, it is placed between copper and gold; this is augmented by the action of the hammer or by pressure. It is one of the most sonorous metals, and when struck emits an acute sound. Its ductility is one of its most marked properties; it follows immediately after gold and platina. It is made into leaves so thin that they are easily wafted away by the wind, and into wires of extreme tenacity. On this account it is instanced in natural philosophy to prove the divisibility of matter. A grain of silver may be sufficiently extended, and at the same time sufficiently firm, to make a hemispherical vessel to contain an ounce of water, or a wire four hundred feet in length! It is upon this malleability that the art of gold and silver beating is founded. It holds the second rank after gold with respect to tenacity or resistance against breaking. A silver wire one-tenth of an inch in diameter will support a weight of two hundred and fifty pounds. The wire is considerably lengthened by any weight that may be attached, before it breaks. It is hardened by all kinds of pressure, but easily acquires its former ductility by the action of fire or by annealing.

Silver is a good conductor of caloric, and is heated very quickly. Its expansion by heat is little inferior to that of lead and tin, and superior to that of iron. When silver has been expanded by heat and the fire urged till it is heated to whiteness or incandescence, it softens and runs. Its fusibility is fixed at one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three degrees. When it has been fused and suffered to cool slowly, it presents on its surface figures similar to net-work and fern-leaves, which indicate a very marked crystalizability. On breaking it we find a granulated texture which possesses the same property. Monge and Tillet, by allowing the liquid portion to run off from a large mass of fused silver, obtained it crystalized in quadrangular or octahedral prisms, and it affects the same form in nature as will be hereinafter noticed.—*Inventors' and Manufacturers' Journal.*

TO BE CONTINUED.

The Alaska Fur Seal Trade.—Repeated reports of the indiscriminate slaughters perpetrated by traders upon the seals of St. Paul and St. George Islands awakened the Treasury Department to a sense of the necessity of preserving, by the imposition of legal restraints upon all traders, this valuable source of revenue to the government. Hence, on the 4th of March an order was communicated to General Miller, collector of the port, from Secretary McCulloch, that from that date these islands should be considered a military reservation, and traders should not be allowed to land upon them. We have since heard that, notwithstanding this order, a certain firm of this city has managed to import a vast quantity of fur-seal skins. Among these, we are told, there was a large number of skins of female seals and young pups, the killing of which the laws passed upon the subject declare to be punishable with heavy fines. We are further informed that the steamer Alexander, which arrived yesterday, consigned to Messrs. A. Wasserman & Co., brings down fifty thousand skins of these seals. Their average value in the market at present is $6 for each skin, the cargo being thus worth between $300,000 and $400,000. As the law forbids the killing of seals it follows, as a consequence, that somebody has boldly set it at defiance, as is evidenced by the rich cargo referred to.—*San Francisco Chronicle, June 2.*

He Prays for the Children.—We have a new minister. We are not much acquainted with him yet, but we know we shall like him, because he prays for children. Not in a stiff formal manner, as if from mere force of habit or duty, but with language fresh and tender, as if gushing from a fount of love within. "Father, bless the dear little children," he prays, and asks for grace to help the child soul in its struggles with sin and temptation, its reaching out toward the better life. Ah, yes, we know he loves the children, and will not only pray for them, but will work for them with an earnest sympathy and devotion. And what better qualification for his office can a pastor have than a loving appreciation of the worth and wants of the precious lambs of his flock? Is it not the most promising field of labor? Are not the children the most hopeful part of his charge? While the gray heads and world-hardened hearts will sit unmoved under his eloquent appeals, a few tender, earnest words will win scores of young sons to Jesus!

Oh, then, pastor, pray for the children, and don't forget to add to your prayers loving effort to gather them into the fold.—*Sunday School Times.*

A cure for the dangerous disease of somnambulism, it is reported, has been discovered by Prof. Pellozzari, of Florence. The plan consists in winding once or twice round the leg of the patient the end of a flexible copper wire, long enough to reach the floor. The theory of the cure is, that the copper wire dissipates the electricity in the human body. Eighteen somnambulists, treated in this way, it is asserted, have either been entirely cured or greatly relieved.

The salary of a Viceroy in India is equal to $12,500 per annum in gold, and he has, in addition, a winter and a summer palace, stables, servants, etc., on a magnificent scale. Per contra, he is exiled from home and civilization, is surrounded by semi-barbarism, and suffers from chronic dyspepsia and liver complaint.

A Belgian manufacturer has had a bell cast of aluminum, and with very good results. It is, of course, extremely light, so that, though large, it can be easily tolled. Its tone is said to be loud and of excellent pitch.

Wisdom is the olive which springs from the heart, blooms on the tongue and bears fruit in the actions.

The Christian Advocate.

Official Organ of the Montgomery, Mobile, Mississippi, and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1869.

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When money is forwarded in either of the above methods we will be responsible for it, *but not otherwise.*

FOUR MONTHS TO HARVEST.

"There are four months before Conference—four months of pleasant weather, during which, according to custom, the church will hold its annual camp meetings and employ other special agencies for saving souls and building up the church."—*San Francisco Spectator.*

We anticipate this sentence from the article below, so beautifully headed. That there are "seasons of refreshing from the Lord" who can doubt?—days of special visitation, when the Holy Spirit moves among the assemblies of Israel visibly as the wind when it billows golden fields of ripened grain.

The Lord delights in hosts. He seeks to lead the standards of His people by a single pillar of light, holding every eye, drawing every heart, and by the common glory massing their strength, melting and merging them into the unity of a flowing stream. These methods by which His graces are bestowed secure at once power and harmony to the church. "Wait in the upper room" was the virtual command. And there in earnest accord, with "one mind," they prepared their hearts for the one baptism. They were kindled from the same altar. Henceforth they knew the force of union. They kept together, went much together in preaching, each testified to the truth as declared by the other, and the Holy Ghost gave witness to the whole with power.

Unity is therefore an essential element in revivals—unity in form and in mind. Jarring discords among God's people are heard by Him, as the confused murmurs at the base of Sinai were heard—only to arrest His gracious communings. "Be at peace among yourselves." How often has some family contention found its way into the "society," and checked the movings of the Spirit. Often a full week of prayer is necessary to make these obstinate mountains flow down before a proper consciousness of the divine will. We *must* "lift up holy hands without *wrath*" if we would pray fervent, effectual prayer.

Worldliness, in one of its intense forms, has taken possession of many Christians for now these three years. They have had to begin life over again. After a partial retirement from business they, by the force of circumstances, find themselves again at it, and they now stand in the arena with the fierceness of one who has been cruelly required to fight for his life a second time. Woe be to whatever now opposes itself in their path to fortune! Their brows contract, their muscles harden, and their hearts congeal. Now they know no man after the flesh. They feel as if Providence had at last furnished them with an ample justification for the severest application to the shop, the market, the desk, or the plow. To use a cant phrase, they now *mean business.* With not a few work has become a stern necessity for the second time in life; but surely not such a necessity as must needs shut out the blessed light of heaven, or must put out the eyes of the soul that it may grind the butter in the world's mill. This kind of possession comports with very orderly and virtuous habits; it only chills by spiritual apathy. One realizes it as the Atlantic voyager feels at midnight the presence of an iceberg which he cannot see. A few of those masses, that go down twice as far below the surface as they seem to be above it, are sufficient to reduce the flaming zeal of a company of angels to the lukewarm condition of Laodicea. Heed them not—only as the dead; look neither to them nor at them; count them among the things that were; for if you cannot obtain an outpouring of the Spirit without them, you cannot with them. Put together what brands you have and cry for the "wind" of Ezekiel. When the world is half on fire you may have use for these worldly ones, but not before.

Who hath "an ear to hear what the *Spirit* saith to the churches?"—His gracious proffers, His faithful warnings, His "lightnings," His "voices," His "stars" and "crowns." "Be watchful and strengthen the things which remain." "I counsel thee to buy of me gold tried in the fire, that thou mayest be rich." "As many as I love I rebuke and chasten." "Behold, I stand at the door and knock; if any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with me." Surely, if He lives, we need nothing more to assure our hearts of His nearness.

That sevenfold Light of God sent forth now searches its way into all the earth. He runs far in advance of the most zealous missionary, He works, and waits for the slowly kindling zeal of the minister of God's house. He quickens and ripens the divine word, and pours upon the growing seed His mellowing ray; He stirs the saint and alarms the sinner, and with cooperative impulse and conspiring grace demonstrates to him the precious virtue of the Redeemer's blood. "Now is the accepted time, this is the day of salvation."

THE AUSPICIOUS YEAR.

In his commencement address, at Vacaville, Bishop Marvin said that he had hope that this would be hereafter known as *the auspicious year* in the history of our church on this coast. Why not? Already there are signs of such a consummation. Not only in the difficulties adjusted and dangers averted, but in positive progress, may be seen the evidences of divine favor and encouragement to our faith. The auspicious year! May we be permitted at Conference to join our brethren in thanksgiving that we live to see it and to participate in its blessings! It is for us to say whether the pious wish of the bishop shall be realized. We say this reverently, but with absolute confidence that it is true. The auspicious beginning may be crowned with continued success and a glorious ending. The conditions of success are within our control. The responsibility will rest upon our souls. The willingness of our Lord to grant His blessing is not only declared in His word, but is demonstrated by the grace already given. There is no discount on His promises. There is no ground for doubting that His gracious disposition will continue, for He is unchangeable, and His mercy endureth forever. There are four months before Conference—four months of pleasant weather, during which, according to custom, the church will hold its annual camp meetings and employ other special agencies for saving souls and building up the church. Suppose the entire ministry and membership of the church were with one impulse to approach the mercy seat, seek and obtain the baptism from on high, and then throw themselves with united effort into the work of the Lord—what results might we not expect? Suppose they do not—what opportunity will be lost! But we are hopeful of great things. The degree of prosperity attained is the result of enlarged faith, renewed consecration, and increased activity. Instead of resting content with the little that has been done, shall we not feel that we are called to exercise a still stronger faith, to make a still fuller consecration, and to labor with still greater energy? Do not the drops that have fallen here and there betoken a shower that shall water all the field? Surely, brethren, if we have discernment to read the signs of the times, and faith to grasp the promise, this will indeed be the auspicious year to our church.—*San Francisco Spectator.*

GIVING TO THE POOR.

Great prominence is given to this duty in the word of God. Precepts enjoining it are abundant in the Old Testament and in the New. Moses, under the divine direction, made many special laws for the protection and benefit of the poor, and declares that "thou shalt open thine hand wide" unto them. Christ magnifies this grace exceedingly in His directions concerning alms giving, and in His requirement of the young man to sell and give to the poor. The common fund, of which Judas was the custodian, appears to have been often if not mainly devoted to the relief of the needy. It was doubtless with reference to this duty to the poor that Jesus said: "It is more blessed to give than to receive." Paul's collections, to which allusion is made in the Acts and Epistles, were neither for church building nor ministerial support, but in behalf of the poor.

The first deacons of the church were stewards of a poor fund. Important and comprehensive promises are connected with this kind of giving. It is in effect a loan to God. "He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord; and that which he hath given will He pay him again." He that considereth the poor is pronounced blessed. The Psalmist makes it the ground of remarkable beatitudes. "The Lord will deliver him in time of trouble," "will preserve him and keep him alive." And, above all other earthly recompense, "the Lord will strengthen him upon the bed of languishing; thou wilt make all his bed in his sickness." So plain a duty, however, hardly needs an express command, as it is embraced in the great law of love to our neighbor, and is in perfect accord with the feelings of the sanctified heart. The devoted Christian will be forward to remember the poor.

We may, however, fail in the measure of our responsibility by substituting some other object. It is a gross confusion and perversion of the subject to regard gifts to our own kindred and families in the light of alms. This is a duty, but should be called by another name. Paying our just debts in the support of the Gospel and the furtherance of missions, is not giving to the poor, in the scriptural sense. Without determining which is more important, we insist that they are distinct, and that those who help their relations and contribute to the support of the Gospel are not giving to the poor in the obvious sense of the command which requires us to give alms of such things as we have. The impositions to which the giver is subjected also restrain some from generous giving. This evil may be avoided generally by care, and by seeking out the worthy poor. Street beggars should be turned away, unless there is something special to recommend them, as they are in most cases professional beggars and impostors. The really deserving are modest, retiring, and must be sought out and ministered to with tenderness, and with respect for their sensitive natures. Careless and indiscriminate giving does not fulfill this law of benevolence; neither ought the liability to imposition to be regarded as a sufficient excuse for its neglect. In every community, especially in cities, there are many who are needy and deserving. Few of our religious people realize how much destitution is in their near vicinity. To discharge this duty aright we must not wait for the poor to come to us, but we must make it a habit of our lives to seek them, and personally to minister to their relief.

The poor fund collected in our churches, to be disbursed through the stewards or the pastor, ought not to be regarded as of secondary importance. This feature of church economy should be made much more prominent, and a collection for the purpose taken monthly or quarterly in every congregation. As yet this item has not been dignified with a place among the financial statistics of the church. In some Conferences there is a column set apart for "money raised for the poor," but generally the subject is neither discussed nor reported upon. The prominence given to this matter in the primitive church, as exhibited in the New Testament, justifies the endeavor to awaken increased interest. Evidently the obligation is not felt as it should be in our congregations, and there are many who neither remember nor consider the poor. What account will they give for this neglect, when the Bible is filled with admonitions on the subject? How will the well-fed and well-dressed professor of religion stand in the judgment, when it shall appear that he has allowed his neighbors to starve, or to spend their days in pinching want? Abused and perverted as this duty is by papists and others, there is great negligence and guilt also among ourselves. Not a great many give statedly and systematically, not many deny themselves luxuries that they may relieve the pallid want around them, and multitudes, it is to be feared, hardly regard the subject in the light of a religious obligation.

*

NORTHERN METHODIST MISSIONS

An address which appears in the New York *Christian Advocate,* from the Northern bishops, calls for a large increase upon the ordinary missionary contributions of the Methodist Episcopal Church. "At the close of the war," they state, "there was a surplus of $484,000." "This," say they, "enabled the church not only to maintain the work in the foreign fields and in the annual Conferences, but also to enter the vast fields then opened to us." That is, "then opened" for the first time. What those fields were which "the war" opened the reader will directly imagine—the South. O what an opportunity for advancing the kingdom of Christ! That same Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky, which originally sent Methodism into Massachusetts, Ohio, and Illinois, were at last opened by the providence of God! The Holston regions, the Carolinas, and Georgia, where Bishop Asbury preached, traveled, appointed preachers, hold Conferences, and built up societies long years ago, were now seen, like the Macedonian in the apostle's vision, standing on a jutting point of the barbaric shore, with impassioned gesture and voice crying out, "Come over and help us!" Who could resist such an appeal? Certainly not the enterprising secretary of the Northern board. Having been himself "born and bred" in these regions, both religiously and naturally, it was but paying a debt of Christian gratitude to send the Gospel to the land of his forefathers. And the Northern bishops too, we will do them the justice to suppose, gladly availed themselves of an occasion to return somewhat to a people that had sent them a Lee and a McKendree. Accordingly they have spent in this open South country, not only all the "surplus," but have gone in debt in 1866, 1867, and 1868, to the extent of $469,889 69. A most laudable zeal. "The simple fact is," say they, "*God has committed to our hands a work that can not be carried forward without increased contributions from our churches and people.*" As very much more than these sums of surplus and deficiency have, during the five years past, been spent on the South, the appeal comes home with this touching additional force; that "other churches have been robbed to do (the South) service." What an imploring cry must have come up from these regions into the ears of these holy managers of the missionary offerings of their church, when it so largely drowned the voice of China and of dying myriads of the pagan East. And how dull must we all be who, living in the midst of such moral and spiritual want, go on as if there were no heathens among us to be saved!

"The earth can rend, the mountains shake,
Of feeling all things show some sign,
But this unfeeling heart of mine."

It is only by going to New York, or by reading that *Christian Advocate* that "holds the mirror up to nature" so faithfully, that we may find out what we are.

And are these war-discovered heathens really being benefited? "Is the work promising?" says the address; and answers, "Never more so. Indeed never *before so full of promise,* both in the foreign and home fields, as now." This we are rejoiced to hear, because—1. We have a great desire to see that "foreign" field filled with the Lord's harvesters; and 2 Because we are *in* the "home" field ourself. Indeed the success and enterprise of the Northern Methodist Missionary Society in her *foreign* missions are not only highly creditable to her, but they encircle her brow with a halo of glory. God forbid that we should not rejoice in the truth, and especially in that greatest of all grand things, the triumph of Christ's kingdom. Her true missionary zeal has reacted powerfully upon her home altars, and has been the conserving element in the midst of passions and earthly policies which would have endangered a church composed exclusively of apostles. But as to those war-engendered home missions we are not so clear. It is barely possible that they have added some souls to the church of God; but if they have, it contravenes the doctrine that *peace is sown by them that make peace.* But we venture to affirm, from being ourself a part of these "home" heathens, to whom the Northern missionary is sent, that *none of them, either black or white, have been gathered into the folds of these missionaries who were not already members of a Christian church;* that they preach to no negroes who were not preached to before the war, and that they have not brought to any white men in the South any increased facilities for hearing the Gospel. Certainly in this city they have done nothing in the way of furnishing the Gospel to the colored people; for previously to the wresting away from us, by military order, our colored churches and colored congregations, they heard ten times as much white preaching as now, and fully as much from their own people. We think it is high time to ascertain what their missions are doing. Have they one white congregation in the State of Louisiana? Yes, one, "like smoking flax." How many white congregations have they in Mississippi, how many in Georgia, in South Carolina? We hope that our preachers will answer. Are any added to this church from the world? Now we know that during 1866 and 1867, the worst crop years which certain counties of Alabama ever saw, the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society had the means of "converting" the brethren; who might afterward have given their experience in the words of Jonathan: "*See, I pray you, how mine eyes have been enlightened, because I tasted a little of this honey.*" But we must not be thought too hard upon starving and perplexed mortals, if we now add that the generous crop of 1868 is sending many of them back to their first love. If these "home" missions, which have sprung from "a zeal for the Lord," not unlike Jehu's of Nimshi, are really doing God service, we bid them God-speed; but if they are only for working off the waste steam of a slowly cooling superheated conflict with their brethren of the South, we doubt not "they will speedily come to nought."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

RICHARD OWEN'S CHOICE. By Joseph Lamb. Protestant Episcopal Society, No 3 Bible House, New York.

A good 24mo for children.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED.—Riverside Magazine for July; Arthur's Home Magazine for July; Once a Month for July; The Children's Hour for July; Galaxy for July; Little Corporal for July; The New Eclectic Magazine for July.

A PUBLISHING house and type foundry have been started in Shanghai by enterprising Chinese.

LAY DELEGATION BY WOMAN.

The question of lay delegation is so far a one-sided business, if we may judge by the voting, as reported, in the Northern Church. In the cities the vote *for* greatly preponderates. The chances, at the present time, are that the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church will go *for* lay delegation. The General Conference we understand to be virtually pledged to the change if the membership indicates a wish for it. The female members vote upon this question. A provision which was intended as a brake upon "progress" is likely to prove its chief element of success. A Northern woman is ready and eager to have a finger in every pie that is brought upon the table for discussion. The Methodist Episcopal Church North must have the credit of being the first to practically recognize the doctrine of "woman's rights." And it will be many years before a greater question will have been submitted to woman for determination. By this vote the government of this church, in these unapostolic days, has been transferred to woman, inasmuch as the number of females in that church is much larger than that of males. The Northern General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has virtually abrogated in favor of woman in so far as to suspend a radical change of its government, only less in import than the construction of a kingdom, upon her decision. Upon this vote the "oligarchy" of Mr. Wesley will give place to a double-headed executive and legislative body. Since the days of Eve woman has seldom held or wielded a weightier affair. We are reminded by it of the antiquated doctrine of St. Paul: "I would have you know that the head of every man is Christ; and the head of the woman is the man; and the head of Christ is God." The steps of this ascent of power are seriously deranged by putting the woman next to Christ. We have always supposed that both human history and philosophy confirmed the wisdom of the apostle and the position which the Christian church has hitherto assigned to woman. St. Paul was very emphatic upon the place which woman holds in church government. "I suffer not a woman to teach nor to usurp authority over man," he writes to Timothy as the head of a church. So far woman has no cause for wishing a larger sphere of influence than that which Christian civilization has given her. She will compromise that throne of love and devotion upon which she now sits in the midst of husbands, brothers, and sons, more powerful than the throne of the Cæsars, whenever she accepts the position of equality with man amid legislative strife, whether of Churches or States.

WE ARE again called upon to record the death of an old and most valued citizen and friend. Mr. J. D. Dameron, for many years a merchant of most extensive business, and ever a citizen of good report, a man of irreproachable character, a friend of undeviating fidelity, and a husband and father most devoted, he lived and died respected by us all. The latter end of his life was full of misfortune, and loss after loss befell him, until, bereft by death of wife and children, he himself at last fell by the hand of the inexorable destroyer. But, as we firmly hope and trust, he has only gone to join those he loved so tenderly, and that which seems to us, when superficially noticed, to be only misfortune, is great gain.—*Picayune.*

SUPERFICIAL INFIDELS.—Sir Isaac Newton set out in life a clamorous infidel, but on a nice examination of Christianity, he found reason to change his opinion. When the celebrated Dr. Halley was talking infidelity before him, Sir Isaac Newton addressed him in these or like words: "Dr. Halley, I am always glad to hear you when you speak about astronomy or other parts of mathematics, because that is a subject you have studied and well understand; but you should not talk of Christianity, for you have not studied it. I have, and am certain you know nothing about the matter." This was a just reproof, and one that would be very suitable to be given to half the infidels of the present day, for they often speak of what they have never studied, and of what, in fact, they are entirely ignorant.

Centenary College of Louisiana.

The commencement exercises of this college will take place on the third Monday and Tuesday (19th and 20th) of July. The Board of Trustees will meet at Jackson on Monday, the 19th. A full attendance of the trustees is earnestly requested, and also of the preachers of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences, and of all the friends of this important and venerable institution. We wish to rally to its support every Southern Methodist who stands by the cause of education in the Southwest.

J. C. KEENER,
President of the Board.

HOMER COLLEGE.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees takes place on Monday, July 12. A full meeting is earnestly requested.

The following ministers were appointed members of the board by the last Annual Conference: Revs. Samuel Armstrong, N. A. Cravens, Jobo A. Miller, S. S. Scott, T. B. White, Thomas J. Upton, W. G. Haislip.

H. T. LEWIS,
President Homer College.

Commencement of Southern University, Greensboro, Alabama.

Sunday, July 4, half-past ten A. M.—Commencement sermon, by Rev. Dr. Keener, of New Orleans.

Monday, July 5.—Annual meeting of the Board; and at eight P. M., exhibition of the Belles Lettres Society.

Tuesday, July 6, eleven A. M.—Oration before the societies, by W. L. Nugent, Esq., of Greenville, Mississippi; and at eight P. M., exhibition of the Clariosophic Society.

Wednesday, July 7.—Commencement day. Orations by graduates.

All our friends are invited. Conveyances will be at Newbern, July 3, to convey visitors to Greensboro.

E. WADSWORTH,
Chairman of Faculty.

A GENTLEMAN who has just returned from Jackson reports the crops along the line of the railroad as quite promising.

MARRIED.

On the 10th of June, at the residence of the bride's father, in Mobile county, Alabama, by the Rev. A. M. Jones, of the Mobile Conference, Mr. WILLIAM WELCH, of Pascagoula, Mississippi, to Miss LIZZIE D. CUNNINGHAM, of Mobile county, Alabama.

OBITUARIES.

Died, at Pine Ridge, Copiah county, Mississippi, May 29, 1869, MELCHI WADSWORTH, in his eightieth year.

He was ready for the change of worlds. The faith which sustained him in life was his stay and comfort in a dying hour. He rejoiced in the prospect of a reunion of friends who had already gone to the realms of light and glory.

MRS. ELIZABETH ANN FRITH, daughter of Wallen and Martha Stone, was born in the State of Georgia, April 27, 1791, and died in Autauga county, Alabama, April 22, 1869, aged nearly seventy eight years.

Sister Frith was twice married, and outlived, by a few years, both of her husbands. She moved to this State, in 1818, with her first husband, Colonel Hester, who died in 1832, and she married Dr. Frith in 1834.

When but a girl she attached herself to the Methodist Church, and was noted for piety during her single life. It was a long time ago since her girlhood, and Methodism was then in its pristine state. Class meetings were attended well and regularly, and class leaders were sub-pastors. It was at class meetings and class leaders' prayer meetings that she first exhibited that deep piety that marked her whole life.

She was for more than sixty years a member of the church. She had means, and was liberal in the support of all church enterprises, and at all times a true friend of the ministry. Her house was known as their home. God blessed her and she blessed the church. She died as she had lived—a Christian trusting in her Saviour. She told the writer of this, a short while before her death, that she was in readiness for the summons. May her large family and circle of friends, who read this, live to meet Sister Frith in heaven.

WM. A. EDWARDS.

Macon *Advocate* please copy.

Died, on the 7th of October, 1868, Z G. NORWOOD, of East Feliciana parish, Louisiana, aged forty-nine years and six months.

The subject of this notice was born in East Feliciana parish on the 18th day of February, 1819. In his seventeenth year he assumed the obligations and privileges of faith in Christ by uniting with the Methodist Episcopal Church—now Methodist Episcopal Church South. On the 23d of March, 1843, he was married to Miss Mary B. Baird, of Wilkinson county, Mississippi.

Brother Norwood lived the life of true piety. He was faithful, diligent, and exemplary in all the duties of Christianity, as they relate to the varied interests of society. He was cordial and candid in all his words and ways. In him there was a beautiful agreement between the profession he made and his daily walk—the truly upright man. Hence his death-bed scenes were those of peace and triumph. In his last moments his wife and numerous children—ten in number—received the good man's parting admonitions and benedictions, with the happy assurance that he "had no fears of death," "that Jesus Christ was his everlasting Saviour and reward," that his only regret was leaving his large family to struggle, without his help, with this world's affairs.

Thus Brother "Zach." Norwood, the good neighbor, the devoted husband, father, and Christian, passed peacefully over to the better land.

JAS. A. GODFREY.

LIBERTY, Miss., June 15, 1869.

Died, at the residence of her father, W. B. Fauver, near Clinton, Louisiana, on the 26th of May, Mrs. MOLLIE E. ROW, wife of J. A. Row, aged twenty-four years.

After four long and weary months of patient and almost unendurable suffering, another of our loved ones has been taken from out our midst.

She was a member of the Methodist Church, having remembered her Creator in the days of her youth.

She bore with Christian sublimity and faith the sufferings that follow the dreadful disease of which she died, and murmured not against the inscrutable ways of God. Being told by a friend that his arm and her friends arms were too short to help her in her last short hour on earth, and that her young and beautiful life was fast nearing the dark valley of death, she meekly said she hoped it would come soon, and then asked if it would not come before night. In perfect resignation she expressed her willingness to depart from her loved ones.

A short time before her bright young spirit had taken its departure for the heavenly land she bade a last farewell to the almost heart-broken ones around her, and said she would talk; but her voice was too weak.

As her gentle spirit passed away a sweet smile crossed her lips, as if she had met the spirits of those who had gone before her.

Although a bride of only a few months, and having all to make her young life desirable, death had no sting for her, and never did his cold mantle shroud a nobler form.

She leaves a loving husband, a fond parent, and an affectionate brother and sisters to mourn her loss. For the last short and sad year she has filled the place of mother, sister, and wife.

Farewell, loved being! Thou hast taken thy flight to a better world, and folded thy weary wings forever.

J.

Died, at the residence of his father, in Greene county, Alabama, on the 28th of May, 1869, after a short but very painful illness, WILLIAM DAVID GARRISON SMITH, son of Israel G. and Charlotte Smith, aged thirteen years, two months, and five days.

The deceased, though not a member of the church, expressed, a few days before his death, his determination to become such at the first opportunity. He was a regular Sunday school student, and from the Christian influences there brought to bear he had become a Bible reader, and after returning home from his day school he would take up his Testament and carefully read over his recitation for the following Sabbath. He said that he had thought of studying the profession of physic, but that he now believed he should preach the unsearchable riches of the Gospel of Christ. But in the midst of his days he was cut down, and he is no more in time. From the first of his attack, and while perfectly sane, he said that he should not live, and seemed perfectly resigned to his fate. As the iron grasp of the monster was fastening his resistless hold about his vitals his affectionate mother approached his bedside, flooded in tears, and weeping aloud, he said, "Mother, don't cry.—Laugh. I am going home. Come, mother, and go with me." His pallid cheek lit up with a smile, which seemed to me angelic, and he then passed through death triumphant to his home.

The father of the deceased is superintendent of the Sabbath school of which David was a student, and his earnest prayer is that he may have the indescribable pleasure and happiness of meeting all his fellow Sabbath school mates in that eternal school on high. May the Great Head of the Church speed on the Sabbath school cause, and may it be, in His hand, the great instrumentality employed for the salvation of the children of this country.

FATHER OF THE DECEASED.

Nashville Christian Advocate please copy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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WILLIAM BINGHAM, ROBERT BINGHAM,
W. B. LYNCH.

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Expenses, including tuition, board, fuel, washing, books, and clothing, $365.

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THE IMPROVED LARGE OVEN

COOKING STOVE,

with extended Fire Chamber and Feeder Top—one of the best Baking and most economical Stoves made.

The Flues are constructed so as to insure the most perfect draft. The heat of the Oven is so equal that when baking there is no need for removing anything until done.

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is made of a superior quality of Iron, very heavy, of neat design, and fine finish. The Top Plate is put together in sections, to permit of the greatest expansion without cracking.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOMEBODY TELLS LIES.

Who is it?
Dr. WOLCOTT or the old school?
Wolcott reasons well.
Else whence this instinctive
Horror of Dose,
This opposition to Drugs
Implanted in every child?
Proof so positive
Convinces every reason
That the whole system
Of Drug treatment
Is and *must be* wrong,
When all humanity
Possesses a secret dread of them:
Yes, when every soul
Shrinks back and startles
At the approach of each Dose
That Ignorance mixes for the stomach.
'Tis our very instinct
That stirs within us,

and Nature points out to us the dreadful folly, causing such loathing that, before the vile compounds are presented to our averted gaze, the stomach often reels at the disgusting potions! Is it right? Can it be right when every human instinct condemns it in the strongest language; when even the brute creation shun it with abhorrence; when a power within ourselves, when all Nature cries against this most besotted and dangerous practice? Stop! Let us reason, and see how it looks. Perhaps you are costive!—Will *Pills* produce moisture or cure the complaint? Pills will *rob* the stomach of moisture, and never add a drop; for they are dry and have none to give. No one swallows them but is weaker and more costive afterward from the loss of the vitalizing fluids and gastric juices! Reader, have you a garden, a spot of earth, or a single blade of grass? If the soil becomes dry, will you sow it with gravel-stones or sand?—Nay, verily! But you sprinkle it with water! The human stomach and its health are better than "many gardens." Will not common sense lead you to a watery and cooling diet? Don't your stomach ask for more vegetables? Where are the apples, oranges, and any or all kinds of fruit she longs for? Where the spinach, beets, turnips, and the hundred varieties? She will accept of some of them. Where the brown or corn bread, oatmeal pudding, etc., waiting for you to eat, that will be agreeable to your palate and will prove to be exactly what you need? 'Tis a thousand times more sensible to drink a pint or quart of oat or corn meal porridge once or twice each day, for a week or two, or use warm water injections, than ever be guilty—yes, I mean guilty, for no person swallows Drugs but commits a sin against themselves, and punishment will certainly follow, sooner or later.

What makes that once strong man now weak and faltering? What drives the roses from the cheeks of that woman? What takes the fire and brightness from the eyes of that child? It is Drugs in nine cases out of every ten. Hundreds of people every day that throng Dr. WOLCOTT'S place, at 181 Chatham Square, suffer from Drug treatment. Thousands, when they return home, make a bonfire and burn them up. Most of the middle aged who read this paper to-day will live to hear Drugs as universally condemned as bleeding has already become. And they will wonder how it was ever possible that intelligent beings could live and have their senses, and yet submit to such a transparent farce in filling their own bodies with Drug poison, year after year, while their whole nature rose up and condemned, in the most eloquent language, this most absurd and health-ruining practice. For every person, without a single exception, who has swallowed most of these abominations, will ratify by their experience the truth of every word. Dr. Wolcott must be right or wrong. Dr. Wolcott is publishing truth or falsehood to the world. If his anti medical doctrines are false, why is it that he gains the patronage of the most shrewd and critical men, including many of our leading physicians, and retains their custom year after year? How is it possible for him to offer *free tests* of his Remedies in open daylight, before the world, unless it accomplished results? How is it that he has a larger practice and patronage than any Hospital in the world? How is it that he has more Certificates of Cures, with *genuine* names attached, from every city, village, and almost every neighborhood, than would fill the largest printed volume, and many of these cases pronounced hopeless before they used his Remedies? Who tells the truth—this is the question—Dr. Wolcott or the old school.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A CARD.

A RECORD OF THE WATCHES produced at the Waltham Manufactory may be not improperly prefaced with a brief mention of the considerations which induce us to press them upon the attention of intelligent watch buyers.

Fifteen years' successful experience justifies us in claiming for the Waltham Watches peculiarities of excellence which place them above all foreign rivalry. The system which governs their construction is their most obvious source of merit. The sub-titution of machinery for hand labor has been followed not only by greater simplicity but by a precision in detail, and accuracy and uniformity in their time keeping qualities, which by the old methods of manufacture are unattainable.

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These general claims to superiority are no longer contested. An English watchmaker, in a recent lecture before the Horological Institute of London, describing the result of two months' close observation at the various manufactories in the United States, remarks in reference to Waltham: "On leaving the factory, I felt that the manufacture of watches on the old plan was gone." Other foreign makers, some of them eminent, have publicly borne the same testimony. They admit that the results aimed at in Europe by slow and costly processes are here realized with greater certainty, with an almost absolute uniformity, and at a cost which more than compensates for the difference between manual labor in the Old World and the New.

But we assert for the Waltham Watches more than a general superiority. Their advantages, in respect of quality and price, over English and Swiss watches, are not more marked than are their advantages over the products of other American manufactories. These are positive in their character, and are the natural consequences of the precedence we acquired in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of profit is the end kept in view,—not the profit on any single watch. And, acting on this principle, with reduced cost of production and an ever-widening demand, our watches are offered at prices considerably below the watches of other American makers, comparing quality with quality. Our annual manufacture is double that of all other makers in this country combined, and much larger than the entire manufacture of England.

The conditions which make this cheapness possible are also favorable to the excellence of our work. Our artisans long ago ceased to be novices. Time and effort, under a superintendence which combines the subtletics of science with the strength of practical skill, have produced a body of artisans whose efficiency is for the time pre-eminent. We have the best workers in every department that are available—workers whose expertness and experience would be alone sufficient to secure for Waltham its high position. Among other tributary causes may be stated the readiness with which each succeeding invention and improvement has been tested, and, if approved, adopted. We are always ready to examine whatever experience, or art, or skill may suggest, but we adopt nothing until experiments have demonstrated its excellence. In pursuance of this rule, we have brought to our aid all the mechanical improvements and valuable inventions of the last fifteen years, whether home or foreign in their origin. We have thus acquired the exclusive possession of the best and most valuable improvements now known in connection with watch-making, and secured for the Waltham factory a force and completeness not shared by any similar establishments in the world.

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And other diseases of the Kidneys. This is the original Spring Water from Vermont which has wrought so many wonderful cures, and is advertised only to distinguish it from the many imitations that are now attempted to be palmed upon the public as being equal to the virtues of the Missisquoi.

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Great reduction in price. No. 1, $35; No. 2 $40; No. 3, $45.

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H. B. RUSSELL,
je12 1tr 55 Cornhill, Boston.

THE CHILD'S CORNER.

SUNSHINE.

Little buds, little buds, toss your heads—
Toss your heads, little truculent buds!
Rise up, pretty lilies, look out of your beds,
And welcome the sunshine in floods!
How softly uncloses
Each innocent daisy!
Now roses, now roses!
You must not be lazy;
The beautiful sunshine
Is shining for you—
Unfurl your bright petals,
And laugh at the dew.

Hawthorn hedges, break out in a breath,
With your delicate bouquets of snow;
Start up, little thorns, with your promise of death,
Keep guard on the treasure below!
Their blossoms of beauty
The fruit trees must scatter,
They've done their bright duty,
So what does it matter?
They laugh with delight,
As they flutter away,
To see little berries
Peep out at the day!

Royal sunshine, be truely and true;
Pour your golden enchantment on all!
We spring into life for worship of you—
Be ready to answer our call!
No whimsical hiding,
No clouds fling before you;
'Tis you we take pride in.
'Tis we must adore you!
What creatures would scatter
Their beauty and grace
For a king who refuses
A glimpse of his face?

FANKIE, THE MOCKING BIRD.

The first sight we had of him was when Cousin Tom and he landed safe and sound in our kitchen; Fankie in a cage so small—for convenience in traveling—that he had worn his tail feathers all to rags, whisking about so much. Tom had brought a pocketful of hard boiled eggs all the way from Chicago, and so Fankie had fared well, and never lost his appetite on the journey. He was wide awake, and perfectly delighted to see us, and before he had been in the house an hour, began to show us how he could sing. That was the beginning of our acquaintance with the dearest, happiest, most intelligent pet we ever had under our roof. We immediately got him a new cage, and from that moment he was at home, and never had a lonesome or discontented hour.

For the information of those of my young Northern readers who have never seen one of these wonderful songsters, I will say that he was about the size and shape of a catbird; of a dark ash color, lighter on the breast, with a long, handsome tail of black feathers with white tips, and extremely strong wings, black, with some white stripes and spots, showing when they were spread; his legs long, slender, black, and kept as clean and nice as any dandy would his best French boots; a long, beautifully shaped and pointed beak, and black talons, hard almost as iron. His eyes were splendid, bright, piercing, and full of intelligence. There never could be a bird more *alive* than he—all animation; quick as lightning in his movements; always on the alert; not an atom of dullness in him. In three years we never caught him napping, never found him with his eyes shut.

About four o'clock in the summer, not so early in the cooler weather, he commenced all alone by himself, in rather a solemn manner, as if it was doubtful whether people would care to hear him so early, and as if he were rather soliloquizing in music than singing, for anybody to hear; then came sharp, swift calls, that were equal to an alarm clock for waking anybody, and which would have cut through to the hearing of a man as deaf as a post. After a time he rather subsided; but as one after another of the various members of the family appeared, he would cock his head airily on one side, and burst out with a loud salute. He never missed this trick of politeness when any one passed under his cage. Oh! what a bird he was!

After *our* breakfast came *his* breakfast. He understood the system as well as any one, and never grew impatient like the little fretful canaries, but made himself happy in decorous waiting. Then he watched the boiling of his egg, and all the proceedings of preparing his meal, with as much interest as a child. He seemed to approve of what was being done; he looked as if he would speak.

His daily rations were put into two little tin dippers in his nicely cleaned cage, and were always the same—about half a gill of water in one, enough for him to wash his long bill in, which he liked to do after drinking, and in the other half of a hard-boiled egg, mashed fine, mixed with an equal quantity of soft baked potato, and sprinkled well with Cayenne pepper. But this was not the whole of the operation—this food must not be put into the dipper loose, in a crumbling, promiscuous manner, but rolled into a solid ball, all nicely incorporated and justly proportioned. Fankie knew about the proportions full as well as anybody else, and all he asked was justice. You must not stint him on the yolk; if you did, he would throw the white away; neither must you, because eggs happened to be scarce and dear, undertake to economize by putting in more potato and less egg. That would not do; he would not scold nor fret—he was too noble and dignified a bird for that—but in a little while you would find the floor beneath the cage covered with bits of potato, which he had snapped out with his beak.

Then, again, he must always have red pepper; black would not answer. Once, in the midst of a raging snow storm, the red pepper gave out, and May substituted black; but that day the poor fellow set apart to fast—he could not eat it—he knew better than we that it would make him sick; so through the deep snow a man was dispatched after his favorite and necessary condiment, and we never attempted to make any change after that.

It must not be supposed, from all this, that he was a difficult bird to keep. Not in the least—that was his food—he ate it, and enjoyed it; ate up all clean, usually. If he dropped any crumbs on the floor of his cage, he hopped down and picked them all up.

I must not forget his *meat* dainties: he liked a grasshopper pretty well; but a beetle was equal to an oyster. The children in the village used to bring him beetles, and looked delightedly on while he prepared and devoured them. For a moment the captive was allowed to crawl comfortably about the cage, but Fankie's sharp eye was never off from him, and the moment he attempted to get off through the wires Fankie seized him by the head. Snap! off it came! Snap again! off came one stiff wing, and then the other, then the rough legs, and the body was swallowed at one mouthful. One more delicious morsel to Fankie was—I am sorry to say it—a spider. Imagine yourself in the enjoyment of some delicious meat—partridge, for instance—and you can understand with what exceeding relish Fankie banqueted on a spider.

But he never spent much time in eating—he could not spare it—he was in a tremendous hurry to get through, so as to sing. Singing was the great concern of life with him. No; I should not say "concern," because it gave him none. He sang as easily as a brook runs down a hill. It was no effort to him; there was no work in it; he was so brimful of music, and running over, that songs came gushing out, and he sang by the hour; and what a medley, what a variety, what a range of sweet, clear notes, soft, plaintive, high, sharp, sublime, ridiculous—swallow, thrush, robin-redbreast, crow, oriole, jay, blue bird, pewit, and cock-a-doodle-doo! There never was anything like it—an unbroken song, running rapidly through everything that came into his head, so that if you did not know the truth, you would suppose a dozen different kinds of birds were in the room; and not the least exertion on his part, but he standing erect, wide awake, happy, sometimes on one foot, and snapping his tail to keep time—and oh! he was so fond of approval! He did so like to be praised and admired! He thought everybody who came to the house was *his* company, and he would jump with delight back and forth from one end of his perch to the other, times without number.

Everybody liked him, and all the children were his friends, and as they passed the house he would salute them, and answer their call of "whip poor-will" with the quickest, sweetest, most human repetition, to their endless delight—"whip poor-will," "whip poor-will," as fast as he could whistle it. While he was moulting, the first year after he came, he learned the canaries' principal song, and so astonished and mortified them by singing it fifty times over, and much better than they could, who had sung nothing else all their lives, that they gave up in chagrin and despair, and sang no more except a little at long intervals, or when they forgot themselves.

All Fankie's ways were interesting, as well as his songs, but the most so of any was an irresistibly comic trick he had of taking what we called his *sun bath*. Almost any very bright day, if we set his cage in the sunshine, he would at once proceed to shake himself up, as you would a pillow to dispose it for a thorough stirring and airing; every separate feather was turned, so to speak, inside out—I might almost say upside down—inside out, most certainly. My readers can try to imagine the spectacle he presented—a shapeless mass of shaken up feathers, all on end, in a promiscuous, fluffy heap, as if every one was acting independently of the rest. He looked very much as if some child had been trying to *make* a bird, by sticking stray feathers wrong side up on some misshapen substance roughly whittled into the remote likeness of a bird; and to make the matter worse, Fankie would elevate one wing, lean his head over the other, and sit perfectly motionless, with his eyes half shut. There never could be a more ridiculous object, and the utter indifference and coolness with which he would sit motionless and vacant-looking, while we stood by and laughed at him, was rich to see. There he remained, seeming in lazy happiness to be absorbing the warmth of the sun at every pore; and that is what I suppose he was doing. Those were his only hours of indolence.

His water bath he would never take except in the sunshine; through all cloudy and rainy weather poor Fankie went unclean, or at least unwashed; but once fairly in the sun, with his bathing tub full of clear, fresh water, he proceeded to make as forlorn a looking object of himself as a drowned kitten, quite as laughable in the thorough drenching, which plastered every feather to his body, as in his more genial sun bath. But no matter how much we laughed at his grotesque plight, it never disturbed him in the least. His self-possession was marvelous. He had fits of being absent-minded, sitting gravely, evidently lost in thought, like a person so absorbed as to be oblivious of everything around, and nothing could induce him to look at you until he got ready; then he would whirl swiftly and commence a fancy chattering that was charming to hear.

As I said, he never fretted, but he had some coaxing, pleading little notes that were irresistible. He did so love to be petted and admired, he was so fond of company, such a social bird, that it seemed a positive cruelty to leave him alone, or even to refrain from talking with him. Very often, when conversation was going on near his cage he would meekly say: "Me?" I don't think we should have been surprised any day to have heard him talk. He was a bright intelligence in the house, almost like one human, and always happy, all animation and vivacity.

Poor, dear Fankie! He had never known one moment of illness or dejection, and we counted upon years and years of life for him; but one morning, just after he had been singing gaily and delightedly as usual, we heard a strange, choking little cry from him. It was the dear fellow's plaintive call to us for help. Some sudden sickness had seized him, and as he fell, the frightened creature cried to us to save him; one foot caught upon his perch, and his beautiful head dropped on the floor of his cage. I had him out in less than a moment, but there he lay dead in my hand, without a struggle or a flutter, quite still, and limp as a rag—what had but an instant before been an active, intelligent, happy life, a dead thing in my hand. I could hardly believe my own eyes as I held him, and I never felt my own nothingness in the sight of the Creator of all being more than when I realized my utter inability to bring back life even to a little bird. Poor Fankie!—*Hearth and Home.*

FARM AND GARDEN.

DRAINING.

A subscriber at Macon, Georgia, asks for information on drainage, "the cost per acre for tile drains, the depth and distance they should be laid, and what substitute can be used for tile."

If we were willing to go to the expense of draining thoroughly to a considerable extent, we should get the services of Mr. Hansen, whose communication appears on another page, or some one else familiar practically with the subject, to supervise it. The expense is heavy and should be done in the best manner. The cost of the tile alone is estimated at from $25 to $30 per acre where tile is convenient, and varies, of course, with the requirement of the land, clays of close texture requiring closer drains than soils of more porous quality.

Where stone is abundant on the land, it may be substituted for tile, but if it must be hauled even a short distance and several times handled, it is still costly draining, and it is much more difficult to make with it good drains that will keep open, than with tile.

Wood may be substituted with much economy of first cost, and, if well laid down and covered, will make good drains and last a long time. We have made drains with seasoned chestnut rails that were very good at the end of nine years, and how much longer we do not know. Two were laid down side by side, close enough for a third to lie well on top. Round poles may be used in the same way. An opening of three to four inches diameter is enough for ordinary drainage.

In our Southern States, where land is generally cheap, we do not doubt that it would be good economy to use wood for this purpose.

We should not make the drains deeper than two and a half feet, and should regulate the distance by the degree of closeness and wetness of the soil; two rods distance being near enough, perhaps, under any circumstances.

The drains, where the use of the plow may be practicable, may be opened in a measure by the plow, and finished with the spade to the depth required. Then lay the wood or stone, and cover with brush, sods or anything that will keep the earth out of the drains, and cover in.

These suggestions, as we have said, are applicable to lands of moderate price, and where it is desirable to economize the first cost. We know that very effective draining may be so done.—*American Farmer.*

GOOD ROADS.

As we become more civilized as a people the fact will more and more force itself upon us that our common highways are not a tithe as good as they ought to be, that it costs us twice as much in the wear and tear of horses, wagons, and harness, and loss of time in moving upon bad roads, as it would keep them in good condition. We are amazed, that the community will continue from year to year traveling on the most execrable roads, when so slight an expense to each property holder would remedy the evil. Even in our boasted city of Philadelphia many parts of the rural portions are so utterly neglected as to render them almost impassable. We know of highways that have not been touched for two years, and when they are attempted to be repaired, it is done so negligently and ignorantly as to be of the least permanent service.

In the counties throughout the Commonwealth, where the township authorities control the roads, the duty could not be worse attended to, except in particular regions. The old system of allowing the taxpayers to work out the amount of their road taxes in repairing the roads cannot be too pointedly condemned. It is an utter failure, and as long as it is continued the condition of the roads will not get any better. There should be an independent system substituted, and men appointed supervisors who know something about the business to be supervised, and a tax assessed and collected, as all other taxes are sufficient to insure the maintaining of the roads in the most thorough state of repair.—*Germantown (Pa) Telegraph.*

To Keep Fowls Healthy.—The way I keep my fowls in health, I clean out the house once a week; put wood ashes under the roosts; have iron basins for them to drink from; whitewash inside of hen house with *hot* lime; put a little kerosene on the roosts once a month. The main food is oats, and cake of scraps to pick on. I never feed but once a day—at noon, or when I shut them up at four or five P. M. When they run out, then give them all they will eat. In my experience, there is no way to get diseased fowls easier than to keep them stuffed; it makes them lazy, and they won't work as much as they ought to to keep in a healthy condition.

I never had any gapes in chickens. When any fowl begins to droop I give three large pills of common hard, yellow soap; 'tis the best thing to cleanse a fowl I know of. I follow it for three days, give them nothing to eat and plenty of pure water to drink. In desperate cases, give a half teaspoonful of tincture of lobelia. It will seldom, if ever, fail of curing. It is a very cleansing and powerful medicine for fowls.—*H. C. Wheeler, Foxboro, Massachusetts, in Rural New Yorker.*

A Christian sailor, when asked why he remained calm in a fearful storm, said, "Though I sink, I shall but drop into the hollow of my Father's hand, for He holds all these waters there."

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de5 1y 161 William street, New York.

PATENTS.—MUNN & CO., EDITORS *Scientific American*, 37 Park Row, New York. Twenty three years' experience in obtaining American and European Patents.

Opinions, no charge. A pamphlet, 108 pages of law and information, free. Address as above. je12 4tx

BUILDERS, SEND FOR CATALOGUE of all new Architectural Books and Journals. Address A. J. BICKNELL & CO., publishers, Troy, New York, or Springfield, Illinois. je12 4tx

CHURCH BELLS.—We are prepared to furnish Church Bells, of Steel composition, having a rich, deep tone, at the following prices, which place it within the power of all Churches to be provided with a good Bell:

	Weight.	Wt. of Bell and mountings.	Price.
28-inch Bell,	250 lbs	400 lbs	$65 00
36-inch Bell,	650 lbs	800 lbs	135 00
40-inch Bell,	800 lbs	1000 lbs	175 00
48-inch Bell,	1200 lbs	1500 lbs	265 00

These Bells are warranted for one year against breakage in ordinary use.

THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,
jul6 1y No. 9 Perdido st., New Orleans.

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL, GRADUate of the Philadelphia Dental College, has established himself at No 109 Carondelet street, near Poydras, where he will perform all Dental Operations in a skillful and satisfactory manner. Teeth inserted upon Gold or Vulcanite base. Being familiar with all Anæsthetics, he will extract teeth without pain, by the use of such as best suits the case. Particular attention given to the medical and surgical treatment of diseases of the mouth and teeth. oct31 1y

EAST ALABAMA COLLEGE,
AUBURN, ALABAMA.

The Spring Session will begin on the 20th of January, and close on the 14th of July, 1869.

The educational facilities here furnished to students are equal to those of the best colleges in the country. Young men may take a regular or partial course, but will be required to have at least three studies.

Auburn is situated directly on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad. Its health and social advantages cannot be surpassed.

EXPENSES.

Tuition, Spring session,	$48 00
Tuition, Fall session,	32 00

Board in private families, from $15 to $20 per month.

Students in indigent circumstances, by applying as such, will be required to pay in advance only half the price of tuition, and by messing they may greatly reduce the expense of board.

For further information address

REV. J. F. DOWDELL,
ja2 3m President.

PLOWS. PLOWS. PLOWS.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS' Agents at New Orleans for

Avery Plows, Peacock Plows,
Culhoun Plows, Brinley Plows,
Garrett & Cottman Plows,
Hull's Valley Plows, cast iron,
James H. Hull Cotton and Eagle Plows.

We sell all these at manufacturers' prices, and all other kinds of Plows at lowest market rate. THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,

Dealers in Machinery and
Agricultural Implements,
jal6 1y No. 9 Perdido st., N. Orleans, La.

TO THE MERCHANTS OF

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE,

The great number of points to which

THE NEW ORLEAN }

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

is sent in the States of

ALABAMA,

MISSISSIPPI,

LOUISIANA AND

TEXAS,

Constitutes it as good a medium for reaching the people who trade with this city and Mobile as any offered in the Southwest.

Our Circulation is Widening Daily

Under the care of

FIVE HUNDRED SOUTHERN METHODIST PREACHERS,

Who are both the agents and owners of this sheet.

A man who wishes to be known in the country is certainly much in his own light who does not display his name in our advertising columns.

Our terms are precisely the same as those of other weekly newspapers in this city.

We have fewer advertisements than the secular papers, but what we have are read with that conscientious regard for everything that appears in a Christian paper which takes hold—in fact, too strong a hold—and holds the editor responsible for all the patent medicines, hardware, shoes, pork, flour, and even whisky, which may be set forth in its columns.

The terms of advertising are as follows:

SQUARES.	1 MN.	3 MOS.	6 MOS.	12 MNS.
One (8 lines)	$5 00	$12 00	$20 00	$30 00
Two	7 50	15 00	25 00	40 00
Three	10 00	20 00	30 00	50 00
Four	12 50	25 00	35 00	60 00

Larger advertisements in proportion.

Address

Rev. J. C. KEENER, D. D.,
112 Camp St., New Orleans

THE THIRTY FIRST ANNUAL Session of the

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE,

MACON, GEORGIA,

Begins on OCTOBER 5, 1868, under the direction of the following

FACULTY.

Rev J M Bonnell, D D, President.
Rev C W Smith, A M, Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.
Rev W C Bass, A M, Professor of Natural Science.
C Schwartz, A M, Professor of Latin and Modern Languages.
Mrs A R Leak, Assistant in Literary Department.
Carl Hintz, Musical Director, (with ample assistance.)
Mrs E T Crowe, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

CHARGES—There are three terms in the scholastic year. For each term the charges, which are to be paid at the beginning of the term, are as follows:

Regular tuition, $30. Board including washing, fuel and lights, $15. Incidental fee charged to day scholars, $1.

The following are optional: French, $15; Instrumental Music, $25; use of Instrument $3; Vocal Music in class, $2—not charged to those who take Instrumental Music; Drawing, $15; Painting, $20.

Pupils who take French may be excused from Latin without affecting their graduation.

Special advantages provided in the departments of French, Music and Painting. For further information address the President

J. M. BONNELL,
sep5 tf President.

CENTENARY COLLEGE,
Jackson, Louisiana,

was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, $75 per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance.

Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month.

The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, are all unsurpassed by those of any institution the Southern States.

The past history of the College is the pledge its future prosperity.

The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the Institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE, Staunton, Virginia.

The next session begins on the 21st day of SEPTEMBER, 1868, and closes on the 24th of June, 1869.

Rev William A. Harris, President, with a Faculty of twelve professors, teachers and matrons.

This is a Female College of the first rank; one of the most flourishing in the South; young ladies here from nearly all sections of Virginia, and various Southern States. Method of teaching like that pursued in the University of Virginia. Health and comfort of pupils unsurpassed. Those from the Gulf States, especially, have greatly improved in health. No social disquietude. The population of this great Valley is nearly all white. This institution is an educational home for the daughters of the South.

Charges for the entire scholastic year, board and tuition, in collegiate course, embracing

Ancient Languages	$215 00
Music	50 00
French or ona Modern Language	20 00

Refer to Professors Smith and Holmes, Virginia University; Mrs. John B. Floyd; Bishops Pierce, Early, Doggett; Rev. Drs. Duncan and Munsey.

For catalogues address

WM. A. HARRIS,
sep5 6t Staunton, Va.

CENTENARY MALE INSTITUTE Summerfield, Alabama.

The twenty-seventh annual session of this school will begin on the

FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1868,

and continue nine months, with no vacation, except one week at Christmas.

The expense for tuition, incidental fees, board, washing, fuel and lights, will be $230, one-half to be paid on entrance and one-half on the 15th of February, 1869.

Persons wishing to patronize this school may address JOHN MASSEY,
aug15 2m Principal, Summerfield, Ala.

A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN

PRICE'S

Patent Texas Tonic.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

It is a certain antidote against Constipation of the Bowels, Torpor of the Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, Determination of Blood to the Brain, Indigestion, Pain in the Head and Vertigo; also a remedy for

CHILLS AND FEVERS.

For particulars, see accompanying Envelope with each bottle.

For sale at 59 Camp street, New Orleans,

THOS. K. PRICE, Vendor.

Read the following opinions of some of our old and well known citizens of

PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC,

Or, Vegetable Medicine.

T. K. PRICE, Esq., Vendor of "Price's Patent Texas Tonic," or Vegetable Medicine:

DEAR SIR—After a fair and deliberate use and experiment of your Vegetable Medicine, known as PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC, we give it as our decided opinion, that it is the best recipe that we have ever known, for *Indigestion, Torpor of the Liver, Constipation of the Bowels and Dyspepsia.* We consider your Vegetables Medicine worthy of all commendation, and therfore feel no hesitation in recommending its use to all our friends, as well as the public at large, and that in doing so we are contributing to all the afflicted. Many of us have been suffering from these evils from ten to fifteen years, and have been greatly benefitted.

Wishing you great success in introducing this valuable medicine,

We remain yours truly,
J. J. MULLON, Pastor St. Patrick's Church.
J. H. CALDWELL, of Gas Works, City N.O.
SAM'L. SUMNER, of Home Insurance Office
T. GREENFIELD, of house of Followes & Co
LEWIS ELKIN, Merchant, New Orleans.
GEO. W. HYNSON, Ship Agent.
JACOB BARKER, Bank of Commerce.

New Orleans, June, 1868.

TERMS:

4 oz Bottles	$2 00
6 " "	2 50
8 " "	3 00
12 " "	5 00

Sold to Druggists by the dozen bottles or more at 33⅓ per cent discount off retail price.

All order will meet with prompt attention.

jy22 1y THOS. K. PRICE.

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS!

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Established in 1837.

VANDUZEN & TIFT,

102 and 101 East Second st., Cincinnati, Ohio,

Manufacturers of BELLS for Churches, Academies, etc., made of the Genuine Bell Metal, and mounted with our Patent Improved Rotary Hangings.

All Bells warranted in quality and tone. Send for Catalogue and Price List. no7 1y.

G. W. W. GOODWYN, (SUCCESSOR to Austin & Goodwyn,)

Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of

TINWARE,

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES

Of all kinds; sole Agent for the Good Samaritan Cooking Stove.

No. 62 Camp Street.

Next door to the Picayune Office.

oct20 1y NEW ORLEANS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

D. TILLOTSON.

SUCCESSOR TO

C. E. Cate & Co.

AT THE OLD STAND,

18 CAMP STREET,

UNDER THE CITY HOTEL

Keeps constantly on hand

THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ALSO, CONTINUES TO MANUFACTURE

Sumter Brogans and Russets

LADIES AND GENTS,

—AND—

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S SHOES

—AT—

Hammond Station.

Nov9 1y

A. EYRICH, (Successor to Bielock & Co.,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

130.....CANAL STREET.....130

New Orleans, Louisiana,

Keeps on hand a large and carefully selected stock of

STANDARD SCHOOL, LAW, MEDICAL AND

RELIGIOUS BOOKS,

Bibles, Prayer Books, Testaments, Hymn Books, Albums, Engravings, Chromo-Lithographs, etc., and is constantly receiving from Publishers, at first prices,

ALL NEW WORKS ISSUED,

Which he can supply at

LOWER RATES THAN ANY HOUSE SOUTH.

With fifteen years' experience in the Southern Book trade, and fully acquainted with the wants of our section, he believes he can guarantee satisfaction to all.

Letters of inquiry cheerfully attended to.

General Agent for

M'CLINTOCK AND STRONG'S BIBLICAL, THEOLOGICAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL CYCLOPEDIA,

a storehouse of knowledge for the use of ministers, students and Sunday school libraries.

Agents wanted, to whom liberal rates will be given. Address

A. EYRICH,
oct21 6m 130 street, New Orleans.

G. W. W. GOODWYN,

STOVE DEALER

AND

TINWARE MANUFACTURER

62 CAMP STREET..... 62

NEW ORLEANS.

SIGN OF THE BIG TEA POT.

I would respectfully announce to my friends and the public generally, both in the city and country, that after an association of over twenty years, under the name and style of Austin & Goodwyn, formerly corner of Customhouse and Front Levee, I have permanently located as above, and shall continue my old business of

MANUFACTURING TINWARE,

in all its branches, as heretofore, and in addition will endeavor to keep at all times a full and complete stock of the best, as well as the latest and most approved

COOKING STOVES.

The names of a few will suffice to give an idea of the great variety constantly kept on hand:

The Charter Oak,	The Good Samaritan,
The Revenue,	The Torchlight,
The American,	The Brilliant,
The Magnolia,	The Fashion,
The True Kentuckian,	The Farmer,
The Maid of Orleans,	The Southern States
The Mutual Friend,	The Sunny South,

and many others, too numerous to mention of which will be sold at

THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,

for cash or approved city paper.

Being ever grateful for the liberal patronage bestowed and confidence reposed in me during my former copartnership, I would most earnestly solicit a continuance of the same, and shall pledge myself to do my utmost to maintain the reputation of the old house.

Remember the Big Tea Pot,
No. 62 Camp street, New Orleans, Louisiana.
july6 1y

MAGIC PRESS.

J. P. WILSON,

JOB PRINTER.....JOB PRINTER

77 Magazine street, corner of Poydras.
nov1 New Orleans, La.

ROBERT L. WALKER,

Cotton Factor & Commission Merchant,

190 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
aug8 6m

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, AT Greensboro, Alabama.

The next session of this institution begins the first Wednesday in October, and is divided into two terms.

TUITION.

Academic Department, per term	$35 00
Preparatory Department, per term	30 00
Contingent fee, per term	2 50

A fee of $5 is charged those who attend the schools of Chem. and Nat. Phil.

Board, exclusive of washing and lights, $16 to $20 per month. By messing it can be obtained even cheaper than at these rates.

Sons of ministers of the Gospel in the regular work, and those studying for the ministry, are admitted free of tuition.

The whole expense for the scholastic year, including everything except books and clothing, will be $250, payable one-half at the opening of the session and the remainder on the 15th of February. If the student wishes to board in a private family it will be $280. This great reduction in the price of board and tuition will bring the advantages of the University within the reach of those whose limited means have heretofore placed the highest scholastic training beyond their reach, as well as secure the patronage of those who, on the score of economy, are sending their sons out of the State to be educated.

Especial attention is called to the fact that preparatory students are taught exclusively by the Faculty.

The Law School has been organized under the management of Hons. Judge Coleman and A. Benners.

For further information apply for circular to O. F. CASEY,
aug15 2m Secretary of Faculty.

CENTENARY INSTITUTE, SUMMERFIELD ALA.

Notice is hereby given that, in view of the decline in the price of cotton and other articles, tuition and board are reduced to the following rates in currency.

FEMALE COLLEGE.

Tuition in the regular course, including Latin and Modern Languages	$80,00
Incidental Fee	5,00

MALE INSTITUTE.

Tuition in the entire Course	$75,00
Incidental Fee	5,00
Board exclusive of Lights and Washing	20,00

We commend the Institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respectfully solicit its patronage. Address.

A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board Trust
Oct. 19th, 1867.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1869.

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
FEB.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
MAR.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
APR.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
MAY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
JUNE			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JULY						1	2
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AUG.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
SEP.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
OCT.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
NOV.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
DEC.				1	2	3	
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received, and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

We have no improvement to notice in the general market, which continues extremely dull. There has, nevertheless, been more demand for sugar, and the receipts have met ready sale from the landing at steady prices. Molasses, also, has been in moderate request, without any quotable change in rates, but still the movement has been on a very limited scale. The receipts of Western produce have been rather more liberal, but the business has been mostly confined to the local trade, the only exception of any moment being 17,000 bushels bulk wheat, in the elevator, taken for Liverpool at $1 23 per bushel. This cargo was classed as No. 1 spring, Chicago standard, and, to secure its delivery in good condition, the shippers are sacking it. If our market were kept fairly stocked, and we had a regular trade with Liverpool, this would be done in ships' sacks, with much greater economy. Under present circumstances the wheat will probably cost the shippers $1 32 to $1 33 per bushel, free on board in this port.

The weather has been clear and warm—perhaps unusually so—and highly favorable to the growing crops. Our cotton accounts from the country are more generally encouraging, although we still receive complaints of the unfavorable effect of excessive rains and unpropitious weather. The chief difficulty in the way of liberal returns is the backwardness of the crop, which is about two weeks behind hand. This would be of much less moment were it not for the little reliance to be placed upon freedmen's labor during the picking season. As it is it threatens a serious loss from waste, damage, etc. A few weeks since it was supposed that a considerably wider area had been planted, but later developments render this doubtful.

The river has fallen two inches since our last report, and is now two feet two inches below high water mark.

COTTON.—The following are the arrivals since the 18th instant:

Louisiana and Mississippi ....bales..	891
Mobile	57
Florida	17
Texas	35
Total	1000

On Saturday the sales embraced only 90 bales, taken by a few buyers, in small lots, at about previous figures. On Monday the business was confined to 160 bales, at figures showing an advantage on the side of buyers of ¼c. per pound, low middling ruling at 30½c., and middling at 31¼c. On Tuesday there was rather more demand, and 240 bales changed hands at still easier prices, good ordinary selling at 28¾ to 29c., low middling at 30 to 30½c. and middling at 31¼c.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 490 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 790,553 bales, against 580,378 bales to the same date last year, and the decrease in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 70,951 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 26,147 bales to France, and of 6,102 to other foreign ports, and a decrease of 257,082 to Great Britain.

Referring to our remarks above, we quote as follows:

Ordinary	26½ to 27
Good ordinary	28½ to 29½
Low middling	30 to 30½
Middling	— to 31½
Strict middling	— to —

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868, bales....		1959
Arrived past three days	1000	
Arrived previously	820880	
Made from waste and damaged cotton, samples, etc	9112—830992	
		832951
Exported past three days	8977	
Exported previously	801700—810677	
Stock on hand and on shipboard....		22274

SUGAR.—The market has exhibited a better feeling since our last report, and all the receipts of fresh sugar have been quickly sold, but the old stock still works off only in small retail lots. On Saturday and Monday 155 hogsheads were sold at 9¾c. for inferior, 11¾c. for good common, 12¾c. for good to fully fair, 13c. for fully fair to prime, 13¼c. for strictly prime, and 14¼c. for choice.

MOLASSES.—The movement in Louisiana molasses has been small, owing to the light receipts, which, however, have all been sold at full prices. On Monday a lot of 120 barrels choice fermenting brought 62½c. per gallon.

WHEAT.—We note the sale, since our last review, of 17 000 bushels No 1 spring, Chicago standard, in bulk, in the elevator, taken for Liverpool at $1 23 per bushel.

CORN.—The market has been in better supply since our last review.

CATTLE MARKET.

JEFFERSON CITY,
Tuesday Evening, June 22, 1869.

Texas cattle, choice, per head	$35 to 40
Texas cattle, second qual, per head	25 to 30
Texas cattle, third qual, per head	10 to 20
Hogs, per lb gross	10 to 11c
Sheep, first quality, per head	$1 to 5
Sheep, second quality, per head	3 to 4½
Sheep, third quality, per head	— to —
Milch cows, choice, per head	80 to 100
Milch cows, per head	50 to —
Texas cows, with calves	— to —
Yearlings, per head	8 to 12
Calves, per head	5 to 12

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES,

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(*Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire*)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	8 50	9 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
" Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	17 00
Spades	11 00	18 00
Axes	10 00	15 00
Bagging, ₩ yard:		
Kentucky	23½	24½
East India	24½	25
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₩ lb		8½
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs	1 02½	1 05
Bread, ₩ 100 lbs.: Pilot	5 50	
Crackers	6 00	
Bricks, Lake, ₩ M	8 00	16 00
English, Fire	85 00	100 00
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford		
Tallow		
Adamantine	15	21½
Star	15	21½
Chocolate, No 1 ₩ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₩ bbl		
Northern	13 00	
Coal, Cannel ₩ ton		15 00
Anthracite ₩ ton	9 50	10 00
Western, ₩ barrel		50
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb	14	16½
Havana		
Java		
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₩ ton		15 00
Hulled, ₩ bushel		
Copper, Brazers' ₩ lb	37	38
Sheathing		
Copper Bolts	37	38
Yellow Metal	29	30
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb	23½	24½
Tarred, American		21
Russia	30	
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl	4 50	5 00
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	4	4½
St. Domingo	4½	4½
Fustic, Tampico	6	
Indigo, ₩ lb	1 75	1 85
Madder	22	24
Eggs, ₩ doz. Western	22	25
Feathers, ₩ lb		1 00
Fish, Cod, ₩ box	1 65	
Herrings	70	
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl		27 00
No. 2		21 00
No. 3	15 00	
Flaxseed, ₩ lb	4	6
Flour, ₩ bbl:		
Superfine	5 90	6 00
Extra	6 00	11 50
Fine	5 00	
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb	14	15
Figs, Drum	20	21
Dried Apples		
Currants, Zante	12½	13
Almonds, soft shell	26	
Raisins, M R, ₩ box	none	here
Layer		3 60
Lem's Sicily ₩ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₩ box		
Oranges, La. ₩ 1000		
Sicily ₩ box		
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 25	
10 x 12	3 50	3 75
12 x 18	4 00	4 50
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 20	2 50
Canada	2 60	2 90
Oats	71	73
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel	90	1 00
Beans, ₩ bbl	8 00	12 00
Hops, ₩ lb	8	12
Gunpowder, ₩ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag	18½	19
Hay, Western, ₩ ton	25 50	26 00
Northern		
Louisiana		
Hides, ₩ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	17	18
Wet salted, city slaughter	8½	13
Kip Skins		
Dry country	17	18
Pelts ₩ piece		
Iron, Pig ₩ ton	45 00	
Country, Bar ₩ lb	5	6
English, ₩ lb	4½	5
Hoop, ₩ lb	6	8½
Sheet	6½	9
Boiler	8	10
Nail Rods	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties	6	7
Castings, American	6½	7
Lime, Western ₩ bbl	1 65	2 00
Shell Lime	1 75	
Rockland, &c	2 00	2 25
Cement	3 00	
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana	35	70
Muscovado		
Refinery, Reboiled	60	80
Moss, ₩ lb:		
Gray, Country	2	3½
Black do	5	6
Select, water rotted	7	8
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₩ lb	4 75	5 00
Wrought, German	14	16
English	14	16
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Tar	1 25	4 00
Pitch	2 50	
Rosin A No. 1	3 00	5 00
No. 2	2 00	2 25
No. 3		1 75
Spirits Turp ₩ gallon	40	42½
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon	1 35	1 40
Coal Oil	34	36
In cases	44	48
Cotton Seed, Crude	70	75
Refined	95	1 00
Tanners' ₩ gallon	1 15	1 30
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton		
Cotton Seed	35 00	
Meal		
Provisions, ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
" Western	19 00	
" North half bbl		
Dried, ₩ lb		
Tongues ₩ doz		
Pork, Mess	35 00	35 25
Prime Mess		
Hog, round, ₩ lb		
Bacon, Hams, ₩ lb	17½	18
Do., canvassed	19	21
Sides	18½	19
Shoulders	15	15½
Green Shoulders		13½
Lard, Prime, in tierces	20	21
In kegs	21	22
Fair, in tierces		17
Butter, Northern	32½	40
Western	20	30
Cheese, American	18	19
Potatoes, ₩ bbl		
Onions		
Green Apples		
Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana	7	10
India		
Carolina		
Saltpetre, refined, ₩ lb	14	25
Crude		
Salt ₩ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 15	2 20
from store	2 25	2 30
coarse, cargo		
from warehouse	2 05	2 10
from store	2 20	2 25
Turks Island, ₩ bushel		
Soap, ₩ lb, Western	7	7½
Northern	8	12
Southern	6	10½
Castile	18	20
Sugar, Louisiana, ₩ lb:		
In the city	6	15½
Havana, White	15	16½
Yellow	13½	14½
Brown	12½	13
Tobacco, in bhds, ₩ lb:		
Baiers & Cutters	—	—
Choice and Selections	15	19
Fine Leaf	12	15
Medium Leaf	9	11
Fair Leaf	10	12
Common Leaf	8	10
Good Refused	7	10
Common Refused	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₩ lb	—	—
Bailing	20	20½
Wool, Washed, ₩ lb	32	40
Burry	14	18
Louisiana, Native	24	27
Texas, (@ Mexico	26	31

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MARIANNA DISTRICT MEETING.

The Marianna district meeting, Montgomery Conference, will be held at Gordon, Alabama, August 26–29. The opening sermon will be preached by the Rev. William A. Sampey, on Thursday, at eleven o'clock A. M.

Preachers, both traveling and local, and Sunday school delegates will be prepared with their reports on the first day of the meeting, as per minutes, page 57, article 4. Members, on arriving at Gordon, will report to Rev. L. Patterson.

WESLEY B. DENNIS, P. E.

TUSCALOOSA DISTRICT MEETING.

The district meeting for Tuscaloosa district, Mobile Conference, will be held in Marion, commencing August 5. Bishop Pierce will preside.

JAS. L. COTTEN, P. E.

UNION SPRINGS DISTRICT MEETING

The district meeting for Union Springs district, Montgomery Conference, will be held at Brundidge, Alabama, commencing on Wednesday, August 25. The opening sermon will be preached on Thursday, at eleven o'clock A. M., by Rev. S. F. Pilley.

J. W. SHORES, P. E.

STARKVILLE DISTRICT MEETING.

The district meeting for the Starkville district, Mississippi Conference, will be held at Vaiden, on the Central railroad, embracing the fourth Sunday in August, commencing on Thursday before, at eleven o'clock.

The official members of the district are invited to be at their post at that time. The good people of Vaiden will take care of all. Visiting brethren are invited to come and help us.

K. A. JONES, P. E.

TALLADEGA DISTRICT MEETING.

The district meeting for Talladega district, Montgomery Conference, will be held in Munford, commencing on Thursday night before the first Sunday in August. Bishop McTyeire will be present.

L. M. WILSON, P. E.

LAFAYETTE DISTRICT MEETING.

The district meeting for the Lafayette district, Montgomery Conference, will be held at Dadeville, Alabama, commencing on Thursday, July 29th, where we hope to meet a full attendance of the delegates and members.

The opening sermon will be preached on Thursday, at eleven o'clock, by Rev. E. L. Loveless.

JOS. T. CURRY, P. E.

CAMDEN DISTRICT MEETING.

The district meeting for Camden district will be held at Camden, commencing on the 1st day of July. Brother Hudson will preach the opening sermon on Thursday, at eleven o'clock A. M.

ANSON WEST, P. E.

Ouachita District, Louisiana Conference,

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Ouachita	July 10, 11
Monroe	17, 18
Vernon, Vienna	24, 25
Farmerville	31, Aug. 1
Homer	Aug. 7, 8
Hayneville	14, 15
Minden	21, 22
Bossier	28, 29
Sparta	Sept. 4, 5
Mount Lebanon	11, 12

The Ouachita district meeting will be held at Hayneville, commencing on Wednesday, August 11. All official members of the district are earnestly desired to be present on Wednesday, at eleven o'clock, to hear the opening discourse and assist in organization.

SAMUEL ARMSTRONG, P. E.

Meridian District, Mobile Conference,

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Meridian	July 17, 18
Pearce's Springs, at Bethel	24, 25
Shubuta and Waynesboro, at Shubuta	31, Aug. 1
Clarke, at Salem	Aug. 7, 8
Gaston	14, 15
Butler	21, 22
Belmont, at Wesley Chapel	28, 29
Livingston	Sept. 4, 5
Bindon Springs, at Kizer Hill	11, 12
Enterprise ct., at Jacob's Ch'l	18, 19

JOSHUA T. HEARD, P. E.

Jackson Dist., Mississippi Conference,

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Jackson station	July 3, 4
Terry, at Forest Hill	10, 11
Clinton, at Chapel Hill	17, 18
Canton station	24, 25
Camden, at Forest Grove	31, Aug. 1
Sharon, at Thornton	Aug. 7, 8
Vernon and Livingston, at Vernon	14, 15
Chartbags, at Conway	21, 22
Madisonville, at Pearl river	Sept. 18, 19
District conference, Raymond	Aug. 26

R. ABBEY, P. E.

Wetumpka Dist., Montgomery Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Wetumpka	June 12, 13
Prattville	19, 20
Autaugaville and Ivy Creek, at Ivy Creek	26, 27
Lowndesboro, Hayneville and Union, at Union	July 3, 4
Pleasant Hill ct., at Elwood	10, 11
Tallassee ct., at Oak Valley	17, 18
Socopatoy ct., at Socopatoy	24, 25
Carolina ct., at Rehoboth	Aug. 7, 8
Autauga ct., at Pine Level	14, 15

At the request of the district meeting I will preach on the Support of the Ministry, and solicit contributions for foreign missions at these quarterly meetings.

WM. S. TURNER, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist., Miss. Conference,

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Holmesville circuit, at Muddy Springs	May 29, 30
Summit and Magnolia stations at Summit	June 5, 6
Bogue Chitto circuit, at Johnson's station	12, 13
Brookhaven station	19, 20
Brandywine ct., at Brandywine	July 3, 4
Wesson and Beauregard stations, at Beauregard	10, 11
Pleasant Valley and Rehobath stat's, at Pleasant Val:	17, 18
Behala circuit, at Providence camp ground	24, 25
Burtenton ct., at Tabernacle	31, Aug. 1
Georgetown ct., at Bethesda	Aug. 7, 8
Crystal Springs and Hazlehurst stat's, at Hazlehurst	14, 15

G. F. THOMPSON, P. E.

Woodville Dist., Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Woodville	June 19, 20
Jackson, at P. Grove	26, 27
Tunica, at Bayou Sara	July 4, 5
Wilkinson, at Sharon	17, 18
St. Helena, at Darlington	24, 25
Amite, at Ebenezer	Aug. 8, 9
Meadville	15, 16
Buffalo	22, 23
Percy Creek	28, 29
Liberty	Sept. 4, 5

JAS. A. GODFREY, P. E.

New Orleans Dist. Louisiana Conference

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

New Orleans circuit, at Algiers	May 9
Quar. Conf., at 112 Camp, 7½ P.M.	10
German churches: at Craps-st	16
Quar. Conf., at Dryades st	21
Jefferson City	23
Plaquemine	30
Felicity street	June 6
Thibodeaux	13
Carondelet street	27
Baton Rouge	July 18
Morgan street	25

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

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COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, AT Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

ELEVENTH SESSION.—TERMS REDUCED.

The exercises of the school will be resumed October 1, 1868.

The best facilities are afforded for the acquisition of a first rate education, and at less expense than in any other school of high grade North or South.

There is but one session in the year and every student who enters the school is expected to continue to the close of the session in July, and will be held liable for the bills in all cases, unless protracted illness shall compel his removal.

Every pupil is required to furnish his own bedding, towels, wash-basin, mosquito bar, etc., all marked distinctly with his name; also a satchel for dirty clothes.

SPECIAL CAUTIONS.

Parents and guardians are earnestly requested not to give their children or wards much spending money. It is unnecessary, and has a pernicious effect upon mind, morals and health.

A sufficient amount must be deposited for the purchase of books, etc. Their pocket-money should be limited by the discretion of the Principal.

It is urgently requested that students be prompt in their attendance. A few days' absence at the beginning is often a serious disadvantage during the entire session.

TERMS—Board and Tuition per session, $300.

PAYMENTS—$150 in advance, balance on 1st March.

Tuition of day scholars, per month, $7. Payable monthly, in advance.

Modern languages will be taught when the wants of the school demand it, at an extra charge as low as it can be made.

No expense is spared to secure as teachers gentlemen of the highest character and ability.
july25 W. H. N. MAGRUDER.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE.

COMMENCEMENT OF 1869.

The next semi-annual Examination of this institution will commence on

Friday, the 25th of June.

The sermon on Sunday, June 27th, before the Graduating Class, will be preached by the Rev. Samuel Armstrong, Presiding Elder of the Ouachita District.

The annual Address, on Wednesday, June 30th, Commencement Day, will be delivered by Hon. George Williamson, of Shreveport. Concerts on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday, June 28th and 29th. The Visiting Committee of the Louisiana Conference will please be punctual in attendance.

CHARLES B. STUART,
my22 President.

MARTHA WASHINGTON COLLEGE,

ABINGDON, VIRGINIA.

The Spring Term begins on the third Wednesday in February, 1869, and closes on the second Wednesday in July. Summer recess of two weeks. Winter vacation of two months. Capacity for one hundred boarders. Full faculty of Instructors.

BILLS.

Board, ten months	$150 00
Fuel	16 00
Tuition, Collegiate Department	60 00
Tuition, Preparatory Department	40 00
Music	50 00
French, German, Spanish, Italian, each	20 00

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ja9 2m Prof. of Mental and Moral Phil.

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EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE, VIRGINIA.

On the 11th of January, 1869, the Spring session of this Institution begins. One Hundred and Fifteen Dollars will pay the expenses—Tuition, Board, Room rent, Fuel, Contingent fee and Washing, for a session of five months. We have accommodations for more than one hundred and seventy-one students already matriculated, and hope for a large increase the ensuing session.

The chair of English Literature and Modern Languages, now vacant, will be filled by the Joint Board at their annual meeting in June next. Applications can be made through the undersigned to the Board.

E. E. WILEY, President,
de12 3m Emory Post Office, Va.

WHITWORTH FEMALE COLLEGE, Brookhaven, Mississippi, one hundred and twenty eight miles from New Orleans, on the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

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In the English Department $125 will pay all the expenses for five months, including tuition, board, fuel, lights, washing and books.

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Mississippi Conference ministers are not charged ordinary tuition. We would like to hear from them.

Transportation from Grand Gulf by railroad. Board, $16 per month. Circulars may be obtained from Mr. W. H. Dameron, 51 Union street, New Orleans, or address
nov14 1m A. J. WRIGHT, President.

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VOLUME XV.—NUMBER 34.
WHOLE NUMBER..... 738.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1869.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—It is said Boutwell is dissatisfied, and contemplates resigning at an early day. The indications are that Boutwell's friends intend to push him for the next Presidency. This will probably accelerate Grant's measures for the reconstruction of the cabinet.

The public debt statement will be issued to-morrow. The decrease of the debt is some eight or nine millions.—*Times.*

CUBA.

HAVANA, June 23, via Key West, June 25.—General Buceta has arrived in Havana. He was hooted at Santiago, and on his arrival at Cienfuegos was only saved from the violence of the volunteers by the intercession of the Governor. He is now concealed in this city, and will be compelled to escape by stealth. The mobilized volunteers garrisoning Matanzas recently executed a young man, named Robinson, aged nineteen, son of a British resident, for carrying rebel correspondence.

Heavy skirmishes have taken place in the Cinco Villas districts, in which it is reported that one hundred Spaniards were killed.

It is known that large sums of money are forwarded to the United States for the purchase of war material, and to aid the Cuban juntas in fitting out expeditions.

HAVANA, June 24.—General Buceta, falsely reported to have been killed by his troops, has gone to New Orleans.

The cholera has broken out at Guantanamo and vicinity. Several cases occurred at Santiago.

The disease is raging with great severity in the interior.

About the last of May the schooner Grapeshot landed forty men and a portion of her cargo on the Cuban coast. While the boats were landing the men, some of the passengers on board attempted to run the vessel ashore, when a fight ensued with the crew and officers, in which the captain of the Grapeshot received a bullet in his leg. The Grapeshot finally got rid of the whole party, and without landing all her stores, proceeded to Turk's Island, where she received a clearance, and arrived on the 4th instant at Falmouth, Jamaica. There were one hundred and fifty-five packages of arms and ammunition remaining on board, which were seized by the customs officers, and the captain abandoned the vessel. The seizure was subsequently declared illegal, and the captain sued the collector of the port and others for damages.

Several filibusters who landed at Battiguera were executed at Santiago.

HAVANA, June 25.—The volunteer forces have, of their own free will, given up the duty of garrisoning the Moro Castle and Fort Cabanas, and will be relieved to-morrow by the naval forces. They have taken this action to convince the home government that they have no idea of disobeying its order, or opposing the new Captain General.

HAVANA, June 30.—DeRodas says he counts on fifty thousand volunteers to put down the rebellion.

Lesca has frequent encounters with the insurgents in Cinco Villas. It is supposed that the insurgents executed an entire company of Spaniards captured at Sabana Nueva.

EUROPE.

PARIS, June 25.—At the camp at Chalons, yesterday, Marshal Bazaine, in presenting to the Emperor the soldiers who took part in the battles at Sollorino and Magenta, said: "Your soldiers recall the day on which you led them to victory. The glorious anniversary shall never be effaced from our hearts. Under all circumstances they remain devoted to your dynasty."

The Emperor, replying, reminded the army that this was the anniversary of the battle of Solferino. He was pleased to see that they had not forgotten the great cause for which they fought ten years ago. The Emperor continued as follows: "Preserve the remembrance of the battles fought by your fathers and yourselves, for our victories are the history of the progress of civilization. You will thus maintain the military spirit which is the triumph of noble over vulgar passions. It is fidelity to the flag and devotion to your country. Continue in the same course and you will always be worthy of so great a nation."

It is rumored that the negotiations recently renewed for a commercial conference between France and Belgium are likely to fall through again.

BREST, June 25.—The Great Eastern is three hundred and seventy-seven miles out. Signals continue perfect.

PARIS, June 29.—M. Boucher opened the Corps Legislatif, saying the Chamber was convoked to verify its authority. The renewal of the Corps Legislatif by universal suffrage afforded a natural opportunity for the nation to express its thoughts, aspirations and wants, but the political results of that manifestation should not be precipitate. The government would present resolutions and projects of law in order to realize the wishes of the country.

Rochefort, editor of the *Lanterne*, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment, three years' forfeiture of citizenship, and a fine of 3,000f.

MADRID, June 29.—The Republicans propose to move a vote of censure against Sagasta and Herrera for their recent tyrannical conduct.

Prince Henri de Bourbon took the oath to support the constitution.

BREST, June 29.—The Great Eastern is progressing finely.

LONDON, June 29.—The *Star*, commenting on the departure of Ryan's expedition, says America is now in relation to Cuba precisely like England toward the Confederacy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RICHMOND, June 25.—The commencement exercises of Washington College, at Lexington, took place on Thursday. Rev. R. A. Holland, of Baltimore, addressed the literary societies, and General Lee distributed the medals and diplomas. C. W. McCormick, of Chicago, a member of the Board of Trustees, who was unavoidably absent, sent a check for $5,000 as a substitute for his personal appearance.

Many distinguished persons from other States are present at the alumni dinner to-night. Speeches were made by Commodore Maury, General Smith, and others. The college prize oration was delivered by McC. Harrett, of Texas; the law class oration by John T. Pendleton, of Kentucky, and the Cincinnati oration by J. P. Strader, of West Virginia.

Registration, just closed, has greatly increased the white majority in the State. The Conservatives claim that their vote has been increased twenty thousand.

THE ROAD TO TEXAS.—We rejoice to find that our judgment of Mr. Charles Morgan and of his intentions with reference to the railroad to Texas has been confirmed by his actions. And we have the additional satisfaction to find that such men as William M. Perkins, L. F. Generes, W. T. Hepp, and the other sixteen or eighteen old citizens, of wealth and character, associated with him, and they are determined to carry the road built by the Opelousas Company on to Texas.

We do not wish to discourage the Chattanooga Company from building their road also. There is room and business for both, and both can do an enormous business with a connection through to Texas, for that will only connect them with roads to Mexico and California, and roads to the Northwest, which will furnish business enough for half a dozen such roads.

The details of the plan proposed must be carefully examined by our readers to understand them, and we will not undertake to do this for them. But we will call attention to these facts:

Mr. Morgan agrees to do the business of the proposed road and of all other roads on his track to Berwick's bay at the proportional rate, mile for mile, charged on such connecting roads.

He subscribes for one-half of the four millions of stock in the road from Berwick to Texas; but if more than the other half is subscribed by others, he will let them take so much of his stock off his hands.—*Picayune.*

A POLITE AUDIENCE.—"John Wesley always preferred the middling and lower classes to the wealthy. He said: 'If I might choose, I should still, as I have done hitherto, preach the Gospel to the poor.' Preaching in Monktown church, a large, old, ruinous building, he says: 'I suppose it has scarce had such a congregation during this century. Many of them were gay, genteel people, so I spoke on the first elements of the Gospel; but I was still out of their depth.' Oh! how hard it is to be shallow enough for a polite audience."

CALIFORNIA produced last year nearly fifteen million pounds of wool, which was larger by almost two million pounds than the production of any other State.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ADDRESS.

To the Ministers and Members of the M. E. Church South within the bounds of the Mobile Conference:

DEAR BRETHREN: At the late Sunday School Convention, held in the city of Mobile, it was unanimously resolved that a communication should be addressed to you, through the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, urging upon you the absolute necessity for new zeal and increasing activity in the great Sunday school work in our midst. The wise and thoughtful of every age have regarded the young with the most profound interest. Children will increase and grow in influence and power. As they advance in years and resources they must augment or diminish the prosperity and happiness of society. Families, States, kingdoms, and the different divisions of the church of Christ will feel their presence and force for weal or woe. The race of man will be made better or worse by them. They will roll the car of Christian civilization forward or backward, as their efforts are good or bad, and as their motives are pure or impure.

We behold in the children of the age the rude and undressed material out of which our edifices of State and Church are to be built. And the strength and beauty of these temples will depend, to a large extent, upon the skill and fidelity of the civic and moral workmen, whose duty it is to form and fashion each piece for the place which it is to occupy in these important and powerful structures. Children are esteemed as an important part of the family circle, and sagacious parents know the value of discipline and training to those who are to come after them. They use every legitimate means within their reach to prepare their children for the position to which, in after life, they may be called, and they labor assiduously to fit and qualify their offspring to become useful and ornamental members of society.—States and kingdoms show their appreciation of children by the provisions made for their protection and development. From the time of Lycurgus down to the period in which we live, true statesmen of every age and country have regarded the young as an important part of the State, and in all great governments the most vigorous and active measures have been inaugurated for their welfare and maturity. God has shown His love for children in giving His Son to die for them, in constituting them a part of His church, and in making it her duty to prepare them for the scenes of labor, trial, and usefulness through which they are to pass up to their holy seats in the great church triumphant in heaven.

There can be no doubt in reference to the relationship of children to God. As they were made mortal and sinful through Adam, so they are redeemed and saved in Christ. They had no personal agency in the fall and its consequences, and nothing is required of them as a condition of salvation until they reach years of discretion and accountability. They belong to the Christian church, and, dying in infancy, the Saviour says, "Their angels do always behold the face of my Father which is in heaven." The first promise made to Adam and Eve after the fall was through their posterity. The first church founded in the family of Abraham included children. The theocracy established by Moses, under the immediate direction and inspiration of God, embraced the children of the Jews, and constantly inculcated the most rigid attention to the religious culture and training of the young; and when this was merged into the spiritual and universal church of the Messiah, children occupied in it a most conspicuous and important place. That there might be no doubt regarding so vital a matter, the great Master said to His disciples, and through them to the world, "Suffer the little children and forbid them not to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." The apostles, acting in obedience to their Lord, brought whole families and households into the church, "baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." St. Peter urged and exhorted the people to whom he preached, saying, "The promise is unto you and to your children." These facts, when properly considered, leave no doubts in our minds as to the course which, as Christians, we should pursue. If parents are bound to educate and discipline their children, and if States and kingdoms feel it to be incumbent upon them to train and qualify the young in their midst for the posts of usefulness and honor hereafter to be held by them, how much heavier is the obligation resting upon the church to prepare the rising generation for the holy duties of the high vocation whereunto they are called!

Parents and statesmen draw their motives to action generally from this life and its interests, while ours come from time and eternity. They regard children as denizens of the earth and as the future representatives of themselves, and the supporters and defenders of their institutions, while we esteem them as immortal beings redeemed from death by the precious blood of Christ, and the future heirs to eternal life in the kingdom of heaven. How much nobler they are when regarded as fellow-citizens of the household of faith! And how much greater should our efforts be to train and prepare them for their high and holy destiny! To insure success in this mighty work God places children in our arms in their years of tenderness and plasticity. He commits them to our care before the baleful influence of wicked example has led them astray, and ere the deadly blight of actual sin has corrupted and defiled their natures.—He gives them to us under circumstances so favorable to success in Christian education, and with so many gracious influences within our reach, that none need despair who are willing to do their duty. How shall we proceed? When and where shall we begin to feed the "lambs of Christ?" In the closet and at the mother's knee the first impressions should be made. At home, in the family circle, a deep reverence for God ought to be inculcated, and every Christian parent should teach his children to repeat after him "Our Father, which art in heaven." After the exercises of the home bethel comes the Sabbath school.—This is a wonderful agency, and it has already done efficient service in the glorious work of Christian culture. It occupies an important place in the economy of the church between the labors of Christian parents and the public preaching of the divine word "in the great congregation."

As a kind and benignant foster-mother, this noble institution throws open her arms to all the youth of our land who are willing to learn the way to eternal life. She is admirably fitted for the work which she proposes to do. When the labors of the week have closed and the holy quietude of the Lord's day has come, as morning orisons are ascending to heaven and hallowed associations are filling all minds, the Sunday school convenes. While every pious heart is turning reverently toward its Creator, the superintendent, teachers, and pupils assemble. The exercises are conducted by good men and good women, who, forgetting self and disregarding the calls to personal ease and indulgence, are ready to be spent in the cause of their divine Master. The school is opened by devotional exercises that call to mind the place in which they are convened and that suggest the indebtedness of all to Him who "so loved the world that He gave His only begotten son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have eternal life." The word of God is the text book. The lesson is some great Christian truth which shows our relationship to Christ and to each other, and that discloses the relative importance of time and eternity. The teacher comes to his class full of his holy theme, and becomes for the time "a terror to evil doers, and a praise to them that do well."

As the recitation proceeds the hopes and fears, and the restraints and stimulants of our holy and blessed religion are felt with increasing power. In the distance the death scene, the resurrection, the last judgment, and the rewards of the just and the unjust rise up before the minds of the young. The Holy Ghost imparts to these a solemnity and reality that exerts a most benign and transforming influence over tender minds and hearts. When thus began and spent, the Sabbath points directly to the heavenly rest, while the happy faces, cheerful hearts, and devout exercises of the Sunday school call to mind the hallowed associations and ennobling employments of the redeemed in heaven. When thus organized and conducted, this institution is an instrument of great power, and a most essential part of the church of Christ. It is a species of moral fortification into which we can bring our children for protection and safety. Around them here are thrown the strongest restraints known to the Christian church, and upon their young and plastic natures are brought to bear the noble aspirations and the grand and beautiful hopes of the life of faith.—Whether we look to this life or to that which is to come, as parents we should carry our children to the Sunday school. Such helps as it affords in the moral training of the young are nowhere else to be found, and without the discipline and maturity of their religious natures the education of our children is fearfully defective. To unfold the mind, and to leave the heart neglected and dwarfed, is to destroy the equipoise, harmony, and health of our whole being. Such persons may be made greater by their education, but they are frequently worse in themselves and more dangerous to society.

In view of the good which it proposes to accomplish, we should wield all our influence in behalf of the Sunday school. Our advice and counsel ought always to look in that direction, and when necessary, as parents, our authority should be called into requisition. But to insure success the power of our own examples must be given. Children will value most highly those things for which we show an appreciation. The greatest commendation that we can give to the Sunday school is to enter its pale. We all have time for this. Who of us is unable to devote one hour during the week to the delightful exercises of this nursery of piety? The Sunday school, and a preparation for the performance of its duties, will increase the stores of our religious knowledge, and they will refine and purify our hearts. Many of the wisest laymen, and a large number of the most learned and gifted clergymen, in the leading Protestant churches of the age are devoted to the Sabbath school; and while they teach others the first principles of the doctrines of Christ, they grow in wisdom and in favor with God.

It is the duty of superintendents, teachers, and parents to make the exercises of the school as interesting and attractive as possible. Its pupils should never be made to feel that they are imprisoned and fettered; on the contrary, the place should be lovely, and its exercises should edify, delight, and charm them. The chief object of this institution should never be forgotten. Every effort ought to be made to lead the young to Christ, and the impression should grow in their minds that "godliness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come." We should constantly teach them that the laws of the church are right, and we should never regard our work as complete and finished until they feel that "her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace." If we fall below this mark our work is lost, the inmates of our Sunday schools will go to the world, and the lessons of religious instruction may become "a savor of death unto death to them."

The organized and disciplined forces of evil that oppose the moral culture of our children, and that seek to undermine and destroy their natures, should kindle in us new zeal for the Sunday school, and call forth greater efforts for the conversion and salvation of those whom God has committed to our care. The Christian conservatism of the Methodist Episcopal Church South has for years been in the way of the frivolous and worldly. They have done their utmost to batter down the adamantine walls erected by the brawny arms of our spiritual forefathers. Having failed in this attempt, they now seek to destroy us by stealing the hearts of our children. They meet them with smiles and blandishments, and by the most ingenious and facinating allurements they strive to draw our offspring away from the purity and simplicity of our faith and practice. And when every other means has been ineffectual, they bait and bribe them to enter a communion that will keep no watch over their conduct, and which will hold them to no accountability for what they do. We owe it to the morality of the country, to the purity of our race, to the holy memories of our fathers, to the souls of our children, and to the cause of our great Master in heaven, to disappoint the cherished expectations of these vaunted ritualists, and save our youth from ecclesiastical worldliness and heartless formality.

In common with other Christians who are striving to fear God and keep His commandments, we have much to encourage and cheer us. The importance of educating children for Christ has at last been seen, the friends of the Sunday school have leaped to their feet, and from one end of our country to the other children are anxious to be taught the way to heaven. This new moral impulse, which, like an ocean wave, sweeps over the entire continent, gives promise of the noblest results. If we take advantage of this providential opening, and train up our children in the doctrine and usages of the church, we may do a work that will be felt by generations yet unborn. God will be glorified, and our posterity may be saved.

—A. S. ANDREWS, Chairman.

THE story is told by a French journal that in a provincial town a gentleman's house was rendered dark and damp by a tree which stood too near his windows. He could not cut it down because it belonged to the commune, and he knew an application to the authorities would be unavailing. Accordingly he sent for insertion in one of the Paris papers the following paragraph: "There is still in existence one of the trees of liberty of the date of 1793. It may be seen at X., close to the house of M. A. B., and the passers-by reverently uncover their heads to this venerable witness of grandest struggles and our most illustrious victory." Three days afterward an order came from the prefecture in Paris for the mayor of P. to cause the said tree to be cut down—which was accordingly done forthwith."

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1869.

THE MASTER'S HAND.

The scroll was old and gray,
The dust of time had gathered white and still,
Above the touches of the artist's skill,
And hid their charm away.

The many passed it by;
For no sweet curve of dainty face or form,
Or gleam of light, or flash of color warm,
Held back the careless eye.

But when the artist came,
With eye that saw beneath the charm of sense,
He seemed to catch a gleam of life intense
That filled the dusky frame.

And when, with jealous care,
His hand had cleansed the canvas, line by line,
Behold! the fire of perfect art divine
Had burned its impress there.

Upon the canvas glowed,
Made priceless by the arch of time they spanned,
The touches of the rare Old Master's hand—
The life his art bestowed.

* * * * * * *

O God, whom we adore!
Give us the watchful eye to see and trace
Thy living semblance in each human face,
However clouded o'er.

Give us the power to find,
However warped and grimed by time and sin,
Thy message written on the soul within—
Thine impress on the mind.

Not ours the reckless speed
To proudly pass our brother's weakness by,
And turning from his side with careless eye,
To take no further heed—

But studying, line by line,
Grant to our hearts sweet trust and patient skill,
To trace within his soul and spirit still
Thy Master Hand divine.

LETTER FROM BISHOP MARVIN.

ASHLAND, OREGON, June 12, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: I have an honr to give to some ADVOCATE. This honr I have redeemed from company by what might almost be thought rudeness. But having been defeated so many times in an effort to write, by unexpected comers, I resolved today that have an honr I would with my many friends who are readers of the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. I feel a certain pleasure already, in this random beginning, in thinking of some who, as I hope, will read this letter.

I am at Ashland, the southernmost town in Oregon. The last two days I have been on the stage along through that grand region of mountains that stretches from this point to the town of Shasta, in California. My pen is ambitious to sketch the scene, but feels itself a poor fledgling, and despairs in the presence of the task. I came over the same road last August, but the air was thick with smoke, and I saw nothing but the nearest landscape. On this trip I was more fortunate. O the mountains! the mountains! And I had a full view, though a distant one, of the great monarch of them all—Shasta. As far down as Chico I saw his crown lifted in imperial consciousness over all the intervening ranges. At that time it looked like a beetle jutting a little above the surrounding mountains. But even then I could see that it was white. On learning how much farther off it was than any other elevation in sight, and reflecting that these were themselves high mountain ridges, I began to comprehend the grandeur of Shasta. Here am I in the Sacramento valley. Forty miles away is the Trinity range. Fifty miles beyond that again is Mount Shasta. These statements are made from a standpoint sixty miles advanced from that where the crown came in view. Now think a moment. Shasta, fifty or more miles beyond Trinity, is seen beyond and across Trinity by a man here in the valley; and the line of vision strikes him far down from the summit. There at the line of vision is a point immensely above the Trinity range, and above this line the elevation would make another Trinity! But it required some reflection on these facts to comprehend the greatness of the vast pile.

Thus, by oft-recurring views of the mountain, my mind had been opening itself to the magnitude of it, when all at once, near Yreka, the stage whirled into the mouth of a valley that swept back thirty-five or forty miles to the very foot of the monster. There was not an intervening ridge. The whole sweep, from base to summit, was in my eye. Now look! The snow line is more than half way down! and that after a month of summer heat in the valleys, in which time, for several days, the temperature has been over one hundred degrees Fahrenheit. I was on the driver's box, and so had the best possible position for the sight. Then and there I forgave the stage company for extortionate charges. To say I had the worth of my money in this spectacle would be to say nothing. To say that I was compensated for the jolting of a mountain wagon through the livelong, sleepless night would be a most insipid remark in such a presence. Shasta! I saw Shasta and forgave the Oregon Stage Company! I can say no more.

Soon the impertinent hills skirting the road thrust themselves in between me and my mountain, and I lost sight of him. I asked a stage agent who was along if we would not see Shasta again on the ascent of the Siskiou. "Wall," he said, "I don't know; I think it likely we shall." Here was new matter of wonder. A man who has passed over this road twice a month regularly for a long time, now does not know the points from which Shasta may be seen. I had preached, two nights before, on "What is man?" Now I thought of it and mused.

Sure enough, about half way up Siskiou I questioned the northward horizon with my eye for Shasta. It was a grand response I got! There stood the Czar, dominating the mural grandeurs of Oregon and California. To the right, and about the same distance from me, was Scott's mountain, itself white with snow even now. But it is scarcely waist-high to Shasta. As I ascend he stands out more and more grandly, until the very base of him seems to be resting on the mountains. I had actually a vision of the mountain standing in the top of the mountains. This imposing scene has helped me, I trust, to a more adequate *feeling*, if not to a juster conception of the grandeur of the Lord's House.

This was my last view of Shasta. A sharp angle in the road and a crack of the driver's whip soon put me behind an imposing ledge, and for this trip, at least, my mountain is gone! But here is Siskiou, and I am near the summit! Look at these crags and gorges—these heights above and these abysses beneath! No lack of mountains here! No, verily—provided only you have never been in communion with Shasta. Thenceforth the word mountain sounds too big for anything below the everlasting snows.

I had had all the way a German fellow-passenger who was very quiet, and I had become well affected toward him, because I had observed that he did not swear. I did not learn his name, but for convenience of the narration will call him Tentou. Incidentally from his conversations with others I learned that he was a lumber merchant of Portland, Oregon. Business had prospered with him. He had made money—more money than he had ever expected to make. He could afford to recreate a little, and had been to San Francisco just because he fancied the trip. He went down by water; but on the bar at the mouth of the Columbia river a breaker broke the wheel-house off the good ship Orifismene, on which he sailed, and it was thought another of equal force, while the ship was staggering from the blow, would have been too much for her. Besides breaking the wheel-house the breaker had done another thing—it had frightened Tentou until he resolved to return by stage. The passengers had dropped off one by one, until at Siskiou he and I alone remained. Two employees of the stage company were out with the driver, enjoying sundry coarse and profane jokes, each of which was crowned with an uproarious guffaw. Tenton and I were inside, looking at Shasta in silence. I had a fellow-feeling toward him as one who was awed by the same magnificence, and I thought perhaps he was worshiping God in the presence of His works. The occasion was too great for speech. I had been moved to speak once or twice, but words, such as I could command, seemed like impertinences, and I felt as one dumb under a divine presence.

Tentou broke the spell. A few houses and little fields in the narrow mountain valleys were in sight. There was an accent of petulance in the tones of my friend. "Vat in to vorlt does anypody live here for? Dere's noting here! Dey can see noting. Dere's no pizness here. Dey sees no peples. Noting makes *me* live here. I lives in de city, vere dere's pizness and peples." O Tentou! Tentou! were you born on the same continent with Schiller, and Goethe, and Luther?

"Noting to pe seen here!" That was said in the presence of Shasta.

"No peples." Yes, *people* are great—greater than mountains or worlds. But Tenton has never seen *men* any more than he has Shasta His eyes have been on both, but he has seen neither!

All at once I saw what life was to my friend. The axle of the universe was his lumber yard. To be in his little dirty office in the corner of this same yard, to hear of heavy immigration and good crops, to hear of much building and fencing, to hear the tramp of ever augmenting multitudes, and the jostle of an ever-increasing melee of wagons in "te city," are all great facts to him. There is a happy augury in them all. They are prophetic of a growing lumber trade. "Pizness!"—You ought to have heard the tone in which this word was spoken. I had never before heard it sound so full. I thought it sounded as if a pulse were beating in the heart of it. *Business!* The periphery, the whole sweep and scope of life and destiny are in that word for Tenton.

I looked at him and felt discouraged. But a moment's reflection relieved me. Successful business men are not all of this type. I know many a man who has made more money than this one who would realize a greatening presence in these sublimities of nature. A man does not necessarily become too metallic through business to expand under the touch of such a wand.

After the foregoing speech of Tenton silence reigned inside of the coach and profanity on the top for some little time. At length the mind of my friend was diverted from "pizness." There *was* something that could achieve such a result—something that could master a spirit unmoved by all this mural majesty. What was that? It was a tight boot! Tenton had, with becoming regard to appearances on the part of a prosperous business man, provided himself with new boots for his pleasure trip. To all his other pleasure on this memorable trip had been added that most exquisite one, so often enjoyed by men who affect nice boots—tortured feet. And now we were suffering an uncommon degree of summer heat. The boot luxury became too exquisite. It was more than Tenton could bear, and he took off his boots.

Friends, I have never been troubled with fastidious olfactories, but I thought for awhile I would be compelled to take refuge on the top of the coach, in the midst of the profanity. But *that* stench was more intolerable than this, and I resigned myself to the consequences, be they what they might.—Meantime there was a measure of compensation in contemplating the complacent look of the man as he laid back on one seat and stretched out his two caskets of perfumery upon another immediately under my nose.

After all, Tentou and I parted with mutual good feeling, and I think of him not without respect. I have no doubt he is a man of probity as well as energy, and not indifferent to the social virtues. But I must dismiss him with the remark that there are two things that would improve him vastly as a companion—soapsuds and ideas.

Well, really, this communication has run a course that I little anticipated. I am tempted to lay it aside. But I have so little command of time for writing I know not when I could produce another; and this must go.

There is evident improvement in the church on this coast. Some revival spirit is abroad. The organization is coming in many places to be more thorough and compact. The colleges are doing well, and are paying their debts. A good many substantial churches are being built. In the country we are strong; in the larger towns and cities we are rather weak. So far as I can learn, we are having better growth this year than at any time since the war began. This growth is healthy and substantial. Many men of intelligence—of the class of solid citizens—are coming in. They are "bone and sinew." But we want preachers. I could find ample work for twenty-five more preachers in California, and ten or fifteen in Oregon. But they must be men of good Damascus temper. There is no call for men with whom a fat salary is the capital consideration. Men to whom the "reproach of Christ is greater riches than" money will be in demand for a long time on the Pacific. Men who will emulate apostolic labor and self-denial, who "count not their lives dear unto themselves," who are ready to go beyond any "line of things made ready" for them can find work here to their hearts' content. We want men who will "endure hardness as good soldiers of Jesus Christ."

I have done much hard work since I have been here; but, thanks be to God, I have been happy in it. I have witnessed many conversions and over one hundred and fifty accessions to the church. I have been in many precious love-feasts and prayer meetings, and have had occasion many a time to say, "The Lord is in His holy temple."

Many Southern people are coming into the valley of the San Joaquin. Among them there is a fair proportion of Methodists. Our church has almost exclusive possession of the upper portion of this valley. There is a great work for us to do that no one else can do but us. May we not fail. Nor will we. God is giving His seal upon our labors, and we pray for His grace to "establish the work of our hands upon us."

E. M. MARVIN.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

We mention tenderly the name of Miss SARAH CONNOR.

Since our last meeting it has pleased almighty God to lay the hand of affliction again upon our Sunday school, and in His providence remove from our circle one of our most useful, energetic, and beloved teachers; therefore,

Resolved, That in this sad bereavement we bow in humble submission to the will of our heavenly Father.

Resolved, That we tender our hearty Christian condolence and sympathies to the bereft household of which our beloved sister was a member; and commend them to "God and the word of His grace."

Resolved, That the members of the school wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be recorded on the minutes of the Sunday school, and that a copy be forwarded to the family of our deceased sister, and also a copy be forwarded to the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE for publication.

MR. R. J. LAWRENCE,
MR. W. J. MINOR,
MISS KATE SALTONSTALL,
MISS LAURA RICHARDS,
Committee.

SHUBUTA, MISS., June 16, 1869.

History of Methodism in Alabama.

MR. EDITOR: While these are the days of improvement, development, and discovery in all the great departments of human enterprise, and while the whole country rejoices in the grand successes which have crowned labor and expenditure in linking the great Atlantic and Pacific waters by the national railroad, and while conventions upon the publishing interests and commercial advantages, etc., are displaying such zeal, and while the Southern Church rejoices in the happy success of Dr. A. H. Redford's untiring zeal in writing the History of Methodism in Kentucky, and while the experienced Dr. McFerrin is preparing the History of Methodism in Tennessee, and while Bishop Pierce is to prepare the History of Methodism in Georgia, cannot some one be induced to undertake a similar history of Alabama?—Now is the time to commence the work. Now, while our people are being so fully aroused upon this subject in other portions of our Zion, is the time to gather the material. Now the subject can be expanded and enriched by the recollections of our living fathers in the Gospel. There are those now living in the Montgomery and Mobile Conferences who can furnish enough facts and observations of the early settling of this country and the workings of Methodism, together with the printed minutes, to make a history so complete, so full of incident and experience, that it would rekindle the fires of divine love upon the altar of many hearts now darkened by recent misfortunes, and would give invaluable aid in consecrating this whole country to the blessed cause and work of our adorable Redeemer.

Who will undertake so great and valuable a work? We have scores of men every way worthy and well qualified to perform this work; but how shall they be set in motion? Who will volunteer for this service, or how shall the plan be arranged? What say you, Mr. Editor? Let the subject be duly and prayerfully considered.

VIDI.

TO YOUNG MEN.

It is easier to be a good business man than a poor one. Half the energy displayed in keeping ahead that is required to catch up when behind will save credit, give more time to business, and add to the profit and reputation of your word. Honor your engagements. If you promise to meet a man, or do a certain thing at a certain moment, be ready at the appointed time. If you have work to do, do it at once, cheerfully, and therefore more speedily and correctly. If you go out on business, attend promptly to the matter on hand, and then as promptly go about your own business; do not stop to tell stories in business hours.

If you have a place of business, be found there when wanted. No man can get rich by sitting around stores and saloons. Never "fool" on business matters. If you have to labor for a living, remember that one hour in the morning is better than two at night. If you employ others, be on hand to see that they attend to their duties, and to direct with regularity, promptness, and liberality. Do not meddle with any business you know nothing of. Never buy any article simply because the man who sells it will take it out in trade. Trade is money. A good business habit and reputation is always money. Make your place of business pleasant and attractive; then stay there to wait on customers.

Never use quick words, or allow yourself to make any hasty or ungentlemanly remarks to those in your employ, for to do so lessens their respect for you and your influence over them. Help yourself, and others will help you.—Be faithful over the interests confided to your keeping, and all in good time your responsibilities will be increased. Do not be in too great haste to get rich. Do not build until you have arranged and laid a good foundation. Do not—as you hope to work for success—spend time in idleness. If your time is your own, business will suffer if you do. If it is given to another for pay, it belongs to him, and you have no more right to steal it than to steal money. Be obliging. Strive to avoid harsh words and personalities.—Do not kick every stone in the path; more miles can be made in a day by going steadily on than by stopping to kick. Pay as you go. A man of honor respects his word as he does his bond. Ask, but never beg. Help others when you can, but never give, when you cannot afford to, simply because it is fashionable. Learn to say no. No necessity of snapping it out dog fashion, but say it firmly and respectfully. Have but few confidants, and the fewer the better. Use your own brains rather than those of others. Learn to think and act for yourself. Be vigilant. Keep ahead rather than behind the times.

Young men, cut this out, and if there is folly in the argument let us know.

RAPIDITY OF SENSATION.

If a needle be stuck into one of the fingers, the sensory fibres take the impression through the nerve and the posterior root to the spinal cord and thence to the brain. The command goes out to "draw the finger away." The mandate travels down the spinal cord to the anterior root and thence through the motor fibres of the nerve to the muscles, which immediately act, and the finger is at once removed. All this takes place with great rapidity, but yet with nothing like the celerity once imagined. The researches of Helmholtz, a distinguished German physiologist, have shown with great exactitude the rate of speed with which the nervous fluid travels; and other observers, among whom Schelske deserves mention, have given a great deal of time and patience to this and kindred questions. As the result of the many deliberations, it was ascertained that the nervous fluid moves at the rate of 971 feet in a second. Now, electricity travels a speed exceeding 1,200,000,000 feet in a second, and light over 900,000,000. A shooting star moves with a velocity of 200,000 feet in a second, and the earth in its orbit round the sun, 100,000. A cannon ball has a mean velocity of 1,800 feet in a second; an eagle, 190; a locomotive, 95, and a race horse 80. We thus perceive that the nervous fluid has no very remarkable rate of speed—a fact which, among many others, serves to indicate its non-identity with electricity.

Prof. Donders, of Utrecht, has recently been making some interesting experiments in regard to the rapidity of thought, which is likewise interesting. By means of two instruments, which he calls the mocmatachograph and the mocmatachometer, he promises some important details. For the present he announces that a simple idea requires the brain to act for .067 of a second for its elaboration. Doubtless the time required is not the same for all brains, and that by means of these instruments we may obtain definite indications relative to the mental calibre of our friends. What invaluable instruments they would be for nominating caucuses for vestries, for trustees of colleges, for merchants in want of book keepers; in short, for all having appointments of any kind to make!

For the eye to receive an impression requires .077 of a second, and for the ear to appreciate a sound .149 of a second are necessary. The eye, therefore, acts with nearly twice the rapidity of the ear.—*Wm. A. Hammond, M. D., in the Galaxy.*

THE Bishop of Oxford is the most popular preacher in England. He is probably more American in his style of doing things than any bishop or preacher in England. He is decidedly High Churchman, and a leader of the anti-evangelical party. The son of Wilberforce the Great, he has thrown all his father's principles behind him. He is the champion of the Irish Church in the House of Lords. On the subject he made one of the wittiest and most effective speeches that has been pronounced. It was very brilliant, full of satire, fun, and argument. He told several capital stories which convulsed the House with laughter. To show the absurdity of appeasing the Fenians and other disturbers of the peace in Ireland by despoiling the church which had alone been loyal, he revived the old law by which, if a royal boy at school did any wrong, the master selected a poor but quiet boy, mounted him on the back of the royal transgressor and flogged him instead of the prince. When the bishop delivers a sermon in London no church will hold the people, and there is no chance to hear him without tickets. He has all the freedom and fire of a Western orator, with the finish of a classic scholar. He would long since have had the highest honors in the church if he had not been so extreme in his opinions. Dean Stanley, of Westminster Abbey, who leads the Rationalist column of the established church, has a much more reasonable chance of promotion. He is in great favor with the court. His wife, Lady Augusta Stanley, sister to Lord Elgin and Frederick Bruce, is said to be the confidential friend of the Queen and about the only lady out of the royal family whom the Queen visits.—*London correspondent Boston Journal.*

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1869.

THE HEART'S JEWELS.

Oh, jewels! there are more rich, I trow,
Than the sparkling gems on a monarch's brow,
And treasures more rich and dear to the grasp
Than the gilded wealth in an empire's clasp;
For the crown that a monarch in pride doth wear
May be but the price of a people's despair,
And the diamonds that slumber on his breast
May be the cost of a nation's rest.

But the gems that shine with a purer ray,
And increase in lustre as time wears away,
Are the jewels of virtue which deck the heart
With a sacred halo that never will part;
Bright jewels of friendship, rich gems of love,
And diamonds of truth from heaveo above,
Whose sparkle, not meant for mortal eyes,
Is gazed on by angels lo upper skies.

A word of sympathy dropped on the ear
Of affliction and woe is far more dear;
The tear of sorrow on friendship's cheek,
Which the depth of feeling alone can speak;
The mantle of charity lovlogly spread
On the acts of the living, the faults of the dead
Are jewels more rare and of greater reoown
Than the baubles that deck a prince's crown.

DE SOTO CORRESPONDENCE.

MANSFIELD, LA., Juoe 18, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: On the 12th of June our Sunday school celebration came off, attended by all its appropriate accompaniments. The exercises commenced on Friday eveuing, at eight P. M., in the large college session room, where the school and a large audience assembled and heard an address by Dr Wise, of Keachie, who had been previously appointed for that purpose. On Saturday morning, at ten A. M., Brother Scales assembled his troops of Sunday school scholars at the session room, formed a procession, and followed the banner in order to the grove or ravine. Here the different families had sent their baskets of good things, which were spread beneath the beautiful shade trees on the banks of the ravine.

Though we have not the art of painting to your imagination the richness of the address, the harmonious blending of the choruses, the grandeur of the banner as it was borne along, the reverend smiles of doctors and superintendents, the romantic appearance of the ravine, with its silvery, winding stream, yet these were all there. We leave the reader to fill up and perfect the programme in his own imagination. Suffice it to say that the Sunday school in Mansfield is a fact—a part of its being, as much a thing of life and real existence as Brother Scales himself.

There is one thing more which we would like to see introduced into all our Sunday schools, and which will be some day; but who will be the first to begin it? That is a temperance society. The time will be when every Sunday school will have its temperance organization and its pledge. We believe that a revolution might be wrought by this means. J. P.

Reminiscences of Billy Dawson.

BY AN ENGLISH METHODIST.

Billy Dawson was familiarly called "the prince" of local preachers, and well did he deserve the title. The rousing character of his appeals and the quaint eloquence of his style will be long remembered; for, as a preacher, he was fearless and bold—not by rhetorical flourish, or pageant parade of empty but large-sounding words, dazzling his hearers by a mere lip eloquence, but by powerful, searching appeals, by

"Thoughts that breathe and words that burn,"

seeking a way to the heart. As illustrative of the power of Billy Dawson as a preacher, we may quote the following. It is selected from a sketch of celebrated Methodist preachers, which appeared some years ago in a New York religious journal:

"Mr. Dawson was delivering a discourse which was peculiarly suited to his genius, and which will be long remembered in many towns and villages in England, because of the effect it almost always produced. The sermon was generally known to be one of his favorite discourses (and such he preached many times over,) and was called by his admirers, 'Death on the Pale Horse.' As the reader will readily suppose, it was founded upon Revelation 6: 7, 8. I have heard the sermon more than once, and know not that ever I heard one that was throughout of so startling a character. In bold and striking imagery, in powerful, thrilling, irresistible appeal, it scarcely could have a parallel. When Mr. Dawson had been happy in its delivery, I have seen the congregation listen with such absorbing interest that it seemed as though their very breathing was suspended, and, in the pauses of the preacher, a long and deep inspiration was resorted to as a relief.

"This discourse Mr. Dawson was delivering at the village in question, and was indulging in that peculiarly vivid imagery which was the basis of his popularity. 'Come and see! The sinner is in the broad road to ruin; every step takes him nearer to hell, and farther from heaven. Onward, onward he is going; death and hell are after him quickly, untiringly they pursue him. With swift but noiseless hoof the pale horse and his paler rider are tracking the godless wretch. See! see! they are getting nearer to him—they are overtaking him! At this moment, so perfect was the stillness of the congregation that the ticking of the clock could be distinctly heard in every part of the chapel, and upon this, with a facility peculiarly his own, he promptly seized, and, without any seeming interruption, leaning over the pulpit in the attitude of attention, he fixed his eyes upon those who sat immediately beneath, and in an almost supernatural whisper continued: 'Hark! hark! here they come! that's their untiring footstep—hark! hark!' and then, imitating for a moment the beating of a pendulum, he exclaimed in the highest pitch of his voice: 'Save the sinner—save him! See, the bony arm is raised; the dart is poised! O my God! save him—save him! for if death strikes him, he falls into hell, and as he falls he shrieks: Lost! lost! lost! Time lost! Sabbaths loet! Means lost! Heaven lost! All *lost!* LOST! LOST!' The effect was so overpowering that two of the congregation fainted; and it required all the preacher's tact and self-command to ride through the storm which his own brilliant fancy and vivid imagination had aroused."

Billy Dawson once refused to dine with a family on the Sabbath day because the servants were kept from divine service to prepare dinner for him. A short time afterward he met his would be hostess, when she told him she had hit upon a plan which would remove that hindrance Said she, "We send our dishes to the public bake-house," fully expecting this plan would at once meet with his approval. On asking his opinion thereon, Mr. Dawson made answer: "Very good plan, very good; only you must first find a baker without a soul."

Generally accounted as true is an anecdote of his preaching at Pudsey, a village inhabited chiefly by woolen cloth weavers, some five or six miles from Leeds. It has been thus related by the writer in the American religious paper before referred to:

"As the story prevails, Mr. Dawson was preaching from the history of David slaying Goliath, and was indulging freely in the pictorial representation of which he was so perfect a master. Personating David, he had struck down the boasting Philistine, and stepping back in the pulpit, he cast his eye downward, and commenced a train of irony, which had the twofold effect of piercing every one that exalted himself against the Lord, and of adding force to the graphic picture he had already given of that strange conflict. So powerfully did the speaker depict the conqueror's emotion, and so rapidly did he heap taunt on his prostrate foe, that the congregation seemed to forget the actual state of things in the ideal, and waited in breathless suspense for the catastrophe. Some in the gallery, in the intensity of the excitement, literally leaned forward, as though they expected to see upon the floor of the pulpit the giant's form with the stripling's foot upon his breast; and one person, carried away by his feelings and forgetting in his excitement the sanctity of the place, exclaimed, in the broad dialect of his country; *'Off with his head, Billy!'*"

Another time, urging sinners to give their hearts to God, he suddenly stopped and exclaimed: "O God! here is mine." An old lady in the gallery immediately rejoined: "And here is mine, too."

—One more reminiscence of this remarkable man to close. At Bristol he had once to preach missionary sermons, and on the succeeding Thursday to address the missionary meeting. He was called upon to speak, and after a few preliminary remarks he rolled up his copy of the resolution in the shape of a telescope, and placed it to his eye. Then, in vivid language he depicted the state of the heathen. Putting it to his eye again, he asked, "What do I see now?" and after a pause went on: "Oh! I can see a chariot. It is the Gospel chariot; it is golden and lined with love. There are ropes to it of purest silver, and there are men in white robes drawing it." Then the sounding of the trumpets, the Saviour sitting in the chariot, and scattering on every side the Gospel blessings, were pictured in glowing words. If the speaker had stopped here the description would have been very fine, but Billy Dawson put up his mimic telescope again. The audience waited in breathless silence for what would follow, when he said: "And what do you see now, Dawson?" "Why," he continued, "I see that there will be a good collection."

Such was Billy Dawson, one of the greatest ornaments to the local ministry in connection with Methodism. It was such men as these who rendered Methodism famous. Like Stephen, they were filled with the Holy Ghost, and therein we have the secret of their power. Have we lost that spirit? In the school of modern Methodism are there not to be found some kindred souls? We are forcibly reminded of the remark of an old lady, who, when the venerable Dr. Dixon, preaching a funeral sermon for the late Dr. Bunting, lamented that God was taking away all their best men, exclaimed in a loud voice: "Bless the Lord, that's a lie." As meant by this old lady, if God takes away a David he supplies a Solomon, so that the good work still goes on. Thank God for Methodism; may it wield a yet far more extended influence, and rise to a higher baptism of the Spirit from on high.—*New York Methodist.*

MR. MACGREGOR'S CANOE.

HE PADDLES IT DOWN THE JORDAN.

I brought my canoe from Damascus round the spur of Hermon by very rugged roads, with the ice crackling under our feet, and the snow beside our path. The "Rob Roy" was then launched on the perennial source of Jordan, near Hasbeyn, and paddled down until she was transferred to the pool at Dan, where from out of the moist earth there gushes the largest single spring in the world. The third source is at Banias, the ancient Cæsarea Philippi, where a torrent rushes out of the rock, and then these three rivers, each born full grown, the Hasbany, the Ledden, and the Banias, converge in the plain of Huleh, and unite in a small lake, "the waters of Merom." To trace the course of water through this marsh, eight miles long and four wide, was my object, and the Rob Roy was carried to the furthest point where a horse could take her, and then I launched her alone. The plain is flat. The people are nearly black in color. The houses are little reed huts, and great buffaloes—the "bulls of Basham"—plash through the morass or swim the numerous streams.

The natives ran from the field to see the canoe. They shouted aloud for "bucksheesh," and threw mud and stones to stop me for this. Their numbers increased and their excitement. Soon they waded out to intercept me; I eluded them. They then stripped and swam to me, but I distanced them every one. Men now joined with guns, and roared out to me to come ashore. Women and children joined the chorus, "Baroda, baroda," (guns, guns,) until at last one man fired at me quite close. I still paddled on, laughing and trying to keep a bold front, until at the village of Salhyeh a dozen naked men, just like savages, with faces tattooed and only long, twisted topknots of hair on their head, were waiting in mid-stream with poles and bludgeons. It was impossible to paddle fast without striking these men, and one of them, waving a huge shank bone of a buffalo in one hand, seized my canoe. The others soon closed, and they dragged me ashore. I refused to get out, as I knew they would rifle her, and my pistol at any rate would have disappeared; so they hoisted my canoe on their shoulders, and bore it, with me sitting inside, to the tent of the Arab sheikh. A large crowd followed, shouting and dancing. I insisted upon having the Rob Roy brought into the tent. A grand palaver was held. I told them I was an Englishman. "Sowa, sowa," they said (friend.) I said I must go on to the lake. They assured me there was no road. I said I must go to see. The seniors of the tribe assembled to consult, and several hours were wasted in talk. Meanwhile I made sketches for some, gave a lesson in geography to others, fired off some wax matches for the rest, and cooked my luncheon of hot soup in my "canoe cuisine," to the wonder and delight of all. Over and over they pressed for "bucksheesh," and I answered, "Certainly, but it must be given to your sheikh." He winked to me. I knew I had bought him then. I privately gave him a gold Napoleon, and he pressed me to stop the night in his tent, but I was at last allowed to go on, and so in triumph launched the canoe again on the fast flowing stream.

The crowd soon followed, and on both sides of the river, when away from their sheikh, they began again for "bucksheesh." One man pointed his gun at me at least twenty times, but did not fire. My speed tired them all out except a dozen. These were nearly all naked, and they dashed into the water like ducks to ford the countless streams. At last the river branched out into three, and the branch I followed took me straight to the great barrier of reeds, papyrus, and canes. This is three miles broad, a mile thick, and often fifteen feet high. Still I plunged on, and at length I jumped into the water myself. A sharp twinge on my bare leg reminded me that here are water snakes, and that in a pool near Banias leeches are caught by thousands, merely by a momentary dip of the naked limbs. Having fully proved that no boat could go further (and probably no human being could in any way whatever penetrate this marvelous floating jungle,) I acknowledged they were right, that there was no road, and I turned back. After a most tiring paddle against stream to the village I took my canoe to a tent. The village worthies assembled at night, and a bowl of excellent "kuskoosoo" was brought with delicious clotted buffalo milk. We at the top of the table (or floor, rather) ate with three wooden spoons, the rest with their hands, but all from one bowl. Every one gave me his pipe to smoke, and I lighted my canoe lamp and had a page of the *Times* to read. Only one of them had ever before seen an Englishman. The great fire in the tent now smouldered down, and they gave me carpets to sleep upon, for my clothes were wet. Seven hours before this I had managed to send off one of them on a good horse to my dragoman, who was, with my tents, many miles away, and in the dead of the night I heard his distant hail, as the faithful fellow, Michael Harry, of Beyrout, came over the marsh, after fourteen hours of riding that day.

I shouted aloud, and the old Arab in the tent was amazed. Things now changed entirely, and after a good sleep I took "Rob Roy" next day round the obstruction of reeds. Four days I spent in her upon Lake Hulet, and I succeeded in finding the mouth of the Jordan there, and went up three miles to an inner lake of great beauty, where most probably no man has ever been. I traversed the lake in all directions, and took soundings and compass bearings everywhere, and without entering into details, I may state the following as my conclusions:

The Hasbany river is the true Jordan. The river Ledden spreads almost at its birth into a hundred streams, and gets lost. The Banias and Hasbany rivers each lose one-half of their bulk in this way, but they unite at Tell Sheikh Yusuf. The united streams run south about three miles, and then spread into a morass. On this is a vast floating forest of papyrus and cane, perfectly dark inside. I could never penetrate more than three feet. I measured one cane, and (allowing one foot for the root) it was just twenty feet high. The papyrus is called *babir* by the Arabs. Many of the stalks of it are as thick as my arm. The water percolates below and through the spongy marsh, and loses one-half of its volume by absorption and evaporation. The impassable barrier is only a mile thick. I reached northward to within a mile of the place I stepped at in going south. The Jordan flows in a stream one hundred feet wide and fifteen feet deep on the western side of the centre of the morass (not the eastern, as given in Vandevelde's splendid map.) The Lake of Hulet is very irregular in outline. Its upper edge is the only one bounded by reeds and marsh. The bottom is nearly level. It is about twelve feet deep, and in no part more than twenty feet. No part of it is more than three miles across. The whole of the spacious area might be drained dry by a single cut at the southern end. Until it comes to Jacob's Bridge the river flows deep and smooth, but the canoe had to be carried past the long line of torrent. After that I paddled her into the Lake of Gennesareth.—*London Times.*

THIRTY years ago a young woman named Rasalama was led through the streets of the capital, and followed by a hooting crowd, the first Christian martyr of Madagascar. Last year, at the coronation of the new queen of that island, which contains five and a half millions of population, and an area larger than England and Ireland and France combined, in the presence of three hundred of her subjects who came to see the pageant, she discarded every vestige of the old heathen ceremonies, and on the canopy over her throne was inscribed "Glory to God in the highest; on earth peace, good will to men." And now the last mail informs us that humbly, like one of her subjects, she has applied to one of the native pastors for baptism. She has come with her prime minister to tell the story of her Christian faith, and to seek for instruction. They had both learned the Gospel in troublous times. The queen first heard of Christ from a man afterward burned for his faith. The prime minister received his first copy of the Scriptures from one of the last of the martyrs, and hid it in an enclosure where the former queen kept her fighting bulls. On February 21 both the queen and the prime minister were baptized by Andriambelo. Her subjects by thousands are seeking instruction. Madagascar is not yet a Christian country; millions are yet heathens; but, with such a "nursing mother" to the Zion there, there is reason to believe that the twenty thousand hearers added last year are but a small fraction of those who will this year ask for a purer religion.

MONEY AND MISSIONARIES.

There is one thing that money cannot do. It cannot do the missionary work of the churches. In the divine economy there is no method of proxy for doing Christian work. Yet this is what is being attempted. The city streets and alleys are full of practical heathen so far as knowledge of the Gospel is concerned. Under the shadow of the fashionable church dwell scores of families that are strangers to the Word of Life. Thousands of the neglected poor daily look up to the church's spire, and think not that it points to heaven. And the very most that is done for these people is to send to their door, at long intervals, a hired city missionary. It is not his fault that he is hired; or that he is a city missionary. But it is the fault of the church of five hundred members that, instead of having five hundred missionaries to do the work, they have but one.

This is not the proper method of tilling the Lord's vineyard. A Christian man cannot give ten or twenty dollars to a city missionary and say, "This will make up his salary, and end my duty in the matter." Nor can the church say, "We support a missionary, and that balances our account of Christian work." No absolute proxy labor of this description can please the Almighty. A church cannot grow under such a system. The age demands and Christ calls for individuals, and every Christian is now deemed to be a missionary. Money will not buy the exultation of soul that comes from speaking religious words to the irreligious. The millionaire cannot purchase the feeling a man has who says to others, "This is the way," pointing them to Christ. The same is true of a church filled with millionaires, or with men who pay a thousand dollars a year and never feel it. For the very reason that they do not feel it the act blesses nobody. Because it is so cheap, they and their families and their church do nothing, and, consequently, die of spiritual inanition. Simon of old thought the "gift of God could be purchased with money." We think our money will bring in converts to righteousness, and procure a divine blessing. On every hand multitudes of church members are dying of laborious idleness. The cry sometimes comes up for work—for something to do; but the silencing reply is, "We have a neighborhood missionary, and your services are not needed." The "Master's business" is too important for the committal of it altogether by any church to a proxy. All Christians are missionaries, at home and in their own church. And, if work is the law of growth, men and women cannot afford to keep their religion to themselves, or to shock their next door neighbors by sending into their houses strangers to do what Christ's love in their own hearts should prompt them to do themselves.

Some subtle spiritual discovery may one day reveal the fact that our missionary dollars go no further in doing good than we fervently follow them with our prayers.—*Independent.*

AN ANCIENT BAKERY.—A curious discovery has just been made at Pompeii. In a house in course of excavation an oven was found, closed with an iron door, on opening which a batch of eighty one loaves, put in nearly eighteen hundred years ago, and somewhat overdone, was discovered; and even the large iron shovel with which they had been neatly laid in rows. The loaves were but slightly overbaked by the lava heat, having been protected by a quantity of ashes covering the door. There is no baker's mark on the loaves; they are circular, about nine inches in diameter, rather flat, and indented (evidently with the baker's elbow) in the centre, and are slightly raised at the sides, and are divided by eight lines radiating from the centre into eight segments. They are now of a deep brown color, and hard, but very light. In the same shop were found five hundred and sixty one bronze and fifty-three silver coins. A mill, with a great quantity of corn in excellent preservation, has also been discovered.

GUSTAVE DORE finds his engagements too numerous and important to allow him to accept the invitation to travel to the East in the *suite* of the Empress of the French, and illustrate the journey. He has, therefore, had the audacity actually to decline the invitation—a piece of daring almost unprecedented, we venture to think, in the annals of courts

Scenes of Mohammedan Superstition.

S. S. Cox, Esq., writing from Algiers, says:

Mahmoud insists on our going up into the old city to see some Mohammedan rites. The devil himself is an Algerine dervish. These are not the dancing, whirling dervishes of Constantinople. These are several sects of Moslems peculiar to Morocco and Algiers. I think there are seven. I believe Mahmoud belongs to this one. He did not like to confess it, but I saw him, as we entered, quietly salute the chief dervish with a peculiar embrace and kiss.

To this performance the ladies went; but they had to go up stairs into one of the galleries of the inner quadrangular court of the Moorish house among the Moorish women. Several nationalities were represented in our crowd. Expectation was on tiptoe to see and hear. It was a hot night, and the room was close and full of people. Some two dozen Moors were present. It is dark in the room; only two dim candles and a charcoal fire, which smouldered in a skillet. The object of the latter appeared to be to warm up the drums which the dervishes beat, and which, when the sheepskins get loose, they heat over the fire to make it tight. Perhaps there were some fumes in the skillet to make the dervishes devilish. While our ladies above were taking coffee, very black and sweet, in nice little China cups, in the galleries, with their Arab hostesses, we sweat down stairs, leaning expectant in the dark against the whitewashed walls or against the pillars of the court.

THE DANCE.

Now the chief begins. He chants passages of the Koran, while standing around him semi-circularly, a half dozen respond with whining tones. Others, with their drums, sit cross-legged in a row, before a little stand with two long, lighted wax tapers. A monotonous drum chorus begins; then a long-haired dervish bounds up like a jack in the box, as if shot in the rear, and, being up, a brother unbinds his garments and spreads out his hair, and then he jumps up gently at first, keeping time to the music. His head bows as his body sways; then faster and faster, till his hair flies around wildly and his hands are swinging insanely. He is joined by another, who is more staid. The last looks as if he ought to know better. The first one, exhausted, falls down in epilepsy and is carried out. No. 2 is joined by No. 3; then No. 4 appears, and by this time No. 1 reappears, and the quadruped—for they are like a brutal four-legged nondescript—are all at it. No. 1 having worked himself wild again, stops a moment. The others stop. A brother appears from behind with

A RED HOT BAR OF IRON.

No. 1 laps it with his tongue. I see it smoke. My blood runs icily. He slaps the incandescent iron with hand and foot. Then the ministering brother offers him to eat some delicate stems or pieces of glass. He crunched them and swallowed them. His digestion is excellent. If it had been candy he could not have relished it more! Then No. 2, the intelligent, stoops and has

A LONG WIRE RUN THROUGH HIS TONGUE,

and out of each cheek, protruding four inches. He snarls meanwhile like a caged hyena. Then No. 3, who has been rather quiescent, commences to snap and bark like a hungry dog—eyes popping out, and face all savage and imbruted.—Barked?—he howled, he growled. Finally, the ministering brother comes out with one of the thick leaves of the prickly pear, a foot long, in form of an ellipse, an inch thick, and full of thorns; all the dervishes drop down on all fours and are biting at it, and into it, and crunching it.

THE FROTH OF THEIR MAN MOUTHS

hangs to the green prickles and slavers the green rind. Ugh? What more? No 4, in an ecstacy of fanatic diabolism, swallows a scorpion. Whether they have taken out the poison, or whether the afflatus is so enormously exciting that poison is innocious, or what, God knows? We summon Mahmoud in haste; beckon our ladies from above in the dark, and seek relief and breath in the narrow streets. Upon this infernal orgy we have nothing to comment. It is near making the human a wild animal as anything can be.

THE Sacrament was administered in Madrid for the first time in Spain in March, with fifty-two communicants present. It was expected that on the next celebration, on "Whitsunday," it would be attended by nearly one hundred and fifty, judging from the number of persons who have already seen the pastors with a view to partaking. The Second church at Madrid is crowded with attendants, as many as one thousand often obtaining entrance; and a Thursday morning service is attended by three hundred, and increasing in interest.

The Christian Advocate.

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CENTENARY COLLEGE.

By a letter from the college we learn that in the present dangerous condition of the centre building it will be impossible to hold the usual commencement exercises. The notice, therefore, which was published in the two last issues of the ADVOCATE *is recalled, and the Board of Trustees will meet on the 14th and 15th of July, at Jackson, Louisiana;* and we earnestly solicit a full attendance, on the occasion, of the members of the Board, of the preachers and friends of the institution.

J. C. KEENER,
President of the Board.

THE CATHOLIC PRIEST'S EXPLANATION.

The priest whose indecent intrusion into the Presbyterian mission Sabbath school we commented upon two weeks ago, is out in the Catholic *organ* and in the *New Orleans Times* of last Sabbath, trying to set himself right before the public. So long as the testimony of respectable persons is worth anything, we imagine he will find this hard to do with the Protestant portion of this community. To his very round denials the *Southwestern Presbyterian* opposes the calm force of the following paragraph:

"We have given the statement of three parties who saw and heard the whole occurrence. The statement of one of them was made in the presence of witnesses; the statements of the other two are in writing, over their own signatures, and may be seen by any one who desires it. In the face of such testimony the reverend gentleman's charge of falsehood would go for very little, and we cannot comprehend how he could make that charge, except by supposing a defect of memory truly astonishing."

His article in the *Times* is headed, *"Falsehood Contradicted and Hypocrisy Unmasked,"* It is a rare specimen of that terrible malady of which some Irishmen are the victims, that is characterized by a sort of sub-acute raving very properly called *Delirium Tonans.* He is evidently laboring under such an attack of superlative verbal abandon. He compares the *Presbyterian* to "a snarling cur whipped into good behavior for its ill breeding," "castigated by the force of noonday light," which "whines and howls with all the malicious venom and hatred of Calvinistic malignity." The ADVOCATE is treated to a separate article in the *Catholic Messenger,* in which he introduces his favorite figure again: "As the dog-days are approaching the biped animal is becoming ferocious, and will attempt to bite with the rage of canine fury." It attempts to bite "the Irish priest," but is suddenly seized with "hydrophobia." Calming himself down for a moment, he proceeds in his reply to the *Presbyterian,* but soon yields to his native *delirium:*

"Some time ago rumors reached me that the enemy was insidiously at work establishing a viper's nest in the shape of a Sabbath school mission, in the neighborhood of the Jackson railroad depot, for the purpose of carrying on a Protestant propagandism and proselyting institution—soliciting Catholic parents to send their children thereto, and bribing Catholic children to frequent those dens of hypocrisy, lies, and deceit, in order to imbibe in that poisoned sonree those biblical cants and sanctimonious slang belched forth by their authors in Luciferian ejaculations. Not wishing to act immediately upon the rumors until I would be better informed, four Sundays ago I made a descent upon the den, and there found one of my Catholic children, whom I ordered out of that nest of darkness and irreligion, remarking to one who was a Sabbath school teacher, or connected therewith, that I would tolerate no one to influence the Catholics of my parish to frequent that haunt of error—that I would allow no wolf to come in the clothing of sheep and make incursions among my flock, without sounding the cry of alarm, and expurgating, with all the might of my moral force, my parish of this imported religious infection. * * *

"The *Presbyterian* is very eloquent when on the high horse of Popery and Romanism. Poor fellow! Popery and Romanism existed in youth, and beauty, and vigor, ever ancient and ever new, even before his cadaverous religion was dreamed of being hatched in the cold bowels of the virulent Calvin; and they will exist in divine beauty and heavenly grandeur when that ephemeral sheet will be blotted out from the memory of men even of his own creed."

He thinks that, had the ADVOCATE, in "its juvenile days," got "a few cracks of a whip from the hands of an Irish priest," it would "now have a better knowledge of the truth." No doubt he has found the whip a very valuable medicine; and we understand that it runs in the family of the Moynihans to swallow an occasional dose of it without a murmur.

His article in the *Times* closes in a very charitable frame: "I have always pursued the course of forbearance toward my co religionists, as is my duty—never abusing any man's religion, nor any man on account of his religion. If he differs from me in religious belief, that is his own business, not mine. He is accountable to his God alone."—Very smoothly said, but in noticeable contrast with his "descent" upon that *"viper's nest"*—that *"den* of hypocrisy, lies, and deceit"—that "poisoned source" of "biblical cant and sanctimonious slang belched forth by their authors in Luciferian ejaculations." This is the smiling priest that Protestant Christians have been giving to, that he might build up churches and schools where the people and the children of this city are taught to hate the "cadaverous religion" of the "virulent Calvin," and to look upon all Protestants as the offspring of the Devil. This intrusion of this conceited priest into a Protestant Sabbath school, and his attempt to dragoon a little child, whose parents sent it there, because he might choose to consider it a lamb of his own flock, will certainly not be permitted to pass in this land of religious freedom without the severest public censure. He must learn to seek some other audience besides a defenseless woman and a company of little children for the display of his priestly heroism and his uncouth zeal.

HOMER COLLEGE.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees takes place on Monday, July 12. A full meeting is earnestly requested.

The following ministers were appointed members of the board by the last Annual Conference: Revs. Samuel Armstrong, N. A. Cravens, John A. Miller, S. S. Scott, T. B. White, Thomas J. Upton, W. C. Haislip.

H. T. LEWIS,
President Homer College.

The Protestant Episcopal Convention for Reform.

At Chicago, on June 16, two hundred delegates, clergymen and laymen, mostly from Episcopal churches in the Northern, Middle, and Western States, met in convention "to consult how the church could be called back from destruction"—we quote the words of its president. The following gentlemen were elected its permanent officers: President, Hon. Felix R Brunegg, of Pittsburg, Pa.; vice presidents, Rev. Dr. Newton, of Pennsylvania, Gordon G Hubbard, of Illinois, Rev Dr. Andrews, of Virginia, Colonel B. A. Cregg, of New Jersey, Judge Miller, of Wisconsin, and John J. Hewitt, of Michigan; secretaries, Rev. C. W. Quick, of Pennsylvania, Rev. N. N. Cowgill, of Kentucky, and Rev. T. L. Smith, of Missouri.

The objects of the convention were clearly set forth in the resolution, "that this conference, recognizing the present as a time of eminent danger to the purity of worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church, does hereby pledge itself to use all proper efforts for the preservation of the same in their integrity." This passed unanimously. The question was asked, "Were they to go on using a Prayer Book which inculcated false doctrine and untrue meaning?" A liturgy was wanted "which reflected the doctrines of Christ, the Master." They "did not propose to tear up the Prayer Book, but to bring it into harmony with the word of God." The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted:

Resolved, As the opinion of this conference, that a careful revision of the "Book of Common Prayer" is needful to the best interests of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Resolved, That all words or phrases seeming to teach that the Christian ministry is a priesthood, or the Lord's Supper a sacrifice, or that regeneration is inseparable from baptism, should be removed from the Prayer Book.

Resolved, That there shall be now appointed a committee of — clergymen and — laymen, to be denominated the Standing Committee of the Chicago Conference, which committee shall have power to sit as often as they may deem expedient, and shall be a body in perpetuity for the promotion of the general objects contemplated by this conference.

It is high time that steps be taken to separate between the Romanizing party and the Protestant element of the Episcopal Church. The High Church party has been increasing for a long time from the indistinct statement of the points at issue in the conflict. All the bishops are on the side of the Ritualists to the extent of not declaring outright that such forms are the expression of doctrines as positively in conflict with the principles of the Reformation as is Rome itself. The true Protestants of this church have determined to wait no longer upon their balancing bishops, but to come to a clear statement of what they believe to be not only true, but vital truth.

At this hour, when the great battle is joined between Roman priests and the whole of Bible reading Christianity, there is no place for a lukewarm support. All good men wish to know where the Protestant Episcopal Church is. Does she believe that her ministers are *priests?* If so, she is of the enemy. Does she believe that her ministers actually *offer up* a sacrifice when they administer the sacrament of the Lord's Supper? If so, she is not with us. Does she believe that her ministers can regenerate the people by baptizing them? If so, she teaches a dogma which is but a single step from Rome. Does she believe that her ministers can so bless the elements of bread and wine as to constitute them a food for supporting spiritual life in any one who partakes of it? If so, she is no longer at heart a Protestant, but a Roman Catholic Church, lacking only the outward union with that hoary superstition.

This uncertainty of where she stands is much against the common cause of Protestantism, because she has heretofore assumed to be the head and front of the church of the Reformation. It is paving the way upon which thousands have already passed over from Christ to Mary. If she is to be the half-way house between true Christianity and Rome, let it be known, that Christian people may have due warning.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THREE SEASONS IN EUROPEAN VINEYARDS. By William J. Flagg.—New York: Harper & Bro. 1869. 12mo, pp. 321.

This book is the result of an intelligent American's visit to the vine-growing districts of France, Switzerland, Italy, and Germany. It is full of valuable hints to those who are engaged in the cultivation of the vine. The writer is a strong apologist for wine-drinking: "The American people are in want of a drink. A nation has transplanted itself, but not its vines, from one hemisphere to another, and is thirsty." "The pale, bony woman, who paralyzes her insides with unstinted draughts of liquid ice, and the restless, nervous man, who consumes his with draughts equally unstinted of liquid fire, are types alike of our wretched condition as a people. Dilution will not save us. We must raise red wine then, and this can be done." He lays much stress on the virtue of *red* wine for its tonic properties, that it will cure dyspepsia, and "touch every weakness for which tonics and stimulants are prescribed." We have received this book through the house of Mr. G. Ellis, No. 7 Old Levee street.

FIVE ACRES TOO MUCH. By Robert B. Roosevelt. New York: Harper & Bro. 1869. 12mo, pp. 294.

A New York city gentleman, excited by reading Ten Acres Enough, determines to realize his idea of country life. He attempts in Flushing what had been accomplished by another in New Jersey. Visions of beans, berries, Bartlett pears, grapes, tomatoes, cauliflower, asparagus, peaches and cream, were blended with odors of hay and the scent of the woodbine in his imagination, and in due course of time he found himself following the peaceful pursuits of the husbandman. He soon saw that there was much to be learned not laid down in the books. Everything went to grass, and the Ten Acres proved Five Acres Too Much. The story is a pleasant exaggeration, rather over much drawn out. For sale by G. Ellis, No. 7 Old Levee street.

We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Sheldon & Co., 498 and 500 Broadway, New York, through R. J. Harp, 112 Camp street:

THE OFFICE AND WORK OF THE CHRISTIAN MINISTRY By James M. Hoppin, professor of Homiletics and Pastoral Theology in Yale College. 1869 8vo, pp. 620.

The treatment includes: 1. Preaching specially considered; 2. Rhetoric applied to preaching; 3. Pastoral office, etc. If the reader can picture a professor with talent, not genius, and a class of students at work every day in the week upon such themes as "a definition of preaching," "the object and design of preaching," "the difficulties of preaching," "faults of preaching," "the methods of composing a sermon," etc., he can form a tolerable notion of this book, which has evidently grown upon the hands of its author by every recitation heard during a long period. It is very much after the growth of a piece of gold when struck by one big hammer and a good many small ones: it widens, widens, until it threatens to become as big as a coverlid. As matter of course, there are many excellent things gathered here from Bautani, Chalmers, Pascal, Vinet, and ten thousand others, but all constitute a volume of lectures on homiletics and pastoral theology which have been worked upon until finally the professor has thrown them into the form of a book that weighs exactly two pounds one and a half ounces, and henceforth destined to some sequestered spot in the libraries of say five hundred well-disposed people.

FRANCE has a population of thirty-seven millions, and its real estate is owned by six millions of its population.

Good company and good conversation are the very sinews of virtue.

The Southern Historical Society.

This society lately formed in this city, which is to have branches in all other Southern States, is one which should receive the addhesion and support of all Southern men.

Its object is simply to collect and retain for the use of students of history, in this and all coming time, all information which may give accurate and distinct account of the events of the past, especially those which relate to the Confederate war for Independence.

At the head of it has been placed Rev. B. M. Palmer, D. D., of this city, while as vice presidents for each State and the District of Columbia, Generals Robert E. Lee and Braxton Bragg, Lieutenant Generals D. H. Hill, Wade Hampton, and J. C. Breckinridge, Admiral Semmes, Vice President A. H. Stephens, Senator Trusten Polk, Governors Isham G. Harris and B. G. Humphreys, Secretary S. R. Mallory, Hon. Messrs. A. H. Garland and S. T. Wallis, Colonel Ashbel Smith and Mr. Corcoran, of Washington, give responsibility and character to it; which is further secured by an advisory committee, of which the president, vice president for Louisiana, secretary, Dr. Jos. Jones and Major General H. T. Hays, Senator T. J. Semmes, Dr. J. Dickson Bruns, and W. S. Pike, Esq., are the members.

A historical society, thus organized and thus directed, should have the respect and the co operation of all who desire to preserve and hand down to posterity an exact portrayal of the condition of things in the South, from the time when it was first peopled down to the present day, and especially during the period when it made its effort to become a separate people and to found an independent nation.

The North has peculiar advantages in preparing its history. It was successful, and, therefore, lost none of its muniments of title, or of its public documents and chronicles. These were mostly kept during the entire war at Washington—a place of security. On the other hand, in the general wreck of the Southern government, and dispersion and ruin of those who adhered to it, there was almost a total loss of all their public and private archives. Then there succeeded, after the war, an indisposition to dwell upon its incidents, especially when the multitude among the victorious party were so ill-disposed to admit of the least right of free discussion or frank statement of the questions of fact upon which history must depend.

There is, therefore, great necessity for the organization of such a society as this, which will collect the facts as they appear to Southern eyes, and shall preserve the documentary evidence which still exists, and supply its place, wherever it has been lost or destroyed, by the testimony of those who originally prepared or had the custody of it.

This is important to both sides of the great question, for posterity will hardly credit a history which shall be able to give the version of one side alone and from which the other shall be wholly excluded.

We understand the object not to be to publish a history or histories, but to make historical collections. We quite agree with Vice President Garland who, in his letter of acceptance, declares us not to be now in a fit state of mind, and we may add, not sufficiently in a state of freedom, to write a history calmly and thoroughly.

And this opinion has been expressed to us by men of position and thoughtfulness on the other side. We are now too full of prejudice and bias—whether this be on the right side or wrong makes little difference—to give a reliable opinion to our unprejudiced fellow men, as to the events of the war and their moral result.

It may be, as a distinguished Northern writer has said to us, that our true and received history will be written by some foreign hand, directed by a mind alien to our interests and feelings. But whether a dispassionate and fair history be yet written among us, or this task devolve on some more distant member of the human family, it is requisite that we should collect and preserve the memorials of the past, as we have regarded and held it to exist, and of right to be regarded, and to this end this society should receive the membership of all Southern men, and they should contribute to it in money and means, and in the erection of a fire-proof place of deposit, where our history may have a sanctuary.—*Picayune.*

COSTLINESS OF IDOLATRY. — The *Leader* says: "Many persons cavil at the costliness of our churches and religious services. But those of the unchristianized nations are found to be far more expensive. A missionary in China took pains to collect statistics as to the cost of idolatrous worship in that country. He reported that in one district in Shanghai at least $18,000 are expended annually, to appease the souls of the dead. As there are one thousand six hundred and twenty districts in the empire, some spending more and some less, the average would give nearly thirty millions of dollars spent for the Hien gods. In the same manner it is estimated that $31,752,000 are expended annually for the Foo gods. Add to this the amount spent in each family for the worship of its ancestors, say $1 50 to each family, and with eighty million families of five persons each, the aggregate is $120,000,000. Cut the figures down a half, or three-fourths even, and the amount is still greater than is given to all Christian objects in America."

Enormous Exhibition of Power.

A paragraph has been recently going the rounds of the press, in which it is stated that the greatest blast on record was recently made on the proposed site of a port in San Francisco harbor. Twelve tons of powder were fired at once, dislodging eighty thousand tons of rock. So far as the quantity of powder exploded is concerned, this is probably true, at least in regard to ordinary blasting and mining operations. Much larger quantities of powder have been exploded accidentally, and in military operations.

The greatest exhibition of powder of which we have any knowledge was the blast at the Round Down Cliff, at Dover, England, January 26, 1843. The cliff was three hundred and seventy five feet above high water mark, and as a projection of it prevented a direct line of the Southeastern railroad being taken to the mouth of the Shakspeare Tunnel, it was resolved to remove the obstruction by blasting. Three galleries, three hundred feet long, were excavated in the chalk rock. Nine tons of powder were placed in the bottom of the shafts, arranged in three separate charges, which were fired simultaneously, by means of powerful voltaic batteries. As soon as the current was sent through the wires, a low, faint, indescribable subterranean rumble was heard, and immediately after the bottom of the cliff began to bulge out, and then, almost immediately, about five hundred feet in breadth of the summit began gradually to sink. There was no roaring explosion, no burst out of fire, no violent and crushing splitting of rocks, and comparatively speaking but very little fire.

For a proceeding of mighty and irrepressible force, it had little or nothing of the appearance of force. The rock seemed as if it had exchanged its solid for a fluid nature, for it glided like a stream into the sea, which was at a distance of one hundred yards from the base. By this blast one million tons of rock were removed, which would otherwise have required the labor of thousands of men for twelve months. *Cultivator and Country Gentleman, Albany, New York*

THE *Christian Work,* in giving an account of the English May meetings, gives in a table the incomes of the various benevolent societies. By a ding up and classifying the statistics there given, we reach the following results: The Bible and the tract societies have an aggregate income from subscriptions and sales of £300,804; the foreign mission societies report receipts amounting to £642,320; home missions, £246,021; Jewish missions, £55,474; colonial and continental missions, £46 009; educational societies, £157,924; and miscellaneous societies, £46,832; making a grand total of £1,495,384; or, reducing this amount to currency, supposing gold to be worth $1 40, of $10,138,704. To this should, probably, be added not much less than a million of dollars which was given to societies whose incomes it is difficult to ascertain, and which are not reported in these statistics. Of the different denominations, so far as we can distinguish their societies, the Episcopalians contribute £390,432; the Presbyterians, of various sorts, £211,542; the Methodists, £174,210; the Congregationalists, £125,559; and the Baptists, £34,458; leaving for union societies, or those whose character is unknown, a remainder of £559,185. Of the foreign missionary societies the Church Missionary (Low Church Episcopalian) receives £157,330 or $1,065,697 currency; the Wesleyan Missionary Society, £146,249, or $991,568; the London Missionary Society, £108,847, or $737,993; the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, £103,132, or $699,135; the Baptist Society, £30,556; the Free Church of Scotland, £29,558; the United Presbyterians, £25,464; the Primitive Methodists, £18,573; the Church of Scotland, £11,009; and the English Presbyterians, £6,602.

Speeches and Sermons by Rev. Dr. Deems.

For the exceedingly small sum of ten cents we can furnish by mail, prepaid, five sermons and two speeches delivered in New York by Rev. Dr. Deems. Address

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411 Broome street, New York.

A REBOUND.

Some of the pet schemes of Massachusetts are coming back upon her, greatly to her own annoyance. Not long ago her politicians flared up into indignant remonstrance at the floating in upon herself of politicians from New Hampshire to fill Federal offices in Boston She who had populated the offices in the South with swarms of her own exported carpet-baggers, and who wants military regime re-established, in order to punish the Southern people for being restive under the infliction, shrieked when General Grant put a New Hampshire ex-Governor into the Boston custom house.

The fourteenth constitutional amendment is now troubling her with another rebound of her own gun. That resolution excludes from representation in Federal numbers all persons to whom the State refuses the right of suffrage. Whenever the right of suffrage is abridged or denied to any male citizen, the basis of representation in Congress is reduced in the proportion which the number excluded bears to the whole number of male citizens in the State.

In Massachusetts they do not permit any one to vote who cannot read and write. The number is large enough to affect at least one member of Congress, and one vote in the election of President.

Rhode Island is in the same dilemma for another cause. They do not permit poor whites to vote without a property qualification, and there is in Rhode Island a large number of operatives and day laborers employed in manufactures—persons who will be excluded in the enumeration. Rhode Island has now two members of the House of Representatives, and will be in danger of losing one of them. * * *

They must enfranchise all their whites, and thus throw themselves open to be ridden over by the classes of which they have a hereditary terror, or must consent to descend in the scale of influence among States, compared with those whom they themselves raised up for a very different purpose. One way before them is for Massachusetts to throw down all barriers and let in the floods of ignorance against which she has been covering herself with constitutional provisions as with a shield of protection, and for Rhode Island to let in thousands of voters who may endanger the rule of the great families who are now the absolute magnates in that State; and the other way is to stick to their principles and traditions, and take the consequences by submitting to the sacrifice.

In one direction is humiliation and domestic peril, compensated by increase of the power of domination out of the State. On the other side is political loss, with no other compensation than the serenity of self-respect in having maintained principles which, if they have been honestly entertained, it is disgrace to surrender.

There is a grim sense of satisfaction among the victims of Massachusetts and Rhode Island to witness the squirming of the politicians of those States in the toils of a policy which they fabricated for the humiliation of others, but find to their surprise come back, netting their own limbs.—*Picayune.*

The French elections have passed off amid tumult and storm, which sometimes seemed to threaten actual insurrection. In Paris, Lyons, Amiens, and other cities there was very serious disturbance. The results of the elections are such as to startle and shock devoted Imperialists. Instead of the famous opposition of five (Jules Favre, Ollivier, Picard, and two others,) which for so many sessions alone stood out against the government, there is now an opposition of something like one hundred. But the most serious feature of the business is that the opposition is entirely of an extreme character. Red Republicanism lifts its banner again—this is the crowning of the edifice! Men like Jules Favre had hard work to regain their places, being regarded as too moderate. Brave old Garnier Pages, one of the Republican government of 1848, has been beaten by a man of fiercer sentiments. The Orleanists are nowhere; the moderate Liberals are nowhere. Franco stands between the devil and the deep sea, to cite an old phrase—between the Imperialists and the Socialists. Rumor says that the Emperor is a good deal alarmed at the turn things have taken, and is racking his brain to find a policy which may carry him through.

The number of sheep in Ohio in 1868 was 7,689,845, producing not less than 30,000,000 pounds of wool. The farmers of Ohio in 1855-6 lost in killed and injured 86,251 sheep by dogs, which were valued at $288,697 45. The number of dogs in 1866 was 174,909, making the loss for the two years per dog $1 62.

Commencement Exercises of Madison College and Sharon Female College.

July 11.—Commencement sermon, by Rev. W. Harrington.

July 12.—Examination of students of Madison College. Declamation by the pupils and address by Prof. G. E. Criz at eight P. M.

July 13.—Examination of the pupils of Sharon Female College.

July 14.—Examination of the senior class.

July 15.—Compositions by the senior class, conferring of degrees, and address by Rev. W. T. J. Sullivan.

The Board of Trustees will meet on the 13th, at four P. M.

Committee of visitors from Mississippi Conference—Revs. C. G. Andrews, W. B. Lewis and W. Harrington.

W. L. C. HUNNICUTT, Prest.

Commencement Exercises of East Alabama Male College, Auburn.

Annual sermon, July 11, by Rev. O. R. Blue.

Freshman prize declamation on the night of July 12.

Trustees meet July 12.

Sophomore prize declamation on the night of the 13th, with an address, on delivering of prizes, by Rev. William Shephard.

Commencement day, July 14. Exhibition of senior class, and an address before the literary societies by the Hon. David Clopton.

J. F. DOWDELL, Prest.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, near Floyd, Carroll parish, April 28, 1869, by Rev. P. H. Dieffenwierth, Mr. W. S. H. WAILES, of Catahoula parish, to Miss SAMMIE MCGAUGHEY, daughter of Rev. W. G. McGaughey, of the Louisiana Conference.

March 18, 1869, by Rev. E. B. McClellen, Mr. CHARLES E. STEWART to Mrs. MARY A. CORUBITZ, all of Warrington, Florida.

By the same, April 13, 1869, Mr. JOSEPH W. JONES to Miss FLORIDA A. GRINNELL, all of Warrington, Florida.

By the same, June 16, 1869, Captain PAUL BOYDEN to Miss MARY FRANCES LANGFORD, all of Warrington, Florida.

By the same, June 17, 1869, Mr. RICHARD SOLIS to Mrs. MALINDA E. WHEATE, all of Warrington, Florida.

OBITUARIES.

Sister CAROLINE PAXTON POWELL was born in Elbert county, Georgia, April 8, 1808, and died near Childersburg, Talladega county, Alabama, April 4, 1869.

Her Christian life was a beautiful commentary on the Bible, and is written on the hearts of her bereaved husband and children in letters of prayer and faith, suffering and patience, and dying peace.

DANIEL DUNCAN.

Southern Christian Advocate please copy.

Died, in Pensacola, Florida, May 18, 1869, Mrs. ELIZABETH L. LEE, wife of Captain Joseph Lee, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Williams.

Sister Lee was born March 12, 1830, was converted and joined the Methodist Church early in life, and was married July 13, 1846.

She bore her protracted illness with patience and resignation. She spoke with tearful eyes of her kind and pious parents, from whom she had been separated many long years, and whom she had contemplated visiting this summer. She seemed to be exceedingly anxious to see them once more before she laid aside the throbbing dust to put on the diadem of deathless glory.

Her sense of gratitude to God, and to her dear parents for pious training, was sincere and profound.

I never heard any one speak more calmly and hopefully of folding up the pilgrim's tabernacle on the margin of the last cold stream. She appeared to know that she had a permanent abode "in the land beyond the river."

Should this fall under the eyes of her aged parents, I trust they will draw comfort out of these lines, and "pitch their moving tents each night a day's march nearer home."

E. B. MCCLELEN.

MISS MARY MARLAR, only child of the Rev. John Marlar and Sarah Holden, was born in Edgecombe, North Carolina, in 1789, was converted and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in her thirteenth year, and was married to John G. M. Sibley in 1805.

She moved with her family and her parents to what is now the State of Tennessee in 1809, thence to Mississippi in 1813, where she lived out the remaining days of her life, performing faithfully the duties of wife and mother. She was a devoted mother, a consistent and daily Christian, meek and quiet, constant and true in her friendship.

Mrs. Mary Sibley was the mother of ten children—seven sons and three daughters—all of whom survive her except the oldest and youngest sons. She lived to see all her children on the road to the better land, and two of her sons are heralds of the Cross—one local, the other itinerant.

On the 3d of December, 1868, she departed this life in the triumphs of the Christian's faith. Farewell, dear mother, until we shall meet in Paradise. Rest from thy toils and sacrifices. Our loss is eternal gain to thee. We shall soon meet again. R. A. SIBLEY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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The Course of Instruction includes the ordinary English branches, the Ancient Languages, French, Mathematics, Book-keeping, and the elements of Natural Science.

Expenses, including tuition, board, fuel, washing, books, and clothing, $365.

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The Flues are constructed so as to insure the most perfect draft. The heat of the Oven is so equal that when baking there is no need for removing anything until done.

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is made of a superior quality of Iron, very heavy, of neat design, and flue finish. The Top Plate is put together in sections, to permit of the greatest expansion without cracking.

We invite the attention of Housekeepers to the advantages of this Stove. Remember, we guarantee them to give entire satisfaction. Duplicate parts can be had at all times, at small cost, by which repairs can be made which will frequently save the price of a new Stove.

ZABLE & DALTON,
No. 115 Poydras street.

A large variety of MANTLE GRATES, House Furnishing Goods, Tin and Japanned Ware. Agents for the celebrated Osborn Bird and Animal Cages.

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TEACHING.

WANTED.—ENGAGEMENTS TO Teach by the 1st of October next:

1. For a young lady qualified in the usual branches of a polite education, music, etc., and with five or six years' experience.

2. For another, fully qualified, but without experience in teaching. A comfortable home in some private family would be preferred.

Apply, if by letter, to
REV. JAMES MACLENNAN,
je12 1m Greenville, Mississippi.

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Yes, when every soul
Shrinks back and startles
At the approach of each Dose
That Ignorance mixes for the stomach.
'Tis our very instinct
That stirs within us,

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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

CHRISTIAN CHILDREN.

Saw ye never in the meadows,
Where your little feet did pass,
Down below, the sweet white daisies
Growing in the long green grass?

They are like to little children,
Children bred in lonely cot,
Who are modest, meek, and quiet,
And contented with their lot.

Saw you never lilac blossoms,
Or acacia white and red,
Waving brightly in the sunshine,
On the tall trees overhead?

They are like to other children,
Children of the high and great,
Who are gracious, good, and gentle,
Serving God in their estate.

Christian children, high and lowly,
Try like little flowers to be:
Day by day the tall tree-blossom
Gives to God its fragrance free.

Day by day the little daisy
Looks up with its yellow eye,
Never murmurs, never wishes
It were hanging up on high.

God has given each his station;
Some have riches and high place,
Some have lowly homes and labor—
All may have His precious grace.

And the air is just as pleasant,
And as bright the sunny sky,
To the daisy by the footpath
As to flowers that bloom on high.

And God loveth all His children,
Rich and poor, and high and low,
And they all shall meet in heaven
Who have served Him here below.

FLOWERETS.

FROM THE GERMAN.—BY J. B. A. AHRENS.

VI.—AN HONEST MAN.

In the village of Alle, in Switzerland, the furniture of a deceased clergyman was sold at public auction. A farmer purchased an old writing desk. It contained a large number of shelves and little drawers, which he fondly opened and shut, thinking at the time what he would put in each one of them.

When he had brought the desk home he discovered that behind one of the outside drawers another one was secreted. He instantly opened it, and lo! it contained $500 in gold.

Of course the farmer was amazed, and said to himself: "What shall I do with all this money?" Then answered a wicked voice in him: "Silly man! how can you question? The money is yours. You bought the desk as it is—bought it with the treasure. Take the money, and say no more about it."

After a while another voice made itself heard within himself—it was conscience: "The money is not yours," said the voice; "nobody offered to sell you this money; consequently you did not buy it. You simply bought the desk, not the money. You found the money, and you know that it belongs to the heirs of the deceased."

The farmer had gladly kept the money, for it would have sufficed to purchase a nice house and garden with it. But finally he said: "To keep the money would be unjust. Conscience is right; the money belongs to the heirs." He immediately returned it.

This transpired A. D. 1844, and the name of this honest farmer is Joseph Hubler.

VII.—THE RAIN.

A wealthy merchant was returning home from a fair at a distant city. He had sold much of his ware, so that his buggy was loaded down with money. But the rain, which poured down in torrents, did not only thoroughly drench the traveler's clothes, but also rendered the road almost impassable. Then the merchant loudly complained that the good Lord had given him such bad weather for his journey.

His way led through a dense forest. Suddenly, to his utter dismay, he noticed a robber at a distance, aiming directly at him with his gun. He would have been surely killed had not the rain wetted the robber's powder—the gun would not fire. A few strokes with the whip increased the horse's speed, and thus the merchant's life was saved.

When he was beyond the reach of danger he said to himself: "How foolish was I to murmur against God because of the rain! If the weather had been fair—if it had not rained—I would now be weltering in my blood! In vain would my children have waited for my return! The rain, which made me complain, saved my life. Henceforth I shall never forget this beautiful verse:

"'Behind a frowning providence
God hides a smiling face.'"

VIII.—THE FAITHFUL DOG.

A merchant owned a very watchful dog. Once the merchant returned from a fair, at which he had taken in much money. He kept this money in saddlebags, made of leather, fastened with buckles to the saddle. The dog kept equal pace with the horse. After a while, without being noticed by the merchant, the buckles were unfastened by the motion of the horse, and the saddlebags, with the money, fell on the ground. Then the dog barked very loudly; but the merchant did not heed it. When, after a while, the dog barked more furiously, his master gave him a few strokes with the whip. But the good dog did not cease barking. He even ran between the horse's legs and bit him. Then the merchant thought the dog was mad, drew his pistol and shot him. After some time the merchant discovered his loss. He hurriedly rode back, and was pained to see, for a long distance, the blood of his wounded dog. Finally he reached the place where he had lost his saddlebags. There his dog lay on the bags! He was dying. Seeing his master, he only faintly wagged his tail, licked his hand and—was dead.

SCIENTIFIC.

SILVER.

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.

Silver has long been believed to be absolutely indestructible by the contact of air, even when aided by intense heat; and on this account it was ranked among the perfect metals. Several of the old chemists advanced that, in treating silver by a long reverberation, in a furnace where the flame was made to circulate above the metal, it was at last converted into a vitriform oxide. It has even been added that, when united with mercury and divided by this liquid metal, it was oxidized by the processes which are usually employed for converting mercury into red oxide, and this view is far from improbable.

Many experiments have proven that silver is really oxidizable, but also that it is much less so, and with much greater difficulty than the other metals. Macquer was the first experimentor who remarked this oxidation, which he effected by exposing the metal in a crucible to the intense heat of the furnace of Servos twenty successive times. At the last, very sensible traces of oxidation were perceived, and a vitrification of an olive color. Macquer never failed to observe, when treating silver in the focus of a burning glass, that, after a long incandescence, it was covered with a white powder which formed a stratum upon the support of the silver. Homberg, in his first experiments with the burning glass of Tchirshansen, made the same observation upon both silver and gold. It cannot be doubted that these facts indicate a marked oxidation of silver, and that they become stronger and more conclusive when joined with the experiments we shall mention.

Van Marum made many valuable researches respecting the effects of electricity, with the grand machine of Seyler, and found that it took fire and burned. By passing the electric shock from a battery through a silver wire, the wire is apparently reduced on the instant to powder, with a greenish white flame, which passes with the rapidity of lightning, and the oxide manifestly formed in this operation is dissipated in smoke. If we perform the same operation after wrapping the wire in, or fixing it upon, white paper, it attaches itself to the paper in a very fine powder of a greenish gray color, so fine and adherent it resembles smoke, and forms a light covering to the paper that cannot be separated from it. It is impossible to doubt either the oxidation of the silver or its combustibility, because the phenomenon is constantly accompanied with flame. We may attribute the effect, which is not produced by ordinary fire, however intense it may be, to the extreme division of the metal by the electric shock, and to the high temperature produced by the electric current in the body which is exposed to it. A stroke of lightning upon silverware produces exactly the same phenomenon, and is followed by the same results.

The oxide of silver formed by these different processes, and which it is so difficult to obtain, is extremely easy of reduction, because the silver adheres to the oxygen very weakly. Though the presence of this body augments its weight, changes its properties, and especially renders it acrid and caustic, nothing more is required than to expose these greenish or yellowish gray oxides to contact of the solar rays to make them assume a darker color, become black, and rapidly approach the metallic state. When we heat them in close vessels, with the pneumatic apparatus, we obtain from them pure oxygen gas, and easily convert them into the brilliant and ductile metal by fusing in a crucible.

Neither hydrogen nor carbon have been combined with silver, but it combines readily with sulphur and phosphorus. It is well known that when silver is long exposed to the air, especially in frequented places, as churches, theatres, etc., it acquires a covering of violet color, which deprives it of its lustre and malleability. This covering, which forms a thin layer, can only be detached by bending the silver or breaking it in pieces with a hammer. It was examined by Professor Pronst and found to be sulphuret of silver.

Silver does not combine with the simple incombustibles, but combines readily with the greater number of metallic bodies. When silver and gold are kept melted together they combine and form an alloy, composed, as Homberg ascertained, of one part of silver and five of gold. He kept equal parts of gold and silver in gentle fusion for a quarter of an hour, and found, on breaking the crucible, two masses, the uppermost of which was pure silver, the undermost all of the gold combined with one-sixth of silver. Silver, however, may be melted with gold in almost any proportion, and if the proper precautions are observed the two metals remain in combination.

The alloy of gold and silver is harder and more sonorous than gold. Its hardness is a maximum when the alloy contains two parts of gold and one of silver. The density of these metals is a little diminished, and the color of the gold is much changed, even when the proportion of the silver is small; one part of silver to twenty parts of gold produces a very sensible change. The color is not only pale, but it has a very perceptible greenish tinge, as if the light reflected by the silver passed through a very thin veil of gold. This alloy, being more fusible than gold, is employed to solder pieces of that metal together.

When silver and platinum are fused together (for which a very strong heat is necessary) they form a compound not so ductile nor white as silver, but much harder. The two metals are separated by keeping them for some time in a state of fusion, the platinum sinking to the bottom from its weight. This circumstance would induce one to suppose that there is very little affinity between them. Indeed, Professor Lewis found that when the two metals are melted together they sputter and fume as if there were great repugnance to their union. The difficulty of uniting these is also noticed by Scheffer and others.—*Inventors' and Manufacturers' Journal.*

FARM AND GARDEN.

Period of Gestation in Domestic Animals.

The following table and remarks are extracted from an article in Blain's Encyclopedia:

	Shortest period. Days.	Mean period. Days.	Longest period. Days.
Mare	322	347	419
Cow	240	283	321
Ewe	146	154	161
Sow	109	115	143
Goat	150	156	163
Bitch	55	60	63
Rabbit	20	28	35
Turkey	24	26	30
Hen	19	21	24
Duck	28	30	32
Goose	27	30	33
Pigeon	16	18	20

According to the observations of M. Teisseir, of Paris, in five hundred and eighty-two mares * * * the shortest period was two hundred and eighty-seven days, and the longest four hundred and nineteen, making the extraordinary difference of one hundred and thirty-two days, and of eighty-nine days beyond the usual term of eleven months. The cow usually brings forth in about nine months, and the sheep in five. Swine usually farrow between the one hundred and twentieth and one hundred and fortieth day, being liable to variations influenced apparently by their size and by their particular breeds. The true causes which abridge or prolong more or less the period of gestation in the females of quadrupeds, and of the incubation of birds, are yet unknown to us.

In most cases, therefore, between nine and ten months may be assumed as the usual period, though with a bull calf the cow has generally been observed to go about forty-one weeks, and a few days less with a female. Any calf produced at an earlier period than two hundred and sixty days must be considered decidedly premature, and any period of gestation exceeding three hundred days must also be considered irregular; but in this latter case the health of the produce is not affected.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Dry Earth for Poultry Houses.—The employment of dry, pulverized earth, as the means of deodorizing poultry houses, appears to be worthy of more attention than it has hitherto received. The fact that from four hundred to five hundred fowls can, by this aid, be kept in one building for months together, with less smell than is to be found in any ordinary fowl house capable of accommodating a dozen chickens, is very conclusive as to its efficacy. In the building of the National Company, where this fact has been ascertained, seven or eight fowls are kept in each compartment, twelve feet by three, and yet there is no smell or trace of moisture.

Mr. Greyelin informs us that if a much larger number are put into each run the ground becomes moist, ceases to deodorize, and the birds at once become unhealthy. It should be stated that the droppings that fall from the perches during the night are removed from the runs each morning, and the dry earth only receives the manure that falls during the day; this has its moisture absorbed so speedily by the earth that it at once becomes pulverized, mixed with the soil, and ceases to smell. So powerful is the deodorizing effect of the earth that it does not require to be renewed in the runs for many weeks together.—*London Field.*

Learning Calves to Drink.—I will give you my treatment of cows and young calves in learning the calf to drink. I let the calf suck until the milk becomes good; this I think is the best remedy for taking the cake from the cow's bag. I then take the calf from the cow in the morning—that is, let it suck the last in the morning—and leave it until next morning without offering anything to drink. By this time the calf is hungry, and will be ready to make an effort to drink at the first offer. I milk the cow, back the calf into the corner, take it by the under jaw with the left hand, which forces the mouth open; then, with some one to hold the dish, I dip some milk with my right hand and pour it in its mouth. I let go the left hand and force its head in the dish while it is lapping its tongue for more milk. It learns to drink soon.

Taking the calf from the cow in the morning, it will not make a noise through the day, and in the night it will lay quiet if the cow is not permitted to remain in sight.—*Correspondent Rural New Yorker.*

The Striped Bug.—Every gardener knows that this is a most destructive insect among melon, cucumber, and other young vines, sometimes damaging the crop seriously. Many remedies have been suggested, some of them, no doubt, good in their way, but troublesome. Now we have tried for several years another, which proved with us a complete success. Instead of aiming to drive away the insect by soot, ashes, etc., we pet it, or rather furnish it with food better than the young melon and cucumber plant. We sow around each hill, at the time of planting, a few radish seeds, and coming up about the same time, the tops supply pasture for the bug, which it much prefers to the vines. Lettuce will also answer, but the radish is rather liked the best. While our vines are untouched by making this little provision for it, the young radish-tops are completely perforated. We can recommend the remedy with confidence.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

The Quemadaro is a space of an acre or two just out of the Gate of San Bernardo, Madrid, occupied by a broad mound, and the site of the *autus da fe*. This mound has been laid open by a new road cut through it, and was found to be composed of alternating layers of earth and ashes, interspersed with human bones. A Protestant meeting was held on this spot May 12, the anniversary of one of the most famous *autos*. Very many of those present carried away with them as relics bones of the old martyrs.

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Wishing you great success in introducing this valuable medicine,

We remain yours truly,
J. J. MULLON, Pastor St. Patrick's Church.
J. H. CALDWELL, of Gas Works, City N.O.
SAM'L. SUMNER, of Home Insurance Office
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New Orleans, June, 1868.

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6 " "	2 50
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BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

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VANDUZEN & TIFT,

102 and 104 East Second st., Cincinnati, Ohio, Manufacturers of BELLS for Churches, Academies, etc., made of the Genuine Bell Metal, and mounted with our Patent Improved Rotary Hangings.

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COOKING AND HEATING STOVES

Of all kinds; sole Agent for the Good Samaritan Cooking Stove.

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oct20 1y NEW ORLEANS.

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SUCCESSOR TO

C. E. Cate & Co.

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18 CAMP STREET,

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Keeps constantly on hand

THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ALSO, CONTINUES TO MANUFACTURE

Sumter Brogans and Russets

LADIES AND GENTS,

—AND—

BOYS AND CHILDRENS SHOES

—AT—

Hammond Station.

Nov9 1y

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BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

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STOVE DEALER

AND

TINWARE MANUFACTURER

62.....CAMP STREET.....62

NEW ORLEANS.

SIGN OF THE BIG TEA POT.

I would respectfully announce to my friends and the public generally, both in the city and country, that after an association of over twenty years, under the name and style of Austin & Goodwyn, formerly corner of Customhouse and Front Levee, I have permanently located as above, and shall continue my old business of

MANUFACTURING TINWARE,

in all its branches, as heretofore, and in addition will endeavor to keep at all times a full and complete stock of the best, as well as the latest and most approved

COOKING STOVES.

The names of a few will suffice to give an idea of the great variety constantly kept on hand:

The Charter Oak,	The Good Samaritan,
The Revenue,	The Torchlight,
The American,	The Brilliant,
The Magnolia,	The Fashion,
The True Kentuckian,	The Farmer,
The Maid of Orleans,	The Southern States.
The Mutual Friend,	The Sunny South,

and many others, too numerous to mention of which will be sold at

THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,

for cash or approved city paper.

Being ever grateful for the liberal patronage bestowed and confidence reposed in me during my former copartnership, I would most earnestly solicit a continuance of the same, and shall pledge myself to do my utmost to maintain the reputation of the old house.

Remember the Big Tea Pot,

No. 62 Camp street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

July6 1y

MAGIC PRESS.

J. P. WILSON,

JOB PRINTER.....JOB PRINTER

77 Magazine street, corner of Poydras,
nov1 New Orleans, La.

ROBERT L. WALKER,

Cotton Factor & Commission Merchant,

190 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

aog8 6m

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, AT Greensboro, Alabama.

The next session of this institution begins the first Wednesday in October, and is divided into two terms.

TUITION.

Academic Department, per term..	$35 00
Preparatory Department, per term.....	30 00
Contingent fee, per term.....	2 50

A fee of $5 is charged those who attend the schools of Chem. and Nat. Phil.

Board, exclusive of washing and lights, $16 to $20 per month. By messing it can be obtained even cheaper than at these rates.

Sons of ministers of the Gospel in the regular work, and those studying for the ministry, are admitted free of tuition.

The whole expense for the scholastic year, including everything except books and clothing, will be $250, payable one-half at the opening of the session and the remainder on the 15th of February. If the student wishes to board in a private family it will be $280. This great reduction in the price of board and tuition will bring the advantages of the University within the reach of those whose limited means have heretofore placed the highest scholastic training beyond their reach, as well as secure the patronage of those who, on the score of economy, are sending their sons out of the State to be educated.

Especial attention is called to the fact that preparatory students are taught exclusively by the Faculty.

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For further information apply for circular to
O. F. OAKEY,
aug15 2m Secretary of Faculty.

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FEMALE COLLEGE.

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Incidental Fee.....	5,00
Board exclusive of Lights and Washing.	20,00

We commend the Institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respectfully solicit its patronage. Address.

A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board Trust
Oct. 19th, 1867.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1869.

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
FEB.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
MAR		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
APR					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
MAY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
JUNE			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JULY					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AUG	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
SEP.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
OCT						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
NOV		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
DEC				1	2	3	
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received, and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

We have no material change to report in the general market, which continues to exhibit very little animation, with only a limited business in the wholesale trade in supplying country and plantation orders, and increasing dullness in some departments. The sales of sugar and molasses have been mostly confined to the current receipts, without any marked change in prices. Western produce has shown but little activity, corn ruling at fuller prices, caused by scant supplies, and most other articles showing little or no variation.

The weather has been remarkably warm, but with daily showers. Our accounts from the country are generally encouraging, and the prospect of a liberal yield of both cotton and sugar appears brighter than at any time this season. We see no cause, however, why any one should hastily conclude, as was done at the corresponding period last year, that we may look for a three millions crop, which would show an increase of about twenty-five per cent. on the last yield. The disappointment of long crop men in the past season should render them cautious in making estimates for the present year.

The river has continued to recede slowly since our last report, and is now two feet ten inches below high water mark.

Cotton.—The following are the arrivals since the 25th ultimo:

Louisiana and Mississippi.....bales..	640
Mobile.....	153
Total.....	793

On Saturday the movement commenced with increased animation, and under encouraging dispatches from New York subsequently became still more active, resulting in sales of 1,375 bales, mostly at full prices, without any quotable improvement, but with the advantage on the side of the seller. On Monday buyers came forward with unabated spirit, and although factors raised their pretensions, yet, under later and still more favorable news from New York, 1,400 bales changed hands at an irregular advance of ⅛ to 1c. per pound, low middling closing at 31 to 31¼c., and middling at 32 to 32¼c. On Tuesday the market opened with only a moderate inquiry, and although factors evinced a disposition to offer their stocks more freely, yet as the comparatively large business of the two preceding days had partially supplied the demand, the movement continued inanimate throughout the day, and the business did not exceed 525 bales. Prices showed more irregularity. Low middling sold down to 30¾c., and even a fraction lower, and strict low middling up to 31⅛c., and even a fraction higher, but the market appeared most nearly represented by 31 to 31¼c., which were the quotations on Monday. We also heard of Liverpool middling at 31¾c. The stock unsold is now estimated at less than 6,000 bales, but little more than half of which is offered at the ruling rates.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 3,300 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 791,584 bales, against 580,798 bales to the same date last year, and the decrease in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 74,126 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 23,839 bales to France, and of 5,688 to other foreign ports, and a decrease of 252,194 to Great Britain.

Referring to our remarks above, we quote as follows:

Ordinary.....	27 to 28
Good ordinary.....	29 to 30
Low middling.....	31 to 31¼
Middling.....	32 to 32¼
Strict middling.....	— to —

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868, bales...	1969
Arrived past three days..... 793	
Arrived previously..... 832236	
Made from waste and damaged cotton, samples, etc..... 9112—832711	
	834070
Exported past three days..... 4083	
Exported previously..... 615926—620009	
Stock on hand and on shipboard....	14061

Sugar.—Since our last review the market has been dull and drooping, and the light receipts have not been disposed of. On Saturday and Monday 64 hogsheads were sold, of which two small lots of fresh brought 9½c. per pound for common and 13⅛ to 13¼c. for prime, and a lot of old on private terms. On Tuesday 59 hogsheads changed hands, part on private terms and the rest at 11¾c. per pound for good fair, and 13c. for strictly fully fair to prime. The stock of Louisiana sugar now in the city is estimated at 6,600 hogsheads.

CATTLE MARKET.

Jefferson City,
Tuesday Evening, June 29, 1869.

Texas cattle, choice, per head.....$35 to 40	
Texas cattle, second qual, per head. 25 to 30	
Texas cattle, third qual, per head... 10 to 20	
Hogs, per lb gross..... 10 to 12c	
Sheep, first quality, per head..... $4 to 5	
Sheep, second quality, per head..... 3 to 3½	
Sheep, third quality, per head..... — to —	
Milch cows, choice, per head..... 80 to 100	
Milch cows, per head..... 50 to —	
Texas cows, with calves..... — to —	
Yearlings, per head..... 8 to 12	
Calves, per head..... 8 to 12	

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(*Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire*)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows.....	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers...	8 50	9 50
Cotton Scrapers.....	6 00	0 50
Sweeps.....	6 00	6 50
Cultivators.....	10 00	11 00
Shovels.....	10 00	17 00
Spades.....	11 00	18 00
Axes.....	10 00	15 00
Bagging, ₩ yard:		
Kentucky.....	23½	24½
East India.....	..	25
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₩ lb..	..	8½
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs.....	1 07½	..
Bread, ₩ 100 lbs.: Pilot....	5 50	..
Crackers.....	6 00	..
Bricks, Lake, ₩ M.....	8 00	16 00
English, Fire.....	85 00	100 00
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford.....	..	.
Tallow.....	..	..
Adamantine.....	15	21½
Star.....	15	21½
Chocolate, No 1 ₩ lb.....	38	55
Sweet and Spiced.....	35	67
Cider, Western ₩ hbl.....	.. ..	.. ..
Northern.....	13 00	.. ..
Coal, Cannel ₩ ton.....	.. ..	15 00
Anthracite ₩ ton.....	9 50	10 00
Western, ₩ barrel.....	.. ..	50
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb.....	14	16½
Havana.....	..	..
Java.....	..	..
St. Domingo.....	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₩ ton.....	.. ..	15 00
Hulled, ₩ bushel.....	.. ..	.. ..
Copper, Braziers' ₩ lb.....	37	38
Sheathing.....	.. ..	.. ..
Copper Bolts.....	37	38
Yellow Metal.....	29	30
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb.....	23½	24½
Tarred, American:.....	.. ..	21
Russia.....	30	.. ..
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl.....	4 25	4 75
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y.....	4	4½
St. Domingo.....	4½	4½
Fustic, Tampico.....	6	.. ..
Indigo, ₩ lb.....	1 75	1 85
Madder.....	22	24
Eggs, ₩ doz. Western.....	25	27
Feathers, ₩ lb.....	..	1 00
Fish, Cod, ₩ box.....	1 65	.. ..
Herrings.....	70	.. ..
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl....	.. ..	27 00
No. 2.....	.. ..	21 00
No. 3.....	15 00	.. ..
Flaxseed, ₩ lb.....	..	6
Flour, ₩ bbl:		
Superfine.....	5 75	5 87½
Extra.....	5 90	11 50
Fine.....	5 00	.. ..
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb.....	14	15
Figs, Drum.....	20	21
Dried Apples.....	..	..
Currants, Zante.....	12½	13
Almonds, soft shell.....	26	..
Raisins, M R, ₩ box.....	none	here
Layer.....	.. ..	3 60
Lem's Sicily ₩ box.....	none	here
" Malaga, ₩ box.....	.. ..	.. ..
Oranges, La. ₩ 1000.....	.. ..	.. ..
Sicily ₩ box.....	.. ..	.. ..
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10.....	3 25	.. ..
10 x 12.....	3 50	3 75
12 x 18.....	4 00	4 50
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western.....	2 20	2 50
Canada.....	2 60	2 90
Oats.....	70	72
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel....	95	1 00
Beans, ₩ bbl.....	8 00	12 00
Hops, ₩ lb.....	8	12
Gunpowder, ₩ keg.....	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag.....	18½	19
Hay, Western, ₩ ton.....	24 00	28 00
Northern.....	.. ..	.. ..
Louisiana.....	.. ..	.. ..
Hides, ₩ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican.....	17	18
Wet salted, city slaughter.	8½	13
Kip Skins.....	..	.. ..
Dry country.....	17	18
Pelts ₩ piece.....	.. ..	.. ..
Iron, Pig ₩ ton.....	45 00	.. ..
Country, Bar ₩ lb.....	5	6
English, ₩ lb.....	4½	5
Hoop, ₩ lb.....	6	8½
Sheet.....	6½	9
Boiler.....	8	10
Nail Rods.....	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties.....	6	7
Castings, American.....	6½	7
Lime, Western ₩ bbl.....	1 65	2 00
Shell Lime.....	1 75	..
Rockland, &c.....	2 00	2 25
Cement.....	3 00	.. ..
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana.....	35	70
Muscovado.....	..	..
Refinery, Rebolled.....	60	80
Moss, ₩ lb:		
Gray, Country.....	2	3½
Black do.....	5	6
Select, water rotted.....	7	8
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₩ lb.....	4 75	5 00
Wrought, German.....	14	16
English.....	14	16
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Tar.....	.. ..	.. ..
Pitch.....	2 50	2 75
Rosin A No. 1.....	3 25	5 50
No. 2.....	2 00	2 25
No. 3.....	.. ..	.. ..
Spirits Turp ₩ gallon.....	40	..
Varnish, bright.....	50	55
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon.....	1 35	1 40
Coal Oil.....	33	35
in cases.....	43	47
Cotton Seed, Crude.....	70	75
Refined.....	95	1 00
Tanners' ₩ gallon.....	1 15	1 30
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton.....	.. ..	.. ..
Cotton Seed.....	35 00	.. ..
Meal.....	.. ..	.. ..
Provisions, ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern.....	none	here
" Western.....	19 00	.. ..
" North half bbl.	.. ..	.. ..
Dried, ₩ lb.....	..	..
Tongues ₩ doz.....	..	..
Pork, Mess.....	34 75	35 00
Prime Mess.....	.. ..	.. ..
Hog, round, ₩ lb.....	.. ..	.. .
Bacon, Hams, ₩ lb.....	17½	18
Do., canvassed.....	19	21
Sides.....	18½	19
Shoulders.....	15	15½
Green Shoulders.....	..	15
Lard, Prime, in tierces....	20	21
In kegs.....	21	22
Fair, in tierces.....	..	..
Butter, Northern.....	30	38
Western.....	20	30
Cheese, American.....	16	18
Potatoes, ₩ bbl.....	.. ..	.. ..
Onions.....	.. ..	.. ..
Green Apples.....	.. ..	.. ..
Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana.....	6	9½
India.....	..	..
Carolina.....	..	..
Saltpetre, refined, ₩ lb.....	14	25
Crude.....	..	..
Salt ₩ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 15	2 20
from store.....	2 25	2 30
coarse, cargo....	.. ..	.. ..
from warehouse..	2 05	2 10
from store.....	2 20	2 25
Turks Island, ₩ bushel....	..	..
Soap, ₩ lb, Western.....	7	7½
Northern.....	8	12
Southern.....	6	10½
Castile.....	18	20
Sugar, Louisiana, ₩ lb:		
In the city.....	6	15½
Havana, White.....	15	16½
Yellow.....	13½	14½
Brown.....	12½	13
Tobacco, in hhds, ₩ lb:		
Balers & Cutters.....	—	—
Choice and Selections..	15	19
Fine Leaf.....	12	15
Medium Leaf.....	9	11
Fair Leaf.....	10	12
Common Leaf.....	8	10
Good Refused.....	7	10
Common Refused.....	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₩ lb.....	—	—
Bailing.....	20	20½
Wool, Washed, ₩ lb.....	32	40
Burry.....	13	17
Louisiana, Native.....	24	27
Texas, @ Matne.....	26	31

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEMOPOLIS DISTRICT MEETING.

The district meeting for the Demopolis district will be held at Demopolis, beginning on Thursday, August 12. Bishop Pierce is pledged to be present. All the official members of the church in the district are hereby earnestly invited to attend.

A. H. Mitchell, P. E.

GADSDEN DISTRICT MEETING.

The district meeting for Gadsden district, Montgomery Conference, will be held at Lebanon, commencing July 23. The opening sermon will be preached on Friday, at eleven o'clock, by Rev. F. T. J. Brandon. Bishop McTyeire will be present. The official members of the district are urged to be prompt in attending.

T. G. Slaughter, P. E.

VICKSBURG DISTRICT MEETING.

The district conference of the Vicksburg district, Mississippi Conference, will be held at Rocky Spring, from September 9 to 12. The official members are all earnestly solicited to attend, as matters of great importance to the interests of the church will be discussed. The following brethren are respectfully requested to act as chairmen of the committees to which they are assigned, and prepare their reports beforehand, viz:

1. On the best means for promoting the purity and extension of the church, Rev. W. H. Watkins, D. D. 2. On education, Rev. W. E. M. Linfield. 3. On Sabbath schools, Major Thomas Reed. 4. On church finances, Hayward Foote. 5. On the necessity and best method of circulating our church literature, Rev. H. M. Booth. 6. On the administration of church discipline, Rev. D. A. J. Parker. 7. On ministerial education, Rev. F. M. Featherstone.

J. G. Jones, P. E.

MARIANNA DISTRICT MEETING.

The Marianna district meeting, Montgomery Conference, will be held at Gordon, Alabama, August 26-29. The opening sermon will be preached by the Rev. William A. Sampey, on Thursday, at eleven o'clock A. M.

Preachers, both traveling and local, and Sunday school delegates will be prepared with their reports on the first day of the meeting, as per minutes, page 57, article 4. Members, on arriving at Gordon, will report to Rev. L. Patterson.

Wesley B. Dennis, P. E.

TUSCALOOSA DISTRICT MEETING.

The district meeting for Tuscaloosa district, Mobile Conference, will be held in Marion, commencing August 5. Bishop Pierce will preside.

Jas. L. Cotten, P. E.

UNION SPRINGS DISTRICT MEETING

The district meeting for Union Springs district, Montgomery Conference, will be held at Brundidge, Alabama, commencing on Wednesday, August 25. The opening sermon will be preached on Thursday, at eleven o'clock A. M., by Rev. S. F. Pilley.

J. W. Shores, P. E.

STARKVILLE DISTRICT MEETING.

The district meeting for the Starkville district, Mississippi Conference, will be held at Vaiden, on the Central railroad, embracing the fourth Sunday in August, commencing on Thursday before, at eleven o'clock.

The official members of the district are invited to be at their post at that time. The good people of Vaiden will take care of all. Visiting brethren are invited to come and help us.

K. A. Jones, P. E.

TALLADEGA DISTRICT MEETING.

The district meeting for Talladega district, Montgomery Conference, will be held at Munford, commencing on Thursday night before the first Sunday in August. Bishop McTyeire will be present.

L. M. Wilson, P. E.

Alexandria District, La. Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Evergreen and Big Cane ct..June	26, 27
Alexandria station.....July	3, 4
Centreville circuit.....	10, 11
Harrisonburg station.....	14
Columbia circuit.....	17, 18
Lonisville circuit.....	21, 22
Atlanta circuit.....	24, 25
Rapides.....	31, Aug. 1
Anacoco circuit.....	7, 8

Fred. White, P. E.

Opelousas District, La. Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

New Iberia.....July	10, 11
Franklin.....	17, 18
Calcasieu.....	24, 25
Bellevue.....	30, 31
Bayou Mallet.....Aug.	7, 8
Vermillionville.....	14, 15
Abbeville.....	21, 22
Opelousas.....	28, 29
Plaquemine Brulee.....Sept.	4, 5
Bayou Boeuf.....	11, 12
Grand Chenlere.....	25, 26

J. D. Adams, P. E.

Yazoo District, Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Black Hawk ct., Black Hawk.July	3, 4
Richland ct., at Ebenezer...	17, 18
Lexington ct., at Eulogy....	24, 25
Mt. Olivet ct., at Dover.....	31, Aug. 1
Yazoo ct., at Deasonville....Aug.	7, 8
Yazoo city.....	14, 15
Durant ct., at Wesley Chapel.	21, 22
Sunflower ct., at Greenwood.Sept.	4, 5
Carrollton ct., at Eden.....	18, 19

W. P. Barton, P. E.

Wetumpka Dist., Montgomery Conf'e.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Wetumpka.....June	12, 13
Prattville.....	19, 20
Autangaville and Ivy Creek, at Ivy Creek.....	26, 27
Lowndesboro, Hayneville and Union, at Union.....July	3, 4
Pleasant Hill ct., at Elwood.	10, 11
Tallassee ct., at Oak Valley.	17, 18
Socopatoy ct., at Socopatoy.	24, 25
Carolina ct., at Reboboth...Aug.	7, 8
Autauga ct., at Pine Level..	14, 15

At the request of the district meeting I will preach on the Support of the Ministry, and solicit contributions for foreign missions at these quarterly meetings.

Wm. S. Turner, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist., Miss. Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Holmesville circuit, at Muddy Springs.....May	29, 30
Summit and Magnolia stations at Summit.....June	5, 6
Bogue Chitto circuit, at Johnson's station.....	12, 13
Brookhaven station.....	19, 20
Brandywine ct., at Brandyw'e.July	3, 4
Wesson and Beauregard stations, at Beauregard.....	10, 11
Pleasant Valley and Rehobath stat's, at Pleasant Val:	17, 18
Behala circuit, at Providence camp ground.....	24, 25
Burtenton ct., at Tabernacle.	31, Aug. 1
Georgetown ct., at Bethesda. Aug.	7, 8
Crystal Springs and Hazlehurst stat's, at Hazlehurst.	14, 15

G. F. Thompson, P. E.

Woodville Dist., Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Woodville.....June	19, 20
Jackson, at P. Grove.....	26, 27
Tunica, at Bayou Sara.....July	4, 5
Wilkinson, at Sharon.....	17, 18
St. Helena, at Darlington...	24, 25
Amite, at Ebenezer.....Aug.	8, 9
Meadville.....	15, 16
Buffalo.....	22, 23
Percy Creek.....	28, 29
Liberty.....Sept.	4, 5

Jas. A. Godfrey, P. E.

Ouachita District, Louisiana Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Ouachita.....July	10, 11
Monroe.....	17, 18
Vernon, Vienna.....	24, 25
Farmerville.....	31, Aug. 1
Homer.....Aug.	7, 8
Hayneville.....	14, 15
Minden.....	21, 22
Bossier.....	28, 29
Sparta.....Sept.	4, 5
Mount Lebanon.....	11, 12

The Ouachita district meeting will be held at Hayneville, commencing on Wednesday, August 11. All official members of the district are earnestly desired to be present on Wednesday, at eleven o'clock, to hear the opening discourse and assist in organization.

Samuel Armstrong, P. E.

Meridian District, Mobile Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Meridian.....July	17, 18
Pearce's Springs, at Bethel.	24, 25
Shubuta and Waynesboro, at Shubuta.....	31, Aug. 1
Clarke, at Salem.....Aug.	7, 8
Gaston.....	14, 15
Butler.....	21, 22
Belmont, at Wesley Chapel.	28, 29
Livingston.....Sept.	4, 5
Bladon Springs, at Kizer Hill	11, 12
Enterprise ct., at Jacob's Ch'l	18, 19

Joshua T. Heard, P. E.

Jackson Dist., Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Jackson station.....July	3, 4
Terry, at Forest Hill.....	10, 11
Clinton, at Chapel Hill.....	17, 18
Canton station.....	24, 25
Camden, at Forest Grove...	31, Aug. 1
Sharon, at Thornton.....Aug.	7, 8
Vernon and Livingston, at Vernon.....	14, 15
Churchage, at Conway.....	21, 22
Madisonville, at Pearl river..Sept.	18, 19
District conference, Raymond.Aug.	26

R. Abbey, P. E.

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A sufficient amount must be deposited for the purchase of books, etc. Their pocket-money should be limited by the discretion of the Principal.

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COMMENCEMENT OF 1869.

The next semi-annual Examination of this institution will commence on

Friday, the 25th of June.

The sermon on Sunday, June 27th, before the Graduating Class, will be preached by the Rev. Samuel Armstrong, Presiding Elder of the Ouachita District.

The annual Address, on Wednesday, June 30th, Commencement Day, will be delivered by Hon. George Williamson, of Shreveport. Concerts on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday, June 28th and 29th. The Visiting Committee of the Louisiana Conference will please be punctual in attendance.

CHARLES B. STUART, my22 President.

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The chair of English Literature and Modern Languages, now vacant, will be filled by the Joint Board at their annual meeting in June next. Applications can be made through the undersigned to the Board.

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VOLUME XV.—NUMBER 25.
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NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1869.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Mr. Reverdy Johnson, late minister to England, is still in Washington, conferring with the State Department, and getting up material for a reply to Sumner's speech on the Alabama treaty. It appears by a confidential document, just made public to day, that Mr. Johnson, on February 17 last, addressed a letter to Secretary Seward, detailing and defending his efforts in negotiating the boundary and the Alabama treaty. Some of the contents of this letter are interesting. In speaking of the naturalization treaty, he says to Mr. Seward:

"As directed by your instructions, I addressed myself first to the question of naturalization. The English doctrine was so wholly unfounded in reason that Lord Stanley did not hesitate to abandon it. It assumes that allegiance is due the soil upon which a man is born. It makes him, therefore, a political serf, and denies to him the power to better his condition. No free people can consent to such a doctrine, and, notwithstanding her majesty's courts are hoary with age, it never for a moment was questioned by judicial authority, even up to the moment when our protocol was signed. It fell at once before the light of British and American freedom. Whenever a subject of Great Britain becomes naturalized under the existing laws of the United States, his rights are identical with those that belong to native citizenship."

Regarding the northwestern boundary dispute, Mr. Johnson said that Lord Stanley and himself at once agreed to leave it to arbitration. He then alludes at length to the Alabama treaty, and proceeds to show how a foreign war would fail to secure the payment of our claims on England, and cites the fact that both Lord Russell and Lord Stanley refused to submit to arbitration the alleged unauthorized recognition of belligerent rights. That question, however, as well as the question whether that government had observed her neutral obligations in suffering the Alabama and other vessels to be built and escape from her ports, Mr. Johnson says would have been before the commission and its umpire, and he does not doubt if the treaty had been ratified but that the decision would have been in favor of the United States. Mr. Johnson maintains that we obtained in the rejected treaty all we ever asked for, and, with perfect opportunity of knowing what the sentiments of the British government and people are, he is satisfied that nothing more can be accomplished.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—In his letter to the trustees, giving an addition of nearly fourteen hundred thousand dollars to the Peabody educational fund, Mr. Peabody says he hopes the annual income of the fund may be found sufficient to sustain and extend the work so well begun. It is his desire when the work is closed and the final distribution made, that the fourteen Southern States, including Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, and Texas, shall share in that distribution according to their needs. The present gift, added to the principal sum of one million, given by his first letter of trust, which is still intact, makes an annual revenue of trust of upwards of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars. Mr. Peabody proposes to continue devoting the greater part of the fund to the same States which have received the benefits for the past two years, with, perhaps, the addition of Texas. *Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Internal revenue receipts to-day over $1,250,000.

Bismarck refuses to recognize Emil Hoechester, of Chicago, appointed consul at Bremen.

Bontwell asks Hoar whether supervisors of internal revenue are entitled to informers' moieties.

Cubans here have an official account of the recent attempt to relieve Las Tunas. The train, guarded by one thousand five hundred to two thousand five hundred Spaniards, was attacked by a squadron of Marmol's cavalry and a large portion of the train captured. In the contest the Spaniards lost over two hundred men, but succeeded in reaching Las Tunas with a portion of the train, and found the garrison almost helpless from cholera and fever. Disease soon attacked the reinforcements. Their encampment was vacated, and after severe loss they succeeded in retreating.

Lesca was repulsed with severe loss in the Cinco Villas district and the district regained by the Cuban army. Quesada has commenced offensive movements, has regained several important positions, and is now master of the northwestern portion of the island. Immigrants now numbering seven thousand are acting earnestly with the Cubans. The dispatches state that the Cubans are well organized and armed with improved weapons, well provisioned and in good spirits.

There is the best authority for stating that no present cabinet changes are contemplated.

Admiral Hoff reports Havana quiet. A brigade sent to reinforce Puerto Padre returned in a pitiable condition, full of cholera. They succeeded in reaching Las Tunas, but were harassed and finally attacked, but repulsed the Cubans. The Spanish loss in the battle was seventy-six. The insurgents behaved bravely, and retreated in good order.

It is reported that the Spaniards intend abandoning the railroad between Nuevitas and Puerto Principe.

It is certain the President has no present intention of molesting Georgia as a State in the Union; nor has he asked Hoar's opinion regarding her political condition.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Cubans here have the following news: The Spanish troops attacked Jordan near Holguin. After eight hours' fighting the Spaniards were repulsed, and compelled to take refuge in the town. The Cuban loss was two hundred killed and wounded, including twenty Americans. The Spanish loss was about the same. The Spanish force consisted of two brigades, outnumbering the Cubans two to one.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Scattering returns from Virginia indicate clearly that Walker, Conservative, is elected, with a strong probability that the same party carry the State Legislature. The election was unusually quiet. Many negroes voted the Walker ticket without question or molestation.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 3.—George Peabody has given another million in bonds for Southern education.

Among the bonds are $19,000 Louisiana sixes, $10 000 New Orleans city sixes, $35,000 Mobile city fives, $79,000 Alabama fives, $69,000 Louisiana consolidated bank fives, all first-class securities, with dividends certain to be paid.

In addition he gives Florida six per cent. bonds, which, with the over due coupons, amount to about $384,000. These last, like the Mississippi bonds, will require many years for payment.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Cuban advices report that the instructions of Da Rhoda are to carry out the policy of Dulce, that of conciliation, and positively to control the volunteer organizations, and maintain the supremacy of Spain; and that orders have issued to prevent the commission of such atrocities as were recently committed, by General Lesca, in Cinco Villas district. The effect of this policy upon the volunteers has been to produce dissensions throughout the entire organization. Volunteers who have given adhesion to Da Rhoda's administration, by surrendering the control of the forts, arsenals, and other important positions, are denounced as traitors.

NEW YORK, July 5.—The *Herald* publishes this morning a report of a late conversation with ex-President Pierce on the political situation. From this report it appears he is not satisfied with the reconstruction doings of Congress; thinks we are getting on too slowly toward specie payments; inclines to the diplomacy of Reverdy Johnson on the Alabama claims; thinks we are not prepared for war with England; cannot understand the anti-filibustering activity of the administration in regard to Cuba, and has no faith in the women's rights movements. He has nothing to say about his successors in the White House.

EUROPE.

LONDON, July 3.—The *Times* says the votes in the House of Lords have had the effect of rendering the Irish Church bill more favorable to the established church, and more offensively partial in its provisions.—Archbishop Cullen has addressed a letter to the officers of the Catholic College, saying that if the bill is mutilated by the peers, the nation must have a fuller measure of justice.

BREST, July 3.—The Great Eastern is ten thousand and twenty knots out. Insulation is constantly improving.

MADRID, July 3.—In the Cortes today the ministers of the Interior and Justice declared that the clergy and municipal authorities were willing to take the oath prescribed by the constitution.

Topete said that the idea of a Republic, now that a monarchy is voted, is impossible.

The national troops have been sent against the Carlists in Andalusia and Aragon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RICHMOND, July 6.—The election here closed quietly, and so far as heard from has been the quietest ever held in the State. The city presented the appearance of a Sunday. A body of troops bivouacked in the park, and the ambulances of the two parties, covered with national flags, driving about after sick and infirm, are the only unusual scenes of the day. A number of blacks openly voted the Walker ticket without any of the hostile demonstrations from their brothers which characterized the last election. The ballots are being counted; both parties claim the State. Returns show that a large colored vote has been given for Walker, and it is thought he has carried the State by a handsome majority.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 6.—The election in this vicinity passed off quietly.

RICHMOND, July 7.—The State, according to latest returns to-night, has gone nearly forty thousand majority for Walker, and there is a Walker majority of fifty on joint ballot in the Legislature. The Walker people elect all the Congressmen except three, who are Platte, Porter, and Norton, colored.

This complete disaster to the Wells ticket results from, first, the unreliability of the negro vote, which in the country districts has gone largely for Walker, and second, because of the failure of their calculations in some of the counties bordering on Tennessee and North Carolina, where the white votes for that ticket were chiefly expected.

In that quarter, counties that were expected to give Wells five hundred majority went against him by one thousand.

The Walker State Executive Committee telegraphed the President this morning, congratulating him on the triumph of his policy in Virginia, and thanking him for his liberality. Several Walker colored men have been elected to the Legislature.

A CHEERFUL RELIGION.—Let men be taught to know there is as much religion in the good, robust, rejoicing, enthusiastic singing of God's praise, as in the sedate and doleful kind that is usually styled the most devotional; let them know that the earnest prayer need not be a drawling jeremaid; let them feel that good Gospel preaching may be in a sprightly delivery of pleasant truths, more than in a whining recitation of inanities; let them believe that Christianity is a living thing, that it is in sympathy with the active, rejoicing spirit of our humanity, and it will be better commended to their acceptance.

Seriousness ought always to characterize the Christian. But seriousness does not consist in sullenness, moroseness, or even in the sobriety that drives away smiles and the taste for rational pleasures. He is most serious who best brings an earnest, healthy, rejoicing nature to the performance of his duty. Men are most beautifully serious when truthful smiles are playing on their lips, and when their whole countenances are lighted up with a benignant joy.—*United Presbyterian.*

WESLEY AND THE GOUT.—"It is supposed that none have the gout but high livers, the intemperate, or the indolent. This is not true. 'Tis a singular fact, which none of his biographers have noticed, that both his father and mother were afflicted with the gout, and their gifted son also. And they were among the most industrious, temperate, and frugal people in the world. Mr Wesley says Dr. Cadogan asserts 'there is no such thing as hereditary gout;' that it is generally owing to one or more of three causes—namely, intemperance, indolence, or irregular passions. Mr. Wesley admits that the far greater part of our chronical distempers are contracted by ourselves, but not all. He says: 'I am a living witness of the contrary, even with regard to the gout. Those who know me do not charge me with intemperance, either in meat or drink. I am not indolent; I never travel much less than five thousand miles a year, and I bless God I have no violent passions; yet I have within these thirty years (since 1744) had the gout nine or ten times, of which my father was frequently ill, and my mother died.'"

LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: Not having retained a copy of any letter I have sent you, and frequently writing others before those already sent are published, I may repeat in these letters some things already stated in the former. But if my readers now are as eager for items from California as I was a year ago, they are willing that the writer should repeat ever so much, and continue his correspondence without limit. I find, however, that as the relish of novelty wears away in the many objects and items which at first met my eye on every side, my *cacoethes scribendi* abates, and both my private and public correspondence are neglected. Already California is getting old to me. Many things I now see and pass unnoticed which a year ago would have been brought out as matter of considerable interest. I shall try to recall some of these, but not until I am moved to write another letter.

Some time since I was providentially called to preach on a special occasion at Petaluma, and had an opportunity of seeing California in a direction which I had not yet visited. Petaluma is quite a business town, containing some three thousand inhabitants, situated on a large creek which flows into the northern wing of the bay. This creek is navigable by small steamboats and schooners up to the town when the tide is in, and when the tide is out, to a point two miles below the town. From this lower point a horse railroad connects with the town. The valley of Petaluma is about eight miles wide at the town, and extends north some forty or fifty miles.—Many smaller valleys branch off from it, and the hills and sides of the mountains are rich for cultivation or pasture.

I have this week attended the commencement exercises of the Pacific Methodist College, under the presidency of Rev. J. R. Thomas, D. D., LL. D., late of Emory College, Georgia, having been invited to preach on the Sunday previous to commencement. Leaving San Francisco on the boat which starts from the wharf at seven o'clock A. M., in company with my presiding elder and the new wife I had the honor of helping him to three days before, we had a delightful ride of twenty-eight miles to Valijo, a city of three thousand inhabitants, the seat of the United States navy yard, and very aspiring. We are transferred immediately from the boat to the cars, and in a few minutes are whirling along the California Pacific Railroad, which connects this point with Sacramento, at present the terminus of the great Central Pacific Railroad.

Valijo has a fine landing for ships, a good location for a city, a pleasant climate, and aspires to be the terminus of the great Pacific Railroad. But the "powers that be" at present in the case have determined to run that much coveted road from Sacramento through Stockton, and thence into Oakland, just opposite to San Francisco on the bay, or around the head of the bay, by San Jose, direct into the city.

This railroad from Valijo to Sacramento has all been built since I came to California—in less than one year. The time has already come when the building of a railroad of one hundred miles will be the work of only a few months, instead of several years. Two weeks ago I saw a statement in a paper that the citizens of Vacaville had held a meeting and resolved to build a road from their little town to the Vaca station, a distance of four miles. I thought they might possibly accomplish it, and if so, in the course of a year or two; but imagine my surprise when I went up the other day and found the hands at work in the town, just completing the grading. In two weeks more the whole affair will be in successful operation.

The appearance of the country at this season is very beautiful indeed. From Valijo, for some ten miles up the road, we pass through or along little valleys of a few miles in extent, and through or among hills or small mountains, both perfectly bare, except with an occasional tree, and perfectly covered from top to bottom with wild oats, or barley and wheat. On many of the hills I find flourishing crops of wheat, and those not cultivated at all have oats growing as thick and luxuriant as if planted. It was just hay time, and on many of these hills I saw the mowing machines at work, belting the hill around like the rings of Saturn, and doing effectual work where the hill was as steep as the ordinary roof of a house. This wild oats and hay is harvested in great quantities, and is the food for all stock when not doing hard work.

Some ten or twelve miles from Valijo we pass through a short tunnel, and immediately enter the wide and extensive Suisun valley, bordering the bay and stretching far out among the hills. Beyond that comes the Sacramento valley, so wide, so large, so long. Into these, from the coast range on the one side and the Sierra Nevadas on the other, come many smaller valleys, all of them very rich, and some of them of considerable extent.

We leave the cars at Vaca station, as already intimated, and take the stage coach five miles, through a perfectly level valley, among luxuriant wheat fields. "How much will this field make?" said I to the driver. "Well, that is rather poor; it will not make over twenty-five bushels." A few moments after: "How much will this make?" The field was much better, and he replied: "Forty or fifty bushels."

I was surprised that we did not see Vacaville, as the towns and villages in this county are generally seen miles away; but my doubts were soon relieved, when, rising a gentle hill or "divide," we saw another long, narrow valley stretching before us, and Vacaville nestling in it just at our feet. The college presents a handsome appearance on a little foot-hill in the edge of the town.

Vacaville is a village of some two or three hundred inhabitants, with few exceptions Southern families, and ours is the only church in the place. It is very common in these valleys to find almost the entire population Southern. The Southern people being nearly all farmers, and the Northern people filling the mercantile and mechanical occupations, brings about that strange state of things which exists here in California—that our church is the next largest denomination of Protestants in the State, and yet we have almost no footing at all in the cities.

Upon my return trip I went out from Vacaville to Suisun in a buggy with a friend, and saw the country in that direction. Leaving Vacaville and going immediately across the valley, it seemed as though we were going straight up to and over the mountain before us; but when we reached the place the road wound a little around into another beautiful little valley, and through that around another spur of mountains into another valley, and so on, the valleys and mountains harmoniously intertwining themselves, so that the traveler journeys days together without passing anything worthy the name of a hill, but with tall mountains seeming all the while to hem him in on all sides. The whole scene and its impressions are strange and beautiful. These valleys are immensely rich, and now of a deep dark green; the sides of the mountains a lighter green, and gradually becoming lighter up to the top, which is yellowish. A man may have his rich wheat fields at his feet, his orchards, vineyards and potato fields at his side, and his cattle browsing over his head, all within a mile of him.

That the mountainous nature of California is a great disadvantage, and consumes much of its lands in waste, is a great mistake. These hills and mountains are mostly rich to the top, and eminently suitable for many purposes which the increase of population will develope. At present, while the population is moderate, only the valleys and edges of the hills are used for grain, and the heights for grazing; but when the population comes, which a few years will bring, these hills, robed with a luxuriant growth of vines, fruit trees and olives, will smile upon and mock the valleys.

JESSE WOOD.

A WONDERFUL FLOWER.

"Come with me, sir; come! A flower very large and beautiful, wonderful!" exclaimed a Malay, who drew the attention of Dr. Arnold to a flower remarkable alike for its enormous size and its anomalous structure and habit. And the surprise of the Malay was nothing compared with that of Dr. Arnold and his companions, Sir Stamford and Lady Raffles, when, following their native attendant, they saw among the bushes of a jungle a flower apparently springing out of the ground, without stem or leaf, and measuring at least a yard in diameter. The first news of this remarkable discovery created a great amount of curiosity in Europe, and no papers ever read at the Linnean Society can be compared, for the interest they excited, with those in which the illustrious Robert Brown described this wonder of the vegetable world. The most striking feature in the Rafflesia is its enormous size; indeed it is the largest and most magnificent flower in the world. It is composed of five roundish leaves or petals, each a foot across, of a brick-red color, but covered with numerous irregular yellowish white swellings. The petals surround a large cup nearly a foot wide, the margin of which bears the stamens; and this cup is filled with a fleshy disc, the upper surface of which is everywhere covered with curved projections, like miniature cows' horns. The cup, when freed from its contents, would hold about twelve pints of water. The flower weighs fifteen pounds. It is very thick, the petals being from one to three-quarters of an inch in thickness. A flower of such dimensions and weight might be expected to be a treasure to the perfumer; but, alas, its odor is exactly that of tainted beef! Dr. Arnold supposed that even the flies which swarmed over the flower when he discovered it were deceived by its smell, and were depositing their eggs in its thick disc, taking it for a piece of carrion! Another cause of wonder to the little band of explorers who discovered it was that they could find no leaves connected with it. It sprang from a small, leafless, creeping stem, about as thick as two fingers. Now, a plant without leaves is like an animal without a stomach; for the leaves are to the plant what the stomach is to the animal; they separate from the air the food needed for the growth of the plant. There are, however, strange plants which are actually leafless, making up for this want by using the leaves of others. Such plants are called parasites, because they feed on the nutritive juices of others. Thrusting their roots into the living tissues of other plants instead of into the earth, they appropriate the prepared food of these plants, and at once apply it for their own purposes for the production of stem, flower, or fruit. The gigantic Rafflesia belongs to this class. Without a vestige of foliage, it rises at once from the long, slender stems of one of the wild vines of Sumatra—immense climbers, which are attached like cables to the largest trees of the forest. The buds push through the bark like little buttons, continuing to grow until they have the aspect of large closed cabbages, and in about three months after their first appearance the flower expands. It remains but a short time in perfection, soon beginning to rot, leaving only the central disc, which becomes a large, rough fruit, filled with multitudes of small, simple seeds.—*World of Wonders.*

THE rice crop in the Southern States will exceed that of any season since the year 1860.

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1869.

THERE IS NO DEATH.

There is no death! The stars go down
To rise upon some fairer shore;
And bright in heaven's jeweled crown
They shine for evermore.

There is no death! The dust we tread
Shall change beneath the summer showers
To golden rain or mellow fruit,
Or rainbow-tinted flowers.

The granite rocks disorganize
To feed the hungry moss they bear;
The forest leaves drink daily life
From out the viewless air.

There is no death! The leaves may fall,
The flowers may fade and pass away—
They only wait through wintry hours
The coming of the May.

There is no death! An angel form
Walks o'er the earth with silent tread;
He bears our best loved things away,
And then we call them "dead."

He leaves our hearts all desolate—
He plucks our fairest, sweetest flowers;
Transplanted into bliss they now
Adorn immortal bowers.

The bird-like voice, whose joyous tones
Made glad this scene of sin and strife,
Sings now an everlasting song
Around the tree of life.

And where he sees a smile too bright,
Or hearts too pure for taint and vice,
He bears it to that world of light
To dwell in Paradise.

Born into undying life,
They leave us but to come again;
With joy we welcome them—the same
Except in sin and pain.

And ever near us, though unseen,
The dear immortal spirits tread;
For all the boundless universe
Is life—there are no dead.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

MR. EDITOR: I hope you will not be wearied by the recurrence of this subject. And knowing that I am unable to compete with your correspondent, "W. E. M. L.," I should be far from troubling you with this if I did not feel compelled to dissent from some of the views expressed in his communication in a late issue of the ADVOCATE.

He says the congenital law that directs the Sabbath school makes it a church for the children, and that there is no necessity for requiring children to attend church service after attending Sabbath school worship. In support of these views he mentions "the day selected for the exercises," "the subjects adopted for instruction and exercise," "the absence of children from the congregation of worshipers on the Sabbath," and "the pastoral influence exercised over the Sunday school children by the superintendent."

In this pastoral charge we have a large Bible class, composed of Sunday school teachers and other members of the church. The day selected for our exercises is the Sabbath, and the subjects adopted for instruction are of the class used in the pulpit; yet we do not feel that we need not afterward attend church service.

It may be true that "children are generally absent from the congregation of worshipers on the Sabbath," and yet I do not think there is a "general acquiescence in such an arrangement," or that "the conscience of the church is satisfied with it." I read the proceedings of several recent Sabbath school conventions, and was pleased to see the unanimity with which they decided against this arrangement, and the earnestness with which they sought to remedy the evil. I was especially interested in the remarks of Dr. A. L. P. Green, of Tennessee, in the Sunday school convention in St. Louis.

But suppose the conscience of the church is satisfied with the absence of children from the congregation—does it follow that "the arrangement" is a good one? Surely "no one would so abuse his own mind" as to say it does. Now, "W. E. M. L." has been "set for the defense of the Gospel," and it devolves on him, as an "able minister of the New Testament," to "lift up his voice like a trumpet" and wield his powerful pen to arouse the sleeping consciences of the church, and prevent their general acquiescence in any arrangement that militates against the interests of religion.

I am an advocate for the Sunday school, inasmuch as it subserves the interests of the church; but I cannot get my conscience to acquiesce in an arrangement that causes this institution, of mere human origin, to supersede the permanent business of a minister. True, the Sabbath school is wisely arranged to accomplish a work God himself has imposed on the church; but in the pulpit the *means* also is of divine appointment. "It pleases God, by the foolishness of preaching, to save them that believe," and with the proper attention and effort on the part of superintendents, teachers, parents, and pastors, the children will not consider it a "tax upon their patience and disposition to attend church service."

I cannot believe, with "W. E. M. L.," that we must become superintendents of our Sabbath schools in order to "feed the lambs of the flock." Let our Sunday schools remain where they are—under the superintendence and tutorage of the laity; but let us *preach* the Gospel to the children from the pulpit, while the laity *teach* it to them in the Sabbath schools. It is not necessary or expedient for us to preach sermons which the children cannot appreciate. The adults and the learned will be more edified by the plain and simple presentation of the Gospel, such as the children can understand, than by labored efforts that are above their comprehension.

W. B. L.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATION.

GORDON, ALA., June 20, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: We desire to inform you of the existence of a Sunday school at this place, and the very interesting celebration which came off on the 5th instant. This school was organized this year (in March) under not very favorable circumstances, (there being a prosperous Sunday school also in the village, under the supervision of our Baptist brethren, with an able and well qualified superintendent at its head,) but a fortunate selection for supervisors has caused the school to progress beyond our expectation. More are constantly adding their names to swell the number. Many who have not heretofore embraced the advantages of Sunday schools now flock to this, and exhibit an interest and determination characteristic of the teachers.

The celebration was one of the most interesting ever witnessed in this section of country. It was opened by singing a beautiful piece by the school, and appropriate prayer.

The speeches of the little fellows were fully up to the occasion, showing conclusively the taste and wisdom of the tutors. An address by a young man who attached himself to the church last year, and is now a teacher in the school, gave us a clear and comprehensive history of Sabbath schools in this country, its influence upon society, its relation to the church, etc. Many others that harmonized with the occasion.

But the singing of the children was sweet indeed. Their sparkling eyes, when called to the stage, gave evidence of the joy in their little hearts, and their bright faces showed a consciousness of their ability to perform their parts well, and prove the efficiency of their teachers.

Now, Mr. Editor, I think if you could have been present at our celebration to have seen and heard the children, and seen our large, handsome, I might say elegant, attentive and well behaved audience, you would have forgotten that you were in southeastern Alabama, and have thought you were in some city hall, where every one loved the Sunday school, or at least you would have felt that the people of Gordon had aroused to the Sabbath school interest. We hope to witness another celebration here, but do not expect to derive more pleasure in any exhibition of like character than that experienced in this. We do not wish to weary you, and will only add that a school conducted with such wisdom, zeal, and energy cannot fail to do an incalculable amount of good.

DEVON.

A RUSTIC, describing Louisville, said the finest residence there belonged to Mr. M. E. Church, whose name was out in big letters over the door, and there was a sharp-pointed chimney on the house two hundred feet high.

Errors.—Mississippi Conference.

VERNON, MISS., June 29, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: I saw the communication of the Rev. J. Nicholson in the ADVOCATE of June 12, making inquiry about the relation of Rev. Andrew Day to the Mississippi Conference, about thirteen days ago. I have been absent from home since that time, holding a protracted meeting, hence have not had an opportunity of examining the record until to-day.

The official record shows that Rev. Andrew Day's character was passed, and he was granted a superannuated relation on the fifth day of our last session.

I presume his name was overlooked in the bishop's cabinet, and by the bishop, or his secretary, in the list of appointments which was read to the Conference.

The reason his name does not occur in the printed minutes, in answer to the *thirteenth question*, is that in preparing copy for the printer I simply depended upon the accuracy of the official list of appointments, and wrote the superannuates just as I found them there.

Of course, as Brother Nicholson suggests, it was simply an oversight, and one, too, for which, as far as I was to blame, I am sincerely sorry. I have no doubt that the others who made the mistake feel the same way.

No one of her preachers is more deserving of the attention and respect of the Mississippi Conference than Brother Day. He was received into the traveling connection in 1838, has never been local, and has always been effective, until the failure of his health a few years ago. His name stands the seventh on the roll, by seniority, of the Mississippi Conference.

By a typographical error Rev. Hardie Brown is represented in the minutes as having come to us from the Congregational Methodist Church. If the last *comma* in the answer to the *fourth question* were taken from where it now stands and placed immediately after Brother Brown's name, the impression would be different and correct. Brother Brown regrets that the impression should have gone out that he was ever in any other than the Methodist Episcopal Church, as his ancestors for several generations have been in that church, and he has been cradled in her lap.

It is next to an impossibility to get everything just as it should be in the printed minutes of an annual Conference.

C. G. ANDREWS.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

The loss of friends, in any circumstance, is painful, full of sadness and tears.

The pall, the knell, the bier,
And all we know or fear

of agony and sorrow are the necessary concomitants of death. But when one of our friends is suddenly snatched away from us by the hand of violence, how much more appalling is the blow!

The subject of this notice, Colonel E. LLOYD WAILES, in the prime of life, in full health and vigor, on the 26th of April last, had gone to Harrisonburg, Louisiana, on business, had accomplished the object of his visit, and was in his skiff preparatory to his return home, when a sudden quarrel arose between an occupant of the boat, named Wardlaw, and a drunken man on shore, named Fairbanks. After a short altercation Fairbanks fired his pistol, as he avows, at Wardlaw, but the ball took effect in Colonel Wailes' heart, killing him instantly. Thus was cut off by the hand of drunken recklessness, in the midst of his days and of his usefulness, one of the noblest and best men we have ever known.

Edward Lloyd Wailes was born at Opelousas, Louisiana, December 31, 1814. His father, Levin Wailes, Esq., was for many years Surveyor General of this State. Being appointed receiver of the Land Office at Washington, Mississippi, he removed to that place when Lloyd was about five years old. In those days Washington was a flourishing town, the seat of government and the stronghold of Methodism in Mississippi. Winans, Burrass, and Miles Harper were the giants of those days and of that region. Under these benign influences, and with a disposition naturally amiable and predisposed to virtue—guided, too, by the loving hand of a saintly mother—Lloyd embraced religion and joined the church in his youth.

He was educated at Jefferson College, then a prosperous institution. For a few years of his early manhood he followed the business of a surveyor.

In 1836 he married Miss Olivia King, and settled down as a planter in the vicinity of Washington, where he resided until after the death of his wife in 1844, when he moved to Texas parish, in this State. In 1846 he married Miss Mary J. Miller, a notice of whose death you published about a year ago. He continued to reside in the latter neighborhood until his death.

Such briefly are the outlines of a life filled up with all that was noble, pure, and of good report. I have known him longer and more intimately than I have any other man, and if there was ever a blot or stain on his moral or Christian character I have never seen nor heard of it. As a thorough and exact business man he had no superior. He was, in the course of his life, administrator of several large and complicated estates. Not a single exception was ever taken to the justness or correctness of his accounts.

As a friend, a father, and a husband he possessed all the qualities that could make him best beloved in those relations. As a Christian he was never enthusiastic or demonstrative, but always consistent and zealous, always active and practically diligent in promoting every interest of the church. But that which specially marked his individuality, and was the basis of his whole character, was his even, uniform, unruffled temper—a perfect self-mastery that never suffered the elation of success or the depression of misfortune to disturb the even tenor of his judgment or his spirits. I have never known a man who might more appropriately adopt the motto of the great William of Orange: "*Tranquilus saevis in undis.*"

Before the war he was a man of large property, the fruits of his industry and judicious management. At its close he found himself stripped of nearly everything, and that, too, at a time of life when men reasonably desire to rest from their labors and enjoy the fruit of their toil. Undisturbed by the cruel waves, undismayed by the floating wreck, he set to work with the energy and cheerfulness of youth to repair his shattered fortunes—at least to provide things honestly in the sight of all men. He made no compromises of conscience on bankrupt acts or paraphernal claims, but came squarely up to the issue; and had he lived a few months longer he would have honorably acquitted every claim against him.

His sudden death gave no opportunity for an expression of his future prospects. But we needed none. His whole life testifies to his preparation for the last event. "By their fruits ye shall know them."

H. W. DRAKE.

FLOYD, LA., June 14, 1869.

A LITTLE THREAD.—Payson once gave notice, in Portland, that he would be glad to see any young person who did not intend to seek religion. About forty came. He spent a very pleasant interview with them, saying nothing about religion, till, just as they were about to leave, he closed a few very plain remarks thus, "Suppose you should see, coming down from heaven, a very fine thread—so fine as to be almost invisible—and it should come and gently attach itself to you. You know we will suppose it came from God. Should you dare to put out your hand and thrust it away?" He dwelt for a few moments on the idea, and then added, "Now such a thread has come from God to you this afternoon. You do not feel, you say, any interest in religion. But by your coming here this afternoon God has fastened one little thread upon you all. It is very weak and frail, and you can very easily brush it away. But you will not do so. No; welcome it, and it will enlarge and strengthen itself till it becomes a golden thread, to bind you forever to a God of love!"

A LITTLE SERMON.

Sitting in a station the other day, I had a little sermon preached in the way I like, and I'll report it for your benefit, because it taught one of the beautiful lessons which we all should learn, and taught it in such a natural, simple way that no one could forget it. It was a bleak, snowy day, the train late, the ladies' room dark and smoky, and the dozen women, old and young, who sat waiting impatiently, all looked cross, low spirited, or stupid. I felt all three; and thought, as I looked around, that my fellow-beings were a very unamiable and uninteresting set.

Just then a forlorn old woman, shaken with palsy, came in with a basket of little wares for sale, and went about, mutely offering them to the sitters. Nobody bought anything, and the poor old soul stood blinking at the door a minute, as if reluctant to go out into the bitter storm again. She turned presently and poked about the room, as if trying to find something; and then a pale lady in black, who lay as if asleep on a sofa, opened her eyes, saw the old woman, and instantly asked, in a kind tone, "Have you lost anything, ma'am?"

"No, dear, I'm looking for the heatin' place, to have a warm 'fore I goes out agin. My eyes is poor, and I don't seem to find the furnace nowheres."

"Here it is;" and the lady led her to the steam radiator, placed a chair, and showed her how to warm her feet.

"Well, now, ain't that nice?" said the old woman, spreading her ragged mittens to dry. "Thank 'e, dear; this is proper comfortable, ain't it? I'm most froze to-day, bein' lame and wimbly, and not sellin' much makes me sort of down-hearted."

The lady smiled, went to the counter, bought a cup of tea and some sort of food, and carried it herself to the old woman, and said as respectfully and kindly as if the poor soul had been dressed in silk and fur, "Won't you have a cup of hot tea? It's very comforting such a day as this."

"Sakes alive! Do they give tea at this depot?" cried the old lady, in a tone of innocent surprise, that made a smile go round the room, touching the glummest face like a streak of sunshine. "Well, now, this is jest lovely," added the old lady, sipping away with a relish. "That does warm the cockles of my heart!"

While she refreshed herself, telling her story meanwhile, the lady looked over the poor little wares in the basket, bought soap and pins, shoe strings and tape, and cheered the old soul by paying well for them.

As I watched her doing this I thought what a sweet face she had, though I had considered her rather plain before. I felt dreadfully ashamed of myself, that I had grimly shaken my head when the basket was offered to me; and as I saw a look of interest, sympathy and kindliness come into the dismal faces around me, I did wish that I had been the magician to call it out. It was only a kind word and a friendly act; but, somehow, it brightened that dingy room wonderfully, and changed the faces of a dozen women; and I think it touched a dozen hearts, for I saw many eyes follow the plain, pale lady with sudden respect, and when the old woman, with many thanks, got up to go, several persons beckoned to her, and bought something, as if they wanted to repair their negligence.

Old beggar women are not romantic; neither are cups of tea, boot lacing and colored soap; there were no gentlemen present to be impressed by the lady's kind act; so it wasn't done for effect, and no possible reward could be received for it, except the ungrammatical thanks of a ragged old woman. But that simple little charity was as good as a sermon to those who saw it; and I think each traveler went on her way better for that half hour in the dreary station. I can testify that one of them did; and nothing but the emptiness of her purse prevented her from "comforting the cockles of the heart" of every forlorn old woman she met for a week after.

SPEAK FOR CHRIST.—Ah! the man who has Christ in his soul, and wants to tell nobody, has a sepulchre, and he is dead. If there be one thing in this world that is worth telling, it is not that honor, that wealth, that any good fortune in similar things has come to you; but that Christ has been made known to you. It is the noblest of all events, and the most precious of all disclosures; and if there is a man who has walked in sorrow and sadness, and had his Saviour come to meet him, and interpret the Scriptures to him, and at last disclosed himself to him in his own house in the breaking of bread, and he is not moved to tell his friends and neighbors, then the dead ought to cry out.

ONLY BELIEVE.

"Only," that is all. But, ah! to do it—to believe with all the heart, without one lingering doubt or the least shadow of hesitation—that is an achievement to which our poor, weak nature sometimes feels unequal. We want to walk a little by sight. We cannot wholly let go the counsels of mere reason, or the lessons of experience. We must see our path, or have at least a ray of light; we must draw from the past some precedent to go upon it. But no—it is "only believe." But this is to go forward in the dark, to cut loose from what has been, to rely upon the bare word of promise. How the trembling heart, groaning under its burden of want, knowing its own insufficiency, yet afraid to launch forth upon the promises of the Almighty, cries out in its perplexity, its extremity, "Lord, if I could only believe!" Sometimes it almost feels that Jesus must be mocking its misery when He says "*Only* believe." Lord, there is my difficulty. I cannot believe. But Jesus ever replies, "Only believe." We look up into His calm, loving face, and are persuaded that He has the heart and the power to bless us, even beyond all our conception of what can be; yet, strange to say, we hesitate. Still He repeats it, "Only believe." Jesus is right. Wisely and kindly does He shut us up to simple faith. It is just and reasonable. In it lies a blessing for us far beyond even what we ask in our particular extremity. It is His love which ever presses upon us, "Only believe." He can say no less and be the loving Friend that He is.

Oh, when once we do believe, how right, how easy it seems! Once let go all self-dependence, all reliance upon the visible, and simply trust all with Jesus, without knowing, or scarcely caring to know, *how* He will grant our request, then the soul has rest, that "peace of God which passeth all understanding." Therefore Jesus keeps us to the single point, "Only believe." He will not allow us to be diverted from it. If it has to be repeated a thousand times before we obey, He will not put anything else in its place.—Believing carries the whole heart with it, and that is what Jesus wants. Believing attributes all the power and gives all the glory to Immanuel, which is a reasonable requirement. Believing is the laying our weary head, our aching heart, upon the bosom of Jesus, and that is entering into our rest. Then, while believing secures the particular blessing that we crave, it involves more than we can ask or think.—*United Presbyterian.*

USE WESLEY'S HYMNS.—In the Boston preachers' meeting, recently, the subject being under discussion, "How can our camp meetings be made more profitable?" there was a strong and general expression of disapproval of those sentimental and often senseless ditties that in our conference meetings have taken the place of the good old "theological" hymns of Charles Wesley. One brother said that his people had sung, "Will you meet me at the river?" "Climbing up Zion's hill," and the like, till they appeared to be utterly ignorant of the hymns in the Methodist collection, and when he struck up one of them he had to sing it alone. We have long been satisfied that the church has suffered immensely by the substitution of the jejune stuff, both music and poetry, in the numerous musical treatises for social worship, which, like the frogs of Egypt, have come up all over the land, for the spiritual hymns of Charles Wesley, full of Gospel truth and Gospel-power, which our fathers used to sing in the deep and noble melodies of former generation into the hearts and consciences of awakened sinners, till their chains fell off, and they leaped into the liberty of the kingdom of God. Let us use the hymn book. It is a thesaurus of spiritual knowledge and power.—*Zion's Herald.*

A MAN who strives earnestly and perseveringly to convince others, at least convinces us that he is convinced himself.—*Thomas Fuller.*

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1869.

THE CHINA MISSION.

I begin to realize the fact that we are being brought nigh unto you or you are drawing nearer to us in China. Just think of being absent far away here in this solitary, friendless, godless, heathen land for a period of five or six years, without even so much as a single line during all that time from *one* of my old classmates—college friends and former most intimate Christian companions. It was rather more than I bargained for, and has proved a little the most trying part of my missionary experience. You must not blame me, therefore, if I quite concluded that my Conference had forgotten me, and with me all knowledge of the existence of such a thing as the China mission.

Better times have now come, for which I am abundantly thankful. I no longer feel cast off, forgotten, abandoned, alone, but as a member of a living body, revived, and full of vigor and hope for the future.

There is now some prospect of the China mission becoming an efficient reality, and taking its deserved rank among others laboring for the conversion of these innumerable and miserable heathen of the East. We greatly need more laborers, and I do earnestly pray that the noble example of the two Georgia Conferences may have the effect of provoking abundantly the love and good works of the other Conferences. Our church is capable of taking and occupying a forefront position in China. She is eminently adapted by her economy and organization to do a vast amount of the pioneering that is still necessary to the complete occupation of the country. Practically every mission here is Methodist in its operations. The system works well, but requires laborers. Other churches or missions are receiving constant reinforcements. Last evening we had six new arrivals at our house to dinner—three for the A. B. C. F. M. and three for the Presbyterian mission; and the cry is, still they come, both from England and America. Pity you cannot renew your youth, if that would set your face toward China.

It seems to me if the two Georgia Conferences succeed in raising the amounts of their assessments for this mission the present year that they might amply provide a support for a colleague to join me from Georgia. Why not?

God bless you and dear Brother Haygood and others for the interest you have manifested in me personally, and for the energy you have awakened in the Conferences. Influence of your example will not stop in Georgia, but will have its effects in the remotest parts of our church connection, and not a few will emulate the example of your own Conferences.

I am a little overtaxed with labor just now, and fear it is beginning to take effect upon me. I have no provision before me for a single holiday or rest from this till Christmas. I am perfectly exhausted when Saturday night comes, yet I cannot claim Sabbath, for that too is one of my busiest days. It is like working and sleeping in harness. But, thanks to a gracious Providence, I enjoy good health all the while—always have—and feel happy, yes delighted that my hands have found something of such a hopeful character to do. I am gathering around me numbers of the ablest teachers and most promising young men in China. They read my China newspapers, and write for them too, and it is through that agency that I hope soon to bring many of them to a saving knowledge of Christian truth. Some of my constant visitors and Christian inquirers are of the first classes of society—graduates—and above the mercenary principles that not unfrequently prompt the lower classes to seek admission to the church. It may seem all very nice to be a missionary in a foreign land, but to one who appreciates the duties and obligations of his high calling it is of most momentous concern, and all the romance of such a life departs immediately on touching heathen soil. No one should ever think of becoming a missionary to China who is not thoroughly identified with Christ. Such Christian experience as we were wont to enjoy at dear old Oxford is necessary to rightly imbue the soul with the savor of Christ's life and fill it with the spirit of self-denial, and there is no place better suited to test the material of which the missionary is made than China.

I had proposed to write regularly for the *Southern Christian Advocate*, but cannot find time. I am very sorry, too, for I know many will expect me to write oftener now than ever, as they have determined to support me.

I have not lost any of my interest in all that pertains to the welfare and success of our church and her enterprises at home, and I am still willing, so far as able, to contribute my mite toward promoting any and all of her interests. May God abundantly bless you and all the brethren of your Conference, and make this year one of unparalleled prosperity to you all.—*Young J. Allen in Southern Christian Advocate.*

ABOUT WOMEN.

ARE THEY BETTER THAN MEN?

We copy as follows from a contribution to the Boston *Advertiser*:

The great argument in favor of woman suffrage seems to be that women are so much better than men, their votes would be ruled by a purer morality, no bad men would be chosen into office, and so, of course, no bad laws could find any place on the statute book.

When Henry Ward Beecher was writing out the above doctrine, the other day, for publication, I wonder if it passed through his mind that in the number of times he had performed the marriage service there had been instances when he had done it with sadness and fear, knowing that he was binding a trusting, innocent girl to a heartless, unprincipled man. If such a case has ever come within the circle of his experience, will Mr. Beecher explain what would have prevented that bride from voting that man into office had he asked for her ballot instead of her hand? Again, has not Mr. Beecher declared a couple man and wife when he knew that the woman sold herself for gold? And does he believe the woman who would sell her person would feel any delicacy in selling her vote?

The morality of women is, no doubt, different from that of men; but that it is better or higher, under circumstances of equal temptation, yet remains to be proved.

The eagerness with which women have sought for office during the last few months seems to show a great similarity to men in personal, selfish ambition; and there is no evidence that the underlying motive in the one sex is purer than in the other.

The readiness with which bad men find women of good moral standing in society who are willing to marry them would seem to imply that bad men might find plenty of women who would be willing to vote for them. The frequency with which we find women swaying their own households with foolish and bad laws is certainly a reason for supposing that similar laws might govern the nation if they were installed as legislators.

Men of good intentions err through mistaken judgment; women of good intentions err through mistaken feeling. One is just as liable to err as the other; but the errors of feeling are more dangerous than those of judgment, because they are so much less under the control of reason. It is an axiom of science that reason was given us to correct the mistakes of the senses, and it is equally true that it was given to correct the mistakes of the sensibilities.

When women decry the moral sense of men they should bear in mind that most men owe their morality to the influence and instructions of their mothers. While we may be fond of claiming honor to our sex for the influence good and wise mothers have exerted in the training of some of the great men of the world, let us not forget that bad men owe their traits to their mothers just as certainly. We have no right to boast of the mother of the Gracchi unless we are willing also to take shame to ourselves on account of the mother of Nero. We are just as responsible for the vices or follies of the mothers of thieves, murderers, and traitors of the land as for the virtue and the wisdom of the mothers of the saints and the patriots.

The persons who are discussing the woman question at the present time talk as if women were so faithful to the original law of right that they could not be swerved from the true path by ideas of expediency which so often mislead men. But when we observe how easily a woman's affections are perverted thro' her vanity in her relations with the other sex, and how often her love for her children is mainly shown in the foolish delight with which she pampers their selfishness, indulges their passions, and stimulates their pride, it is difficult to understand why she should be more wise in the management of public affairs than in those of her private station.

There is a theory that political life is to regenerate women by giving them something more dignified to think of than the frivolities of dress and society that occupy them now. But if the sacred duties of wife and mother cannot rouse women to thoughtfulness and sobriety, why should we expect anything better from the stormy excitement of politics? If they are unwilling to exercise private virtues, why should we believe that they will be more faithful to public trusts? Women who are so eager for wider fields in which to exercise their faculties and powers have not yet awakened to the responsibilities of private life.

It is said of old time that a man who does not provide for his own house is worse than an infidel, and the community generally would endorse the saying; but a woman has no more right to fail in this respect than a man. The household is the wife's place of business, and if she is unfaithful to the duties that lie before her there she is as worthy of condemnation as the man who neglects the duties of his calling, regardless of the ties that bind him to maintain his wife and children.

It is expected, as a matter of course, that every man should have an occupation to which he should give his best energies. He may not love it ardently; he may feel that he should love some other employment better; but if he is a manly man he works diligently, and applies his best strength of mind and body that he may be successful in his calling, whatever it may be.—Now the wife of such a man has no right to think that she is not just as much under the law of conscience to do her part in relation to the family as her husband. Because she loves dress and society, or books, music, drawing, or "agitation," she has no right to leave the economy of the house to the carelessness of her servants, or the training of her children to the ignorance of her servants. It is as selfish in her to follow out her own tastes, without regard to the comfort and welfare of the family, as it would be for her husband to spend his days at the club house or the library, while his business is in the hands of clerks or shop boys. A man who devotes his life to the pursuit of his own selfish pleasure is not considered respectable; but many women seem to think they have a perfect right to give to books, to art or to society the best years of their lives, and to leave the comfort of their homes, the training of their children, in the hands of hired substitutes. Can such women expect to hear the award of "Well done, good and faithful servant?"

The virtues of the men of the country form the standard by which we may measure the virtues of the women of the country. Women who look with contempt upon the duties and employment of domestic life are women who can never elevate the morality of men. Home is the basis of the State. As the homes of a country are, so will the whole body of a country be, for a country is only a large number of homes united into one great community for the common good.

CHINESE LABOR IN AMERICA.

We copy as follows from an article in the Atlantic Monthly:

It also happens just now that we are laying down a service-pipe to an immense reservoir, brimming over with labor. The Chinese have already found their way to our Pacific coast. They are at work on the railroads, in mines, forests, fields, factories, and the kitchens and chambers of our friends in California. They are in Oregon, Montana, Nevada, and Idaho. When the Pacific Railroad is completed they will be at Salt Lake City and Omaha, and in time will make their appearance in Chicago and Boston.

The supply of labor in China is unlimited. We are to think of a territory not larger in area than the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, but containing a population of four hundred millions.—One-half of the people are only able to gain their daily bread. Two hundred millions in that country have faint hope of ever making any headway, and hence their readiness to seek their fortunes in foreign lands. They are at Singapore, where several hundred thousand have taken possession of the lower end of Malacca, and trade with vessels touching at that port. They are on all the islands of the Indian Archipelago. They swarm in the gold fields of Australia; the Sandwich Islands will soon be in their hands, and they will supply San Francisco with sugar. They are to be found all the way from Chile to Oregon.

Nearly all those who are thus seeking their fortunes abroad are from southern China, where a remarkable spirit of enterprise and adventure has been lately developed. Companies, like those established in London two and a half centuries ago for the settlement of North America, have been formed at Canton and San Francisco for the encouragement and protection of the Chinese emigrants. The one hundred thousand now in this country are but pioneers of the millions who will follow by and by.

It is evident that henceforth we are to look westward as well as eastward for laborers. We are accustomed to think of the Chinese as belonging to a degraded race, ignorant of civilized life, and unable to compete with the skilled labor of Europe. But we have this fact before us, that China as a nation makes the whole world her debtor. We want her tea and silks, and can obtain them only by paying cash. We have also the fact that the Chinese have established themselves in the woolen mills of California, producing cloth which won a prize at the World's Fair.

The Chinaman works patiently, and will not stipulate for three evenings a week to visit friends. St. Patrick's day is not in his calendar. He wants only a week at New Year.

The Chinese are not disposed to be aggressors upon the rights of others, neither will they allow any infringement of their own. They wage no war, but, if treated unkindly, quietly go their own ways, seeking business somewhere else. "I go do for you, you go do for me; I go." And he is off at once. He fully understands what some Anglo-Saxons as yet have failed to comprehend, that the hiring of servants does not include the privilege to abuse them.

"I have had a Chinaman," says a gentleman of San Francisco, "nine years. When he came into my family he could not speak a word of English. He knew nothing about cooking. My wife went into the kitchen and showed him how to make a pudding and a pie, and after a few days' observation he mastered the mysteries of the culinary art, and has cooked to our satisfaction from that time to the present. He is faithful and honest. I would entrust every dollar of my property to him as soon as I would to one of my own countrymen."

Another gentleman gives this testimony: "I have had a Chinese servant several years, and when I go into the country I leave my house in John's hands. He hides my silver plate and other valuables, and does not leave the premises a minute. When I return I find every thing in perfect order. I do not think he ever took a dollar that did not belong to him, though he has had opportunities to do so. He purchases all my groceries, and invariably makes better bargains than I can myself. I would trust him much quicker than I would many Americans in my employ."

It is only the lowest class of Chinese that have thus far reached our shores as servants and laborers, but let these receive kind treatment, let them have the same protection for life and property which is given to all others, and in time a different class will make their appearance.

EXTRACT FROM SPURGEON.

Is it not a fact, that as soon as you enter the meeting you feel that if you are called upon to pray you have to exercise a gift. And that gift, in the case of many praying men (to speak hardly perhaps, but to speak honestly) lies in having a good memory to recollect a great many texts, which always have been quoted since the days of our grandfather's grandfather, and to be able to repeat them in good regular order. The gift also in some churches, especially in village churches, lies in having strong lungs, so as to be able to hold out without taking breath for five and twenty minutes when you are brief, and three quarters of an hour when you are rather drawn out. The gift lies also in being able not to ask for anything in particular, but in passing through a range of everything, making the prayer not an arrow with a point, but like a non-descript machine, that has no point whatever, and yet is meant to be all point, which is aimed at everything and consequently strikes nothing. Those brethren are the most frequently asked to pray who have these peculiar and perhaps excellent gifts, though I certainly must say that I cannot obey the apostle's injunction in coveting very earnestly such gifts as these. Now, if, instead thereof, some man is asked to pray who has never prayed before in public, suppose he rises and says, "O Lord, I feel myself such a sinner that I can scarcely speak to thee. Lord, help me to pray! O Lord, save my poor soul! O that thou would'st save my old companions! Lord, be pleased to give us a revival. O Lord, I can say no more; hear me for Jesus' sake. Amen." Well then you will feel somehow as if you had begun to pray yourself. You feel an interest in that man, partly from fear lest he should stop, and also because you are sure that what he did say he meant. And if another should get up after that, and pray in the same spirit, you go out and say, "This is real prayer." I would sooner have three minutes of prayer like that, than thirty minutes of the other sort, because the one is praying and the other preaching. Allow me to quote what an old preacher said upon the subject of prayer, and give it to you as a little word of advice: "Remember the Lord will not hear thee because of the arithmetic of thy prayers; He does not count their numbers. He will not hear thee because of the rhetoric of thy prayers; He does not care for the eloquent language in which they are conveyed. He will not regard because of the geometry of thy prayers; He does not compute them by their length or by their breadth. He will not regard thee because of the music of thy prayers; He doth not care for sweet voices nor for harmonious periods. Neither will He look at thee because of the logic of thy prayers; because they are well arranged, and excellently compacted. But He will hear thee, and He will measure the amount of the blessing He will give thee, according to the divinity of thy prayers. If thou canst plead the person of Christ, and if the Holy Ghost inspire thee with zeal and earnestness, the blessing which thou shalt ask shall surely come unto thee." Brethren, I would like to burn the whole stock of old prayers that we have been using this fifty years. That "oil that goes from vessel to vessel"—that "horse that rushes into the battle"—that misquoted and mangled text, "where two or three are met together, there will be in the midst of them, and that to bless them"—and all those other quotations which we have been maugling and dislocating, and copying from man to man. I would we came to speak to God just out of our own hearts. It would be a grand thing for our prayer meetings; they would be better attended; and I am sure they would be more fruitful if every man would shake off that habit of formality, and talk to God as a child talking to his father; ask Him for what we want, and then sit down and have done.

ALCOHOLIC MEDICINES.

"Alcoholic Medicine," the title of an article in the June number of your paper, is a very important topic for the consideration of the medical profession as well as for that of the general public, and the objections to the use of that class of medicines may be thoroughly confirmed by a presentation of the great improvement of modern medical science, whereby the hygienic principles under which that form of medicine has been employed, have become much more correctly and effectively enforced, by the substitution of a few much more appropriate articles of *materia medica*. The verity of these views has in late years been greatly confirmed by the writer hereof, with an extensive experience derived from the use of medicinal materials of a totally different and far more useful character than that of alcohol, which was before employed for similar purposes.

The *chemistry of physiology* is the real basis of our corporeal organization, the difference of the numerous animal tissues being dependent upon their varied compositions, and chemical composition is the basis also of the secretions, the healthy operations of each one being dependent thereupon. The loss of any one or more of the numerous materials devoted to the structure, or the presence of some unnatural matter, necessarily produces derangement of the functions, causing various diseases. One of the most frequent sources of organic and functional disturbances, and the defection of the vigor and soundness of many of the functions, is the derangement of the chemical composition of secretions or of the tissues devoted thereto, frequently resulting in the development of unnatural secretions. Of these disturbances the vitiation or defective condition of the *blood* is the most copious cause of all, it being the sole and incessant source of health and strength.

As one special example of this effect, *dyspepsia* may be mentioned, caused by imperfect gastric juice, which fluid is secreted from the blood in the stomach.

As derived from the vitiated chemical condition of the blood, the following troubles may also be referred to, namely: Rheumatism, boils, carbuncles, erysipelas, and several other skin diseases. Many other diseases are caused by the absorption into the circulation of various poisonous matters *from the outside*; for example, scarlatina, smallpox, measles, and cholera; also typhus, intermittent, and some other forms of fever.

From the chemical derangement of the tissues thus produced, whereby the healthy operations are prevented, the materials thereby remaining are subjected to decomposition and fermentation from the high temperature of the body, thus causing additional unnatural materials, and greatly increasing the vitiated condition of the circulation, and numerous other foul results, with great suffering and dangerous symptoms.

The application of some means for the arrestation and prevention of the derangement and decomposition of both the solid and fluid materials, and thereby enabling the functions to remain natural and assisting them to perform their requisite duties, is of course the great desideratum. It has been long understood that alcohol, in the form of brandy, wine, whisky, etc., has to a certain extent the power of preventing the decomposition of many substances when placed in connection with them, and upon this chemical principle it has been depended upon for medicinal purposes, and likewise as a means of stimulating and increasing some of the functions of the organization when they are depressed.

But it has become a most fortunate result of the modern investigations of the chemistry of physiology and of medicinal articles that the restorative powers of several other substances are vastly more effective, and their administration for the prevention of the decomposition of the internal contents of the body is far more natural and effective than that of alcohol, and being free from the unnatural stimulative properties of that liquid, the functions of the brain, the heart, the stomach, and many other organs are restored to health much more speedily, whereby the use of alcohol in any form whatever is rendered wholly unnecessary, and its vicious influence upon the habits of all may thereby be entirely avoided. One of the most effective chemical restoratives of health in case of the disease above mentioned, and many others also derived from various causes, is an article known as sulphurous acid, which is presented in three saline forms, each being administered according to the requisition of its peculiar qualification. Besides arresting the decomposition and fermentation of all the internal tissues, it prevents the formation and absorption of foul matter, and aids the functions in their natural duties, thus improving the healthy condition of all the blood and all its secretions, whereby sound health in general is speedily restored. An excellent substitute for the stimulating properties also of alcohol is found in the tonic powers of several interesting vegetables, the administration of which effects a rapid promotion of digestion, circulation, and strengthening of the nervous system, without the slightest vitiated influence of alcohol which so often follows its use. Under the advantages derivable from these medicinal principles, the writer hereof has had so extensive and fortunate an experience, he has come to the conclusion that alcohol, as a medicine, may be wholly dispensed with; and thereby not only may the danger of inebriation be greatly prevented, but also the more speedy and thorough restoration of health and the prolongation of life may be insured.

Another valuable consideration of this subject is the relief thereby of the poisonous effects of intoxicating drinks, namely, *delirium tremens*, and the ailments of the stomach, liver, kidneys, and other organs which are caused by the absorption of alcohol into the blood, thereby producing serious chemical derangements of the tissues and functions. *John H. Griscom, M. D., in National Temperance Advocate.*

THE SMALLEST STEAM ENGINE IN THE WORLD.—A writer in a London periodical has describes a minute model of the engines of the steamship Warrior, made by Thomas Smith:

This tiniest working model in the world is now in possession of John Penn, of Greenwich, the eminent maker of the great engines of which it is the infinitely reduced counterpart. It will stand on a threepenny piece; it really covers less space, for its base-plate measures only three eighths of an inch by about three-tenths. The engines are of the trunk form introduced by Penn; the cylinders measure one-eighth of an inch in diameter, and the trunk one-twentieth. The length of the stroke is six-fortieths of an inch. They are fitted with reversing gear, and are generally similar in design to the great machines with which ships of the Warrior class are equipped. From the extreme smallness of this model a few minutiæ—such, for instance, as the air pumps—have necessarily been omitted; there is a limit beyond which human skill and niceness cannot pass. Still, so small are some of the parts that they require a powerful magnifying glass to see their form. The screws which hold the members together are only one-eightieth of an inch in diameter, and these are all duly furnished with hexagonal nuts, which can be loosened and tightened by a Lilliputian spanner. The whole weight of the model is less than a threepenny piece. It works admirably, and when working its crank-shaft performs from twenty to thirty thousand revolutions in a minute.

CHARACTER is not shaped by trifles any more than marble is sculptured by puffs of air. Only by hard struggles, and stern conflicts with temptation, and resolute self-mastery, does the divine principle assert its supremacy and carve its immortal loveliness into every faculty and mood of the mind. The sharpness of our trials, and the hardness of our lot, show what we are made of, and how long we are to last.

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When money is forwarded in either of the above methods we will be responsible for it, *but not otherwise.*

CENTENARY COLLEGE.

By a letter from the college we learn that in the present dangerous condition of the centre building it will be impossible to hold the usual commencement exercises. The notice, therefore, which was published in the two last issues of the ADVOCATE *is recalled, and the Board of Trustees will meet on the 14th and 15th of July, at Jackson, Louisiana;* and we earnestly solicit a full attendance, on the occasion, of the members of the Board, of the preachers and friends of the institution.

J. C. KEENER,
President of the Board.

DEATH OF REV. DR. DORMAN.

The following note from Rev. A. S. Andrews contains the melancholy, though not unexpected tidings of the death of this prominent and well known minister of the Gospel. Dr. Dorman has been for many years identified with Methodism in Alabama, and there are thousands, within the bounds not only of Alabama, but of the Southern Church, who will read this announcement with deep regret. We suppose a more extended notice of him will be prepared for publication as soon as convenient.

MOBILE, July 5, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: Our mutual friend and brother in Christ, Rev. Thomas W. Dorman, D. D., died on the night of the 2d instant, at ten o'clock. His health has been rapidly declining since Conference. Two weeks ago he felt that his time was short for this world, and being informed by his physician that he might die at any moment, he calmly said, "It is all right; I am ready to go." On the night of the 2d instant, as friends watched by his side and children kneeled at his dying couch, he quietly breathed his last. On the following evening his remains were borne to the grave from the St. Francis street Methodist Episcopal Church, followed by a large concourse of mourning friends.

"Servant of God, well done!
Rest from thy loved employ;
The battle fought, the victory won,
Enter thy Master's joy."

A. S. ANDREWS.

STARKVILLE DISTRICT MEETING.—We are requested to call attention to the fact that the time of this meeting has been changed from the fourth to the fifth Sunday in August.

MY MOTHER'S SOFT HAND.—"When I was a little child," said an aged minister once, "my mother used to make me kneel beside her, and place her hand upon my head while she taught me to pray. She died when I was very young, but still, when going to do wrong, I seemed to feel her soft hand upon my head. When I grew up to be a man the thought of that same hand still kept me safe."

THE HOME MISSIONARY.

Comparatively few Christians are called to be ministers, but all are commissioned to tell at *home* how great things the Lord hath done for them. Christ denied to the converted Gadarene the privilege of a wider apostleship, and sent him in his new-born fervor to his home and friends. Here is an important part of every Christian's field, and the sphere within which the personal ministry of the most is necessarily confined. We have been impressed with the magnitude of this instrumentality in the conversion of families and neighborhoods, whilst reading the history of early Methodism, both in England and America. In very many instances a member of a large family is converted under the powerful preaching of some zealous preacher, and this one convert, going home and telling his experience, becomes the means of bringing the family to Christ. This informal home ministry doubtless prevailed in the first planting of Christianity, and under the first baptism of the Holy Ghost. Then every young convert became a lay-evangelist to his own kindred and friends. Faithfulness involved the disciple in persecution in the days of Paul, not much less so in Wesley's and Asbury's times, and something of the same treatment is still in store for those who do their duty.

The qualification for the discharge of this important trust appears to have been the burning fervor which the Holy Spirit imparted. In times of great awakenings and revivals there is peculiar courage, and a loving and zealous concern and tenderness. The Holy Ghost is just as essential to success in our families as to the preacher in the pulpit. Without deep and constant communion with Him the needed courage and love will be wanting, and the Christian will shrink from the trial. Generally we are tempted to evade this duty to our own households, unless exalted by the grace of God above the fear of man.

Every believer is divinely sent as a messenger of mercy to his own house. If the only converted member of a family or connection, he is called of God to declare to them the testimony of his experience. This light is put under a bushel at his peril. Nothing but a plain and faithful confession of his Lord, and personal persuasion and warning, can make him clear of the blood of souls. If not called to the broader field of the Gospel ministry, there is not one to whom Christ does not say: "Go home to thy friends and tell them how great things the Lord hath done for thee, and hath had compassion on thee." Experience is the message, and conversion must be the qualification.

Young converts are usually filled with an irrepressible desire to tell the story of redeeming love, and older Christians have this ardor in proportion as the love of Christ constrains them. There is not much cross where love drives the chariot wheels of duty. It is, however, true, for some reason, that Christian men and women find it more difficult to discharge this home obligation than to attend to the more public and general aspects of religion. Ministers can more easily be faithful in the pulpit, and they find it less difficult to warn strangers than to deal truly and intimately with their own households and kindred. The want of deep spirituality is doubtless the main obstacle. Abundance of love will break down the chilling barriers and unreasonable constraints which separate the Christian convert from his own flesh and blood; and the consciousness of the mighty work wrought in him will stir his sympathies and break forth into utterance. More grace, more religion, more of the Holy Ghost are needed, that believers may do their whole duty at home.

The great embarrassment to the believer's religious influence at home is in his negligent walk. Nowhere is religion so thoroughly tested as in the family, and in the social and domestic relations.—Weighed in the scales of public life, as the Christian is seen by the world at large, and by the church, he is devout, exemplary, blameless; but when put into the more delicate and discriminating balance of the home, he is found wanting in some eminent qualities and graces of the religious profession. Ill tempers bloom into rash words and sour looks in the seclusion of domestic life, and the fearful discrepancy between profession and practice is forced upon the unwilling conviction of those whose salvation calls for a pure example. If the world knew some professors as well as they are known to their wives and children, it would form a very different estimate of their characters.

Here it is that parents lose religious influence over their children, and lead them to distrust all religious doctrines and professions. The children of the apparently pious leave the church before they are fully fledged, and become noted for wickedness and infidelity. Often a man's nearest neighbors and kindred think worse of his religion than anybody else. They are not made better by his influence, but are rather confirmed in their indifference and contempt. There must be the utmost carefulness and circumspection if the believer would bless his own house, and lead his own family to Christ. He must not be less considerate at home than abroad, and he is to reflect that in these nearer and more intimate associations every prospect of good is blasted by the lack of wisdom and discretion. Faithfulness in this sphere of duty will be amply rewarded, and will bring about a moral revolution in the church and society. Whatever we may be called to do in public, and whatever position be ours as professors of the faith, we have above all to declare the Gospel of a living and holy experience within the sacred enclosure of home. Go and do this, and cheerless hearths, gloomy domestic circles, and houses where every religious impulse is chilled by an atmosphere of felt self-condemnation, will be gladdened by a joyous and healthful spirituality. *

A WEEK OF PRAYER.

The bishops, at their late meeting in St. Louis, set apart the week beginning with Friday, August 13, to be observed as a week of special prayer throughout the bounds of our church. Friday, the 13th of August, is to be a day of fasting as well as prayer. Wherever practicable, public services should be held every day, and the people requested to devote the entire week to the service of God.

By timely notices and judicious arrangements by the preachers a general interest may be excited, and a large attendance secured upon the protracted services. On circuits the most central and commodious point should be selected for the meeting by the preacher in charge. A camp or basket meeting might be held in every work, and remote appointments can have prayer meetings. Where no public services are accessible we would earnestly advise every member of the church, besides keeping the fast, to distinguish the appointed week by a more than usual attention to family and secret prayer. In the stations there will be protracted services as a matter of course. With or without ministerial help, let every town and city pastor begin in the name of the Lord, lead his people to the altar of prayer, and call sinners to repentance.

The observance of a week of prayer last year was attended with signal displays of the divine grace and power. We shall see greater things this year if all our people can be brought to their knees. It is scarcely too soon even now to think about this important occasion and to prepare for it. The way of the Lord must be prepared in the church, and in the hearts of believers. Christians must put themselves in sympathy with the work of God by a closer walk and deeper spirituality. Churches must become more united in love, and more profoundly imbued with the mind of Christ. Hindrances there are in the individual, and in the society, which must be removed before the Holy Spirit can come in.

Above all we need to seek God that He may pour out upon Israel "the Spirit of grace and supplication." "The promise of the Father" waits upon our faith for its fulfillment. The measure of our blessing will be according to our faith. Begin, then, in time to wake up and get ready. Have the appointments made judiciously, and let all the people keep the solemn week of prayer. *

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SACRISTAN'S HOUSEHOLD. A story of Leppe-Detmold. By the author of Mabel's Progress, Anne Margaret's Trouble, etc. With illustrations. By C. G. Bush. New York: Harper & Brothers, publishers, Franklin Square. 1869.

We are indebted to Mr. Ellis, opposite the post office, for this work. It is a cheap edition, bound in paper, and is reputed to be an excellent fiction. The scenes are German, and the characters also. To look at the illustrations is as far as we expect to go. These are graphic and pleasing.

We have received from Mr. Geo. Ellis, opposite the post office, New Orleans:

THE NEWCOMES. Memoirs of a most respectable family. Edited by Arthur Pendennis, Esq. By William Makepeace Thackeray. With illustrations by the author. New York: Harper & Brothers, publishers. 1869.

This work is well known to the public. The publishers have here a new and cheap edition. Some regard the Newcomes as the best of Thackeray's productions. We have never been able to read very far in any of them.

MY DAUGHTER ELINOR. A novel. Harper & Brothers. 1869.

Sprightly in style—a vivid picture of modern New York society, wholesome in its moral tone. Plentiful in quantity—say 257 pages.

Also by the same publishers:

STRETTON. A novel. By Henry Kingsley.

The scenes and characters are English. Our sampling discovers much trash and little good.

SIGHTS AND SENSATIONS IN FRANCE, GERMANY, AND SWITZERLAND; or Experiences of an American Journalist in Europe. By Edward Gould Buffum. New York: Harper & Brothers, publishers. 1869.

The author is dead and the book is edited by a brother. The editor says: "The sights and sensations were written *currente calamo*, in the midst of occupations which taxed all the time of the writer." We find the chapters open with interest, are pleasant, and suitable for the noontide hours of this July weather. A considerable amount of information is contained in the book, though written in too much of a hurry.

ELEMENTS OF ASTRONOMY. Designed for academies and high schools. By Elias Loomis, LL D. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1869

The author is the well known professor of natural philosophy and astronomy in Yale College. This work is strictly *elementary*, and contains what is most recent in astronomical discoveries.

HYMNS OF THE CHURCH. With Tunes. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. 1869.

This is a hymn and tune book after the style of our own. It is gotten up in the best manner as to paper, binding, and size of the volume. The arrangement of the hymns and tunes is judicious, and the index department is most complete. There is an index of hymns, one of tunes, another of metres, another of subjects, and another of texts. It is altogether a very complete thing. It contains many of the best hymns in the language, and a valuable collection of music. The compilation is by John B. Thompson, Ashbel S. Vermilye, and Alexander R. Thompson. We judge the work has been prepared for the use of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and that the *title* is somewhat characteristic of that ambitious though small denomination of Christians. Hymns of *the* church many of them are, and the work is a valuable one for all.

THE ANGEL OF PEACE.—This beautiful engraving is published by T. S. Arthur & Co., of Philadelphia. It is fifteen by twenty inches in dimension, and a very sweet and delightful picture. It is a night scene, and the angel, far above the silent city and up among the stars, bears a little child with fresh-blown flowers away toward its heavenly home.

The Evangelical Apologist Enlarged.

MR. EDITOR: Allow me to state to the friends of the German branch of our beloved church that with the blessings of God I shall be able, with the second edition, on October 1, to double the size of the *Apologist*. The price will continue to be $1 per annum, payable in advance. The paper is doing a vast deal of good. Our Germans are learning that though Lee's army surrendered our church means to live, and live to the glory of God. The paper is self-supporting. I ask for no help from the Publishing House or Missionary Board. But I must have more subscribers—am entitled to them. My enterprise is the enterprise of the church. Will not *all* our preachers make an effort to induce the Germans of their acquaintance to take the *Apologist*? I am sure after a while the readers will thank them for their importunity. The paper will become an agreeable visitor. Let me hear from the brethren at once!

Affectionately yours,
J. B. A. AHRENS.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE.

The advertisement of this institution appears in our columns this week. We are indebted to Dr. Wiley for a copy of the catalogue. The names of an able faculty and of a large list of students are displayed in its pages. This is one of our best colleges, located amid the mountains of Virginia, and most favorably situated for the physical and moral well-being of the student. The religious influences are decided and most salutary. President Wiley is an experienced educator, and has surrounded himself with an able corps of teachers. Boys sent to him will be cared for with parental solicitude. Their welfare in every respect will be safe in his keeping. Parents who wish their boys to be converted, as well as educated, can send them to no institution where this desire will be more likely to be realized.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

WHISTLER, ALA., July 5, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: You and your many readers will no doubt be glad to hear from this part of the Lord's vineyard, and especially since He has poured out His Spirit upon us. Two weeks ago I began a series of meetings at this place, and the result of the first week was eight accessions to the church, with about that number of conversions, and the second week closed with an addition of eleven persons to the church, and about the same number of converts. There are yet many penitents at the altar, and I shall continue the services yet awhile. We have had some valuable accessions to the church. Some of the young men who have been converted and added to the church will no doubt be very useful to the church, and one or two, I believe, will be ministers of the Gospel. I have never seen brighter conversions anywhere. All the converts communed with us yesterday, and it was truly a glorious time. I have received thirty-six persons into the church since I took charge, which was the last of December, 1868. I closed the first six months of my labors last night, and feel thankful to God for what He has done for us. To Him be all the glory. Pray for us.

Yours in Christ,
J. J. GRACE.

CAMP MEETING.—A SUGGESTION.

SUMMIT, MISS., July 5, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: If I may be allowed the privilege I would suggest the propriety of having a district camp meeting about the 1st of October, at some convenient place on the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad. There is no suitable place near Summit. The camp ground should be in a grove near a stream of water. I think near Brookhaven or Magnolia would be a suitable place. We can have cloth tents made at a small cost, and let every person go prepared to furnish themselves. The ministers will have a tent and necessary comforts provided for them.

WM. HOOVER.

DR. MUNSEY'S APPEAL.

The Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church South owes a debt which has embarrassed it ever since the war. This debt, after some payments have been made upon it, amounts to a sum approximating $35,000. The larger part of it is owing to a gentleman who, during the war, when on account of the blockade, and other reasons, we were unable to do it, paid our drafts for the support of our China mission, and saved our honor as a church. If we had not then possessed such a friend, and our drafts had been dishonored, the effect upon our credit as a church, and upon the prospects of our mission in China, would have been disastrous. The war has been over four years; still we owe this gentleman a large part of the money he advanced for us. In addition to this, the board owes money for the support of missionaries for work long since performed, and which to this hour it has not been able to pay. But a few days ago an unpaid draft for $375 was sent to the treasurer of the board, from the widow of one of our missionaries who labored among the Indians. This draft was dated November 3, 1860. The treasurer, out of a treasury nearly empty, paid it. Who knows how sad a story may be connected with the history of this *unpaid* draft, and how far the lack of the amount it called for contributed to hasten the death of this missionary, and the bereavement of his family? Among the drafts yet unreported to the board, there may be several more with a similar story. Besides the $35,000, there are other claims against the board which are disputed, and the settlement of which is now pending, which may upon final adjustment or adjudication, as the case may be, make the entire debt much heavier. The whole debt, be it what it may, by all means ought to be paid this year. It can be paid against the meeting of the board on the first day of next September. We ought to exert ourselves for its immediate liquidation for many reasons, among which are the following:

1. This debt curtails the appropriations necessary to make our foreign missions vigorous, aggressive, and efficient in their operations.

2. It prevents the church from extending its missionary work in accordance with the genius, spirit, and commission of the Gospel, and as the crisis of the hour demands.

3. It deprives the church at home of the full measure of the advantages of the reflex evangelical influence of aggressive missionary work upon itself, so necessary to its own life, growth, and development.

4. It serves to dispirit our missionaries already in the field; and to quench the holy ardor of ministers at home who feel called of God to go and preach to the heathen, but who for the lack of money cannot do it. Indeed, it tends to destroy all missionary feeling amongst us, and when we cease to be missionary in spirit and work we cease to be the church of Christ.

5. It impairs the confidence of our creditors, and of the world, in our rectitude as a people, and as a church. The church ought to be the exemplar to the world in its faithfulness to its obligations, and its promptitude to pay its debts. There is no honorable individual, firm, or corporation, who could command the money, who would dare to be so slow in meeting its liabilities as the church has been in paying this debt.

6. Slowness to pay this debt is ingratitude to the men who advanced their money, so long ago, to help us in our need; and surely a church ought to be grateful to its benefactors.

7. Slowness to pay this debt is ingratitude to God, who preserved the integrity and purity of our church when impoverished by the war, and persecuted, proscribed, slandered, and assailed by our enemies.

8. We are now able to pay it. If we are not as rich now as before the war, still we are able to pay twice the amount of our indebtedness, and also sustain and greatly enlarge our missionary operations abroad. Our lands, houses, parlors, dining rooms, kitchens, barns, horses, cattle, carriages, clothes, churches, organs, etc., testify to our ability to do it. An inventory of all these things will appear in the judgment.

9. If the church withholds the funds God has deposited with it as His treasurer to meet this indebtedness, and the cause of Christ is thereby brought into bad repute with the children of this world, and the Gospel is hindered in its work of saving sinners, God will curse it. If our church fails to carry out the spirit of its commission, God will not let the work suffer, but He will take the "candlestick" from us and give it to another. To be equal to the religious necessities of the world, is the condition upon which the existence of the church was founded.

Will the church liquidate these

claims by the first day of next September? Will our people be indifferent to this appeal? Surely there is religion enough among us to prompt a practical answer. But we have a discouraging precedent: W. T. Smithson, the former treasurer of the board, called upon the church to discharge this debt by every member sending him twenty-five cents. In answer to this call he received $3,164 99—twelve thousand six hundred and sixty persons out of a membership of five hundred and forty-five thousand and sixty-nine responding. Where were the five hundred and thirty-two thousand four hundred and nine? "Were there not ten cleansed? but where are the nine?" Is it possible that half a million of our membership are too poor to purchase two oranges or two cigars? Or is it possible that they were in the worse condition of indifference to missionary matters? In answer to Brother Smithson's call our people ought to have given the amount required, leaving a magnificent balance to be appropriated to our foreign work. Such a response would have sent a thrill of power through every department of the church, which would have been of more value to us than an accession of fifty thousand members. It would have been "The sword of the Lord, and of Gideon," for us, which would have sent dismay and discomfiture to our enemies. God would have blessed us, and we would have been richer today, both in temporal and spiritual treasures. The church, or societies in the church, including Sabbath schools, ought to be *organized* upon a missionary and practical basis, affording the board a steadily increasing and reliable revenue, year by year, so that all irregular and spasmodic efforts to raise money for missionary purposes will be dispensed with forever. Such efforts have disgraced the church, corrupted our people, and nearly destroyed systematic beneficence among us. To this work we must address ourselves—but now, and first, our indebtedness must be discharged, and I suggest the following method:

1. Let every Sabbath school in the Methodist Episcopal Church South send to me a donation of at least ten dollars. A sister denomination owed a larger debt than ours, and it was paid by the Sabbath schools of the denomination.

2. Let every member of the church send me, by mail, one dollar.

These donations are not intended to substitute the regular contributions for the support of foreign missions, or release me from my active duties as secretary, but to liquidate the liabilities of the board, while in the meantime I will visit the churches, and do all I can to promote the interests of the general work. Will the preachers and Sabbath school superintendents present this matter to the congregations and Sunday schools of the church? Brethren, give me your hearty co-operation, or all will be a failure. Let us, in the city and country, make one grand, united effort for God and Southern Methodism, and the work is done. May God bless our beloved church.

My address is Baltimore, Maryland. W. E. MUNSEY,
Corresponding Secretary.

IT APPEARS by the telegraphic announcements that the President and his cabinet have assumed themselves to be a political caucus. A semi-official notice has been issued that they have had a consultation on the subject of the local elections of Tennessee and Virginia, and come to the decision to give active support, as an administration, to Wells for Governor of Virginia, and Stokes for Governor of Tennessee. In both States the division is not between Republicans and Democrats, but between the extreme Radicals and the Conservatives of the Republicans. Grant has espoused the extremists, and promulgates the decree that the government patronage will be used for securing the success of the Radical candidates of his preference!

The indecency of this interference is not likely to create much of a sensation. People have got to be accustomed to the freaks of absolutism in high places at Washington, to the shameless use of all, and of more than are lawful, of the powers of government, for the use of faction, to tyrannical legislation, persecutions, proscriptions, and disfranchisements of adversaries, and the heaping upon parasites and followers of bounties for servility out of the table treasury. The new proof of a purpose to convert a political party into an army of servile adherents to a triumphant chief, subject to his dictation in their political conduct, to be ostracised for disobedience and paid for service, is but following the essential principle of action which has inspired the action of the dominant party for a series of years, and which their chief is appropriating to himself as his own.

The success of General Grant in this audacious intervention in securing an ascendancy in Tennessee and in Virginia, which he can count upon as "loyal" to himself, will be another waymark on the road to imperialism, on which many thoughtful people believe with fearful apprehensions that republicanism in this country is traveling with accelerated pace. It may not be imperialism, with the bauble of a crown, or the name, which avows the character of despotism; but it looks as though it might come to be an imperialism disguised under the terms of a republic, like Venice under her Doges and her Council of Ten, from which there will be no escape—even if public virtue enough should survive to desire escape—except through the throes of a new revolution.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Earthquake at St. Louis.

At nine minutes past two o'clock, yesterday morning, many persons were conscious of a positive shock of an earthquake in the neighborhood. It was not so violent as to awaken a sleeping person, but, being awake, one could not be in doubt as to its being an earthquake. A person who seems to have marked the time at which the shock occurred, sends us a note stating: "At nine minutes past two o'clock, this morning, there was an earthquake, the earth moving north and south, the main shock lasting about five seconds, causing considerable alarm. The shock was preceded by a rumbling noise." Another authority states that the oscillation was from east to west, and gives the testimony of some lady friends, one of whom said that during the shock she felt "as if she were on the ribbed side of a washboard, whilst the ribs were shaken by somebody." Another lady, our informant states, described it "as if a tremolo were played on an instrument;" and he himself "felt it as a trembling of the floor, from east to west, upon about six or seven trembling waves." The air at the time was close almost to suffocation, and those who did not feel the immediate effects of the earth shaking, felt oppressed and uncomfortable.

Councilman Driscoll stated that he was sitting in a chair when the shock came, and was sensibly shaken from one side of the chair to another. This testimony ought to be convincing if not conclusive. Various parties give testimony of the rattling of china in cupboards, the jingling of glass pendants, and swinging of loose shutters in the absence of any agitation of the air, etc.

At Kirkwood the shock was distinctly felt. A gentleman who was lying in bed at the time states that an oscillating motion was experienced as if the building was shaken by a strong wind. He was not aware that the disturbance was caused by an earthquake until, comparing his observations with those of his neighbors next morning, he attributed it to the earthquake.

At Jefferson Barracks and Carondelet the shocks were distinctly felt. At the former place it was noticed by several persons. A lady at Carondelet thought the house was coming down over her head.—*St. Louis Republican, July 3.*

Speeches and Sermons by Rev. Dr. Deems.

For the exceedingly small sum of ten cents we can furnish by mail, prepaid, five sermons and two speeches delivered in New York by Rev. Dr. Deems. Address

T. W. BROWN & Co.,
U. S. Pub. Company,
411 Broome street, New York.

JACKSON DISTRICT MEETING.

The district conference for Jackson district, Mississippi Conference, for 1869, will commence at Raymond, August 26, at ten A. M. Pastors will be prepared to give full statistical information, including periodicals and other religious reading.

Essays are expected as follows:

Pecuniary obligations to the church, Rev. H. H. Montgomery.

Whether schools and colleges should be mixed or exclusive as to sexes, Dr. A. H. Gage.

On preaching against the usages and doctrines of sister churches, Hon. O. R. Singleton.

Whether orphan asylums ought to be encouraged, Rev. C. B. Galloway.

On self-denial, Rev. W. L. C. Hunnicutt.

On errors in Scripture interpretation which science has discovered, Rev. J. M. Pugh.

On popular errors in ecclesiastical science, Rev. H. Brown.

On the millennium, so called, Mr. Nat. McKie.

On Sunday schools, Col. G. W. Harper.

On colportage, Mr. W. H. Cassell.

Aid to young men preparing for the ministry, Rev. C. G. Andrews.

The second coming of Christ, Rev. W. B. Lewis.

On religious declension, Dr. T. A. Phillips.

Christianity taught in schools, Mr. A. M. Gurley.

Congregational singing, Mr. W. H. Hartwell.

Pastoral visiting, Rev. J. W. Adams.

Funeral preaching, Col. W. G. Kearney.

Doctrinationalism, Dr. Harvey.

The church, Rev. W. Harrington.

On fore-knowledge and free agency, Rev. J. K. Hamlin.

Sunday schools among colored people, Rev. J. S. Harris.

The absolute completion of the work of Christ, Rev. T. M. Ward.

Herbatory and catechetical instruction in schools, Mr. J. W. Hall.

The sacraments, Rev. John Lusk.

On the relation of science, literature and religion, Prof. T. G. Rice.

The Christian's love for the church, Rev. J. C. Carlyle.

The NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, Mr. A. W. Stanford.

Have modern Jews the religion of their ancient ancestors? Captain E. C. Postell.

On the supposed new doctrines and church laws of the New Testament, Rev. A. M. Campbell.

On reading and the selection of books, Rev. Thomas Ford.

On the religious education of children, Rev. F. M. Alford.

The A B Cs, Rev. R. Abbey.

Are our newspapers sufficiently laudatory of living ministers? A volunteer.

A large number of visitors is expected, for whom ample provision will be made by the householders of Raymond, as also free transportation to and from Bolton's depot. R. ABBEY, P. E.

MARRIED.

On the 1st of July, at the residence of the bridegroom, on Jerry bayou, Dog river, by the Rev. A. M. Jones, of the Mobile Conference, Mr. CHARLES EHLERS to Miss SARAH A. MILLER, both of Jackson county, Mississippi.

On the night of the 4th of July, 1869, at the Methodist church in Whistler, Alabama, by Rev. J. J. Grace, Mr. JOSIAH G. WHATLEY to Mrs. BARBARA B. DRAKE, both of Whistler, Alabama.

On the 12th of May, 1869, at the residence of the bride's father, in Baldwin county, Alabama, by Rev. J. J. Grace, Mr. JAMES A. CARNEY, formerly of Wilmington, North Carolina, to Miss LOUISA A. DOLIVE, of Baldwin county, Alabama.

On the 18th of June, 1869, at the residence of the bride's mother, in Baldwin county, Alabama, by Rev. J. J. Grace, Mr. MONROE COVINGTON to Miss MAGGIE STAPLETON, both of Baldwin county, Alabama.

OBITUARIES.

MISS WILLIE ROSSEAU was born March 28, 1843, and died in Auburn, Alabama, May 28, 1869.

For many years she had been the subject of severe affliction, and for several years immediately preceding her death her affliction was intensely severe. This affliction was not in vain, but was sanctified to the beautifying of a spirit already lovely. In patience and gentleness she bore her sufferings. Death found her ready, possessed of every grace which adorns and constitutes the Christian character. Many were her expressions of perfect confidence. The age has not gone by when the children of God can pass through the valley fearing no evil. This is one of the many instances in which there was not a fear in the mind of the dying, nor a doubt entertained in the minds of the surviving. W. S.

Died, April 23, at his residence on Sicily Island, Louisiana, Colonel T. A. S. DONIPHEN, aged fifty-five years, five months and twenty days. He was born in George county, Virginia, October —, 1813, where he was educated and grew up to manhood.

In 1835 he emigrated to the State of Mississippi, where he engaged in merchandising; and though a young man of about twenty two years, the activity and penetrating powers of his mind soon gave evidence of the high grade of his intellectual and moral worth. Though he withdrew from the mercantile business after a few years, it was only to place himself in a more extensive field, which he did by taking charge of the editor's chair in the office of the Natchez *Free Trader*, and filled it with honor and ability for many years.

While living in Natchez he was married to a second wife—Mary Glover—and by and by retired and settled on Sicily Island, Catahoula parish, where he lived an intellectual superior, an example of moral rectitude and a pattern of Christian charity.

He embraced the religion of Jesus Christ when quite a youth, obeying the injunction, "Seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness;" and he found it a sure guide, along the conflicting paths of life, for his youthful steps, and a safe companion amid the storms and buffetings of mortal life.

The disease (dropsy) was furious in its attack and rapid in its march, closing the scene in a few months. But in the midst of the severest of the conflict he was

"Meek, submissive meek;"

and though his suffering was very great, and the cloud grew heavy and dark, the star of hope shone brightly, and in the midst of the sobs and cries of his afflicted family he was calm and collected, and was even importunate in his efforts to assuage their grief. It was a sore trial to his wife, but she could not weep as those who have no hope; for while the tender but strong cords that bound their hearts together on earth were breaking, that same even-tempered voice was heard, "Don't weep, darling. God's will be done. True, mortal life is fast ebbing, and will soon be to a final end; but with equal rapidity I am nearing the joys of the spirit world, to live with God forever." Such was the closing scene. T. J. LACEY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE, VIRGINIA.

The Fall Session of this institution begins on the 19TH OF AUGUST, 1869.

We have never been better prepared to furnish the facilities for a thorough Collegiate training. Our Board of Instruction is filled with men of large experience as College officers and of acknowledged ability as professors. Our buildings—now undergoing repairs—and boarding arrangements afford pleasant homes for students.

One Hundred and Fifteen Dollars, payable in advance, will meet the expenses for tuition, board, room-rent, fuel, contingent fee and washing for five months.

A catalogue, or special information on any points, may be obtained by addressing

E. E. WILEY, President,
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WANTED, AGENTS.—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the Genuine Improved Common Sense Family Sewing Machine. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the Elastic Lock Stitch. Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO.,
Pittsburg, Pa., Boston, Mass., or
St. Louis, Mo.

CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast iron machines, under the same name or otherwise.—Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured. jy10 4tr

PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT.

Best and cheapest Deodorizer in existance. For tenhouses, Water Closets, Stables, etc. Instantly stops bad smell and noxious gases. Protects Horses and Cattle from Rinderpest. Drives vermin from poultry and young plants. Prevents contagion and infection. Cheapest and most convenient Carbolic power in use. Meets chief requirements Metropolitan Board of Health. First premium awarded by American Institute.

Circular with testimonials mailed on application. HOLLINS, KIRKUP & CO.
jy10 4tr 12 Dey street, New York.

$20 A DAY TO MALE AND Female Agents to introduce the new eye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machines. Stitch alike on both sides, and is the only Licensed Shuttle Machine in the market sold for less than $40. All others are infringements, and the seller and user are liable to prosecution and imprisonment. We furnish full outfit free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO.,
jy10 4tr Cleveland, Ohio.

TEN DOLLARS PER DAY GUARanteed.—Agents to sell the Home Shuttle Sewing Machine. It makes the Lock Stitch, alike on both sides, has the under-feed, and is equal in every respect to any Sewing Machine ever invented. Price, $25. Warranted for five years. Send for circular. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburg, Pa., or St. Louis, Mo. jy10 4tr

WANTED.—AGENTS TO SELL the American Knitting Machine. Price, $25. The simplest, cheapest and best Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit twenty thousand stitches per minute. Liberal inducements to Agents. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO.,
jy10 4tr Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

MUSKET SHOT GUNS, WARranted to shoot close and kill sixty yards. Price, $2 50.

Wanted.—Army Guns and Revolvers. Send stamp for price list of Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, to JOHNSTON'S GUN WORKS,
jy10 4tr Pittsburg, Pa.

VINEGAR.—HOW MADE FROM Cider, Wine, Molasses or Sorghum in ten hours, without using drugs. For terms, circulars, etc., address F. I. SAGE,
jy10 4tr Vinegar Maker, Cromwell, Ct.

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED Dollars a year.—Male and Female Agents wanted everywhere. Address H. ANDERSON & CO.,
jy10 4tr 314 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.

$3,500 PER YEAR TO SELL "Wonder of the World." J. C. TILTON,
jy10 4tr Pittsburg, Pa.

YOU CAN MAKE LARGE PAY with our Stencil Dies. Samples free. S. M. SPENCER & CO.,
jy10 4tr Brattleboro, Vermont.

NINE DOLLARS A DAY FOR all. Address A. J. FULLAM,
jy10 4tr New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A CARD.

A RECORD OF THE WATCHES produced at the Waltham Manufactory may be not improperly prefaced with a brief mention of the considerations which induce us to press them upon the attention of intelligent watch buyers.

Fifteen years' successful experience justifies us in claiming for the Waltham Watches peculiarities of excellence which place them above all foreign rivalry. The system which governs their construction is their most obvious source of merit. The substitution of machinery for hand labor has been followed not only by greater simplicity but by a precision in detail, and accuracy and uniformity in their time-keeping qualities, which by the old methods of manufacture are unattainable.

The application of machinery to watch-making has, in fact, wrought a revolution in the main features of the business. In conjunction with enlarged power of production, it has enabled us to secure the smoothness and certainty of movement which proceed from the perfect adaptation of every piece to its place. Instead of a feeble, sluggish, variable action, the balance, even under the pressure of the lightest mainspring, vibrates with a wide and free motion. The several grades of watches have more than a general resemblance one to its pattern; they are perfect in their uniformity, and may be bought and sold with entire confidence as to the qualities we assign to them.

These general claims to superiority are no longer contested. An English watchmaker, in a recent lecture before the Horological Institute of London, describing the result of two months' close observation at the various manufactories in the United States, remarks in reference to Waltham: "On leaving the factory, I felt that the manufacture of watches on the old plan was gone." Other foreign makers, some of them eminent, have publicly borne the same testimony. They admit that the results aimed at in Europe by slow and costly processes are here realized with greater certainty, with an almost absolute uniformity, and at a cost which more than compensates for the difference between manual labor in the Old World and the New.

But we assert for the Waltham Watches more than a general superiority. Their advantages, in respect of quality and price, over English and Swiss watches, are not more marked than are their advantages over the products of other American manufactories. These are positive in their character, and are the natural consequences of the precedence we acquired in the trade; and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of profit is the end kept in view—not the profit on any single watch. And, acting on this principle, with reduced cost of production and an ever-widening demand, our watches are offered at prices considerably below the watches of other American makers, comparing quality with quality. Our annual manufacture is double that of all other makers in this country combined, and much larger than the entire manufacture of England.

The conditions which make this cheapness possible are also favorable to the excellence of our work. Our artisans long ago ceased to be novices. Time and effort, under a superintendence which combines the subtleties of science with the strength of practical skill, have produced a body of artisans whose efficiency is for the time pre-eminent. We have the best workers in every department that are available—workers whose expertness and experience would be alone sufficient to secure for Waltham its high position. Among other tributary causes may be stated the readiness with which each succeeding invention and improvement has been tested, and, if approved, adopted. We are always ready to examine whatever experience, or art, or skill may suggest, but we adopt nothing until experiments have demonstrated its excellence. In pursuance of this rule, we have brought to our aid all the mechanical improvements and valuable inventions of the last fifteen years, whether home or foreign in their origin. We have thus acquired the exclusive possession of the best and most valuable improvements now known in connection with watch-making, and secured for the Waltham factory a force and completeness not shared by any similar establishments in the world.

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SONG OF THE SWALLOW.

BY EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER.

The robin may warble his merriest tune,
The leaves may be green on the tree;
But the blithe little swallow will wait for the June,
For the bird of the summer is he.

As swift as the light he is flashing along,
High up in the glimmering blue,
Then low at my feet, where the blossoms are sweet,
And the meadows are sparkling with dew.

Oh! gay little rover, no shadow of fear,
No care for the morrow have you;
You pass from our skies ere the autumn is here,
To the land where the summer is new.

Say, how do you know when the skies are aglow,
And the wind blowing soft through the leaves?
Who shows you the way through the night and the day
To your home by the sheltering eaves?

The robin may warble his merriest tune,
The leaves may be green on the tree;
But the blithe little swallow will wait for the June,
For the bird of the summer is he.

—*Little Corporal.*

A GOOD-NIGHT STORY.

BY CLARA W. T. FRY.

Bedtime was coming with the twilight, and there were four little faces pressed against the window panes, watching the bright sunset clouds fade away, and four little children were almost ready to bid the world 'good night.'

Four little children. The Prince and Periwinkle were two little boys. Stella and Bell were two little girls. The Prince's hair was curly and golden, and Periwinkle's was straight and brown. Bell's cheeks were rosy and plump, and Stella's eyes were sparkling and dancing.

And these were the four little children that gathered around Cousin Pen, like bees around a flower, and asked for the 'good-night story'—for they had one every night.

'What shall it be?' said Cousin Pen.

'A fairy story,' said Stella.

'I'm tired of fairy stories,' said Periwinkle; 'they are all just alike.'

'O no!' cried Stella, 'I never knew two alike in my life!'

'Well,' insisted Periwinkle, 'something always turns into something else, and they all *end good*, anyway.'

'Tell about sailing,' said the Prince.

'O yes! some *real* body who went sailing,' said Bell.

'Don't you think you are rather particular, little people?' asked Cousin Pen.

Four 'O noes' came all at once from the children, and four hearty kisses lit on Cousin Pen's cheeks, and the children dropped down like four little bundles on the floor, and sat very still.

'I am thinking of one,' said Cousin Pen, 'and it is about sailing.'

'Good!' said the Prince.

'It isn't a fairy story,' continued Cousin Pen.

'*Gooder!*' shouted Periwinkle.

'It is about a *real* body.'

'That's *my* story,' said Bell.

'And it all happened, O ever so long ago; will that do, Stella?'

'Just as well as a fairy story,' said Stella, who was so good natured she was pretty sure to be happy.

'Well, here it is. There was a Spanish sailor, a long, long time ago, and he sailed the seas over and over again, and always came safely home. And he fought in some fearful battles, and always came safely home. And still he kept sailing and traveling over the whole wide world, and always came safely home to Spain.

'By and by he began to grow old; and he was sorry for that, for he thought he must soon stay at home, and never sail the great seas any more. Then he heard of a wonderful Magic Fountain of Youth. 'I must find that fountain,' said he, 'and then I will send the waters all over the world, and people can drink them, and be young and strong and brave and beautiful always. They need never grow old or feel weary and worn any more. Their hair will not grow white, nor their faces wrinkled, nor their steps feeble—but their eyes will keep bright, and their cheeks fair and rosy, and they will be young and strong as long as they live.'

'So he gathered up his money, and called his men, and fitted out three little ships, to sail away in search of the Fountain of Youth. He had heard that it was in the Island of Bimini, far away in the New World.'

'Why! where is the New World?' said Periwinkle.

'I never heard of it,' said Stella.

'We all live in it,' said Cousin Pen. 'These things happened more than three hundred years ago; and the people who lived on the other side of the ocean called America the New World then; it *was* new, too, for it had only just been discovered, and there were such wonderful stories told about it that it did not seem strange, to the people who lived so long ago, that there should even be a Magic Fountain of Youth in it.'

'What was the sailor's name?' asked the Prince.

'His name was Leon—Juan Ponce de Leon. He had been in the New World before, for he came over with Columbus, when he discovered it; and he lived awhile on the island that we call Hayti. They call it Hispaniola—that means Little Spain—because it was shaped like Spain, the old home they had never before left so long.

'So Leon went first to Hispaniola, and then sailed away to a cluster of small islands—the Bahamas, we call them; and we should never think of such a thing as a Fountain of Youth being there; but Leon thought that one of these islands must be Bimini. So every day he and his sailors left the ships, and went all over the Beautiful Islands. They found thick green grass, and richly-colored flowers, great trees and forests, and bright-winged birds. And they drank the waters of many beautiful, sparkling springs, and little, bubbling, dancing streams, and quiet, shining lakes; but it was all just like any other water, and the Fountain of Youth was nowhere in the cluster of Beautiful Islands.

'But they had seen so much that was wonderful and sweet and pleasant, that they were glad they had searched through them.

'Then they sailed away again, between the blue sky and the blue water, away to the north and west, and by and by Sunday morning came—it was Easter Sunday—'

'Why, *we* have Easter Sunday,' said the Prince.

'Yes! and we always have flowers in church—O so many!' said Bell.

'Well, it was Easter Sunday then to the sailors on the shore of the New World. And that morning, when they looked to the west, they saw land—a beautiful land, all blooming with Easter flowers, and so they called it Florida'

'And was it *our* Florida?' said Periwinkle.

'Yes, to be sure it was—*our* Florida. Leon said it should belong to the King of Spain, so he took possession of it in the King's name, and then he began again to look for the Fountain of Youth. He was more anxious than ever to find it now, for he had been growing older all this time; so he sailed among the little islands around the shore, and searched them through, and then he searched all through the plains and forests and valleys of Florida, and drank of all its clear, cool waters.

'But the Easter flowers faded away, and the hot summer came, and Leon's hair was grayer, and his eyes dimmer, and his step slower; for he had grown old in search of the Fountain of Youth. But the busy, earnest life, and the patient search, had kept his heart young while his body grew old; and so, when he died and was buried in the New World he discovered with Columbus, it did not seem as if he was any older in spirit than when he left the shores of Spain.'

'Then he never found the fountain?' said Stella.

'No. Leon never found what he expected. But in his search for the fountain, he had found and had done a great deal more than he ever knew. He thought that the Florida he found was only a beautiful, flowery island, while it was really a part of the great continent where so many millions of people live now.

'It is *we*, who live so long after Leon, in this beautiful land he found—it is *we* who see the real Fountain of Youth, and we see it every day.'

'O, where is it?' and four little children started up like butterflies ready to fly.

'It is right here now,' said Cousin Pen. 'We see it shining in the happy, bright, young faces, and busy, glad, young lives all over the land. The old story about the Fountain of Youth has come true now; for the New World is full of children, who live and grow up and are glad and good, here. And as fast as some grow up, others fill their places, and so the Fountain of Youth is full forever.'

'But,' said Periwinkle, 'Leon always thought it was a real fountain, didn't he?'

'Yes, I suppose he did. But that was so very long ago; and the story of the fountain was only one of many wonderful stories that people over the sea told of the great New World they could never hope to see.

'And now we think of all the children in the north and south and east and west, and smile to think of the old and beautiful story.'

'Good night,' said the Prince.

'Good night,' said Bell and Stella.

'Good night,' said Periwinkle.—*The Little Corporal.*

A MAN'S own good breeding is the best security against other people's ill manners.

THE prospect of cotton in northern Mississippi is good for an average crop.

FARM AND GARDEN.

GRAFTING POTATOES.

Some rather strange tales are told in some of the English agricultural journals, and notably the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, of the results of experiments in producing new varieties of potatoes by grafting the eyes of one kind into the tubers of another. As the facts are new, at least to us, and probably to most of our readers, and the same method of procedure might result in obtaining not only new varieties, but also in improving some of the old ones here, we propose to give the method as tried with such seeming success in Great Britain. It is rather claimed to result in a cross than to produce an entirely new variety, but the good qualities of two kinds, it is said, can be obtained in this way.

The mode of operation is to take two potatoes, one of each variety, the good qualities of which it is wished to combine. With a pocket-knife cut all the eyes cleanly out of one of them, and substitute in their places the eyes cut out of the other. The eyes to be inserted should be sprouted and cut into the form of wedges, and inserted into cuts of the same shape and size in the other potato; they are held in place by hair-pins, and bound with bass matting or twine. The fit must be exact and the rind of each must just meet. The grafted potatoes are then to be planted. As some of the grafts may fail, it is well to operate upon a dozen or more sets at a time. The produce of these grafted potatoes are to be kept separate and planted out the following year, when their qualities will be proved. Many varieties will sometimes result from grafting only two kinds into each other, and the results are said to have astonished the originator of the system, as two reds "have produced a white potato." Kidneys and rounds, grafted into each other, produced rounds, mottled and Kidneys, differing from both parents.

Some new and valuable varieties are said to have been obtained by this process; and by grafting an early on a late kind, or *vice versa*, several crosses could be obtained, some of which would be early, some medium, and some late; and inferior but prolific kinds, by being grafted with a better sort that is a poor yielder, may be made to produce a hybrid combining good table quality with productiveness—such, for instance, as grafting the Neshannock on the California.

The subject is interesting, and opens a field for experiment worthy of trial by agriculturists and gardeners; and as the planting season is just now beginning, there will be a chance for introducing new varieties in a shorter time and with more certainty than by sowing seed balls.

PREVENTIVE OF ARMY WORMS.

We take the following from an article in the New Iberia *Journal*: "A planter on the coast having, for several years past, been in the habit of sowing in his cotton land the ordinary cow pea, and finding to his amazement that those of his neighbors' crops, where no peas had been sown, were literally destroyed by the worms, his crop remaining untouched, was induced to test the efficacy of the vine as a preservative against their destruction. With this view he tried the following experiment, to wit: That of cultivating one portion of his field in cotton alone and surrounding the other with a belt of peas. This done, the period for the army worm to appear having arrived, that portion of his field wherein no peas had been sown was entirely devoured, while that in which peas had been sown remained untouched—a result which, of course, leads him very rationally to suppose that the vine alone, growing around the cotton, had proved its protection against the aggression of the insect. After all, from the accounts given by the oldest inhabitants of our parish, we are inclined to think that it is, as reported, an infallible preservative against the ravages of the cotton worm, and for this reason: From the authority quoted above, we are told that up to twenty or twenty-five years ago such a thing as the army or cotton worm was unknown among them, and before that period it was the universal practice of all planters to yearly sow their fields—whether of cotton or corn—in peas. Why they should have given up this wholesome practice we are unable to say, but certain it is that since, few have been the crops raised in this section without having been more or less injured by those insects. We would not too strongly urge upon our cotton planters the importance of testing the efficacy of this simple expedient, it being both easy and profitable."

A SUGGESTION ABOUT CATERPILLARS. The discovery of one full-grown caterpillar by one of our most vigilant planters has been brought to our attention, and in such a way that we are disposed to give the information full credit. The worm was fully identified as the genuine cotton caterpillar, and was nearly ready to go into its web. We make this announcement, not for the purpose of affecting the cotton market, or producing a panic among planters, but to put planters on their guard, and to suggest what seems to us of great importance, that the planters all over the country cause a strict search of their cotton to be made, with the view of destroying every worm or chrysalis which may be found. One worm or chrysalis killed now will cut off thousands of caterpillars in August and September. For every ten destroyed now, probably five bales of cotton will be saved to the planter when he comes to gather his crop in the fall. This would richly pay for several days' patient search. The enormous increase of the cotton worm in passing through only three "crops," while it is a most unwelcome fact, is nevertheless the key to the planter's indemnity against its ravages. Only destroy the pioneers, or the first "crop," and there is an end to all apprehensions of danger. Search the young cotton, weeds, and bushes thoroughly for worms and chrysalis now, on every plantation, and the result will be a failure in the caterpillar crop, as certain as fate.—*Ouachita Telegraph, June 23.*

LABELING TREES.—At a meeting of the Institute of Technology, held in Boston, Hon. M. P. Wilder made a statement relative to a new method of labeling trees, accidentally discovered by him. In the use of zinc labels, which were the most durable in character, an indelible ink was used; but not having the ink at hand on one occasion, he wrote upon the zinc with a lead pencil. This writing, although it could not be rubbed off when first made, grew more distinct and durable with age, and after several years could not be erased except by scraping.

THE LITTLE RAFT THAT CROSSED THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.—We copy as follows from the Philadelphia *Telegraph*:

On the 4th day of June, 1867, more than two years since, a tiny raft, named the Nonpareil, worked its way out of New York harbor to the broad ocean beyond, and hoisting sail, drifted away toward Europe. The people of Southampton, England, were astonished, on the 25th of the following month, to see a novel craft nearing their wharves upon the tide. It was the Nonpareil, and from that day she was famous. When Capt. John Mickes, her builder, stepped upon her for the long voyage, many deemed him more than bold, and expected to hear or see nothing again of either him or his raft. The success of the enterprise, however, proved that he well knew the capacity of his tiny vessel, and demonstrated that even the raging deep might be dared almost upon a plank. The Nonpareil now lies at Smith's Island, opposite Chestnut street wharf. She is made of three straight cylinders twenty-five feet in length and twenty-six inches in diameter. The cylinders are made of gutta percha, encased in heavy duck covers, and connected by means of heavy duck flanges, which form a deck surface twelve and a half feet wide. On the top and across these cylinders are placed a series of thwarts or planks, which keep the cylinders apart, and also afford seats for passengers. An air valve is attached to each cylinder, and in eight minutes the raft can be put in readiness for service. The raft, it is said, has a buoyant capacity of ten thousand pounds, and a deck surface of two hundred and sixty-four square feet. She is now rigged and equipped as she was at the time of making her celebrated voyage—the same water casks, beds, binnacle and tackling being on board. Captain Mickes, who is with the boat at Smith's Island, says that during the voyage across the ocean the bedding, which was elevated about two feet above the deck, was never wet. He also stated that the raft cannot be swamped or capsized by surf or sea.

ADVICE.—Advice is like snow; the softer it falls, the longer it dwells upon and the deeper it sinks into the mind.—*Coleridge.*

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ALL KINDS OF LIFE RISKS TAKEN.

Ordinary Life and Annual Endowment; Ten Annual Endowment and Five Annual Endowment; Single Payment; Participating and Non-Participating, issued by this Company as low and on as favorable terms as any other Company in the country.

This Company, in order to place within the reach of every one,

THE MECHANIC,
THE ARTISAN,
THE CLERK,
OR THOSE OF LIMITED INCOMES,

has divided the payment of Premiums in such sums as can be easily spared, thus combining real Benevolence with the advantages of Life Insurance.

Policies therefore will be issued, the payments on which may be divided into

MONTHLY INSTALMENTS.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

Policies issued immediately on application.

ja9 1y

PHILIP WERLEIN,

SOUTHERN MUSIC HOUSE,

80.....BARONNE STREET.....80

NEW ORLEANS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SOUTHERN AGENT

FOR THE CELEBRATED

E. P. Needham & Sons' Organs.

Twenty-five different styles, with the patent Foot Swell, the most perfect yet invented, made to stand the Southern climate, and guaranteed to be.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

NOW MADE.

No. 1. Single set Reeds, four Octaves, $70 00
No. 13. Two sets Reeds, five Octaves, four Stops, ... 175 00
No. 18. Three sets Reeds, five Octaves, seven Stops, ... 250 00
No. 26. Four sets Reeds, five Octaves, eleven Stops, ... 360 00

Send for price list and illustrated catalogue.

Liberal terms to Churches, Schools and Teachers.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENCY OF THE

DUNHAM & SONS,
MARSCHALL & MITTAUER,
AND HALE
PIANOS.

Prices ranging from $350 to $700, according to style and finish. Guaranteed for six years.

Music and Everything in the Music Line at the Lowest Prices.

Satisfaction in every invoice guaranteed, or the money refunded no14 1y

D. H. HOLMES,

155.....CANAL STREET.....155

DEALER IN

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

☞ In existence thirty years. de12 6m

JOHN L. DUNNICA. GEO. P. HARRISON.

J. L. DUNNICA & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE

PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL KINDS

OF

SOUTHERN and WESTERN PRODUCE.

99.....POYDRAS STREET.....99

New Orleans.

Consignments of Cotton, Sugar and Molasses solicited.

All property consigned to us is insured in our Open Policy.

Agents for the following

BRANDS OF FLOUR,

which we are constantly receiving, and always have a good supply on hand:

Crescent Mills, Can't "B" Beat.
Magnolia, Choice Family.
Roshorough & Co., Choice Family.
Missouri Mills.
Saxony Belle.
Sparta Belle.
Concordia Mills.

Also, various brands of

SUPERFINE, SINGLE, DOUBLE AND TREBLE EXTRAS,

which we sell at the lowest market rates.

Persons desiring FAMILY SUPPLIES would do well to send us their orders with the money, and thereby save time and money.

Careful personal attention given to all business entrusted to us: ja2 1y

THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,

Dealers in all descriptions of

MACHINERY AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

New Orleans, Louisiana.

VICTOR CANE MILLS,
COOK'S EVAPORATORS,
All sizes, for either Southern or Sorgo Cane.

VICTOR GRAIN DRILLS.
BUCKEYE THRASHERS,
For Rice, Wheat, Oats, etc.
OHIO MOWING MACHINES.
OHIO REAPING MACHINES,
With Dropper.

These Machines dispense with raking, as they deliver the cut grain ready for binding. They are adapted to all kinds of Grain, Rice, etc.

Warner's Sulky Hay Rakes.
Horse Powers.
Southern Corn Planters.
Sattley Gang Plows.
Corn Shellers.
Stafford Sulky Cultivators.
Corn and Cob Crushers.
Straw and Hay Feed Cutters.
Cider Mills and Presses.
Crawford Garden Cultivators.
Hay Presses and Cotton Presses.
Guttlett Steel Brush Cotton Gins.
Portable Steam Engines, of all sizes.
Stationary Steam Engines, boilers of all sizes.
Circular Saw Mills and Shingle Machines.
Coleman Corn and Wheat Mills.
Bolting Machines and Bolting Cloth.
Shafting, Belting, etc.

Send for special circulars for any articles or estimates for full sets of Machinery.

THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,
ja16 1y No. 9 Perdido st., New Orleans.

TRUE MERIT vs. HUMBUG.

THE CHARTER OAK COOKING STOVE.

Why More Charter Oaks are Sold.

They have won the confidence of every housekeeper, after years of kitchen service, and not at State Fair trials of forty minutes' duration.

Their REPUTATION is not of MUSHROOM growth, or newly made. Thousands of children born in New Orleans have never eaten any other Bread except that baked in the Oven of a

CHARTER OAK.

The Fires of the Charter Oak are patented, and used in no other stove. It is here where the Charter Oak differs from all other stoves, and for these reasons a Charter Oak Stove will have a better DRAFT, and will DRAW well in any chimney.

THE HOT AIR FLUE
OF THE
CHARTER OAK.

ITS GREAT IMPORTANCE WHEN BAKING.

A thermometer placed in the Oven of a Charter Oak will show the same temperature of heat under the fire box as at any other point of the Oven, thus showing the great importance of FULLER'S HOT AIR FLUE to equalize the heat in the Oven, so necessary to bake Wholesome Bread.

A CHARTER OAK STOVE

will cost but $2 or $3 more than the ordinary Cooking Stoves of the day. It will last, in a well regulated kitchen, from twelve to fifteen years, and no reflecting housekeeper would think of saving $2 and risk the entire purchase money upon a worthless Cooking Stove, whose only recommendation may be that it is $2 cheaper.

Every CHARTER OAK guaranteed, or the money refunded.

RICE BROS. & CO.,
89 and 91 Camp st. and 565 Magazine st.
Charter Oak Warehouse,
89 and 99 Julia street.
de12 6m

DARBY'S
PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.

DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.
DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.
DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.

The Great Family Medicine.
The Great Family Medicine.
The Great Family Medicine.
The Great Family Medicine.

The Wonderful Healing Remedy.
The Wonderful Healing Remedy.
The Wonderful Healing Remedy.
The Wonderful Healing Remedy.

The Astonishing Disinfectant.
The Astonishing Disinfectant.
The Astonishing Disinfectant.
The Astonishing Disinfectant.

The Remarkable Pain Killer.
The Remarkable Pain Killer.
The Remarkable Pain Killer.
The Remarkable Pain Killer.

Cures Burns, Wounds, Stings.
Cures Cuts, Sores, Boils.
Cures Ulcers, Scratches, Bites.
Cures Catarrh, Scalds, Bruises.

Removes all Bad Odors.
Relieves Colic instantly.
Cures Chronic Diarrhea.
Cures Erysipelas and Gangrene.

READ THIS AND SEE!

Letter from Major J. T. Hester, of Alabama:

AUBURN, ALA., April 4, 1869.

MESSRS JOHN DARBY & Co., 161 WILLIAM St., N. Y.—*Gents.*: I have received so much benefit from "Darby's Prophylactic Fluid" that I feel it my duty to let you know it. I had an attack of Typhoid Fever, and with it a most stubborn case of Erysipelas, and was confined to my bed near two months, suffering the most intense pain all the time from Erysipelas; and after exhausting the many prescriptions of my physician, *he* finally commenced the use of Darby's Prophylactic Fluid, and soon found that I was being improved by its use, and continued to use it, and am nearly well. I consider it the most valuable medicine for the diseases and purposes for which it is made that is sold. I also used it most successfully on my little son, who was severely burned, and I do assure you that it was from this medicine alone that I could get any relief from my distressing attack of Erysipelas.

I do not write you this as a certificate for publication, but as a duty that I feel I owe to Professor Darby and his invaluable medicine.

I shall never be without it again if I can by any possible means get it.

I hope you are succeeding, and will make a fortune.

Very truly yours,
J. T. HESTER.

For sale by every Druggist and Country Merchant.

Orders filled by the proprietors,

JOHN DARBY & CO.,
de5 1y 161 William street, New York.

BINGHAM SCHOOL,

MEBANEVILLE, N. C.

WILLIAM BINGHAM, ROBERT BINGHAM,
W. B. LYNCH.

The session of 1869-70 begins AUGUST 25, and continues forty weeks.

The Course of Instruction includes the ordinary English branches, the Ancient Languages, French, Mathematics, Book-keeping, and the elements of Natural Science.

Expenses, including tuition, board, fuel, washing, books, and clothing, $365.

Circulars sent on application. je26 4t

CHURCH BELLS.—We are prepared to furnish Church Bells, of Steel composition, having a rich, deep tone, at the following prices, which place it within the power of all Churches to be provided with a good Bell:

	Weight.	Wt. of Bell and mountings.	Price.
28-inch Bell,	250 lbs	400 lbs	$65 00
36-inch Bell,	650 lbs	800 lbs	135 00
40-inch Bell,	800 lbs	1000 lbs	175 00
48-inch Bell,	1200 lbs	1500 lbs	265 00

These Bells are warranted for one year against breakage in ordinary use.

THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,
ja16 1y No. 9 Perdido st., New Orleans.

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL, GRADUate of the Philadelphia Dental College, has established himself at No 109 Carondelet street, near Poydras, where he will perform all Dental Operations in a skillful and satisfactory manner. Teeth inserted upon Gold or Vulcanite base. Being familiar with all Anæsthetics, he will extract teeth without pain, by the use of such as best suits the case. Particular attention given to the medical and surgical treatment of diseases of the mouth and teeth. oct31 1y

EAST ALABAMA COLLEGE,

AUBURN, ALABAMA.

The Spring Session will begin on the 20th of January, and close on the 14th of July, 1869.

The educational facilities here furnished to students are equal to those of the best colleges in the country. Young men may take a regular or partial course, but will be required to have at least three studies.

Auburn is situated directly on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad. Its health and social advantages cannot be surpassed.

EXPENSES.

Tuition, Spring session, - - - $48 00
Tuition, Fall session, - - - 32 00

Board in private families, from $15 to $20 per month.

Students in indigent circumstances, by applying as such, will be required to pay in advance only half the price of tuition, and by messing they may greatly reduce the expense of board.

For further information address
REV. J. F. DOWDELL,
ja2 3m President.

PLOWS. PLOWS. PLOWS.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS'
Agents at New Orleans for

Avery Plows, Peacock Plows,
Calhoun Plows, Brinley Plows,
Garrett & Cottman Plows,
Hall's Valley Plows, cast iron,
James H. Hall Cotton and Eagle Plows.

We sell all these at manufacturers' prices, and all other kinds of Plows at lowest market rate. THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,
Dealers in Machinery and
Agricultural Implements,
ja16 1y No. 9 Perdido st., N. Orleans, La.

TO THE MERCHANTS OF

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE.

The great number of points to which

THE NEW ORLEAN

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

Is sent in the States of

ALABAMA,

MISSISSIPPI,

LOUISIANA AND

TEXAS,

Constitutes it as good a medium for reaching the people who trade with this city and Mobile as any offered in the Southwest.

Our Circulation Is Widening Daily

Under the care of

FIVE HUNDRED SOUTHERN METHODIST PREACHERS,

Who are both the agents and owners of this sheet.

A man who wishes to be known in the country is certainly much in his own light who does not display his name in our advertising columns.

Our terms are precisely the same as those of other weekly newspapers in this city.

We have fewer advertisements than the secular papers, but what we have are read with that conscientious regard for everything that appears in a Christian paper which takes hold—in fact, too strong a hold—and holds the editor responsible for all the patent medicines, hardware, shoes, pork, flour, and even *whisky*, which may be set forth in its columns.

The terms of advertising are as follows:

SQUARES.	1 MO.	3 MOS.	6 MOS.	12 MOS.
One (8 lines)..	$5 00	$12 00	$20 00	$30 00
Two.....	7 50	15 00	25 00	40 00
Three.....	10 00	20 00	30 00	50 00
Four.....	12 50	25 00	35 00	60 00

Larger advertisements in proportion.

Address,

Rev. J. C. KEENER, D. D.,
112 Camp St., New Orleans.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL Session of the

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE,

MACON, GEORGIA,

Begins on OCTOBER 5, 1868, under the direction of the following

FACULTY.

Rev J M Bonnell, D D, President.
Rev C W Smith, A M, Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.
Rev W O Bass, A M, Professor of Natural Science.
C Schwartz, A M, Professor of Latin and Modern Languages.
Mrs A R Leak, Assistant in Literary Department.
Carl Hintz, Musical Director, (with ample assistance.)
Mrs E T Crowe, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

CHARGES—There are three terms in the scholastic year. For each term the charges, which are to be paid at the beginning of the term, are as follows:

Regular tuition, $30. Board including washing, fuel and lights, $75. Incidental fee charged to day scholars, $1.

The following are optional: French, $15; Instrumental Music, $25; use of Instrument $3; Vocal Music in class, $2—not charged to those who take Instrumental Music; Drawing, $15; Painting, $20.

Pupils who take French may be excused from Latin without affecting their graduation.

Special advantages provided in the departments of French, Music and Painting. For further information address the President.

J. M. BONNELL,
sep5 tf President.

CENTENARY COLLEGE,

Jackson, Louisiana,

was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, $75 per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance.

Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month.

The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, are all unsurpassed by those of any institution the Southern States.

The past history of the College is the pledge its future prosperity.

The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Staunton, Virginia.

The next session begins on the 21st day of SEPTEMBER, 1868, and closes on the 24th of June, 1869.

Rev William A. Harris, President, with a Faculty of twelve professors, teachers and matrons.

This is a Female College of the first rank; one of the most flourishing in the South; young ladies here from nearly all sections of Virginia, and various Southern States. Method of teaching like that pursued in the University of Virginia. Health and comfort of pupils unsurpassed. Those from the Gulf States, especially, have greatly improved in health. No social disquietude. The population of this great Valley is nearly all white. This institution is an educational home for the daughters of the South.

Charges for the entire scholastic year, board and tuition, in collegiate course, embracing

Ancient Languages.....	$215 00
Music.....	50 00
French or one Modern Language.....	20 00

Refer to Professors Smith and Holmes, Virginia University; Mrs. John B. Fluy.; Bishops Pierce, Early, Doggett; Rev. Drs. Duncan and Munsey.

For catalogues address
WM. A. HARRIS,
sep5 6t Staunton, Va.

CENTENARY MALE INSTITUTE

Summerfield, Alabama.

The twenty seventh annual session of this school will begin on the

FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1868,

and continue nine months, with no vacation, except one week at Christmas.

The expense for tuition, incidental fees, board, washing, fuel and lights, will be $230, one-half to be paid on entrance and one-half on the 15th of February, 1869.

Persons wishing to patronize this school may address JOHN MASSEY,
aug15 2m Principal, Summerfield, Ala.

A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN

PRICE'S

Patent Texas Tonic.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

It is a certain antidote against Constipation of the Bowels, Torpor of the Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, Determination of Blood to the Brain, Indigestion, Pain in the Head and Vertigo; also a remedy for

CHILLS AND FEVERS.

For particulars, see accompanying Envelope with each bottle.

For sale at 59 Camp street, New Orleans,

THOS. K. PRICE, Vendor.

Read the following opinions of some of our old and well known citizens of

PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC,

Or, Vegetable Medicine.

T. K. PRICE, Esq., Vendor of "Price's Patent Texas Tonic," or Vegetable Medicine:

DEAR SIR—After a fair and deliberate use and experiment of your Vegetable Medicine, known as PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC, we give it as our decided opinion, that it is the best recipe that we have ever known, for *Indigestion, Torpor of the Liver, Constipation of the Bowels and Dyspepsia.* We consider your Vegetables Medicine worthy of all commendation, and therfore feel no hesitation in recommending its use to all our friends, as well as the public at large, and that in doing so we are contributing to all the afflicted. Many of us have been suffering from these evils from ten to fifteen years, and have been greatly benefitted.

Wishing you great success in introducing this valuable medicine,

We remain yours truly,
J. J. MULLON, Pastor St. Patrick's Church.
J. H. CALDWELL, of Gas Works, City N.O.
SAM'L. SUMNER, of Home Insurance Office
T. GREENFIELD, of house of Fellowes & Co
LEWIS ELKIN, Merchant, New Orleans.
GEO. W. HANSON, Ship Agent.
JACOB HARKER, Bank of Commerce.

New Orleans, June, 1863.

TERMS:

4 oz Bottles.....	$2 00
6 " "	2 50
8 " "	3 00
12 " "	5 00

Sold to Druggists by the dozen bottles or more at 33⅓ per cent discount off retail price.

All order will meet with prompt attention.

p22 1y THOS. K. PRICE.

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS!

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Established in 1837.

VANDUZEN & TIFT,

102 and 104 East Second st., Cincinnati, Ohio, Manufacturers of BELLS for Churches, Academies, etc., made of the Genuine Bell Metal, and mounted with our Patent Improved Rotary Hangings.

All Bells warranted in quality and tone. Send for Catalogue and Price List. no7 1y

G. W. W. GOODWYN, (SUCCESSOR to Austin & Goodwyn,)

Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of

TINWARE,

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES

Of all kinds; sole Agent for the Good Samaritan Cooking Stove.

No. 62 Camp Street,

Next door to the Picayune Office,

oct20 1y NEW ORLEANS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

D. TILLOTSON.

SUCCESSOR TO

C. E. Cate & Co.

AT THE OLD STAND,

18 CAMP STREET,

UNDER THE CITY HOTEL

Keeps constantly on hand

THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ALSO, CONTINUES TO MANUFACTURE,

Sum'ter Brogans and Russets

LADIES AND GENTS,

—AND—

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S SHOES

—AT—

Hammond Station.

Nov9 1y

A. EYRICH, (Successor to Bielock & Co.,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

130.....CANAL STREET.....130

New Orleans, Louisiana,

Keeps on hand a large and carefully selected stock of

STANDARD SCHOOL, LAW, MEDICAL

AND

RELIGIOUS BOOKS,

Bibles, Prayer Books, Testaments, Hymn Books, Albums, Engravings, Chromo-Lithographs, etc., and is constantly receiving from Publishers, at first prices,

ALL NEW WORKS ISSUED,

Which he can supply at

LOWER RATES THAN ANY HOUSE SOUTH.

With fifteen years' experience in the Southern Book trade, and fully acquainted with the wants of our section, he believes he can guarantee satisfaction to all.

Letters of inquiry cheerfully attended to.

General Agent for

M'CLINTOCK AND STRONG'S BIBLICAL, THEOLOGICAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL CYCLOPEDIA,

a storehouse of knowledge for the use of ministers, students and Sunday school libraries.

Agents wanted, to whom liberal rates will be given. Address

A. EYRICH,
oct24 6m 130 Canal street, New Orleans.

G. W. W. GOODWYN,

STOVE DEALER

AND

TINWARE MANUFACTURER

62.....CAMP STREET.....62

NEW ORLEANS.

SIGN OF THE BIG TEA POT.

I would respectfully announce to my friends and the public generally, both in the city and country, that after an association of over twenty years, under the name and style of Austin & Goodwyn, formerly corner of Customhouse and Front Levee, I have permanently located as above, and shall continue my old business of

MANUFACTURING TINWARE,

in all its branches, as heretofore, and in addition will endeavor to keep at all times a full and complete stock of the best, as well as the latest and most approved

COOKING STOVES.

The names of a few will suffice to give an idea of the great variety constantly kept on hand:

The Charter Oak,	The Good Samaritan
The Revenue,	The Torchlight,
The American,	The Brilliant,
The Magnolia,	The Fashion,
The True Kentuckian,	The Farmer,
The Maid of Orleans,	The Southern States,
The Mutual Friend,	The Sunny South,

and many others, too numerous to mention of which will be sold at

THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,

for cash or approved city paper.

Being ever grateful for the liberal patronage bestowed and confidence reposed in me during my former copartnership, I would most earnestly solicit a continuance of the same, and shall pledge myself to do my utmost to maintain the reputation of the old house.

Remember the Big Tea Pot,
No. 62 Camp street, New Orleans, Louisiana.
jaly6 1y

MAGIC PRESS.

J. P. WILSON,

JOB PRINTER.....JOB PRINTER

77 Magazine street, corner of Poydras,
nov1 New Orleans, La.

ROBERT L. WALKER,

Cotton Factor & Commission Merchant,

190 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
aug8 6m

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, AT

Greensboro, Alabama.

The next session of this Institution begins the first Wednesday in October, and is divided into two terms.

TUITION.

Academic Department, per term..	$35 00
Preparatory Department, per term.....	30 00
Contingent fee, per term.....	2 50

A fee of $5 is charged those who attend the schools of Chem. and Nat. Phil.

Board, exclusive of washing and lights, $16 to $20 per month. By messing it can be obtained even cheaper than at these rates.

Sons of ministers of the Gospel in the regular work, and those studying for the ministry, are admitted free of tuition.

The whole expense for the scholastic year, including everything except books and clothing, will be $250, payable one-half at the opening of the session and the remainder on the 15th of February. If the student wishes to board in a private family it will be $280. This great reduction in the price of board and tuition will bring the advantages of the University within the reach of those whose limited means have heretofore placed the highest scholastic training beyond their reach, as well as secure the patronage of those who, on the score of economy, are sending their sons out of the State to be educated.

Especial attention is called to the fact that preparatory students are taught exclusively by the Faculty.

The Law School has been organized under the management of Hons. Judge Coleman and A. Benners.

For further information apply for circulars to
O. F. CASEY,
aug15 2m Secretary of Faculty.

CENTENARY INSTITUTE.

SUMMERFIELD ALA.

Notice is hereby given that, in view of the decline in the price of cotton and other articles, tuition and board are reduced to the following rates in currency.

FEMALE COLLEGE.

Tuition in the regular course, including Latin and Modern Languages.....	$80,00
Incidental Fee.....	5,00

MALE INSTITUTE.

Tuition in the entire Course.....	$75,00
Incidental Fee.....	5,00
Board exclusive of Lights and Washing.	20,00

We commend the Institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respectfully solicit its patronage. Address.

A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board Trust
Oct. 19th, 1867.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1869.

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
FEB.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
MAR.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
APR.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
MAY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
JUNE			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday
JULY						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
AUG.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
SEP.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
OCT.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
NOV.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
DEC.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received, and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The movement in the general market has been on a still more limited scale during the past three days. We notice but very little doing in any branch of the wholesale trade, and only a limited business in our leading staple, while operations in Western produce have been confined to a trifling jobbing business. Sugar and molasses, on the contrary, have been in good request, at steady prices.

The weather has been clear and warm and our accounts from the country are still more encouraging than last week. The crops are rapidly recovering from the bad effects of the unpropitious spring, and there is now a fair prospect that there will be a sufficiently liberal yield to fully test the capacity of our labor force in the picking season. Many look forward with sanguine hopes to the assistance of the Chinamen at this period.

The river continues to fall slowly and is now three feet four inches below high water mark.

Cotton.—The following are the arrivals since the 2d instant:

Louisiana and Mississippi.....bales..	803
Lake.....	10
Mobile.....	36
Texas.....	1
Total.....	852

On Saturday the movement commenced with increased animation, and the sales continued extremely dull throughout the day, the sales being confined to 154 bales, without any quotable improvement, but with the advantage on the side of the seller. On Monday the demand showed no improvement, and only 153 bales changed hands, but at fuller prices for all good cottons, factors being unwilling to part with such descriptions unless at outside rates or a fraction higher. On Tuesday the market opened with a limited demand, and notwithstanding the light supply, and factors generally asking very full prices for the better qualities, one or two small lots were sold at easier rates, the day's business embracing only 112 bales.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 419 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 792,552 bales, against 585,790 bales to the same date last year, and the decrease in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 85,493 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 23,828 bales to France, and of 7,918 to other foreign ports, and a decrease of 250,436 to Great Britain.

Referring to our remarks above, we quote as follows:

Ordinary.....	27½ to 28½
Good ordinary.....	29½ to 30½
Low middling.....	31½ to 31½
Middling.....	32½ to 33
Strict middling.....	— to —

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868, bales....		1959
Arrived past three days.....	852	
Arrived previously.....	833671	
Made from waste and damaged cotton, samples, etc.....	9112	—833635
		835594
Exported past three days.....	1984	
Exported previously.....	820009	—822993
Stock on hand and on shipboard....		12601

Sugar.—The demand for fresh lots of Louisiana sugar has been good, since our last report, and all the supplies in first hands were sold. The city trade has also shown some improvement. On Saturday and Monday 139 hogsheads changed hands at 7⅛c. per pound for inferior, 11⅞ to 13¼c. for fair to prime, 13¼c. for prime to choice, and 15¾c. for white. On Saturday (not reported) 84 hogsheads sold on the basis of 13¼c. for choice. On Tuesday 11 hogsheads prime sold at 13c. per pound. Refinery sugar is selling at 15 to 15½c. per pound for yellow clarified, 15¾ to 16¼c. for white, and 17 to 17½c. for crushed and powdered. Cuba sugar has continued inactive.

Molasses.—All the receipts of Louisiana molasses, which, however, are very light, have been disposed of at full prices. On Monday 12 barrels mixed cistern bottoms and fermenting sold at 65c. per gallon, and 51 barrels fermenting on private terms.

Flour.—The market has been quiet but firm since our last review, with a scarcity of double extra, the description most in request.

Wheat.—The last barge load received in the elevator—14,000 bushels in bulk—was sold for export a few days since at $1 35 per bushel. There are large orders pending here, but we fear there is but little prospect of any of them being filled, few more receipts being expected.

Corn.—The demand has again been restricted by light supplies, and prices have been firmer.

CATTLE MARKET.

Jefferson City,
Tuesday Evening, July 6, 1869.

Texas cattle, choice, per head.....$35	to 40
Texas cattle, second qual, per head.	25 to 30
Texas cattle, third qual, per head...	10 to 20
Hogs, per lb gross.....	10 to 12c
Sheep, first quality, per head.....	$4 to 5
Sheep, second quality, per head.....	3 to 3½
Sheep, third quality, per head.....	— to —
Milch cows, choice, per head.....	80 to 100
Milch cows, per head.....	50 to —
Texas cows, with calves.....	— to —
Yearlings, per head.....	8 to 12
Calves, per head.....	8 to 12

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(*Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire*)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows.....	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers...	8 50	9 50
Cotton Scrapers.....	6 00	6 50
Sweeps.....	6 00	6 50
Cultivators.....	10 00	11 00
Shovels.....	10 00	17 00
Spades.....	11 00	18 00
Axes.....	10 00	15 00
Bagging, ₱ yard:		
Kentucky.....	23½	24½
East India.....	24	25
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₱ lb..	8	8½
Bran, ₱ 100 lbs.....	1 07½	...
Bread, ₱ 100 lbs.: Pilot....	5 50	...
Crackers.....	6 00	...
Bricks, Lake, ₱ M.....	8 00	16 00
English, Fire.....	85 00	100 00
Candles, ₱ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford.....	..	50
Tallow.....	..	..
Adamantine.....	15	21½
Star.....	15	21½
Chocolate, No 1 ₱ lb.....	38	55
Sweet and Spiced.....	35	67
Cider, Western ₱ bbl.....	.. ..	.. ..
Northern.....	13 00	.. ..
Coal, Cannel ₱ ton.....	.. ..	15 00
Anthracite ₱ ton.....	9 50	10 00
Western, ₱ barrel.....	.. ..	50
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₱ lb.....	14	16½
Havana.....	..	..
Java.....	..	..
St. Domingo.....	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough ₱ ton.....	.. ..	15 00
Hulled, ₱ bushel.....	.. ..	.. ..
Copper, Braziers' ₱ lb.....	37	38
Sheathing.....	.. ..	.. ..
Copper Bolts.....	37	38
Yellow Metal.....	29	30
Cordage, Manilla, ₱ lb.....	23½	24
Tarred, American.....	.. ..	21
Russia.....	30	.. ..
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl.....	4 25	4 75
Dyes, ₱ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y.....	4	4½
St. Domingo.....	4½	4½
Fustic, Tampico.....	5	.. ..
Indigo, ₱ lb.....	1 75	1 85
Madder.....	22	24
Eggs, ₱ doz. Western.....	10	18
Feathers, ₱ lb.....	..	.. ..
Fish, Cod, ₱ box.....	1 65	.. ..
Herrings.....	70	.. ..
Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ bbl.....	.. ..	27 00
No. 2.....	.. ..	21 00
No. 3.....	15 00	.. ..
Flaxseed, ₱ lb.....	4	6
Flour, ₱ bbl:		
Superfine.....	5 62½	5 85
Extra.....	6 00	11 50
Fine.....	4 50	5 00
Fruit, Prunes, ₱ lb.....	14	15
Figs, Drum.....	20	21
Dried Apples.....	..	..
Currants, Zante.....	12½	13
Almonds, soft shell.....	26	..
Raisins, M R. ₱ box.....	none	here
Layer.....	.. ..	3 60
Lem's Sicily ₱ box.....	none	here
" Malaga, ₱ box.....	.. ..	.. ..
Oranges, La. ₱ 1000.....	.. ..	.. ..
Sicily ₱ box.....	.. ..	.. ..
Glass, ₱ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10.....	3 25	.. ..
10 x 12.....	3 50	3 75
12 x 18.....	4 00	4 50
Grain, ₱ bushel:		
Malt, Western.....	2 00	2 20
Canada.....	2 20	2 50
Oats.....	73	..
Corn, shelled ₱ bushel....	1 00	1 07½
Beans, ₱ bbl.....	8 00	10 00
Hops, ₱ lb.....	8	12
Gunpowder, ₱ keg.....	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₱ bag.....	17½	..
Hay, Western, ₱ ton.....	27 00	30 00
Northern.....	.. ..	.. ..
Louisiana.....	.. ..	.. ..
Hides, ₱ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican.....	17	18
Wet salted, city slaughter.	8½	14
Kip Skins.....	.. ..	.. ..
Dry country.....	17	18
Pelts ₱ piece.....	.. ..	.. ..
Iron, Pig ₱ ton.....	45 00	.. ..
Country, Bar ₱ lb.....	5	6
English, ₱ lb.....	4½	5
Hoop, ₱ lb.....	6	8½
Sheet.....	6½	9
Boiler.....	8	10
Nail Rods.....	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties.....	6½	6½
Castings, American.....	6½	7
Lime, Western ₱ bbl.....	1 65	2 00
Shell Lime.....	1 75	.. ..
Rockland, &c.....	2 00	2 25
Cement.....	3 00	.. ..
Molasses, ₱ gallon:		
Louisiana.....	40	70
Muscovado.....	..	..
Refinery, Rebolled.....	60	80
Moss, ₱ lb:		
Gray, Country.....	2	3½
Black do.....	5	6
Select, water rotted.....	7	8
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₱ lb.....	4 75	5 00
Wrought, German.....	14	16
English.....	14	16
Naval Stores, ₱ bbl:		
Tar.....	.. ..	.. ..
Pitch.....	2 60	2 75
Rosin A No. 1.....	3 25	4 50
No. 2.....	2 00	2 25
No. 3.....	.. ..	.. ..
Spirits Turp ₱ gallon.....	39	40
Varnish, bright.....	50	55
Oils, Lard ₱ gallon.....	1 35	1 40
Coal Oil.....	33	35
in cases.....	43	47
Cotton Seed, Crude.....	70	75
Refined.....	95	1 00
Tanners' ₱ gallon.....	1 15	1 30
Oil Cake, Linseed ₱ ton.....	.. ..	.. ..
Cotton Seed.....	35 00	.. ..
Meal.....	.. ..	.. ..
Provisions, ₱ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern.....	none	here
" Western.....	19 00	.. ..
" North half bbl.	.. ..	.. ..
Dried, ₱ lb.....	..	..
Tongues ₱ doz.....	..	..
Pork, Mess.....	34 50	35 00
Prime Mess.....	.. ..	.. ..
Hog, round, ₱ lb.....	.. ..	..
Bacon, Hams, ₱ lb.....	17½	18
Do., canvassed.....	20	22
Sides.....	18½	18½
Shoulders.....	14½	15
Green Shoniders.....	..	15
Lard, Prime, in tierces....	19½	20½
in kegs.....	21	22
Fair, in tierces.....	..	..
Butter, Northern.....	28	38
Western.....	18	30
Cheese, American.....	10	18
Potatoes, ₱ bbl.....	.. ..	.. ..
Onions.....	.. ..	.. ..
Green Apples.....	.. ..	.. ..
Rice, ₱ lb, Louisiana.....	6	9½
India.....	..	..
Carolina.....	8½	10
Saltpetre, refined, ₱ lb.....	14	25
Crude.....	..	..
Salt ₱ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 25	2 30
from store.....	2 35	2 40
coarse, cargo.....	.. ..	1 95
from warehouse...	2 15	2 20
from store.....	2 30	2 35
Turks Island, ₱ bushel....	50	60
Soap, ₱ lb, Western.....	7	7½
Northern.....	8	12
Southern.....	6	10½
Castile.....	18	20
Sugar, Louisiana, ₱ lb:		
In the city.....	7½	15½
Havana, White.....	15	16½
Yellow.....	13½	14½
Brown.....	12½	13
Tobacco, In hhds, ₱ lb:		
Baiers & Cutters.....	—	—
Choice and Selections....	15	19
Fine Leaf.....	12	15
Medium Leaf.....	9	11
Fair Leaf.....	10	12
Common Leaf.....	8	10
Good Refused.....	7	10
Common Refused.....	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₱ lb.....	—	—
Bailing.....	21	22
Wool, Washed, ₱ lb.....	32	40
Burry.....	13	17
Louisiana, Native.....	18½	21
Texas, [illegible] Merino.....	26	32

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEMOPOLIS DISTRICT MEETING.

The district meeting for the Demopolis district will be held at Demopolis, beginning on Thursday, August 12. Bishop Pierce is pledged to be present. All the official members of the church in the district are hereby earnestly invited to attend.

A. H. Mitchell, P. E.

GADSDEN DISTRICT MEETING.

The district meeting for Gadsden district, Montgomery Conference, will be held at Lebanon, commencing July 23. The opening sermon will be preached on Friday, at eleven o'clock, by Rev. F. T. J. Brandon. Bishop McTyeire will be present. The official members of the district are urged to be prompt in attending.

T. G. Slaughter, P. E.

VICKSBURG DISTRICT MEETING.

The district conference of the Vicksburg district, Mississippi Conference, will be held at Rocky Spring, from September 9 to 12. The official members are all earnestly solicited to attend, as matters of great importance to the interests of the church will be discussed. The following brethren are respectfully requested to act as chairmen of the committees to which they are assigned, and prepare their reports beforehand, viz:

1. On the best means for promoting the purity and extension of the church, Rev. W. H. Watkins, D. D. 2. On education, Rev. W. E. M. Linfield. 3. On Sabbath schools, Major Thomas Reed. 4. On church finances, Hayward Foote. 5. On the necessity and best method of circulating our church literature, Rev. H. M. Booth. 6. On the administration of church discipline, Rev. D. A. J. Parker. 7. On ministerial education, Rev. F. M. Featherstone.

J. G. Jones, P. E.

MARIANNA DISTRICT MEETING.

The Marianna district meeting, Montgomery Conference, will be held at Gordon, Alabama, August 26–29. The opening sermon will be preached by the Rev. William A. Sampey, on Thursday, at eleven o'clock A. M.

Preachers, both traveling and local, and Sunday school delegates will be prepared with their reports on the first day of the meeting, as per minutes, page 57, article 4. Members, on arriving at Gordon, will report to Rev. L. Patterson.

Wesley B. Dennis, P. E.

TUSCALOOSA DISTRICT MEETING.

The district meeting for Tuscaloosa district, Mobile Conference, will be held in Marion, commencing August 5. Bishop Pierce will preside.

Jas. L. Cotten, P. E.

UNION SPRINGS DISTRICT MEETING

The district meeting for Union Springs district, Montgomery Conference, will be held at Brundidge, Alabama, commencing on Wednesday, August 25. The opening sermon will be preached on Thursday, at eleven o'clock A. M., by Rev. S. F. Pilley.

J. W. Shores, P. E.

STARKVILLE DISTRICT MEETING.

The district meeting for the Starkville district, Mississippi Conference, will be held at Vaiden, on the Central railroad, embracing the fifth Sunday in August, commencing on Thursday before, at eleven o'clock.

The official members of the district are invited to be at their post at that time. The good people of Vaiden will take care of all. Visiting brethren are invited to come and help us.

K. A. Jones, P. E.

TALLADEGA DISTRICT MEETING.

The district meeting for Talladega district, Montgomery Conference, will be held at Munford, commencing on Thursday night before the first Sunday in August. Bishop McTyeire will be present.

L. M. Wilson, P. E.

Lake Providence Dist., La. Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Waterproof.....	July 17, 18
Sicily Island.....	24, 25
Delhi and Floyd, at Delhi...	Aug. 7, 8
Carroll ct., at Oak Grove..	14, 15
Lynd Grove circuit.....	21, 22
Bastrop and Oak Ridge, at Bastrop.....	28, 29
Winsboro ct., at Winsboro..	Sept 11, 12
Lake Providence.....	25, 26
District conference meeting, at Bastrop.....	Aug. 28, 29

W. G. McGaughey, P. E.

Alexandria District, La. Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Evergreen and Big Cane ct..	June 26, 27
Alexandria station.....	July 3, 4
Contreville circuit.....	10, 11
Harrisonburg station.....	14
Columbia circuit.....	17, 18
Louisville circuit.....	21, 22
Atlanta circuit.....	24, 25
Rapides.....	31, Aug. 1
Anacoco circuit.....	7, 8

Fred. White, P. E.

Yazoo District, Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Black Hawk ct., Black Hawk	July 3, 4
Richland ct., at Ebenezer...	17, 18
Lexington ct., at Eulogy...	24, 25
Mt. Olivet ct., at Dover.....	31, Aug. 1
Yazoo ct., at Dessonville...	Aug. 7, 8
Yazoo city.....	14, 15
Durant ct., at Wesley Chapel.	21, 22
Sunflower ct., at Greenwood.	Sept. 4, 5
Carrollton ct., at Eden.....	18, 19

W. P. Barton, P. E.

Wetumpka Dist., Montgomery Conf'e.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Wetumpka.....	June 12, 13
Prattville.....	19, 20
Autangaville and Ivy Creek, at Ivy Creek.....	26, 27
Lowndesboro, Hayneville and Union, at Union.....	July 3, 4
Pleasant Hill ct., at Elwood.	10, 11
Talinssee ct., at Oak Valley.	17, 18
Socopatoy ct., at Socopatoy.	24, 25
Carolina ct., at Rehoboth...	Aug. 7, 8
Autauga ct., at Pine Level..	14, 15

At the request of the district meeting I will preach on the Support of the Ministry, and solicit contributions for foreign missions at these quarterly meetings.

Wm. S. Turner, P. E.

Opelousae District, La. Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

New Iberia.....	July 10, 11
Franklin.....	17, 18
Calcasieu.....	24, 25
Bellevue.....	30, 31
Bayou Mallet.....	Aug. 7, 8
Vermilionville.....	14, 15
Abbeville.....	21, 22
Opelousas.....	28, 29
Pinqueminé Brulee.....	Sept. 4, 5
Bayou Bœuf.....	11, 12
Grand Cheniere.....	25, 26

J. D. Adams, P. E.

Woodville Dist., Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Woodville.....	June 19, 20
Jackson, at P. Grove.....	26, 27
Tunica, at Bayou Sara.....	July 4, 5
Wilkinson, at Sharon.....	17, 18
St. Helena, at Darlington...	24, 25
Amite, at Ebenezer.....	Aug. 8, 9
Meadville.....	15, 16
Buffalo.....	22, 23
Percy Creek.....	28, 29
Liberty.....	Sept. 4, 5

Jas. A. Godfrey, P. E.

Ouachita District, Louisiana Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Ouachita.....	July 10, 11
Monroe.....	17, 18
Vernon, Vienna.....	24, 25
Farmerville.....	31, Aug. 1
Homer.....	Aug. 7, 8
Hayneville.....	14, 15
Minden.....	21, 22
Bossier.....	28, 29
Sparta.....	Sept. 4, 5
Mount Lebanon.....	11, 12

The Ouachita district meeting will be held at Hayneville, commencing on Wednesday, August 11. All official members of the district are earnestly desired to be present on Wednesday, at eleven o'clock, to hear the opening discourse and assist in organization.

Samuel Armstrong, P. E.

Meridian District, Mobile Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Meridian.....	July 17, 18
Pearce's Springs, at Bethel.	24, 25
Shubuta and Waynesboro, at Shubuta.....	31, Aug. 1
Clarke, at Salem.....	Aug. 7, 8
Gaston.....	14, 15
Butler.....	21, 22
Belmont, at Wesley Chapel.	28, 29
Livingston.....	Sept. 4, 5
Bladon Springs, at Kizer Hill	11, 12
Enterprise ct., at Jacob's Ch'l	18, 19

Joshua T. Heard, P. E.

Jackson Dist., Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Jackson station.....	July 3, 4
Terry, at Forest Hill.....	10, 11
Clinton, at Chapel Hill.....	17, 18
Canton station.....	24, 25
Camden, at Forest Grove...	31, Aug. 1
Sharon, at Thornton.....	Aug. 7, 8
Vernon and Livingston, at Vernon.....	14, 15
Charthage, at Conway.....	21, 22
Madisonville, at Pearl river..	Sept. 18, 19
District conference, Raymond.	Aug. 26

R. Abney, P. E.

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References—Rev. J. B. Walker; J. M. Arthur, No. 16 Tchoupitoulas street. my29 3m

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McLANE'S VERMIFUGE,

TO EXPEL THE WORMS

and give tone to the system. It is a vegetable compound, and perfectly harmless. You need not be afraid to give it to an infant.

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ELEVENTH SESSION.—TERMS REDUCED.

The exercises of the school will be resumed October 1, 1868.

The best facilities are afforded for the acquisition of a first-rate education, and at less expense than in any other school of high grade North or South.

There is but one session in the year and every student who enters the school is expected to continue to the close of the session in July, and will be held liable for the bills in all cases, unless protracted illness shall compel his removal.

Every pupil is required to furnish his own bedding, towels, wash-basin, mosquito bar, etc., all marked distinctly with his name; also a satchel for dirty clothes.

SPECIAL CAUTIONS.

Parents and guardians are earnestly requested not to give their children or wards much spending money. It is unnecessary, and has a pernicious effect upon mind, morals and health.

A sufficient amount must be deposited for the purchase of books, etc. Their pocket-money should be limited by the discretion of the Principal.

It is urgently requested that students be prompt in their attendance. A few days' absence at the beginning is often a serious disadvantage during the entire session.

Terms—Board and Tuition per session, $300.

Payments—$150 in advance, balance on 1st March.

Tuition of day scholars, per month, $7. Payable monthly, in advance.

Modern languages will be taught when the wants of the school demand it, at an extra charge as low as it can be made.

No expense is spared to secure as teachers gentlemen of the highest character and ability.

jnly25 W. H. N. MAGRUDER.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE.

COMMENCEMENT OF 1869.

The next semi-annual Examination of this institution will commence on

Friday, the 25th of June.

The sermon on Sunday, June 27th, before the Graduating Class, will be preached by the Rev. Samuel Armstrong, Presiding Elder of the Ouachita District.

The annual Address, on Wednesday, June 30th, Commencement Day, will be delivered by Hon. George Williamson, of Shreveport. Concerts on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday, June 28th and 29th. The Visiting Committee of the Louisiana Conference will please be punctual in attendance.

CHARLES B. STUART,
my22 President.

MARTHA WASHINGTON COLLEGE,

ABINGDON, VIRGINIA.

The Spring Term begins on the third Wednesday in February, 1869, and closes on the second Wednesday in July. Summer recess of two weeks. Winter vacation of two months. Capacity for one hundred boarders. Full faculty of instructors.

BILLS.

Board, ten months,	$150 00
Fuel,	16 00
Tuition, Collegiate Department,	60 00
Tuition, Preparatory Department,	40 00
Music,	50 00
French, German, Spanish, Italian, each,	20 00

Ornamentals at usual rates.

For particulars apply to

B. ARBOGAST,
President, or
DR. CUNNYNGHAM,
Prof. of Mental and Moral Phil.
ja9 2m

TEACHING.

WANTED.—ENGAGEMENTS TO Teach by the 1st of October next:

1. For a young lady qualified in the usual branches of a polite education, music, etc., and with five or six years' experience.

2. For another, fully qualified, but without experience in teaching. A comfortable home in some private family would be preferred.

Apply, if by letter, to

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The condition of things political in Virginia, indeed throughout the South, sorely perplexes Radical politicians here. In the absence of their file leaders they know not what to say. With one breath they swear the late election is a Radical triumph; in the next they threaten an utter overthrow, by Congress, of all that has been done in Virginia. Upon the first point, witness the following from Forney's *Chronicle* of this morning:

"Accepting the fiat of the war as well as of the law, and finding it impossible to make head against the fifteenth amendment, they are republicanizing themselves so rapidly that before the meeting of Congress there will hardly be a State South in which the main ideas of the Republican creed will not be supported by the Democratic party."

And just upon the heel of this cry of a Radical victory comes an ominous hint that the President and Congress will kick their own triumph over. Says the same sheet:

"Great is President Grant, who may have to say something about receiving the new State into the Union. And great is the Radical Congress that must sit in final judgment!"

Notwithstanding the threats and blustering of Forney & Co., concerning the Virginia election, Republican members of Congress here say there can be no objection to the admission of the State, and no further legislation regarding it. The Republicans generally are disposed to follow the lead of the President, and "accept the situation." They console themselves with the fact—for it is a fact—that the election of Walker is not a Democratic victory. True, he could not have been elected but for Democratic votes. Neither could the Conservative Republicans have triumphed without the aid of the Democrats. Of the two evils the Democracy chose the least, and by coalition with the Walker party secured the election of a man who is certainly far less objectionable than Wells. The wholesale desertion of the negroes from the ultra Radical ranks was surprising to almost every one.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Cuban partisans have the following advices from Nuevitas and Puerto Principe to the 27th:

They say there have been no movements of decided character in either district. The Spaniards have been reinforced at Nuevitas, and thus enabled to retain possession of the railroad from that city to Puerto Principe, and give succor to the garrison of the latter city, which is threatened by Cubans under Gueads.

In the district of Puerto del Padre there have been several skirmishes. The health of the Cuban army is good, and the soldiers were well organized and in great anxiety to learn the views of the United States government and the position it will occupy in the contest.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—T. J. Kinsella has been reappointed treasury agent.

General Sheridan is here.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, $829,000.

Sherman departs on Saturday for a two weeks' absence.

Rawlins departs to-morrow for a two weeks' absence.

Señor Lemus, Cuban envoy, has returned.

Dr. Mary Walker's application for office was finally rejected by Boutwell.

The trial of a negro woman for killing a white man is progressing before Judge Fisher and a jury half black.

The New York *Tribune*, discussing the Virginia elections, answering the question whether the Legislature should be seated without taking the iron clad, says: "Most certainly. This has been allowed in other States—why not in Virginia? Every one should take the oath of fidelity to the government and constitution, but not be required to swear that he never gave aid or comfort to the rebellion. It seems to us a strained construction of existing laws which requires this."

Customs receipts from 1st to 10th instant, $4,250,000.

The cabinet to-day ignored further consideration of the Mississippi election, and the first Tuesday in November may be considered fixed as the election day for Mississippi and Texas.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Cubans here have insurgent advices to 2d instant.

The cholera is reported to have broken out among the Cubans in the Eastern department and is very fatal.

The vomito is very malignant along the coast and low land country, telling fearfully on the Spanish soldiers.

Quesada holds his own before Puerto Principe, and expects to take the town and railroad to Nuevitas in a very short time.

The Cubans gained a very decided victory in the Santiago de Cuba district, causing great rejoicing among the Cubans.

General Jordan and his command have so far escaped pestilence. An important engagement is deemed inevitable, which will be of a decisive character.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Major Wofford visited Sherman to-day and received from him additional assurances of an impartial registration and election in Mississippi.

The military officers who conducted the registration in Virginia will be ordered to Mississippi for the same duty.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The steamship Henry Chauncey brings Aspinwall dates to July 2, and $27,000 in treasure. The Panama *State* says, after announcing that a loan of $2,000,000 has been negotiated in Paris for the completion of the Interoceanic Railroad in Honduras, that not a rail had been laid, nor a sod turned toward commencing, neither has the route been surveyed.

EUROPE.

LONDON, July 13.—The motion to postpone was withdrawn, and the disestablishment bill passed to its third reading. The clause permitting the bishops to retain seats in the House of Lords was erased, and provision made for furnished residences and glebes for Catholics and Presbyterians, when the bill passed, and the Lords adjourned, after an exciting session.

PARIS, July 13.—It is officially announced that the Senate will be convoked for August 2. The sessions of the Corps Legislatif will be immediately prorogued and the resignations of the ministers accepted, but they will hold till their successors are appointed.

BREST, July 13.—A dispatch from the Great Eastern announces the safe arrival off Miguelon, but owing to the dense fog they were unable to find the shore end of the cable. The deep sea cable was cut and buoyed to prevent accident, till the fog clears up.

VIENNA, July 13.—Bishop Lenz was convicted before a civil court of uttering doctrines subversive of good order and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MEMPHIS, July 13.—The Chinese Labor Convention met this morning in the Opera House. A large number of planters and capitalists present. Ex-Governor Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, was chosen permanent president. An oration was delivered by Hon. J. W. Clapp, of Memphis, who, in a lengthy and extensive speech, showed the great want of cheap labor and the peculiar fitness of the Chinese for our country.

On motion of Judge Sutton, of Louisiana, a committee was appointed on order of business, which reported recommending the appointment of committees to consider the most practical means of inducing labor from China or India, as best suited for our climate; also, on finance, transportation and immigration.

Captain W. R. Spears, of Mississippi, opposed the introduction of Chinese, believing that it would work to the prejudice of the negroes; but the report of the committee was adopted by a large majority, and the committee appointed.

It being announced that Koopmanschap would not arrive till to-morrow, the convention adjourned till ten A. M.

The following States are represented: Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, Louisiana, Missouri, Kentucky and California.

GALVESTON, July 13.—Specials from Columbus say the Colorado is higher than ever before known. The water rose forty-seven feet eight inches, but is now falling slowly. The whole valley is entirely under water, and the crops destroyed. The railroad between Alleyton and Columbus is washed away for several hundred yards and badly damaged between Alleyton and Eagle Lake. A number of persons have been drowned below Columbus; names not given. Alleyton was six feet under water. Dead bodies have been seen floating past there. The water cut off Dunovant's and other plantations at Eagle Lake, the occupants of which, it is supposed, have perished.

At Lagrange the water is falling slowly, but is still four feet deep on the public square. It is rumored there that Bastrop and Webberville are washed away and many lives lost. These towns are situated on lower lands than Lagrange.

The Brazos is very high and still rising.

GALVESTON, July 14.—Cars have been sent out from Harrisburg, Texas, with boats to rescue the sufferers by the flood in the Colorado valley, who took refuge in the tree tops in Eagle Lake bottom and have been there two days.

Positive information has been received that the water was two feet over the tops of telegraph poles on farms in Engle Lake bottom, that are cultivated every year.

There are various rumors from Bastrop, but as communication is entirely cut off none are to be credited.

It is impossible to arrive at the extent of loss to towns along the Colorado till the water falls. It has already fallen six feet.

The Brazos is still rising. It is reported that all of the rivers near San Antonio are out of their banks.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 14.—In the Democratic State Convention to-day Hancock's name was received with immense applause. A letter from the general, dated May 21, positively prohibiting the use of his name, was read, but several declared their determination to vote for him in spite of it.

First ballot, Asa Packer 58, General W. S. Hancock 22, George W. Cass 48, General William McCandless 5.

Second ballot, Packer 68, Cass 47, Hancock 19. Packer was declared the nominee.

MEMPHIS, July 14.—The Chinese Labor Convention met at ten o'clock this morning. Attendance large, composed of planters and land owners throughout the surrounding States.

The Transportation Committee reported that immigrants can be brought to Memphis, in lots of five hundred and over, from the Pacific States, by rail, for $50 each, and from Hong Kong to San Francisco at $80 to $100 each gold.

Koopmanschap arrived at noon and addressed the convention, stating that his house has imported thirty thousand Chinese into California. They will make five year contracts at $10 to $20 per month. He states that they are not at all times reliable unless security is exacted, and will take service with others when higher prices are offered.

LAY DELEGATION IN THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The question of lay delegation in our church is virtually decided. The returns are not all in, but the last hope of our brethren who have taken the negative side—the rural districts—conclusively fails them. The ratio of the affirmative majority remains steady. The circuits and small stations are in accord on this question with the great centres of population, to which they are more or less contiguous. The elections held in the latter part of June were more generally favorable to lay delegation than those of the first two weeks of the month. Upward of seventy thousand votes have been recorded by us, and there will undoubtedly be fifty thousand more to report.

This acceptance of lay delegation by the people virtually makes it an accomplished fact in the church. As far as the General Conference can pledge the ministry, the ministry are pledged to make the concession upon the clear exhibition of the desire of the people for it. What remains to be done is the formal completion of the measures initiated in Chicago, May, 1868. We may, therefore, look forward to the admission of lay delegates into the Conference of 1872.—*Methodist.*

IT IS said that the Rev. William Morley Punshon being now settled in Canada, his friends have resolved to erect for him a commodious place of worship. A great block of buildings in the centre of Toronto has been purchased for the purpose of clearing a site large enough to afford space for a gigantic tabernacle, in which thousands may be accommodated.

THERE is a healthful hardiness about real dignity that never dreads contact and communion with others, however humble. It is only spurious pride that is morbid and sensitive, and shrinks from every touch. *Irving.*

SMITHSON AND STANTON.

The following statement is addressed to the editor of the New York *World*:

NEW YORK, June 28, 1869.

MY DEAR SIR: I observe in your excellent paper of yesterday's date a short paragraph, taken from the *Sun* newspaper of this city, advising the readers of said paper that I had brought suit against E. M. Stanton, late Secretary of War, for having arrested and imprisoned me during the war; and I also note your comments on said paragraph with pleasure, and beg to tender you my most sincere thanks.

One would naturally suppose, after reading the remarks or notice of the editor of the *Sun*, that he was evidently in favor of mob law.

I was arrested by Mr. Stanton, and, by his order, held in prison for six months, and then was tried (purely a mock trial) by a court (a mob) of his own selection; and said court (a mob) did not find me, after going through the forms of a trial, worthy of death; only adjudged me worthy of a few years' imprisonment, and Mr. Stanton selected the Albany penitentiary as the place of my confinement.

The infuriated mob before which I was tried did not have the courage or audacity to deal so harshly and unjustly with me as to decide that I should be confined in a penitentiary; but it was just up to the measure of Mr. Stanton's tyrannical, malicious and mendacious spirit to send me to such a place of confinement as he vainly supposed would degrade me most. There was no evidence whatever before the mock court to prove that I was a friend of the rebellion, or that I had been in unlawful correspondence with the leaders of the Confederate cause, as was charged. The judge advocate who conducted the prosecution admitted in his summing up that the weight of evidence before the mock court was in my favor; but it was competent for the court to set aside and disregard the evidence and judge for itself, from what had been developed on the trial, whether I was guilty of the charges brought against me or not. There was not a particle of evidence before the mock court that I was the author of the letters alleged to have been written by me, and on which I was arraigned for trial; but, on the contrary, there was ample and undisputed evidence to prove that I was not the author of the letters—that the letters were not in my handwriting. But the evidence to the effect that said letters were not in my handwriting amounted to nothing, of course, before such an unscrupulous court.

The very virtuous and law-abiding and law-loving editor of the *Sun* thinks that I ought to have been hung; or, in other words, that Mr. Stanton should have taken matters in his own hands, and, regardless of the findings or decision of his mock court, put me to death at once by hanging, thereby recommending and favoring a most atrocious murder. I am not at all surprised at such an expression or recommendation, coming as it does from a Radical. If the editor is at all disposed to allow me the least privilege or grant me the slightest favor, and will award to me the right of selecting my own hangman, I should endeavor to select a more considerate, virtuous and loyal officer than I conceive Stanton to be.

I was not arrested by Mr. Stanton for holding unlawful correspondence with the leaders of the rebellion, as alleged by the newspaper correspondents. I was arrested by his order for buying and selling Southern bank notes and Confederate money. I did not attempt to buy said money until I was assured by one of Stanton's officers that he had the consent and authority of Mr Stanton to sell said money, and that I would run no risk in making the purchase. I bought principally from the officers of the government. At the time of my arrest, or rather when I was arrested, I was confined in the Old Capital Prison, where I remained for six months, when I was summoned before a military commission on the charge of buying Confederate money and Southern bank notes, and for aiding and abetting blockade runners, etc. My lawyer at once called on Mr. Lincoln, and assured him that there was no law to justify them in trying me before a military commission, and urged him to put a stop to such a trial, and turn me over to the civil authorities for trial. Mr. Lincoln positively promised my lawyer that he would comply with his wishes, and that he would at once issue an order to have me turned over for trial before the civil court. Instead of doing so, he issued an order to dismiss the military commission and to organize a court martial to try me. On the next day following this order I was arraigned before a court martial for trial, to the great astonishment of my lawyer, and the charge on which I was to be tried was on the basis of certain letters said to have been caught in a certain private mail going down the Potomac river, and alleged to have been written by me. The letters alluded to were proven by three competent and in every way reliable witnesses not to be in my handwriting; but, after a trial of several weeks' investigation, I was found guilty by the mock court and sentenced to five years' imprisonment, leaving the place of my confinement to the immaculate Secretary Stanton. At the time of my arrest, I venture to say that there was not a more cautious, circumspect citizen residing in the city of Washington. I well knew the malice and ill will entertained and cherished by all the government officers about the War Office against all prominent men in the city holding views adverse to their own, and therefore desired to keep out of their clutches, and conducted myself accordingly. A more willful, wicked, unlawful and diabolical outrage was never committed upon a quiet and unoffending citizen than was committed upon me and my family, and yet the editor of the *Sun* thinks I was not sufficiently severely dealt with. I send you this hurriedly-written statement, Mr. Editor, not for publication, but for your own inspection and information.

With my best respects, I am, etc.,
W. T. SMITHSON.

How a Tribe of Indians Caught the Smallpox.

Early in the spring of 1837 the steamer Arsiniboine arrived at Fort Clark with several cases of smallpox on board. There an Indian stole a blanket belonging to a watchman on the boat, who was then at the point of death, and took it away to sow the seeds of death among his tribe, which caused his own death and the death of thousands of his nation. When it was known that he had taken it, a benevolent person on the boat went to one of the chiefs, told him the fatal consequences which would follow, and offered a new blanket and a reward besides, if he would have it returned; but suspicion, fear or shame prevented the man from giving it up, and the pestilence broke out and began to spread among the Mandans at first, to which nation the thief belonged. Most of the Indians were distant eighty miles at that time, killing buffaloes and preparing their winter food; and the whites sent an express begging them not to return to their village, and telling them what would be the fatal consequences. The Indians sent back word that their corn was suffering to be worked, and that they would return and face the danger, which they thought was fabulous. Word was again sent them that certain destruction would attend their return. But it was all in vain; come back they would, and come back they did, and the plague began in its most malignant form, their habits and improper food making them a ready prey, and a few hours sometimes terminating the loathsome disease by death. The Mandans were enraged because at first it was confined to them, and they supposed the whites had caused it, and saved themselves and the Ricarees from the pestilence; and they threatened the lives of all the former, supposing they had a medicine to prevent it, which they would not give them. But by and by the Ricarees and whites die also; the disease increasing in malignity hundreds died daily, and bodies thrown beneath the bluff created an intolerable stench which added to its fatality. Men shot each other when they found themselves attacked. One man killed his wife and children, and then loaded his gun, and placing the muzzle in his mouth, touched the trigger with his toe, and blew out his own brains. One young chief made his friends dig a grave for him, and putting on his war robes, he tottered out to it, singing his death song, and jumping in, cut his body nearly in two with his knife, and was buried there; and others committed suicide after they were attacked, rather than die of loathsome disease. The annals of pestilence do not furnish another such example of horrors, or where mortality was so great in proportion to the population. Of the once powerful tribe of Mandans only twenty-seven persons remained, and one hundred and fifty thousand persons perished, and the details are too horrible to relate. Added to this the few whites were alarmed lest the Indians should massacre them as the cause of the evil. One influential chief attempted to instigate the Indians to kill all the whites, but he was himself seized and died before his plans were matured; but in his last moments he confessed his wickedness, and expressed sorrow for it, and begged that his body might be laid before the gate of the fort until it was buried, with the superstitious belief that if this were done the white man would always think of him and forgive his meditated crime.—*Journal of J. J. Audubon.*

MAKE HASTE.

Have you never fled to Christ for refuge? Then, my friend, hear me; in God's name, hear me just a moment. I would not stand in your position for an hour for all the stars twice spelt in gold! What is your position? Your hour glass is emptying every day. I see on some of you death has put his cold hand, and frozen your hair to whiteness. Old and young, you are standing on a narrow neck of land, between two boundless seas, that neck of land narrowing every moment, and you are yet unpardoned. There is a city to be sacked, and you are in it—soldiers are at the gates; the command is given that every man in the city is to be slaughtered save he who can give the pass-word. 'Sleep on, sleep on; the attack is not to-day; sleep on, sleep on.' 'But it is to-morrow, sir.' 'Ay, sleep on, sleep on; it is not till to-morrow; sleep on, procrastinate, procrastinate.' 'Hark! I hear a rumbling at the gates; the battering-ram is at them; the gates are tottering.' 'Sleep on, sleep on; the soldiers are not at your doors; sleep on, ask for no mercy yet; sleep on, sleep on!' 'Ay, but I hear the shrill clarion sound; they are in the streets. Hark to the shrieks of men and women! They are slaughtering them; they fall, they fall, they fall!' 'Sleep on, they are not at *your* door.' 'But hark, they are at the gate; with heavy tramp I hear the soldiers marching up the stairs!' 'Nay, sleep on, sleep on; they are not yet in your room.' 'Why, they are there; they have burst open the door that parted you from them, and there they stand!' 'No, sleep on, sleep on; the sword is not yet at your throat; sleep on, sleep on!' It *is* at your throat; you start with horror. Sleep on, sleep on! 'Demon, why toldest thou me to slumber? It would have been wise in me to have escaped the city when first the gates were shaken. Why did I not ask for the pass-word before the troops came? Why, by all that is wise, why did I not rush into the streets, and cry the pass-word when the soldiers were there? Why stood I till the knife was at my throat? Ay, demon that thou art, be cursed; but I am cursed with thee forever!' You know the application: it is a parable you all can expound; you need not that I should say that death is after you, that justice may devour you, that Christ crucified is the only pass-word that can save you; and yet you have not learned it. With all of you death is nearing, nearing, nearing. I need not expound how Satan is the demon, how in hell you shall curse him and curse yourselves because you procrastinated—how, that seeing God was slow to anger you were slow to repentance—how, because He was great in power, and kept back His anger, therefore you kept back your steps from seeking Him; and here you are!

Spirit of God, bless these words to some souls that they may be saved! May some sinners be brought to the Saviour's feet, and cry for mercy! We ask it for Jesus' sake. Amen.—*Christian at Work.*

CARDINAL DE SALIS, who died in 1785, aged one hundred and ten years, said: "By being old when I was young, I find myself young now I am old. I led a sober and studious, but not a lazy or a sedentary life. My diet was sparing, though delicate; I rode or walked every day, except in rainy weather, when I exercised within doors for a couple of hours. So far I took care of the body; and, as to the mind, endeavored to preserve it in due temper by a scrupulous obedience to divine commands. By these means I have arrived at the age of a patriarch with less injury to my health and constitution than many experience at forty."

IN PLOWING or teaming on the road in hot weather always rest the horses on an eminence, where one minute will be worth two in a warm valley.

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1869.

THE UNSEEN SHORE.

The mists of death hang low upon life's sea;
The unseen shore
Beyond the darkness rises silently
Forevermore;
The golden city flashes from the strand,
But mortal eye sees not the distant land.

Unnumbered prows are turned tow'rd that far shore;
But never yet
Returning voyager, with struggling oar
Or canvas set,
Hath brought us tidings from the land afar,
Whose gorgeous light is not of sun or star.

But there are voices in that unseen land,
Which we have heard,
Of loved ones standing with us hand in hand,
With smile and word
That kindled here our hearts with friendship's glow,
And breathed on us their music sweet and low.

And there are footsteps on the golden street,
That long ago
Made sacred rhythm, gliding soft and sweet
Or sad and slow,
Along the paths we trod by hearth and home,
But strangely ceased, and left us lone to roam.

And there are souls that thrill with love etern,
Who look on Him
For whom the stars in endless lustre burn;
Where seraphim
Delighted bask around the throne of light,
In ceaseless wonder at the Infinite.

* * * * * * *

Speed on my bark, life's stormy sea across;
The mists will rise,
And every pain, and tear, and earthly loss
In strange surprise
Shall vanish, when the unseen shore shall greet
Thine eye, and thou shalt touch the golden street.

LETTER FROM OPELOUSAS.

THE YOKE WE ARE UNDER.—CROP PROSPECTS OF ST. LANDRY.—OUR ELDER AND HIS DISTRICT.—THE CHURCH IN OPELOUSAS.—EXAMPLES OF ZEAL AND LIBERALITY.

MR. EDITOR: What with taxes, and black troops, and imported office-holders, there is no danger of us of St. Landry parish forgetting that we are under the yoke of Northern Radicalism—the fact is strongly kept before us. Yet we live and prosper, thank God. I have just been rusticating a week, and have had an opportunity of seeing and learning the condition of the growing crops throughout the parish. Corn is backward, and will scarcely average as good a yield as last year. Cotton is also backward, but very promising; doubtless if that fell destroyer, the caterpillar, is withheld by the Lord of the harvest from our fields this year, St. Landry parish will send an unusually large crop of cotton to market next winter. The sugar crop is doing well at present, but the yield this year will not average that of last year. Owing to the continuous wet weather we had during the first months of the year, much of the seed-cane rotted in the ground, and so there was a very imperfect "stand" in the spring. Nevertheless, the sugar planters will realize handsomely from the crop unless some unforeseen disaster should destroy present appearances. The price of lands favorably situated for sugar-making is on the rise here. Some large plantations of this character have recently found purchasers at higher rates than any paid since the war. Sugar is recognized as *the* crop for this region. Some sugar planters in this parish cleared $20,000 on the crop of last year, and one cleared as much as $30,000. These figures could scarcely be exceeded in ante-bellum days.

During my rustication I was the guest of Rev. J. D. Adams, presiding elder of this district, and only those who know the man can estimate the pleasure and profit I found in his society. A man of profounder biblical research and of more theological acumen is rarely to be met with. It would be worth a year of ordinary college life to any young preacher to spend a week with this unostentatious Christian philosopher at his quiet country home. Brother Adams is laboring this year as only one of his strong physical constitution can labor in this climate. Beside his regular district and station work, he manages to supply sundry country appointments on week days. He is indeed a tireless worker, as well as an assiduous thinker. He is planning for a model district meeting in the fall. His programme embraces specific work for every member, lay and clerical. It is to be held at Vermilionville, where Brother B. F. White is laboring with much energy and success this year. Brother Adams regards this district as rapidly recuperating from the direful effects of the war. There are now three substantial stations in the district, each improving financially and numerically. There are also two other stations that give promise of liberal things. In addition to these stations there are five circuits, in which, though the work is hard and but scanty support for the preachers, yet there is much to encourage the man of faith and hope.

In Opelousas we have had but few accessions so far this year—not one from the world. Yet we have reason to rejoice at the evidences which we have that the holy leaven of the Spirit is at work in many souls. In nearly all our households a family altar has been erected, and there is manifest an increasing relish for the knowledge of Christ. There are examples of zeal and liberality in our church here whose praise should be in all the churches.—One brother rides a distance of eight miles on Sunday mornings to fill his place as superintendent of the Sabbath school, hiring a coachman in his stead to drive his family to church; and of his gifts into the Lord's treasury there is no end. He regards himself as managing his plantation for the Lord, and gives accordingly.—Would that the church were full of such men. What an impetus they would give to the chariot wheels of the Gospel!

We have a sister who seems to take satisfaction in nothing else but laboring for the church. She teaches in our Sabbath school and is a leading spirit of our mission Sabbath school for colored children; she distributes hundreds of tracts in the year; she visits the sick and seeks out help for the needy, and never has any excuses when called on for any duty whatever in the church. Some time since, in our monthly meeting, we resolved to eschew the use of fairs, tableaus and the like for any church purpose, and organized our church membership into a Sabbath school society, each to pay one dime per month to provide an annual fund for the Sabbath school. Now you know, Mr. Editor, how many such projects fall to the ground for want of a suitable person willing to carry them out; but this good sister was no sooner asked than she at once cheerfully undertook the onerous duty of treasurer of the society, and right well does she succeed in gathering in the dimes.

Let me give you another case. A brother came to me a few days since, handing me a $10 bill, three of which were to be sent to the ADVOCATE, and the other seven to be retained as part of his church assessment. This is a brother who has to toil alone with plow and hoe from morning till night to make a living for his family. To give the above sum he had doubtless to deny himself many things which some of us regard as necessities. I told you before of the sister who denied herself coffee, butter and a new bonnet—much as she desired these things—that she and her husband might have the satisfaction of giving $20 to the preacher. Her liberality has suffered no abatement since.

I might thus go on through the whole list of members, and have something worthy of mention to say of almost every one of them; but space restrains my pen from the grateful labor. They are all had in remembrance by Him who rewardeth according to each man's deeds. Their works "come up for a memorial before God."

J. W.

OPELOUSAS, July 1, 1869.

TUSKEGEE FEMALE COLLEGE.

The annual examination of the Tuskegee Female College commenced on Monday, June 14, 1869. The committee appointed at the last session of the Montgomery Conference to visit this institution exceedingly regret that they did not arrive in time to witness the whole of the exercises. Arriving, however, during the second day, abundant opportunities were afforded us of witnessing the proficiency of the pupils, and of noting the excellent system of training pursued in the institution. After listening to exercises so numerous and so varied, it is difficult for us to single out each particular that met our hearty approval. The examination of the academic pupils in Town's Analysis of Words, and that of the sophomore class in Green's Analysis of English Sentences, were not merely samples of excellent and assiduous training on the part of the teachers, but gave evidence of the high utility of such studies in developing the minds of young ladies.

The examination of the senior class in advanced arithmetic was excellent. Instead of dealing with theoretical problems, the exercises were of a character eminently practical, involving those principles which find application in the daily business of the shop, the storehouse and the farm.

In the higher mathematics we heard highly creditable examinations in algebra and geometry. In the latter branch a notable feature of the exercises was the thoroughness and pertinency with which the underlying principles were developed, and the clearness with which the coherency and interdependence of geometrical truths were brought forward.

The department of natural science was represented in two important and interesting examinations, one in natural philosophy, the other in chemistry. In the former the philosophical principles were illustrated by a splendid apparatus, which the young ladies themselves handled, and whose construction and use they explained with an ease and promptness that evinced a thorough application of the truths of the science. The recitation in chemistry was rigidly and thoroughly conducted, the symbols of the various combinations were rapidly and precisely written upon the board, and the explanations were given in a style at once lucid and entertaining.

The exercises gave us ample opportunities of noticing the comprehensive, thorough and elegant literary culture which the college imparts. The academic class in Quackenbos' Composition and Rhetoric exhibited great thoroughness of training in the theoretical principles, while their carefully and very elegantly written exercises showed excellent drilling in the practical portions of the subject.

The junior class in logic wrote out the logical symbols for the various forms of categorical propositions, analyzed numerous false arguments, reducing them to their proper figures, and, by use of symbolical notations, explained the fallacies involved in them.

In the specialty of literary criticism the institution may certainly claim a degree of excellence, both peculiar and surprising. We heard classes examined upon the poetical works of Cowper, Thomson, Young, Milton and the historical dramas of Shakespeare. The examinations were accompanied by brief and pertinent essays, read by the young ladies, upon the genius, style and peculiar characteristics of each of these great masters. The oral exercises embraced questions relating to the lives and personal traits of the authors, a general survey of their writings, the qualities of style developed by each, with critical remarks upon select passages, inquiries into versification and cognate topics. In all that relates to the development of the purest and most elevated literary taste, and to the thorough critical appreciation of eminent writers, we think the institution excels any within our knowledge.

The languages were well represented in two examinations in Latin, and the same members in French.

We should not fail to notice with approbation the care bestowed upon the primary branches of education. We heard a novel and ingenious examination of very young pupils in what is known as the object lesson system of instruction. The vivacity and enthusiasm with which the children entered upon those animating exercises, the quickness and heartiness of their responses, attested the superiority of the method in quickening the perceptive powers, and in stimulating and rightly directing the inquiring thoughts of childhood.

The commencement sermon was preached in the college chapel, Sunday, June 20, by the Rev. James H. Nall, of Columbus, Georgia. Text, Phil. iv, 8. We were called away on the Sabbath and did not hear the sermon, but those who did testify that the speaker was fully at himself and sustained his usual reputation.

The commencement exercises were conducted in the chapel, June 22. Three young ladies were graduated, Miss Susie Dowdell, of Auburn, Alabama; Miss Annie Haven, of Greenville, Alabama; and Miss Lena McQueen, of Tuskegee, Alabama. Their essays were prepared with great care; the style chaste and elegant, and they were read with such distinctness and power as to enlist the attention of the vast crowd assembled on that interesting occasion. The young ladies certainly did themselves honor, and reflected great credit upon their faithful president.

Miss Sallie Dougherty and her music class will please accept our grateful acknowledgments for the frequent contributions of vocal and instrumental music which so enlivened the exercises.

President Price presented the diplomas to the graduating class, and delivered the baccalaureate address, which, in its learning, beauty and touching eloquence, was the crowning feature of the occasion, and the fitting close to the most interesting examination exercises we have ever attended.

We spent nearly a week in daily communication with the principal and teachers of the college, and can testify to their ability and adaptedness to the work. Right here, where the accomplished president is best known, he is most admired as a scholar and successful teacher. After a careful examination of the inner workings of the institution we do most heartily commend it to the patronage of the public. If you wish your daughters well trained give them to President Price of the Tuskegee Female College.

The next session begins September 15. The boarding department will then be reopened and conducted by Captain J. H. Pooser, late of Marianna, Florida. The president will reside in the college, and pledges himself to give great care to the *health, morals and manners* of young ladies placed under his care.

Dr. S. M. Bartlett, long and favorably known here and throughout the State as a successful music teacher, has been engaged to take charge of the music department. The board of instruction has been otherwise enlarged, and the president intends to make the college, in all respects, equal to any in the land. He is well qualified, and his heart is in the work.

The committee feel that they have made a fair and honest report, and in conclusion we bespeak for the institution the prayers and generous support of the Christian public, and especially do we commend it to our brethren of the Montgomery Conference. It is the only female college we have in our bounds. Let us rally to its support until its spacious halls are filled to overflowing with young ladies coming up from every part of our territory. We are sure to be amply compensated by the Christian example and influence of noble women trained under such favorable auspices as are here afforded.

May heaven smile upon this institution, and may the incoming year be the most prosperous it has ever enjoyed.

M. C. TURRENTINE,
W. H. WILD,
Visiting Committee.

The Pulpit as Viewed from a Pew.

NUMBER SIX.

AUTAUGAVILLE, ALA., May 4, 1869.

Has the pulpit manifested that interest in the cause of Sabbath school instruction which the church had a right to expect? From an observation, extending through a series of years, and furnished by association with this enterprise of the church as pupil and teacher, we are inclined to believe that many, too many, of our preachers address themselves to this important means of expansion with no higher consideration to subserve than the fulfillment of disciplinary requirement. Next to the calling of sinners to repentance comes the obligation to feed the flock of Christ, and it has been well said that the shepherd who cares not for the lambs will soon have no flock to feed. This part of the pastoral work has a special importance at this juncture in the history of the church. Camp meetings and protracted revival occasions appear to have lost much of their influence in furnishing contributions to the church, and no means have been instituted to supply the want. It is the conviction of many that these agencies for good have suffered decline by the introduction into the pulpit of a style of preaching too far removed from the sympathies of the people. It is certain that they succeeded best when the multitude was addressed in simple, earnest, extemporaneous language. We repeat, the pulpit has offered us nothing so well calculated to keep up a progressive work. Much may be still done by these means, and associated with them the Sabbath school presents itself to our attention as a powerful auxiliary in an aggressive movement. It is strange that we have not more fully comprehended this means of expansion, in full view of the success which has blessed some other denominations. Of late a widespread attention has been aroused, but we fear that we are attaching more importance to numbers than to the standard and character of instruction. In our rural districts particularly there is a decided want of efficiency. Many places have no schools, and those that have there is a sad deficiency in teachers and books. Our itinerant system forbids the constant care of the preacher, yet it is his prerogative to inaugurate the movement and stimulate the membership to diligence and activity. We recognize the apathy existing among the laity of the church. We regret it, and confess to the belief that children are generally in advance of both preacher and parent in espousing the cause when presented to them. The pulpit is the place we look for an illustration of the aggressive nature of Christianity, and to the ministry belong the responsibility of developing the whole influence of the church in favor of a movement so well calculated to enlarge her borders. One contribution to the church from a Sabbath school, properly taught, is worth more to its fold than many derived from the labors of some of our protracted meetings, who have but a faint idea of the duties and obligations of life. The one has a fixed, intelligent conception of Christian duty, and is qualified to go forward in its discharge, whether relating to its own welfare or to that of others, while the others, from a want of instruction, remain an unproductive element in the church, in no wise prepared to aid in its efforts to evangelize the world.

There is presented in the Sabbath school a wide field for the active employment of the entire laity of the church. They possess capabilities never developed, because not fully appreciated. The time is at hand when they should be called out from their indifference; their influence, their resources, their all should be brought into usefulness and activity in giving support and power to this form of religious instruction. It is said of an eminent French philosopher, when on a visit to America, that once he expressed the wish to visit a Sabbath school, and on entering one was surprised to find the Bible in the hands of nearly every scholar.—With astonishment he inquired: "Is this common?" and on being answered affirmatively, replied: "What a powerful influence must it exert upon the nation." This influence can only be realized except through the instrumentality of the church, and for its accomplishment the church should be ever ready to go to work. The ministry should lead off. It is their prerogative, it is their duty. Let them engage then in it from the highest sense of responsibility, let them enlist the laity and soon the nation will feel the effects of a cause the church has allowed to slumber too long.

A CHURCH STEWARD.

CENTENARY INSTITUTE, ALA.

CROSS PLAINS, ALA., July 5, 1869.

MR EDITOR: Your correspondent had the pleasure of attending the closing exercises of Centenary College, at Summerfield, Alabama, for the term ending June 30, 1869.

On Sabbath morning, the 27th, at eleven o'clock, the commencement sermon was preached by the Rev. J. Hamilton, D. D., of Mobile. His theme was The Depth of Christian Experience, and he handled it in a very masterly manner, greatly to the edification and entertainment of his large audience. The doctor looks feeble in health, but his mind is still strong and vigorous.

The examination, in both male and female departments, was very interesting and creditable, and gave fine proofs of thorough discipline and training. We have in the male department, as principal, Prof. J. Massey, a gentleman of fine scholastic attainments and, from his long experience, a most admirable instructor of young men and boys. Reports from his department show a large increase in numbers, and the closing exercises gave flattering proofs of the progress made by the students during the past session. We think we can safely recommend this school to parents who wish to prepare their sons for college, or for business life, as one in every way fully deserving their support.

In the female college we have Prof. W. J. Vaughn as principal. No finer recommendation would be needed for this school than to have witnessed its closing exercises. Under the principal's efficient management the school now occupies a high standpoint among the female colleges of the South. In his report the principal says he has nothing to complain of in regard to his assistants or pupils. It was gratifying to witness the thoroughness shown by the young ladies in all branches, and this, coupled with their fine manners and deportment, is proof of the harmonious system in operation there. This is a fine place for parents to send their daughters, where they can receive thorough instruction to prepare them for the duties of life and make them bright ornaments in society.

The Board of Trustees have made arrangements to have the large, commodious college put in good repair, with the view of accommodating a large number of students the next scholastic year. There is a foundation being laid for future action in the two schools that will tell well for the Board of Trustees and the principals of both departments.

I would not close without speaking particularly of the health of Summerfield, no sickness having occurred during the past session. For many years this place has maintained an enviable reputation for good health. This is quite an item with parents.

Mr. Editor, those schools merit the support of our connection, and particularly of the Montgomery Conference. It is to be hoped the friends of the schools will awake to their interest.

T. MOODY.

—ERRORS, to be dangerous, must have a great deal of truth mingled with them. It is only from this alliance that they can ever obtain an extensive circulation—from pure extravagance and genuine, unmingled falsehood, the world never has and never can sustain any mischief.—*Sydney Smith.*

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1869.

LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: I have already written you eight letters, which have appeared in the ADVOCATE and been read with deep interest by very many, as I learn from my correspondents in every direction, and from several who have moved to California since my first letters appeared. In those several communications I have expressed myself plainly, carefully and conscientiously, after obtaining information from the very best sources.

In your issue of June 12 appears a letter from Brother J. F. Scurlock, a member of our Conference, stationed at Healdsburg, who, like myself, transferred last year, arriving some two months later than I. This communication represents California as so different from what I have described that I am compelled to reply to some of its points, being also strongly urged to do so by several gentlemen, old residents of the State. Brother Scurlock remained in San Francisco only a few days when he first landed. I have lived in it nine months. He has visited no part of the State except the counties on the north edge of the bay. I have been in those same counties, and besides have spent three months, with considerable travel and observation, in the heart of the San Joaquin valley; have seen Sacramento and the country between it and Stockton, and have made several trips into the country down the coast, and on the opposite shore of the bay, embracing the counties of San Francisco, San Matio, Santa Clara and Alamada. Moreover, here in San Francisco, the centre of everything on this coast, I can get most impartial and accurate information of any part of the State from persons who are not "speculators, travelers or men of superficial observation."

With none but the very kindest feelings for Brother Scurlock, but claiming that he, as well as myself, has had very "superficial observation" of this great country, I beg leave to rectify his last letter, and conclude my too much extended correspondence.

First, Brother Scurlock speaks truly, but with too much stress, about the troubles of land titles.—There *has been a great deal* of this trouble, and old cases are yet on hand; but at present there is no special difficulty about it. The United States patent is the final and perfect guarantee, and no man need buy land with imperfect title except with his eyes open. Nearly all the land is now held by perfect title, either as original government land or by Spanish grant, confirmed by United States patent.

Of the climate Brother Scurlock writes with accuracy, as it is in that little strip of the State where he lives. But how would it do to write a description of the climate of New York and apply it to Georgia? Or how would it do to describe the climate of Georgia and apply it to the valley of Virginia? The State of California fills a space in latitude equal to that from Boston to Charleston, or from Chicago to Vicksburg. The varieties of climate are much greater than in the Atlantic or Mississippi States, owing to the peculiar topography of the country.—This inland sea—the Bay of San Francisco—bordered by the several ranges of the coast mountains, with the two great river valleys, Sacramento and San Joaquin, and the tall Sierra Nevada beyond, make a variety of climate which is truly wonderful. When a correspondent states that *the climate* is very bad for colds, coughs, consumption, etc., he means about one-tenth of the State. Let those who have weak lungs settle themselves in some portion of that other nine-tenths, where these troubles do not exist. If a man is writing from some low localities in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys he will say that they have chills and fevers there. Then let those who wish to avoid these settle nearer the mountains. We must not speak of the climate, but the climates; for here is every possible variety. But my observation and information coincides with the universal testimony that, taken all in all, there are but two other places in this world to compare with California—even the "promised land" of Palestine and beautiful Italy.

Brother Scurlock was particularly unfortunate in everything he wrote about San Francisco. In his comparison between it and New Orleans he overestimates the population of New Orleans, and underestimates that of San Francisco by twenty thousand, according to a census taken last year. Then he counts off for the epidemics in New Orleans, and fails to consider the raging of smallpox in San Francisco during six months of last year. I know nothing about New Orleans or any other large city; but I am perfectly satisfied that San Francisco is a remarkably healthy place. It is built upon immense hills, swept by sea breezes, and the water is as pure and good as I ever drank from the best wells and springs in Alabama. A person need but notice the immense multitudes of healthy children that swarm in the streets, to be well convinced.

The case of earthquakes is also largely overstated. The earthquake of last October was the heaviest ever experienced here, and demolished about a dozen buildings and shook off the tops of many chimneys; but instead of "many" only four lives were lost—only four in a population of one hundred and fifty thousand. Verily more lives are lost in New York from sunstroke in a single week than are likely to be lost here by earthquake in a century. A few years ago St. Louis was visited by an earthquake; but what of that? It rolls on its increasing volume of hundreds of thousands of inhabitants. London has been visited by an earthquake; but who would not like a good title to some real estate in the centre of London? There is a great deal of needless fear about earthquakes.—They are needed sometimes for moral effect, and I am glad for the good Lord to send one to my station as oft as seemeth Him good. In this country we have almost no thunder storms, and never a tornado. God must speak to us. Let it be in the awful syllables of the earthquake.

No one will dispute that dust is a common disadvantage; but nature seems to have provided relief for every impediment in this country. I traveled extensively through the San Joaquin valley at the very dustiest season of the year, and never saw any "twenty"-inch dust. Twenty inches would be about up to the axletrees. But I suppose this is a typographical error. It should be one or two inches. But how does nature relieve the dust? Simply by the fact that the wind blows with a steady breeze always from one direction. If you are going sideways to or facing the wind, the dust is never at all bad; but going with the wind it is bad. The roads in California are all sixty feet wide, and as a general thing, except in midwinter, the best roads I ever saw. During the months of April, May, October, November and December traveling is delightful.

The grape culture is rapidly becoming a leading feature of California industry. Every part of the State, and every kind of soil—coast and interior, hill and valley—seem well adapted to it. Such a country is Palestine; such a country is Italy. This, like the "promised land," also flows with "milk and honey," as well as wine. Everywhere we have the finest honey I ever saw in great abundance. Upon a recent visit to Stockton I dined with a friend three miles out in the country on his milk ranch, where he has more than a hundred fine cows; and to-day a friend, engaged in the dairy business at Gilroy, made me a present of a whole cheese. We have received several munificent presents of honey. A farmer in the San Joaquin valley presented my Sunday school superintendent with a barrel of wine, and he divided with me. (I am a Good Templar.) So you see I testify that I have seen about the wine, milk and honey of California.

As to the moral effect of extensive wine growing, I look at it about this way: If all the whisky distillers, rum makers and beer brewers would stop their business, and wine were left as the only remaining drink by which men became drunkards, and I saw that it was so used or abused, then I would lift my voice against it. But so long as ale, beer, rum, gin and the many varieties of foul whisky and brandy are made in such immense quantities, I have no strength to waste nor godly fear to expend upon the wine question. This much I will affirm of California; there is, I think, much more liquor drank, but far less drunkenness here than in Alabama.

Small grain is now the chief, but far from being the only agricultural interest of this State. The extent and variety of productions is amazing. The day now is when California exports more grain than any State in the Union, and more wine than all the Union put together; and the day is not distant when sugar made from the beet will equal that of Louisiana; while silk, olive oil, dried fruits, figs and raisins, and a dozen other articles, will be made here in such quantities as to rival half the countries of the earth in their special and favorite productions. It is amusing to me, now that I know better, to receive letters from Alabama and Mississippi referring to this as a new country. Geologically, I suppose, the two localities are the same age; but in all candor I would assure my friends back at home that in every sense of improvement, development and resources, in commerce, agriculture, the arts and education, this State is at least fifty years older than Alabama. Now publish it or not, as you choose—believe it or not, if you choose—but I sign my name to the assertion. Nevertheless, California being as large as Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida put together, and now having a population much less than that of Alabama, you see at once that you can easily find new country here. One hundred miles from San Francisco will take you to the home of the bear and the wolf. Immense areas of public lands yet lie open to pre-emption and entry. Herds of horses and cattle graze upon ranches of thousands of acres, which should be producing wheat.

But enough. I am glad I am here. I am doing my best to get all my kinfolks to come. I have studied all the disadvantages well. Those who come to work will be amply rewarded with comfort and happiness. Those who come to idle and play will find nobody to play with them, and so will be dissatisfied.

JESSE WOOD.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

DEATH OF A VENERABLE LADY.

The following obituary will be read with interest. The subject of it died at the extraordinary age of one hundred and two years.

Departed this life, March 19, 1869, at the residence of her daughter, near Crystal Springs, Copiah county, Mississippi, Mrs. ELIZABETH HASSEL, daughter of Stephen and Rebecca Scriber, born in the city of New York, September 3, 1767.

Her parents moved to and settled on the Niagara in the time of the Revolutionary war, and her father being in the army, the Indians, who at that time were killing and destroying all families who were left at home, her mother and four children were taken prisoners by the Seneca tribe of Indians. After travelling some distance they were separated, and divided among different Indian families. Her mother seeing they were to be separated called her to her, and told her that she had taught her how to pray; that she must never lie down without saying her prayers; that God would take care of her; that they might perhaps meet again; but if not any more on earth, that she must be good, that thus they would surely meet in heaven. At the age of four years, to be parted from her mother and all the family, was a trying time; but what must have been the feelings of that mother to see her children taken from her by the hand of the cruel savages, to see them no more on earth. Their mother and two children were never heard of more.

Two years after that time her brother was exchanged. She remained three years with the Indians and one year in the British camps. Though young when parted from her mother, she strictly adhered to her counsel to never forget to pray. Often when praying the Indians would ask why she did so. She would reply that she wanted to meet her mother in heaven. After four years' separation from her father he heard of her, and went after her. Taking her to her grand parents in the city of New York, who there passed through many trying scenes. One night she was praying fervently to the Lord, beseeching Him to take care of her, and guide and lead her in every step she might take, that she might live an humble, faithful and Christian life, when the Lord appeared to her, as she thought, and told her He would take care of her. As the beautiful vision left she arose as if to follow Him. He turned and said, "Not yet," but that He would stand by her through all the trying scenes of life. Often afterward, and on her dying bed, has she said, "He has been faithful to His promise." She was one of the many young ladies who strewed flowers in the pathway of the great General Washington as he passed through the streets when he went to take his seat as the first President, often being in the company of him and his amiable wife.

After her marriage with Mr. Henry Siebe she moved to this State, settling in Jefferson county, where she became the mother of ten children. After the death of her first husband she moved to Hinds county, where she married the Rev. Jesse Hassel, and buried several of her children. Nine of her ten children have died in the full triumph of faith, and it was a solace to her, in her last days, to know that they had gone to heaven, and to know that she would meet them there. She had been deprived of her sight for the last twenty years of her life, and for five years confined to her room. The last three years she was obliged to keep her bed; but all that time her perfect trust in God never left her. She felt He had taken care of her through life, and she trusted Him to the end. The last few months were spent in great suffering, but she bore it with Christian fortitude, without a murmur or complaint, calmly waiting the coming of her Lord to take her to her heavenly home. A few evenings before her death she sang the hymn, "Come, ye sinners, poor and needy," every word in its place, and the tune perfect, though with a feeble, faltering voice. Afterward she repeated different hymns and portions of the sacred Scriptures. She seemed perfectly happy, waiting the call of her heavenly Father, frequently saying, "Thy will, not mine, be done, oh! Lord." She would often say she wanted to go to sleep and wake up in heaven.

The length of time she was a member of the Methodist Church is not known precisely, but was at least a member of it fifty or sixty years. Before leaving New York she was a member of the Episcopal Church. The bishop of that church told her, on leaving, if she could not find it convenient to be with that church, to unite with the Presbyterians or Methodists. She chose the latter, and remained a good and consistent member of that church up to the time of her death. As she wished to go to sleep and wake up in Jesus, so we feel assured she did. When her vision was again restored after death she beheld the face of her Lord and Redeemer, and gazed with delight on the city "whose streets are gold, and whose walls are jasper." There she beheld children, kindred and loved ones, her sorrows all ended, and she has entered into that perfect rest which alone remains for the people of God.

MARTHA E. OSTEIN,
Her only surviving child.

COPIAH COUNTY, Miss., July 4, 1869.

THE Emperor Napoleon has been compelled to cease smoking.

The Preaching for the Times.

The temptation to the minister 'to preach up the times,' in order to attract the attention of the crowd, is very great. In some parts of the country, at the present time, this custom prevails to an alarming extent; and all sorts of sensational sermons are indulged in to the manifest injury of the Gospel. Ethical disquisitions appended to a shred of Scripture; political dissertations adapted to a partisan view of affairs, made up from the daily papers; expositions of science wherein a mere theorist, or it may be tyro, makes the multitude stare at the vastness of his learning and research; metaphysical subtleties spun by some man with 'two Webster's dictionaries;' poetical quotations from popular authors, nicely strung together and harmoniously imbedded in smooth prose designed to make the people exclaim, 'How beautiful!' these are the substitutes for the grand and simple Gospel of Jesus, made on the idea that the people get tired of hearing the same thing too much—of having Jesus set forth before them so constantly. This is then the residuum of that tremendous agitation of the public mind, during the recent war, so largely stirred up by these preachers themselves, who, in the stead of a consuming zeal for the service and honor of their Master, exhibited themselves as simply the tools of debased and debasing radicalism, which fears not God neither regards man. They raised a storm which they could not control. They 'ran' the public, and now the public is 'running' them. In the desperate endeavor to retain their influence, they resort to these special topics and this sensational nonsense.

The Lord sent them to feed the soul, and in their folly they substitute chaff for the food that cometh from heaven. The King sent them to be His embassadors to make reconciliation, and they ally themselves with the King's enemies while they still wear the livery of heaven. Christ gave them a commission to preach the Gospel of life and peace, and they turn from it to the enticing words of man's wisdom. Ah, how sad and awful is an apostasy such as this, wherein men love the praise of man rather than the praise of God, and leave the ways of God's appointment for the dim and uncertain way lighted only by their own judgments! What a terrible mistake this in the calculation of means to ends, and how tremendous the responsibility assumed in this trifling with sacred things!

Now in view of this alarming phase of modern religion, largely induced by false pulpit ministrations, what is the duty of every true and devoted minister of Jesus Christ? The answer is plain, *Preach the Gospel; determine to know nothing but Christ and Him crucified.* Know as much as you can of public affairs, of science, of literature, of everything, but when you stand up to preach, know only the message of salvation to a lost world through "Him who was dead, but is alive again, and behold He liveth forevermore." Such is our advice to the preacher who inquires, "What is the preaching for the times?" We have sometimes wondered what might be the reflections of our modern pulpit sensationalist when arising from a perusal of Paul's Epistles to Timothy. What an abyss there is between Paul's method of dealing with the times and that of your modern preachers who "draw." These men seem to forget that the Gospel is designed for all time and all phases of the times. It is the glory, therefore, of the minister of Christ to stand firmly by the truth as it is in Jesus. The very highest compliment he can receive is to be known as a preacher of a simple Gospel, the power of God unto salvation. With the sword of the Spirit he can smite the hosts of the Lord's enemies, and in the conflict he will be brought off conqueror. What does it matter if men for a while run after vanity and leave truth? What does it matter if the cause of God seem for a while overwhelmed?

"Truth crushed to earth shall rise again;
The eternal years of God are hers;
But error, wounded, writhes in pain
And dies amid her worshipers."

God has declared, "My word shall not return unto me void." He has ordained the means whereby His own glorious ends are to be attained; and His servants discharge their duty most effectually when they fall in with the ways of His appointment. To unfold to the hearts and minds of men the scheme of redemption as portrayed in the word; to make the word a "living word" to this generation; to speak for Jesus, to labor for Him, and to suffer with Him; this, by word and act, is the preaching which is exactly suited to the times. All else is labor in vain or worse than in vain.—*Free Christian Commonwealth.*

THE present Duke of Wellington is said to be one of the most dissipated men in England, prematurely old and broken down, without the ability of an ordinary workman.

CONFESS CHRIST.—Not to confess Christ is in itself a sin.

Some years ago I met somewhere the statement of the case of a daughter who was unwilling to confess that her mother *was* her mother, which is in point here. When the daughter was an infant the mother was obliged on a certain occasion to leave her children at home while she went to her neighbors for some necessary purpose. As, however, she returned, she saw, on approaching the house, that flames were bursting forth from the doors and windows. She hurried to the house and found from the by-standers that her infant child was yet within. She immediately started to enter, but the persons standing near prevented her, telling her that certain death would be the consequence. But she escaped from their hands and rushed into the door, and soon found her child on the bed where she had placed it. She wound it up in a covering and in a few moments the little one was safe, but the mother was most shockingly burned. For many months she vibrated between life and death, and at last her vital power overcame the effect of her injuries and she was restored, but an object terrible to look upon. Twenty years after this the infant, then a young woman, was asked one day by a stranger who that person was who was so terribly deformed? But the daughter was ashamed to confess that it was her mother. Was her unwillingness to confess nothing? Was it not a crime against her mother and her mother's love?

There is something similar to this in the manner in which men are disposed to treat Jesus Christ the Saviour of the world. Thousands who confess that He is the great benefactor of man, and that there is nothing that has so blessed the world as His religion, are unwilling to enroll themselves among His followers, and acknowledge Him as one whom they are bound to honor and adore. As the young woman to whom we have referred was unwilling to say "This is my mother," so they are unwilling to say of Him who hung upon the cross, and whose "visage was so marred more than any man," "This is my Redeemer and my King, and I will serve and adore Him forever"—*Christian at Work.*

THE ERROR.—Many persons err in waiting for ability or opportunity of doing great things—great good for themselves and others, wholly neglecting to improve the means and the opportunities they have. It was not so with the poor widow with the two mites, who for her deed of charity met with so high an approval from the All-seeing Judge. It was not so with the good Samaritan; there was one case of real distress—he would relieve that now, without waiting for others. It was not so with our Saviour at the well in Samaria—there was one hearer, and the opportunity should not be lost of preaching the Gospel. And that discourse—who can calculate the good that has resulted and will to all eternity result from it!

Many fall into a similar error in regard to getting good, receiving benefit from the ordinary means of grace, or improving the smaller measures of grace given them. They are waiting for great occasions, remarkable seasons, wonderful operations of the Spirit. Like Naaman, they are fixing in their own minds a plan for God to work by; and it must be in this way or that, or they will not deign to act—nay, they will be greatly displeased! There are few ways in which men grieve the Spirit more and do themselves so great a wrong. It is to those who improve what they have that more shall be given; but those who neglect to improve even the little that is afforded them, from them shall be taken away even that which they have. If men could cherish the gentle, constraining influences of the Spirit, more grace would be imparted. If they would improve the ordinary means of grace they would find them adequate to their full and eternal salvation. But this they will not do; they must wait for great things. In thus waiting the end comes and they perish forever.

A CLERGYMAN, being much pressed by a lady acquaintance to preach a sermon on the first Sunday after her marriage, compiled and chose the following passage in the Psalms as his text: "And there shall be an abundance of peace—while the moon endureth."

SIR RODERICK MURCHISON, president of the London Geographical Society, has adjudicated the Victoria medal to Mrs. Mary Somerville, who, though in her ninetieth year, is still occupied with scientific researches.

The Christian Advocate.

Official Organ of the Montgomery, Mobile, Mississippi, and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1869.

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TRIP TO GREENSBORO AND BACK.

The Jackson cars were so crowded with passengers flying northward from a Southern summer that we spent the first night out from New Orleans in bolt upright position. The going North to get cool is one of the follies of fashion which poverty can alone cure. The hottest part of the Union on a fourth of July is the city of Washington.

The train from Vicksburg passes by Jackson at nine A. M., and moves quite leisurely all the way to Selma, distributing freight and affording passengers much opportunity for picking blackberries. Demopolis was reached on Friday, and the events of the year 1844 came vividly to mind. The old church, Dr. Boring, the altar, crowded with the best citizens of the town, the widening influence of that gracious outpouring—all seemed only the work of yesterday, and *was* of Him who is "the same yesterday, to-day and forever." Such a revival is exactly what the whole canebrake country now thirsts for. The church at Prairieville called up the forms of Jesse Pasham and J. D. Fisher, as at their first labors in that sacred spot. Now the corn rows are quite up to the door, and but one church member is left. The house is in good repair and waits for some turn in the tides of Zion. We were agreeably surprised at the very wide cultivation of the immense fields that stretch away on every side in this fertile country. Lands are quite reasonable in price, and of exhaustless strength. The use of the red clover and superphosphates will soon raise them to all their ancient vaine and repute. The great drawback is, the whole surface of the earth is pressed with thousands of freedmen; but they are behaving well and working admirably. Once delivered from the harpies that have been sent here to govern and gorge, this region will bring a tribute to Alabama of millions of gold.

Greensboro has greatly improved since we last saw it, which was while on a visit to the Alabama Conference, about 1850, when Bishop Paine was persuaded to transfer one of its youngest members, and most promising, to New Orleans. The choice of the site of the university was wise. Every year henceforth will witness an increase of small farmers in the rich surrounding lime lands; and a large population will at no distant day vindicate the selection. A railroad connecting it directly with the world of travel will enhance its other great advantages, and this is in a fair way to be built. Entertained by Prof. Casey in one of the most delightful homes in the State, we may be supposed to have seen everything through the color of the rose, for which the reader must make his own allowance.

On Sabbath there was an excellent congregation, made up of the gentry of the county, visitors from a distance, and members of the Mobile Conference. The church was the precise one of olden times, and revived to our mind the pastor we first saw there—the late Dr. Dorman. Twenty-five years had passed as a watch in the night; a few of the faces then seen from the pulpit were still familiar, but appeared to be those of the fathers of former friends. On Sabbath afternoon the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was celebrated, the Rev. Dr Hamilton officiating; and at night a sermon was preached by the Rev. C. D. Oliver, of Tuscaloosa.

On Monday there was the sound of a general stir. Extensive preparations were evidently on foot, which culminated in the exhibition of the Belles Lettres Society in the college chapel at night. The orators were Messrs. G. W. Walker, on "Integrity;" D. S. Hearon, "Man lives for Another;" N. M. Jones, "Imagination;" J. M. Crews, "Our Troubles." The speech of Mr. Crews was the most natural, as well as the most earnest one of the evening. His theme was both full and inspiring.

On Tuesday morning the son of Rev. W. Spilman, of the Mobile Conference, addressed the alumni in a most admirable, able and entertaining speech.

On Tuesday night the Clariosophic Society held its celebration, and addresses were delivered by Messrs. J. B. Coleman, on the "Language of Silence;" J. A. Peterson, "Emigration;" and W. D. L. Record, "Be a Hero in the Strife." The style of speaking on both evenings was unusually free from excess in action or declamation. Evidently one accustomed to speak in public had had the speakers in training.

On Wednesday morning at half-past ten o'clock "precisely" the commencement exercises began with prayer. They were preceded by an address upon the "situation" by W. L. Nugent, Esq., of Mississippi. It was to have been delivered on Tuesday, before the literary societies. It was ornate, sensible and finely tempered, well suited to the times and the audience.

The young man who were about to receive the degree of *Master of Arts* then, in succession, addressed the audience: Christian Keener—"The End Better than the Beginning;" C. L. Nugent—"Atheism the Plea of Despair;" and E. F. Powell—"Marriage." A poem on "Dueling" was also read by Henry L. Oliver, who graduated in the schools of Latin, Greek and natural philosophy. Another diploma was given, but from the fact that there were no printed programmes distributed to the audience the name of the young gentleman has escaped us. Upon conferring the degrees Dr. Wadsworth, the chairman of the faculty, read a baccalaureate address, full of good sense and lofty sentiment, complimentary to the high moral character of the graduating class, and, to the minds of the audience, equally creditable to the paternal care and affectionate sympathy of the professor himself. It was, indeed, as a father to his sons, blending with the more impartial estimate of a teacher.

The curriculum of this university is the same as that of the University of Virginia. It is, therefore, by no ordinary diligence and power that a student secures its highest honors. The most considerable charm of the establishment to us is the absence of pretension which characterizes every professor and everything about it. It is delightful to get in an atmosphere where persons and things are honestly weighed and pass at their real worth. In an age of clap-trap and exaggeration we need such a resort, where the starch of conceit can be quietly taken out of youths and men, and they be gently but surely permitted to find the bearings of their own feebleness. No one ever gets a fair start until he attains to a just sense of his own ignorance. He may then aspire to run with kings.

After the distribution of diplomas the chairman announced that the faculty and trustees of the university had conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon the Rev. A. S. Andrews, of the Mobile Conference—an honor mutually creditable.

In the evening there was a grand reunion of fair ladies and gentlemen, preachers, professors and students in the college building; which held up, under the inspiration of the morning, far in the hours of the night. The feast was not all of wit; the ladies consummated the festival with a rich table of perishable good things. We shall long remember the pleasant hum, the moving graces and the enlivening flow of that congenial throng.

During the year the students have numbered about one hundred. The trustees are hopeful. The hopeful state of the agricultural interests of the South warrants the expectation of a large increase of students. To arouse the people to the importance of educating their sons, an agent is to be sent out who will bring the interests of the Southern University before the people of Alabama. The movement is a grand one and will be successful. Among the interesting features of this institution is the presence of several young men who are preparing to preach. This alone should secure it the hearty support of every Methodist. Where is the church of Alabama to find that proportion of educated and trained men which is as necessary to her pulpit as that class which God specially calls directly out of and for the people? This consideration alone is enough to move our church to a hearty support of their colleges and high schools. Alabama is in its resources—agricultural, mineral and commercial—second to no State in the Union. It should not be behind any in the excellence of its schools, or in the evangelical power of its churches.

Leaving Greensboro with a company of elastic, hopeful, homeward-bound students, we traveled on, dropping one after another at station and town, until, as one long on the road of life, we saw them all disappear, and returned to this ADVOCATE office a sadder man alone.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY.

LIST OF DISTINCTIONS FOR SESSION FROM OCTOBER, 1868, TO JULY, 1869.

J. B. Coleman, first term.—Declamation.

C. C. Ewing, second term.—Latin.

C. T. Gordon, second term.—Composition.

D. S. Hearon, first term.—Algebra, geometry, Latin, declamation. Second term.—Algebra, geometry, Latin, declamation.

F. C. Heard, first term.—Latin.

Richard Luge, first term.—Political economy.

N. M. Jones, first term.—Latin, Greek, political economy, declamation, composition. Second term.—Rhetoric, composition.

Christian Keener, first term.—Descriptive geometry, calculus, French, German, natural philosophy, composition. Second term.—Logic, calculus, philosophy of mathematics, French, German, natural philosophy, composition.

E. D. King, first term.—Latin. Second term.—Latin.

W. J. Knox, first term.—Declamation, composition. Second term.—Composition.

E. L. McGehee, second term.—Composition.

C. J. Nugent, first term.—Mental philosophy, declamation, composition, descriptive geometry, calculus, chemistry, German, natural philosophy. Second term.—Moral philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, composition, calculus, philosophy of mathematics, chemistry, German.

H. L. Oliver, first term.—Latin, Greek, German, natural philosophy, composition. Second term.—German, French, composition.

T. H. Osborn, first term.—Algebra. Second term.—Analytical geometry.

J. A. Peterson, first term.—Declamation.

E. F. Powell, first term.—Latin, Greek, mental philosophy, German, chemistry, natural philosophy. Second term.—Moral philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, declamation, chemistry, German.

T. Y. Ramsay, Jr., first term.—Declamation.

J. P. Robertson, second term.—French, Latin.

D. M. Rush, first term.—Algebra, geometry, political economy. Second term.—Algebra, geometry, composition.

G. W. Walker, second term.—Declamation.

P. H. Waller, first term.—Declamation. Second term.—Declamation.

W. M. Winn, first term.—Descriptive geometry, declamation. Second term.—Declamation.

ROMISH LOGIC.

The editor of the Catholic *organ* attempts a diversion in favor of the Priest Moynihan that will scarcely escape the observation of his readers, and certainly not of a New Orleans public. No amount of personal abuse heaped upon the editor of the ADVOCATE, or of any other paper, will in the slightest degree alleviate the impudent conduct of the priest in pushing his way into a Presbyterian Sabbath school in this city, in lecturing one little child, or in berating an unoffending lady. The public will judge him as they would a Presbyterian clergyman who should, upon any pretext, attempt to invade in a ruffianly way the school of another denomination. The well worn cry of "Know Nothing!" will answer no better purpose. It will be hard to set up a plea of "persecution" directly upon a performance which consists mainly in cuffing and pinching little children. The Romish Church in Italy, Spain and other Catholic countries tolerates neither the free worship of God by Protestants nor their burial within the limits of a parish; and in this land of Protestantism, not satisfied with the largest religious liberty which has been accorded all, it still attempts to restrict the right of every citizen *to control the religious faith of his own child.* It will take a good many columns of indiscriminate obloquy to relieve the condition in which the editor of the *Star* and the priest find themselves.

Even that other interesting query which he has seen fit to raise, as to how many Romish priests were "to the front" in our late conflict—all very curious for a more leisurely investigation—cannot be attended to just now; only we should prefer, when the question about "the front" *is* opened, to have the testimony of some one who had at least been out of the city during the war. We saw a good many dead Catholics on the battle fields of Mansfield, Pleasant Hill and Jenkins' Ferry, but, so far as we can remember, not one living priest. Still, no doubt, they were at work somewhere, and probably true enough to their own people; but there was no such excess of service as demands any special laudation. But if they are to be commended, we are ready to commend when the time comes. We are now after the fact that a Romish priest has, within the past month, coarsely intruded himself into the Sabbath school of another denomination with an avowed intent of disturbing its work, and that he has had the folly to attempt a vindication of the indecency by assailing Calvin, the *Presbyterian* and the ADVOCATE. This redoubtable course has been further supplemented in the Catholic *organ* by an attack upon "Know Nothings," "Spoon Butler," "the Irish Radical, Sheridan," "thuggery," "gimlet knives," "brass knuckles," "dark lanterns," "stated meetings," "moss-backs," "revivals," and the editor of the ADVOCATE *by name.*—A good deal of spleen that seems to discharge itself quite readily, but really to very little purpose in extenuation of the intruding priest.

Up to the present time we have watched with interest the effort of the editor of the *Star* to be courteous in this controversy. It has been hard work; but at length the facts become too strong, and the unnaturalness of his part too great to be longer sustained. It has fairly broken down and gone to raving. It strikes wildly. Now, speaking somewhat objectively, we would advise the editor to employ that "grand old race of the Moynihans" if he wishes to "fight it out on that line," for there is something refreshing, at least now, in the clear roll of the Father's *Irish*, judging from his recent performances. If abuse is the weapon, do let it be skillfully handled. Let us have some more about the "cold bowels of the virulent Calvin." Turn it over to Father Moynihan, and have something fit to send to Ireland by the next mail.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

MR. EDITOR: Waterproof circuit is looking up. The water has passed off, and the preacher can now get to his appointments in the country. Our congregations are increasing. They are very attentive and desirous to have protracted meetings.

Our presiding elder has been hindered from attending the quarterly meetings by high water, but hope in the future that he will be in attendance.

We have a fine Sabbath school in the town of Waterproof. We have the building of a church and Masonic hall in contemplation at Waterproof, and the repairing of those in the country. This we will do if the crops are good. The cotton crop perhaps was never better in this parish for the season and age of the cotton.

The circuit ought to have two preachers. It is very large, and difficult for one man to attend all the appointments. We hope to give you notice of a general revival soon. Brethren, pray for us.

W. D. STAYTON.

WHISTLER, ALA., July 12, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: Doubtless you, with your many Christian readers, will be glad to learn of the continued success of the cause of Zion in this place.

In the communication of last week I spoke of what the Lord had done for us, specially of the two weeks previous. Yesterday was truly a refreshing time; God's Holy Spirit seemed to rest on the congregation, and I never preached to more serious and attentive listeners. After the sermon I received sixteen persons into the church, making thirty-five since this visitation, and about the same number of conversions. Have had fifty-two accessions to the church since I took charge of this work, the last of December. Last night the altar and aisle were crowded with penitents, and the Lord was with us in great power. My bodily strength has been much taxed; never was more exhausted; trust God will permit me to labor until every sinner here will praise His holy name. Pray for us.

J. J. GRACE.

Collegiate Institute at Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

BATON ROUGE, July 8, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: This institution closed its session with an exhibition on the evening of the 2d instant. The spacious school room was crowded to overflowing with spectators on the occasion, and from the manner in which the students acquitted themselves it was very evident that they had been making good use of their time, and that teachers had been performing their work faithfully. All passed off pleasantly, and the audience went away evidently delighted with the performances of the evening. This school, during the past session, numbered between forty and fifty scholars. It is to be hoped, in view of the present prospect of a good crop, that at its next session there will be double this number in attendance; and by way of contributing what little influence I may have toward such a result, allow me to say, through the ADVOCATE, to the public generally, and to Methodists in particular, if you would have your sons at an institution where the course of instruction is very thorough, the moral atmosphere healthful, and the management well nigh perfect, then send them to Prof. W. H. N. Magruder. His charges are moderate for the times, and such only as he can live at and keep up a good school.

I must not fail to mention that the music for the evening's entertainment was kindly supplied by Miss Carrie Young, assisted by the pupils from the Readville Seminary. It was excellent, and added materially to the pleasure of the occasion.

P. M. GOODWYN.

—TIME, patience and industry are the three grand masters of the world.

Endowment of Randolph Macon College.

It gives us special pleasure to chronicle the liberality of our people toward their college. Last Sunday the cause of Christian education in connection with this institution was presented in three of the churches in this city, and the result was a contribution of nearly $1,500 for its support and endowment. We cannot deny ourselves the gratification of recording that Clay street church, under the pastoral care of Rev. T. A. Ware, and with a heavy bill of current expenses to carry, contributed the sum of $505; and at night the cause was presented at Union station by Dr. Duncan, and the responses reached $700, with the prospect of increasing the amount to $1,000 or more. Dr. L. M. Lee, the able pastor, was present, and seconded the appeals of the president in behalf of the college.

At Trinity the cause was presented by Dr. Duncan at eleven A. M., in connection with the esteemed pastor, Rev. J. A. Proctor, who is fully alive to the interests of the college. The contributions at this church reached nearly $300, and but for the absence of a number of the members, would have been much larger. We are assured that the amount will be increased by several hundred dollars.

Next Sunday the cause will be presented in other churches of the city, and we hope to have the pleasure of recording largely increased contributions. The work has been commenced in earnest; let all our people take stock in the college. We wish to cheapen education, and give it to the largest number, by the liberal and speedy endowment of Randolph Macon. Come forward with anything you are able to give. *Richmond Christian Advocate.*

RIVERS.

Every fountain and river, from the inch-deep streamlet that crosses the village lane in trembling clearness, to the massy and silent march of the everlasting multitude of waters in the Amazon or Ganges, owe their play, and purity, and power to the ordained elevations of the earth. Gentle or steep, extended or abrupt, some determined slope of the earth's surface is of course necessary before any wave can so much as overtake one sedge in its pilgrimage; and how seldom do we enough consider, as we walk beside the margins of our pleasant brooks, how beautiful and wonderful is that ordinance, of which every blade of grass that waves in their clear waters is a perpetual sign: that the dew and rain fallen on the face of the earth shall find no resting place; shall find, on the contrary, fixed channels traced for them, from the ravines of the central crests, down which they roar in sudden ranks of foam, to the dark hollows beneath the banks of lowland pasture, round which they must circle slowly among the stems and beneath the leaves of the lilies; paths prepared for them by which, at some appointed rate of journey, they must evermore descend, sometimes slow and sometimes swift, but never pausing; the daily portion of the earth they have to glide over marked for them at each successive sunrise, the place which has known them, knowing them no more, and the gateways of guarding mountains opened for them in cleft and chasm, none letting them in their pilgrimage; and, from far off the great heart of the sea calling them to itself. Deep calleth unto deep. I know not which of the two is the more wonderful—that calm, graduated, invisible slope of the champagne land, which gives motion to the stream, or that passage cloven for it through the ranks of hills, which, necessary for the health of the land immediately around them, would yet, unless so supernaturally divided, have fatally intercepted the flow of the waters from far-off countries. When did the great spirit of the river first knock at those adamantine gates? When did the porter open to it, and cast away his keys forever, lapped in whirling sand? I am not satisfied—no one should be satisfied—with that vague answer, the river cut its way. Not so. The river *found* its way.—*John Ruskin.*

THE INFIDEL AND THE QUAKER.—A skeptical young collegian confronted an old Quaker with the statement that he did not believe in the Bible. Said the Quaker:

'Does thee believe in France?'

'Yes; for though I have not seen it, I have seen others who have; besides, there is plenty of proof that such a country does exist.'

'Then thee will not believe anything thee or others has not seen?'

'No; to be sure I won't.'

'Did thee ever see thy own brains?'

'No.'

'Ever see anybody that did?'

'No.'

'Does thee believe thee has any?'

WOULD we do our heavenly Father justice, we must look on Calvary as well as on Eden.

REMINISCENCES OF EDWARD EVERETT. The Boston *Journal* says: "Few persons who were in the habit of meeting Edward Everett in public ever saw him laugh. We have observed him on many occasions, and can remember but one instance in which the statuesque repose of that noble face of his was disturbed by the cachinatory process, and that was some years ago, at the laying of the corner stone of Minot's Ledge Lighthouse. The stone was laid, in a certain sense, by proxy; that is, the exercises were held upon and around it before it had left the shore, on account of the absence of standing room on the ledge, which was for a greater part of the time under water. After the Masonic formula was concluded, Mr Everett made a short but very eloquent address. Following him a distinguished Mason arose, and proceeded to read from manuscript a long and very dry oration. The day was blustering and cold, and the patience of the audience was exhausted long before he had finished. When it came to an end an excitable friend of the orator on the outer rim of the crowd threw up his hat and cried out in stentorian tones, 'Three cheers for Dr. ——, now—one—hurrah!' to which there was no response. 'Well, never mind,' he exclaimed, 'I'll go through alone,' and he did. There was a tremendous roar of laughter—in which Mr. Everett joined—that put everybody in good humor and made a not unfitting close of the ceremony.

"Speaking of Everett reminds us of his powerful verbal memory. He rarely indulged in extempore speaking, and scarcely ever presented himself before an audience without previous careful preparation. It is well known that all his great orations were written out and committed to memory. It was his custom to bring his manuscript with him, but never to refer to it.

"On the occasion of the delivery of his great oration, several years since, on the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, which occupied more than two hours, we stood near him and had an opportunity of observing the accuracy of his memory. He brought in his manuscript in a tight roll, tied with silk tape, and laid it upon the table beside him, and during the whole oration never once referred to it. Observing him very closely, for our curiosity had become excited, we noticed two or three instances of his stopping in mid-career to transpose a sentence which had been at first incorrectly rendered, and so perfectly well assured was he in his reliance upon this wonderful faculty, that he at no time during the delivery exhibited the least sign of embarrassment, and he carried the roll away with him in exactly the same condition in which he had brought it into the hall."

RABIES AND CANINE MADNESS.—The following symptoms show themselves three or four days before the decisive attack sets in: Sometimes dullness, at others watchfulness and restlessness. There is a change in the general actions of the animal, and the introduction of new ones, as picking up small pieces of sticks, paper, thread, etc, a disposition to lick any cold surface, or the dog may be seen to lick some portion of its body and to watch over that part with unusual attention. This last is a decisive sign; there is a disposition to hide in some dark corner from the eyes of man, also a little frothing at the mouth, a biting at unseen objects, the animal takes to roving, and will go forty or fifty miles at a time, biting at every object that comes in its way. These are some of the principal symptoms, and, when seen, the dog should be destroyed. Epileptic fits are often taken for rabies, and many valuable dogs are killed from error in the disease. The fits are sudden. The animal loses its senses, tumbles and rolls about, but they are only of short duration, and after they are over the animal regains unusual health. In rabies there are no fits, rolling or tumbling about, and no loss of senses. The oldest prophylactic known is suction and cold bathing. Mr. Yonatt recommends nitrate of silver, butter of antimony, smeared over the wound, muriatic acid diluted and applied with a camel hair pencil. Liquid bromine; apply to all parts of the wound; excision.

LOVING DARKNESS.—Dr. Connoly, in his work on Insanity, tells of a father whose reason was dethroned. He called his children around him, and bid them close the shutters, and light the gas, at noonday, while the sun was shining in its strength. He then vowed, since he was offended at the sun, that it should not shine in his home again. The man lived and died keeping his bath; and with the daylight shut out, the world rightly pronounced him insane.

Men, wise in their own esteem, hate the better, purer light of the truth! They love darkness rather than light, not because darkness itself is better than light, but they love the fruits of darkness. "They that hate me," says Christ, "love death"—(Prov. viii, 36)—not death for its own sake, but *that* which surely issues in death. He that loves the flowing cup loves the sting of an adder—(Prov. xxiii, 32)—not the sting for its own sake, but that which produces the adder's sting. Thus men unrenewed, love darkness, not for its sake, but "madness being in their hearts"—(Ecc. ix, 3)—they love the fruits of darkness rather than light. In eternity all the universe of God will pronounce these insane! — *Van Doren*

UNDER the teaching of Satan men invert God's order, for God has attached a sense of shame to sin, and given confidence the confession of sin; but the devil attaches to sin confidence, and unto confession shame.

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT SUNDAY SCHOOL INSTITUTE.

The second annual Sunday School Institute for Montgomery district, Montgomery Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church South, will be held at Loachapoka, Lee county, Alabama, beginning July 29 and ending August 1, 1869.

Friends of the Sunday school are all respectfully invited. Ample accommodations will be provided and a warm welcome extended. E. D. PITTS,
Chairman of Committee.

PROGRAMME.

Thursday night, 8 o'clock.—Sermon by Rev. John Mathews.

Friday morning, 8.30 to 8.50.—Devotional exercises. 8.50 to 9.—Organization. 9 to 10.—"Our Difficulties, and how to Meet Them," Rev. William Shapard. 10 to 11.—"Proper Training of Teachers," Prof. O. D. Smith. 11 to 11.20.—Review by conductor. 11.20 to 11.30.—Question box. Benediction.

Afternoon, 3 to 3.20.—Devotional exercises. 3.20 to 4.20.—"Preparation of the Lesson," Rev. S. R. Cox, D. D. 4.20 to 4.40.—Review by conductor. 4.40 to 5.—Answer and question box. Benediction.

Evening, 8.—Entertainment by Loachapoka Sunday school.

Saturday morning, 8.30 to 8.50.—Devotional exercises. 8.50 to 9.50.—"Art of Interesting Children," Rev. E. D. Pitts. 9.50 to 10.50.—"Sunday School Prayer Meetings, Utility and Mode of Conducting them," Rev. B. B. Ross. 10.50 to 11.20.—Blackboard exercise. 11.20 to 11.30.—Answer and question box. Benediction.

Afternoon, 3 to 3.20.—Devotional exercises. 3.20 to 4.—"Relation of Sunday Schools to the Moral and Benevolent Enterprises of the Church," Rev. E. B. Norton. 4 to 4.40.—"Early Conversion of Children;" "Our motto: Every Child for Jesus," H. M. Crowder. 4.40 to 5.—Review by conductor. 5 to 5.20.—Answer box and miscellaneous exercises. Benediction.

Sunday, 10.30 A. M.—Sermon by Rev. L. Pierce, D. D. 3.30 P. M.—Sermon by Rev. T. J. Rutledge.

MARRIED.

On the 10th instant, at the residence of the bride's mother, in Jefferson City, Louisiana, by Rev. James D. Parker, Mr. CHARLES H. DISQUE to Miss EUPHENIA D. MOANIS. No cards.

On the 13th instant, in Gretna, Louisiana, by Rev. James D. Parker, Mr. MICHAEL MCGIVEN to Mrs. ISABELLA MCLIN.

Frankfort and Louisville papers please copy.

OBITUARIES.

THEO, youngest daughter of Henry T. and Catharine Goodloe, of this place, died on Monday night, after a few days' illness, aged four years.

She was a sweet, winsome child—the very life of the household. Young as she was, she was a regular attendant at Sabbath school and a contributor to our juvenile missionary treasury. She delighted to earn the money herself, and then give it to the Lord. May her little mites be abundantly blessed, and greatly add to her rejoicing in eternity. Can we not as truly say of her as of any whose abilities and opportunities were vastly greater, "She hath done what she could?" The dear child is now with the angels, forever removed from the sorrows and trials and temptations of this "vale of tears."

"When the archangel's trump shall blow,
And souls to bodies join,
Millions shall wish their lives below
Had been as short as thine."

J. W.

OPELOUSAS, July 7, 1869.

Died, at the residence of Mr. E. J. McGehee, West Feliciana, Louisiana, on the 2d of July, STEPHEN WINDHAM. He was born in South Carolina in the year 1792, and was in his seventy-eighth year when he died.

He was a steady and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for more than thirty five years.

He served as a volunteer in the war of 1814-15, and was with General Jackson at the defense of New Orleans.

In the late convulsive struggle between the States he was completely broken up. The property which he had accumulated by long years of industry and perseverance was suddenly swept away, and he was left destitute in his old age, and dependent upon friends for support.

He was a man of upright principles and unwavering integrity. He was naturally of a retiring disposition, and held a very moderate opinion of his own worth; but the estimable traits of his character were known and appreciated by his intimate friends. He had a warm heart, and a "hand open as day to melting charity."—The widow, the fatherless and the destitute found in him, while he had the means to help, an ever ready friend. Of late years life had lost all charm for him, and for weeks before his death his daily prayer was, "Lord Jesus, come quickly."

He placed all his hope of salvation upon the atonement of his Saviour, and now we trust he has entered the everlasting portals and received the welcome plaudit of "Well done, good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

RUFUS K. GANN, son of Rev. J. M. Gann, of the Mobile Conference, was born in Marion county, Alabama, July 18, 1849, and died of typhoid fever at DeKalb, Mississippi, April 19, 1869.

"They that seek me early shall find me" was happily verified in the experience of Rufus. At a camp meeting, when about eight years of ago, he gave his young heart to God, and became a member of the church of his father. His early piety and consistent life afforded great comfort to his parents. But their joys were somewhat marred within the last year or two. Kind, clever, but irreligious association caused him to neglect his religious duties, and omission led to transgression. But when godly admonition was given he penitently confessed his faults to God and the church, and promised to reform, which promise we have good reason to believe he kept to the letter. For two months previous to his last sickness he avoided light and gay company. Doubtless God was giving him large measures of His Holy Spirit to aid him in making that preparation which He saw he would so soon need to carry him safely through the ordeal of death, and introduce him safely into his Father's house above.

On the Sabbath before he was taken sick he came to the altar to receive the prayers of the church. The next Sabbath he attended Sabbath school, was elected librarian, went to his home, took his bed, and lingered in patient suffering until death placed his seal upon him.

He was asked: "Did God bless you when last at the altar?" "No." "Has He since?" "Not to my satisfaction." "Are you still seeking?" "All the time." Those who were intimate and knew Rufus well will comprehend that his expressions meant all and more than his words indicate. Later in his sickness he was asked by a brother: "Do you love the Lord?" "Yes." "Do you believe in Jesus as your Saviour?" "Yes." "Are you willing to die?" "Yes, sir."

When the last struggle came kind Christian friends and the weeping family kneeled together around his bed, and his released and happy spirit ascended with their prayers to heaven. The poor itinerant, like Abraham, had not where to lay the precious dust of his dead. The thought of having to put him off to one side, to be forgotten and neglected, made his heart sad. But his sadness was changed to gratitude when the enclosure consecrated by sympathizing friends to their own loved dead was opened; and his body now rests near the sainted wife of Brother Terrell Rush, his two sons, and the sweet little babe of Captain Rush.

"There sweet he their rest
Till God bid them arise,
To hail Him in triumph
Ascending the skies."

S. H. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

READVILLE SEMINARY.

This is a private institution with its number of pupils limited, and is authorized by the Legislature of Louisiana to confer Degrees, Diplomas and Literary honors. It was in successful operation from 1857 until interrupted by the events of the war in 1862, and reopened January, 1867.

Teachers of a high grade of talent and merit are in charge of the different departments—English, Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, Painting, etc.

Pupils charged from the time of entrance to the close of the session. All pupils received with the understanding that they are to remain and attend the examination at the close of the session in which they enter, and no deduction made on the bills for absence, except in cases of protracted illness, when the loss may be divided between the institution and the patron.

In her outfit each pupil should be provided with toilet boxes towels, napkins, sheets, pillow cases and blankets or comforts. She should also bring knife, fork, spoon, cup and napkin ring.

All articles and clothing brought to the Seminary should be distinctly marked, lists of which should be permanently placed on some part of the trunk convenient for reference. The scholastic year commences OCTOBER 1 and ends in July.

EXPENSE.

Board and tuition per year..... $300 00
The Modern Languages—a small extra charge.
Music, per year..... 75 00

Payments due a half session in advance.

Monthly reports of the studies, health and general deportment of the pupils are sent to the parents or guardians at a distance.

The main Seminary building, recently destroyed by fire, will be replaced by one of ample accommodations, now in process of construction; which will be ready for the reception of pupils at the opening of the next session.

For other information desirable in reference to the school apply to

MRS. MARY W. READ,
jy17 3t Principal, Baton Rouge, La.

WHITWORTH FEMALE COLlege, Brookhaven, Mississippi, will reopen

SEPTEMBER 22, 1869.

Provision will be made for all who apply for admission.

To send your daughter there will cost you $260 for the term of ten months, or forty weeks. This amount will pay for board, fuel, lights, washing, tuition in English, English text books, slates, pencils and all the stationery used in the school room.

All the branches are taught.

Our Music Teachers are believed to be unexcelled.

Music and the Languages are extra.

Send for circular.

H. F. JOHNSON,
jy17 3m President.

M. A. FOUTE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

16.....Exchange Place..... 16

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

jy17 6m

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE, VIRGINIA.

The Fall Session of this institution begins on the 19TH OF AUGUST, 1869.

We have never been better prepared to furnish the facilities for a thorough Collegiate training. Our Board of Instruction is filled with men of large experience as College officers and of acknowledged ability as professors. Our buildings—now undergoing repairs—and boarding arrangements afford pleasant homes for students.

One Hundred and Fifteen Dollars, payable in advance, will meet the expenses for tuition, board, room-rent, fuel, contingent fee and washing for five months.

A catalogue, or special information on any points, may be obtained by addressing

E. E. WILEY, President.
jy10 3m Emory Post Office, Va.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.'S

CIRCULAR TO ADVERTISERS,

SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS,

CONTAINING

A list of Seven Hundred and Fifty choice Advertising mediums, subdivided into more than fifty small lists, with Price Curds showing the cost of any advertisement from one line to one column.

A list of the leading Daily Papers in all the large towns and cities of the United States and Canada.

A list of Two Hundred leading Weekly and Monthly publications, with estimates showing the cost of an advertisement of from five to twenty-five lines, from one week to two months.

A list of prominent Advertisers who have patronized this Advertising Agency, and letters showing the opinions of such men concerning the advantages it offers.

Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Advertising Agents,
jy10 4ta 40 Park Row, New York.

$20 A DAY TO MALE AND Female Agents to introduce the new eye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machines. Stitch alike on both sides, and is the only Licensed Shuttle Machine in the market sold for less than $40. All others are infringements, and the seller and user are liable to prosecution and imprisonment. We furnish full outfit free. Address

W. A. HENDERSON & CO.,
jy10 4ta Cleveland, Ohio.

TEN DOLLARS PER DAY GUARanteed—Agents to sell the Home Shuttle Sewing Machine. It makes the Lock Stitch, alike on both sides, has the under-feed, and is equal in every respect to any Sewing Machine ever invented. Price, $25. Warranted for five years. Send for circular. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburg, Pa., or St. Louis, Mo. jy10 4ta

WANTED.—AGENTS TO SELL the American Knitting Machine. Price, $25. The simplest, cheapest and best Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit twenty thousand stitches per minute. Liberal inducements to Agents. Address

AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO.,
jy10 4ta Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

MUSKET SHOT GUNS, WARranted to shoot close and kill sixty yards. Price, $2 50.

Wanted.—Army Guns and Revolvers. Send stamp for price list of Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, to

JOHNSTON'S GUN WORKS,
jy10 4tR Pittsburg, Pa.

VINEGAR.—HOW MADE FROM Cider, Wine, Molasses or Sorghum in ten hours, without using drugs. For terms, circulars, etc., address F. I. SAGE,
jy10 4tR Vinegar Maker, Cromwell, Ct.

$3,500 PER YEAR TO SELL "Wonder of the World."

J. C. TILTON,
jy10 4in Pittsburg, Pa.

YOU CAN MAKE LARGE PAY with our Stencil Dies. Samples free.

S. M. SPENCER & CO.,
jy10 tin Brattleboro, Vermont.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A CARD.

A RECORD OF THE WATCHES produced at the Waltham Manufactory may be not improperly prefaced with a brief mention of the considerations which induce us to press them upon the attention of intelligent watch buyers.

Fifteen years' successful experience justifies us in claiming for the Waltham Watches peculiarities of excellence which place them above all foreign rivalry. The system which governs their construction is their most obvious source of merit. The substitution of machinery for hand labor has been followed not only by greater simplicity but by a precision in detail, and accuracy and uniformity in their time-keeping qualities, which by the old methods of manufacture are unattainable.

The application of machinery to watch-making has, in fact, wrought a revolution in the main features of the business. In connection with enlarged power of production, it has enabled us to secure the smoothness and certainty of movement which proceed from the perfect adaptation of every piece to its place. Instead of a feeble, sluggish, variable action, the balance, even under the pressure of the lightest mainspring, vibrates with a wide and free motion. The several grades of watches have more than a general resemblance each to its pattern; they are perfect in their uniformity, and may be bought and sold with entire confidence as to the qualities we assign to them.

These general claims to superiority are no longer contested. An English watchmaker, in a recent lecture before the Horological Institute of London, describing the result of two months' close observation at the various manufactories in the United States, remarks in reference to Waltham: "On leaving the factory, I felt that the manufacture of watches on the old plan was gone." Other foreign makers, some of them eminent, have publicly borne the same testimony. They admit that the results aimed at in Europe by slow and costly processes are here realized with greater certainty, with an almost absolute uniformity, and at a cost which more than compensates for the difference between manual labor in the Old World and the New.

But we assert for the Waltham Watches more than a general superiority. Their advantages, in respect of quality and price, over English and Swiss watches, are not more marked than are their advantages over the products of other American manufactories. These are positive in their character, and are the natural consequences of the precedence we acquired in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of profit is the end kept in view—not the profit on any single watch. And, acting on this principle, with reduced cost of production and an ever-widening demand, our watches are offered at prices considerably below the watches of other American makers, comparing quality with quality. Our annual manufacture is double that of all other makers in this country combined, and much larger than the entire manufacture of England.

The conditions which make this cheapness possible are also favorable to the excellence of our work. Our artisans long ago ceased to be novices. Time and effort, under a superintendence which combines the subtleties of science with the strength of practical skill, have produced a body of artisans whose efficiency is for the time pre-eminent. We have the best workers in every department that are available—workers whose expertness and experience would be alone sufficient to secure for Waltham its high position. Among other tributary causes may be stated the readiness with which each succeeding invention and improvement has been tested, and, if approved, adopted. We are always ready to examine whatever experience, or art, or skill may suggest, but we adopt nothing until experiments have demonstrated its excellence. In pursuance of this rule, we have brought to our aid all the mechanical improvements and valuable inventions of the last fifteen years, whether home or foreign in their origin. We have thus acquired the exclusive possession of the best and most valuable improvements now known in connection with watch-making, and secured for the Waltham factory a force and completeness not shared by any similar establishments in the world.

These constant efforts to perfect in all ways, and by all means, both the machinery of the factory and the construction of our watches, have placed within our means the production of a greater variety in grade and finish than other American makers have attempted. In the manufacture of very fine watches we have no competitor in the United States and only very few in Europe.

The various styles of these watches have undergone the severest trials in the service of Railway Engineers, Conductors, and Expressmen, the most exacting class of watch wearers, and the presence of over 400,000 Waltham Watches in the pockets of the people is the best proof of the public approval, and must be accepted as conclusive of their superiority by discriminating watch buyers, especially so since the important matter of price is also very greatly in favor, being at least twenty-five per cent. cheaper, quality for quality, than those made elsewhere in the United States.

An illustrated description of the Watches made by the American Watch Company of Waltham will be sent to any address on application.

In addition to a description of the Watches, the pamphlet contains much other useful information to watch buyers.

AS THESE WATCHES ARE FOR SALE BY ALL RESPECTABLE JEWELLERS, THE COMPANY DECLINE ALL ORDERS FOR SINGLE WATCHES.

For facts and all other information, address

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
General Agents,
je12 6tr 182 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York, and 10 State St., Boston,

Are Agents for all the Newspapers in the United States and Canadas. They have special arrangements with the religious, Agricultural and other Newspapers. dec7 1y

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER, for sale by principal Druggists,

CURES CANCER,

Cures Cutaneous Affections, cures Scrofula, and all the impurities of the blood; and the sovereign remedy for

BRIGHT'S DISEASE,

And other diseases of the Kidneys. This is the original Spring Water from Vermont which has wrought so many wonderful cures, and is advertised only to distinguish it from the many imitations that are now attempted to be palmed upon the public as being equal to the virtues of the Missisquoi.

Pamphlets containing an account of many wonderful cures, attested by eminent physicians and others, can be had gratis by calling at or addressing a note to

NO. 8 COLLEGE PLACE,
my1 6m New York City.

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

Are just what most people need. A dose or two will set your Liver to work, and the result will be your Headache will be cured, your appetite will be restored, you will sleep sound, and wake up good natured with all the world. All persons are troubled at times

WITH A TORPID LIVER,

AND

McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

Are just what they need. They will thoroughly cleanse the Liver and put it in healthy motion. TRY THEM, and you will never be without a box in your house.

BE SURE YOU GET

DR. C. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS,

PREPARED BY FLEMING BROTHERS.

They can be had at any Drug or Country store in the United States. my07 1y

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.'S

ADVERTISING AGENCY.

"They have reduced advertising to a more perfect system than has been known heretofore."—*Hazleton (Pa.) Sentinel, October 31, 1867.*

"Whatever is prompt, methodical and straightforward, they practice in their dealings, and only that."—*Boston Commonwealth, November 30, 1867.*

"They now probably do the heaviest advertising business in the country."—*Manchester (N. H.) Daily Union, January 25, 1868.*

"Their establishment is perhaps the most extensive in the United States."—*Cape Ann Advertiser, Gloucester, Mass.*

"This firm is now the most substantial business house for advertising in the country."—*American Mining Index, (N. Y.) April 2, 1868.*

"With their reputation they can and do get the lowest and most advantageous terms."—*Mishawaka (Ind.) Enterprise.*

We are prepared to receive advertisements for all American newspapers, at prices as low as can be obtained at the offices of publication.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Advertising Agents,
jy10 4tR 40 Park Row, New York.

WANTED, AGENTS.—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the Genuine Improved Common Sense Family Sewing Machine. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the Elastic Lock Stitch. Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO.,
Pittsburg, Pa., Boston, Mass., or
St. Louis, Mo.

CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast iron machines, under the same name or otherwise.—Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured. jy10 4tR

PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT.

Best and cheapest Deodorizer in existance.
For Outhouses, Water Closets, Stables, etc.
Instantly stops bad smell and noxious gases.
Protects Horses and Cattle from Rinderpest.
Drives vermin from poultry and young plants.
Prevents contagion and infection.
Cheapest and most convenient Carbolic power in use.
Meets chief requirements Metropolitan Board of Health.
First premium awarded by American Institute.
Circular with testimonials mailed on application. HOLLINS, KIRKUP & CO.,
jy10 4ta 12 Dey street, New York.

BLACKMAR'S MUSIC STORE,

NO. 164 CANAL STREET,

Directly opposite Christ Church, New Orleans.

DEPOT FOR

KNABE'S BALTIMORE PIANOS, AND PRINCE'S AUTOMATIC ORGANS.

Pianos for rent. Pianos tuned and repaired.

A. E. BLACKMAR, 651 Broadway, New York. oct17 1y

GEO. W. RACE. W. H. FOSTER. E. T. MERRICK, *Late Chief Justice La.*

RACE, FOSTER & E. T. MERRICK,

Attorneys at Law,

CORNER OF CAMP STREET & COMMERCIAL PLACE

sep15 1y New Orleans.

F. HATHORN, ALF. H. PIERSON: Late of Shropshire & Hathorn.

HATHORN & PIERSON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And Wholesale Dealers in

Groceries, Oils and Drugs,

Nos. 95, 97 and 99 Gravier Street,
oct17 1y NEW ORLEANS, LA.

A VALUABLE GIFT.—80 pages.—Dr. S. S. Fitch's "Domestic Family Physician" describes all Diseases and their Remedies. Sent by mail free. Address

DR. S. S. FITCH,
mh13 9mp 714 Broadway, New York.

DOLLAR SALE.—WE GIVE ONE hundred yards Muslin for a 100 Club; 20 Watches and 10 Poplin Dress Patterns in every 100 slips. Send fifty cents for slips describing fifteen articles. Circulars free. Agents wanted. ALNER, EARL & CO.,
jy10 4tR 24 Chauncey st., Boston, Mass.

THE CHILD'S CORNER.

THE EMPTY CRADLE.

In the lonely, quiet chamber
There's an empty cradle bed,
With a print upon the pillow
Of a baby's shining head.
'Tis a fair and dainty cradle;
Downy soft the pillows white;
But within the blankets folded
Lies no little form to-night.

Once the mother sat beside it
When the day was growing dim,
And her pleasant voice was singing
Soft and low a cradle hymn.
Now there's no more need of singing
When the evening shadows creep,
For the cradle bed is empty
And the baby goes to sleep.

Little head, that used to nestle
In the pillows white and soft;
Little hands whose restless fingers
Folded there in dreams so soft;
Lips we pressed with kindest kisses—
Eyes we praised for purest ray—
Underneath the church-yard daisies
They have hid you all away.

Ah! the empty, useless cradle!
We will put it out of sight,
Lest our hearts should grieve too sorely
For the little one to-night.
We will think how safe forever,
In the better fold above,
That young lamb for which we sorrow
Resteth now in Jesus' love.

THE GOOD-NATURED BEAR.

There are many species of bears—the brown bear, the black bear, the grizzly bear and the white polar bear. They are found in every quarter of the world, and their habits differ much according to their species and to the climate where they live. Some of them are flesh-eating animals, wild and furious. Some feed partly on flesh, as the polar bear; many feed mostly on vegetables, are very fond of honey, and though they rob the wild bees, do not often attack men, and are, on the whole, good-natured animals.

In one of the valleys which divide Europe from Asia there lived an infirm old woman. Her cow, on whose milk she chiefly depended, had strayed from the pasture, and was nowhere to be found. Leaving her cottage at the dawn of the morning, the old woman set forth in search of the truant. After rambling up the valley for many hours, almost weary of the chase, she at length caught a glimpse of a dark brown skin lying on the grass among the bushes. Angry at the trouble the creature gave her, she aimed a shower of blows with her birchen staff at the animal she supposed to be her cow, of whom she had but a peep through the leaves. Up jumped the creature, turned sharply round and showed to the good dame's wondering eyes—a large brown bear.

The two stood gazing at each other for a moment, when Bruin, as if seized with sudden fear, turned and made off. Not far from the same place two children, one four and the other six years old, strayed away from their friends who were hay-making. In the course of their rambles they came upon a bear lying on the grass, and not having learned to fear him, went up to play with him. He eyed them good-humoredly, and made no objection when they crawled over him and mounted on his back. Probably he had feasted and was sleepy. In a short time they were excellent friends, the children especially being delighted with their play-fellow. The parents, missing the children, became alarmed and went to look for them. To their dismay they found one child sitting on the bear's back, and the other feeding him with fruit. At their mother's call the children ran to their parents, and the bear quietly returned to the forest.

Whistling Pigeons.—Walking in the vicinity of Pekin one is often surprised to hear a sharp and shrill whistling, which appears to come from a great height, and to proceed from pigeons, which may be seen flying in close bands over head—birds to which one knows nature has denied the power of song. The explanation is that at Pekin a large number of vultures and of other birds of prey wage a continual war upon the pigeons; and to prevent their destruction the Chinese have invented a kind of whistle of various forms, manufactured with little gourds, or with small pieces of the rind of bamboo fastened together, in which they make openings intended to produce long whistling sounds when the wind blows through them. These whistles, which are exceedingly light, are furnished with a small tongue of wood pierced with a hole, by means of which these instruments are attached to the tails of the pigeons. This operation, says a traveler, is performed especially upon those pigeons which, in their flight, are found at the head of the bands; the rapidity of their course causes the air to strike the whistle, which thus produces a prolonged sound, and drives off the birds of prey, which are frightened by the noise, the cause of which they do not understand. At one of the meetings of the Societe de Acclimation this whistle was exhibited by M. Champion, one of the members of that society. Lady Dorothy Neville has fitted some of these whistles on to pigeons at Dangstein. The sound is that of many Æolian harps playing simultaneously, and is very pretty.—*Arthur's Home Magazine.*

SCIENTIFIC.

FOSSIL GUMS OR COPALS.

Professor W. H. Gunning contributes to the Philadelphia *Coachmaker's Journal* an article on the above subject. He says:

Amber and copal are so entirely of the past that nature, it would seem, has forgotten how to make them. They come down to us from one of the bygone ages, although no place has been found for them on the page of the geologist. Commerce has made them known to the world, and science has at last interpreted their origin.

Every one has seen gum bleeding from a cherry tree. This gum is hydrocarbon, inodorous and soluble in water. Imagine the gum, hard as the wood that bleeds it, soluble only in alcohol, and that only when oxidized, and you have amber or copal. In some olden time, trees long extinct—the *Pinus succinifer*—were standing on the shores of the Baltic. Another species, with a more formidable name—the *Eloeocarpus copalifer*—was growing over the desert of Africa and in South America. If now we approach the Baltic, and dig down to the old tree-bearing soil, we find clumps of amber gum, bled from the *succinifer*. Specimens are found now and then on our continent, at Cape Sable and Gay Head. Gum from the *copalifer* is called copal. Copal does not differ essentially from amber. It is more abundant and more accessible. The beginning was far back in the golden age of Africa, before the wind and the sand had made a desolation of her great plain. How impenetrable the gloom and mystery which veil this land of the sun! Here is a desert, parched and blasted, the same to-day as when the caravans tracked it, with the stars for chart and compass, in the days of the Pharaohs. Men have thought of it as a primal blight, a brand of some great curse on the new created world. And yet that plain, so desolate now, was covered once with a majestic forest. The trees have perished, and their sap alone remains to tell that they were. Under a burning sun these trees were bleeding gum; insects came to sip it, lit, mired; the nectar flowed around them and entombed them; the trees perished, but time has wrought their blood into gems, and here are the insects to-day embalmed in their crystal tombs forever. A hundred thousand deaths could not disturb even the dust upon their wings.

Our fathers used to puzzle over these insects in amber. The amber itself was a mystery, and then the insect—how did it ever get there? We no longer wonder how the insect got there, but how long it has been there. Negroes find the copal down even eighty feet in the desert sand. We infer that in places the soil from which the copal tree grew was buried under eighty feet of sand and clay. We have no data by which we can fix the time demanded for such a change, but we know enough to assure us that it must be reckoned in thousands of years. The revolutions of nature, from forest to desert, are never achieved in a day.

In general the greatness of a change is a measure of the time. In general, we say. Where man comes in as a disturbing force, desolation or abundance follows quickly in his path. The plains of Babylonia, so fertile in the days of the great Babylon, the borders of Lake Galilee, so beautiful when the Saviour was wont to seek them, are now desolate.

The crimes of men "have dried up realms to deserts." Nature has done the same, but she is never a swift architect of ruin. To have wrought the extinction of a race of trees from Africa, and buried the soil which bore them under eighty feet of sand, must have required many ages. The fly or moth, which looks as if it had just lit in its crystal coffin, may have been there a hundred thousand years. We are very sure it was there, just as you see it to-day, long before there was any man upon the earth.

A race of trees perished from the earth, and left no wood or bark to tell that they lived, no seed or scion to perpetuate their kind, but their sap, their spirit—a more aroma which exhaled from their wounds—this remains, a thing of beauty, while everything that was earthly has crumbled to dust.

Sir Henry Rawlinson, the distinguished archæologist, maintains that Babylon is the site of the Garden of Eden, and that the Babylonian documents now extant give an exact geographical description of the scene of "man's first disobedience."

FARM AND GARDEN.

Keeping Fowls in Large Numbers.

The attempt to keep a large number of fowls together has usually met with poor success. Chickens especially are impatient of crowds, and are too apt to sicken and die in the absence of ample breathing room. A Mr. John S. Ives, of Salem, Massachusetts, thinks there is no serious obstacle to success on a large scale with proper management, and gives the following suggestions:

For the accommodation of one hundred fowls he proposes one acre of grass land on which are five small shelter coops, as remote from each other as possible—assigning twenty fowls to each tenement. During the day they can run together, and with a little attention at the outset they can be trained to seek their own domiciles with unvarying regularity. A wall or fence five feet high is deemed an ample enclosure if the Brahma variety is selected, as they are of a less roving character than most others, while they are regarded as superior to all others in the way of profit. In selecting the stock the medium sized fowls should be preferred, as they mature early, and, with high feeding, will be ready for market in from ten to twelve weeks from the hatching. Fowls should never be wintered more than once, and never be allowed to moult. The eggs intended for hatching should be fresh laid and not allowed to get chilled by frost. The thick shelled eggs should be preferred, and not be placed under the hen until she has set one or two days and become accustomed to and satisfied with the place selected for the process of incubation. The location should be warm, dry and fully sheltered from air currents. They should be fed corn for about ten days, and thereafter scalded meal mixed with boiled and mashed potatoes. When the chicks are first heard to chirp the hen should be confined to the nest for twenty-four hours, and the place darkened. At the expiration of this time the hen should be removed to a coop, and the chicks with the hen. At two days of age they should be fed with a mixture of bran and mashed potatoes for a couple of weeks, when they will be out of danger and may be allowed greater freedom of range. The conclusion of Mr. Ives is that fowls, in large numbers, will pay if properly managed, but if not cared for they become an expense to the owner and a nuisance about his premises. *American Farmer*

TEA CULTURE IN TENNESSEE.

The New York *Tribune*, in a late editorial article, commented upon the fact, published in this journal a few weeks since, that tea, equal in flavor to Young Hyson, had been successfully cultivated near this city. The editor of the *Tribune* demonstrated the vast influence which the success of the tea culture in the South would have upon the development of our Southern internal resources, and urged that all the information connected with its culture should be laid before the public. That the interest, which has succeeded the announcement of the successful cultivation of this important article of commerce, may be enhanced, and to the end that some practical benefit to the industrial interests of the country may be derived from a more general discussion of the subject, we visited the farm of Captain James Campbell, some ten miles from Knoxville, where the tea plant has been in successful cultivation for ten years.

We learned that the plants had been distributed through the Agricultural Department in Washington, about the year 1858. Hon. Horace Maynard, member of Congress for this district, received a few of the plants, and mailed them to Captain Campbell. This gentleman has fully tested their adaptedness to our genial climate, and has succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations.

The plant is a deep evergreen shrub, and attains, at its full development, about five feet in height. It is hardy and needs no protection from frosts. It bears an abundant crop, with beautiful fragrant flowers in October. The following season it matures a seed, somewhat resembling the seed of our native hazel, and which grows as readily.

Captain Campbell informs us that he has cultivated merely a small number of the plants, or, as he expressed it, "just enough to keep the family in tea." At his suggestion we drank a cup of the tea, and confess our surprise at its fragrance. In our judgment the tea raised by Captain Campbell is fully equal to Young Hyson.

The vigor and hardiness of the tea plant, and its adaptedness to the climate of East Tennessee, have been fully tested, with a perfectly satisfactory result.—*Knoxville Press and Herald.*

A Christian bushel contains three hundred and thirty-two cubic inches, and is filled brimfull.

Gypsum.—This mineral, which, under the name of plaster, forms so large a part of the exports of Nova Scotia to this country for agricultural purposes, it is stated, has been discovered in Smyth county, Virginia. The Richmond *Inquirer*, directing the attention of the public to these deposits as one of the unfailing sources of wealth, if properly worked, says: "The main bed is situated in what is called the Cove, on Cove creek, a branch of the North Fork of Holston river, about twenty-five miles north of Wytheville, and fourteen miles east of Saltville, the present terminus of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. The route from thence to the Cove is up the valley of the Holston, a most favorable line for a railroad—the grades would be about fifteen feet to the mile—descending with the export tonnage. The quality of this plaster is superior to any now known on this continent. Such as have had a fair opportunity of testing it with the Nova Scotia, fix their relative value at fifty to one hundred per cent. in favor of the Virginia—that is to say, one ton of the Virginia is equal to one and a half to two of the Nova Scotia. In quantity it is enormous—it underlies hundreds of acres in a compact body. A well, or shaft, ten feet in diameter, has been sunk at one point. Within four feet from the surface plaster was reached, and continued (with the exception of a few diminutive seams of clay) for the depth of five hundred and eighty-two feet, and operations suspended without reaching the bottom of the vein or deposit, so continuous was the plaster—no water came in—the plaster continuing of a uniform superior quality through out.—*American Farmer.*

Blessed be the Hand which Prepares a Pleasure for a Child.—Does not almost everybody remember some kind-hearted man who showed a kindness in the quiet days of his childhood? The writer of this recollects himself at this moment as a barefooted lad, standing at the wooden fence of a poor little garden in his native village; with longing eyes he gazed on the flowers which were blooming there quietly in the brightness of a Sabbath morning. The possessor of the garden came forth from his little cottage—who was a woodcutter by trade, and spent the whole week at his work in the woods. He was come into his garden to gather a flower to stick in his coat when he went to church. He saw the boy, and breaking off the most beautiful of his carnations—it was streaked with red and white—gave it to him. Neither the giver nor the receiver spoke one word; and with bounding steps the boy ran home; and now here, at a vast distance from home, after so many events of so many years, the feeling of gratitude which agitated the breast of that boy expresses itself on paper. The carnation is long since withered, but it now blooms afresh.—*Anon.*

Christian Missions in Japan.—Rev. J. Goble, a Baptist missionary in Japan, pays all his own expenses. He is publishing a translation of the New Testament; and by an arrangement with the *Japan Herald*, eight pages of the Testament are printed for him, for every three pages of matter he contributes to that paper. Two or three years ago the prime minister of one of the daimios made a public profession of religion. He was not persecuted for his performance of duty, and since that time he has been the means of the conversion of his own son and a native physician. This minister told the daimio that the Christian religion was the great want of Japan. The daimio asked for the Bible and other Christian books in Chinese, and having examined the subject for himself, sent a few months ago his prime minister to the missionary with a request that he would take up his abode in his dominions and establish schools on a Christian basis.

It is said that Mazzini recently visited Paris and showed himself openly, but was not recognized, and was on the way to England before the prefect of police knew of his escapade. He learned it then only by a message from Mazzini himself.

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DR. JOHN G. ANGELL, GRADUate of the Philadelphia Dental College, has established himself at No 109 Carondelet street, near Poydras, where he will perform all Dental Operations in a skillful and satisfactory manner. Teeth inserted upon Gold or Vulcanite base. Being familiar with all Anæsthetics, he will extract teeth without pain, by the use of such as best suits the case. Particular attention given to the medical and surgical treatment of diseases of the mouth and teeth. oct31 1y

EAST ALABAMA COLLEGE,

AUBURN, ALABAMA.

The Spring Session will begin on the 20th of January, and close on the 14th of July, 1869.

The educational facilities here furnished to students are equal to those of the best colleges in the country. Young men may take a regular or partial course, but will be required to have at least three studies.

Auburn is situated directly on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad. Its health and social advantages cannot be surpassed.

EXPENSES.

Tuition, Spring session, . . . $48 00
Tuition, Fall session, . . . 32 00

Board in private families, from $15 to $20 per month.

Students in indigent circumstances, by applying as such, will be required to pay in advance only half the price of tuition, and by messing they may greatly reduce the expense of board.

For further information address

REV. J. F. DOWDELL,
ja2 3m President.

PLOWS. PLOWS. PLOWS.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS' Agents at New Orleans for

Avery Plows, Pencock Plows,
Calhoun Plows, Brinley Plows,
Garrett & Cottman Plows,
Hall's Valley Plows, cast iron,
James H. Hall Cotton and Eagle Plows.

We sell all these at manufacturers' prices, and all other kinds of Plows at lowest market rate. THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,

Dealers in Machinery and
Agricultural Implements,
ja16 1y No. 9 Perdido st., N. Orleans, La.

TO THE MERCHANTS OF NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE.

The great number of points to which

THE NEW ORLEAN

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

is sent in the States of

ALABAMA,
MISSISSIPPI,
LOUISIANA AND
TEXAS,

Constitutes it as good a medium for reaching the people who trade with this city and Mobile as any offered in the Southwest.

Our Circulation is Widening Daily

Under the care of

FIVE HUNDRED SOUTHERN METHODIST PREACHERS,

Who are both the agents and owners of this sheet.

A man who wishes to be known in the country is certainly much in his own light who does not display his name in our advertising columns.

Our terms are precisely the same as those of other weekly newspapers in this city.

We have fewer advertisements than the secular papers, but what we have are read with that conscientious regard for everything that appears in a Christian paper which takes hold—in fact, too strong a hold—and holds the editor responsible for all the patent medicines, hardware, shoes, pork, flour, and even *whisky*, which may be set forth in its columns.

The terms of advertising are as follows:

SQUARES.	1 MO.	3 MOS.	6 MOS.	12 MOS.
One (8 lines)	$5 00	$12 00	$20 00	$30 00
Two	7 50	15 00	25 00	40 00
Three	10 00	20 00	30 00	50 00
Four	12 50	25 00	35 00	60 00

Larger advertisements in proportion.

Address

REV. J. C. KEENER, D. D.,
112 Camp St., New Orleans.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL Session of the

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE,

MACON, GEORGIA,

Begins on OCTOBER 5, 1868, under the direction of the following

FACULTY.

Rev J M Bonnell, D D, President.
Rev C W Smith, A M, Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.
Rev W C Bass, A M, Professor of Natural Science.
C Schwartz, A M, Professor of Latin and Modern Languages.
Mrs A R Leak, Assistant in Literary Department.
Carl Hintz, Musical Director, (with ample assistance.)
Mrs E T Crowe, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

CHARGES—There are three terms in the scholastic year. For each term the charges, which are to be paid at the beginning of the term, are as follows:

Regular tuition, $30. Board including washing, fuel and lights, $75. Incidental fee charged to day scholars, $1.

The following are optional: French, $15; Instrumental Music, $25; use of Instrument $3; Vocal Music in class, $2—not charged to those who take Instrumental Music; Drawing, $15; Painting, $20.

Pupils who take French may be excused from Latin without affecting their graduation.

Special advantages provided in the departments of French, Music and Painting. For further information address the President.

J. M. BONNELL,
sep5 tf President.

CENTENARY COLLEGE, Jackson, Louisiana, was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, $75 per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance.

Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month.

The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, are all unsurpassed by those of any institution the Southern States.

The past history of the College is the pledge its future prosperity.

The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the Institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE, Staunton, Virginia.

The next session begins on the 21st day of SEPTEMBER, 1868, and closes on the 24th of June, 1869.

Rev William A. Harris, President, with a Faculty of twelve professors, teachers and matrons.

This is a Female College of the first rank; one of the most flourishing in the South; young ladies here from nearly all sections of Virginia, and various Southern States. Method of teaching like that pursued in the University of Virginia. Health and comfort of pupils unsurpassed. Those from the Gulf States, especially, have greatly improved in health. No social disquietude. The population of this great Valley is nearly all white. This institution is an educational home for the daughters of the South.

Charges for the entire scholastic year, board and tuition, in collegiate course, embracing

Ancient Languages	$215 00
Music	50 00
French or one Modern Language	20 00

Refer to Professors Smith and Holmes, Virginia University; Mrs. John B. Floyd; Bishops Pierce, Early, Doggett; Rev. Drs. Duncan and Munsey.

For catalogues address

WM. A. HARRIS,
sep5 6t Staunton, Va.

CENTENARY MALE INSTITUTE Summerfield, Alabama.

The twenty-seventh annual session of this school will begin on the

FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1868,

and continue nine months, with no vacation, except one week at Christmas.

The expense for tuition, incidental fees, board, washing, fuel and lights, will be $230, one-half to be paid on entrance and one-half on the 15th of February, 1869.

Persons wishing to patronize this school may address JOHN MASSEY,
aug15 2m Principal, Summerfield, Ala.

A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN

PRICE'S

Patent Texas Tonic.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

It is a certain antidote against Constipation of the Bowels, Torpor of the Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, Determination of Blood to the Brain, Indigestion, Pain in the Head and Vertigo; also a remedy for

CHILLS AND FEVERS.

For particulars, see accompanying Envelope with each bottle.

For sale at 59 Camp street, New Orleans,

THOS. K. PRICE, Vendor.

Read the following opinions of some of our old and well known citizens of

PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC,

Or, Vegetable Medicine.

T. K. PRICE, Esq., Vendor of "Price's Patent Texas Tonic," or Vegetable Medicine:

DEAR SIR—After a fair and deliberate use and experiment of your Vegetable Medicine, known as PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC, we give it as our decided opinion, that it is the best recipe that we have ever known, for *Indigestion, Torpor of the Liver, Constipation of the Bowels and Dyspepsia.* We consider your Vegetables Medicine worthy of all commendation, and therefore feel no hesitation in recommending its use to all our friends, as well as the public at large, and that in doing so we are contributing to all the afflicted. Many of us have been suffering from these evils from ten to fifteen years, and have been greatly benefitted.

Wishing you great success in introducing this valuable medicine,

We remain yours truly,
J. J. MULLON, Pastor St. Patrick's Church.
J. H. CALDWELL, of Gas Works, City N. O.
SAM'L. SUMNER, of Home Insurance Office
T. GREENFIELD, of house of Fellowes & Co
LEWIS ELKIN, Merchant, New Orleans.
GEO. W. HYNSON, Ship Agent.
JACOB BARKER, Bank of Commerce.

New Orleans, June, 1868.

TERMS:

4 oz Bottles	$2 00
6 " "	2 50
8 " "	3 00
12 " "	5 00

Sold to Druggists by the dozen bottles or more at 33⅓ per cent discount off retail price.

All order will meet with prompt attention.

p22 1y THOS. K. PRICE.

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS!

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Established in 1837.

VANDUZEN & TIFT,

102 and 104 East Second st., Cincinnati, Ohio,

Manufacturers of BELLS for Churches, Academies, etc., made of the Genuine Bell Metal, and mounted with our Patent Improved Rotary Hangings.

All Bells warranted in quality and tone. Send for Catalogue and Price List. oct 1y

G. W. W. GOODWYN, (SUCCESsor to Austin & Goodwyn,)

Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of

TINWARE,

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES

Of all kinds; sole Agent for the Good Samaritan Cooking Stove.

No. 62 Camp Street,

Next door to the Picayune Office,

oct20 1y NEW ORLEANS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

D. TILLOTSON.

SUCCESSOR TO

C. E. Cate & Co.

AT THE OLD STAND,

IN CAMP STREET,

UNDER THE CITY HOTEL

Keeps constantly on hand

THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ALSO, CONTINUES TO MANUFACTURE

Sumter Brogans and Russets

LADIES AND GENTS,

—AND—

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S SHOES

—AT—

Hammond Station.

Nov9 1y

A. EYRICH,
(Successor to Bielock & Co.,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

130.....CANAL STREET.....130

New Orleans, Louisiana,

Keeps on hand a large and carefully selected stock of

STANDARD SCHOOL, LAW, MEDICAL

AND

RELIGIOUS BOOKS,

Bibles, Prayer Books, Testaments, Hymn Books, Albums, Engravings, Chromo-Lithographs, etc., and is constantly receiving from Publishers, at first prices,

ALL NEW WORKS ISSUED,

Which he can supply at

LOWER RATES THAN ANY HOUSE SOUTH.

With fifteen years' experience in the Southern Book trade, and fully acquainted with the wants of our section, he believes he can guarantee satisfaction to all.

Letters of inquiry cheerfully attended to.

General Agent for

M'CLINTOCK AND STRONG'S BIBLICAL, THEOLOGICAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL CYCLOPEDIA,

a storehouse of knowledge for the use of ministers, students and Sunday school libraries.

Agents wanted, to whom liberal rates will be given. Address

A. EYRICH,
oct31 6m 130 Canal street, New Orleans.

G. W. W. GOODWYN,

STOVE DEALER

AND

TINWARE MANUFACTURER

62.....CAMP STREET.....62

NEW ORLEANS.

SIGN OF THE BIG TEA POT.

I would respectfully announce to my friends and the public generally, both in the city and country, that after an association of over twenty years, under the name and style of Austin & Goodwyn, formerly corner of Customhouse and Front Levee, I have permanently located as above, and shall continue my old business of

MANUFACTURING TINWARE,

in all its branches, as heretofore, and in addition will endeavor to keep at all times a full and complete stock of the best, as well as the latest and most approved

COOKING STOVES.

The names of a few will suffice to give an idea of the great variety constantly kept on hand:

The Charter Oak,	The Good Samaritan,
The Revenue,	The Torchlight,
The American,	The Brilliant,
The Magnolia,	The Fashion,
The True Kentuckian,	The Farmer,
The Maid of Orleans,	The Southern States
The Mutual Friend,	The Sunny South,

and many others, too numerous to mention of which will be sold at

THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,

for cash or approved city paper.

Being ever grateful for the liberal patronage bestowed and confidence reposed in me during my former copartnership, I would most earnestly solicit a continuance of the same, and shall pledge myself to do my utmost to maintain the reputation of the old house.

Remember the Big Tea Pot,

No. 62 Camp street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

july6 1y

MAGIC PRESS.

J. P. WILSON,

JOB PRINTER.....JOB PRINTER.

77 Magazine street, corner of Poydras,

nov1 New Orleans, La.

ROBERT L. WALKER,

Cotton Factor & Commission Merchant,

190 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

aug8 6m

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, AT Greensboro, Alabama.

The next session of this Institution begins the first Wednesday in October, and is divided into two terms.

TUITION.

Academic Department, per term	$25 00
Preparatory Department, per term	30 00
Contingent fee, per term	2 50

A fee of $5 is charged those who attend the schools of Chem. and Nat. Phil.

Board, exclusive of washing and lights, $16 to $20 per month. By messing it can be obtained even cheaper than at these rates.

Sons of ministers of the Gospel in the regular work, and those studying for the ministry, are admitted free of tuition.

The whole expense for the scholastic year, including everything except books and clothing, will be $250, payable one-half at the opening of the session and the remainder on the 15th of February. If the student wishes to board in a private family it will be $280. This great reduction in the price of board and tuition will bring the advantages of the University within the reach of those whose limited means have heretofore placed the highest scholastic training beyond their reach, as well as secure the patronage of those who, on the score of economy, are sending their sons out of the State to be educated.

Especial attention is called to the fact that preparatory students are taught exclusively by the Faculty.

The Law School has been organized under the management of Hons. Judge Coleman and A. Benners.

For further information apply for circulars to

O. F. CASEY,
aug15 2m Secretary of Faculty.

CENTENARY INSTITUTE, SUMMERFIELD ALA:

Notice is hereby given that, in view of the decline in the price of cotton and other articles, tuition and board are reduced to the following rates in currency.

FEMALE COLLEGE.

Tuition in the regular course, including Latin and Modern Languages	$80,00
Incidental Fee	5,00

MALE INSTITUTE.

Tuition in the entire Course	$75,00
Incidental Fee	5,00
Board exclusive of Lights and Washing	20,00

We commend the Institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respectfully solicit its patronage. Address,

A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board Trust.
Oct. 19th, 1867

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1869.

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
FEB.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
MAR.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
APR.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
MAY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
JUNE			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JULY	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AUG.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
SEP.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
OCT.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
NOV.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
DEC.				1	2	3	
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received, and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The general market has continued extremely dull, nearly every branch of trade partaking of the prevailing apathy. Sugar has been in fair request, and has commanded full prices. There has also been a moderate demand for molasses, but, from scant supplies, the sales have been of limited extent. Western produce has exhibited very little movement, operations having been restricted by scant supplies, but prices generally have been well maintained, and corn has further advanced.

The weather has been generally clear and warm. The accounts from the interior are still more encouraging. The recent dry, warm spell has had a decidedly favorable influence on cotton. Blooms are opening, and bolls forming freely, and although the crop is still backward, yet it presents a vigorous appearance, encouraging the hope of a liberal yield, unless some unfavorable contingencies occur later in the season. There is a general apprehension felt that even in case all else is auspicious, a deficiency of labor will prevent any more being picked than last year. Cane is, if anything, more backward than cotton, and although an increased area is in cultivation, it seems doubtful whether there will be any increase over last year's yield. A planter on the coast who has a reliable force of laborers, and has cultivated twenty-five per cent. more than last year, says he will be perfectly satisfied if there is no falling off in his crop, and that few or none of his neighbors have any better prospect.

The river has fallen two inches since our last report, and is now three feet eight inches below high water mark.

Cotton.—The following are the arrivals since the 9th instant:

Louisiana and Mississippi ....bales..	345
Mobile	220
Total	565

The market has been nearly at a standstill, nothing having been reported on Saturday, being the first blank day this season; only 60 bales (one sale) on Monday; and 21 bales damaged on Tuesday. We also heard of another sale of 15 bales on Tuesday which we did not authenticate. Although the business has been of too limited extent, yet it has been the general impression that the lower grades, from barely low middling down, could be bought at a reduction of 1c. per pound. The better qualities, on the contrary, are so scarce that they are offered much less freely, and orders for them could hardly be executed at any marked falling off. The decidedly favorable news from Liverpool on Tuesday inspired the hope that it would excite a renewal of the demand for the North.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 81 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 793,152 bales, against 586,220 bales to the same date last year, and the decrease in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 90,513 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 22,557 bales to France, and of 6,419 to other foreign ports, and a decrease of 248,489 to Great Britain.

Referring to our remarks above, we quote as follows:

Ordinary	27½ to 28
Good ordinary	29½ to 30
Low middling	31 to 31½
Middling	32½ to —
Strict middling	— to —

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868, bales....		1959
Arrived past three days.....	565	
Arrived previously.....	825032	
Made from waste and damaged cotton, samples, etc.....	9112	835668
		835594
Exported past three days.....	3110	
Exported previously.....	824719	827829
Stock on hand and on shipboard....		6839

Sugar.—Since our last review the market has been quiet, but prices have ruled firm. The receipts of fresh sugar have not all been sold, and the retail trade has been languid. The sales of Saturday and Monday embraced 93 hogsheads, part on private terms, and the remainder at 11¼c. per pound for good common to low fair, 14c. for strictly prime to choice, and 15c. for yellow clarified. Tuesday 88 hogsheads changed hands at 11¼c. for low fair, 11¾c. for fair to good fair, 13 to 13½c. for fully fair, and 14c. for yellow clarified.

Molasses.—We have no change to notice in this article since our last review. The receipts have been meagre and have all been sold.

Flour.—The market has continued quiet but firmer since our last review, with a scarcity of the medium and lower grades, the descriptions most in request.

CATTLE MARKET.

Jefferson City, Tuesday Evening, July 13, 1869.

Texas cattle, choice, per head	$35 to 40
Texas cattle, second qual, per head.	25 to 30
Texas cattle, third qual, per head ...	10 to 20
Hogs, per lb gross	10 to 12c
Sheep, first quality, per head.....	$4 to 5
Sheep, second quality, per head.....	3 to 3½
Sheep, third quality, per head.....	— to —
Milch cows, choice, per head.....	80 to 100
Milch cows, per head.....	50 to —
Texas cows, with calves.....	— to —
Yearlings, per head.....	8 to 12
Calves, per head.....	8 to 12

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire).

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows....	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers...	8 50	9 50
Cotton Scrapers,.....	6 00	6 50
Sweeps.....	6 00	6 50
Cultivators.....	10 00	11 00
Shovels.....	10 00	17 00
Spades.....	11 00	18 00
Axes.....	10 00	16 00
Bagging, ₩ yard:		
Kentucky.....	23	24½
East India.....	23	25
Bale Rope Kentucky, ₩ lb..	8	8½
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs.....	1 10	...
Bread, ₩ 100 lbs.: Pilot....	5 50	...
Crackers.....	6 00	...
Bricks, Lake, ₩ M.....	8 00	16 00
English, Fire.....	85 00	100 00
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford.....	..	50
Tallow	..	..
Adamantine.....	15	21½
Star.....	15	21½
Chocolate, No 1 ₩ lb.....	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₩ hhl.....	..	..
Northern	13 00	.. ..
Coal, Canael ₩ ton	.. ..	15 00
Anthracite ₩ ton	9 50	10 00
Western, ₩ barrel.....	.. ..	50
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb.....	14	16½
Havana.....	..	..
Java.....	33	35
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₩ ton.....	.. ..	.. ..
Hulled, ₩ bushel.....	.. ..	.. ..
Copper, Brazlers' ₩ lb.....	37	38
Sheathing.....	..	..
Copper Bolts.....	37	38
Yellow Metal.....	29	30
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb.....	23½	24
Tarred, American:.....	..	21
Russia.....	30	.. ..
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl.....	4 25	4 75
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y.....	4	4½
St. Domingo.....	4½	4½
Fustic, Tampico.....	5	.. ..
Indigo, ₩ lb.....	1 75	1 85
Madder.....	22	24
Eggs, ₩ doz. Western.....	10	15
Feathers, ₩ lb.....	..	.. ..
Fish, Cod, ₩ box.....	.. ..	.. ..
Herrings.....	65	70
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl....	.. ..	29 00
No. 2.....	.. ..	22 00
No. 3.....	15 50	.. ..
Flaxseed, ₩ lb.....	4	6
Flour, ₩ bbl:		
Superfine.....	.. ..	6 00
Extra.....	6 10	11 50
Fine	5 25	5 50
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb.....	14	15
Figs, Drum.....	20	..
Dried Apples.....	13	14
Currants, Zante.....	12½	13
Almonds, soft shell.....	26	..
Raisins, M R, ₩ box.....	none	here
Layer.....	3 40	3 50
Lem's Sicily ₩ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₩ box.....	.. ..	.. ..
Oranges, La. ₩ 1000.....	..	.. ..
Sicily ₩ box	.. ..	.. ..
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10.....	3 25	.. ..
10 x 12.....	3 50	3 75
12 x 18.....	4 00	4 50
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western.....	2 00	2 20
Canada.....	2 20	2 50
Oats	77	78
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel....	1 07½	1 12½
Beans, ₩ bbl.....	0 00	10 00
Hops, ₩ lb.....	8	12
Gunpowder, ₩ keg.....	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag.....	17½	..
Hay, Western, ₩ ton.....	26 00	29 00
Northern.....	.. ..	.. ..
Louisiana.....	.. ..	.. ..
Hides, ₩ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican.....	17	18
Wet salted, city slaughter.	8½	14
Kip Skins.....	.. ..	.. ..
Dry country.....	17	18
Polls ₩ piece.....	.. ..	.. ..
Iron, Pig ₩ ton.....	45 00	.. ..
Country, Bar ₩ lb.....	5	0
English, ₩ lb.....	4½	5
Hoop, ₩ lb.....	6	8½
Sheet.....	6½	9
Boiler.....	8	10
Nail Rods.....	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties.....	6½	6½
Castings, American.....	6½	7
Lime, Western ₩ bbl.....	1 65	2 00
Shell Lime.....	1 75	..
Rockland, &c.....	2 00	2 25
Cement.....	3 00	..
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana.....	40	65
Muscovado.....	..	..
Refinery, Rebolled.....	55	80
Moss, ₩ lb:		
Gray, Country.....	2	3½
Black do.....	5	6
Select, water rotted	7	8
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₩ lb.....	4 75	5 00
Wrought, German.....	14	16
English.....	14	16
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Tar.....	..	..
Pitch.....	2 50	2 60
Rosin A No. 1.....	2 75	4 35
No. 2.....	2 00	.. ..
No. 3.....	.. ..	.. ..
Spirits Tarp ₩ gallon....	37	..
Varnish, bright.....	50	55
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon.....	1 35	1 40
Coal Oil.....	33	35
In cases.....	43	47
Cotton Seed, Crude.....	..	..
Refined.....	95	1 00
Tanners' ₩ gallon.....	1 15	1 30
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton.....	.. ..	.. ..
Cotton Seed.....	30 00	35 00
Meal.....	.. ..	.. ..
Provisions, ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern.....	none	here
" Western.....	19 00	.. ..
" North half bbl.	.. ..	.. ..
Dried, ₩ lb.....	..	..
Tongues ₩ doz.....	..	..
Pork, Mess.....	.. ..	34 00
Prime Mess.....	.. ..	.. ..
Hog, roand, ₩ lb.....	.. ..	..
Bacon, Hams, ₩ lb.....	19	20
Do., canvassed.....	20½	22
Sides.....	18½	18½
Shoulders.....	14½	15
Green Shoulders.....	14½	14½
Lard, Prime, in tierces....	19½	20½
in kegs.....	21	22
Fair, in tierces.....	..	..
Butter, Northern.....	30	40
Western	20	29
Cheese, American.. ..	16	17
Potatoes, ₩ bbl.....	1 40	1 75
Onions.....	3 50	4 00
Green Apples.....	.. ..	.. ..
Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana.....	6	9½
India.....	..	..
Carolina.....	8½	10
Saltpetre, refined, ₩ lb.....	14	25
Crude.....	..	..
Salt ₩ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 25	2 30
from store.....	2 35	2 40
coarse, cargo.....	.. ..	1 95
from warehouse...	2 15	2 20
from store.....	2 30	2 35
Turks Island, ₩ bushel....	50	60
Soap, ₩ lb, Western.....	7	7½
Northern.....	8	12
Southern.....	6	10½
Castile.....	18	20
Sugar, Louisiana, ₩ lb:		
In the city.....	7½	15½
Havana, White.....	16	16½
Yellow.....	13½	14½
Brown.....	12½	13
Tobacco, in hhds, ₩ lb:		
Balers & Cutters.....	—	—
Choice and Selections....	15	19
Fine Leaf.....	12	15
Medium Leaf.....	9	11
Fair Leaf.....	10	12
Common Leaf.....	8	10
Good Refused.....	7	10
Common Refused	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₩ lb.....	—	—
Baling.....	21	22
Wool, Washed, ₩ lb.....	32	46
Barry.....	13	17
Louisiana, Native.....	18½	21
Texas, (Gf Merino.....	26	32

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BROOKHAVEN DISTRICT MEETING.

The district conference of the Brookhaven district, Mississippi Conference, will be held at Bennregard, September 2-5. The official members are all earnestly solicited to attend, as matters of great importance to the interests of the church will be discussed. The following brethren are respectfully requested to act as chairmen of the committees to which they are assigned, as it will give them time to mature their reports, viz:

1. On the best means for promoting the purity and extension of the church, Rev. W. B Hines.
2. On education, Rev. E. G. Cook.
3. On Sabbath schools, Rev. L. R. Redding.
4. On church finances, Rev. Harvey F. Johnson.
5. On the necessity and best method of circulating our church literature, Rev. B. Jones.
6. On the administration of church discipline, Rev. R. B. Downer.
7. On ministerial education, A. B. Nicholson.
8. On boundaries, B. B. Whittington.

G. F. Thompson, P. E.

DEMOPOLIS DISTRICT MEETING.

The district meeting for the Demopolis district will be held at Demopolis, beginning on Thursday, August 12. Bishop Pierce is pledged to be present. All the official members of the church in the district are hereby earnestly invited to attend.

A. H. Mitchell, P. E.

GADSDEN DISTRICT MEETING.

The district meeting for Gadsden district, Montgomery Conference, will be held at Lebanon, commencing July 23. The opening sermon will be preached on Friday, at eleven o'clock, by Rev. F. T. J. Brandon. Bishop McTyeire will be present. The official members of the district are urged to be prompt in attending.

T. G. Slaughter, P. E.

VICKSBURG DISTRICT MEETING.

The district conference of the Vicksburg district, Mississippi Conference, will be held at Rocky Spring, from September 9 to 12. The official members are all earnestly solicited to attend, as matters of great importance to the interests of the church will be discussed. The following brethren are respectfully requested to act as chairmen of the committees to which they are assigned, and prepare their reports beforehand, viz:

1. On the best means for promoting the purity and extension of the church, Rev. W. H. Watkins, D. D. 2. On education, Rev. W. E. M. Linfield. 3. On Sabbath schools, Major Thomas Reed. 4. On church finances, Hayward Foote. 5. On the necessity and best method of circulating our church literature, Rev. H. M. Booth. 6. On the administration of church discipline, Rev. D. A. J. Parker. 7. On ministerial education, Rev. F. M. Featherstone.

J. G. Jones, P. E.

TUSCALOOSA DISTRICT MEETING.

The district meeting for Tuscaloosa district, Mobile Conference, will be held in Marion, commencing August 5. Bishop Pierce will preside.

Jas. L. Cotten, P. E.

UNION SPRINGS DISTRICT MEETING.

The district meeting for Union Springs district, Montgomery Conference, will be held at Brandidge, Alabama, commencing on Wednesday, August 25. The opening sermon will be preached on Thursday, at eleven o'clock A. M., by Rev. S. F. Pilley.

J. W. Shores, P. E.

STARKVILLE DISTRICT MEETING.

The district meeting for the Starkville district, Mississippi Conference, will be held at Vaiden, on the Central railroad, embracing the fifth Sunday in August, commencing on Thursday before, at eleven o'clock.

The official members of the district are invited to be at their post at that time. The good people of Vaiden will take care of all. Visiting brethren are invited to come and help us.

K. A. Jones, P. E.

Lake Providence Dist., La. Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Waterproof.....	July	17, 18
Sicily Island.....		24, 25
Delhi and Floyd, at Delhi...	Aug.	7, 8
Carroll ct., at Oak Grove.		14, 15
Lynd Grove circuit.....		21, 22
Bastrop and Oak Ridge, at Bastrop		28, 29
Winsboro ct., at Winsboro..	Sept	11, 12
Lake Providence		25, 26
District conference meeting, at Bastrop.....	Aug.	28, 29

W. G. McGaughey, P. E.

Alexandria District, La. Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Evergreen and Big Cane ct..	June	26, 27
Alexandria station.....	July	3, 4
Centreville circuit		10, 11
Harrisonburg station.....		14
Columbia circuit		17, 18
Louisville circuit		21, 22
Atlanta circuit.....		24, 25
Rapides		31, Aug. 1
Anacoco circuit		7, 8

Fred. White, P. E.

Yazoo District, Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Black Hawk ct., Black Hawk	July	3, 4
Richland ct., at Ebenezer...		17, 18
Lexington ct., at Eulogy....		24, 25
Mt. Olivet ct., at Dover....		31, Aug. 1
Yazoo ct., at Deasonville....	Aug.	7, 8
Yazoo city		14, 15
Durant ct., at Wesley Chapel.		21, 22
Sunflower ct., at Greenwood.	Sept.	4, 5
Carrollton ct., at Eden		18, 19

W. P. Barton, P. E.

Wetumpka Dist., Montgomery Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Wetumpka	June	12, 13
Prattville		19, 20
Autaugaville and Ivy Creek, at Ivy Creek.....		26, 27
Lowndesboro, Hayneville and Union, at Union.....	July	3, 4
Pleasant Hill ct., at Elwood.		10, 11
Tallassee ct., at Oak Valley.		17, 18
Socopatoy ct., at Socopatoy.		24, 25
Carolina ct., at Reboboth ...	Aug.	7, 8
Autanga ct., at Pine Level..		14, 15

At the request of the district meeting I will preach on the Support of the Ministry, and solicit contributions for foreign missions at these quarterly meetings.

Wm. S. Turner, P. E.

Opelousas District, La. Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

New Iberia.....	July	10, 11
Franklin		17, 18
Calcasieu		24, 25
Bellevue		30, 31
Bayou Mallet.....	Aug.	7, 8
Vermilionville		14, 15
Abbeville		21, 22
Opelousas		28, 29
Plaquemine Brulee.....	Sept.	4, 5
Bayou Boeuf.....		11, 12
Grand Chenicre		25, 26

J. D. Adams, P. E.

Woodville Dist., Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Woodville.....	June	19, 20
Jackson, at P. Grove.....		26, 27
Tunica, at Bayou Sara	July	4, 5
Wilkinson, at Sharon		17, 18
St. Helena, at Darlington...		24, 25
Amite, at Ebenezer	Aug.	8, 9
Meadville		15, 16
Buffalo		22, 23
Percy Creek.....		28, 29
Liberty	Sept.	4, 5

Jas. A. Godfrey, P. E.

Ouachita District, Louisiana Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Ouachita	July	10, 11
Monroe		17, 18
Vernon, Vienna		24, 25
Farmerville.....		31, Aug. 1
Homer	Aug.	7, 8
Hayneville		14, 15
Minden		21, 22
Bossier		28, 29
Sparta.....	Sept.	4, 5
Mount Lebanon		11, 12

The Ouachita district meeting will be held at Hayneville, commencing on Wednesday August 11. All official members of the district are earnestly desired to be present on Wednesday, at eleven o'clock, to hear the opening discourse and assist in organization.

Samuel Armstrong, P. E.

Meridian District, Mobile Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Meridian	July	17, 18
Pearce's Springs, at Bethel.		24, 25
Shubuta and Waynesboro, at Shubuta		31, Aug. 1
Clarke, at Salem	Aug.	7, 8
Gaston.....		14, 15
Butler		21, 22
Belmont, at Wesley Chapel.		28, 29
Livingston	Sept.	4, 5
Bladon Springs, at Kizer Hill		11, 12
Enterprise ct., at Jacob's Ch'l		18, 19

Joshua T. Heard, P. E.

Jackson Dist., Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Jackson station	July	3, 4
Terry, at Forest Hill.....		10, 11
Clinton, at Chapel Hill.....		17, 18
Canton station		24, 25
Camden, at Forest Grove ...		31, Aug. 1
Sharon, at Thorntoo.....	Aug.	7, 8
Vernon and Livingston, at Vernon		14, 15
Charthage, at Conway.....		21, 22
Mudisonville, at Pearl river..	Sept.	18, 19
District conference, Raymond	Aug.	26

R. Abbey, P. E.

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fe13 6m

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The best facilities are afforded for the acquisition of a first-rate education, and at less expense than in any other school of high grade North or South.

There is but one session in the year and every student who enters the school is expected to continue to the close of the session in July, and will be held liable for the bills in all cases, unless protracted illness shall compel his removal.

Every pupil is required to furnish his own bedding, towels, wash-basin, mosquito bar, etc., all marked distinctly with his name; also a satchel for dirty clothes.

SPECIAL CAUTIONS.

Parents and guardians are earnestly requested not to give their children or wards much spending money. It is unnecessary, and has a pernicious effect upon mind, morals and health.

A sufficient amount must be deposited for the purchase of books, etc. Their pocket money should be limited by the discretion of the Principal.

It is urgently requested that students be prompt in their attendance. A few days' absence at the beginning is often a serious disadvantage during the entire session.

Terms—Board and Tuition per session, $300.

Payments—$150 in advance, balance on 1st March.

Tuition of day scholars, per month, $7. Payable monthly, in advance.

Modern languages will be taught when the wants of the school demand it, at an extra charge as low as it can be made.

No expense is spared to secure as teachers gentlemen of the highest character and ability.

july25 W. H. N. MAGRUDER.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE.

COMMENCEMENT OF 1869.

The next semi-annual Examination of this institution will commence on

Friday, the 25th of June.

The sermon on Sunday, June 27th, before the Graduating Class, will be preached by the Rev. Samuel Armstrong, Presiding Elder of the Ouachita District.

The annual Address, on Wednesday, June 30th, Commencement Day, will be delivered by Hon. George Williamson, of Shreveport. Concerts on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday, June 28th and 29th. The Visiting Committee of the Louisiana Conference will please be punctual in attendance.

CHARLES B. STUART, President.

my22

MARTHA WASHINGTON COLLEGE,

ABINGDON, VIRGINIA.

The Spring Term begins on the third Wednesday in February, 1869, and closes on the second Wednesday in July. Summer recess of two weeks. Winter vacation of two months. Capacity for one hundred boarders. Full faculty of instructors.

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Board, ten months, ...	$150 00
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French, German, Spanish, Italian, each,	20 00

Ornamentals at usual rates.

For particulars apply to

B. ARROGAST, President, or DR. CUNNYNGHAM, Prof. of Mental and Moral Phil.

jn9 2m

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WANTED.—ENGAGEMENTS TO Teach by the 1st of October next:

1. For a young lady qualified in the usual branches of a polite education, music, etc., and with five or six years' experience.

2. For another, fully qualified, but without experience in teaching. A comfortable home in some private family would be preferred.

Apply, if by letter, to

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VOLUME XV.—NUMBER 27.
WHOLE NUMBER.....741.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1869.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—From the recent indications at the Treasury Department it is believed that the official public statement will show another large reduction of the indebtedness, though not near so large as was exhibited on the 1st of the present month. The receipts from customs and internal revenue are considered good for the dull season, estimating the receipts and expenses of government for the remainder of July on the basis of what they have been to the present time, the debt statement on the 1st of August will show a reduction of about \$5,000,000.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Wade says the Virginia election result will unfavorably affect Northern elections.

Peabody and Corcoran visit the White Sulphur Springs to-morrow.

The Revenue Department decides that smoking tobacco can't be retailed from pound packages unless packed in wooden boxes and stamped.

Efforts are being made to remove General Gordon Adams, attorney for Mississippi. It is understood that Commander Ames desires his removal. The charges against Adams are political.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Mr. Whitaker, recently removed from the editorship of the New Orleans custom house has been appointed by Postmaster Maxwell to a clerkship in his office.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 16.—There are no additional particulars of the Erie Railroad accident. Mr. Gibbs, a passenger, says of the burning of the smoking car, that in it, lodged in his seat by the heap of broken timber, sat Rev. Mr. Halleok, of New York city, perfectly unhurt, but unable to extricate himself from the wreck. In calm accents and perfectly collected tones he told us to get an ax and try to cut an opening in the side of the car. We searched aronnd and obtained one from a house by the roadside, but it was so blunt that we could do nothing with it. We worked and strove to liberate the unfortunate gentleman, who sat there, sound in limb, watching the approach of the angry flames. Nearer and nearer they came until his hair began to crisp and burn and his skin crack; then, when we found the heat in like manner unbearable, we reluctantly fled, compelled to leave this poor gentleman with eight fellow sufferers to their terrible fate. We moved off until all was over. Nine persons were thus burned to death, and the others injured more or less severely. Another passenger says: I heard the little children scream for their mothers, and the passengers who were in the ruins call for help and groaning with pain; no ax was got and one or two were actually chopped out of their imprisonment. Most of the passengers in this car were killed and their bodies consumed or injured. I should think there were sixteen or seventeen persons in the front end of this car, and I think but two were taken out. I do not think a person was killed by the smash, but all the deaths were from burning."

NEW YORK, July 21.—The arch of the new Catholic church, at Hudson City, fell to-day, killing three persons.

CUBA.

HAVANA, July 20.—The American steamers Albany, Gettysburg and Cahaur are at Santiago de Cuba.

Sixty Spanish troops had a sharp engagement with the Cubans near Manzanillo. Twenty Cubans were killed and twelve captured. Spanish loss not given.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says recently a vessel left Baltimore with twenty-four thousand stands of arms and one hundred and seventy thousand pounds of ammunition for Cuba. She got off without trouble, professing to be loaded with hay, and reached her destination successfully. It is understood that another vessel is likely to sail soon for the same port, similarly freighted.

EUROPE.

MADRID, July 21.—There is much excitement throughout Spain—many arrests have been made in Valladolid, Barcelona and Cordova, parties believed to be fomenting insurrection, including several generals and colonels. The authorities are taking great precautions to prevent outbreaks. The French government has ordered all conspirators from the frontier. A deep plot for the assassination of Serrano, Prim and Ribera has been discovered here. A sharp fight has occurred at Cuidad Real, between the civil authorities and a band of insurrectionists. Nine insurrectionists and several of the troops were wounded, when the insurrectionists retreated. The leaders escaped.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RICHMOND, July 21.—The official returns show that the vote for Walker fell two thousand six hundred short of the white registration, and that for Wells eighteen thousand short of the colored registration. The objectionable clauses in the constitution were defeated by forty thousand.

There seems to have been an entirely new deal in politics, as only six members elected to the Legislature have ever been there before.

Thomas R. Bowden, State Attorney General, resigned to-day.

There are from fifty to one hundred arrivals daily at the White Sulphur Springs.

CLEVELAND, O., July 21.—General Breckinridge arrived here to-day from Lake Superior, and leaves for home this evening.

THE little island of St. Pierre, on which one end of the French telegraphic cable has just been landed, is made by that event to assume an importance to which it was never before entitled. It, with the two small adjacent islands, known as Great and Little Miquelon, constitute the last remnants of French territorial possession on our Atlantic seaboard. They were conceded under special provisions and disabilities in the treaty with Great Britain, under which France abandoned and surrendered all the rest of the territory previously held by her in Canada, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. In her previous maritime experience France had discovered that her possessions in North America were chiefly valuable for their fisheries and as nurseries for seamen, and when adverse fortune obliged her to abandon all the rest, she still clung with unyielding pertinacity to these little islands of St. Pierre et Miquelon as a *point d'appui* for the prosecution of her fisheries. Louisburg and Quebec were gone forever, but St. Pierre remained.

The three islands lie in latitude 47 deg. 4 min., N., longitude 56 deg. 20 min., W., and form together an area of 85 square miles. This is on the southern side of Newfoundland, just opposite to the mouth of Fortune Bay. We have seen a fleet of two hundred sail of French fishing vessels at St. Pierre, ranging from seventy to three hundred tons in burden. These vessels cast anchor on the banks, a hundred miles or so from shore, and fish on the deep sea plan, with set lines, known as the *bulton* system. When a sufficient quantity is caught, the fish are carried to the islands and cured on the pebbly beach, or on stones spread over the ground, like our cobble stone pavements.

The summer population of St. Pierre is considerable, but on the return of the fishing fleet in the fall most of those engaged, directly or indirectly, in the trade, go back to France, leaving but a thousand or so to maintain occupancy and possession.

The island is ruled by a Governor, who has under him a few *gen d'armes* for police purposes, but according to the treaty stipulations between Great Britain and France no fortifications of any kind are to be erected. This stipulation has been violated, though to but an inconsiderable extent, by the establishment of a Place d'Armes, on which two or three small salute guns are mounted. The police regulations of St. Pierre are, or were twenty years ago, extremely rigid. At nine o'clock P. M. a drum was beaten and any person found outside of doors after that hour was subject to arrest and imprisonment till morning.

There is a fine lighthouse on the island, a hospital, a convent and several churches. We presume that St. Pierre will now take a higher commercial position than she ever did before, and that the number of her permanent inhabitants will be greatly increased. She is joined to France by a new tie, which, we trust, may prove as ever-during as the rocks on which she stands.—*New Orleans Times.*

THE English *Churchman* is afraid that the passage of the Irish Church bill will cause England to "degenerate into a republic." Sad prospect!

THE estimated value of the site given by the city of London for the statue of George Peabody is £10,000 ($50,000.)

EVERETT AND CHOATE.

HOW THEY PREPARED AND DELIVERED THEIR PUBLIC ADDRESSES.

A correspondent who had a conversation with the late Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, while on a journey from Cleveland to Buffalo, says:

He gave me an interesting page from his history, connected with his addresses. He said that from the earliest start he had been accustomed to commit to memory his speeches. In writing an address, he wrote a page and then committed it. If he was about to visit a place where there was the least probability of his making an address, or speaking, he would search for some historic event or matter of local interest, write and commit. If he was called to speak unawares, he put his thoughts down immediately after his return home, and wrote out a speech such as he would have liked to have delivered. When he was settled in Brattle street church, Boston, he was a mere strippling. He resolved to read nothing, but to prepare his sermons with great care and commit them. Some of the elder members of his flock were made nervous by his temerity. Seeing a mere lad stand up in the pulpit without a scrap of paper before him, filled them with alarm lest he should break down, and thus destroy all their enjoyment. Mr. Everett was requested to take notes with him into the pulpit. Wishing to accommodate his friends, and resolute in his purpose not to read his sermons, he compromised the matter. He took into the pulpit a sermon he was not preaching, and occasionally turning over the leaves quieted the nerves of his anxious friends. Under this constant and severe discipline his memory became as tenacious, as supple, and as obedient as the fingers of a well-trained organist. The reading of a lecture or sermon twice enabled him to commit it perfectly. He regarded the time when he gave his celebrated Phi Beta oration in the presence of Lafayette as that when he stood on the summit of success as an orator.

The strength of Mr. Choate's memory was one of the most remarkable things about that remarkable man. He could not only read everything, but he remembered everything that he read. He knew where the book was in which the desired information could be found, the very page, and the precise location of the book in the library where it happened to be. While trying the celebrated sewing machine case before Judge Woodbury, I heard him request a friend to go to the Athenæum and get him a volume of a set published by Chambers. The article he wanted was on the manufacture of silk. He described the set, the room in which it was kept, and the very spot in the library where it could be found. He wrote down nearly everything in a case that he could. The act of writing fastened the thing in his memory and it was ready for instant use. In the trial of a cause he kept two sets of notes—one the testimony, the other a digest and the argument. He was ready to argue a case the moment the testimony closed. His memory enabled him to talk on any subject introduced. He was at home on the Black Letter Law, knew familiarly the intricate English law of entail, and could discuss the laws of any nation as intelligibly as he could a common act of assault and battery. I walked with him from the court house on Saturday previous to the delivery of his celebrated eulogy on Webster, before Dartmouth College. He had been all the week before the United States Court conducting an intricate trial, the heat like that of a tropical climate. We went into the barber's shop under the Bromfield House, for he said: "I must be shampooed daily, or I should die." The eulogy on Webster, I think, was to be delivered on Tuesday. This was on Saturday, and the intervening Monday was to be consumed in the journey to Hanover. I said to him, "Of course your eulogy on Webster is completed." He drew himself up to his full height, and laying his hand gently on my shoulder, he said, "Mr. ——, as I live, not a word of that eulogy is written." Yet it was delivered as announced—delivered without notes, fully written out and committed in the writing. I knew one instance in which he completed his lecture at the office a short time before the train started that was to carry him to his appointment. He left the manuscript on his desk, and gave the lecture, he said, as near *verbatim* as he desired to, and that without a scrap before him. He was very careful of the wording of his motions before the higher courts. His phraseology was always peculiar. Having written his motion on a scrap of paper, he usually crumpled it in his hand and threw it on the floor as he arose to address the bench. I have frequently picked up these jottings, and some of them I have to this day.

EARLY TIME-MEASURES.

Many of the appliances of our daily life are so common that we fail to realize the importance of the mission they perform, or the many perplexities which would result on our being deprived of them. "The timepiece may be almost said to be the mainspring of civilization. It is so intimately connected with all our wants, it is so completely the regulator of all our occupations, that we have become, as it were, its slaves, and we can no more imagine a state of social existence without it than we can imagine birds flying without wings." A writer in *All the Year Round* gives a history of horology, and a sketch of the various steps which have been taken in the invention of time-measures, from the first water clock of the Assyrians to the finished watch and clock of modern times.

The water clock existed before the overthrow of the first Assyrian Empire in the year 759 B. C., and we find, by the tradition of early Persian authors, that the use of it was general in Nineveh under the reign of Sardanapalus II., the first monarch of the Second Empire.

"This water clock was nothing more than a brass vessel of cylindrical shape, holding several gallons of water. A very small hole was bored in one of its sides, through which the liquid was allowed to trickle; and it was calculated that the vessel could empty itself about five or six times in a day. Under the reign of Phul, the royal palace of Nineveh, and each of the principal districts of the city, possessed a water clock of the same shape and capacity. They were filled together, or as nearly as possible together, at the signal of a watchman stationed aloft on a tower to proclaim the rising of the sun, and they remained all day in the keeping of officials, whose business it was to fill them as soon as they became empty. There was a regular staff of criers employed in connection with each of the time offices, and as often as the water clocks were replenished they sped through the streets shouting out the fact for the benefit of the townspeople. In this way a sort of rough computation of the flight of time was held. The intervals between the filling and emptying of the vessels were called 'watches,' and were, probably, of two hours' or two hours and a half's duration. But it is hard to suppose that the water clocks kept very steady pace with each other; the difficulty of making hand vessels of the same size, of drilling them with holes of precisely the same diameter, and of supplying them with water of just the same density, must have given rise to considerable irregularity in the working of these machines."

The first improvement made in the clepsydra, as this water clock was called, was in the year 558 B. C.

"About that time an Egyptian of Memphis added a dial with a hand to the clepsydra. The hand revolved on a pivot, and communicated with a string which was fastened to a float. As the water leaked out, the float fell with it, and the tension of the string caused the hand to move round with slight spasmodic jerks, something like those of the second hand on a watch of inferior make. This reform, meritorious enough in theory, proved somewhat deficient in practice; for the old difficulty about getting the clocks to keep step was doubled or trebled when the system became complicated with dial, needle, string and float. To insure simultaneous acting, the strings or wire of the different clocks ought to have been of the same length and force; the needles also ought to have been of a size and set on pivots exactly similar in point of height and circumference. And when all this had been obtained, there was still the question as to how to make float and string, string and needle act, in perfect unison. * * * * But, notwithstanding its drawbacks, the improvement was a very valuable one, if for no other reason than that it prepared the way for further changes, and led to the perfecting of the clepsydra by the substitution of a system of dented wheels for that already in use. The wheels were set at work on the water mill principle, and the addition of a second needle to the dial allowed the clock to mark the fractions of the different 'watches.' This was the *ne plus ultra* as far as the clepsydra was concerned; it dates from two hundred and fifty years before Christ, and Egypt, which had become the great mart of the new timepieces, exported them to the different countries of the East as rare curiosities and at fabulous prices."

WALKING WITH GOD.—Dr. H Bonar remarked in the late Evangelical Conference held in Stirling, Scotland, that he had been reading with interest the life of the Rev. M. Malan, late of France. He says:

"The main feature of his character was his close walk with God; and the foundation of that walk, as his biographer remarks, was 'an absolute personal assurance of the love of God' to himself.

"Two men in Scripture are said to have walked with God—Enoch and Noah; and the one was carried up that he should not see death, the other was carried over the waves of the flood. They walked by faith. All the different parts of man's natural life and movements are used by the Spirit to symbolize the spiritual. 'My foot *standeth* in an even place.' 'I will not *sit* with the wicked.' 'I will *lay me down* in peace.' 'Run with patience the race set before you.' 'I have *leaped* over a wall.' These are exceptional; the movement of a man's daily life is his *walking*. His whole life, in all its movements, small and great, are comprehended in this.

"This walk on earth is through storms and trials; but there is another walk when this is ended; and when the Lord comes 'they shall walk with me in white'—the walk of peace, and triumph, and glory—when the Lamb shall lead us to the living fountains of waters, and God shall wipe away all tears from our eyes."

HOW TO GO TO JESUS.—Bishop Beveridge says: Once I went to Jesus, like a coxcomb, and gave myself fine airs, fancying if He was something, so was I; if He had merit, so had I; and used Him as a healthy man will use a walking staff, lean an ounce upon it or vapor with it in the air. But now He is my whole crutch; no foot can stir a step without Him. He is my all, as He ought to be, if He will become my Saviour; and He bids me *cast* not *some* but *all my cares upon Him.*

My heart can have no rest unless it leans upon Him *wholly*, and then it feels His peace. But I am apt to leave my resting place, and when I ramble from it my heart will quickly brew up mischief. Some evil temper now begins to boil, or some care would fain perplex me, or some idle wants to please me, or some deadness or some lightness creeps upon my spirit, and communion with my Saviour is withdrawn. When these thorns stick in my flesh, I do not try, as heretofore, to pick them out with my own needle, but carry all complaints to Jesus, casting every care upon Him. His office is to save, and mine to look for help.

If evil tempers rise, I go to Him as some demoniac; if deadness creeps upon me, I go a paralytic; if dissipation comes, I go a lunatic; if darkness clouds my peace, I go a Bartimeus; and when I pray, I always go a leper, crying, as Isaiah did, *Unclean! unclean!*

THE crops still continue to promise a heavy yield. No caterpillars as yet, and the season all that could be desired, with the exception of want of rain in certain localities.

Everything in St. Landry is beginning to look up. During the past week several parties from abroad have been among us, looking for lands; and two of our largest sugar plantations are about changing hands.

We reiterate that no better field is now presented for capital and enterprise than St. Landry. A moderate investment of capital in St. Landry lands now will secure a fortune in a few years hence.

Lands that will yield two hogsheads of sugar per acre, well improved, can be bought for a mere song. This is the time to invest, as the price of lands must increase very greatly in a few months.—*Opelousas Journal, July 17.*

FITS.—Perhaps it is not as generally known as it should be that salt put in the mouth will instantly relieve the convulsive movements in fits either of children or animals.

IT IS said that Berthold Auerbach will receive sixty thousand thalers clear from the copyright of his Villa on the Rhine.

GUARD AGAINST VULGAR LANGUAGE. There is as much connection between the words and the thoughts as there is between the thoughts and actions. The latter are not only the expression of the former, but they have a power to react upon the soul, and leave the stain of corruption there. A young man who allows himself to use one vulgar or profane word has not only shown that there is a foul spot upon his mind, but by the utterance of that word he extends that spot, and inflames it, till, by indulgence, it will pollute and ruin the soul. Be careful of your words and your thoughts.

If you can control the tongue that no improper words are pronounced by it, you will soon be able also to control the mind, and save it from corruption. You extinguish the fire by smothering it, or by preventing bad thoughts from bursting into language. Never utter a word anywhere which you would be ashamed to speak in the presence of the most refined female, or the most religious man. Try this practice a little while, and you will soon have command of yourself.

TRUE SCIENCE AND RELIGION.—Few men have attained a higher position in the walks of science than the late Michael Faraday. His reputation as a scholar, and especially as a chemist, was world wide. But not less was he marked as a disciple, and a humble follower of Christ. In various ways he maintained the walk and discharged the duties of a Christian with the utmost steadfastness, simplicity and propriety. In prayer he was singularly gifted, and usually in the quiet place of worship which he attended he was very fervent and effective. Disclaiming all merit in himself and ever ascribing all the glory to God, by whose grace he would often say, "I am what I am," he was a pattern of humility and Christian worth, and at the same time an example (which should abash the self-conceited and the proud who are often but tyros in real knowledge) of the fact that true science and true religion, like twin sisters, go in connection really and are inseparable. "The secret of the Lord is with them that fear Him."—*Christian Instructor.*

IF YOU PLEASE, MAKE ME A CHRISTIAN.—I well recollect, in the course of my labors, a poor Hindoo youth, who followed me about the garden at the school, asking me to make him a Christian. I said, "It is impossible, my boy; if it is possible at all, it is possible only through the Lord Jesus Christ to make you a Christian. Pray to Him." How well I recollect the sweet voice of that boy when he soon after came to me and said, "The Lord Jesus Christ has taken His place in my heart." I asked, "How is that?" He replied, "I prayed, and said, 'O Lord Jesus Christ, if you please, make me a Christian!' And He was so kind that He came down from heaven, and has lived in my heart ever since." How simple and how touching! "Lord Jesus Christ, if you please, make me a Christian!" Can you say that you have made a similar appeal in your spirit as this poor Hindoo boy? And can you say, my young friends, that Jesus Christ has come down from heaven to live in your hearts?—*Rev. Dr. Boaz.*

THOUGHTS OF GOD.—Suppose two persons equally desirous to gain your affections—one far distant and not expecting to see you for a long time; the other always present with you, and at liberty to use all means to win your love, able to flatter and gratify you in a thousand ways. Still you prefer the absent one; and that you may keep him in remembrance you often retire by yourself to think of his love to you, and view again and again the mementoes of his affection, to read his letters, and pour out your heart in return. Such is now your case: the world is always before you, to flatter, promise and please. But if you really prefer to love God, you will fix your thoughts on Him, often retire for meditation and prayer, and recount the pleasant gifts of His providence, and especially His infinite mercy to your soul; you will read frequently His Holy Word, which is the letter He has sent you as really as if it were directed to you by name.—*Payson.*

THE Boston *Transcript* says: "Evidently the young gentlemen of Cambridge University (England) are not posted in modern geography, as they directed their answer to the challenge of the Harvard boys thus: 'Cambridge Univ., Harvard, Mass., U. S. A.' Our bright officials sent it up among the Shakers."

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1869.

MY FIELD.

BY S. M. I. HENRY.

I turned the turf of a pasture old,
And sowed, upon the fragrant mold,
My hoarded grains of wheaten gold.

The little field grew fair and green,
And smiled in the autumnal sheen,
A summer dream, the hills between.

But those who saw it could not see
How beautiful it was to me,
Or what I hoped its fruit would be.

They did not know the toil and pain
That was the price of every grain;
They only saw the greening plain.

They said, "This wheat looks very fair,
But yet we think 'twill hardly bear
The winter cold." O heart of prayer

That broke within me as I heard!
How all my faith and hope were stirred,
Responding to each doubting word.

And as I laid me down to sleep
I said, the while I could not weep,
"In faith I sowed—I needs must reap."

But while I slept, all through the night,
The snow came down, with footstep light,
And hid the green field from my sight.

The morning sunlight, as it shone
Between white hills, looked down upon
A spreading plain of white alone.

All through the winter, closely sealed
To passers by, my little field
Its secret kept, still unrevealed.

The winter long! the winter cold!
When snows were gathered fold on fold—
Alas for green! alas for gold!

Alas for me! how could I know
My wheat would live beneath the snow?
Doubt, at my ear, kept whispering, "No."

Faith, like the snow birds, often came
And sweetly chirruped o'er the plain,
But, like them, ever went again.

Until at last, wearied, I thought,
"With honest purpose I have wrought,
So yield me much or yield me naught.

"O hidden field! my Master knows
The secret covered by the snows;
I wait the love that shall disclose."

—*Sunday School Journal.*

Sketch of a Plain and Pointed Sermon.

MR. EDITOR: James F——s was a man of more than ordinary mind. He had not the advantages of an early classical education, nor of any education beyond rudimental. Yet he had peculiar gifts, studied for improvement, and was very useful as a preacher. His exegesis of Scripture was original, and so full of thought that persons remembered, thought of and talked of them. His sermons were original and peculiar. His sermons on the Great Wonder in Heaven, the Barren Fig Tree, and the Ants Rebuking the Sluggard, have not been forgotten by persons who heard them thirty or thirty-five years ago. His eloquence was powerful. He could move and sway a congregation seemingly at will. Now they weep, then they groan as if in agony, then they laugh, then they leap up as by one impulse, then they shout aloud for joy. Those who, for some reason or other, entertained strong prejudice against him, have been irresistibly carried on by his eloquence with the willing multitude.

He could reprove and rebuke sharply and "with authority."—While the parties felt it, they could not object to the time or manner of doing it. They would admit that it was righteous.

Wishing to rebuke and cure those who offered lame sacrifices to God, he had for his text: "By faith Abel offered unto God a more excellent sacrifice than Cain." Abel and Cain were representative men, and in their principles, faith and actions they represented the two classes of men that have been in the world ever since.—Every man is a follower of the one or the other.

Abel and Cain were going up to the place of worship. Their mode of worship required the offering of sacrifices, and there was some consultation as to what they would take to offer to God. Abel said he would take the best and fattest lamb in his flock; it was an offering to God, and the best he had was but a small return to Him from whom all blessings came. As it was to foreshadow the atonement for sin, it ought to be the best that could be found. Cain said he thought it would be very unwise to offer of the youngest and fattest; it is to be burned; why not offer an old sheep or an old cow? They would burn just as well. It would be getting rid of the old stock too. The young were needed, and ought to be preserved for future use. As for my part, I shall offer that pile of rotten corn. It will burn just as well, if not better, than sound corn; and we shall need all the sound corn to help us along.

So they felt and believed and acted. But God had respect unto Abel's offering, and blessed him; while Cain was rejected and cursed for his unbelief and dishonorable act.

Each of these men has his followers in this day, and they are known by their actions. The Conference sends a preacher to an appointment to labor for the good of the souls there. To enable him to do this promptly, constantly, cheerfully and faithfully, he and his family must be supported. He ought to receive such a support as would enable him to give his whole time to the work. For this support the followers of Abel come up with willing offerings of the best they have in money, provisions, milch cows and house, if necessary. Let him have a good house, or have a good parsonage, or give him good boarding. They want him to feel that his calling and talents and labors are appreciated by them. They wish to encourage him in this good work. They wish to relieve him of the burden and care of "providing for tables," so that when he goes out to work his spirits may not be depressed, and his dreams be of half-fed and half-clothed wife and children. They are whole-souled people, every one of them. They honor God with their substance, and God honors and blesses them.

But the followers of Cain, while they wish to be regarded as the friends of the church and ministry, have nothing good to give. They come to the stewards' meeting or to the quarterly conference with downcast looks. They are sorry they have no money to give the preacher, by which we understand they have nothing but gold or silver on hand—no depreciated bank bills to give him now, to be estimated at the full value of the figures on their face when the stewards have their final settlement with the preacher. The only house they have for the preacher is an old, dilapidated one at the back side of some large plantation, away from any road or any neighbors, and no way out to church that can be traveled with safety, so that if the preacher lets them put his family there they may not get to the church or Sunday school during the year. True, the roof leaks and the windows are free from sash, so that wind and rain and cold come in without obstruction. But then it's only the preacher and his family, and they are poor and get their living off of other people, and ought not to be choice—ought to be glad to get any place to stay. They could certainly stand it one year in that house. The rent, it is insisted, is not high. The owner asks but one-half what other people ask for houses. The preacher too, at odd times, could patch and mend the roof so as to stop the leaks; he could put sash in the windows and relay the hearths, and make the house quite comfortable.

So this is the sort of house and place they want to put their preacher in! Miserable souls!

As for the support of the preacher and family, one is willing to give a few bushels of corn if the brother will come or send for it; another would give a few pounds of bacon or lard if sent for; another would give a few chickens if the brother would bring his buggy next time he comes; another thinks the brother ought to have a cow to give milk, and if he will come or send for her he will let him have one. He cannot do much, but is willing to do what he can; and if they will all do their parts the preacher can be easily supported. Should the preacher get that cow he will find her to be old, poor and diseased, and will not give milk enough to pay for one-half the food that is necessary to winter her. The man sent her just to get rid of feeding her that winter, believing she would die before spring came. He did not send her to help or benefit the preacher, but to relieve himself of a burden in the old cow. And thus, to keep from spending a little gold or silver for the support of the preacher and his family, these Cain men are ready to put on the preacher old, dilapidated houses, old and diseased cows, and put him to immense trouble in going or sending for small parcels of corn, meat, lard, etc., to as many places as possible, when a little money of the right sort, at the right time, would enable him to get more and of better quality, with one-fifth of the trouble in sending or going for it. And they blow about what they have done for the preacher and his family!

If the preacher needs a horse these Cain men have just the horse for him—cheap as any man's horse. He would not take so little for him if he did not have so many on hand. If the money is raised you need not look any further. I have just the horse you want—answer every purpose. You can ride him—work him anywhere, from a plow to a gin; anybody, from a child to a man; real lady's horse. But if the preacher gets that horse you may set it down that he is cheated. Some defect, or that man would not be so willing to sell him. You will find him diseased or tricky.

If a collection for the preacher or for missions is taken up, and these Cain men have a counterfeit bill, or a bill on a broken bank, or bills under par, they are sure to go into the hat with a flourish. Thus all their offerings are lame, unsound and rotten!—What they do for the church and ministry is of no real advantage, but rather disadvantage to both.

To get back all, and more, from the preacher, they manage, in making a journey, to call and spend one or more nights—family, servants and horses, all—with the preacher, thus saving a tavern bill of $10 to $15. Or if the preacher lives in the county town, and they have to spend a week at court as juror or witness, as they cannot sleep well where there is so much noise and so much passing about, and as they are unfit for business when they do not sleep well, they stay with the preacher. They do so love to hear him pray, and sister has everything so neat! Everything is so quiet there! The secret moving was to save his tavern bill, and to get back from the preacher what he gave in that old cow and that depreciated bank bill!

I have been told that that sermon made a very deep impression on the minds of some persons. Some showed signs of having acted as the Cain men, but it was hoped a very decided reformation would take place with them. I wonder if some do not need such a sermon now.

M.

It is asserted that the grasshoppers are so thick in Utah that they stop trains of cars, and that passengers sometimes have to get out and sand the track that the train may pass over the rails. The hoppers have eaten the field crops, and are now going for the peaches.

Le Nord quotes statistics showing that the deaths from drunkenness in England amount to 50,000 a year, of which 12,000 are females; in Germany to 40,000 a year; in Russia to 10,000; in Belgium to 4,000; and in France to 1,500.

The Methodist Episcopal Church North in the South.

Upon what Christian and scriptural ground does the Methodist Episcopal Church North expect to succeed in the South? We cannot and will not entertain nor discuss the possibility of a professed branch of the Christian church succeeding on any other than Christian principles. It is historic and notorious that the Methodist Episcopal Church North did by military violence seize and hold the churches of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, holding some of them still, and only giving up any under the stress of a peremptory order from the President. This act of ecclesiastical piracy was in open violation of the eighth and tenth commandments—"Thou shalt not steal," "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house, nor anything that is thy neighbor's." If it is a robbery of God to withhold "tithes and offerings," surely it cannot be less so to seize and hold "houses" built for the worship of God. These commandments were written on stone to symbolize their perpetuity and everlasting obligation. Christ came not to destroy them, and He declared, "Whosoever break one of these least commandments shall be called the least in the kingdom of heaven."

The Methodist Episcopal Church North did "rob" and "covet," but they have manifested, have "brought forth no fruits meet for repentance." So far from this, they have "gloried in their shame," have boasted of the success of their violent policy, and announce that they mean to "disintegrate and absorb," and obliterate from being a people whom they acknowledge to be the people of God, and a part of His visible church. How can such violence and such inconsistency prosper or claim the blessing of God?

"But they took the churches as a war measure." Is the Methodist Episcopal Church North a political State, a body politic? Can she make war with carnal weapons and adopt war measures? If this be so, does she not vitiate her title and claims to belong to Christ's kingdom, which "is not of this world," nor fights with "carnal weapons?"

It is patent to all the world that the Methodist Episcopal Church North did take the churches of the Methodist Episcopal Church South in New Orleans and elsewhere by the sword. When Bishop Ames came to New Orleans to take our churches he called together the official members of the Carondelet street church—the largest Methodist church in the city—and demanded that our churches should be surrendered to him. The official members objected "that he, as an officer of another church, had no jurisdiction over them." He replied that he claimed "no ecclesiastical jurisdiction over them, any more than over the Catholic or Episcopal churches, but that he came with an order from the United States Secretary of War, and by that authority he demanded the surrender of the churches." The official members replied "that as they held the property in trust for the Methodist Episcopal Church South they could not legally voluntarily give up that trust, and if they did so it must be under the stress of a compulsion they had no power, civil or otherwise, to resist; that the bishop must compel them." Whereupon the bishop appealed to the military, and the churches were taken precisely by the same authority and upon the same principles that Vicksburg and Richmond were taken.

This flagrant act was perpetrated, we are told, as a "war measure." This involves the corollary that the Methodist Episcopal Church North made war upon the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and as such claimed belligerent rights to capture and hold the property of the enemy in perpetuity, or until formally given up under treaty stipulations. That the Church North intended to make the capture complete, and the alienation of the property from the Church South perpetual, there can be no doubt from the fact that her representatives set forth a series of elaborate arguments against the restoration of the church edifices to the Church South. Now this ecclesiastical organization comes among us and claims to be a "branch of the true vine"—a part of the spiritual kingdom of Christ. Do her representatives suppose her antecedents and her belligerent attitude can ever be forgotten, or ever will or ever ought to be forgiven until she brings "forth fruits meet for repentance?" How can her representatives exhort those who may hear them "to love mercy, do justly, and walk humbly with God," when they themselves are guilty of covetousness and robbery? Can they prosper? We insist, from the lights and facts before us, that the Methodist Episcopal Church North must be either a body politic, and therefore has political rights—the right to declare war upon any organization, ecclesiastical or otherwise, that may by its acts justify such a declaration, and may claim all belligerent rights—or else she is but an ecclesiastical organization, and has no right to appeal to the sword as against a sister church, and in doing so has palpably stultified herself. Now in making these plain remarks upon the history of the events under consideration, we have not meant to say that *all* the ministers and members of her organization approved of these violent and anti-Christian proceedings.—We hope hundreds of her ministers and tens of thousands of her laity are far too Christian to approve of the measures of Bishops Ames and Simpson, and their appointees.

W.

Rev. Dr. P. P. Neely and Thomas M. Johnston.

ACTION OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, JULY, 1869.

REV. P. P. NEELY, D. D., was born in Rutherford county, Tennessee, September 9, 1819, and died in Mobile, Alabama, November 9, 1868.

As a member of the Board of Trustees of the Southern University, our lamented brother was ever at the post of duty, seeking with fidelity and diligence to secure prosperity to the institution. Regarding the vigorous existence of the University as intimately allied to the intellectual and moral improvement of the youth of the South, the warm sympathies of his heart and the capabilities of his mind were offered as willing and efficient tributaries to the success of this noble institution of learning. Who of us present at the last meeting of the board can forget the ardent zeal manifested by our beloved brother in assisting the trustees and friends of the University to elevate her to that position of eminence and power to which she is justly entitled? By an appropriate resolution, offered by him and adopted by the board, all the presiding elders of the Mobile Conference were made trustees ex officio. The stirring and powerful oration delivered by him at the commencement of 1868 doubtless still lingers in the memory of many of the hearers.

Your committee submit the following preamble and resolutions for the action of the board:

WHEREAS, God in His providence has seen fit to take out of this world the soul of our deceased brother, Rev. P. P. Neely, D. D.;

AND WHEREAS, We cherish for his memory sentiments of fraternal and Christian esteem, and deeply sympathize with his bereaved family; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we endeavor to bow in humble submission and resignation to the will of Him who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That we convey to his smitten household assurances of our remembrance of them in their deep and sore bereavement.

J. BANCROFT,
A. A. COLEMAN,
Committee.

THOMAS M. JOHNSTON was born in Orange county, North Carolina, February 19, 1802, and died in Greensboro, Alabama, March 25, 1869.

It is doubtless the impression of all who have associated with our deceased brother in the annual labors of this Board of Trustees that the Southern University has seldom if ever had a more devoted or efficient friend than T. M. Johnston. His time, talents and pecuniary aid were willingly contributed to secure ever-increasing prosperity to this institution, and the vacuum made by his death is deeply felt. Being remarkably cautious in devising and accepting measures, he was eminently qualified to give safe, sage and well matured counsel.

But those lips which have so often uttered words of sober and wise counsel are closed, and it becomes us to bow in humble and adoring submission to Him whose wisdom never errs, and whose actions are always right.

We recommend the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, An inscrutable and all-wise Providence has removed by death from our midst our beloved and lamented brother, T. M. Johnston; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we cherish sentiments of submission and resignation under this afflictive dispensation of Divine Providence.

Resolved, That as a Board of Trustees we communicate to his sorrowing and bereaved family assurances of tender regard and sympathy.

J. BANCROFT,
A. A. COLEMAN,
Committee.

Division of the Mississippi Conference.

MR. EDITOR: It is known that the last Mississippi Conference appointed a committee on the subject of dividing its territory into two Conferences, and to report on that subject at the next session. The committee stands in the minutes as follows: "R. Abbey, J. A. Godfrey, R. J. Jones, Jr., John G. Jones, J. L. Forsyth, L. K. Barber, Stephen Johnson and J. E. Watts." It was thought best not to call this committee together until late in the year, as it would be too much labor and expense to have more than one meeting before Conference, because there were similar committees in the Memphis and Tennessee Conferences, whose action would be likely to influence ours. I have therefore been observing the actions of those committees, and corresponding with some of them. The subject is also being looked into by some of the brethren in the Mobile and Montgomery Conferences.

I was glad to see it recommended by the joint meeting of the Tennessee and Memphis Conferences that those Conferences, and also the Mississippi, Lonisiana, Mobile and Montgomery Conferences, appoint each a committee, to meet in Memphis just before the General Conference, to mature a harmonious plan of Conference lines, for those Conferences, for the action of the General Conference. A mutual and harmonious plan among those Conferences is obviously necessary.

If our committee meets before our Conference, as I presume it should, it will meet in Jackson, and probably in the month of October. Meanwhile, I would be glad to hear from my fellow-committee men any suggestion or information they may have to communicate on this subject. And it will also be regarded a favor if any one else, either in this or the adjoining Conferences, being interested in the general subject, place in my hands any suggestion or information they may wish the committee to consider.

I might add here that I am glad to see a disposition manifested to use State boundary lines for Conference lines to a greater extent than it is now done. So far as this can be conveniently done, it will obviously relieve us all from some inconveniences we now suffer.

This subject is important just now, because it is probable that the large increase in our numbers, by lay membership, will be considered a general reason for reducing the extent of Conference territory, and that the next General Conference, to sit next year, will likely rearrange the Conference lines of the Conferences above named, or some of them, to some considerable extent. These lines ought to be fixed, not for the advantage of any one Conference, but for the mutual benefit of all.

R. ABBEY.

CANTON, MISS., July 14, 1869.

"You speak French wonderfully," said a Frenchman to a young snob who was airing his accomplishments before him. "You have not ze least accent; I mean ze least *French* accent."

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1869.

WOODVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

WOODVILLE, July 14, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: The examination which closed the last session of the Woodville Female Seminary was commenced June 28, and was continued through three days. The pupils were examined in the primary branches in several departments of natural science, in mathematics, Latin and French. The Latin readings were properly done and justly translated. The French compositions were correct in structure, and the reading accurate in emphasis and accent.

Prizes were awarded for merit in several departments. The presentation of these prizes was intrusted to Mr. G. T. McGehee, who gracefully performed this delicate service in an address elevated in tone, earnest in manner, and vigorous and elegant in diction. The concert on the evening of the second day attested the careful teaching and artistic attainments of the pupils.

The instruction in music has been much fuller and more thorough than the performances of a single evening can express. An examination does not fully reveal the diligence and attainments of pupils, nor the faithfulness and competency of teachers. Specialness of occasion disturbs the self-poise of pupils, and the constraint of full dress and shrinking from public scrutiny prevent full play of faculty. People on trial are rarely easy. The worth and work of teachers cannot be told by the readiness and exactness of pupils in answering questions, nor indeed by anything which the ordinary examination can present. The true teacher helps the pupil to a higher and firmer intellectual and moral tone, to a wider reach of mind and a better method of thinking. The teacher helps the pupil to be true as well as correct, and educates as well as instructs. The examination days can show but little of this work. It must appear in the school life of the subject and in the life after school days. The ladies who have served in this school are real women, grown to womanhood through obedience to the truth and developed into teachers by providential appointment.

The principal is known to the members of the Mississippi Conference, and to many others, as a good scholar, a competent teacher, a man of much executive ability, and an earnest Christian. In this school the government is regulative, and not merely restrictive. The table is liberally served and the lodging arrangements such as minister to individual separateness and personal comfort. The curriculum is full and the instruction thorough. The religious teaching is wise and careful, and illustrated by consistent example. It is not said that this school is faultless, but it is no overstatement to say it is one of the best. The school is commended because it does its work honestly and well.

L.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

The following note from Rev. J. M. Franklin brings gratifying accounts of the good work on the Pleasant Hill and Manny circuit, Louisiana Conference:

"We have plenty of rain. The corn crop is safe, and the prospect for a large yield of cotton is truly flattering at present. It rejoices us still more to say that showers of divine grace continue to descend on this circuit. We have taken seventy-four members into the church to date, and I suppose there has been that number or more conversions, including backsliders reclaimed."

DOINGS OF DRINK.—The warden of the Massachusetts and other State prisons says: "During my eleven years' connection with the State prison, twenty-one persons were imprisoned for killing their wives, two for killing fathers, and one for killing his mother; and all but one were habitual drunkards, and were drunk when the crimes were committed. These men," he adds, "were not bad men, except when under the influence of liquor."

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Died, at his residence near Woodville, June 22, 1869, Colonel DANIEL HOARD.

His was a long life of worth and work, right in tone, abundant in activity, successful in detail and victorious in issue.

He was born in March, 1787, in Westminster, Massachusetts, and lived a little more than eighty-two years. He commenced life under conditions requiring right principles, firm purpose and hard work. These requirements he fulfilled, and won the manliness which God awards to well-doing.

He had hardly passed boyhood when his father died, leaving unsettled claims against himself. In manly honesty, true filial reverence and brotherly kindness Mr. Hoard resolved that his bereavement should not work pecuniary loss to others, that none should have cause to doubt the honor or question the business ability of the departed, and that no burden which he could remove should oppress his family. He went vigorously to work, earned wages and paid the debts. By this self denying labor he became truer, and secured to his brothers that nameless wealth possessed only by those who are not burdened by the substance nor touched by the shadow of debt.

Of the man who did this it could have been safely said: He was near the kingdom of heaven, and there would have been but little risk in predicting he would find it.

His rectitude and aptness for business commended him to an agent of the house of Hope & Co., of Amsterdam, and by this agent he was employed to superintend the surveying, sale and settlement of land in western New York.

He served with credit in the war declared against England in 1812, and bore a colonel's commission from Daniel D. Thompkins, the then governor of New York. He aided in building the Welland Canal, and in 1834, while superintending the construction of a railroad at Sidney Mines, in the Island of Cape Breton, he resolved to be a Christian. He was thoroughly penitent, surrendered himself to Christ and became a redeemed, saved man. He joined a Wesleyan society at Sidney Mines, and in less than two years afterward removed to New Orleans and became a member of Poydras street church, then served by Rev. Mr. Travess. While in New Orleans Mr. Hoard was a steadfast worker in his church, and faithfully served it as steward.

In 1839 he settled in Wilkinson county, Mississippi, and there remained until his death. The energy of former days was still in him, and declared itself in helping to complete the West Feliciana Railroad, and in directing the work known as the Raccourci Cut-off, by which the channel of the Mississippi river was directed and the travel around a long peninsula avoided.

While in Wilkinson county he held his membership in the Methodist church at Woodville, of which he was for many years a steward. His Christian life was a healthy, working, growing life, unobtrusive and quietly honest. I have seen autograph records of his inner life, which tell of earnest communion with God, and in which are fervent supplications, devout thanksgiving and solemn dedications of himself to his Lord. These documents are superscribed "Holiness to the Lord," and bear various dates. They were written in the truest and most real moments, and furnish glimpses of a spirit alone with God, made reverent by the felt presence of the Everlasting and purified by the touch of the Infinite. The man who thus sought God and communed with Him would not be unreal afterward.

Men are seen fullest in domestic retirement. The wrappage of conventionality is cast off and the man is seen in undress. By those who thus saw Mr. Hoard he was believed to be tender, considerate and unselfish. The best men of the community in which he lived believed in his worth, and trusted and honored him.

In his Christian life there was no startle, no flash, but steadfast performance of duty as he knew it. He was not a smooth talker, but an honest worker; not a fine sayer, but a useful doer.

Loss and sorrow came to him, and he meekly bore them. His last son was called from earth eight months before the summons came to him, and these were months of silent sadness, but of humble submission to God's will.

The woe and the weary waiting are ended. His work is done.—Peace to his memory, and the blessing of the God of the lonely rest upon his widow and bereaved kindred.

L.

WOODVILLE, July 10, 1869.

Reasons Why the Cup is Forbidden to the Laity in the Church of Rome.

The Council of Constance—memorable for the murder of John Huss—was the first Ecumenical Synod which forbid the cup of the eucharist to the laity. This was in the years 1414-15. The occasion of its determination arose from the fact that Jacobel of Prague advocated the communion in both kinds, which custom had long fallen into desuetude.

"According to St. Augustine," said the fathers of the council, "Christ left the communion quite undecided as to the time; whilst, as to manner, a great miracle could be adduced in favor of communion in one kind. Some monks wished to take the communion in both kinds. The priest having broken the bread, it came to pass that the communion plate was filled with blood; and when the priest afterward put together the two pieces of the sacramental wafer, the blood immediately returned to it, and not a drop remained in the plate. The celebrated Alexander Hales verified the truth of this miracle, and the question of holding back the cup was thus decided." But these holy fathers were not content to rest the matter solely upon this irrefragable proof. They adduced their strongest arguments. Gerson, the illustrious chancellor of the University of Paris, the master spirit of the council, and the first man of his age, "discussed the matter in a double point of view, of the Scriptures and the Tradition; and enumerated the inconveniences which would arise from allowing all believers to participate in the cup. 'There are various dangers of different kinds, said he, likely to arise from this practice, which ought to be guarded against: 1. The danger of the wine being spilt in taking it from place to place; 2. The danger of its being frozen, or insufficient in quantity; 3. The danger of its turning sour, in which case the pure blood of Jesus Christ would not be there; 4 The danger of being spoiled, or of flies being gendered in it by heat; 5 The danger of some of it adhering to the long beards of the laity; 6 Where could vessels be found in sufficient abundance for the communion of twenty thousand persons? 7. The laity would suppose that they were of equal dignity with the priests.' Besides all this, Gerson asserted 'that the learned men, doctors and prelates, who had inculcated a contrary practice, had falsified the Scriptures, and were damned; that the virtue of this sacrament does not reside more in the consecration than in the participation; and that, finally, the Roman Church, and the general and particular councils, had been mistaken." Doubtless the seventh seemed to Gerson, as it does to us, the strongest argument for this violation of our blessed Lord's commands.

The chancellor carried the day, and on June 15, 1415, the council decreed this wonderful canon: "The sacred council wishing to provide for the safety of the faithful, after mature deliberation, declares and decides that, *although Jesus Christ instituted and administered to His apostles the venerable sacrament in two kinds*, of bread and wine, nevertheless (!) the laudable authority of the sacred canons, and the practice countenanced by the church, have held and still hold that this sacrament ought to be received only when fasting, unless in case of malady, or some other necessity admitted by the law of the church—a custom which has reasonably been introduced in order to avoid certain perils and scandal. In the same way, *although in the primitive church* this sacrament was received by the faithful in both kinds, yet it can be proved clearly that afterward it was received in that mode only by the officiating priest, and was offered to the laity under the form of bread alone, because it must be believed, without hesitation or doubt, that the whole body and blood of Jesus Christ are truly contained in the bread as well as in the wine. Wherefore," etc.

Such are the arguments used to establish this dogma, and this the decree which then authoritatively forbade the cup, and now forbids the priest to obey Christ's commands; a decree which has given birth to innumerable volumes, and caused oceans of blood to be shed. The obstinacy of the Romanists, on this secondary point of doctrine, contributed, under God, in no small degree to the success of the Reformation. If the council, which declared itself *infallible*, had been endowed with second sight, it may be doubted whether it would have acted so as to separate from Romanism one-half of Christian Europe, not in order to maintain the integrity of tradition, or the tenets of the church, but merely to preserve a uniformity of practice.

In the decree we see that this corrupt church can, when it sees fit, not only disregard the primitive antiquity, but even the injunctions of the Saviour himself. Being infallible, of course what she decrees at one time can never be doubted or nullified, and this, and her thousand other abominations, must stick to her like a Nessus shirt, until she is destroyed, or until she retracts and acknowledges her manifold errors, both of doctrine and practice.—*Southern Churchman.*

CAST A LINE FOR YOURSELF.—A young man stood listlessly watching some anglers on a bridge. He was poor and dejected. At last approaching a basket filled with wholesome looking fish, he sighed:

"If, now, I had these, I would be happy. I could sell them at a fair price, and buy my food and lodging."

"I will give you just as many and just as good fish," said the owner, who chanced to overhear his words, "if you will do me a trifling favor."

"And what is that?" asked the other eagerly.

"Only to tend this line till I come back. I wish to go on a short errand."

The proposal was gladly accepted. The old fisherman was gone so long that the young man began to be impatient. Meanwhile the hungry fish snapped greedily at the baited hook, and the young man lost all his depression in the excitement of pulling them in; and when the owner of the line returned, he had caught a large number. Counting out from them as many as were in the basket, and presenting them to the young man, the old fisherman said:

"I fulfill my promise from the fish you have caught to teach you, whenever you see others earning what you need, to waste no time in fruitless wishing, but to cast a line for yourself."—*Home Monthly.*

ABSENT MEN.—We are inclined to believe, from the manner in which it first reached us, the anecdote of Sir Thomas Strange, the Indian judge, who found, on paying a visit, that his friend was not in, and that he had forgotten his own name. 'I'll call again; never mind my name.' 'That's *strange*, sir.' 'So it is, my man; you've hit it!'—and he went away, leaving the servant quite in the dark. Robert Simson used to sit at his open window on the ground floor as deep in geometry as a Robert Simson ought to be. There he would be accosted by a beggar; he would rouse himself, hear a few words of the story, make his donation, and dive. Some wags one day stopped a mendicant on his way to the window with, 'Now do as we tell you, and you will get something from that gentleman, and a shilling from us besides. He will ask you who you are, and you will say, Robert Simson, son of John Simson, of Kirtonhill.' The man did as he was told. Simson gave him a coin, and dropped off. He soon roused himself, and said, 'Robert Simson! son of John Simson of Kirtonhill! why, that is myself! That man must be an imposter!' Lord Brougham gives this anecdote.—*Advertiser.*

CHAFFING MATCH BETWEEN WELLINGTON AND BROUGHAM.—One day, when his lordship had driven to the House in the vehicle of his own invention, which Robinson, the coachmaker, had christened after him, he was met in the robing room by the Duke of Wellington, who, after a few how, accosted him, 'I have always hitherto lived under the impression that your lordship will go down to posterity as the great apostle of education, the emancipator of the negro, the restorer of abused charities, the reformer of the law; but no—you will hereafter be known only as the inventor of a carriage.' 'And I, my Lord Duke, have always been under the delusion that your grace would be remembered as the hero of a hundred battles, the liberator of Europe, the conqueror of Napoleon; but no—your grace will be known as the inventor of a pair of boots.' 'O, the boots,' said the Duke, 'I had forgotten them. You have the best of it.'

THE son of the late King Theodorus of Abyssinia, who has been at school in England, will be sent to India, as the climate of England proves unfavorable to his health.

SCIENTIFIC.

How to Select a Saddle Horse.

R. H Dyer, a well known English veterinary surgeon, gives the following directions about saddle horses:

"It has been asserted that an oblique shoulder is indispensable in a riding horse, and anything approaching to straightness is considered objectionable. These remarks may be well received, but they do not convey all that is necessary to know. It may be asked how or in what manner, speaking mechanically of course, an oblique shoulder is superior to a straight one. In order to explain this fully and satisfactorily the reader's attention must be directed for a moment to a steelyard—a contrivance made of iron, which is capable of testing the weight of hay, straw and other commodities. The small weight, used as a balancing power, is placed at some given point, so as to indicate the value of that which is weighed. If placed at the extreme point of the "yard" it will exert as much influence, although weighing but four ounces, as fifty-six pounds of hay or other matter would at the other end. This weight becomes less and less as it approaches the opposite end of the steelyard, so that when placed at one end it, as it were, weighs nothing, and when placed at the opposite end it will be found equal to fifty-six pounds in weight. The same may be shown by placing a stone (fourteen pounds) weight upon a walking stick. If the stone weight be held upon the stick, close to the hand, which holds it horizontally, of course it is easily held; let it be carried or move gradually toward the point of the stick, and it will soon occur to the operator that he must throw it down, as it is impossible for him to hold it many moments in that position. Another example, for the sake of illustration, may be mentioned. Take an ordinary kitchen poker, hold it by the knob (horizontally, of course) for some minutes, and then hold it in the centre, and it will be learned that in the former mode it will be retained scarcely more than five minutes, while in the latter it may be retained and held an indefinite time. Now we will endeavor to apply these remarks to a horse and his rider.

"A horse with a straight shoulder, supposed to be up to fourteen or fifteen stone with fox hounds, is often placed in difficulties. For example—presuming that the rider's weight should be placed immediately over the hindermost dorsal bones, and a portion of the lumbar bones, that weight will be in such a position as to admit of all his movements to be carried on with ease to himself and his rider; but if the rider is compelled to sit close to the neck, as he would have to do upon a straight-shouldered horse, then his weight would materially interfere with the motion of the front limbs. There would be a corresponding influence upon his movements that we found in the position of the weight of the steelyard.—Doubtless fourteen stone placed near to the neck will have as much influence as eighteen or twenty stone has when placed in the centre of the back, and this will be apparent in ordinary motion. How much more, then, will it be apparent in leaping? If we take this for granted, we may readily believe how difficult it is for an animal to carry a fourteen-stone man over a large fence. Unless his hind quarters are proportionably strong he is likely to fail in carrying him safely over the jump. Again, if a horse with a defective or straight shoulder is ridden down a steep hill, the entire weight is thrown upon the front limbs and neck, which must of necessity impede their action, in addition to which the rider is rendered uncomfortable and occasionally subject to falls. Further, in taking a deep drop, if the animal is overweighted at the shoulders, he generally drops upon his knees, or falls altogether in coming to the ground, unless the rider has the power of keeping himself well back, which he cannot possibly do in the same manner he would if he were sitting in a proper position, with sufficient obliquity of shoulder. It is generally believed if a horse possesses strong hind quarters it is a compensation for a defective forehand. This is an error. A horse has propelling power, so to speak, in the front as well as in the hindmost limbs. I do not say that a powerful hind quarter will not, in some measure, make up for deficiency before, but not to the extent imagined by some persons. It may be accepted as truth that every quarter of an inch nearer to the cervical vertebra a rider is obliged to sit is an insuperable objection. The only way to get over this difficulty as regards the position of the rider is to have recourse to the obsolete crupper. Although it is old-fashioned, it tends to prove that our forefathers had good and sufficient reasons for using it. Many other illustrations might be adduced to prove the truth of these observations, were it necessary. This reminds me of a conversation which took place some time since with an eminent horse painter. He showed me his portfolios of celebrated horses, and in speaking of a straight-shouldered animal, he employed the hackneyed phrase, 'The scapula has not room to play.' I interrogated him as to his meaning, but he could afford no explanation. After explaining to him my views pretty much in the same language as I have used here, he acknowledged it was novel to him, and, looking at it mechanically, it must be correct."

THE NAMBY-PAMBY CHRISTIAN.

The essence of religious namby-pamby is to evade being anything in particular, from a misty idea that it is very Christian to be nothing in particular; that Christianity consists in watering liberally every definite state of mind with its opposite, saying that you love dearly the people you are going to rebuke, that you see much to rebuke in the people whom you love dearly, that the sword of the Spirit is a capital thing to brandish in the air, but should never be really used—as if "the whole creation travailed until now" with such exquisite anguish that it becomes a Christian to administer and conform to it and soothe its pangs.

The idea that it is a Christian sort of thing to be gelatinous and without distinctly marked characteristics, that twaddle with a pious sound is a great deal more pious than strong convictions which anybody with a head must either accept or reject, and cannot get confused about, rests, we suppose, if on anything but weakness of character, on that language of our Lord's about God's having hid from the wise and prudent what He had revealed unto babes, and St. Paul's about "milk for babes," and God's having caused the foolish things of this world to confound the wise. But really nothing can be more distinct than the milk of babes and the farinaceous messes of namby-pamby religion. If anything is clear in the world, it is that Christianity—which means Christ—separated in the sharpest way the good and evil, the true and false, the bitter and sweet elements which were fermenting together, and gave the world new principles of discrimination and combination. There was nothing of the modern namby-pamby either in the 'Woe unto you, Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites!' or in the rebuke of St. Peter, 'Get thee behind me, Satan; for thou savorest not the things that be of God, but those that be of men.' There was nothing of the modern namby-pamby in St. Paul's avowal that he had withstood Peter to the face, and had never ceded a single iota of his own authority to those that seemed 'to be pillars;' nor in the denunciation of the Laodiceans for being neither hot nor cold, nor indeed in any single clause of any single verse in the New Testament. The perfect simplicity and energy of the Gospel are its greatest characteristics. Absence of simplicity and energy, composite indistinctness, and faintly beating pulses, are the chief characteristics of modern religious namby-pambyism. If there be modesty and lowliness in mixing up everything together, and, therefore, mastering no one Christian conviction or emotion distinctly, then the jargon which talks so much of speaking 'the truth in love' and such like phrases may be modest and lowly; but such modesty and lowliness is just the opposite of what is child-like. Nothing is less child-like than to fringe the expressions of direct feelings and thoughts with phrases of ornamental piety which effectually disguise the want of explicitness in those feelings and thoughts. It is in the wisdom of the heart that Christianity is child-like, and nothing is less like the wisdom of the heart than this elaborate religiousness in all aspects of your subject which are not uppermost, and which demand no clear language, by way of excusing yourself from the need for giving vigorous and lucid expression to that side of faith which is uppermost, and does demand clear language. It is one of the greatest faults of the bishops of our English Church that, more than any other religious leaders, they indulge in these flabby excuses for not leading—more than Roman Catholic bishops, more than eminent dissenters, either heterodox or orthodox. Compare Mr. Dale's powerful address to the Congregationalists, or Mr. Martineau's to the Unitarians with most of our episcopal charges, and we shall see at once how large the element of mere syrup is in the latter. It is a fatal mistake. When we read Bishop Butler we find the only evidence that he speaks the truth 'in love' in the self-evident fact that he loves the truth with his whole heart, and lets us see it. Our modern bishops are too apt to prepare syrup of truth, which is not truth at all, and, what is worse, is not sweet after the first honey flavor—for it is sure to turn sour on the stomach.—*Spectator, London.*

The Christian Advocate.

Official Organ of the Montgomery, Mobile, Mississippi, and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1869.

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Three Dollars per Annum, in Advance.

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N. B.—*Agents are requested, wherever practicable, to invest and remit funds in a* Post Office Order, DRAFT, *or by* express. *If this cannot be done,* REGISTER *the letter at our expense.*

When money is forwarded in either of the above methods we will be responsible for it, *but not otherwise.*

TEACHERS' PRAYER MEETING.—The teachers' monthly Union Concert of Prayer will be held on Wednesday next, July 28, in Carondelet street church, at half-past seven P. M. A full attendance is solicited.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE STAUNTON, VIRGINIA, WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE.—This college is under the direction of Rev. William A. Harris, and is under the patronage of the Baltimore Conference, South. To those of our friends who send their children for education to that part of the South we can commend it most heartily. See advertisement.

THE MARTHA WASHINGTON COLLEGE, ABINGDON, VIRGINIA.—The Rev. Dr. Arbogast is the president, and the Rev. W. G E. Cunnyngham one of its professors. No greater commendation is necessary, unless it be the health and cheapness of that southwest corner of Virginia where the college is located. See advertisement.

READVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY, AT BATON ROUGE.—This is one of the oldest institutions in the State. Its graduates are, many of them, to be found filling the highest sphere of woman and the noblest in earth. Its terms are fully set forth in advertisement on seventh page. We have had occasion often to commend it to the notice of our people who have daughters to be educated.

MR G. W. W. GOODWYN, No. 62 Camp street, dealer in stoves and manufacturer of tinware, presents to the public a calm statement of his articles on sale, and we can as calmly confirm all that he says. See advertisement.

TO THE MOBILE CONFERENCE.

Resolved, That all the ministers of the Mobile Conference be requested to preach on the subject of denominational schools and education, and that the claims of the Southern University and Centenary Institute be brought before their several congregations between this date and the first Sunday in August next; and that this resolution be published in the Nashville and New Orleans *Advocates*.

THE Bishop of London stated recently that five thousand curates are employed throughout England, who receive £500,000 for their support. The average salaries, then, are but £100, or $500 in gold.

IT WAS no disgrace to Christianity that Peter denied his Master, and that Judas betrayed Him; but if the Evangelist had attempted to hide these facts, the Gospel would then have sustained a real injury.

THE CENTENARY COLLEGE OF LOUISIANA.

On the 15th instant the Board of Trustees of this venerable institution met at Jackson, Louisiana. The State of Louisiana founded this college in 1825. In 1845 it was sold to Edward McGehee and others for the sum of $10,000. These gentlemen bought it for the Mississippi Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and with it all its rights, privileges and immunities. The name of the institution was then changed to the present style—Centenary College of Louisiana. A Board of Trustees and Visitors, consisting equally of laymen and ministers, was then appointed by the Mississippi Conference, and all the interests of the Conference college which had been under the conduct of Dr. Thornton, at Brandon, were merged in this one at Jackson.

When the Mississippi Conference was divided into the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences the college became equally the charge of both; and up to 1860 it had gradually, under this fostering care, grown to be one of the most useful and popular institutions of learning in the Southwest. The Conferences built a central building, at a cost of say $70,000—one of the most imposing and admirably planned structures for college purposes in the whole country. They also raised for the endowment of this institution some $70,000. When the war broke out its halls were well filled, and its graduates were to be seen in the Legislatures of Mississippi and Louisiana, in their courts, pulpits, and in every department of professional, industrial and commercial life. Few colleges have effected so much good, or occupy a stronger place in the affections of our people.

The war made havoc of the endowment fund; and since the war certain defects in the ornate parts of the central building have come to light. These defects affect mainly the cornice and the capitals of the columns. We published last week that the building was unsafe. After a careful examination we believe this statement to have been an exaggeration. *The real building—that is, its walls, rooms, etc.—is as strong and serviceable as ever.* A few thousand dollars will be required to put slate or flag stones in the cornice and the capitals, and the whole will be as good as ever. Our friends were unnecessarily alarmed, and our notice was based upon their views.

The Board of Trustees have determined that this college shall be fully repaired, manned and endowed And if position, importance to the South of an institution of high grade, a large number of strong friends, and the patronage of two Annual Conferences are worth anything, it will be a work not difficult to accomplish. If we do not greatly mistake the planters and merchants of the South, they *will* have their sons educated at home, rather than in Europe or New England. There is no other guarantee for the maintenance of right, political or religious, but an education, the most liberal, of the youth of a State. This is the element that must at last be relied upon for obtaining an equal share in the control of the government, or of the economical wealth of the country, not to say of the world. Whatever amount of mere money our children may have, without disciplined brains, scientific knowledge and the art of speaking concisely, exactly, and with some felicity of expression, they will assuredly fall behind in the race of nations and centuries.

It is a part of morality to develope and perfect every power which God has given us for good. Pure religion and sound principles are not defeated in their influence or checked in their force by polished and thorough scholarship. It was not intended that these should be divorced, which together are so mighty for the ennobling a man or the guiding a people. We want mental training and sound knowledge on the farm, in the foundry, in the factory, in commerce, in mining, in the machine shop, as well as in medicine, at the bar or in the pulpit. We need this mental cultivation to fully unlock the immense material resources of this rich Southern country. Yet without mental power combined with mechanical skill and scientific knowledge, the richer we are the greater prey we shall be to the surrounding States and nations.—Colleges are the fountain of schools; teachers go before scholars.

All this Methodist Conferences have ever appreciated. They have been foremost to start schools and to found universities. The Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences will therefore make an appeal, through the president of the Board of Trustees, to the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and to the friends of education in the South, in the behalf of Centenary College, which they cannot doubt will meet with a hearty and prompt response.

PASTORAL VISITING.

Preaching and visiting are the two hemispheres of the pastorate. It is one-sided and incomplete without both. The leading duty may be in the pulpit, but generally that will be a barren ministry which is not attended with stated and diligent visiting from house to house. These two branches of pastoral activity should be developed harmoniously and with regard to their relative importance. If preaching is the main business, visiting should not so engross the time and strength as to prevent habitual study and adequate preparation. At least half of the working time, which should always be the earliest and freshest hours, is needed for the study.—There is a difference in men in this respect, and differences arising from age and educational advantages. Some are gifted with natural impromptu eloquence, and some are so well stored with the materials of instruction that they can give more time to personal intercourse with the people. The amount of visiting must depend in some measure upon the pastoral charge, the extent of territory and numbers, and the condition and circumstances of the membership.

The pastor will sometimes feel compelled to make a compromise between his studies and out-door labors, and to sacrifice something in mental cultivation and pulpit preparation for the sake of going about to do good. The most useful minister is not always the most eminent preacher. Even where the preaching is most attractive and excellent, the entire lack of visiting is always a calamity. A man who is called to preach, and not to visit, certainly has no business in a pastoral charge, and it is a gross injustice to the church to put him there. The measure of the duty varies with the man and the circumstances of his charge. He must preach and study, but he must also visit. After fairly providing for his own mental and spiritual growth, and the efficiency of the pulpit, the pastor must visit as much as he can. Inadequate support and feeble health may hinder in many cases; but faithful and frequent intercourse with the people is often a remedy for both of these evils. Many a sickly and half-supported preacher would find almost certain relief by stirring about among his flock, and by coming in personal and social contact with his hearers.

Pastoral visiting is to many preachers the most disagreeable, as it is to all the most laborious, part of their work. The heaviest cross is in this inexorable round of social religious intercourse. It is also exhausting to mind and body, and burdensome in the last degree, to some sensitive organizations. There are those who are by nature better qualified for this duty than others, and who seem to be eminently called to be *pastors*. Without being particularly eminent in the pulpit, they stand unrivaled here. They have the conversational powers, the social temperament, and that inimitable art of sympathy which disarms prejudice and secures the good will of all. With them visiting is a pleasure and an enjoyment of the highest order, and is the field of their achievements and triumphs.

By painstaking, however, every preacher may become at least a tolerable adept, and we see no reason why this part of his work should not be made as much the subject of study and prayer as his preparations for the pulpit. It may be that labor for which he is least adapted, and that which is most onerous and repulsive, but those circumstances do not excuse neglect. He is required to take up this, his peculiar burden and cross, resolutely and with a single eye. In this department, as in the pulpit, many must resign themselves to mediocrity; but if they do their best they will be accounted good and faithful servants. The horrible affectation of being a great preacher and no pastor is to be shunned as the worst and most fatal of clerical conceits. It must be very great preaching indeed which shall in any measure atone for negligence in visiting. A greatness that is inconsistent with this duty, whether in the elaborateness of preparation or indisposition to social converse, is a misfortune to its possessor and to the church Wesley and Asbury, amid all their great offices and affairs, spent much time in the visitation both of classes and families. The great preacher, other things being at all equal, is most generally the faithful pastor. Visiting contributes largely to the point and interest of the sermon, and he who does none of it lacks a most important means of preparation for his Sunday services.

Unreasonable demands, however, are often made upon the pastor's time and strength. In a membership of from two to four hundred, widely scattered in city or country, the most industrious can scarcely afford to visit each family oftener than from two to four times a year. Here and there an inconsiderate brother or sister regards it as a case of evident neglect if the stated visit is not much more frequent than this. They forget that sermons do not grow on trees, and that the sick, the afflicted, the weak and erring require particular attention. Whether from an affectionate desire, from a fault-finding spirit, or from ignorance of the preacher's *whole* work, this over-exaction is made, the pastor must judge for himself, seek the golden mean, and do his duty in the fear of God.

A little consideration on the part of the heads of families will contribute greatly to the benefit of the pastor's visit, and often relieve him of much embarrassment. It is not only a social, but it is a religious visit. Religious conversation and prayer are the main purpose. Then it must generally be a *brief* interview. The Bible, at such times, should not be out of place, so as to require a good long hunt to find it, and where at all convenient the whole family, the children especially, should be present. It is never out of place to *invite* your pastor to read the Scriptures and pray with the family. This he desires to do if he is about his Master's work, and an intimation that it is expected and agreeable will relieve his diffidence and make the occasion one of pleasure as well as of spiritual profit. In many ways the people can kindly assist their preachers in this duty of visiting, and by thoughtful considerateness they can smooth many of the rougher aspects of a duty which is severely trying to the most devoted and conscientious ministers of the Gospel.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EPHPHATHA. By one out of the Law, but in the Law. Nashville: Southern Methodist Publishing House. 1869. 12mo, pp. 255.

This book is "dedicated to the saints throughout the world." We give one sentence: "Little did we think, in writing an exposition of the Revelation, of the saying of the prophets," etc., "that we were writing an interpretation of the dream of Nebuchadnezzar. That dream, however, never fastened itself particularly upon our mind until after the commencement of the conflict between the Confederate States and the United States." *Verbum sat.*

SUPPORT OF THE BISHOPS.

As the sessions of the Annual Conferences are fast approaching, I deem it proper to invite the attention of the church to the importance of meeting, immediately, the apportionments for the support of our bishops

At the General Conference of 1866 their salaries were duly fixed, and distributed among the several Annual Conferences, according to the ability of each.

Without any well-matured plan for collecting the amount necessary for their support, they entered on the duties assigned them, and with an energy commensurate with the demands of the church, they pronounced the work in every direction Their zeal has known no bounds but their wasting strength, while the sacrifices they have endured in protracted absence from home, demanded by the importance of their ministry in fields remote, have brought the church under obligations to minister to their temporal wants

The current fiscal year commenced with the 1st of June, and the money necessary to be collected for their support must be raised previous to the Annual Conferences. While each preacher, having charge of a circuit or station, is expected to collect the amount apportioned to his field of labor, yet by common consent, not only is the proper distribution of the several amounts to be made among the charges by the presiding elder, but to him is especially intrusted the duty of seeing that no deficiency occurs in the district over which he presides.

Many of the presiding elders are now entering upon their fourth round of quarterly meetings. We beg each one to charge himself fully with his duty to the chief pastors of the church in this regard, and not to leave any quarterly meeting until the collection for the support of the bishops is taken up. With no other source of support than the voluntary contributions of a grateful church, they must not be forgotten.—*A. H. Redford, agent, in Nashville Christian Advocate.*

THE LATE REV. DR. DORMAN.

Dr. Dorman, whose death we announced in our last issue, was one of our most devoted and successful pastors. We have known him well for many years. Our acquaintance with him began in 1835 or 1836. We were then traveling on Augusta circuit (Virginia,) Baltimore Conference. We had a special meeting at Mount Sidney, when our departed brother, who was then removing with his family from Virginia to Alabama, was detained a day or two by an accident He was then a local preacher—he made himself known to us, and took part in our services. In 1843 we met again—he was then stationed at Greensboro, Alabama. We labored together at a camp meeting in Perry county, near the residence of the late venerable L. Q. C. De Vampert, who had a tent on the ground Dr. Lovick Pierce was present, but unable to preach, because of temporary indisposition. The next year, having been transferred from the Texas to the Alabama Conference, we went down to Livingston, to assist Brother Dorman in a glorious meeting, which he was holding at that place, which was then in his circuit. In 1846 he was stationed in Franklin street, and we in St. Francis street, Mobile—so that we were then together very frequently, and very pleasant was our intercourse. We met annually (one sad year excepted) at the sessions of the Alabama Conference, of which he was the faithful and honored secretary for some twenty years. We met also at the sessions of the General Conference, of which he was several times a member We found him to be of a most genial spirit, kind, ardent in his friendship, popular in his manners, successful in his pulpit labors, a most diligent and devoted pastor, a man greatly beloved by the people whom he served, as well as by his brethren in the ministry. We are deeply affected with the thought that we shall never again see his beaming countenance, hear his cheerful voice, or feel the cordial grasp of his hand, at our annual convocations. His wife and several of his children preceded him to paradise; but others still remain to mourn his removal and to share our sympathies. Of course, his end was peaceful. The Rev. A. S. Andrews, pastor of St. Francis street church, Mobile, writes us, Mobile, July 5: "Our friend and brother in Christ, Rev. Thomas W. Dorman, D. D., is no more. His health has been declining rapidly since Conference. Two weeks ago he perceived that his end was near, he called his physician to him and asked him for a candid expression of his opinion in reference to his approaching dissolution, and when informed that he might die at any moment, he calmly said: 'It is all right—I am ready to go.' He continued to grow worse until the night of the 2d instant, when, at ten o'clock, he fell asleep in Jesus, without a struggle or a sigh. His remains were follow to the tomb, on the next even from the St Francis street Method Episcopal Church, by a large course of mourning friends."—*Nashville Christian Advocate.*

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

MR. EDITOR: Some weeks since the writer observed an article in ADVOCATE over the signature of presiding elder, which, it is hoped may be followed by similar productions. There is one portion of district, however—and that, perhaps may become the most important point at no far distant period—referred to. I allude to the town Rodney, which numbers about thousand inhabitants—the town vicinity. Two very destructive have occurred in the town since writer has known this place. first was many years since, and stroyed more than $100,000 of property. The second was the first day of last April, and stroyed $150,000 worth of prop Notwithstanding these disas perhaps there is not a more flour ing town (in all save religion its size in the South. In it are schools, two of which are for children of freedmen, and are un by Miss Hall, of Massachusetts Miss Darrow, of Illinois. The a private school for colored dren, taught by Rev. Swan merly a slave. Of the other s four are taught by Protestants two by Roman Catholics. The son I mention so particularly schools is, that if the children properly trained under God need be no fears entertained the future of the church and uation. In 1848, when I first to this place, while a student medicine, I regularly preached instructed the children. I practicing physic here, from 18 1853, I removed to Louisiana, w I resided until three years l Hease and contents were consu by fire on Sicily Island. Our members of this place are few feeble. We have no house of ship, but depend upon the Bap and Presbyterian friends for a sanctuary. The Odd Fellows have session of the building form owned by us. Our old trust Frank Jones, Dr. S. McCall Brother Layton, have joined church above. A committee appointed by Fayette quarterly ference to look into the papers taining to the property of the M odist church of this place, but not yet reported, notwithstand their appointment more than years since, when Brother W Watkins was presiding elder am ready to officiate as a min on any and every occasion, and embrace every opportunity for good. Last month, by invitation the Presbyterians, I had the pl ure of addressing and conduc the singing for the little ones picnic held in this vicinity Friday after a similar one was by the Baptists. Thus it may seen that we, Protestants of section, move together har niously, but, sad to relate, the little Methodist hand occupies insignificant position as reg number and influence.

Some time since an effort made by the writer to obtain necessary Bibles, Testaments tracts to somewhat enlighten make better the ignorant and b ed. The Bible agent of New leans informed me it would be essary to organize a Bible soc There being one for the county ated at Fayette, sixteen miles tant, application was made to Presbyterian minister of that p agent of the Bible Society, for bo but without success. The Pres rian minister of this place, in sultation with some of his fri thought it expedient to defer formation of a Bible society next autumn, when more money expected in the country from co In the meanwhile the Roman C lics, as elsewhere, taking advan of the supineness of Protest have erected a handsome ed support a priest, have two sch and are so adroit that they in ate prayers to their various on little slips on papers con through the office to Protest

Is it not time to be stirring? If this is not to be a Protestant country it will be either Roman Catholic or infidel. May God help us.

ROENO.

THE AVITOR.

We have at last a description of the aerial steam carriage in San Francisco, of which we have heard so much by telegraph. The San Francisco *Times* describes it as follows:

The carriage, which is merely a large working model, is a balloon, shaped like a cigar, both ends coming to a point. It is thirty-seven feet long, eleven feet from top to bottom, and eight feet in width. These are the measurements at the centre of the balloon, from which point it gradually tapers off toward either end. Around the balloon lengthwise, and a little below the centre, is a light framework of wood and cane, strongly wired together and braced. Attached to this frame, and standing up as they approach the front of the carriage, are two wings, one on either side. They are each five feet wide at a little back of the centre of the carriage, and do not commence to narrow down until they approach the front, where they come to a point. These wings are made of white cloth fastened to a light framework, which is braced securely by wires. The main frame is secured in place by means of strong ribbons, which go over the balloon and are attached to corresponding portions of the frame on the other side. To the frame on the other side of the carriage is attached a rudder or steering gear, which is exactly the shape of the paper used in pin darts, four plans at right angles. This, when raised or lowered, elevates or depresses the head of the carriage when in motion; and when turned from side to side guides the carriage as a rudder does a boat. At the centre and bottom of the balloon is an indentation or space, left in the material of which it is built, in which the engine and machinery are placed on framework. The engine and boiler are very diminutive specimens, but they do their work handsomely. The boiler and furnace are together only a little over a foot long, four inches wide, and five or six inches in height. Steam is generated by spirit lamps. The cylinder is two inches in diameter, and has a three-inch stroke. The crank connects by means of cogwheels with tumbling rods, which lead out to the propellers, one on either side of the carriage. The propellers are each two-bladed, four feet in diameter, and are placed in the framework of the wings. The boiler is made to carry eight pounds of steam. When not inflated, the carriage weighs eighty-four pounds. The balloon has a capacity of one thousand three hundred and sixty feet of gas. When inflated and ready for a flight, it is calculated to have the carriage weigh from four to ten pounds.

An engineer's private trial trip was first made in the presence of the constructing engineers, several of the shareholders of the Aerial Steam Navigation Company, and a number of the employees and residents in the neighborhood. The morning was beautiful and still, scarcely a breath of air stirring.—The conditions were favorable to success. The gasometer was fully inflated and the model was floated out of the building. In six minutes steam was got up, the rudder set to give a slight curve to the course of the vessel, and the valves opened. With the first turn of the propeller she rose slowly into the air, gradually increasing her speed until the rate of five miles an hour was attained. The position of the rudder caused her to describe a great circle, around which she passed twice, occupying about five minutes each time. Lines had been fastened to both bow and stern, which were held by two men, who followed her track, and had sufficient ado to keep up with her at a "dog trot." As she completed describing the second circle, a pull given to the head line, unintentionally, caused the rudder to shift to a fore and aft position, when the model pursued a straight flight about a quarter of a mile; she was then turned round and retraced her flight to the point of departure, whence, being guided, they entered the building. The fires were drawn, and the first extensive flight of a vessel for aerial navigation was accomplished. The total distance traversed was a little over a mile. The appearance of the vessel in the air was really beautiful. As seen in the building she looks cumbrous and awkward. The change of appearance, as she is circling gracefully through the air, is equal to that of a ship when first seen in the water. The moment of opening the steam valve was one of suspense. As the vessel rose and forced slowly ahead the suspense was scarcely dissipated; but in a very few seconds her speed increased, in obedience to the rudder she commenced to swing round the curve, the men at the guys broke into a trot, and cheer upon cheer rose from the little group of anxious spectators.

The public exhibition was attended by some slight accidents, but elicited much enthusiasm from the audience, which had assembled in a hall where the trial was made. The wind was so violent and irregular without that it was considered unsafe to risk the model beyond the shelter. The carriage mounted nearly to the roof with a firmness and steadiness equal to the movements of an ocean steamer on smooth water. The guests cheered long and loud, and many fairly danced with delight at the success. The trip back and forth across the hall was performed several times with success.

Within a few weeks the first large vessel will be completed by the Aerial Steam Navigation Company—one calculated to carry four persons—and the principles involved in its construction will then fully be tested. The projectors consider that the model carriage has developed two facts of the greatest importance. First, the effective power developed by the propellers is greater than the estimated power according to the formulæ of hydrodynamics; and second, the atmospheric resistance encountered by the vessel was less than had been calculated. Consequently, the speed attained was higher than was estimated, and at the next trial, when the effective heating surface of the boiler will be increased, a further considerable increase of speed will be attained. Some doubt had been entertained as to the facility of steering the vessel.—That is shown to be the easiest part of the business. She obeys the deflections of the rudder with extreme sensitiveness, and is under the most complete control.

INSTANTANEOUS CONVERSION.—How long does it take for Jesus to save a penitent soul? This question was asked and answered in the Minna street pulpit last Sunday morning. The doctrine of instantaneous conversion was strikingly, almost startlingly presented, fortified by Scripture proofs and illustrated by Scripture examples. The Saviour is glorified and the sinner is encouraged by this doctrine. It brings the great question of personal salvation to an immediate issue, concentrates the mind upon the only Redeemer of men. This was the pentecostal type of conversions. This is the type that obtains in all great revivals. When the pulpit shrinks from the announciation of the doctrine of instantaneous conversion, when the church ceases to hold and illustrate it, it indicates a feeble faith and a low standard of piety. How long does it take for Jesus to save a penitent soul? The very question carries its own answers in the suggestion of glorious results to a lost race. We trust this question will be answered in the happy experience of a multitude of converted souls before the Conference year ends.—*San Francisco Spectator.*

BEAUTIFUL DEATH SCENE.—When one of Martin Luther's children lay on her death bed, the great man approached her and said to her, 'My dear little daughter, my beloved Margaret, you would willingly remain with your earthly parents; but if God calls you, you will go with your heavenly Father!' 'Yes, dear father, it is as God pleases.' 'Dear little girl!' he exclaimed, 'O, how I love you! The spirit is willing but the flesh is weak.' He then took the Bible and read to her the passage, 'Thy dead men shall live; together with my dead body shall they arise. Awake and sing, ye that dwell in the dust; for thy dew is as the dew of herbs, and the earth shall cast out the dead.' He then said, 'My daughter, enter thou into thy resting place in peace.' She turned her eyes toward him and said, with touching simplicity, 'Yes, father.'

CAMP MEETING.

There will be a camp meeting, on the primitive Methodist style, at Beulah church, Pleasant Hill and Manny circuit, Shreveport district, commencing September 16. Everybody is invited, and ministers specially. The latter will find ample accommodation, gratuitous, by friends encamped on the ground. Ministers wishing to bring their families are advised to make the arrangement for their accommodation in due time, as we are not prepared to say to what extent entire families can be accommodated.

JAS. M. FRANKLIN, P. C.

THE IMPERIALISTS.—A New York paper has a story that a secret society has been formed, having branches in the principal cities of the Union, for carrying the country over to Imperialism. Its members are sworn to promote and support what is termed a "Free Empire." It is proposed to establish an aristocracy, with executive powers in the hands of a council, with one man at the head, who shall hold the position for life and be designated Consul of the Free Empire of the United States, the title of Consul to be thrown away for that of Emperor as soon as the public sentiment will bear the change. The man for this position has already been selected by the leaders of the movement.

A WOMAN has been arrested in Cambridge, Massachusetts, for whipping her stepson, a boy of six years, to death.

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT SUNDAY SCHOOL INSTITUTE.

The second annual Sunday School Institute for Montgomery district, Montgomery Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church South, will be held at Loachapoka, Lee county, Alabama, beginning July 29 and ending August 1, 1869.

Friends of the Sunday school are all respectfully invited. Ample accommodations will be provided and a warm welcome extended.

E. D.-PITTS,
Chairman of Committee

PROGRAMME.

Thursday night, 8 o'clock.—Sermon by Rev. John Mathews.

Friday morning, 8 30 to 8.50.—Devotional exercises. 8.50 to 9.—Organization. 9 to 10.—"Our Difficulties, and how to Meet Them," Rev. William Shapard. 10 to 11.—"Proper Training of Teachers," Prof. O. D. Smith. 11 to 11.20.—Review by conductor. 11 20 to 11.30.—Question box. Benediction.

Afternoon, 3 to 3.20.—Devotional exercises. 3 20 to 4.20.—"Preparation of the Lesson," Rev. S. R. Cox, D. D. 4.20 to 4.40.—Review by conductor. 4.40 to 5.—Answer and question box. Benediction.

Evening, 8.—Entertainment by Loachapoka Sunday school.

Saturday morning, 8.30 to 8.50.—Devotional exercises. 8.50 to 9.50.—"Art of Interesting Children," Rev. E. D. Pitts. 9.50 to 10.50.—"Sunday School Prayer Meetings, Utility and Mode of Conducting them," Rev. B. B. Ross. 10.50 to 11.20.—Blackboard exercise. 11.20 to 11.30.—Answer and question box. Benediction.

Afternoon, 3 to 3.20.—Devotional exercises. 3.20 to 4.—"Relation of Sunday Schools to the Moral and Benevolent Enterprises of the Church," Rev. E. B. Norton. 4 to 4.40.—"Early Conversion of Children;" "Our motto: Every Child for Jesus," H. M. Crowder. 4.40 to 5.—Review by conductor. 5 to 5.20.—Answer box and miscellaneous exercises. Benediction.

Sunday, 10 30 A. M.—Sermon by Rev. L. Pierce, D. D. 3.30 P. M.—Sermon by Rev. T. J. Rutledge.

MARRIED.

June 29, 1869, near Natasulga, by the Rev. L. F. Dowdell, Mr. JOSHUA F. HOWELL to Miss JESSIE MCRITCHEE.

July 11, 1869, by Rev. L. F. Dowdell, at Camp Hill, Cham county, Alabama, Mr. ARNOLD S. C. HERREN to Miss MARY J. HUTCHESON.

On the evening of the 13th of July, 1869, at the residence of Mr. Willis, Pascagoula, Mississippi, by Rev. A. M. Jones, of the Mobile Conference, Mr. DAVID R HAWKINS, of Galveston, Texas, to Miss CARRIE C. SNASEY, of Charleston, South Carolina.

On the 10th instant, at the residence of the bride's mother, in Jefferson City, Louisiana, by Rev. James D. Parker, Mr. CHARLES H. DISQUE to Miss EUPHEMIA D. MORRIS. No cards.

OBITUARIES.

Died, at her residence in Greene county, Mississippi, in May last, Mrs. ELIZABETH DANTZLER, aged seventy-seven years.

This announcement sends a pang of grief to the hearts of a large family of children, and numerous relatives and friends scattered all over this land. She was the mother of ten children, only one of whom has been called to pass through the ordeal of mortal dissolution, and he was killed on the field of battle.

Although for years she was confined to her room from physical weakness, yet her children who were separated from her, far and near, all felt and knew that every pulsation of her heart was for them—that her every care and thought had reference to their welfare; for if there ever was a mother whose solicitude for her children was greater than another, it must have been my mother. But she is gone. On that beautiful Sabbath morning, when all nature was robed in brightness and beauty—when quiet stillness reigned supreme—the messenger came and bid her depart in peace and be at rest. To be called at such a time, on a beautiful Sabbath day, I have ever felt was ominous of a favorable reception. Her father and mother, her brother and sisters one by one had passed away, until she stood the only representative of a former generation.

Fondly did our thoughts and affections cling around that venerable form, and earnestly did we treasure the words which fell from her lips. But every year added to her feebleness, the last sparks of life were gradually going out, the golden bowl was about to be broken, until all of those images of extreme frailty so glowingly pictured by Solomon were visible upon her.

How appropriate that touching petition of David: "Cast me not off in the time of my old age; forsake me not when my strength faileth." Though she had passed through the scenes and vicissitudes, had endured the toils and trials, and had borne the cares and troubles incident to a long and eventful life, yet it was permitted her to leave the bourne of time quietly and easily, with her head pillowed upon the bosom of her Saviour and borne upon the wings of angels. She has gone to meet those who have gone before her, and to await the coming of those who, one by one, are to follow her. And oh! may there be no disappointment. May her family, now scattered and broken up, all be reunited above in one unbroken union, there to remain forever, where parting will be no more.

D.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE, Stanton, Virginia.

The College of the Baltimore Conference, M. E. Church South.

Rev. William A. Harris, President, with thirteen professors, teachers, etc.

Will begin its next session SEPTEMBER 20, 1869, and close June 30, 1870.

Thus this no College for young ladies in the South ranks higher. It is attended by pupils from various Southern States. System of teaching like that pursued in the University of Virginia. Society is refined, scenery beautiful and health unsurpassed. A marked feature in this institution is the rapid promotion of the physical health and vigor of its pupils. Young ladies who come here from the South, with feeble constitutions, are entirely restored to health.

Charges for the scholastic year:
Board and tuition in the Collegiate Course.$225
Music and other extra studies, moderate.

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jy10 4tr 24 Chauncey st., Boston, Mass.

THE CHILD'S CORNER.

DOING GOOD.

A little child I am indeed,
And little do I know;
Much care and help I yet shall need,
That I may wiser grow—
If I would ever hope to do
Things good and great, and useful too.

But even now I ought to try
To do what good I may;
God never meant that such as I
Should only live to play,
And talk and laugh, and eat and drink,
And sleep and wake, and never think.

One gentle word that I may speak,
Or one kind, loving deed,
May, though a trifle poor and weak,
Prove like tiny seed;
And who can tell what good may spring
From a very little thing?

Then let me try, each day and hour,
To act upon this plan—
What little good is in my power,
To do it while I can;
If to be useful thus I try,
I may do better by and by.

GLEAMS OF SUNSHINE.

A STORY FOR CHILDREN.

From away back among the years gone forever, floats down to me the memory of a morning dark and cloudy in the outer world—dark, too, in our home world, for we watched with anxious hearts our first-born, in the crisis of a disease dangerous to childhood. She had slept far into the dreary morning; but as we watched, the black clouds rolled away and left the blue sky smiling, and the sunshine danced in delight to enfold the flowers in its passionate embrace again. As it poured a flood of radiance in at the window, our little darling awoke, and in her face we read that the danger had passed; and so the sunshine of happiness flooded our hearts once more. A few days, and she was again around the house, but pale and weak, and, as the days went by, with scarcely any increase of strength. We interested her in the flower garden, and through all the early summer months she passed a large portion of her time there.

One morning, as she was gathering bouquets for the house, she saw a poor, pale boy leaning over the fence, eyeing the flowers with a longing look. Winding a few long grasses about those she held in her hand, she gave them to him and asked if he loved flowers.

"Oh, yes!" he said, and clasping the blossoms over his face, he burst into tears.

Little May had a tender heart, and she asked him no questions, waiting until his sobs should cease; but her little face grew sad, and her blue eyes misty with tears.

"Little girl," said he through his tears, "my mother loved roses. She had so many, and she is dead now."

May asked him where he lived, and he said, "Nowhere." He had traveled from Boston since his mother had died, sometimes finding lodgings, oftener lying on the damp ground all night. "I was just wanting to die," said he; "I was so tired and hungry; then I saw the roses, and they made me think of my mother," and again his tears shut out the flowers from his sight.

May called a family council, and the boy was offered a home with us for a short time, entirely through May's intercession, for mamma's sister Emily thought it very foolish to encourage strolling children, and mamma began to think so too. Aunt Emily talked so positively, but May put her arms around her papa's neck and said, "Oh, papa! his father is dead, and his mother, too. How lonesome he is!" and then she burst out crying. So papa told the boy he could stay a few days, and help May take care of the flowers.

What happy days they were, for May had no brothers or sisters old enough to play with her, and this boy seemed to forget that there might be sad days in store for him, he was so very happy. They fastened up the roses and twined the vines that the wind had thrown down, again around the arbor.

At last May's papa told the boy one morning that he had found a good place for him in the city; so they parted with promises to remember each other forever.

We heard from him frequently, and May's papa brought him home with him to spend Christmas. And again they met in the city one day, when May accompanied her father. By and by the gentleman he lived with moved to Philadelphia, and then we ceased to hear from him.

Years rolled on, and he was forgotten, save in some backward glance to the year of May's sickness. She was a beautiful girl now, and loved by hosts of friends. At last, amid half sad, half joyful preparation, she contemplated leaving the old home and old friends for the protection of one every way worthy of her affection. The morning came, and she was receiving many little tokens of affection and pretty bridal gifts, when a ponderous package, bearing a foreign postmark, was brought in. Full of eager wonder we undid it, and disclosed a beautiful painting, and attached to it the card of an artist in Rome whose fame had spread throughout all Europe and the United States. We looked at the painting—a garden of flowers, a little girl in their midst, a low fence, and over it leaned a poor, haggard child. We scarcely comprehended it; but May sprang forward with a low cry and bent over it. It was a masterpiece. We almost breathed the perfume of the roses, and the little girl was the exact counterpart of May as she had played among the flowers that happy summer. She took the card, and turning it over, read: "Little May; I never have forgotten or lost trace of you. Your words of sympathy—your kind deed in the past—proved the turning point in my life, which led me on to fame and happiness. May your wedded life be fair as the roses you gave the heart-broken orphan long ago. God bless you!" And then she read the name we had known him by in those brief days of his stay with us. How happy May was. An added blessing seemed to rest upon her through the day. How joyously she told him who was in a few hours to be her husband the little history connected with the beautiful painting.

As I look upon my writing I see the painting through the open door into the parlor, and May's children come romping into the room.

Little bright faces cluster around my knee, and what I have said to them many times, I now write to you, dear children. The sunshine seems to gild only the external things of this world, and make them bright and pleasant, but its warm rays reach far down into the dark earth, and give life and strength to the germs of flowers, and they in turn become beautiful. Kind words make one appear bright and attractive; they also, like the sunshine, may sink down into some dark, sad heart and nourish to life dormant principles and germs of action that may result in a noble life. They may, *at least*, bring comfort to some lonely one. Gentle words are easy words.—*Max, in Arthur's Home Magazine.*

THE SWALLOWS AND THE PHEBE

A few years ago, under the eaves of a barn, in Charlotte, Vermont, there had been built about twenty nests of the barn swallow. On their return to their old domiciles the following year, in exercising *the right of search*, they found one of their nests partly demolished and in possession of a Phebe bird. This the swallows appeared to consider an unwarrantable intrusion, and the pair which laid especial claim to the nest commenced a suit of ejectment.

The fluttering and twittering of the swallows not having the desired effect, the owner of the barn took up their side of the dispute, and with a fish pole endeavored to drive off the intruder, but without success.

About noon the swallows collected *en masse*, evidently with the intention of having a regular *palaver*, and hovered around the ridge of the barn on which the trespassing Phebe bird had taken up her position. The swallows wheeled round and round, now mounting upward, now coming down with a swoop, as though they intended to drive Phebe from her moorings. She stretched herself as it were on tip toe, ready to repel the expected attack, while they kept up such a jabbering and twittering as to show that no common subject was under discussion. After nearly an hour had been spent in this feathery negotiation, the swallows dispersed, and Phebe retired to her purloined homestead.

Soon after the swallows were busily engaged, with mud from an adjoining spring, in building a partition wall through the nest, allowing sufficient room for the intruder to attend to her own domestic concerns. They carried up the wall, restored the dilapidated covering, and extended it in a direction opposite to its former one with so much alacrity that before evening several inches of the new wall were visible. This had been done without disturbing Madam Phebe, although the builders were in close contact with her ladyship's plumage, and probably splashed a little of the mud in her face. But there she sat, apparently regarding the inconvenience she had occasioned with sullen indifference.

The "right of search" had been bravely and pertinaciously insisted on, and although Phebe could show no "good papers," nor any other than a "robber's right" to the nest, yet rather than go to the extremities in open war, the swallow allowed her to retain possession of a part, and thus the "boundary question" was settled. Whether she took any comfort in sitting where she was not welcome, or how the indulgent swallows estimated her want of good breeding, I am not informed.

The readers of this incident may be reminded of one lesson, that however much we may consider ourselves injured by the trespasses of others, it is always "better to *suffer* wrong than *to do* wrong." And if young and grown up children would scrupulously observe this rule, what a marvelous change would be brought about in the family circle, and in the various relations of mankind.—*Our Dumb Animals*

FARM AND GARDEN.

THE BUTTER QUESTION.

"Will some writer of receipts inform us the exact weight of a 'small piece' of butter, which we so often see enumerated as one of the ingredients in published receipts? As butter is scarce at present, it *appears very large* to the

"INQUIRER."

The above letter we have received from one of our contributors of domestic receipts, and we leave the question opened to be answered by any of our readers who may happen to be posted.

Meantime we will give our own views on the subject. The "small piece" of butter, at present prices—ranging from sixty to seventy-five cents per pound—is extremely apt, in our household, to find itself metamorphosed, in many cases, into clean, sweet lard or dripping. For plain pastry the latter are nearly if not quite as good—for frying, better. In cake-making we prefer them to the strong, rancid butter which many obtain, on account of its cheapness, for cooking purposes. Our rule in cooking has always been, good butter or none. Any one can detect strong butter in any form of cookery; vegetables are, to our thinking, completely spoiled by it, and had better be without entirely.

One does not know, until she has tried, to what infinitesimal proportions the "small piece" can be reduced. To be sure there must be some substitute. We remember being complimented last summer on the excellence of a dish of corn and beans we had prepared, in which there was not one particle of butter, only some sweet milk and a little lard, the compliment coming from a person who believed butter to be an indispensable in the cooking of vegetables, and who had no suspicion of the actual state of the case until, after the unsolicited praise, we confessed the fact. Vegetables of this class, if well seasoned and carefully prepared otherwise, may be easily made to challenge any one to tell whether butter is used or not. Potatoes may be mashed, with a plentiful supply of salt, a little milk or cream and lard, and we think no one will discover the straits you have been put to. Squashes cannot be made tempting without butter, and in preparing them the "small piece" must be just as large as conscience will permit; the more butter the better the squash. Turnips require the same as squashes, only the "piece" may be allowed to shrink in dimensions a little. Tomatoes, which, as ordinarily prepared, require a liberal share of the costly material, can be made a fit subject of experiment—gradually lessening the quantity each day until the minimum is reached. The fat fried from slices of salt pork will do well in tomatoes instead of butter—you may possibly think it an improvement.

When lard is used it must be perfectly free from all taint or lardy taste—simply a substance that enriches, without imparting any flavor.

The only answer we can give to the question at the beginning of this article is, that the size of the "small piece" must be regulated by the habits, tastes and lengths of purse of the one who cooks, and those who are cooked for. It may be possible that the consumers may object to the idea of lard instead of butter. In that case they must be served like the man, with whom we are acquainted, who is certain he cannot eat anything with milk or eggs in it, and yet who does do it every day, and never suspects it. Try your experiments, but keep your own counsel, when you will be altogether more certain as to results.—*Arthur's Home Magazine.*

WHEN board fences become old, and the boards begin to come off, nail upward-facing strips upon them against each post, and the boards will be held to their place, and the fence will last several years longer.

IN SETTING out young orchards always register the varieties immediately in a book, where they may be referred to in a few years, when the trees commence bearing, and the labels are lost and names forgotten.

ALWAYS set a post fence over a ditch or near a good drainage, and the post remains dry, and will last many years longer than those standing in wet subsoil.—*Rural Gentleman.*

IN LAYING a garden for fruits and vegetables, place everything in drills or rows, so that they may be cultivated by a horse, and thus save the expense of hand labor.

Howling Dervishes of Scutari.

Entering the court yard at the left of the street I saw before me a fountain in the form of a tomb, and at my right hand a black little hole, which my guide informed me was a cafe, and that we should wait within until the hour for the howling commenced. This place was crowded with a filthy-looking set of Turks and dervishes who were sipping coffee and eating crisp little pies which were dampened with cherry water. I neutralized the taste of one by a sip or a bite at the other while an officious black was taking off my boots and substituting a pair of slippers for service in the *tekke*.

Seated near by me was a fool. The Turks venerate these men (who are often more knavish than silly) as saints. The Orientals have a sort of simple faith that God inhabits their empty brains and pardons them all sins, as He would those committed by little children who know not what they do. This one was seated on a stone, rocking his head and mumbling prayers of the Islam formula, rolling a chapter between his hands, and following with his idiot eyes some vague hallucination that made him smile. Once in a while he broke his *kief* to search very intelligently and methodically for vermin, and when found he deliberately placed his prey upon the clothes of an old Turk seated by him, who, instead of resenting this nuisance, puffed away at his pipe and accepted the fleas as a blessing of God.

Some devotees, newly arrived, piously embraced this disgusting personage, who received their hugs with the stolidity of a Japanese idol; as to me I was glad when I was summoned from this hole to enter the *tekke*, although my movements were followed with evil eyes by the Mohammedans around.

This hall, instead of being brightly tinted and circular, like that of the Turners in Constantinople, is gloomy, dark and a parallelogram divested of all architectural character. It might have stood for the torture-chamber of an inquisition, for the walls were ferociously decorated with darts of iron terminated by balls of lead, chains, masses of arms, pincers, all sorts of instruments of barbarous forms, for an incomprehensible but frightful usage which would tear, burn and lacerate the flesh according to the most cruel desires.

Seated in a circle around this hall were the dervishes in their sacramental *poses*, repeating in a chorus a species of litany. They were led by a large negro, with the breast of Hercules, the neck of a bull, lungs of iron and a stentorian voice. At each verse they threw their heads backward and forward, touching their foreheads nearly to the ground in front, and their crowns to the walls behind them, all of which finished by giving me a sympathetic vertigo. Sometimes they were joined by Turks from the audience; then their shouts grew louder and louder, and culminated in exhausted whines. Among them were children and negroes, eunuchs and beggars, in all sorts of costumes, and the mixture of heavy basses and weak tenors, cracked baritones and feeble *falsettos*, gave me a lesson in harmony and *thorough bass* I shall never forget.

"*Allah hou!*" "*Allah hou!*" "*Allah-il-Allah!*"

The inspiration and excitement arrived little by little; their eyes burned like those of savage beasts in the bottom of a cavern; an epileptic froth covered their mouths, and their visages became decomposed, shining lividly under the sweat; the lines became broken and excited; the contortions were fearful; and why some of those delicate lungs did not break from their bony cages by such abnormal efforts is a marvel to me to this day.

"*Allah hou!*" "*Allah hou!*"

They were no longer human beings. Their howlings had become frantic shrieks, and the masks convulsive and epileptic took the place of human features.

The iman hero was a younger man than his brother of the dervishes of Pera, and he marched among the groups encouraging and joining in the worship, and at times a part of the company would rise and advance toward him to kiss abjectly his feet, his hands, his forehead. Soon two fanatics varied the performance by advancing to the centre, seizing two iron darts from the walls, brandishing them savagely in their hands, and commencing a savage sort of a dance to the time of the terrible vocal accompaniments of their fellows. In place of avoiding the points of each other's weapons, they rushed upon them, wounding themselves until the blood ran from the spot, when they rolled to the earth amid wilder cries of "*Allah hou!*"

From this terrible spectacle I was glad to withdraw, noticing, however, as I passed from the courtyard, that nearly every dervish had some awful scars and healed wounds on face, arms and legs.—*Letters of a Sentimental Idler.*

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E. E. WILEY, President,
jy10 3m Emory Post Office, Va.

WHITWORTH FEMALE COLlege, Brookhaven, Mississippi, will reopen

SEPTEMBER 22, 1869.

Provision will be made for all who apply for admission.

To send your daughter here will cost you $260 for the term of ten months, or forty weeks. This amount will pay for board, fuel, lights, washing, tuition in English, English text-books, slates, pencils and all the stationery used in the school room.

All the branches are taught.

Our Music Teachers are believed to be unexcelled.

Music and the Languages are extra.

Send for circular.

H. F. JOHNSON,
jy17 3m President.

PHOTOGRAPHS. PHOTOGRAPHS.

S. ANDERSON

Has the pleasure of announcing to his numerous friends and the public that he has removed from 61 Camp street to

183 Canal Street,

where he is prepared with all the recent improvements in the Art to execute the most beautiful works that can be desired, at the old rates of $3 per dozen.

He would call especial attention to his new style,

THE SUN PEARL PICTURES,

which surpass the finest Ivory miniature. Copying in every style and size.

Call and see. jal6 6m

ROBERT L. WALKER,

Cotton Factor & Commission Merchant,

190 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
aug8 6m

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, AT Greensboro, Alabama.

The next session of this institution begins the first Wednesday in October, and is divided into two terms.

TUITION.

Academic Department, per term	$35 00
Preparatory Department, per term	30 00
Contingent fee, per term	2 50

A fee of $5 is charged those who attend the schools of Chem. and Nat. Phil.

Board, exclusive of washing and lights, $16 to $20 per month. By messing it can be obtained even cheaper than at these rates.

Sons of ministers of the Gospel in the regular work, and those studying for the ministry, are admitted free of tuition.

The whole expense for the scholastic year, including everything except books and clothing, will be $250, payable one-half at the opening of the session and the remainder on the 15th of February. If the student wishes to board in a private family it will be $280. This great reduction in the price of board and tuition will bring the advantages of the University within the reach of those whose limited means have heretofore placed the highest scholastic training beyond their reach, as well as secure the patronage of those who, on the score of economy, are sending their sons out of the State to be educated.

Especial attention is called to the fact that preparatory students are taught exclusively by the Faculty.

The Law School has been organized under the management of Hons. Judge Coleman and A. Benners.

For further information apply for circular to

O. F. CASEY,
aug15 2m Secretary of Faculty.

CENTENARY INSTITUTE.
SUMMERFIELD ALA.

Notice is hereby given that, in view of the decline in the price of cotton and other articles, tuition and board are reduced to the following rates in currency.

FEMALE COLLEGE.

Tuition in the regular course, including Latin and Modern Languages	$80,00
Incidental Fee	5,00

MALE INSTITUTE.

Tuition in the entire Course	$75,00
Incidental Fee	5,00
Board exclusive of Lights and Washing	20,00

We commend the Institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respectfully solicit its patronage. Address,

A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board Trust.
Oct. 19th, 1867

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1869.

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
FEB.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
MAR		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
APR					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
MAY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
JUNE			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JULY					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AUG	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
SEP.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
OCT						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
NOV	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
DEC				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received, and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The general market is without any improvement. From most branches of the wholesale trade we hear complaints of increasing dullness. The sales of sugar and molasses have been mostly confined to the current receipts, which have been limited. Operations in Western produce have been restricted by scant supplies, under which flour has been firm at the previous improvement, and corn has further advanced, commanding $1 17½ to $1 20 per bush., furnishing another forcible inducement to Southern planters to give special attention to their corn crops and prepare for more extensive culture next year.

The weather has been clear and warm, and our accounts from the country are still more encouraging than last week.—The crops are rapidly recovering from the bad effects of the unpropitious spring, and there is now a fair prospect that there will be a sufficiently liberal yield to fully test the capacity of our labor force in the picking season. We find a great many disposed to raise their crop estimates, which have been hitherto from 2,500,000 to 2,600,000 bales. The same views prevailed last year, but we hope that this time they will not be equally disappointed. It is manifest that the Texas floods will materially curtail the yield in that State.

The river remains about the same, being three feet nine inches below high water mark.

COTTON.—The following are the arrivals since the 16th instant:

Louisiana and Mississippi.....bales..	287
Lake.....	1
Mobile.....	424
Florida.....	2
Total.....	714

On Saturday there was rather more inquiry, but at lower prices, and in order to effect sales factors were compelled to make some slight concessions, in consequence of which the business comprised 375 bales, taken mostly on the basis of 30½c. for low middling, but with a portion of the business at 30 and 30¼c. On Monday only two buyers came forward, one of whom could not find the kinds he wanted, while the other bought 125 bales at about Saturday's figures, the ruling rates for low middling being 30¼ to 30½c. On Tuesday the market showed rather more vitality, and although one or two buyers had to withdraw in consequence of not finding the kinds they wanted, unless at prices above their views, yet the sales embraced 528 bales, the most of which was for the North, only a limited amount being taken for Liverpool. Small lots of low middling can be bought at 30 to 30½c., but the few desirable lots on sale of strict classification cannot be had under 31c. Good ordinary was neglected, and could not have been forced off unless at some concessions.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 1,028 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 793,695 bales, against 586,700 bales to the same date last year, and the decrease in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 84,233 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 22,567 bales to France, and of 5,717 to other foreign ports, and a decrease of 248,780 to Great Britain.

Referring to our remarks above, we quote as follows:

Ordinary.....	25	to —
Good ordinary.....	29	to 29½
Low middling.....	30	to 31
Middling.....	—	to 32½
Strict middling.....	—	to —

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868, bales....		1959
Arrived past three days.....	714	
Arrived previously.....	826980	
Made from waste and damaged cotton, samples, etc.....	9112	836806
		837865
Exported past three days.....	2611	
Exported previously.....	828179	830790
Stock on hand and on shipboard....		7075

SUGAR.—We have no change to notice since our last review. The movement is still on a limited scale, and receipts have been very light. The sales on Saturday and Monday embraced 100 hogsheads, at 12½c. per pound for fair, 12¾c. for fully fair, and 14½ to 15c. for yellow clarified.

MONETARY.—Gold opened on Tuesday at 135⅝ to 135⅝. (against 135⅜ at New York) and closed at 135½ to 135¾.

Nothing has been reported in bonds, except a round amount of matured State coupons on Friday at 79¼, and $5,700 at 80; $2,000 do. on Saturday at 81½; and $1,000 city seven per cent. certificates on Monday at 78. They were offered on Tuesday at 80.

CATTLE MARKET.

JEFFERSON CITY,
Tuesday Evening, July 20, 1869.

Texas cattle, choice, per head.....	$35 to 40
Texas cattle, second qual, per head.	25 to 30
Texas cattle, third qual, per head...	10 to 20
Hogs, per lb gross.....	9 to 11c
Sheep, first quality, per head.....	$4 to 5
Sheep, second quality, per head.....	3 to 3½
Sheep, third quality, per head.....	— to —
Milch cows, choice, per head.....	80 to 100
Milch cows, per head.....	50 to —
Texas cows, with calves.....	— to —
Yearlings, per head.....	8 to 12
Calves, per head.....	8 to 12

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows.....	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers...	8 50	9 50
Cotton Scrapers.....	6 00	6 50
Sweeps.....	6 00	6 50
Cultivators.....	10 00	11 00
Shovels.....	10 00	17 00
Spades.....	11 00	18 00
Axes.....	10 00	15 00
Bagging, ₩ yard:		
Kentucky.....	23	24½
East India.....	23	25
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₩ lb..	8	8½
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs.....	1 05	1 07½
Bread, ₩ 100 lbs.: Pilot....	5 50	.. ..
Crackers.....	6 00	.. ..
Bricks, Lake, ₩ M.....	8 00	16 00
English, Fire.....	85 00	100 00
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford.....	..	50
Tallow.....	..	..
Adamantine.....	15	21½
Star.....	15	21½
Chocolate, No 1 ₩ lb.....	38	55
Sweet and Spiced.....	35	67
Cider, Western ₩ bbl.....	.. ..	.. ..
Northern.....	13 00	.. ..
Coal, Cannel ₩ ton.....	.. ..	15 00
Anthracite ₩ ton.....	9 50	10 00
Western, ₩ barrel.....	.. ..	50
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb.....	14	16½
Havana.....	..	..
Java.....	38	35
St. Domingo.....	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₩ ton.....	.. ..	.. ..
Hulled, ₩ bushel.....	.. ..	.. ..
Copper, Braziers' ₩ lb.....	37	38
Sheathing.....	.. ..	.. ..
Copper Bolts.....	37	38
Yellow Metal.....	29	30
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb.....	23½	24
Tarred, American.....	.. ..	21
Russia.....	30	.. ..
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl.....	4 50	4 75
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y.....	4	4½
St. Domingo.....	4½	4½
Fustic, Tampico.....	5	..
Indigo, ₩ lb.....	1 75	1 85
Madder.....	22	24
Eggs, ₩ doz. Western.....	12	16
Feathers, ₩ lb.....	..	.. ..
Fish, Cod, ₩ box.....	1 75	.. ..
Herrings.....	65	70
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl....	.. ..	28 00
No. 2.....	.. ..	21 00
No. 3.....	13 00	.. ..
Flaxseed, ₩ lb.....	4	6
Flour, ₩ bbl:		
Superfine.....	.. ..	6 00
Extra.....	6 50	11 50
Fine.....	5 00	5 50
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb.....	14	15
Figs, Drum.....	20	..
Dried Apples.....	13	14
Currants, Zante.....	12½	13
Almonds, soft shell.....	26	..
Raisins, M R, ₩ box.....	none	here
Layer.....	3 40	3 50
Lem's Sicily ₩ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₩ box.....	.. ..	.. ..
Oranges, La. ₩ 1000.....	.. ..	.. ..
Sicily ₩ box	.. ..	.. ..
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10.....	3 25	.. ..
10 x 12.....	3 50	3 75
12 x 18.....	4 00	4 50
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western.....	2 00	2 20
Canada.....	2 20	2 50
Oats.....	..	78
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel....	1 17½	1 20
Beans, ₩ bbl.....	8 00	11 00
Hops, ₩ lb.....	8	12
Gunpowder, ₩ keg.....	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag.....	17½	18
Hay, Western, ₩ ton.....	26 00	30 00
Northern.....	.. ..	.. ..
Louisiana.....	.. ..	.. ..
Hides, ₩ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican.....	17	18
Wet salted, city slaughter.	8½	14
Kip Skins.....	.. ..	.. ..
Dry country.....	17	18
Pelts ₩ piece.....	.. ..	.. ..
Iron, Pig ₩ ton.....	45 00	.. ..
Country, Bar ₩ lb.....	5	6
English, ₩ lb.....	4½	5
Hoop, ₩ lb.....	6	8½
Sheet.....	6½	9
Boiler.....	8	10
Nail Rods.....	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties.....	6½	6½
Castings, American.....	6½	7
Lime, Western ₩ bbl.....	1 65	2 00
Shell Lime.....	1 75	.. ..
Rockland, &c.....	2 00	2 25
Cement.....	3 00	.. ..
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana.....	55	65
Muscovado.....	..	..
Refinery, Reboiled.....	55	80
Moss, ₩ lb:		
Grey, Country.....	2	3½
Black do.....	5	6
Select, water rotted.....	7	8
Nails, Am. 4 *a* 8d, ₩ lb.....	4 75	5 00
Wrought, German.....	14	16
English.....	14	16
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Tar.....	.. ..	.. ..
Pitch.....	2 50	2 60
Rosin A No. 1.....	2 75	4 35
No. 2.....	2 00	.. ..
No. 3.....	.. ..	.. ..
Spirits Turp ₩ gallon....	37	..
Varnish, bright.....	50	55
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon.....	1 35	1 40
Coal Oil.....	33	35
In cases.....	43	47
Cotton Seed, Crude.....	..	..
Refined.....	95	1 00
Tanners' ₩ gallon.....	1 15	1 30
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton.....	.. ..	.. ..
Cotton Seed.....	30 00	35 00
Meal.....	.. ..	.. ..
Provisions, ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern.....	none	here
" Western.....	19 00	.. ..
" North half bbl.	.. ..	.. ..
Dried, ₩ lb.....	..	..
Tongues ₩ doz.....	..	..
Pork, Mess.....	34 00	34 75
Prime Mess.....	.. ..	.. ..
Hog, round, ₩ lb.....	..	..
Bacon, Hams, ₩ lb.....	19½	21½
Do., canvassed.....	21½	23
Sides.....	18½	19½
Shoulders.....	..	15
Green Shoulders.....	14½	..
Lard, Prime, in tierces....	19½	20½
In kegs.....	22½	..
Fair, in tierces.....	..	..
Butter, Northern.....	30	40
Western.....	20	29
Cheese, American.....	16	18
Potatoes, ₩ bbl.....	1 40	2 75
Onions.....	3 00	3 50
Green Apples.....	.. ..	.. ..
Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana.....	6	9½
India.....	..	..
Carolina.....	8½	10
Saltpetre, refined, ₩ lb.....	14	25
Crude.....	..	..
Salt ₩ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 20	2 25
from store.....	2 35	2 40
coarse, cargo.....	.. ..	.. ..
from warehouse..	2 10	2 15
from store.....	2 30	2 35
Turks island, ₩ bushel....	50	60
Soap, ₩ lb, Western.....	7	7½
Northern.....	8	12
Southern.....	6	10½
Castile.....	18	20
Sugar, Louisiana, ₩ lb:		
In the city.....	7½	15½
Havana, White.....	15	16½
Yellow.....	13½	14½
Brown.....	12½	13
Tobacco, In hhds, ₩ lb:		
Bilers & Cutters.....	—	—
Choice and Selections....	15	19
Fine Leaf.....	12	15
Medium Leaf.....	9	11
Fair Leaf.....	10	12
Common Leaf.....	8	10
Good Refused.....	7	10
Common Refused.....	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₩ lb.....	—	—
Bailing.....	21	22
Wool, Washed, ₩ lb.....	..	..
Burry.....	13	17
Louisiana, Native.....	18½	21
Texas, [@] Merino.....	26	32

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PAULDING DISTRICT MEETING.

The Paulding district meeting, Mississippi Conference, will be held on the fifth Sabbath in August, at Wesleyana, Rankin circuit. H. P. LEWIS, P. E.

MERIDIAN DISTRICT MEETING.

The district meeting for the Meridian district, Mobile Conference, will be held at Pushmataha, beginning on Thursday, August 12, 1869. All the official members of the church in the district are hereby earnestly invited to attend.

JOSHUA T. HEARD, P. E.

MACON DISTRICT MEETING.

The Macon district meeting, Mobile Conference, will be held at Gainesville, Alabama, commencing on Thursday, September 9. The district stewards will meet at the same time and place. Reports from all the preachers, on some subject of interest to the church, will be expected. Lay delegates to the next Annual Conference will be elected.

S. H. COX, P. E.

MARIANNA DISTRICT MEETING.

CHANGE OF TIME.—Owing to the unhealthfulness of Gordon I am compelled to change the time of holding our district meeting there. It will be held October 14-17.

Preachers, both traveling and local, will be expected to hand in a report of their labors on the first day of the meeting. The opening sermon will be preached by the Rev. William A. Sampey, on Thursday, at eleven o'clock A. M. Members, on arriving, will apply to Rev. L. Patterson to find their homes.

WESLEY B. DENNIS, P. E.

BROOKHAVEN DISTRICT MEETING.

The district conference of the Brookhaven district, Mississippi Conference, will be held at Beauregard, September 2-5. The official members are all earnestly solicited to attend, as matters of great importance to the interests of the church will be discussed. The following brethren are respectfully requested to act as chairmen of the committees to which they are assigned, as it will give them time to mature their reports, viz:

1. On the best means for promoting the purity and extension of the church, Rev. W. B. Hines.
2. On education, Rev. E. G. Cook.
3. On Sabbath schools, Rev. L. R. Redding.
4. On church finances, Rev. Harvey F. Johnson.
5. On the necessity and best method of circulating our church literature, Rev. B. Jones.
6. On the administration of church discipline, Rev. R. B. Downer.
7. On ministerial education, A. B. Nicholson.
8. On boundaries, B. B. Whittington.

G. F. THOMPSON, P. E.

UNION SPRINGS DISTRICT MEETING.

The district meeting for Union Springs district, Montgomery Conference, will be held at Brundidge, Alabama, commencing on Wednesday, August 25. The opening sermon will be preached on Thursday, at eleven o'clock A. M., by Rev. S. F. Pilley. J. W. SHORES, P. E.

STARKVILLE DISTRICT MEETING.

The district meeting for the Starkville district, Mississippi Conference, will be held at Vaiden, on the Central railroad, embracing the fifth Sunday in August, commencing on Thursday before, at eleven o'clock.

The official members of the district are invited to be at their post at that time. The good people of Vaiden will take care of all. Visiting brethren are invited to come and help us.

K. A. JONES, P. E.

Brandon Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Hillsboro, at Fannin.....	Aug.	21, 22
Trenton, at County Line....		28, 29
Hickory, at Decatur.....	Sept.	25, 26
Walnut Grove.....	Oct.	2, 3
Philadelphia.....		9, 10
Forest.....		16, 17
Garlandsville, at Hickory...		23, 24
Brandon.....		30, 31
Brandon circuit.....	Nov.	6, 7

The district meeting will be held at Forest, commencing on Thursday before the third Sabbath in October, at nine A. M. We hope to see a full attendance of all the official members. Visiting brethren are respectfully invited.

W. PRICE, P. E.

Lake Providence Dist., La. Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Waterproof.....	July	17, 18
Sicily Island.....		24, 25
Delhi and Floyd, at Delhi...	Aug.	7, 8
Carroll ct., at Oak Grove..		14, 15
Lynd Grove circuit.....		21, 22
Bastrop and Oak Ridge, at Bastrop.....		28, 29
Winsboro ct., at Winsboro..	Sept.	11, 12
Lake Providence.....		25, 26
District conference meeting, at Bastrop.....	Aug.	28, 29

W. G. MCGAVOHEY, P. E.

Macon District, Mobile Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Macon.....	July	10, 11
Brookville, at Cross Prairie.		17, 18
Cookville, at Memphis.....		24, 25
Marion, at Pleasant Grove..		31, Aug. 1
Summerville, at Centre.....	Aug.	14, 15
Crawford, at Crawford.....		21, 22
Trinity, at Trinity.....		28, 29
De Kalb, at Union.....	Sept.	4, 5
Gainesville, at Sumpterville..		18, 19

S. H. COX, P. E.

Yazoo District, Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Black Hawk ct., Black Hawk	July	3, 4
Richland ct., at Ebenezer...		17, 18
Lexington ct., at Eulogy....		24, 25
Mt. Olivet ct., at Dover.....		31, Aug. 1
Yazoo ct., at Deasonville....	Aug.	7, 8
Yazoo city.....		14, 15
Durant ct., at Wesley Chapel.		21, 22
Sunflower ct., at Greenwood.	Sept.	4, 5
Carrollton ct., at Eden.....		18, 19

W. P. BARTON, P. E.

Wetumpka Dist., Montgomery Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Wetumpka.....	June	12, 13
Prattville.....		19, 20
Autaugaville and Ivy Creek, at Ivy Creek.....		26, 27
Lowndesboro, Hayneville and Union, at Union.....	July	3, 4
Pleasant Hill ct., at Elwood.		10, 11
Tallassee ct., at Oak Valley.		17, 18
Socopatoy ct., at Socopatoy.		24, 25
Carolina ct., at Rehoboth...	Aug.	7, 8
Antauga ct., at Pine Level..		14, 15

At the request of the district meeting I will preach on the Support of the Ministry, and solicit contributions for foreign missions at these quarterly meetings.

WM. S. TURNER, P. E.

Opelousas District, La. Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

New Iberia.....	July	10, 11
Franklin.....		17, 18
Calcasieu.....		24, 25
Bellevue.....		30, 31
Bayou Mallet.....	Aug.	7, 8
Vermilionville.....		14, 15
Abbeville.....		21, 22
Opelousas.....		28, 29
Plaquemine Brulé.....	Sept.	4, 5
Bayou Boeuf.....		11, 12
Grand Chenicre.....		25, 26

J. D. ADAMS, P. E.

Woodville Dist., Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Woodville.....	June	19, 20
Jackson, at P. Grove.....		26, 27
Tunica, at Bayou Sara.....	July	4, 5
Wilkinson, at Sharon.....		17, 18
St. Helena, at Darlington...		24, 25
Amite, at Ebenezer.....	Aug.	8, 9
Meadville.....		15, 16
Buffalo.....		22, 23
Percy Creek.....		28, 29
Liberty.....	Sept.	4, 5

JAS. A. GODFREY, P. E.

Ouachita District, Louisiana Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Ouachita.....	July	10, 11
Monroe.....		17, 18
Vernon, Vienna.....		24, 25
Farmerville.....		31, Aug. 1
Homer.....	Aug.	7, 8
Hayneville.....		14, 15
Minden.....		21, 22
Bossier.....		28, 29
Sparta.....	Sept.	4, 5
Mount Lebanon.....		11, 12

The Ouachita district meeting will be held at Hayneville, commencing on Wednesday, August 11. All official members of the district are earnestly desired to be present on Wednesday, at eleven o'clock, to hear the opening discourse and assist in organization.

SAMUEL ARMSTRONG, P. E.

Meridian District, Mobile Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Meridian.....	July	17, 18
Pearce's Springs, at Bethel.		24, 25
Shubuta and Waynesboro, at Shubuta.....		31, Aug. 1
Clarke, at Salem.....	Aug.	7, 8
Gaston.....		14, 15
Butler.....		21, 22
Belmont, at Wesley Chapel.		28, 29
Livingston.....	Sept.	4, 5
Bladon Springs, at Kizer Hill		11, 12
Enterprise ct., at Jacob's Ch'l		18, 19

JOSHUA T. HEARD, P. E.

Jackson Dist., Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Jackson station.....	July	3, 4
Terry, at Forest Hill.....		10, 11
Clinton, at Chapel Hill.....		17, 18
Canton station.....		24, 25
Camden, at Forest Grove...		31, Aug. 1
Sharon, at Thornton.....	Aug.	7, 8
Vernon and Livingston, at Vernon.....		14, 15
Charthage, at Conway.....		21, 22
Madisonville, at Pearl river..	Sept.	18, 19
District conference, Raymond	Aug.	26

R. ABBEY, P. E.

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VERMIFUGE

Should be kept in every nursery. If you would have your children grow up to be healthy, strong and vigorous men and women, give them a few doses of

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TO EXPEL THE WORMS

and give tone to the system. It is a vegetable compound, and perfectly harmless. You need not be afraid to give it to an infant.

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The exercises of the school will be resumed October 1, 1868.

The best facilities are afforded for the acquisition of a first-rate education, and at less expense than in any other school of high grade North or South.

There is but one session in the year and every student who enters the school is expected to continue to the close of the session in July, and will be held liable for the bills in all cases, unless protracted illness shall compel his removal.

Every pupil is required to furnish his own bedding, towels, wash-basin, mosquito bar, etc., all marked distinctly with his name; also a satchel for dirty clothes.

SPECIAL CAUTIONS.

Parents and guardians are earnestly requested not to give their children or wards much spending money. It is unnecessary, and has a pernicious effect upon mind, morals and health.

A sufficient amount must be deposited for the purchase of books, etc. Their pocket money should be limited by the discretion of the Principal.

It is urgently requested that students be prompt in their attendance. A few days' absence at the beginning is often a serious disadvantage during the entire session.

TERMS—Board and Tuition per session, $300.

PAYMENTS—$150 in advance, balance on 1st March.

Tuition of day scholars, per month, $7. Payable monthly, in advance.

Modern languages will be taught when the wants of the school demand it, at an extra charge as low as it can be made.

No expense is spared to secure as teachers gentlemen of the highest character and ability.

july25 W. H. N. MAGRUDER.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE.

COMMENCEMENT OF 1869.

The next semi-annual Examination of this Institution will commence on

Friday, the 25th of June.

The sermon on Sunday, June 27th, before the Graduating Class, will be preached by the Rev. Samuel Armstrong, Presiding Elder of the Ouachita District.

The annual Address, on Wednesday, June 30th, Commencement Day, will be delivered by Hon. George Williamson, of Shreveport. Concerts on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday, June 28th and 29th. The Visiting Committee of the Louisiana Conference will please be punctual in attendance.

CHARLES B. STUART, President.
my22

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REFERENCES—Rev. J. B. Walker; J. M. Arthur, No. 16 Tchoupitoulas street. my29 3m

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WANTED.—ENGAGEMENTS TO Teach by the 1st of October next:

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2. For another, fully qualified, but without experience in teaching. A comfortable home in some private family would be preferred.

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je12 1m Greenville, Mississippi.

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is made of a superior quality of Iron, very heavy, of neat design, and fine finish. The Top Plate is put together in sections, to permit of the greatest expansion without cracking.

We invite the attention of Housekeepers to the advantages of this Stove. Remember, we guarantee them to give entire satisfaction. Duplicate parts can be had at all times, at small cost, by which repairs can be made which will frequently save the price of a new Stove.

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VOLUME XV.—NUMBER 28.
WHOLE NUMBER..... 744.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1869.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—J. M. Lemus, the Cuban envoy, authorizes the flat contradiction of the report by telegraph, from here yesterday, of his removal by the Cuban Junta, and says he is the only person in the United States who officially represents the Cespedes government. The Junta was created by Lemus himself, and is not officially known in Cuba, and of course can have no power over his conduct. Lemus denies ever having had any conversation with Senator Sumner, and has never expressed or felt any doubt of the ultimate success of the Cuban Republic.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Thomas Layton, president of the Southern Bank of New Orleans, is at New York, negotiating $805,000 city 6s, to pay the police, and $600,000 toward liquidation of the floating debt.

It is stated that Mr. Layton was offered 82½ for these bonds in New Orleans.

Hon. Anthony Sambola has been here several days, and is now at Philadelphia, in the interests of the Knights of Pythias and S. W. M.

To a remark of ex-Governor Hahn, of Louisiana, that the sugar frauds at New Orleans were a great injury to honest importers and the sugar planters of his State, and should be severely punished, but that the people of New Orleans did not believe that the investigations would be prosecuted and the criminals brought to justice, on account of the high position of some of the officials implicated, Secretary Boutwell said that the parties will be tried and the evidence presented to the country. No compromise will be accepted, even if more is offered than is due the government. That the suits, civil and criminal, will be pressed with vigor and determination, and the guilty parties exposed. That Mr. Banfield, Solicitor of the Treasury, has been sent to New Orleans to aid in the legal proceedings, and that if there is no conviction it will be owing to the corruption of the judge or jury.

In view of a partially incorrect dispatch telegraphed at noon today, Rev. Mr. Lynch, colored, desires the transmission of the following:

Mr. Lynch has arranged for an interview with Judge Dent and General Grant on Thursday next. Lynch declares that all further efforts at reconstruction should be based on universal suffrage and universal amnesty. That the white people of Mississippi have as thoroughly abandoned resistance to the doctrines of the Republican party as they did to the government when the armies of General Lee surrendered. That they do not feel an interest in common with the National Democratic party, and that when the Southern white man concedes to the colored man equal political rights, there is no issue between them, and to excite one will be a curse to both races.

Lynch has conferred with many of the leading Radicals.

Delano decides that stamped signatures of collectors on liquor stamps are unauthorized, and hereafter actual signatures will be required.

Ex-Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi, leaves this evening for the North. He represents the condition of affairs in his State very hopeful. He says there is great anxiety among all classes to have the State back in the Union. The Conservative Republican Convention of that State meets in September. He thinks there is no doubt about Judge Dent receiving the nomination.

CUBA.

HAVANA, July 17.—The atrocities which have been committed by the Spaniards in this island are horrible. One man alone, called Durante, captain of a volunteer troop called the Chapelgorris, or Red Caps, (the Bonnets rouges of the French Revolution!) in the district of Colon, boasts of having shot, say rather "murdered," two hundred and nine defenseless victims, among them the poor English lad Robinson. It is to be hoped that our present Captain General, who appears to mean well, will be able to put a stop to these shameful and deplorable acts, although it is very questionable whether he has the power to punish such ruffians as Durante, or in fact any volunteer.

The system of confiscation continues, and the *Gazette* is filled with the names of all the wealthiest and most influential men of Puerto Principe, Villa Clara, etc. The most remarkable sequestrations at Havana are those of Aldama's, Bachiller's and Mallen's properties. The result must be a decided impetus to the revolution, for every Cuban will join in ridding his country of the robbers who are sapping its resources and heart's blood.—*New York Sun.*

HAVANA, July 23.—A report is in circulation that the government contemplates embargoing the properties of Jese Baro, a wealthy Catalan, who is at present absent from the Island.

Seven plantations, situated in the midst of the insurrectionary district, are unhurt. The owners of them are suspected of giving money to the rebels to save them from destruction.

Several skirmishes had recently taken place between the troops and insurgents. The latter had attacked a number of garrisoned plantations.

The steamer Majori, which arrived at Havana to day, brought one hundred and fifty-six sick troops.

General Jordan is in the country between Santiago de Cuba and Bayamo. His forces have been joined to those of Ruslan.

Advices from Kingston to the 6th instant have been received. Four hundred railroad employees had quelled a negro rising at Old Harbor.

The owners of the plantations within the jurisdiction of Cienfuegos are arming companies to defend themselves.

Rebel guerrillas have cut the railroad near Santo Espiritu.

EUROPE.

VIENNA, July 27.—Baron Von Beust, receiving a Hungarian delegation, said Austria and France were on the best possible terms, and that the interests of the two countries were identical. Regarding the Eastern question, Beust would not insist upon the programme of 1867, but would leave concessions to the Christians optional with the Sultan.

Beust declared he had honestly striven to establish more cordial relations with Prussia; but his efforts had not been met in a similar spirit, and he had been unsuccessful.

His speech was received with great satisfaction.

LONDON, July 27.—Gladstone is unwell.

Parliament will be prorogued on the 15th of August.

A fault has been discovered in the cable of 1866, which has been located one hundred and thirty miles from Valentia.

LONDON, July 27.—Advices from Yokohama, via Hong Kong, confirm the reports via San Francisco, of the loss of the Tallahassee with several Europeans on board.

MADRID, July 29.—A party of Carlists were defeated by volunteers at Taraseon. Offers to put down the rebellion come from all quarters of Spain. Espartero offers his services.

FRANCE.—A political revolution of a remarkable character is in progress in France. Since the *coup d'etat* the Emperor has governed the country in person, the ministry being responsible only to himself, and the Senate and Corps Legislatif mere appendages to his system. The recent elections exhibited an enormous minority vote, and the opposition have been emboldened, in consequence thereof, to demand of the government several political reforms; among them, the abandonment of arbitrary personal power, the selection of the ministry from the Corps Legislatif, and the responsibility of the ministry to that body.

The Emperor has decided to accede to these demands, though he asserts that he does so from a sense of the justice of them, and that he does not consent to compromise the dignity of the government. He is willing to select his ministers from the *Tiers Parti*, or third party, which is composed neither of ultra imperialists nor ultra radicals, but of members who are for the empire, but who insist on responsible ministers, or parliamentary government the same as in England.

In accordance with this change of policy the ministry resigned on Friday. On receiving their portfolios the Emperor said: "There are some of the deputies, gentlemen, who are pushing you very hard, but are you sure the country is with you? I am ready to sacrifice personal legislative power; but there is a question of dignity which will not yield to any pressure.

The Paris *Pays* of Thursday says that the Emperor has written a letter, from which it quotes the following declaration in regard to the Corps Legislatif:

"On the 19th of January I committed a great fault by acting without previous concert with the majority. I caused it to regard with suspicion my sentiment toward it. All my efforts should tend to regain its confidence."

La France newspaper denies the story of the contemplated evacuation of Rome by the French troops.

A rumor has been current that Spain had applied to France, requesting her to advise the government of the United States to preserve strict neutrality in the case of Cuba, but it is utterly unfounded, and may be considered as simply a canard.

Senator Ramsey, of Minnesota, arrived in Paris on Friday.

The Emperor on Monday definitely yielded his assent to the demands of the legislative body. Throughout the whole crisis the Emperor has exhibited his peculiar tact and shrewdness. He invited nearly all the deputies in the Corps Legislatif to a dinner and soiree at St. Cloud last week. He has chatted playfully with many of them of all different shades of opinion, giving expression to many of those piquant sayings so attractive to Frenchmen. For instance, to one by whom he had been taken by the buttonhole he said: "Ah, Monsieur Buffet, you mean to take hold of my coat for fear I may pull back." To a group of several with whom he was conversing on the situation, he said: "You began to treat me like the old lion in the fable, trying to cut my nails and take out my teeth, and leave me nothing but my mane, which is quite harmless." To others he said: "The elections prove clearly that I must choose between empire and revolution. Between neither system can individuals be set up." To others he said: "I will give full satisfaction to the liberal aspirations of all parties, but have decided to cease concessions at the boundaries prescribed in the constitution." While the Emperor's conduct for the past few days is regarded as adroit, it is not considered as likely to stop agitation for further concessions and reforms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Bishop Cummins, of Kentucky, notwithstanding the demand of Bishop Whitehouse, of this diocese, that he should not do so, preached in Trinity church this morning and evening in the presence of audiences that filled the church to its utmost capacity, which is from twelve to fifteen hundred.

Bishop Cummins publishes in the *Tribune*, this morning, a letter explaining his course in regard to the difficulty between himself and Bishop Whitehouse, to which is appended a letter from Bishop Whitehouse to himself. The letter is bitter in its tone. After recapitulating what he calls past aggressions on the part of Cummins, he says that is no excuse. It has generated incidents which subject you to the imputation of malevolent feeling as well as of the disregard of what is gentlemanly and courteous. The principles which are involved in this interference and aggressions I mean to submit, as you are aware, for such adjudication by our peers as they may deem to be equivalent. I have averted, as far as in me lay, pursuing the issues through any personal altercation, and shall under no circumstances resort to any penal charges now satisfied soever, and may be that reasonable cause for the same may exist, and must content myself in the name of God and His church with entering my solemn protest against acts and tempers so derogatory to the dignity of our affairs, our confiding brothers and the peace of the church, and the well-being of the part of it committed by the great Head to my unworthy charge. I, therefore, hereby, as far as I can do so, give it lawful and moral might, violating no trust, no past claim of fraternal courtesy in the painful exigency so pertinaciously thrust upon me, do protest against you visiting my diocese to officiate in any manner within its bounds.

MEMPHIS, July 28.—Dispatches from Clarksville, Tennessee, say the express train from Louisville, which left there at three o'clock, yesterday afternoon, ran through the trestle work at Budd's Creek about ten o'clock this morning, and taking fire, the whole train, except the New Orleans sleeping car, including the express mail and baggage, was destroyed. The engineer, fireman and two passengers were killed, and twenty-five or thirty wounded. The express messenger, Dugan, was jammed in the wreck and fatally injured.

The following is a list of casualties: Killed, engineer Eugene Riley, and passengers Thomas Shields and Hugh McColl, of New Orleans.

The following passengers were badly wounded: Mrs. H. McColl, and Judge Conklin and wife, of New Orleans; Joseph Nutt, H. B. Michael, Colonel Stover, of Eufaula, Alabama; John Burt, of Columbus, Mississippi; J. Jay Buck, of Clarksville, Tennessee; Lethe Henderson, of Memphis, and the following trainmen:

C. A. Brown, baggage master, John C. Dugan, express messenger.

The following are slightly wounded: William McColl, New Orleans; Mr. Peterson and wife, of Baton Rouge, Louisiana; J. C. Hannah, of Coffeeville, Mississippi; J. C. Levy, Holly Springs; Miss Hattie Michael, Lauderville, Mississippi; W. E. Shepherd and two children of Judge Conklin, of New Orleans; sleeping car conductor W. D. Ray, mail agent Ed. Boone, and brakeman C. B. Webb.

DUXBURY, Mass., July 28.—The French cable is perfect. Its present capacity is eighteen words per minute, direct, and twenty-five words by repeating at St. Pierre.

STIRRING UP A LARGE AMOUNT OF RASCALITY IN TEXAS.—It will be remembered that about six months since Judge Watrous, of the United States Court for the Eastern District of Texas, while presiding in Texas, was suddenly stricken with paralysis. The court was adjourned from day to day in expectation of his early recovery, but upon the advice of his physician as to the impossibility of a resumption of his duties, it was found necessary to order Judge Duval, of the Western District, to conclude the term.—Judge Duval, upon opening the court, finds that the marshal had summoned a new grand jury, and entirely ignored the old *venire*, headed by E. B. Settle. Whereat Mr. Settle comes out in a letter to the judge and makes some bold statements regarding the corruption existing in government affairs in that State. He charges that the jurors of which he was foreman had found over two hundred bills of indictment, including divers ones against Stencil, register in bankruptcy, and Harris, assignee. Also, serious charges are brought against District Attorney Baldwin, accusing him of complicity with a large number of Jews and Gentiles, in allowing nolle pros. in cases where indictments had been regularly found against them for defrauding the revenue. Settle also sent a copy of the letter to Attorney General Evarts, and the matter has recently been brought to the attention of Mr. Hoar.

THE SITUATION OF LOPEZ.—Official advices from South America have been received here, giving information regarding the situation of affairs in Paraguay, from which it appears that the condition of Lopez and his adherents is not as critical as reported. It seems that Lopez has retreated into the passes of the Cordilleras, where he is able to maintain a successful opposition to the allies, and at the same time keep up the commissariat of his armies from the agricultural region in his rear, while from Bolivia and other sympathizing republics he receives ammunition and other purely military supplies in sufficient quantities to prolong the war interminably.

CROPS IN LOUISIANA.

The Iberville *South*, of July 20, says:

Some planters complain of too much rain—a few say that they have not had enough. As a general thing, however, the season has been favorable to the crops. The cane crop is the only one of which the planters can at all complain, and that only because it is backward. It is growing well now and may yet turn out better than is now anticipated. The corn crop is fine and will yield in abundance. The cotton is doing finely in general, wherever it has been properly worked.

We have again, says the Alexandria *Democrat*, of the 21st, to report our crops of cotton and cane as doing well, remarkably well, and the corn crop, now considered made, as an average half one. Some places fodder pulling has commenced. Last, though not least, no sign or trace of the dreaded caterpillars.

Crops in parts of Bienville are sorely in want of rain. Some are considered past redemption.

We have most cheering reports from Tensas.

Franklin parish has at length been blessed with copious rains, but they came too late to save the corn in some places. Cotton is doing well.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

The first public act done under the new constitution of Spain as it affects matters of religious difference is of a most interesting kind to men of three countries, and through those to men of all countries. A Swedish gentleman, resident in Cadiz, died there. Had he died before the proclamation of the constitution, or at all events before the change of government, either he must have been buried without any religious ceremony, or a Roman Catholic priest must have officiated. As he and his family were Protestant, it was natural in them to desire the services of a Protestant clergyman on the occasion. Such a one was found in the chaplain and naval instructor of her majesty's ship Pallas, the Rev. Frederick Davies, of St. John's College, to whom thus fell the happy distinction of reading the service of his church at the gravesido in the public cemetery for the first time in the history of Cadiz. The novelty of the occurrence, and the respect in which the deceased gentleman was held, occasioned a crowded attendance.

An interesting case of conversion from popery to Protestantism comes from Vienna. The story is that an unnamed theological student in the university of the Austrian capital, designed for the Romish priesthood, took it into his head to translate the Bible into the Slavonic, his native dialect. The result is that, although he passed into the Roman Catholic seminary, he found himself constrained by the new light which close attention to Scripture had thrown into his mind to quit that institution, and avow himself a student for the Protestant ministry. From what is said in the Vienna newspapers it may be inferred that his vision of the inspired writings is complete or nearly so, for it is characterized as good, and its publication under the auspices of the British and Foreign Bible Society is spoken of as likely. In 1816 Dr. Pinkerton made fruitless attempts to form a national Bible society for Austria. Even in 1850 Mr. Millard's endeavors to renew our own society's long-suspended work in that empire were at first tolerated, if not encouraged, by the government; but in the midst of his efforts, for which there was a large demand among the three principal races, the priestly influence was exerted against him, and that with such force that he and his Bibles and presses were actually driven out by main force. The contents of his three depositories, at Guns, Pesth and Vienna, were huddled together, and "under the charge of a detachment of *gens d'armes* conveyed beyond the frontiers of the Austrian territory!" This was the state of things up to 1859. But those were the days when the Concordat flourished, and under better advice Francis Joseph has changed all or much of that. The society has according to opportunity produced and circulated the whole or part of the Scriptures in in such languages and dialects as the Lithuanian, Samogitian, Polish, Wendish, upper and lower, Bohemian, Hungarian and Slavonic; but that which is now announced as made within the walls of Vienna and in the seclusion of its university by a native undergraduate appears to be entirely new and additional.

The Irish Church bill is in the House of Lords. It has been read a second time. It has not yet passed, and it is very doubtful whether it will ever pass. As it stands it has small chance of success. And the chief arguments against its passing are not to be found in the speeches of the peers who opposed it, but in those of the Archbishop of Canterbury, (Dr. Tait,) the Marquis of Salisbury and the Earl of Carnarvon, who avowed their determination to vote for the second reading. Every conservative peer and every prelate who consented to the second reading did so on the distinct understanding that the bill must be largely altered before he could consent to its final adoption. Whenever, therefore, it comes before a committee of the House of Lords, in which the clauses will have to be considered, each by itself, it will suffer considerable alterations.—What then will be its fate when it is handed back, thus altered, to the House of Commons? The Maynooth clause will be largely modified. Will Mr. Gladstone consent to these modifications? Will Dr. Cullen allow him so to consent? No.

The speeches of the bishops in the recent debate are extolled by the principal newspapers at the expense of those of the lay peers, and it seems especially fashionable to say that the ministers spoke very badly, but this is a misrepresentation. The bishops of Derby and Peterborough spoke brilliantly, but the effect of their speeches was attributable to the quantity of gas or fixed air they contained. Read quietly, they are found to contain very little logic, and in Dr. Magee's oration, as printed, it is quite impossible to discover the qualities which brought down such plaudits and extracted such encomiums from those who listened to it. Clearly it must have been the manner, the passion and the humorous gesture with which it was accompanied that made it such a success. No speech made on the opposition benches can compare with the Lord Chancellor's for **powerful reasoning** and dignity, and the deep religious [illegible] distinguished it from every other speech addressed to the House. It was delivered, too, with a vivacity and point which surprised many who had but a poor idea of Lord Hatherley's qualities as a debater. Very appropriately he followed Lord Westbury, and keen as were that "eminent Christian's" taunts no one could doubt that Mr. Gladstone had made the best choice, and put the right man on the woolsack. The Duke of Argyll's was a good and soundly reasoned speech, and we still maintain that Lord Granville imparted real dignity to the debate, though most critics describe his performance as feeble. Earl Russell's address too was vigorous—historical of course, but his reminiscences were interesting; and in this, as well as in the tenacity of purpose which the speech exhibited, it was very characteristic of the man.

YORICK.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

WINONA, MISS., July 26, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: The meeting at Columbiana, Winona circuit, resulted in an accession of twenty-one members to the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

An excellent religious influence pervades the community, and many now seeking will, I trust, obtain salvation.

JOHN A. ELLIS.

A GRAND RUSH FOR GOLD.—Letters from Elko, Nevada, to the California papers report a grand rush to some gold mines, both quartz and placer, which have been discovered eighty three miles distant from Carlin. They are situated in the northern part of Elko county, on the north slope of the divide between the waters of the Owyhee and north fork of the Humboldt river. The specimens brought into Elko are said to be the richest ever found in the State. White Pinors declare that some of the specimens are just like the ores of White Pine, and the colors of gold panned out in the creeks of the new El Dorado have set old California placer miners on the go. Every man in Elko who is able to get a horse leaves for the new diggings, and it is thought the rush will equal that to White Pine.

LENGTH OF SERMONS.—The question is asked, How long ought a sermon to be? Well, that depends on its thickness. We have heard some sermons so thick through with solid thought that the preacher ought not to stop under two hours. We have heard others so thin that if the preacher had ceased talking at the end of fifteen minutes it would have been of proper proportions; so well proportioned, indeed, that it would not have been remembered otherwise than as a very good sermon. The general run of sermons should be cut off at the end of about thirty minutes. If a man takes an hour, or an hour and a half, he ought to be sure he has got a thick sermon.

A STORY is circulated in Dublin to the effect that when they were removing the body of O'Connell the other day, and the priests were saying masses to shorten his time in purgatory, one of the crowd cried out, "An' is that all ye can do for the sowl of the great liberathur? Shure, then, I might as well be a Protesthaut, and go to heaven at once!"

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.—The following is reported as a sure cure for hydrophobia: The bite must be bathed as soon as possible with warm vinegar and water, and when this has dried, a few drops of muriatic acid poured upon the wound will destroy the poison of the saliva, and relieve the patient from all present and future danger.

CONVENTION WITH PERU.—An official proclamation is made of a recent convention between the United States and Peru for the adjustment of claims of citizens of either country against the other. They are to sit at Lima.

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1869.

A PRAYER.

BY MATTHEW ARNOLD.

Thou, who dost dwell alone;
Thou, who dost know thine own;
Thou, to whom all are known,
From the cradle to the grave—
Save, O save!
From the world's temptations,
From tribulations,
From that fierce anguish
Wherein we languish,
From that torpor deep,
Wherein we lie asleep,
Heavy as death, cold as the grave—
Save, O save!
When the soul, growing clearer,
Sees God no nearer;
When the soul, mounting higher,
To God comes no nigher;
But the arch fiend, Pride,
Mounts at her side,
Foiling her high emprise,
Sealing her eagle eyes,
And when she fain would soar,
Makes idols to adore;
Changing the pure emotion
Of her high devotion
To a skin-deep sense
Of her own eloquence;
Strong to deceive, strong to enslave—
Save, O save!
From the ingrained fashion
Of this earthly nature,
That mars thy creature;
From grief, that is but passion;
From mirth, that is but feigning;
From tears, that bring no healing;
From wild and weak complaining;
Thine old strength revealing—
Save, O save!
From doubt, where all is double,
Where wise men are not strong,
Where comfort turns to trouble,
Where just men suffer wrong,
Where sorrow treads on joy,
Where sweet things soonest cloy,
Where faiths are built on dust,
Where love is half mistrust,
Hungry and barren, and sharp as the sea—
O set us free!
O let the false dream fly,
Where our sick souls do lie
Tossing continually.
O where thy voice doth come,
Let all doubts be dumb;
Let all words be mild,
All strifes reconciled,
All pains beguiled.
Light brings no blindness,
Love no unkindness,
Knowledge no ruin;
Fear no undoing;
From the cradle to the grave,
Save, O save!

CHANGE NOT ALWAYS PROGRESS

Mr. Editor: All changes in government or usage made by the church which more nearly confirms its ministers and members to Christ is real Christian progress. That church which is instrumental in bringing most souls to Christ is the greatest in the kingdom of God, let its government and usages be what they may.

The strongest argument generally used by the agitators of change is that this is the age of enlightenment and progress; and so it is in many respects; but has not every preceding age been one of progress, and will not every coming generation, in their own estimation, be wise and great? One of the vital mistakes which the church has always fallen into has been an effort to conform to the culture and political change of every generation, failing to recognize the important truth that the very object of the Gospel is to conform the heart and life of the world to its own precepts.

There can be no progress in the Gospel, in the sense of improvement, from the plain fact that it came perfect from the hand of its Author. Thy "word is truth." Moses was commanded not to change, but to do all things after the pattern shown in the mount. The apostles were commanded to preach and teach the Gospel, not legislate for the Gospel. There has been no change in the plan of salvation or change in the mode of its operations since the day of Pentecost. Wherever the Gospel was received it developed its own government, suited to its own spiritual nature and power to propagate itself.

The Methodist Church was a spark struck from the divine mind, kept alive and flaming by the power of the Holy Spirit, like the apostolic church, and without any intention or invention of man's wisdom, naturally clothed itself with government and usage suited to its high spiritual life and progress. It is evident to the mind familiar with the history of the Methodist Church that all legislation which has not grown directly out of the spiritual life of the church itself has only been as so many weights to arrest its progress. We have watched the many changes made within the last twenty years, called the most of them, by the ignorant progress. There has scarcely been a single change, during that whole time, which has not been simply to adopt more or less of the old rubbish used by other Protestant churches for ages, and many of them those more aggressive churches have been trying to modify or get rid of for the last half century. Not one single change has been effected proposing to make the church more humble or spiritual. We are fully of the opinion that nearly all the changes have been simply the result of an increased worldly and backsliding state of mind already existing in the church. The effect certainly has been, in most of the changes, to make the church less spiritual and aggressive. My experience and general observations are that the more pious we are the less friction we find in the primitive usages of Methodism. There is a peculiar fitness in the government and usages of old Methodism to a high progressive spiritual life in the soul, and I am the more confirmed in this view from the fact that I have not seen a single minister or member of acknowledged piety who does not from the heart deplore this constant agitation about change.

We are not opposed to real Christian progress, but we are opposed to burdening our holy spiritual, progressive Christianity with the rubbish of other churches, and then calling it Methodist progress. Some of us feel humiliated to be compelled to use the old, fossilized and tasteless forms of by-gone ages in Methodist worship.

We cannot trust ourselves to pursue the subject in this direction any further. We are in favor of progress, and we think we know what real Christian progress means; and that we may reach this much desired result, we propose a few changes. First. We propose that the next General Conference restore the old rule on class meetings, and add, as a condition of membership, prayer meetings and sacraments. Second. That all the statutes of the church now in the Preachers' Manual be restored to the Discipline, and that the Discipline then be administered in the church. My only hope now for the life—I mean the spiritual life—of the church in the future is in the judicious administration of discipline.

If drunkards, grog-shop keepers, dishonest bankrupts, to say nothing about the most worldly and fashionable neglecters of all the means of grace, and the thousands who without remorse visit unsanctified places of amusement—now if all these are to be recognized as members in good standing in the church, and endorsed by keeping them in its communion, what Christian man, who is not blind to all history and experience, can entertain a reasonable hope for the future prosperity of our Zion? The bishops have appointed another week of prayer. We honestly believe they should have appointed another week of judgment to clean out the temple. Another important change, and that is to wake up the church from its indolence. If only the next General Conference could adopt some change by which more energy could be infused into some of our more cultivated and progressive brethren!

We need effort, real, manly, independent, Methodistic effort, all over the church. We are standing still in many places, and almost dying out in others, for want of zeal for Christ and the salvation of men.

S. P. Richardson.

Summerfield, Alabama.

MOREAU STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

ITEMS FROM A CHURCH.

New Orleans, July 21, 1869.

Mr. Editor: We of the Crescent City are now in the midst of the sultry summer, conjecturing and philosophizing on the probabilities of a visit from that fell destroyer, yellow fever. It is said:

"Distance lends enchantment to the view."

So we often realize that nearness to danger arms one against its approach. We have no yellow fever yet, and we cannot conjecture that we will have. We feel as secure as at almost any point we ever lived. The best medical skill and experienced nurses are an important item in any sickness, but more so in yellow fever, perhaps, than any other disease. The city seems quite healthy.

Multitudes of the people have migrated north and to the watering places to build up their wasted energies, and recuperate from the anxieties and toils of business. Our congregations feel this depletion, and I have no progressive movement to announce, only we have secured to the church that which every church ought to have—a parsonage. It is a good and improving property, valuable as an auxiliary to the church. It is located on a wide avenue and in good distance from the church. I consider it no small forward movement, and a refreshing "sign of the times." A home for the itinerant! How comfortable that thought! One generous sister furnished $1,000 for five years, without interest, to make a cash payment; one generous brother finished and completed the building at a cost of over $700—it was a new, unfinished house; besides, others laid to their help. May heaven reward these generous lovers of the church and her ministers! What grateful incense aspired to heaven when the first "evening sacrifice" was offered up! Thank God, one purpose of my heart is accomplished! I consider that no greater compliment to me as a pastor could be paid than that my efforts have been successful in this enterprise. Now we breathe freely, and are gathering up our strength to meet the very easy and reasonable obligations as they fall due in one or two years. We will be a unit in this. And as Moreau street church has heretofore shown her "faith by her works," we confidently expect, by the system and method adopted and used, to meet these forthcoming notes as they fall due, and nobody hurt. We do not wish help from abroad. We expect the generous, large-hearted Methodists of New Orleans will come to the rescue. We know what we say and of whom we speak, and shall attest this knowledge in due time.

We are still "gathering up the crumbs"—collecting missionary money—although Dr. Munsey has been gone several months. I have $15 50 additional to send him, which will swell our missionary collection at this church to about $260. "Gather up the fragments, that nothing be lost."

Centralization is what we need largely as a church, but we need that our outposts should be strengthened and fortified also. Methodism is aggressive. Its purpose is to build up and sustain itself where planted, and by its own force go into the regions beyond. Every well ordered and well disciplined and prosperous church in a city sustains measurably all other churches. We are a unit. The success of Methodism in New Orleans is in its unity. Vitality is what we want—a living, moving, active, operative, sympathizing church. Such is a power.

We are working in a noble cause, and our success depends on our fidelity. May the great Spirit breathe upon us!

Affectionately,

T. B. White.

An Indiana farmer relates how he prevented a terrible case of hydrophobia by simply climbing a fourteen rail fence and staying there until the dog left.

Camden Dist., Montgomery Conference.

Pineville, July 12, 1869.

Mr. Editor: The fourth session of the Camden district meeting, Montgomery Conference, was held at Camden, Alabama, July 1-4. As no bishop was present, Rev. A. West, presiding elder, occupied the chair with dignity and officiency. All the works were represented except one. I notice the proceedings of most interest.

The members of the meeting, with a few exceptions, were decidedly opposed to union Sunday schools, under all circumstances.

The reports of pastors and the report of the Committee on the Spiritual State of the Work represent the district generally in a low and sad state spiritually. The only encouraging feature is that the congregations are good and increasing. After some stirring speeches on the subject, Brother Gillis called for all who were resolved to seek a deeper work of grace, and to pray every day for a revival of God's work in the district, to pledge the same by coming forward and giving him the hand. Many visitors were present, and all were deeply moved, and rushed forward with streaming tears to give the pledge. Then all bowed, and Brother Rutledge led in prayer, and the Spirit was there in power. It was a melting time—the grand culmination of the meeting—which those present will not soon forget.

A new impetus was given to the cause of missions, and seven-eighths of the amount assessed the district for missions was pledged by four works, though the assessment was double the amount raised last year on the district. The meeting then resolved to make every exertion to raise three times as much as was raised last year.

It appeared from the report on finance that only a little over $1,200 had been paid to the eleven preachers on the district, including the presiding elder. One work had paid more than one-third of this amount. One had paid the preacher $13, the presiding elder $3, and another work had paid its preacher, who has a wife and one child, $22, and the presiding elder nothing. There are only five months before the next Conference. Have you any idea, Mr. Editor, how the preachers live on this "Post Oak district?"

After the report on education was read, and the female colleges at Tuskegee and Summerfield were favorably noticed, and the preachers and laymen had resolved to use their best exertions to raise an average of fifty cents per member of the church on the district for the East Alabama Male College, Brother Rutledge, the agent of the college, made an interesting and telling speech, and received from the audience more than $100 in cash and subscriptions. The agent has done far better for the college in this section than he expected, and better than he has done in some of the richer and more favored portions of the Conference. I hope his success is an earnest of better times financially for the preachers and the benevolent enterprises of the church in this portion of the Conference. The meeting recommended the presiding elder to preach on the support of the ministry on all the works in the district.

The attendance on preaching was very good, and there were indications of more than usual interest among the members of the church and the people at Camden.

The love-feast on Sunday morning was "a feast of fat things and wine on the lees." More than twenty brethren and sisters told, in moving words, the story of their second birth. Sweet and stirring stanzas were sung, anon with spirit, and anon arose shouts of joy and triumph, amid joyous tears. O! it was good to be there.

I have attended five district meetings in the last four years. All were good, but this one at Camden was by far the best and in many respects the most interesting, and I trust will prove the most useful.

The elected delegates to the Conference are John Sampey, J. A. C. Horn, John Dudley and D. T. Sermon. Alternates: Rev. L. M. Bethea and W. A. Terry.

D. M. Hudson, Sec.

LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Healdsburg, Cal., July 9, 1869.

Mr. Editor: Though we are at the utmost verge of the great West, yet we are not so far away from the East as not to see occasional displays of energy and internal improvements, so common with you. Facilities for traveling are many—mostly by stage, sometimes by steamers and cars. Sacramento, Feather and San Joaquin rivers are navigable. Stockton is reached by a slough. Communication with Los Angelos is had by a line of coast steamers. Railroads are being completed in several parts of the State. The Los Angelos road is completed to Gilroy, eighty miles from San Francisco. This is intended to connect with the Southern Pacific. The Napa road has its terminus at Vallejo—is completed for a few miles, and intended only for the valley from which it takes its name. The Marysville road, which will be completed to Chico, in Butte county, by fall, is intended to extend into Oregon. The Western Pacific, when completed, will connect Sacramento City with San Francisco by way of Stockton and south of the bay. The Union Pacific extends to Vallejo, its proper terminus, instead of Sacramento. Others are in contemplation, but have not as yet taken any permanent form.

Merchandising must be profitable, as every town has a full supply of dry goods, plantation supplies, etc. The trade of the country is drawn to the nearest villages and towns, where the merchants offer sufficient inducements to secure their patronage. The system of purchasing everything through commission merchants does not prevail. The credit system is practiced in a limited degree. The Jew has found his way into every locality where money can be made by this pursuit, and monopolizes the trade to a great extent. The price of goods is no cheaper in his hands than in those of others.

On the other hand, everything raised from the soil finds a ready sale. A fair price can be had at any time. Nothing need be kept on hand until the losses will exceed the value. Quick sales and ready profits seems to be the motto. If one is already supplied another is not; so that neither the purchaser nor the seller finds any trouble in having their wishes gratified. This does not seem to arise so much from the numerous wants of the people as their habits of trading. The practice of selling vegetables, grapes, fruit, grain and flour by weight has been substituted for the old system of selling by measure. By this method the purchaser gets the worth of his money. What is wanting in measure is made up in weight.

The energies of the people have contributed largely in supplying their own demands. Every town of any note has one, if not more, flouring mills. Woolen factories are in active operation at Marysville, San Jose and San Francisco. The goods manufactured are of excellent quality. Shoes and boots of our own make have more character for quality and durability than those imported. Much of the woodwork for wagons, buggies and machinery is shipped from elsewhere, as the kind needed does not grow in this climate. The inventions in machinery are said to be numerous, and to display great genius. I mention one only—the machine for laying railroad track. Last fall I made some observations as to its practical utility. It does not lay the track, but facilitates it. Its runs by steam. The ties are placed behind on a platform, and transported over the machine to a platform in front, from which they are taken and placed in order. The front part, for half the length of the rail, is two feet narrower than the track, supported at the extreme front by two small wheels, which first roll on the ties before the rails are laid, and braces attached to two beams of wood running back from the platform to the main body of the machine, at an angle of forty-five degrees. On each side of the main body are pockets, consisting of rollers, extending out at right angles. These receive the rails; then the workmen slide them forward, place them in the pulley, swing them forward, and let them down at the proper place. With its assistance three or four miles of track ought to be laid down per day. It is a great invention, if it can be made available on any route.

The financial condition of our people is prosperous, and perhaps conducted on as safe a plan as the unsettled circumstances with which we are surrounded will permit. The credit system is practiced, but with great judgment. It is not so universal in its application, nor indulgence granted for so long a time, as it has been with you. There are many wealthy men, while the masses are poor. There are a great many renters in proportion to population. The demands of this class have run land rent up to $10 per acre in this locality. During the gold excitement immense numbers of poor people came here and did not return to the States, many of whom are as poor as when they came, while others have amassed fortunes; a third class, by care and economy, enjoy a competency. The masses dug the gold, but the speculators got it. The wealth of many consists in the increase in the value of their lands, for they have little else. The farms are small compared with the immense plantations of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. A large class of rich people are in moderate circumstances. The estimate of wealth is so much below anything I have been accustomed to that it sometimes seems like a burlesque to hear a friend speak of another's possessions. The prosperity of the country fully meets the expectations of an emigrant on his arrival.

Perhaps no country has acquired as extensive a commerce in so short a time. Besides the coast trade, access is had to all the Eastern States, Mexico, South America, China, Europe and the Sandwich Islands. The commercial centre is San Francisco. It is to the Pacific coast what New York is to the Atlantic, and what New Orleans is to the Southwest. The imports exceed the exports, though the latter are very great. There is nothing wanting in quantity, quality and variety. Every want may be met, from the largest demands to the most limited desires. As it ebbs and flows, so do all the other financial interests of the State. The life current of trade takes its rise at this fountain, and pervades and influences every locality.

The people are noted for their energy and industry. Men, women and children are constantly employed at something. The rich, as well as the poor, follow out the proverb: "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." There are also many idlers and loafers, as well as industrious people. Women discharge the duties of the culinary and laundry departments; if they need anything, go down town after it; drive buggies, ride in spring and freight wagons, either to town or church, without blushes, and with an air of independence truly admirable. Avarice and necessity control their actions more than inclination. Energy is the secret of great success.

Labor is so high that very few are able to hire house servants.—Chinamen are the cheapest, but not so cleanly as the Irish. Laborers in the harvest field get $2 per day for binding, $1 to $2 for reaping, $3 to $5 for driving team and feeding the thrasher; by the month or year, $1 to $1 50 per day.

J. F. Scurlock.

Lord Palmerston was always very particular to write nothing rashly. He wrote at a standing desk, and kept his inkstand at the other end of the room, so that he had the time occupied in crossing the room twice to reflect upon what he intended to say. His own excuse for this habit was that he obtained necessary exercise by it.

The Alaska *Times* claims to furnish the news to a territory of greater size than any other paper in the world.

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1869.

AUBURN COLLEGE.—BY RAIL.

MR. EDITOR: It is a pleasant recreation to leave the slow locomotion of the saddle and buggy, and take a short trip by rail, drawn by the wonderful power of steam. John G. Saxe says this is pleasant,

"Riding on a rail."

The pleasure is heightened by the prospect of spending a few days in the halls of learning, and amid academic shades. How refreshing an occasional draught from the Pierian spring. It is at once a tonic and stimulant to fresh activity in the great field of intellectual effort. On Monday evening, 12th instant, we met at our depot Brother E. S. Smith, of the Lowndesboro station, who journeyed to the same destination, and were "somewhat filled with his company" until Auburn was announced. We were soon at the church, and greeted by the brethren, and heartily welcomed by President Dowdell. We give you brief notes of the occasion. We regretted we did not hear the commencement sermon, on Sunday, by Rev. O. R. Blue. Text, Matt. xxv, 25. It was pronounced able, clear, evangelical and impressive, as his sermons always are. Brother C. A. King, of Talladega station, preached on Sunday night. Subject, "In the Image of God Created He Them."

The Board of Trustees met on Monday, and continued in session, with little intermission, for three days.

Monday night, 12th instant.—Freshman declamation. Mr. J. B. Tarver, of Enon, Alabama, bore off the palms and the prize. We trust he, as well as the rest of his class, who all did well, have a bright history before them.

Tuesday night, 13th instant.—Sophomore declamation. This was more brilliant, as the contest was closer, and the young men had more experience. We had the pleasure of hearing most of them last year, and must say that their progress in this high art has been wonderful.

Mr. Williamson, of Oak Bowery, took the prize. There were several close competitors, and among them our young minister, Brother A. C. Baker, who was the fortunate one last year.

Rev. William Shapard delivered the prizes in a very handsome speech of twenty minutes, on striving for the mastery in the great moral and intellectual conflicts of the age.

Wednesday, July 14.—Commencement day. This was the great day of the intellectual feast. There was a crowd and a jam. Columbus, and other parts of Georgia, Opelika, Montgomery, Tuskegee and other towns, as well as the country, poured in their contributions of "fair women and brave men." The mercury aspired toward the boiling point.

Here is the programme: Action, R. C. Persons, Auburn, Alabama; Better than the Best, C. H. Lindsey, Opelika, Alabama; Heroic Actions, L. A. Dowdell, Auburn, Alabama; Decision of Character, L. G. Jackson, Auburn, Alabama; Effects of Science, J. J. Motley, Tuskegee, Alabama; Excelsior, J. D. Myrick, Midway, Georgia; No, A. G. Dowdell, Auburn, Alabama; Patriotism, A. S. Douglass, Louisville, Alabama. Mr. Douglass, the last-named, delivered the valedictory, and the degrees were conferred by the president, who addressed the class in a very brief but eloquent speech, giving them his parting counsel and blessing.

Two of the graduates are his sons, of whom any father might be proud.

The Hon. David Clopton addressed the societies. Subject, "Show Thyself a Man." An able, unique and interesting lecture on the power of the individual man, as opposed to *societies*, which have originated the mischievous and pestilent *isms* of the day.

Two members have been added to the board of instruction, viz.: Thomas C. Bragg, A. M., professor of mathematics, and A. R. Holcombe, professor of physical science. The election of two men so distinguished as scholars and teachers is a sure guarantee of success, and an augury of a bright future for the college. Prof. Holcombe is so well known at Summerfield, Mobile and Centenary College, we need say no more; while Prof. Bragg at Summerfield, at Central Institute, Lowndesboro and Montgomery, is well known as one of the ripest scholars and most successful teachers. Prof. Darby is elected emeritus professor of physical science.

Dr. Dowdell, we regret to see, is in feeble health, but we hope and pray he may long live to impress his character and influence upon the young men of the country.

The Board of Trustees had a long, but a most harmonious session. We have a prospect of extinguishing the debt, and of starting the college in a new career of prosperity.

B. B. R.

P. S.—We ought to have said in the body of this article that the young men of the graduating class all acquitted themselves with credit, reflecting high honor on themselves and the institution. We have never heard better speeches on such an occasion.

The levee on Wednesday night was so brilliant, the crowd so large, and there is floating through my vision such an array of beauty and intellect, and such a display of ornament that my pen falters, retires, stops for want of fitness for the task of description. Nothing transpired to mar the beauty and splendor of the scene.

R.

A CHAPTER IN THE LIFE OF BISHOP SOULE.

BY BISHOP WIGHTMAN.

* * * In the latter part of August, 1833, Bishop Soule took the Shawnee and Delaware Indian mission stations *en route* to the session of the Missouri Conference. At these stations he spent ten days of active service, preaching, visiting, giving counsel and encouragement, and promoting by his personal influence the good work among the Indians. These missions, as well as a large part of the Arkansas Territory, belonged to the Missouri Conference at that time. Thomas Johnson had charge of the Shawnee mission and school, and his brother William, of the Delaware. Accompanied by these brothers and Andrew Monroe, presiding elder of the St. Louis district, the bishop set out on his journey. The route lay through a wilderness.

The outfit of the little party was as follows: Bishop Soule drove a light but strong carriage, drawn by a pair of fine bay horses—small, but of the first class in point of strength and powers of endurance. Stowed away in his carriage were some necessary camp fixtures and bedding, a small box of tools for purposes of occasional repair, and a box of provisions. The rest of the company had each an Indian pony that had been raised in the woods, and was accustomed to live on grass.

Setting out from the Shawnee mission, a few miles west of the Missouri State line, they reached by night the cabin of an adventurous settler, and were kindly entertained. The close of the next day found the party at the Old Harmony mission, which had been established some years before by the Presbyterians, and was then under the care of Rev. Mr. Jones. At this mission station they were quite comfortable. The next day our travelers left all the white settlements behind, and took their course through the pathless prairies for the Osage village on the Neosho, where they found quarters with Dr. Dodge—one of the earliest missionaries among the Osages. This excellent man had been there many years, and had spent much money for the improvement of the Indians, with but indifferent success, as he told Bishop Soule.

The following day was quite hot, and the prairie flies were exceedingly annoying; but our travelers pushed on, and just after sunset, without having seen a human habitation all day, reached a small water course, with stunted water shrubs growing on its banks. Here they halted. The tent was pitched; supper was cooked and eaten with keen appetite; and the little company enjoyed a quiet and refreshing night's rest. The next day's ride brought them into the Cherokee country, and they stopped at the Union mission, an old station, in charge of Rev. Mr. Vale, who received the bishop and his company with Christian hospitality, and gathered a congregation and had preaching. From this station they traveled down the Neosho to Fort Gibson, and thence up the Arkansas to the residence of Colonel Campbell, the agent for the Creek Indians. Here they rested and were kindly entertained for several days, until the time came for holding the Creek camp meeting. At this meeting, which was held a few miles south of the Arkansas river, Bishop Soule preached with great unction and power, and much to the delight and edification of those who heard him.

The remainder of the journey lay through the country occupied by the Cherokees. The Mountain Spring camp ground was the place where the Annual Conference convened. It was in the mountains of Arkansas, some three miles from any human habitation, and ten from the town of Fayette. The bishop and his party reached the camp ground in good time, and in fine health and spirits. The little band of preachers—the Conference then numbered only forty-four effective men—had come together at that remote point, through many hardships; and many were the outward discomforts of the meeting. The people who supported it were for the most part new settlers, living at considerable distances, and with limited means. The tents were low and crowded. It rained incessantly, and was very hot. The bedding became damp, the bread grew moldy, the meat spoiled. But Bishop Soule seemed to notice none of these things. He went deliberately on through the business of the Conference, his spirit as lofty and his face as serene and bright as though he were enjoying the magnificent hospitalities of a session in the city of Baltimore. The men around him could but feel the inspiring influence wielded by their fearless leader. They were there, on the outposts of civilized life, to concert plans for planting churches and preaching the Gospel in these mighty wildernesses of the West. At their head was the most heroic man of his time, whose grand spirit surveyed the whole continent, and longed to see it everywhere obedient to the faith. Never did the lofty and commanding features of his character shine more resplendent than at this camp meeting Conference, out there at the confines of civilization, with many a dusky Indian face wet with tears, turned to the rustic pulpit, where "Jesus and the resurrection" was proclaimed with power from on high.

After lasting a week the Conference adjourned, and the meeting closed. Bishop Soule, with several of the preachers, went to the house of a Brother Reece, a few miles from the camp ground, to repose for a night and make preparations for the return trip. The change from wet, disagreeable quarters to a pleasant dry house, was very refreshing. It would have been well had this venerable man, then in the thirty-fourth year of his active ministry, allowed himself a day or two of rest and relaxation; but urgent duties called him to other scenes of official service, and the next morning he left his parting prayer and blessing with the kind family, and set his face toward Boonville, Missouri, a distance of three hundred miles. Good Sister Reece furnished an ample supply for the provision box. The bishop's party now had an accession of two preachers, Brothers Green and Berryman. It was not long after setting out before the exposures at the camp meeting began to show their results. Bishop Soule had a chill, and became too sick to drive his carriage. In this emergency Brother Green, who was also very feeble, got into the carriage and took the reins. This road was exceedingly rough; and to add to the trouble, a violent thunder storm came up, accompanied with heavy rain, which drenched the men on horseback. Poor Green had a severe ague in the course of the day; but the bishop's fever had subsided sufficiently to allow him to resume the driver's seat. Thus the day wore away; and wet and weary they reached, at evening, the house of a Mr. Walker, and found comfortable quarters. All the following day they traveled in the rain, and at night brought up at a so-called house of entertainment. This was a log cabin, twelve by fourteen feet, with a stone floor. The only bed the house boasted of was on a scaffold of rough boards. The family occupying the shanty was large, and here was an addition of six men to be accommodated. The next house was fifteen miles farther on; and there was no help for it, the party must stop. So, hobbling their horses on the prairie, and kindling a good fire they warmed and dried themselves—none more cheerful or in better spirits than Bishop Soule. The hostess, it seemed, took frontier life easily; was very chatty, and entered into a lively conversation with her distinguished guest, much to the amusement of the whole party. The man of the house had been out hunting, and presently returned with several wild turkeys, one of which was speedily selected, dressed and cooked—I am sorry I cannot chronicle by which of the preachers—probably several lent a helping hand. The lady of the house was too much interested in her chat with the bishop to trouble herself with the *cuisine*. But it was in good hands; and in due time the turkey was on the table, accompanied with some of good Sister Reece's stores from the provision box. The supper was pronounced excellent on all hands. After family prayer the bishop and Brother Green had the bedstead assigned them; the rest of the company sought the softest place on the floor; and so got through the night the best way they could.

Resuming their journey the next morning, they halted at noon, made a fire and prepared some coffee, which the bishop enjoyed much. His friends began to hope that he would soon be well; but not long after starting a chill, succeeded by burning fever, came on; and he was quite ill when they reached the residence of Mrs. Robinson, the mother of one of the Missouri preachers. Here they stopped.—Medicine was administered to the bishop, and before the close of the night his fever had abated. Being better in the morning—which was Sunday—the travelers accompanied the family to church, several miles on their way; held divine service; and then pitched their tent and remained until next morning, on the ground where the town of Bolivar now stands. Early the next day the tent was struck and they got under way—Bishop Soule feeble but improving. In the course of the morning the Johnsons left the party, striking out through the broad and pathless prairies for the Shawnee mission, their point of destination. A rough and fatiguing ride brought the rest of the company to the house of a Mr. Williams, who had been with Clarke and Lewis over the Rocky mountains. Here they slept on the floor, and the bishop had a suffering, restless night. Next morning the woman of the house took an ague just as she was about getting breakfast. This devolved on our friend Monroe the task of preparing the meal. His hand was in. He had played hostler, doctor, nurse—"*augur, medicus, magus*"—and now he was cook; and succeeded in getting up a respectable breakfast. The bishop ate but little. His symptoms were no favorable. Nevertheless, the horses were harnessed, and hoping for the best, they took the road again.—Soon, however, his fever rose to an alarming height. They drove over an open prairie, destitute of water. The day soon became dreadfully hot, and the bishop's thirst was almost insupportable. After some hours a shower of rain filled the wagon ruts, out of which the coffee pot was supplied with water several times. This afforded partial relief. Reaching a rolling tract of country, they stopped, and the bishop's companions set out in search of water, but without success. Returning, they found that he had got ten out of the carriage, and was stretched on the ground, suffering intensely from thirst. It was some time before he could make the necessary exertion to set out again. They reached a house in a few hours, but the family were all sick. The bishop said he could go no farther. There was, however, in the house a clean spare bed, to which he was made heartily welcome. His fever was high, and he was flighty all the evening. In the morning, though he was much reduced in strength, his indomitable energy carried him on. He suffered less than on the day before; and a drive of five hours brought them to Brother Walker's, in Cooper county, twenty miles from Boonville. Here this eminent servant of God found not only desirable quarters with a kind family, well situated, who felt it a privilege to minister to his wants, but suitable medical attendance. Dr. Evans, formerly of Washington city, a Methodist gentleman well acquainted with Bishop Soule, was in the neighborhood. He was immediately sent for, and promptly took charge of the case. Bishop Soule had been pressing on in order to reach the session of the Illinois Conference. The doctor satisfied him that it was a hopeless endeavor. Quietly submitting to what was inevitable, and thankful that he was in the hands of a skillful medical adviser, and surrounded by friends whose attentions were unremitting, after some little time he became convalescent. * * * —*Nashville Christian Advocate.*

IT IS NOT hastily reading but seriously meditating upon holy and heavenly truths that makes them prove sweet and profitable to the soul.—It is not the bee's touching on the flowers that gathers honey, but her abiding for a time upon them, and drawing out the sweet. It is not he that reads most, but he that meditates most on divine truth that will prove the choicest, wisest, strongest Christian.—*Bishop Hall.*

CELIBACY OF ITALIAN PRIESTS.

What shall the Roman Catholic Church do with her priests that marry? forms a question of no little interest for the coming Ecumenical Council. Already about forty persons formerly in priests' orders have contracted marriage in Italy, having first ceased to exercise sacerdotal functions. But in February of this year the Court of Appeals in Naples decided that a priest continuing in official connection with the Church of Rome was at liberty to marry. The history of the case resulting in this decision is briefly as follows: In the early part of last year Luigi Friglia, of the province of Salerno, went through the usual preliminary forms previous to a marriage, which he announced he desired to contract with Marianna Montefusco. His father opposed the application on the ground that his son was in priests' orders, had misunderstood the new law, and by marriage would be likely to offend the moral susceptibilities of the province. The case was argued before the judges of the Tribunal of Salerno on June 26, 1868, who decided "that the opposition of the father was valid, forbade the civil officers to proceed with the said marriage, and ordered that the promise already given should be struck out of the registers." From this the priest and the lady appealed, and the case, which excited intense interest, was heard, as we have already said.

The argument, pro and con, was briefly as follows: The advocate for the opposition said: 1. The priest was irrevocably bound to observe celibacy; 2. The code, making no mention of priests, left them in the same position in which they stood; 3. Silence does not exist, for since the canon makes the Catholic religion the religion of the State, its canons are binding; 4. The priests desirous of marrying should seek permission from the authority of the Councils and Vatican; 5. The advocate then said that the action of the church was beyond the reach of civil law, that the priest was under common and canon law. He then attempted to prove that from the time of Calixtus II to the Council of Trent the marriage of priests had been null and void. This was the course of argument pursued before the Court of Salerno, and repeated at Naples.

The judges admitted the force of the reasoning, deciding against the priests, and an appeal to Naples was the consequence. The court was composed of the president and five judges, all learned in the law. The proceedings were opened by the president, who made a lucid *expose* of the case. He was followed by the advocate of the appellant. The latter argued: "The civil code does not recognize canons, therefore the Church and State are separate. In the Italian code are enumerated all the impediments to marriage, but holy orders are not considered an impediment; holy orders are not laid down as a cause for the annulment of a marriage already contracted. A civil officer cannot refuse celebration of marriage except for a reason laid down in the law. Holy orders are not recognized as an impediment. The civil condition of the priest is unchanged by religious orders, and he is on the same level with other citizens, before the law. The State does not propose to use force for the promotion of the precepts of Catholicism, otherwise there would be no liberty of conscience."

The advocate adduced the example of Christ himself, who chose for his apostles and disciples men already married. He said: "When the pontiffs began to be rich and powerful; when they began to cherish an ambition for the dominion of the earth * * * and in their hands were seen the ring, the papal banner, the scepter, and the pastorate; when, in brief, arose the Stephens, the Gregories, and the Innocents; then, with a view of creating a powerful militia, which to the injury of society might blindly serve their unbridled ambition, there was conceived the idea of celibacy. Destroying the soul, the heart and the moral sentiment, it has well responded to the expectations entertained from it. * * * The law of the celibacy of the priesthood is not a divine dogma; it is a disciplinary law, purely ecclesiastical. * * * Hence the continued separation of the Greek Church from the Latin; hence the enormous scandals, the protests, the daily and ever-increasing immorality of the priests, until the necessity of ecclesiastical reform being asserted, the Council of Trent sanctioned the canon of celibacy for the whole Roman Catholic Church. Established then, as it is, as an incontestable principle that the law of the celibacy of the priests is not divine, but human, * * * who will declare that it is immutable, and that it must not, on the contrary, be subjected to the reformatory progress of society, and follow the course of universal legislation?"

The speech was listened to with intense attention, and interrupted with cries of "Bene," "Benissimo." The attorney general arose, recapitulated the arguments used on either side, and contended that "the marriage of priests was not only strictly legal, but that it was sanctioned by the law of nature and of God." * * * "Let Catholic ecclesiastics make what regulations for themselves they please—let them decorate their churches according to the caprices of taste—they shall be protected, as shall be those of all religions; but let them not dare to interfere with the civil laws of the country. The law is sovereign, and before that all are equal. It is probable that many will be offended at first by the marriage of a priest, but that feeling will pass away; and for himself, he would greatly prefer to take a priest by the hand who led not a concubine but a wife to his house." The speech of the attorney general has special significance from the fact that he is the legal representative of the King, and may be supposed to have expressed the deliberate opinion of the government. Henceforth, we may hope, the church cannot deprive its priests of their civil rights in Italy. The married priest continues to be a priest, for "once a priest always a priest," but the church will no doubt prohibit him from exercising priestly functions. Whether or no the matter will assume sufficient importance in the minds of the hierarchy to become a question before the great council in December, cannot at present be known. Certainly it is cause for joy that Italy, so long benighted, is seeing a great light, and is daring to approach it. If the last battle between the freedom of God's children and the bondage of Rome must be fought here in the United States, may God grant us courage and strength to strike as bravely as have these just emerged from Rome's dark dungeon.—*Rev. C. R. Barnes in New York Christian Advocate.*

THE SUNKEN LAKE.—The *Sentinel*, published at Jacksonville, Oregon, of the 12th of January, says:

Several of our citizens returned last week from a visit to the great sunken lake, situated in the Cascade mountains, about seventy-five miles northeast from Jacksonville. This lake is thought to average two thousand feet down to the water all around. The walls are almost perpendicular, running down into the water, and leaving no beach. The depth of the water is unknown, and its surface is smooth and unruffled, and it lies so far below the surface of the mountain that the air currents do not affect it. Its length is estimated at twelve miles, and its breadth at ten.

No living man ever has or probably ever will be able to reach the water's edge. It lies silent, still and mysterious in the bosom of the "everlasting hills," like a huge well scooped out by the hands of the giant genii of the mountain in unknown ages gone by. Around it the primeval forests watch and ward are keeping. The visiting party fired a rifle several times into the water, at an angle of forty-five degrees, and were able to note several seconds of time from the report of the gun until the ball struck the water. Such seems incredible, but it is vouched for by some of our most reliable citizens. The lake is certainly a most remarkable curiosity.

SMALL BED CHAMBERS.—There is reason to believe that more cases of dangerous and fatal diseases are gradually engendered annually by the habit of sleeping in small, unventilated rooms, than have occurred from cholera atmosphere in any year since it has made its appearance in this country. Very many persons sleep in eight-by-ten rooms—that is, in rooms the length and breadth of which multiplied again by ten, for the height of the chamber, would make just eight hundred cubic feet, while the cubic feet for each bed, according to the English apportionment for hospitals, is twenty-one hundred feet. But more, in order "to give the air in a sick-room the highest degree of freshness," the French hospitals contract for a complete renewal of the air of a room every hour, while the English assert that double the amount, or over four thousand feet an hour, is required.

Four thousand feet an hour! and yet there are multitudes who sleep with closed doors and windows in rooms which do not contain a thousand cubic feet of space, and that thousand feet is to last all night, at least eight hours.

CONDEMNED murderers in Utah have the privilege of choosing the manner of their death. They generally prefer shooting.

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MORE QUARTERAGE.

A most worthy friend, whose brother is a local preacher in the pine regions back of Mobile, called at our house during the past week and left a couple of alligators "for the parson." One of them, we are sorry to say, the boys lost by "projecting" with him in the lake; the other is doing well. We have felt an unusual interest in the study of this composite creature ever since we learned that in its organization it is both mammal, bird, fish and reptile. It has a diaphragm like a mammal, its blood is oxydized by the air from its body outside of the lungs like a bird, it can separate air from water like a fish, and only one-half of the blood returning by the veins is fully oxydized, thus constituting all its lower parts cold blooded, like a reptile. On land it has only one-half the life that it has in the water, as only there does it receive a full supply of oxygen from water taken into the cavity of the stomach. Thus this ugly monster seems to have been made in the corner of four kingdoms, and has had lavished upon him unusual marks of the power and skill of the Creator. He is evidently no mean member of that police force so wisely placed in the prolific waters of the tropics to keep down the swarming myriads of fish that would otherwise oppress the deep. This we imagine to be his principal use, though out in the Calcasieu prairie hundreds of them are easily taken, and furnish a useful oil and a tolerable article of hide. They grow to a great size, and never stop growing. They are severe upon pigs and dogs, and Bishop Simpson says they sometimes pursue small negroes, "who only escape by running in a zigzag course." This last is a purely Texas item, collected by the bishop. Curious, interesting and suggestive they are physiologically, but as an item of ministerial support alligators are entirely without value. We will send the one we have to any subscriber who may apply for it and enclose express charges.

MRS. HARRIET FUQUA

We have just heard that this most estimable lady and mother in Israel is no more. She died in great peace, at Baton Rouge, on Monday, the 26th of July, about the time of the offering up of the evening sacrifice. She was about sixty five years of age, and had long been a member of the Methodist Church. A more extended notice will be given hereafter.

EXHORTERS AND CLASS LEADERS

These titles are purely Wesleyan, and represent offices and functions peculiar to Methodism. To dispense with them would signify a revolution in the church system of Wesley only to be equaled by the displacing its mobilized pastorate with a settled ministry, or the substituting its "itinerant general superintendency" with a diocesan episcopacy. Mr. Wesley regarded the use of the unordained preacher and the class leader in the light of a discovery as well as a providence. He was very careful to take none of the glory to himself of having first brought these great instrumentalities into action, but with much pains shows how they came providentially to be. No one can analyze the wonderful success of the Wesleys without marking how largely it was indebted to the godly labors of these two classes of evangelists.—An exhorter is a local preacher in embryo, requiring more or less time for full development. Without these valuable aids the Oxford students could never have followed up the awakenings which attended upon their preaching. The work multiplied so rapidly upon their hands that they must of necessity have suffered it to go to waste of its own luxuriance had not God raised up these efficient, humble laborers in numbers sufficient to protect and train the converts.—Through these co-workers the Wesleyan Church has had from its beginning the most efficient and well organized pastorate that can be imagined. The whole membership was divided into small squads, and over each of these squads was placed one man, who was expected to see weekly at the class room, or elsewhere, every individual member, to exhort, comfort, reprove and instruct. No other church of modern times has had any such comprehensive, all pervading and instant pastorate. Doubtless this pastor was not always wise, or polished, or tender, or even competent for so delicate an office. But still the work was done, if not in the very best style; and it was far better that it should be imperfectly accomplished than that it should go wholly unattempted. A sincere desire to do good will usually make up for any awkwardness in the method. This love of souls was the chief quality which Mr. Wesley found in his exhorter or leader, and it was a large compensation for many defects.

It may be doubted if Mr. Wesley himself could have reached thousands who were brought directly into his church through the class room, for their conviction began there. Long before he had any houses of worship under his control, Wesleyans could be numbered by the thousand. Prayer meetings and class meetings in "upper rooms" in every part of London, Bristol, Birmingham, and the hundred towns and hamlets of Great Britain, were doing a work that her cathedrals, elaborate minsters, and other venerable and costly piles, devoted to the service of God, had failed to accomplish. The imposing architecture, gorgeous ceremonials and swelling anthems of these sacred fanes did not attract the people; their aisles were empty, or only filled with the echoing intonations of some learned preacher, or the awe-inspiring vibrations of an organ swept, it may be, by the magic power of a Handel. The Spirit of God, if there, waited in vain for the congregation. And when, by the providence of God, John Wesley was driven out of these fretted temples to the tombstone of his father for a pulpit, he was then being sent by the Spirit in pursuit of the people. He found them in the fields and highways; there they were convicted of the truth, and a work of God began in them, which was to be finished in the parlor or workshop of some godly class leader, amid the prayers and hymns of a small circle of holy men and women.

It is easy to see that for penetrating all points of a city or kingdom at once nothing could surpass such an agency. Where every man attacks his neighbor "the slain of the Lord" must be many. Working people who could not, after the toil of the day, gather in clean attire at the parish church, might be reached in a prayer meeting within a few steps of home. The men who were selected to save others soon constituted the staple and chief support of the Wesleyan system. They themselves advanced in piety and recruited their own ranks on every side. The Holy Spirit honored with His presence these separate companies, and swelled with their rivalets that most glorious flood of the eighteenth century. It was a partisan system of warfare which multiplied opportunities and offered to every one an occasion for becoming a Christian hero. It virtually abolished the idea of suspending the salvation of ten thousand men upon the unaided, single labors of one finite man, no matter how gifted, and brought in helpers of all kinds, or even rough rocks, that they might hold up his arms until the Enemy could be overcome.

It would be profitable to consider how far Methodism still uses this agency. We are impressed with the fact that by a false estimate of true strength our quarterly conferences have refused to send out men who were unpolished sons of thunder simply because they had nothing but faith and zeal to recommend them. Grammar has been held in higher estimation than faith, and a pleasant manner has been in greater demand than any gracious endorsings of the Spirit. Official men have listened for other people rather than for themselves, and found the candidate wanting. They have advocated a higher standard of ministerial ability and fitness; they have refused to put men to work, until at length nobody offers to work. We have forgotten that this is a rough world, and a good deal of God's work has to be done without gloves—so that now in many places we have no exhorters, no men so immediately from the people as to know how to reach the people. We have guarded the pulpit and the altar until to some extent we have lost sight of the congregation. If these quarterly conferences and presiding elders and churches could be transported back to see one of John Wesley's class meetings and love feasts, and to hear one of his exhorters or leaders, the chances are they would be ashamed of the rock from whence they were hewn and the hole of the pit from whence they were digged

To add to these novelties—for what is there like "progress?"—we have officially discouraged, scattered and well nigh abolished classes and leaders. If there were no other use for the class meeting than to give a large body of men, who are capable of work, something to do in the church of God, who now, alas! are idle, it would be ground enough for reviving this part of our system. And we hope that the General Conference will soberly entertain the question: "What can be done to restore to Southern Methodism the institution of class meeting?"—a question vastly more important than Conference lines or the increase of our episcopacy. Having voted for the action which the last General Conference took in regard to classes, we feel at full liberty to confess the error, and stand ready to adopt any correction which the wisdom of our brethren may offer. We wish to bring into play again the wasted and wasting material of our membership. It is a great mistake to suppose that a common man may not by prayer and faith convert a sinner from the error of his way and save a soul from death.

CAMP MEETING.

There will be a camp meeting, on the primitive Methodist style, at Beulah church, Pleasant Hill and Manny circuit, Shreveport district, commencing September 16. Everybody is invited, and ministers specially. The latter will find ample accommodation, gratuitous, by friends encamped on the ground. Ministers wishing to bring their families are advised to make the arrangement for their accommodation in due time, as we are not prepared to say to what extent entire families can be accommodated.

JAS. M. FRANKLIN, P. C.

CAMP MEETINGS OF THE OLD STYLE.

A camp meeting is advertised for the 16th of September, at Beulah church, on Pleasant Hill and Manny circuit, Louisiana Conference; to be held, says the preacher in charge, "in primitive Methodist style." We wish that one hundred, in that same "style," were about to come off. The old style camp meeting is precisely what our church needs at this juncture in her affairs. It used to consist of a good camping ground—that is, a ground sufficiently rolling—with an abundance of shade, board timber, and sweet water; located on some central part of the circuit, yet far enough out of the way to discourage peddlers. Then there should be a goodly company of tenters, so that the congregation may present the important attraction of many strange faces. Better drive thirty miles to a meeting where one sees somebody after getting there, than ten miles to the mere assembling of a few neighborhoods. People need the isolating effect of a multitude of strangers to aid them in hearing the Gospel. New looks, voices, forms, and even styles of dress and entertainment, have a waking-up power; it sets the mind upon new trains of thought to see the most important of all new things—new men and new women. The preacher can now hope to be heard, for the congregation is awake of itself. The movement of any one part of his audience will be immediately distributed through the whole with increasing momentum. The awe and novelty of the occasion will attach to every word spoken; men will listen for themselves and others, and will in turn be affected by the manifest effect of the sermon upon strangers.

We were made for praising God in masses, so that holy anthems should swell upon the air "as the sound of many waters," and hosannas should peal through the lofty arches of the forest as the long-measured surf rolls upon the shore of the Pacific. It is amid the surroundings of an old style camp meeting, if in any spot this side of heaven, that such music is heard. It commands the attention of the angels; and if there is anything in the soul of the preacher it will then come out. The effect of the camp meeting upon the Methodist pulpit has never been estimated. The giants of the West were developed at the eleven o'clock service on Sabbath morning while in and about the "stand" of those camp meetings of Kentucky and Tennessee, which for power shook the earth. The girdings of that hour made the Bascombs, the McKendrys and the Lindseys of that day. The sea of unknown faces, the witnessing pines and oaks, the united strength and presence of many spirit-breathing churches, the inspiring hymns and songs pouring their melody down to the very moment of announcing the text—and more than all else, that cloud of the Holy Ghost, which hung in invisible but felt power over the encampment—these were the influences, natural and spiritual, which molded those men into "masters of assemblies," capable of driving the nail of truth into the ear of every hearer, and so making him its willing slave forever. The young "prophets," sitting about the altar, could not see the very horses and fire of those great flights of superhuman speech without hoping for a measure of the same spirit; and upon not a few of them the mantle did fall. No other school has produced such popular spiritual preachers as has the camp ground. No such "lectures" are anywhere else delivered for instruction in the divine art of preaching.

The hospitality of the old style camper was something: his long, rough table and out-door rack of smoking pots, the substantial meats and steaming pone, the milk and butter, and oven things which go beyond and appertain somewhat to a "second course"—all these lent their influence, and, as of yore, the generous overflow of a patriarchal impulse ministers to the entertainment of the friends of the Saviour; "strangers" sit down to the board, but just before they go turn into "angels." Let no ascetic come in here with his endless exhortations for cold victuals. What is the use of good food, if it may not be served up at such a time? Many a careless one has been arrested and won by the full measure and unaffected heartiness of such a table set before him in the wilderness. Surely people must be in earnest who take so much pains to sustain for one week so great a company, only that they may impart or receive good. And is it not so that one who consents to eat at your table may be supposed to be not wholly inaccessible to your conversation? It was then altogether proper and consistent that the preacher in the Beulah advertisement should say: "Everybody is invited."

Then, too, there was in those camp meetings of other days not only the best preaching, the sweetest singing, and the most abundant cheer, but tents full of prayer. At all hours could be heard the voice of those who were contending with the Angel for the mastery. The altar was everywhere, and mourners were led from the arbor to a smaller circle of interested friends, and there holped through the "creature" groanings of a deep repentance into the "glorious liberty of the sons of God." Far in the night shoutings, prayers and songs of praise alternated, and held earth to the atmosphere of heaven until the morning should break. Those were days when the fire ran all along the line; the holy sympathy touched every breast, every face shone, and no ordinary power of sin or unbelief could resist the tremendous accumulative faith of the encamped host. From this centre revivals were kindled in all parts of the surrounding country. Every man bore home with him a torch which had been lighted at the meeting.

Then, too, those old time preachers met in the Spirit, and wrought in the Spirit, and separated in the Spirit. How to awaken men from their deadly sleep, how to rescue their best earthly friends from the terrible fate that hung over them, how to lessen the depressing horrors of a life nearly spent and yet unprepared to cease, or how to check the mad flow of those fierce and base passions which then, as now, threatened to overflow the land—these were the thoughts that filled their godly minds. The struggle was a mighty one, but God lent them His help—"groanings which cannot be uttered"—and they prevailed. They were no mere idlers attending the services and the cheer, full of humor and empty of power, having many anecdotes and but few sermons. No; their prayers were like the wrestlings of Israel, their words searched like the trumpet of Sinai. The people trembled, and many fell to the earth His marchings might then be seen. The glory of God arose in full view of the assembly, and thousands shouted for joy.

Oh! for such a "primitive Methodist camp meeting" at Beulah! May the Lord make that 16th of September to that circuit the beginning of months! And we hope that every district meeting will entertain the subject of camp meetings, and not close until it has arranged for one of primitive breadth and power.

PERSONAL.

Rev. Dr. James L. Chapman has arrived at Baton Rouge, and takes charge of that station, in place of Rev. C. W. Carter, who has been elected to the presidency of the Bastrop High School, and is now in charge of that institution.

Real Estate Agent at Opelousas, La.

We recommend Mr. J. H. Houston as one to whom we would confide any commission for the purchase or sale of lands, or of anything else, as both highly competent and reliable. See his card.

REVOLUTION THREATENED IN THE PHILLIPINE ISLANDS.—Private and official information from the Philippine Islands has been received here that an insurrection is threatened there against the Spanish authorities, and an attempt to follow the example of the Cuban revolutionists will soon develop itself.

GOSPEL ACCESSORIES.

The Gospel, perhaps, ought to succeed on its own merits, and without the manifold appliances with which religious enterprise seeks to surround it. It is "not by might nor by power, but by my Spirit," but, at the same time, our modern faith leans very much upon the visible means. Possibly the tendency is to go too far in this direction, and thus to make external methods and forms equally essential with the Holy Spirit. We may not tie the gifts of the Spirit to the sacraments, nor saving grace to a prelatical ceremony, but we may conceive of the work of God as depending, essentially, upon what is extrinsic in its character.

There is, at times, a state of unrest in churches when many are casting about for the cause and remedy of religious declension, and of general hardness and unbelief. There is a feeling of dissatisfaction, and, perhaps, a distrust of present plans. There is a clamor for changes in the economy of the church, and an eager desire to try some new expedients. It is a symptom of this disposition to attach almost saving value to mere plans and organizations. Then, again, we must have better music and finer architecture. There must be more elegance and finer refinement in the ministry and worship, and there must be obvious adaptations to meet an advanced social position and culture. Changes in economy are doubtless good occasionally, and the gratification of true taste and refinement in divine service is to be encouraged. Neither can too much care and thought be bestowed upon our Sunday schools and other religious associations.

The Gospel won its earliest and most wonderful triumphs when there were few of these aids. The great reformations and revivals display the work of the Spirit, with few attendant means beyond the written word and the living preacher. Is God unable and unwilling to work as in former times, by the simple means which have been attended with the greatest power? The Gospel is not likely to be preached with the Holy Ghost sent down from heaven, so long as our faith rests in outward expedients; nor are we approaching the baptism of fire when the church is looking to the devices of legislation for relief. What is more calculated to grieve the Holy Spirit than this disposition to place the mere accessories of the Gospel, if not above, yet nearly on an equality with Himself?

This is an aspect of unbelief in the churches at the present time. By some the Holy One is limited by the sacraments, and by others, who think themselves far from ritualism, He is made to wait upon improved methods and plans of Christian effort. By all means let our church economy be made as perfect as possible in every detail and particular, but let us still feel our complete dependence upon God. "I believe in the Holy Ghost" is an item in the creed which needs to be constantly affirmed and vindicated. The mere details of outward measures and forms are not of chief importance. Neither Christ nor His apostles seemed to think much of them. The Saviour was to be glorified by the Spirit, and Christ was "straitened" until His death opened this wonderful gift for men.

In the atmosphere of Pentecost it would seem absurd to attach much value to this, rather than that mode of ecclesiastical operation. There was a mighty power and an all-pervading life, and none could feel that there was any grand essential beyond the heavenly presence which rested upon the people. Have we traveled beyond the atmosphere of Pentecost, and so far beyond that we must rest upon some other ground of success?

This continual direction of thought to the outward means and expedients has, in some degree, called our attention away from the all-important want of the times. It is faith in the Holy Ghost, especially, that appears to be most needful. Till the church be endued with power from on high what can be done? Of what use is more change, more

ecclesiastical machinery, more societies and organizations, without the Spirit? The God who "dwelleth between the cherubim must shine forth," and we shall be saved only when He causes His "face to shine upon us." There are some means, such as the class meetings and camp meetings, and the altar exercises of Methodism, which the Holy Spirit has signally blessed. His methods seem to harmonize with these simple and practical modes of devotion, and they have been chosen instrumentalities of good. The mercy seat without the Shekinah would be without comfort or attraction to the soul; and so would it be with these tried means of grace, if we could believe that they are to be disowned and abandoned by the divine Paraclete. We cling to the few and simple ordinances which have grown into use under the immediate baptism of the Spirit, but we do not regard their relation to His operations as essential. By the use of certain means we may cherish and court the Spirit's presence, but above all means, and in harmony with them, is our faith in this "promise of the Father." The tongue of fire will certainly fall upon us so soon as we reach the conviction that it is this which we need, and that the Gospel is nothing without it. *

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. P. WERLEIN, 80 Baronne st., can supply the best pianos in the market, and all varieties of music. His organs, violins, and an excellent assortment of all kinds of musical instruments, present an unusual attraction to purchasers, because he is known to be an experienced dealer and judge of this kind of merchandise, and is withal thoroughly reliable in his representations and engagements. See advertisement.

ATTENTION is particularly directed to the advertisement of Zable & Dalton. They deal in stoves, hardware, mantles, etc. The stove which is specially noticed in their card is worth the careful inspection of all who are about to refurnish their kitchens. We commend these gentlemen to the patronage of our friends, and wish them the success which their character and enterprise merit.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA—*Medical Department.*—The advertisement of this institution appears in the present number of our paper. We believe there is no better medical school anywhere, and for students who expect to practice in the South this is the very best. The practical advantages of the Charity Hospital cannot be overestimated, and the names of the eminent physicians who compose the faculty sufficiently guarantee thoroughness in the course of instruction.

CENTENARY MALE INSTITUTE, AT SUMMERFIELD, ALABAMA.—This is a Conference institute, and one of the best in the bounds of our church. We can recommend it to our people as in every way worthy of their patronage. The supervision of the Mobile Conference is a sufficient guarantee for its continued efficiency, and if anything more were needed it is to be found in the experienced and successful teacher now at its head—the Rev. John Massey.

TENNESSEE FEMALE COLLEGE, AT FRANKLIN, TENNESSEE.—The Rev. R. K. Hargrove, formerly of the Mobile Conference, is the president. It is finely located and ably manned. We can endorse it because we can endorse its president to any extent. See advertisement.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CHINESE LABOR QUESTION.

The following report was submitted to the Chamber of Commerce, the report adopted and copies ordered to be furnished to the press:

To the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Chamber—Your delegates, appointed to attend the Chinese Labor Convention held at Memphis, Tennessee, commencing 13th instant, report their attendance on said convention, which was of deep interest, and much good may reasonably be expected from the information obtained and discussions had during the three days of its session.

Citizens of large experience and deeply interested in the development of the agricultural resources of the country were in attendance as delegates from seven or eight States, and the business presented received more constant attention than is usual in so large a body—there being more than two hundred delegates.

The principal object of the convention, as indicated by the call, was to consider the practicability of obtaining immigrants from China, whose habits of life, the climate and productions of their own country, fitted them in an eminent degree for field labor in the production of cotton, sugar, rice and tobacco. In connection with this main question, committees were appointed and able reports made on transportation, finance and immigration generally. As the proceedings of this important convention will be published in form for general circulation, with full reports of committees and arguments, it is unnecessary to attempt a full statement in this report.

With a subject of this magnitude, comparatively new, before so large an assembly, it was not expected nor perhaps desirable that entire harmony of views should prevail. Discussion and argument developed the general idea of immigration, and particularly such as is wanted to increase the agricultural productions of the South and Southwest, while the able report on "immigration generally" shows that the subject is receiving such attention here as has resulted so much to the interest of the North, East and West.

Some arguments were made, particularly against immigration from China, as tending to demoralize our own citizens. These were entertained by a very small number only, and were evidently abandoned after the statements made by Mr. Tye Kim Orr, an intelligent native Chinaman, now a resident on the Lafourche. His statement of facts as to his country, his people, their habits of industry, endurance and frugality, as also the productions of that country, were listened to with marked attention.

Mr. Koopmanschap, from San Francisco, who has extensive commercial relations with China, gave much valuable information. Some thirty thousand emigrants from China arrived in California by his line of steamers, who have been employed on railroads, in mining, in agriculture, and as domestics, giving general satisfaction.

The lines of steamers from San Francisco to the ports in China, and the Pacific Railroad, open the way for this class of immigrants to reach the valley of the Mississippi in forty to fifty days, at an expense of about $100—nearly equally divided between the steamers and railroad.

The question of "finance," or "ways and means," to assist and encourage immigrants, was submitted in a full report and supported by able argument. The report was adopted by the convention, and books for subscription to a Joint Stock or Immigration Labor Company, located at Memphis, will be opened in the principal cities.

As this is a new subject, of great importance and magnitude, requiring investigation and reflection, your delegation declined committing themselves to any definite scheme of procedure, but report to this chamber and the citizens of Louisiana, at the same time approving in general the conclusions arrived at by the convention, and are unanimous in the opinion that much good must result from the proceedings of this convention.

Some one hundred thousand Chinamen are already in the United States, and profitably employed. The door to that hive of human beings is open, and whether emigration from China is encouraged, the industry of its millions employed to develop the agricultural, mineral, manufacturing and commercial wealth of the New World or not, we believe they will come, and in a few years exceed that from any other country, unless prohibitory laws prevent.

We commend the subject of immigration to this chamber and to the citizens of Louisiana, believing that much good may result to our State and the country if meetings are held, information obtained, organizations formed on a practical footing, similar to the "Commissioners of Immigration" in other States, with such alterations as may be deemed necessary—all such movements to be in accordance with the laws of our government—that the rich lands of this great valley, the Gulf and Atlantic States, may be cultivated, giving quiet and happy homes to the immigrants, with enterprise, prosperity and wealth to the entire nation.

The demands of commerce, the comfort, economy and safety of immigrants, may find other channels of communication than the one referred to above, but these matters are for your consideration and future action if deemed necessary.

We state with much pleasure that J. M. Davis, Esq., general passenger agent for the St. Louis and Pacific Railroad, publishes the entire proceedings of the convention gratis. He will also give a free ticket over that road to San Francisco and return, to any agent who may go to assist immigrants in reaching the valley of the Mississippi via the Union Pacific Railroad.

This report, having been unanimously approved by the delegation, is respectfully submitted,

MOSES GREENWOOD,
Chairman.

NEW ORLEANS, July 23, 1869.

CAMP MEETING.

There will be a camp meeting (D. V.) for the Geneva and Haw Ridge circuits at China Grove, on the Marianna district, embracing the second Sabbath in September, commencing on the Thursday night previous. Ministers in orders are invited to attend.

W. ALEXANDER SAMPEY,
P. C. Haw Ridge Ct.
A. MONROE GILLESPIE,
P. C. Geneva Circuit.

OBITUARIES.

Died, at his residence near Springville, Natchitoches parish, Louisiana, June 13, 1869, Mr. GRANVILLE FRANKLIN, aged forty-eight years.

With hearts full of sympathy for the mourning widow and fatherless children of our deceased friend, we tearfully record his lamented death. But two weeks have elapsed since he was called upon to consign to the earth the idol of his heart—his much loved and darling daughter Rosa. This heavy affliction, together with a cough and fever which immediately followed, soon began to tell upon the slender frame of the stricken father, and after a few days of intense suffering he meekly submitted his pale brow to the icy kiss of the mysterious death-angel whose chilling presence still lingers threateningly in the doomed abode of the bereaved and sorrow-stricken family.

Mr. Franklin was a native of Virginia. He came to Louisiana in 1847; married in 1849; and was one of our best and most worthy citizens. He was a kind husband, an affectionate father, a true friend and a good neighbor. He was for many years a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and when dying his soul was filled with comfort and peace, and he joyfully exclaimed: "Thank God, I am ready to go!"

His crowning virtue was his religion, and his death was a complete triumph of the faith which he professed.

His body was sadly borne to its last resting place by his Masonic brethren, whose solemn and impressive ceremony above the remains of their deceased brother was witnessed by a large concourse of mourning friends and weeping relatives. R.

Died, May 28, 1869, at the residence of her parents, near Springville, Miss ROSA T. FRANKLIN, aged nineteen years.

The golden bowl is broken, the silver cord is loosed, and like a lily pure has passed away one of earth's brightest and most cherished forms. A mother's fondest hopes are crushed; a father's heart lies buried low in the grave of his darling child. Possessed of many noble and endearing traits of character, she leaves a multitude of warm and devoted friends to mourn her untimely death. Little did she think, a short time before her death, when standing in the midst of an admiring circle of friends and relatives to be crowned their chosen queen of beauteous May, that ere one short month should have passed away the cold and icy fingers of death would have placed his pale, sad signet upon her fair young brow, to crown her an angel fit for the paradise of God.

But alas! for all earthly hopes and human ties! We have naught left but her sweet memory to remind us of her bright but brief career.

Born in this world, where flowers of fairest hue
First fade away;
Herself a rose—she lived as roses do
But for a day. R.

Died, June 19, 1869, at the residence of his mother, near Springville, SUMTER FRANKLIN, aged fourteen years.

Again we are called upon to mourn the loss of a mother's most precious household treasure. One by one, in quick succession, have her cherished ones become worn and weary in their struggling ascent up the pathway of life, and with tired feet have lain down in the dust and fallen asleep; and now with pale hands meekly folded above pulseless breasts they calmly and sweetly rest, and patiently await our coming to join them in a better world, where sickness, sorrow, pain and death are felt and feared no more. M. B. R.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CENTENARY MALE INSTITUTE
Summerfield, Alabama.
The twenty-eighth annual session of this school will begin on the
FIRST MONDAY IN OCTOBER, 1869,
and continue nine months.
The expense for tuition, incidental fees, board, washing, fuel and lights, for the session, will be $231 50, one-half to be paid on entrance and one-half on the 14th of February, 1870.
Persons wishing to patronize this school may address JOHN MASSEY,
jy31 2m Principal, Summerfield, Ala.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA—
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
FACULTY.
A. H. Conne, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
James Jones, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
Warren Stone, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
T. G. Richardson, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
Samuel M. Hemis, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.
Stanford E. Chaille, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy.
Frank Hawthorn, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
Joseph Jones, M. D., (late of the University of Nashville,) Professor of Chemistry.
C. J. Bickham, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.
The Thirty-second annual course of instruction in this Department will commence on Monday the 15th of November, 1869 and terminate on the second Saturday of March, 1870. Preliminary Lectures on Clinical Medicine and Surgery will be delivered in the amphitheatre of the Charity Hospital, beginning on the 18th of October, without any charge to students. The Anatomical rooms will be opened at the same time.
The members of the Faculty are Visiting Physicians and Surgeons to the Charity Hospital, and give instruction daily at the bedside of the sick. The practical advantages thus offered to students are unrivaled.
FEES.—For all the Lectures, $140; Matriculation, $5; Practical Anatomy, $10; Graduation, $30. Payment required in advance.
For further information address
T. G. RICHARDSON, M. D.,
jy31 2m Dean.

TENNESSEE FEMALE COLLEGE
Franklin, Tennessee.
Fall Session for 1869 will begin WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1. In a healthful, beautiful and bountiful region, complete in railroad and telegraph connections, with admirable grounds, buildings and equipments, with every thing refitted in handsome style, with the most improved apparatus for ventilating, for heating, for supplying water and for bathing. Its physical appointments are very superior.
The Curriculum is extensive, embracing Latin and French, without extra charge.
Music and Painting have due prominence.—The charges are low.
REFERENCES.—Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South; Rev. J. C. Keener, D. D., New Orleans, and L. C. Garland, LL. D., of the University of Mississippi.
Circulars, with full details, sent on application. R. K. HARGROVE,
jy31 1m President.

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PRICES REDUCED.
Pianos and Organs from 10 to 20 Per Cent. Cheaper
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Price Lists, Catalogues, etc., furnished by mail to any address.
Sole Agent of the UNRIVALED PIANOS manufactured by Marschall & Mittauer, pronounced by the first judges and musicians to be the most powerful and brilliant made; Dunham & Sons, celebrated for their sweetness, richness and beauty of tone, and their durability; and Hale's superb, cheap and fine-toned Pianos, which
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Sole Agent of E. P. Needham & Son's renowned Church, School and Parlor ORGANS, the cheapest, finest-toned and most durable instrument in the world.
Wholesale and retail dealer in Sheet Music, Instruction Books, Brass Instruments (in sets or single,) Violins, Guitars, Fintinas, Strings, and all kinds of Musical Merchandise.
Sole Agent for Boosey's (London) cheap and standard MUSIC. Price, Fifty Cents.
Any piece of Music mailed, post paid, on receipt of retail price. nol4 1y

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE, Staunton, Virginia.
The College of the Baltimore Conference, M. E. Church South.
Rev. William A. Harris, President, with thirteen professors, teachers, etc.
Will begin its next session SEPTEMBER 20, 1869, and close June 30, 1870.
Than this no College for young ladies in the South ranks higher. It is attended by pupils from various Southern States. System of teaching like that pursued in the University of Virginia. Society is refined, scenery beautiful and health unsurpassed. A marked feature in this institution is the rapid promotion of the physical health and vigor of its pupils. Young ladies who come here from the South, with feeble constitutions, are entirely restored to health.
Charges for the scholastic year:
Board and tuition in the Collegiate Course $225
Music and other extra studies, moderate.
Refer to Bishops Pierce, Wightman, Early, Doggett, McTyeire, Dr. Thomas O. Summers, Dr. L. Pierce, Hon. B. H. Hill, Hon. Alex. H. Stevens, Georgia, Hon. J. S. Thompson, Mississippi, Mrs. General John B. Floyd, Faculty of University of Virginia, R. M. College.
Young ladies from the South received at any time during the summer months.
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jy24 1m Staunton Va.

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Olive Branch.
City Mills, "Sparta, Ill."
Missouri Mills, St. Louis.
Saxony Belle.
Berg & Becker's Choice.
Pleasant Ridge.
Camp Spring Mills, St. Louis.
Great Western Mills, St. Louis.
Also, various brands of
SUPERFINE, SINGLE, DOUBLE AND TREBLE EXTRAS,
which we are selling at the lowest market rates. jy2 1y

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The Fall Term begins first Wednesday in AUGUST, and closes last Thursday in December, before Christmas. Winter vacation about two months. Capacity for one hundred and twenty-five boarders. Full faculty of instruction.
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Board, per session of ten months, $150 00
Fuel, per session of ten months, 16 00
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Tuition, Preparatory Department, 40 00
Instrumental music, 50 00
Vocal, (special lessons,) 50 00
Use of instrument, 5 00
Modern languages, each, 20 00
Ornamental work at usual rates. No extra charge for Latin or Greek.
Boarders furnish their own towels, lights, and pay their own wash bills.
The daughters of ministers in the regular work will receive instruction in the Collegiate Department free of charge.
For particulars apply to
B. ARBOGAST, President, or
W. G. E. CUNNINGHAM,
jy24 6t Professor, etc.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad Dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black* or *brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond street, New York. jy24 1yr

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Are Agents for all the Newspapers in the United States and Canadas. They have special arrangements with the religious, Agricultural, and other Newspapers. dec7 1y

TO OWNERS OF HORSES AND CATTLE.
TOBIAS' DERBY CONDITION POWDERS are warranted superior to any others, or no pay, for the cure of Distemper, Worms, Bots, Coughs, Hide-bound, Colds, etc., in Horses; and Colds, Coughs, Loss of Milk, Black Tongue, Horn Distemper, etc., in Cattle. They are perfectly safe and innocent; no need of stopping the working of your animals. They increase the appetite, give a fine coat, cleanse the stomach and urinary organs; also increase the milk of cows. Try them and you will never be without them. The late Hiram Woodruff, celebrated trainer of horses, used them for years. Colonel Philo. P. Bush, of the Jerome Race Course, Fordham, New York, would not use them until he was told of what they are composed, since which he is never without them. He has over twenty running horses in his charge, and for the last three years has used no other medicine for them. He has kindly permitted me to refer any one to him. Over one thousand other references can be seen at the Depot.
Sold by Druggists and Saddlers. Price, twenty-five cents per box. Depot, 10 Park Place, New York. jy24 51r

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER for sale by principal Druggists,
CURES CANCER,
Cures Cutaneous Affections, cures Scrofula, and all the Impurities of the Blood; and the sovereign remedy for
BRIGHT'S DISEASE,
And other diseases of the Kidneys. This is the original Spring Water from Vermont which has wrought so many wonderful cures, and is advertised only to distinguish it from the many imitations that are now attempted to be palmed upon the public as being equal to the virtues of the Missisquoi.
Pamphlets containing an account of many wonderful cures, attested by eminent physicians and others, can be had gratis by calling at or addressing a note to
NO. 8 COLLEGE PLACE,
my1 6m New York City.

DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS
Are just what most people need. A dose or two will set your Liver to work, and the result will be your Headache will be cured, your appetite will be restored, you will sleep sound, and wake up good natured with all the world. All persons are troubled at times
WITH A TORPID LIVER,
AND
McLANE'S LIVER PILLS
Are just what they need. They will thoroughly cleanse the Liver and put it in healthy motion. TRY THEM, and you will never be without a box in your house:
BE SURE YOU GET
DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS,
PREPARED BY FLEMING BROTHERS.
They can be had at any Drug or Country store in the United States. no7 1y

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.'S
ADVERTISING AGENCY.
"They have reduced advertising to a more perfect system than has been known heretofore."—*Hazleton (Pa.) Sentinel, October 31, 1867.*
"Whatever is prompt, methodical and straightforward, they practice in their dealings and only that."—*Boston Commonwealth, November 30, 1867.*
"They now probably do the heaviest advertising business in the country."—*Manchester (N. H.) Daily Union, January 25, 1868.*
"Their establishment is perhaps the most extensive in the United States."—*Cape Ann Advertiser, Gloucester, Mass.*
"This firm is now the most substantial business house for advertising in the country."—*American Mining Index, (N. Y.,) April 2, 1868.*
"With their reputation they can and do get the lowest and most advantageous terms."—*Mishawaka (Ind.) Enterprise.*
We are prepared to receive advertisements for all American newspapers, at prices as low as can be obtained at the offices of publication.
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Advertising Agents,
jy10 4ta 40 Park Row, New York.

WANTED, AGENTS.—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the Genuine Improved Common Sense Family Sewing Machine. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the Elastic Lock Stitch. Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO.,
Pittsburg, Pa., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.
CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast iron machines, under the same name or otherwise.—Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured. jy10 4tR

PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT.
Best and cheapest Deodorizer in existence.
For Outhouses, Water Closets, Stables, etc.
Instantly stops bad smell and noxious gases.
Protects Horses and Cattle from Rinderpest.
Drives vermin from poultry and young plants.
Prevents contagion and infection.
Cheapest and most convenient Carbolic power in use.
Meets chief requirements Metropolitan Board of Health.
First premium awarded by American Institute.
Circular with testimonials mailed on application. HOLLINS, KIRKUP & CO.,
jy10 4tR 12 Dey street, New York.

BLACKMAR'S MUSIC STORE,
NO. 104 CANAL STREET,
Directly opposite Christ Church, New Orleans.
DEPOT FOR
KNABE'S BALTIMORE PIANOS, AND PRINCE'S AUTOMATIC ORGANS.
Pianos for rent. Pianos tuned and repaired.
A. E. BLACKMAR, 651 Broadway, New York. oct17 1y

GEO. W. RACE. W. H. FOSTER. E. T. MERRICK, Late Chief Justice La.
RACE, FOSTER & E. T. MERRICK,
Attorneys at Law,
CORNER OF CARONDELET STREET & COMMERCIAL PLACE
aep15 1y New Orleans.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,

Dealers in all descriptions of

MACHINERY AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

New Orleans, Louisiana.

VICTOR CANE MILLS,
COOK'S EVAPORATORS,
All sizes, for either Southern or Sorgo Cane.

VICTOR GRAIN DRILLS.
BUCKEYE THRASHERS,
For Rice, Wheat, Oats, etc.
OHIO MOWING MACHINES.
OHIO REAPING MACHINES,
With Dropper.

These Machines dispense with raking, as they deliver the cut grain ready for binding. They are adapted to all kinds of Grain, Rice, etc.

Warner's Solky Hay Rakes.
Horse Powers.
Southern Corn Planters.
Battley Gang Plows.
Corn Shellers.
Stafford Sulky Cultivators.
Corn and Cob Crushers.
Straw and Hay Feed Cutters.
Cider Mills and Presses.
Crawford Garden Cultivators.
Hay Presses and Cotton Presses.
Gatllett Steel Brush Cotton Gins.
Portable Steam Engines, of all sizes.
Stationary Steam Engines, boilers of all sizes.
Circular Saw Mills and Shingle Machines.
Coleman Corn and Wheat Mills.
Saint Machines and Bolting Cloth.
Shafting, Belting, etc.

Send for special circulars for any articles or estimates for full sets of Machinery.

THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,
jy18 1y No. 9 Perdido st., New Orleans.

READVILLE SEMINARY.

This is a private institution with its number of pupils limited, and is authorized by the Legislature of Louisiana to confer Degrees, Diplomas and Literary honors. It was in successful operation from 1843 until interrupted by the events of the war in 1862, and reopened January, 1867.

Teachers of a high grade of talent and merit are in charge of the different departments—English, Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, Painting, etc.

Pupils charged from the time of entrance to the close of the session. All pupils received with the understanding that they are to remain and attend the examination at the close of the session in which they enter, and no deduction made on the bills for absence, except in cases of protracted illness, when the loss may be divided between the institution and the patron.

In her outfit each pupil should be provided with toilet boxes, towels, napkins, sheets, pillow cases and blankets or comforts. She should also bring knife, fork, spoon, cup and napkin ring.

All articles and clothing brought to the Seminary should be distinctly marked, lists of which should be permanently placed on some part of the trunk convenient for reference. The scholastic year commences OCTOBER 1 and ends in July.

EXPENSE.

Board and tuition per year..... $300 00
The Modern Languages a small extra charge.
Music, per year..... 75 00

Payments due a half session in advance.

Monthly reports of the studies, health and general department of the pupils are sent to the parents or guardians at a distance.

The main seminary building, recently destroyed by fire, will be replaced by one of ample accommodations, now in process of construction, which will be ready for the reception of pupils at the opening of the next session.

For other information desirable in reference to the school apply to

MRS. MARY W. READ,
jy17 3t Principal, Baton Rouge, La.

ALEX. BRITTON. RICH F. BRITTON.

A. BRITTON & CO.,

GENERAL STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

No. 90 Common street, New Orleans
oct3 1y

TRUE MERIT vs. HUMBUG.

THE CHARTER OAK COOKING STOVE.

Why More Charter Oaks are Sold.

They have won the confidence of every housekeeper, after years of kitchen service, and not at State Fair trials of forty minutes' duration.

Their REPUTATION is not of MUSHROOM growth, or newly made. Thousands of children born in New Orleans have never eaten any other Bread except that baked in the Oven of a

CHARTER OAK.

The Flues of the Charter Oak are patented, and used in no other stove. It is here where the Charter Oak differs from all other stoves, and for these reasons a Charter Oak Stove will have a better DRAFT, and will DRAW well in any chimney.

THE HOT AIR FLUE
OF THE
CHARTER OAK.

ITS GREAT IMPORTANCE WHEN BAKING.

A thermometer placed in the Oven of a Charter Oak will show the same temperature of heat under the fire box as at any other point of the Oven, thus shewing the great importance of FILLEY'S HOT AIR FLUE to equalize the heat in the Oven, so necessary to bake Wholesome Bread.

A CHARTER OAK STOVE

will cost but $2 or $3 more than the ordinary Cooking Stoves of the day. It will last, in a well regulated kitchen, from twelve to fifteen years, and no reflecting housekeeper would think of saving $2 and risk the entire purchase money upon a worthless Cooking Stove, whose only recommendation may be that it is $2 cheaper.

EVERY CHARTER OAK guaranteed, or the money refunded.

RICE BROS. & CO.,
89 and 91 Camp st., and 565 Magazine st.
Charter Oak Warehouse,
de12 6m 97 and 99 Julia street.

YOU CAN MAKE LARGE PAY with our Stencil Dies. Samples free.
S. M. SPENCER & CO.,
jy10 4ta Brattleboro, Vermont.

DARBY'S
PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.

DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.
DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.
DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.

The Great Family Medicine.
The Great Family Medicine.
The Great Family Medicine.
The Great Family Medicine.

The Wonderful Healing Remedy.
The Wonderful Healing Remedy.
The Wonderful Healing Remedy.
The Wonderful Healing Remedy.

The Astonishing Disinfectant.
The Astonishing Disinfectant.
The Astonishing Disinfectant.
The Astonishing Disinfectant.

The Remarkable Pain Killer.
The Remarkable Pain Killer.
The Remarkable Pain Killer.
The Remarkable Pain Killer.

Cures Burns, Wounds, Stings.
Cures Cuts, Sores, Boils.
Cures Ulcers, Scratches, Bites.
Cures Catarrh, Scalds, Bruises.

Removes all Bad Odors.
Relieves Colic instantly.
Cures Chronic Diarrhea.
Cures Erysipelas and Gangrene.

READ THIS AND SEE!

Letter from Major J. T. Hester, of Alabama:

AUBURN, ALA., April 4, 1869.

MESSRS JOHN DARBY & CO., 161 WILLIAM ST., N. Y.—*Gents.*: I have received no much benefit from "Darby's Prophylactic Fluid" that I feel it my duty to let you know it. I had an attack of Typhoid Fever, and with it a most stubborn case of Erysipelas, and was confined to my bed near two months, suffering the most intense pain all the time from Erysipelas; and after exhausting the many prescriptions of my physician, he finally commenced the use of Darby's Prophylactic Fluid, and soon found that I was being improved by its use, and continued to use it, and am nearly well. I consider it the most valuable medicine for the diseases and purposes for which it is made that is sold. I also used it most successfully on my little son, who was severely burned, and I do assure you that it was from this medicine alone that I could get any relief from my distressing attack of Erysipelas.

I do not write you this as a certificate for publication, but as a duty that I feel I owe to Professor Darby and his invaluable medicine.

I shall never be without it again if I can by any possible means get it.

I hope you are succeeding, and will make a fortune.

Very truly yours,
J. T. HESTER.

For sale by every Druggist and Country Merchant.

Orders filled by the proprietors,

JOHN DARBY & CO.,
de5 1y 161 William street, New York.

BINGHAM SCHOOL,
MEBANEVILLE, N. C.

WILLIAM BINGHAM. ROBERT BINGHAM.
W. B. LYNCH.

The session of 1869-70 begins AUGUST 25, and continues forty weeks.

The Course of Instruction includes the ordinary English branches, the Ancient Languages, French, Mathematics, Book-keeping, and the elements of Natural Science.

Expenses, including tuition, board, fuel, washing, books, and clothing, $365.

Circulars sent on application. je26 4t

CHURCH BELLS.—We are prepared to furnish Church Bells, of Steel composition, having a rich, deep tone, at the following prices, which place it within the power of all Churches to be provided with a good Bell:

	Weight.	Wt. of Bell and mountings.	Price.
28-inch Bell,	250 lbs	400 lbs	$65 00
36-inch Bell,	650 lbs	800 lbs	135 00
40-inch Bell,	800 lbs	1000 lbs	175 00
48-inch Bell,	1200 lbs	1500 lbs	265 00

These Bells are warranted for one year against breakage in ordinary use.

THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,
jal6 1y No. 9 Perdido st., New Orleans.

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL, GRADUate of the Philadelphia Dental College, has established himself at No 109 Carondelet street, near Poydras, where he will perform all Dental Operations in a skillful and satisfactory manner. Teeth inserted upon Gold or Vulcanite base. Being familiar with all Anæsthetics, he will extract teeth without pain, by the use of such as best suits the case. Particular attention given to the medical and surgical treatment of diseases of the mouth and teeth. oct31 1y

EAST ALABAMA COLLEGE,
AUBURN, ALABAMA.

The Spring Session will begin on the 20th of January, and close on the 14th of July, 1869.

The educational facilities here furnished to students are equal to those of the best colleges in the country. Young men may take a regular or partial course, but will be required to have at least three studies.

Auburn is situated directly on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad. Its health and social advantages cannot be surpassed.

EXPENSES.

Tuition, Spring session, - - - $48 00
Tuition, Fall session, - - - 32 00

Board in private families, from $15 to $20 per month.

Students in indigent circumstances, by applying as such, will be required to pay in advance only half the price of tuition, and by messing they may greatly reduce the expense of board.

For further information address

REV. J. F. DOWDELL,
ja2 3m President.

PLOWS. PLOWS. PLOWS.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS' Agents at New Orleans for

Avery Plows, Peacock Plows,
Calhoun Plows, Brinley Plows,
Garrett & Cottman Plows,
Hall's Valley Plows, cast iron,
James H. Hall Cotton and Eagle Plows.

We sell all these at manufacturers' prices, and all other kinds of Plows at lowest market rate. THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,
Dealers in Machinery and
Agricultural Implements,
ja16 1y No. 9 Perdido st., N. Orleans, La.

TO THE MERCHANTS OF

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE.

The great number of points to which

THE NEW ORLEAN

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

is sent in the States of

ALABAMA,
MISSISSIPPI,
LOUISIANA AND
TEXAS,

Constitutes it as good a medium for reaching the people who trade with this city and Mobile as any offered in the Southwest.

Our Circulation is Widening Daily

Under the care of

FIVE HUNDRED SOUTHERN METHODIST PREACHERS,

Who are not the agents and owners of this sheet.

A man who wishes to be known in the country is certainly much in his own light who does not display his name in our advertising columns.

Our terms are precisely the same as those of other weekly newspapers in this city.

We have fewer advertisements than the secular papers, but what we have are read with that conscientious regard for everything that appears in a Christian paper which takes hold—in fact, too strong a hold—and holds the editor responsible for all the patent medicines, hardware, shoes, pork, flour, and even *whisky*, which may be set forth in its columns.

The terms of advertising are as follows:

SQUARES.	1 MO.	3 MOS.	6 MOS.	12 MOS.
One (8 lines)..	$5 00	$12 00	$20 00	$30 00
Two.....	7 50	15 00	25 00	40 00
Three.....	10 00	20 00	30 00	50 00
Four.....	12 50	25 00	35 00	60 00

Larger advertisements in proportion.

Address

Rev. J. C. KEENEN, D. D.,
112 Camp St., New Orleans.

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE—
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Twentieth Course of Lectures will commence on the first day of NOVEMBER next. The Preliminary Course commences on the first Monday in OCTOBER.

Theory and Practice, Wm. K. Bowling, M. D.
Obstetrics, Charles K. Winston, M. D.
Chemistry, J. Berrien Lindsley, M. D.
Surgery, William T. Briggs, M. D.
Institutes, Thomas L. Madden, M. D.
Clinical Medicine, William L. Nichol, M. D.
Materia Medica, John H. Callender, M. D.
Anatomy, Thomas R. Buchanan, M. D.
Surgical Anatomy, Van S. Lindsley, M. D.
Demonstrator, Henry M. Compton, M. D.

FEES.—The American Medical Association, at the meeting in May last at New Orleans, passed a resolution that no school charging less than $120, (while it favored by a large majority $140,) should be represented in that body, nor should graduates of such schools be recognized. Therefore the tickets for the full course of lectures is $140; Matriculating, $5; Dissecting, $10; Graduating $30.

For additional information apply to

J. BERRIEN LINDSLEY,
jy17 1m Dean of the Faculty.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL Session of the

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE,

MACON, GEORGIA,

Begins on OCTOBER 5, 1868, under the direction of the following

FACULTY.

Rev J M Bonnell, D D, President.
Rev C W Smith, A M, Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.
Rev W C Bass, A M, Professor of Natural Science.
C Schwartz, A M, Professor of Latin and Modern Languages.
Mrs A R Leak, Assistant in Literary Department.
Carl Hintz, Musical Director, (with ample assistance.)
Mrs E T Crewe, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

CHARGES—There are three terms in the scholastic year. For each term the charges, which are to be paid at the beginning of the term, are as follows:

Regular tuition, $30. Board including washing, fuel and lights, $75. Incidental fee charged to day scholars, $1.

The following are optional: French, $15; Instrumental Music, $25; use of Instrument $3; Vocal Music in class, $2—not charged to those who take Instrumental Music; Drawing, $15; Painting, $20.

Pupils who take French may be excused from Latin without affecting their graduation.

Special advantages provided in the departments of French, Music and Painting. For further information address the President:

J. M. BONNELL,
sep5 tf President.

CENTENARY COLLEGE,
Jackson, Louisiana,

was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, $75 per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance.

Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month.

The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, are all unsurpassed by those of any institution the Southern States.

The past history of the College is the pledge its future prosperity.

The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL the American Knitting Machine. Price, $25. The simplest, cheapest and best Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit twenty thousand stitches per minute. Liberal inducements to Agents. Address

AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO.,
jy10 4ta Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

MUSKET SHOT GUNS, WARranted to shoot close and kill sixty yards. Price, $2 50.

Wanted.—Army Guns and Revolvers. Send stamp for price list of Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, to

JOHNSTON'S GUN WORKS,
jy10 4tR Pittsburg, Pa.

A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN
PRICE'S
Patent Texas Tonic.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

It is a certain antidote against Constipation of the Bowels, Torpor of the Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, Determination of Blood to the Brain, Indigestion, Pain in the Head and Vertigo; also a remedy for

CHILLS AND FEVERS,

For particulars, see accompanying Envelope with each bottle.

For sale at 59 Camp street, New Orleans,

THOS. K. PRICE, Vender.

Read the following opinions of some of our old and well known citizens of

PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC,

Or, Vegetable Medicine.

T. K. PRICE, Esq., Vendor of "Price's Patent Texas Tonic," or Vegetable Medicine:

DEAR SIR—After a fair and deliberate use and experiment of your Vegetable Medicine, known as PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC, we give it as our decided opinion, that it is the best recipe that we have ever known, for *Indigestion, Torpor of the Liver, Constipation of the Bowels and Dyspepsia.* We consider your Vegetable Medicine worthy of all commendation, and therefore feel no hesitation in recommending its use to all our friends, as well as the public at large, and that in doing so we are contributing to all the afflicted. Many of us have been suffering from these evils from ten to fifteen years, and have been greatly benefitted.

Wishing you great success in introducing this valuable medicine,

We remain yours truly,
J. J. MULLON, Pastor St. Patrick's Church.
J. H. CALDWELL, of Gas Works, City N. O.
SAM'L. SUMNER, of Home Insurance Office
T. GREENFIELD, of house of Fellowes & Co
LEWIS ELKIN, Merchant, New Orleans.
GEO. W. HYNSON, Ship Agent.
JACOB BARKER, Bank of Commerce.

New Orleans, June, 1868.

TERMS:

4 oz Bottles.....$2 00
6 " " 2 50
8 " " 3 00
12 " " 5 00

Sold to Druggists by the dozen bottles or more at 33⅓ per cent discount on retail price.

All order will meet with prompt attention.

p22 1y THOS. K. PRICE.

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS!

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Established in 1837.

VANDUZEN & TIFT,

102 and 104 East Second st., Cincinnati, Ohio,

Manufacturers of BELLS for Churches, Academies, etc., made of the Genuine Bell Metal, and mounted with our Patent Improved Rotary Hangings.

All Bells warranted in quality and tone. Send for Catalogue and Price List. no7 1y

G. W. W. GOODWYN, (SUCCESsor to Austin & Goodwyn,)

Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of

TINWARE,

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES

of all kinds; sole Agent for the Fashion Cooking Stove.

No. 62 Camp Street,
Next door to the Picayune Office,
oct20 1y NEW ORLEANS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

D. TILLOTSON.

SUCCESSOR TO

C. E. Cate & Co.

AT THE OLD STAND,

18 CAMP STREET,

UNDER THE CITY HOTEL

Keeps constantly on hand

THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ALSO, CONTINUES TO MANUFACTURE

Sumter Brogans and Russets

LADIES AND GENTS,

—AND—

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S SHOES

—AT—

Hammond Station.

Nov9 1y

A. EYRICH,
(Successor to Bielock & Co.,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

130.....CANAL STREET.....130

New Orleans, Louisiana,

Keeps on hand a large and carefully selected stock of

STANDARD SCHOOL, LAW, MEDICAL
AND
RELIGIOUS BOOKS,

Bibles, Prayer Books, Testaments, Hymn Books, Albums, Engravings, Chromo-Lithographs, etc., and is constantly receiving from Publishers, at first prices,

ALL NEW WORKS ISSUED,

Which he can supply at

LOWER RATES THAN ANY HOUSE SOUTH.

With fifteen years' experience in the Southern Book trade, and fully acquainted with the wants of our section, he believes he can guarantee satisfaction to all.

Letters of inquiry cheerfully attended to.

General Agent for

M'CLINTOCK AND STRONG'S BIBLICAL, THEOLOGICAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL CYCLOPEDIA,

a storehouse of knowledge for the use of ministers, students and Sunday school libraries.

Agents wanted, to whom liberal rates will be given. Address

A. EYRICH,
oct24 6m 130 Canal street, New Orleans.

MAGIC PRESS.

J. P. WILSON,

JOB PRINTER.....JOB PRINTER

77 Magazine street, corner of Poydras,
nov1 New Orleans, La.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE,
VIRGINIA.

The Fall Session of this institution begins on the 19th OF AUGUST, 1869.

We have never been better prepared to furnish the facilities for a thorough Collegiate training. Our Board of Instruction is filled with men of large experience as College officers and of acknowledged ability as professors. Our buildings—now undergoing repairs—and boarding arrangements afford pleasant homes for students.

One Hundred and Fifteen Dollars, payable in advance, will meet the expenses for tuition, board, room-rent, fuel, contingent fee and washing for five months.

A catalogue, or special information on any points, may be obtained by addressing

E. E. WILEY, President,
jy10 3m Emory Post Office, Va.

WHITWORTH FEMALE COLlege, Brookhaven, Mississippi, will reopen

SEPTEMBER 22, 1869.

Provision will be made for all who apply for admission.

To send your daughter here will cost you $260 for the term of ten months, or forty weeks. This amount will pay for board, fuel, lights, washing, tuition in English, English text books, slates, pencils and all the stationery used in the school room.

All the branches are taught.

Our Music Teachers are believed to be unexcelled.

Music and the Languages are extra.

Send for circular.

H. F. JOHNSON,
jy17 3m President.

PHOTOGRAPHS. PHOTOGRAPHS.

S. ANDERSON

Has the pleasure of announcing to his numerous friends and the public that he has removed from 61 Camp street to

183 Canal Street,

where he is prepared with all the recent improvements in the Art to execute the most beautiful works that can be desired, at the old rates of $3 per dozen.

He would call especial attention to his new style,

THE SUN PEARL PICTURES,

which surpass the finest Ivory miniature. Copying in every style and size.

Call and see. jn16 6m

ROBERT L. WALKER,

Cotton Factor & Commission Merchant,

190 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
aug8 6m

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, AT Greensboro, Alabama.

The next session of this institution begins the first Wednesday in October, and is divided into two terms.

TUITION.

Academic Department, per term.. ....$35 00
Preparatory Department, per term..... 30 00
Contingent fee, per term..... 2 50

A fee of $5 is charged those who attend the schools of Chem. and Nat. Phil.

Board, exclusive of washing and lights, $16 to $20 per month. By messing it can be obtained even cheaper than at these rates.

Sons of ministers of the Gospel in the regular work, and those studying for the ministry, are admitted free of tuition.

The whole expense for the scholastic year, including everything except books and clothing, will be $250, payable one-half at the opening of the session and the remainder on the 15th of February. If the student wishes to board in a private family it will be $280. This great reduction in the price of board and tuition will bring the advantages of the University within the reach of those whose limited means have heretofore placed the highest scholastic training beyond their reach, as well as secure the patronage of those who, on the score of economy, are sending their sons out of the State to be educated.

Especial attention is called to the fact that preparatory students are taught exclusively by the Faculty.

The Law School has been organized under the management of Hons. Judge Coleman and A. Benners.

For further information apply for circular to

O. F. CAREY,
aug15 2m Secretary of Faculty.

CENTENARY INSTITUTE,
SUMMERFIELD ALA.

Notice is hereby given that, in view of the decline in the price of cotton and other articles, tuition and board are reduced to the following rates in currency.

FEMALE COLLEGE.

Tuition in the regular course, including Latin and Modern Languages..... $30,00
Incidental Fee..... 5,00

MALE INSTITUTE.

Tuition in the entire Course..... $75,00
Incidental Fee..... 5,00
Board exclusive of Lights and Washing. 20,00

We commend the Institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respectfully solicit its patronage. Address.

A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board Trust
Oct. 19th, 1867

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1869.

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
FEB.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
MAR.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
APR.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
MAY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
JNE			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday
JLY						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
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	31						
AUG		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
SEP.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
OCT							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
NOV			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
DEC					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received, and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

We have no improvement to notice in the general market during the past three days, but sugar and molasses have been in more active request, and all the receipts, as well as some small lots from second hands, have met a ready sale at firm prices. Very little has been done in Western produce, the supplies of which are too limited to admit of any movement for export. Corn continues to command $1 20 to $1 25 per bushel. Some samples have been received of choice Tennessee wheat of the new crop. We learn that after fully supplying the milling demand there will be a considerable surplus from Kentucky, Tennessee and North Alabama, most, if not all, of which will be sent to this market.

The weather has been clear and pleasant, and the accounts from the country continue encouraging, but by no means so universally flattering as is occasionally stated by the daily press. The present indications are that there will be an increase in both cotton and sugar, but to what extent cannot be safely predicted. Both crops are yet subject to contingencies which may disappoint the anticipations of parties who hastily jump to the conclusion of an unusually large yield, without making an allowance for the many causes which may curtail production. As we remarked in our last number, estimates at this early period are conjectural, and no practical man will offer them as entitled to any more weight. Parties who now find that last year's crop will probably be 600,000 bales less than they boldly estimated, and that our receipts at this port will fall short 200,000 bales of their predictions, ought to show some reserve in their guesses with regard to the incoming crop.

The river remains about the same, being three feet nine inches below high water mark.

Cotton.—The following are the arrivals since the 23d instant:

Louisiana and Mississippi.....bales..	283
Mobile	121
Texas	1
Total	405

On Saturday the demand was extremely limited, and the sales were confined to 78 bales, taken in trifling lots at irregular prices, strict ordinary having sold at 26c., and strict good ordinary to low middling at 28¾c. On Monday there was some demand for Liverpool, and the movement being aided by favorable telegrams, a material advance in foreign exchange, and easier prices, the sales summed up 700 bales, mostly on the basis of 28 to 29c. for good ordinary, and 29½ to 30½c. for low middling, but with trifling lots at less than inside figures. On Tuesday there was again a moderate inquiry, but in consequence of being unable to find the kinds wanted, and the high prices asked, all the buyers withdrew but one, who got 100 bales at figures showing no marked variation.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 878 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 794,148 bales, against 586,812 bales to the same date last year, and the decrease in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 81,317 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 22,567 bales to France, and of 5,728 to other foreign ports, and a decrease of 248,206 to Great Britain.

Referring to our remarks above, we quote as follows:

Ordinary	26 to 27
Good ordinary	28 to 29
Low middling	29½ to 30½
Middling	— to 32½
Strict middling	— to —

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868, bales....		1959
Arrived past three days.....	405	
Arrived previously.....	826966	
Made from waste and damaged cotton, samples, etc.....	9112	836483
		838442
Exported past three days.....	1071	
Exported previously.....	831737	832808
Stock on hand and on shipboard....		5634

Monetary.—Gold opened on Tuesday at 137¼. (against 137⅛ at New York.) and closed at 136 to 136¼.

The movement in silver has been of limited extent, the only sale reported being $500 in American half dollars on Monday at 130½. American half dollars are quoted at 130 to 130½, and Mexican dollars at 3¼ to 3½ per cent. premium in gold.

Nothing has been reported in bonds, except $2,000 City Railroad (November and May coupons,) on Saturday, at 68½. We also heard of $4,500 city seven per cent. bond certificates sold last week at 80.

CATTLE MARKET.

New Orleans,
Tuesday Evening, July 27, 1869.

Texas cattle, choice, per head	$35 to 40
Texas cattle, second qual, per head.	25 to 30
Texas cattle, third qual, per head	10 to 20
Hogs, per lb gross	9 to 11c
Sheep, first quality, per head	$4 to 5
Sheep, second quality, per head	3 to 3½
Sheep, third quality, per head	— to —
Milch cows, choice, per head	80 to 100
Milch cows, per head	50 to —
Texas cows, with calves	— to —
Yearlings, per head	8 to 12
Calves, per head	8 to 12

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(*Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire*)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	8 50	9 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	0 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	17 00
Spades	11 00	18 00
Axes	10 00	15 00
Bagging, ₩ yard:		
Kentucky	23½	24½
East India	23	25
Bale Rope Kentucky, ₩ lb	8	8½
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs	1 00	1 05
Bread, ₩ 100 lbs.: Pilot	5 50	...
Crackers	6 00	...
Bricks: Lake, ₩ M	8 00	16 00
English, Fire	85 00	100 00
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	..	50
Tallow	..	..
Adamantine	15	21½
Star	15	21½
Chocolate, No 1 ₩ lb	38	65
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₩ bbl	..	..
Northern	13 00	15 00
Coal, Cannel ₩ ton	..	..
Anthracite ₩ ton	9 50	10 00
Western, ₩ barrel	..	50
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb	14½	17
Havana	..	..
Java	33	35
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₩ ton	..	..
Hulled, ₩ bushel	..	..
Copper, Braziers' ₩ lb	37	..
Sheathing	..	..
Copper Bolts	37	38
Yellow Metal	29	30
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb	23½	24
Tarred, American	..	21
Russia	30	..
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl	5 00	5 25
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	4	4½
St. Domingo	4½	4½
Fustic, Tampico	5	..
Indigo, ₩ lb	1 75	1 85
Madder	22	24
Eggs, ₩ doz. Western	15	20
Feathers, ₩ lb	..	..
Fish, Cod, ₩ box	1 75	..
Herrings	65	70
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl	..	28 00
No. 2	..	21 00
No. 3	13 00	..
Flaxseed, ₩ lb	4	6
Flour, ₩ bbl:		
Superfine	5 50	5 75
Extra	6 35	11 50
Fine	4 75	5 00
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb	14	15
Figs, Drum	20	..
Dried Apples	12	12½
Currants, Zante	12½	13
Almonds, soft shell	26	..
Raisins, M R, ₩ box	none	here
Layer	3 50	3 60
Lem's Sicily ₩ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₩ box	..	..
Oranges, La. ₩ 1000	..	..
Sicily ₩ box	..	..
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 25	..
10 x 12	3 50	3 75
12 x 18	4 00	4 50
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 00	2 20
Canada	2 20	2 50
Oats	75	78
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel	1 20	1 25
Beans, ₩ bbl	..	..
Hops, ₩ lb	8	12
Gunpowder, ₩ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag	17½	18
Hay, Western, ₩ ton	28 00	32 00
Northern	..	..
Louisiana	..	..
Hides, ₩ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	17	18
Wet salted, city slaughter	8½	11
Kip Skins	..	..
Dry country	17	18
Pelts ₩ piece	..	..
Iron, Pig ₩ ton	45 00	..
Country, Bar ₩ lb	5	6
English, ₩ lb	4	5
Hoop, ₩ lb	6	8½
Sheet	6½	9
Boiler	8	10
Nail Rods	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties	6½	6½
Castings, American	6½	7
Lime, Western ₩ bbl	1 65	2 00
Shell Lime	1 75	..
Rockland, &c	2 00	2 25
Cement	3 00	..
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana	55	65
Muscovado	..	..
Refinery, Reboiled	55	80
Moss, ₩ lb:		
Gray, Country	2	3½
Black do	5	6
Select, water rotted	7	8
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₩ lb	4 75	5 00
Wrought, German	14	16
English	14	16
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Tar	..	..
Pitch	2 50	2 60
Rosin A No. 1	2 75	4 25
No. 2	2 00	..
No. 3	..	..
Spirits Turp ₩ gallon	37	..
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon	1 40	1 45
Coal Oil	33	35
In cases	43	47
Cotton Seed, Crude	..	..
Refined	95	1 00
Tanners' ₩ gallon	1 15	1 30
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton	..	..
Cotton Seed	30 00	35 00
Meal	..	..
Provisions, ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
" Western	19 00	..
" North half bbl	..	..
Dried, ₩ lb	..	..
Tongues ₩ doz	..	..
Pork, Mess	..	35 50
Prime Mess	..	..
Hog, round, ₩ lb	..	..
Bacon, Hams, ₩ lb	21	22
Do., canvassed	22½	24
Sides	19	19½
Shoulders	..	15½
Green Shoulders	14½	15
Lard, Prime, in tierces	20	21
In kegs	22½	..
Fair, in tierces	..	..
Butter, Northern	30	40
Western	20	29
Cheese, American	16	19
Potatoes, ₩ bbl	2 50	3 00
Onions	2 50	3 00
Green Apples	2 00	2 50
Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana	6	9½
India	4	..
Carolina	8½	10
Saltpetre, refined, ₩ lb	14	25
Crude	..	..
Salt ₩ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 20	2 35
from store	2 35	2 40
coarse, cargo	..	..
from warehouse	2 15	2 20
from store	2 30	2 35
Turks Island, ₩ bushel	50	60
Soap, ₩ lb, Western	7	7½
Northern	8	12
Southern	6	10½
Castile	14	16
Sugar, Louisiana, ₩ lb:		
In the city	7½	15½
Havana, White	15	16½
Yellow	13½	14½
Brown	12½	13
Tobacco, in hhds, ₩ lb:		
Eslers & Cutters	—	—
Choice and Selections	15	19
Fine Leaf	12	15
Medium Leaf	9	11
Fair Leaf	10	12
Common Leaf	8	10
Good Refused	7	10
Common Refused	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₩ lb	—	—
Balling	21	22
Wool, Washed, ₩ lb	..	..
Burry	..	17
Louisiana, Native	..	..
Texas, (C) Merino	½	32

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PAULDING DISTRICT MEETING.

The Paulding district meeting, Mississippi Conference, will be held on the fifth Sabbath in August, at Wesleyana, Rankin circuit. H. P. Lewis, P. E.

MERIDIAN DISTRICT MEETING.

The district meeting for the Meridian district, Mobile Conference, will be held at Pushmataha, beginning on Thursday, August 12, 1869. All the official members of the church in the district are hereby earnestly invited to attend.

Joshua T. Heard, P. E.

MACON DISTRICT MEETING.

The Macon district meeting, Mobile Conference, will be held at Gainesville, Alabama, commencing on Thursday, September 9. The district stewards will meet at the same time and place. Reports from all the preachers, on some subject of interest to the church, will be expected. Lay delegates to the next Annual Conference will be elected.

S. H. Cox, P. E.

MARIANNA DISTRICT MEETING.

Change of Time.—Owing to the unhealthfulness of Gordon I am compelled to change the time of holding our district meeting there. It will be held October 14-17.

Preachers, both traveling and local, will be expected to hand in a report of their labors on the first day of the meeting. The opening sermon will be preached by the Rev. William A. Sampey, on Thursday, at eleven o'clock A. M. Members, on arriving, will apply to Rev. L. Patterson to find their homes.

Wesley B. Dennis, P. E.

BROOKHAVEN DISTRICT MEETING.

The district conference of the Brookhaven district, Mississippi Conference, will be held at Beauregard, September 2-5. The official members are all earnestly solicited to attend, as matters of great importance to the interests of the church will be discussed. The following brethren are respectfully requested to act as chairmen of the committees to which they are assigned, as it will give them time to mature their reports, viz:

1. On the best means for promoting the purity and extension of the church, Rev. W. B. Hiaes.
2. On education, Rev. E. G. Cook.
3. On Sabbath schools, Rev. L. R. Redding.
4. On church finances, Rev. Harvey F. Johnson.
5. On the necessity and best method of circulating our church literature, Rev. B. Jones.
6. On the administration of church discipline, Rev. R. B. Downer.
7. On ministerial education, A. B. Nicholson.
8. On boundaries, B. B. Whittington.

G. F. Thompson, P. E.

UNION SPRINGS DISTRICT MEETING.

The district meeting for Union Springs district, Montgomery Conference, will be held at Bruundidge, Alabama, commencing on Wednesday, August 25. The opening sermon will be preached on Thursday, at eleven o'clock A. M., by Rev. S. F. Pilley.

J. W. Shores, P. E.

STARKVILLE DISTRICT MEETING.

The district meeting for the Starkville district, Mississippi Conference, will be held at Vaiden, on the Central railroad, embracing the fifth Sunday in August, commencing on Thursday before, at eleven o'clock.

The official members of the district are invited to be at their post at that time. The good people of Vaiden will take care of all. Visiting brethren are invited to come and help us.

K. A. Jones, P. E.

Brandon Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Hillshoro, at Fannin	Aug.	21, 22
Trenton, at County Line		28, 29
Hickory, at Decatur	Sept.	25, 26
Walnut Grove	Oct.	2, 3
Philadelphia		9, 10
Forest		16, 17
Garlandsville, at Hickory		23, 24
Brandon		30, 31
Brandon circuit	Nov.	6, 7

The district meeting will be held at Forest, commencing on Thursday before the third Sabbath in October, at nine A. M. We hope to see a full attendance of all the official members. Visiting brethren are respectfully invited.

W. Price, P. E.

Lake Providence Dist., La. Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Waterproof	July	17, 18
Sicily Island		24, 25
Delhi and Floyd, at Delhi	Aug.	7, 8
Carroll ct., at Oak Grove		14, 15
Lynd Grove circuit		21, 22
Bastrop and Oak Ridge, at Bastrop		28, 29
Winsboro ct., at Winsboro	Sept	11, 12
Lake Providence		25, 26
District conference meeting, at Bastrop	Aug.	28, 29

W. G. McGaughey, P. E.

New Orleans Dist., Louisiana Conference

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

New Orleans circuit, at Algiers	Aug.	8
Quar. Conf., at 112 Camp, 7½ P.M.		13
German churches, at Dryades st.		15
Quar. Conf., at Dryades st		20
Jefferson City		22
Plaquemine		29
Felicity street	Sept.	5
Thibodeaux		12
Carondelet street		19
Baton Rouge		25, 26
Moreau street	Oct.	3

J. C. Keener, P. E.

N. B.—At these quarterly conferences the delegates to the Annual Conference will be nominated.

Mobile District, Mobile Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mobile, St. Paul	July 31, Aug.	1
Mobile, Franklin street		7, 8
Mobile, St. Francis street		14, 15
Whistler		21, 22
Eastern Shore and Fish river, at Christ's		28, 29
Citronelle	Sept.	4, 5
Pascagoula and Bay Shore, at Moss Point		11, 12
W. Pascagoula, at Mt. Pleas't.		18, 19
Cottage Hill, at Graud Bay		25, 26
St. Stephen's, at St. Stephen's	Oct.	2, 3

Jas. A. Heard, P. E.

Macon District, Mobile Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Macon	July	10, 11
Brookville, at Cross Prairie		17, 18
Conkville, at Memphis		24, 25
Marion, at Pleasant Grove		31, Aug. 1
Summerville, at Centre	Aug.	14, 15
Crawford, at Crawford		21, 22
Trinity, at Trinity		28, 29
De Kalb, at Union	Sept.	4, 5
Gainesville, at Sumpterville		18, 19

S. H. Cox, P. E.

Yazoo District, Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Black Hawk ct., Black Hawk	July	3, 4
Richland ct., at Ebenezer		17, 18
Lexington ct., at Eulogy		24, 25
Mt. Olivet ct., at Dover		31, Aug. 1
Yazoo ct., at Deasonville	Aug.	7, 8
Yazoo city		14, 15
Durant ct., at Wesley Chapel.		21, 22
Sunflower ct., at Greenwood.	Sept.	4, 5
Carrollton ct., at Eden		18, 19

W. P. Barton, P. E.

Opelousas District, La. Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

New Iberia	July	10, 11
Franklin		17, 18
Calcasieu		24, 25
Bellevue		30, 31
Bayou Mallet	Aug.	7, 8
Vermilionville		14, 15
Abbeville		21, 22
Opelousas		28, 29
Plaquemine Brulee	Sept.	4, 5
Bayou Boeuf		11, 12
Grand Chenieré		25, 26

J. D. Adams, P. E.

Woodville Dist., Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Woodville	June	19, 20
Jackson, at P. Grove		26, 27
Tunica, at Bayou Sara	July	4, 5
Wilkinson, at Sharon		17, 18
St. Helena, at Darlington		24, 25
Amite, at Ebenezer	Aug.	8, 9
Meadville		15, 16
Buffalo		22, 23
Percy Creek		28, 29
Liberty	Sept.	4, 5

Jas. A. Godfrey, P. E.

Ouachita District, Louisiana Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Ouachita	July	10, 11
Monroe		17, 18
Vernon, Vienna		24, 25
Farmerville		31, Aug. 1
Homer	Aug.	7, 8
Hayneville		14, 15
Mindeo		21, 22
Bossier		28, 29
Sparta	Sept.	4, 5
Mount Lebanon		11, 12

The Ouachita district meeting will be held at Hayneville, commencing on Wednesday, August 11. All official members of the district are earnestly desired to be present on Wednesday, at eleven o'clock, to hear the opening discourse and assist in organization.

Samuel Armstrong, P. E.

Jackson Dist., Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Jackson station	July	3, 4
Terry, at Forest Hill		10, 11
Clinton, at Chapel Hill		17, 18
Canton station		24, 25
Camden, at Forest Grove		31, Aug. 1
Sharon, at Thornton	Aug.	7, 8
Vernon and Livingston, at Vernon		14, 15
Carthage, at Conway		21, 22
Madisonville, at Pearl river	Sept.	18, 19
District conference, Raymond	Aug.	26

R. Abbey, P. E.

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VERMIFUGE

Should be kept in every nursery. If you would have your children grow up to be healthy, strong and vigorous men and women, give them a few doses of

McLANE'S VERMIFUGE,

TO EXPEL THE WORMS

and give tone to the system. It is a vegetable compound, and perfectly harmless. You need not be afraid to give it to an infant.

BE SURE YOU GET

DR. C. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE,

PREPARED BY FLEMING BROTHERS.

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COOKING STOVE.

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CHARTER OAK COOKING STOVES,

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62 Camp street, New Orleans,
manufacturer of Plain Tin and Japan Ware,
Dealer in Cooking and Heating Stoves of all kinds.
fe13 6m

JOHN G. PARHAM, Of New Orleans. BEVERLY BLUNT, of Miss.

PARHAM & BLUNT,

COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 64 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
oct3 1y

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Pittsburg, English Cannel and Anthracite Coal at low rates. oct17 6m

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NO. 27 EXCHANGE ALLEY.

Between Customhouse and Canal streets,

je6 1y NEW ORLEANS, LA.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, AT Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

ELEVENTH SESSION. — TERMS REDUCED.

The exercises of the school will be resumed October 1, 1868.

The best facilities are afforded for the acquisition of a first-rate education, and at less expense than in any other school of high grade North or South.

There is but one session in the year and every student who enters the school is expected to continue to the close of the session in July, and will be held liable for the bills in all cases, unless protracted illness shall compel his removal.

Every pupil is required to furnish his own bedding, towels, wash-basin, mosquito bar, etc., all marked distinctly with his name; also a satchel for dirty clothes.

SPECIAL CAUTIONS.

Parents and guardians are earnestly requested not to give their children or wards much spending money. It is unnecessary, and has a pernicious effect upon mind, morals and health.

A sufficient amount must be deposited for the purchase of books, etc. Their pocket money should be limited by the discretion of the Principal.

It is urgently requested that students be prompt in their attendance. A few days' absence at the beginning is often a serious disadvantage during the entire session.

Terms—Board and Tuition per session, $300.

Payments—$150 in advance, balance on 1st March.

Tuition of day scholars, per month, $7. Payable monthly, in advance.

Modern languages will be taught when the wants of the school demand it, at an extra charge as low as it can be made.

No expense is spared to secure as teachers gentlemen of the highest character and ability.
july25 W. H. N. MAGRUDER.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE.

COMMENCEMENT OF 1869.

The next semi-annual Examination of this institution will commence on

Friday, the 25th of June.

The sermon on Sunday, June 27th, before the Graduating Class, will be preached by the Rev. Samuel Armstrong, Presiding Elder of the Ouachita District.

The annual Address, on Wednesday, June 30th, Commencement Day, will be delivered by Hon. George Williamson, of Shreveport. Concerts on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday, June 28th and 29th. The Visiting Committee of the Louisiana Conference will please be punctual in attendance.

CHARLES B. STUART, President.
my22

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VOLUME XV.—NUMBER 26.
WHOLE NUMBER..... 743.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1869.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The following was transmitted over the French cable to-day:

PARIS, July 29, 8.45 A. M.

The Emperor of the French to the President of the United States, at Washington:

I am highly gratified to inaugurate the new line of telegraph, which unites France with the United States, by sending you the expression of my good wishes for you and the prosperity of the United States.

NAPOLEON.

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President of the United States to the Emperor of the French:

I cordially reciprocate your good wishes, and trust that the liberal policy of the United States, pursuant to which this cable has been landed, may result in many such means of communication, especially between this country and its earliest allies. U. S. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The Cubans here have official advices to the 26th.

The Cubans, in recent engagements, have made quite a number of prisoners, which prevents immediate slaughter of captured Cubans and secures their proper treatment. The modification extends to captured filibusters.

Quesada has completely destroyed communication with Puerto Principe. Sickness in the city alone prevents its occupation. Several efforts of Latona to open communication have been disastrously defeated, the Spanish loss being treble that of the Cubans. Latona's effective force at Neevitas and in the entire district is about four thousand; Quesada's nearly nine thousand, well armed and disciplined men prepared to advance when the health of the coast permits. Jordan had several defensive fights, in all of which the Spaniards were repulsed with proportionately great loss.

At Villa Clara the Spaniards lost two hundred men, with arms, ammunition, wagons, ordnance and provision trains. Another expedition near Trinidad, to take possession of certain marked plantations, was nearly destroyed—eighty were killed and three hundred captured. The number of Spaniards engaged in this fight, one thousand three hundred; Cubans, seven hundred and sixty.

Jordan reports himself and troops in excellent condition, and asserts that his command is equal to three times the same number of those opposed to him. He says they are well organized, well drilled, and fight like demons. His force is daily increased by recruits. He expresses entire confidence in success.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The new tobacco stamps registered are ready. Unregistered will be ready in ten days.

Radicals here think that the test oath will be exacted from the Virginia Legislature.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—The seizure of the Spanish gunboats is still attracting attention. It is understood that Marshal Barlow has stated his intention to rigidly obey the orders of the government for the suppression of fillibustering expeditions, whether by Cubans or Spaniards, and that the vessels are not to be released unless by orders from Washington.

The marshal is said to have had information that each vessel was to carry a one hundred pound swivel, and the manufacture of these and other necessary munitions of war had been contracted for. Measures have been taken to prevent their delivery to the Spanish authorities.

EUROPE.

MADRID, Aug. 3.—The Captain General of Madrid has addressed a letter to Regent Serrano and General Prim, in which he says: "I took part in the revolution hoping to see morality, law and justice succeed to former abuses. It is now ten months since the revolution was accomplished. My hopes have been deceived. Greater abuses, widespread immorality and deplorable anarchy prevail—disorders to which it is absolutely necessary to put an end. The constitution having proclaimed monarchy, the immediate choice of a King is indispensable. If the government does not shortly consider the question, I shall abandon all hopes as to the constitution of the revolution, and retire to private life."

This letter was read in the Council of Ministers and created a profound impression.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—The draft of the Senatus Consultum is completed. It gives the Emperor and the Corps Legislatif the initiative in making laws. The cabinet and ministers can be members of the Senate or Corps Legislatif.

Sittings of the Senate are to be in public. Each body is to make its own internal regulations. Members of both chambers have the right to address their interpellations to the government.

No amendment to a law is to be adopted unless previously referred to a committee charged with the duty of examining the project and communicating it to the government; if the latter does not accept it the Council of State will then pronounce definitely on the subject. The budget is to be submitted by chapters and articles. Modifications of the tariff and postal service by international treaties to be made obligatory only by laws enacted for that purpose.

In the opening session of the Senate yesterday Rouher made an address. He referred to the duty which devolved upon that body of examining proposed reforms, and said they should inquire whether they were popular enough to go hand in hand with liberty, and at the same time strong enough to resist anarchy. He was confident the Senate would enter upon this discussion with the firm intention of interpreting the will of the country, and that with the combined efforts of the government and the Senate more genuine harmony will be established between the powers of the State, and the institutions of the empire would acquire strength, lustre and popularity.

The Senatus Consultum was then read. In addition to the provisions already telegraphed, it prescribes that ministers are to depend only on the Emperor and will continue to deliberate in council under his presidency; they are, however, to be considered responsible for their acts, but can only be impeached by the Senate.

A minister, whether a member of the Senate or Corps Legislatif, has the right to be present at debates in either chamber.

The minister of justice made some explanations to the Senate, which were of very liberal character.

The Senate adjourned until Thursday next, when it will appoint a committee of ten to consider the Senatus Consultum.

DRESDEN, Aug. 3.—Three hundred people were killed outright by a colliery explosion in the mountains near this city.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The *Daily Telegraph* says France has now entered on a career of national development unexampled at any previous stage of her national existence. The Emperor now assumes the character of a constitutional sovereign under circumstances which encourage us to hope for the success of an enterprise fraught with immense consequences, not for France only, but for the whole world.

In the Commons, Mr. Otway said the government was making every effort to obtain access to the Englishmen now captives in Paraguay.

MADRID, Aug. 4.—The government will shortly call out the reserves. Formidable Carlist uprisings are reported in Tortosa and Srevel. The shooting of two Carlist prisoners is contradicted.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—The *Borsen Zeitung*, discussing the possibility of a tax on coupons of the United States bonds, expresses confidence that the Republicans will remain faithful to the programme in which they pronounce against repudiation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 3.—Several pistol rows attend the election—none killed. The city has gone Democratic by six thousand, and the State probably fifty thousand. The Republicans claim fifteen to twenty members.

GREAT complaint begins to be made of the injury which our women are receiving from working sewing machines. The *Scientific American* says: "There are fortunately some women left whose constitutions have resisted the effects of wrong living to such an extent that they can sit half upright for a considerable time, without an excruciating pain in the small of the back. * * * Women of this kind can operate a sewing machine at intervals without discomfort." It is estimated that over a million of sewing machines are now at work in the United States, and it is claimed that this is producing injurious effects upon the health of women.

THANK GOD FOR THE JUDICIARY.

"MONROE, La., July 30.—The Supreme Court, in session here, decides in the case of Swann vs. Gayle that the jurisdiction of parish courts in succession matters does not extend to cases where the amounts in dispute exceed $500. Such cases must be tried in the district courts.

"In the cases of the State vs. Krieder, *et als*, of Jefferson City, the court decides that the Governor had no power of appointment, there being no vacancy in the offices of the city government; the relators to pay costs.

"In the case of Downes vs Townes, from Madison parish, involving the Governor's right of removal of plaintiff from the office of parish judge, on the ground that plaintiff had not filed with the Secretary of State the eligibility oath, and because of alleged disqualification under the fourteenth amendment, the court decides that the act of the Governor is without authority, and holds that the seventh section of the eligibility act, conferring the power of removal on him, is unconstitutional. Judges must be removed in pursuance of the mode pointed out in the constitution, and their eligibility must be determined judicially. Downes retains his office."

We have ever deprecated that intolerant spirit which condemns in advance the whole official life of a political opponent, and which is ready to impute to him the basest intentions before any act of his has transpired. Nor is it in the least degree just, because we conceive ourselves to be politically right, to imagine those who differ from us to be morally corrupt.

We have taken occasion, more than once, to say that the judges of the Supreme Court of this State have not yet given us reason to think lightly of their judicial fairness and rectitude: We have felt that most of them had not that forensic or judicial experience which gives such confidence in their learning as one desires to find on a bench which has been made illustrious by such men as Martin, Porter, Eustis, Slidell and Rost among the dead, and has yet such living representatives as Merrick, Lea and Spofford; but in their individual integrity and good will we have ever had the highest confidence.

Nor has this confidence been misplaced. The judges of this court are of the Republican school of politics, and their decisions upon questions growing out of the war and the reconstruction acts will doubtless be opposed to Confederate ideas in the one case, and in favor of the power of Congress to reorganize the seceded States in the other; but we have no reason to believe that any strained misconstruction of our constitution or laws will be used by them to favor a Radical administration of our affairs, or to defeat the will of the people as expressed under them.

The decisions of this tribunal, just rendered at Monroe, the telegraphic summary of which we reproduce from Saturday morning's paper, are of the most vital and far-reaching importance.

We have not before us the positions taken by the judges in their decision in full, but can well conceive what they were.

In the Jefferson City case it is stated that they declared that there were no vacancies. A new city charter had been enacted in 1868, under which the Governor was authorized to appoint a mayor and council at once, and an election was directed to take place in January.

He neither made the appointments nor caused the election to take place. Consequently the old officers held over. By undertaking to appoint new officers afterward he raised this question before the Supreme Court, which decides that there were no vacancies to which he could appoint.

Very likely this decision also takes the ground we have maintained in these columns that the kind of vacancies to which the Governor can, under the law of 1868, appoint, are such as arise from resignations, deaths, expulsions by the Legislature, or removals out of the districts, the acceptance of incompatible offices, etc., and not such as result from the expiration of the terms of office.

The decision declaring unconstitutional the eligibility act which authorizes the Governor to remove from office is equally suggestive. The Governor can exercise no judicial powers in the removal of officers. Their right to office must be judicially tried and determined, and until it is finally decided against them they hold their office by rightful possession.

The principle of this decision will set aside many more of the judicial assumptions of the Legislature, and the entire course of action of some of our aggressive and legislative judges.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

The Lockup and its Visitors.

Life has many phases, but the picture which it casts upon the mind is deficient, in an essential feature, to one who has never visited a police station. Its misery and its crime are here presented with a vividness that derives no coloring from imagination. That dull, sombre-looking building at the corner of Lafayette and St. Charles streets has been the theatre where many a life-drama, more thrilling in its details than the tragedies that make men and women weep, has been acted out.

Seated near the open door, one may watch the curious tide that flows almost unceasingly into this charnel house of angry passions and of evil deeds. Darkness has settled in the street and the gas light flings weird shadows around it. Out of the gloom comes an old woman, crippled and worn; her long white hair floats in the wind in many a straggling tress; her cheeks are wrinkled and sunk, and want stares out of her great hungry eyes. She begs for a night's lodging. In all the wide city she has no place to lay her head, no place but this, a bundle of rags and a truss of straw.

Scarcely does she disappear within the gloomy corridor before a shuffling of tired footsteps announces a fresh arrival, and the police come in carrying a man. The frame is inanimate; the shut eyes emit no light; the heart scarcely beats; and the stranger would think the man was dead, did not the sickening fumes announce the wretched inebriate. The blood trickles from a deep cut in the forehead, where he has fallen; and a groan, as they carry him to the cell, asserts the life still lingering in the drunken body.

Then a child comes in, wild-eyed and scared—strayed from home and lost—a dark nook in an angle of the building, beset with vermin, the inebriate's shout echoing in its ears, the ribald song and bitter jest, giving a woful experience to the frightened child—its first night in a police cell. Mayhap its screams of terror mingle with the din, and the long night drags through with a slowness its young life never knew before.

Then comes the sweep of costly robes, the rattle and whisk of silks, and fair young faces, scornful and proud, are lost in the dark gloom of inner cells. Perhaps a laugh, perhaps a sigh and tear fling memory back with hate, or bewails a fate that has left far behind its days of innocence and peace.

Then comes one dressed with the tailor's utmost skill, sleek and smooth, with soft, white hands and visage fair. His step is proud, his bearing haughty. He is high among the votaries of evil, an aristocrat in crime. This is the burglar, robber, thief. Even the turnkey looks upon him with a tacit admiration, and his nonchalent salute is returned by the clerk with elaborate politeness. The best cell is furnished him, and the night is spent with jubilee and the flow and shimmer of wine.

But the night advances, and the visitors take their coloring from the night's dark hue. The levee gives up its votaries, and a dusky tide sweeps in. These are the speculators of the cotton market and the corn exchange. The symbols of their trade come with them, a greasy bag and a basket made of bark. The uninitiated call them pilferers; a gloomy cell shuts them in, and the iron door shuts creakingly.

The noon of night is reached and passed, and still they come, a motley, incongruous herd, wretched and poor, well clad and rich. The extremes of society meet and shake hands. The evil and the depraved, the vicious and accursed, and the votary taking the first step in crime stand here side by side—a mixed and wondrous gathering of the disciples of wrong—the votaries of the dusk and shadow.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

A FRENCH history of the Spanish Inquisition computes that between 1481 and 1820 there were in Spain thirty-six thousand one hundred and sixty-eight persons burnt alive, and two hundred and eighty-one thousand two hundred and fifty condemned to the galleys or imprisoned for their religious faith.

LOUISIANA CROP PROSPECTS.

WEST BATON ROUGE.—Rain much wanted, but crops still thriving and promising well.

LAFOURCHE.—Planters generally report favorably.

POINTE COUPEE.—We have, in our parish, certainly as fair prospects for an abundant yield in all the products grown here, as ever before. Never has a season been so unobjectionable throughout. From all quarters of the parish we have news of excellent crops, and the only trouble now seems to be the risk, that is yet to run, of the caterpillars. We have heard some little talk of their appearance in some places, but as yet we have heard no absolute assertion that they are the genuine cotton worm.—*Echo, July* 31.

TENSAS.—The weather still continues warm and cloudy, but for three days past we have had no rain. The crops are growing finely; so are the vines. Planters complain that they spring up and begin to creep in a few hours after the hoe and plow have destroyed the previous crop. Fears are expressed that the continued warm, damp weather will hasten the appearance of the worm. So far we have heard of only two of these destroyers having been found in this vicinity, though they are said to be more numerous in the neighborhood of Waterproof.—*Gazette, July* 31.

EAST FELICIANA.—Rain, so anxiously looked for by our planters, has shed its blessings upon the parched earth. This has given fresh impetus to the growing crop, although it is feared it came too late for the last planting of corn. There are rumors of the worm, but neither so positive or definite as to create any alarm. The freedmen are laboring closely and industriously, far better than at any time since the surrender.—*Democrat, July* 31.

FRANKLIN.—For the first time this season, the worms have this week commenced to be talked about. Some farmers here and there say they have them in their fields. The present rainy weather is thought to be favorable to their propagation, but the cotton is coming on so finely that if they hold off awhile they will do little or no damage.—*Sun, July* 31.

INDIA.—The weather has been very warm throughout the past week, and it has not rained any of consequence any place in the parish, except near the sea marsh. Everywhere else the crops need rain, and in the vicinity of town the roads are very dusty.

It is said that caterpillars have been seen on the Moss place and on Mr. John Rigg's place; yet we hope our informants are mistaken as to the insect.

We are informed that Mr. T. Oubre, of Fausse Point, this week commenced picking from some few open bolls, and is confident that he will bring the first bale to market, while we know of others sanguine they will be first.—*Times, July* 30.

RICHLAND.—Saturday last we were down below here ten or twelve miles, and noticed that cotton looks fine. Cotton was never better formed, and all of our planting friends speak of the prospect as encouraging in the extreme. All seem to have an abiding faith that the worm will not do much damage; and as far as the corn crop is concerned, there will be enough in this to do two or three parishes.—*Beacon, July* 28.

CLAIBORNE.—Rain plenty; corn will be abundant; cotton looks very fine, but some little talk of the devouring insect. Cotton is now making very fast, and if the worm will stay back one month we will begin to think about letting him in.—*Advocate, July* 24.

OUACHITA.—What is made, is made, and we feel certain that the country has corn plenty for its consumption. The cotton crop is reported on all hands to be very promising. The only complaint we have heard is that the plant is rather sappy and is running too much to weed.

We hear nothing said of the caterpillar, notwithstanding the weather of late has been regarded as very favorable for its development.

We are pleased to have very favorable reports of the crops in the uplands west of the river.

AT THE annual meeting of the English Church Union, June 15, Dr. Pusey, Mr. Mackonochie, and the leaders of the Ritualistic party solemnly pledged themselves afresh "to resist at all hazards any attempt to prohibit the teaching of the doctrine of the real presence in the sacrament of the altar."

TEHUANTEPEC.

Another great work, equal in magnitude to the Suez Canal, is on the eve of commencement, and that is the Isthmus Railroad and Telegraph lines. We condense, from papers before us, an account of this project. The grant to Mr. LaSere was filed in the city of Mexico on the 4th of January, 1869. The fourth article of the grant is as follows: "The LaSere company is bound to construct a first class railroad, starting from the point where navigation on the Coatzacoalcos river terminates, or from its mouth, and continue said road to the port of Ventosa, or to any other port on the Pacific that may be deemed more suitable. While the road is being finished LaSere will establish the communication by means of a carriage road, which he will put in a good serviceable condition, and with bridges necessary for the passage of vehicles, carrying passengers and light freight." The surveys and plans are to be completed within eighteen months, and the work to be commenced within six months after, and a section of fifteen leagues is to be made every year, until the whole is completed. A strip of land sufficient for the road is given, and the half of the unclaimed lands within a league on each side of the road. The government grants such grounds as it owns for wharves, docks and other indispensable works.

The company can take from the public lands the materials necessary for the construction of the works. The lands and materials of individual owners may be expropriated. Lighthouses at each end of the road are to be built by the company. Sixty days after the date of this grant, a bond in the sum of $100,000 is to be given to the Mexican government, and the company is to be organized according to the laws governing the States of the United States. The right of importing free of duty everything necessary for the work is conceded. The transit by this route will be open to all nations, but will be increased twenty-five per cent. in merchandise of nations who have no treaty of peace and commerce with Mexico. The grant is for the period of seventy years, and is liberal in all the privileges conferred. The restrictions are not onerous. The company cannot construct forts, nor organize an armed force, nor grant passage to any foreign force, nor transport contraband of war. The company obtained an act of incorporation from the State of Vermont.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

DISTRICT MEETINGS.

The Raleigh *Episcopal Methodist* recently suggested that these meetings ought to be more largely devoted than they are to religious purposes. We have attended several, and we are glad to say that we have seen no cause for complaint on this point. We have seen, even in the business meeting, the flame of devotion kindle and run through the assembly, until the meeting was as joyful as a love feast; and they may all be conducted on this pattern.

But the district meeting may easily be spoiled. If *set* sermons and *great* sermons are to be preached, and learned essays read on irrelevant subjects, instead of having in view, in the public services, the needs of the congregation, and so directing all the preaching that it shall have cumulative power on the hearts of the hearers, it will be easy to make a dull meeting. We see one called, at which "essays are expected" on thirty-three different subjects, among them "whether schools and colleges should be mixed or exclusive as to sexes," "whether orphan asylums ought to be encouraged," "on popular errors in ecclesiastical science," "on the millennium, so called," "on knowledge and free agency," "have modern Jews the [illegible] their ancient ancestors?" "on reading and the selection of books," "the A B C," "are our newspapers sufficiently laudatory of living ministers." We would answer the last question by saying, Too much so entirely. If they gained the sound judgment of one who should get up such a programme for a district meeting, with the expectation of its doing any great good as a [illegible] meeting.—*Southern Advocate.*

THE Pope has ordered one of his ministers to address a letter to the physicians of Rome, exhorting them to refuse attendance on persons who are dangerously ill and who have not confessed within three days of their first visit. The story seems incredible, but is reported.

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1869.

THE BITTER CUP.

A cup my Father held ;
I thought I heard my name ;
I shuddered ; should I be compelled
To take and drink the same ?

I'm in my Father's hand,
'Tis He that bids me drink ;
And if it be at His command,
Why should my spirit shrink ?

I need for others' woes
A keener sense to feel ;
To seek, instead of life's repose,
My soul's eternal weal.

There is no more within
Than souls like mine require ;
He knows the cure for death and sin,
And brings the cup entire.

I'm in Gethsemane,
The garden of my woe ;
Oh ! let Thy will, if it may be,
The cup untasted go.

'Tis not that bitter cup
The Father gave to Him !
And yet He took and drank it up,
Though angry to the brim.

He mingled it for me,
But tasted ere He gave ;
And though the end He doth foresee,
He still forbears to save.

And I will drink it all ;
From Him 'tis even sweet ;
Nor from the wormwood and the gall
Will I relief entreat.

I know that, when I stand
Serene on heaven's pure height,
'Twill seem that all was wisely planned,
The cup was mingled right.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Mr. Editor: Though a small majority of the church at large decided against changing the name of our ecclesiastical organization to "Episcopal Methodist," that cannot be presumed as settling the question whether the name of our church shall be changed at all. The vote simply decided against the particular title recommended by the last General Conference—a title which was scarcely worthy the name of change, and which, if adopted, could only have caused confusion in the public mind when endeavoring to distinguish the "Episcopal Methodist Church" from the "Methodist Episcopal Church." Hence the main question is still open, especially so because there are now pressing reasons for the change which did not exist at the time of the last General Conference. Permit me a few words on the main question of changing the name, and in connection with the same suffer me to suggest a new title for our church.

In the first place, I hold that it is proper, and according to historical precedent, to embody in the title of any church organization some word defining the geographical boundaries of its regular operations. By this means the Methodist Church in England, for example, should be distingnished from the Methodist Church in America, and the Methodist Church in China (when it becomes self-sustaining and self governing) from the Methodist Church in India (when in like case.) This geographical distinction is all the more necessary because of certain peculiarities in the people of each nationality to which a church organization must adapt itself in order to the accomplishment of its mission among any given people. It was for this reason that our church affixed the word "South" to its title, in 1844, to distingnish it as operating in that section of the United States wherein slavery was not prohibited by public law. The reason was a good one until the close of the recent war, but it is so no longer. Now slavery exists nowhere in the United States, in the Southern States no more than in the Northern; and there is, therefore, now no "South" in the sense of a section distinguished as slave territory. We need now a geographical title of far wider extent than the word "South" indicates, for the partition wall of Mason and Dixon is broken down, and as a consequence we have been stretching our lines into regions beyond—into Illinois, and Pennsylvania, and New York, and elsewhere in the old free State section. Hence to retain the word "South" in our title is a misnomer, for the South, in the political sense, no longer exists, and the South, in the geographical sense, is by no means the boundary of our regular evangelical operations. Why, then, retain a word in the title of our church which no longer has any meaning—a word which one of our new Conferences (the Illinois) cannot adopt, and which greatly operates against our advance beyond the ancient border? So much as to changing the word "South" for something more comprehensive.

In the second place, I hold that brevity is power in a title, and every word not actually essential should be excluded therefrom.—Now do you not think the word "Episcopal" a very unnecessary one in the title of our church? It seems to give undue emphasis to the episcopal feature of our church government. With us bishops are not vital links binding us to the skirts of Paul or Peter. What need is there, then, that *we* hang up a sign to tell the world:—"We've got *bishops* in our church—we belong to the dignified family of Episcopalians!" Moreover, in ordinary conversation, who ever thinks of using the word "Episcopal" when naming our church; and even in our church papers and publications, do you not almost invariably see the word contracted into an initial "E." As a general rule, we neither say nor write the word "Episcopal."—Practically it is regarded as obsolete and useless. Why not lop it off altogether? We can get along very well without it, and I am sure it will be a great relief to us all not to be obliged to carry such a burdensome word.

But as to the other word in our title—"Methodist"—you could not change it if you would. That is the one word by which our denomination will be known till the end of time. It expresses everything in form and doctrine peculiar to our church. No matter how we came by it, it is one of the finest words in the English language. It is as euphonious as any which the tongue of Demosthenes ever syllabled; it is as full of meaning as ever chalice was of wine. We might have a dozen words in the title of our church, but *vox populi* would ever call us "Methodists," and no more. It is a precious name—it has a history which endears it to us all. I love the word to fondness. If I saw your editorial ax uplifted to strike off "Methodist" from the title of our church, I would, if possible, leap to its protection, and cry with all the powers of persuasion which the occasion might inspire: "Doctor, spare that word—touch not a single jot or tittle of it!"

And now, sir, would you have a title at once euphonious, expressive and comprehensive, let the name of our church be changed to "*American Methodist Church.*"—The non-political character of our church warrants the hope that the day is not far distant when its ministers and churches and people will be found in every State in the Union. The Northern Methodist Church is necessarily sectional, because it is leavened with Radicalism. Only in a political atmosphere that is permeated with Radicalism can it breathe and live. But inasmuch as our church eschews politics *in toto*, therefore it is adapted to live and move and flourish in every State and section of this vast continent.

Mr. Editor, look at this title, "*American Methodist Church*," and then at that, "Methodist Episcopal Church South," and tell us which you prefer to wear.

J. W.

Opelousas, July 24, 1869.

Preparations are making to erect in Toronto an immense tabernacle for Mr. Punshon, the famous Methodist preacher.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Mr Editor: Were I to withdraw my "views" at the kindly remonstrance of W. B. L, the facts which I have been perhaps too bold in naming would still remain, and so would his dissent.

Two things we both see:

First That the Sabbath school is fast taking the place of the church for the children.

Second. That an existing indisposition to prevent it indicates that the conscience of the church is satisfied with such an arrangement.

W. B. L. objects to what he sees. He thinks the conscience of the church is not satisfied with the arrangement; but should he be mistaken in this, he insists that the arrangement is not a good one; and he finally refuses to admit that a divine institution—the ministry—can be superceded by one of a human origin—the Sabbath school. We answer, we must explain more fully what we believe we see. Two preliminary statements are necessary to a correct representation of our "views:"

First. The church has been divinely charged with the training of her children in the nurture, fear and admonition of the Lord. Without being directed to pursue any particular method, thus she is free to choose and work her own plan.

Second. The church has been divinely authorized and enjoined to go into all the world to preach the Gospel of redemption and salvation, without being limited in expectation to the precise number or individuals that shall be saved through her testimony. Hence she is free to multiply agencies for the spread of Gospel truth.

The Sabbath school is admitted to be the product of the creative spirit of the church. It may not at present rank with New Testament institutions, yet its importance is so widely and deeply felt that no one questions the province of the church in the premises to create the Sabbath school, and no one doubts its entire consistency with the spirit of the New Testament, although in the book a model cannot be found for the institution.

The importance attributed to the Sabbath school arises from its design and its partially tested availability for the purpose. It is the first deliberately contrived plan by the church for executing both commissions at the same time, and by the same agents and means—training the children and preaching the Gospel for salvation.

The New Testament recognition of the eligibility of children for the kingdom of God, and the ritual for infant baptism in our Book of Discipline, are thus complied with. A juvenile non-communing church is provided for actual non-communing members of the church. From a mere convenience to impart religious instruction to a few ragged and neglected children in the city of London, the Sabbath school has, under the auspices of the church, grown up into a regular, well ordered and religiously conducted worship for intelligent Christian children, directed not after the manner nor according to the spirit of a missionary enterprise, but under the sanctions of doctrinal beliefs and obligations of discipline, as a proper and divinely accepted provision, made in good faith and with firm intent to pursue it for the faithful training of the children of the church in the nurture, admonition and fear of the Lord. Created by its intelligence, the Sabbath school is also cultivated and guarded by the conscience of the church, which is seen chiefly in its exactions of personal piety in the teachers selected, and a carefully scanned and thoroughly purged religious literature for the use of the school.

In obedience to the other commission, without designing to interfere in the least with the methods that have come down to us for propagating the Gospel, the church makes the attempt, through the Sabbath school, to compass the salvation of each generation at the most eligible time of life—in childhood. Instead of waiting for a generation of ripe sinners to grow up to be preached to, the effort is made to impress a Christian type upon the common life of the people. Instead of a small church striving to send rays of light over vast tracts of darkness that belt and spot the world, the serious aim and plan is to train up in turn, as they come, generation after generation in the Christian religion, so as eventually to comprehend in the church all living, both old and young, imperceptibly yet effectually flooding the world with the light of truth and with the light of a glorified life.

The chief end of man is comprehended in the main provisions of the Sabbath school—to glorify God in devout prayer, in solemn praise, in other instructive acts of worship, and in a life consecrated to God and His service. The commission of Christ is strictly applied to superintendents and teachers, so that the central idea of the Sabbath school, to which every duty and purpose is made to conform, is the conversion of the children. It is by no means regarded as sufficient to acquaint them with the doctrines of the church, the principles of morality, and the articles of religion. No; the desire and aim is to lead each one, by a personal, saving faith, to behold the Lamb of God, that taketh away the sin of the world, thus securing to them the strongest possible bias to goodness at the very ontset of life.

While this is the tendency of that life which develops so rapidly in the Sunday school, and while the very great availability of the Sabbath school for realizing the glorious idea of the conversion of the world is as yet unproved, though full of promise, there cannot but be a real feeling of hesitancy among regularly constituted pastors to yield up the lambs of the flock to an inferior pastorate created solely by the church. In making Sabbath school superintendents members of the quarterly meeting conference our church has sought to remove the main difficulty to fitting the Sabbath school into the institutions of the New Testament. Perhaps the very perfection of efficiency will be found in the Sabbath school when the proper relations of the pastor to the superintendent and to the school are satisfactorily defined. When the clergy and the laity shall heartily concur and unite in working up the Sabbath school to its utmost power of application, then will come such a revival as the world never before witnessed.

W. E. M. L.

The Sunday School Problem Solved.

Mr. Editor: Your correspondent, W. B. L., springs some questions in reference to Sunday schools which are of more than passing importance. The children do not come to church. The Sunday school is their church. They are comparatively strangers to the ordinances of the church and modes of worship of their fathers. The parents do not come to Sunday school, and, abandoning the patriarchal form of government instituted of God, they commit to others, and often to incompetent persons, the religious training of their children. Under the present system the pastor is ruled out, unless, as Brother W. E. M. L. remarks, he comes in under the patronage of the superintendent. It is the latter's Sunday school—is called by his name, and he cultivates a jealousy of "foreign intervention."

There are *real* evils. In most of our smaller stations, and perhaps in the larger, the Sunday school is an elephant which the pastor does not know what to do with.

The kind-hearted and zealous superintendent realizes that something is lacking. He complains of non-attendance of teachers, of parents, and want of general interest. The Sunday school meets at half-past eight or nine o'clock A. M., and holds till half-past ten. Preaching at eleven, services closing at half-past twelve or one P. M. If the parents come to Sunday school they cannot come to church. They must be confined four or five hours. The children ought not to be. Service in the afternoon, for either church or Sunday school, is undesirable. What is to be done? Bro. W. E. M. L. suggests that the pastor become the superintendent. "I show unto you a more excellent way." Let them form an equal partnership. Have morning service at half-past nine or ten o'clock.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Distribution of hymn books and Testaments by librarian.
2. Reading of two chapters in the Bible by the pastor, one from the Old and the other from the New Testament.
3. Singing by the children and congregation.
4. Prayer by the pastor.
5. Singing, as before.
6. Preaching by the pastor.
7. Superintendent takes charge. Lessons are heard.
8. Singing, conducted by superintendent and children.
9. Prayer by the superintendent.
10. Benediction by the pastor.

This is all done inside of one hour and a half. I have tried it and succeeded

At the conclusion of the sermon persons not interested in the Sunday school are permitted to retire, without blame.

I say without hesitation that if the Sunday school cannot be managed without divorcing the parents and their children in their religious interests—without separating the lambs from their shepherd, and turning away the children from preaching—then let the Sabbath school, for children who have religious parents, be abolished. If the case reads: Church *versus* Sunday School, or Preaching the Gospel *versus* Catechism, "then mark my name for the plaintiff," as the lawyers say. Let pastors and superintendents, district meetings and conventions, speak out upon this question.

Junior.

Centenary Institute and Female College, Summerfield, Alabama.

Mr. Editor: After many years' observation and experience I am fully of the opinion that there is no subject on which the public is so easily and so generally imposed upon and deceived as that of schools. The reason is obvious: the mass of the people are not educated themselves, and with few exceptions uneducated people are not judges of schools, or the progress of pupils. They are generally more taken with show and display than with solid improvement

A first class school is one that is complete in governing supervision, and also in successful instruction. It is a great mistake to suppose that every educated man can *teach*, and an equally great one to suppose that every one who could teach can govern and manage successfully a school. And no school, especially no boarding school, will be recommended by any prudent man where both these features are not present. An institution not under proper supervision is an institution where manners and morals are not guarded. Ability to govern others is a gift. Hickory withes and boisterous and vulgar threats are not an evidence of its presence, but of its absence. True governing talent is not displayed by degrading and disgracing, but by elevating and inspiring self-respect and self-control.

These generalizations prepare the way for me to say that the Board of Trustees of Centenary feel they have been particularly fortunate in securing the services of the present heads of the Summerfield schools. Both of these gentlemen are not only eminently successful teachers, but excel in the management of their departments.

To succeed in so teaching, stimulating and training boys as that their manifest progress and unexceptionable deportment satisfies and delights intelligent patrons, and at the same time to make all the pupils feel that they have been treated kindly and respectfully, and that their teacher is a gentleman and their friend, in short, so to succeed that there shall be no word of complaint from any party, is to exhibit undoubted genius in a teacher. Such success has attended the labors of Prof. Massey in the male department of Centenary. We can unhesitatingly recommend that school to parents as every way worthy of their patronage.

The church and community are not aware of the great benefit conferred upon them by the provision of such schools, where the moral and religious interests of their sons and daughters are so guarded and cared for. Could they know what some of us learn yearly on this subject they could not be hired to place their sons under different influences, and in contact with the perils that exist in many schools.

To those who are acquainted with Prof. Vaughn, either as a man, scholar or teacher, little need be said in the way of commendation; suffice it to say that he meets all our expectations and demands. He has placed the standard of scholarship in the female college as high as it is in any institution in the South, if not higher. I think there is a greater number of branches of education taught there than can be pursued in any other school in the country, at the same cost. And if patrons will allow their wards to remain as long at the institution as they allow them to remain at schools at the North, we promise in behalf of the teachers that they shall be made as accomplished scholars as are made in the country.

I have left myself little room to speak of the exercises at the recent commencement. There were several things connected with those of both schools worthy of remark and special commendation. The speeches and speaking of the boys and young men gave evidence of labor and training in that department; and the compositions of the young ladies, and their manner of reading them, showed how successfully Mrs. Vaughn had been in this important part of education. Indeed the exercises, as a whole, gave great satisfaction to the trustees and friends of Centenary. And it would greatly lower my estimate of the intelligence and good sense of our people if these schools should be neglected and allowed to languish. I must believe that both ministers and people will do them justice.

J. Hamilton.

Commencement Exercises of Homer College.

Mr. Editor: The commencement sermon, preached on Sunday, July 11, by Rev. Dr. A. R. Winfield, of the Little Rock Conference, was fully up to the expectations of his friends, and you know that this is saying a great deal, for few men in the West rank higher as pulpit orators than Dr. Winfield.

On Monday the students were addressed by Hon. T. B. Tompkins, of Union—an address most admirably suited to the times—eloquent, forcible and practical.

He was followed by that most popular teacher and finished scholar, Dr. Gordon, president of the Gordon Institute, Arkansas. This was one of the best talks on education and training I have ever had the good fortune to hear.

On Tuesday Dr. Winfield made a most eloquent and telling address to the people upon the importance of sustaining the college—an *omnium gather em, omnium rous em* speech; and in the *gather em* part he raked in $1,065 to pay off our liabilities. This leaves only about $600 to be raised to free us entirely from debt.

Tuesday and Wednesday were given up mainly to declamation and other exercises by the students, and closed on Wednesday evening with an address before the Polytechnic Society by Hon. C. B. Pratt, of Minden—a very chaste and beautiful address, in which this young son of Claiborne fully sustained his high reputation as an orator.

We feel that a great impetus has been given to the college, and we have the promise of a full school for the term beginning on Monday, September 6, 1869.

Pilgrim.

Messieurs Tissandier and Fouvielle promise to undertake a journey to the North Pole in a balloon. It is now making in Paris, and will contain one hundred thousand cubic feet of gas and carry provisions for a month, besides four thousand pounds of ballast and ten passengers.

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1869.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

The Rev. M. C. Turrentine writes, under date of July 26: "We are having some good meetings on the Crawford circuit, and hope for better times."

MACON, MISS., July 27, 1869.

Mr. Editor: I have had the pleasure of attending two meetings recently, at which God graciously revived His work. He is visiting nearly all the churches in our section.

Your brother in Christ,

WILL. H. LEITH.

Mr. Editor: While writing I may as well say that the religious interest on Mariana circuit has been for some time steadily increasing. At present I am continuing a meeting at Columbiana, where there have been several conversions.—Stephen Johnson, James Applewhite and Hollis Williams, a noble trio of local elders, have been the instruments in the beginning and progress of this work.

JOHN A. ELLIS.

WHISTLER, ALA., July 22, 1869.

Mr. Editor: You may tell the friends of Zion that the Lord is still with us in power. On last Sabbath night we closed up the fourth week of the meeting, with an increase of eight members for the week, and about that number of conversions. We have had an increase of forty-three members since the meeting began, and nearly that number of conversions. We did not have services but three nights last week, and then were hindered by the rain. The church has been greatly revived, and much good accomplished. We consider the church in a flourishing condition.

Pray for us, that the good Lord may continue to prosper us.

Yours in Christ,

J. J. GRACE.

COPENHAGEN, LA., July 22, 1869.

Mr. Editor: We have been having some most excellent meetings on the Columbia circuit, in which the church has been much revived, and members who had been holding off their letters—some even for years—have been so revived that many have handed them in; while sinners are turning away from the path of vice and folly.

Our second quarterly meeting came off, embracing the third Sabbath in this month. Our beloved Brother White, the elder, was with us, and preached with great acceptability.

The Lord manifested himself during the meeting, which only lasted two days. There were eight accessions, and a shout from some of the members to see sinners returning to God. Since my last quarterly report to you I have taken into the church some twenty five.

Brother White took up a missionary collection on Sabbath morning, which amounted to $15 and some cents. We also paid him half of his salary. The work keeps the preacher in a plenty to eat and to wear, and gives him plenty of hard work to do in the way of preaching and visiting. May the Lord bless the people abundantly this year. To God be all the praise for these refreshing showers.

Your brother in Christ,

JOHN H. BOGLE.

A DANGEROUS EXPLOIT.

Mr Editor: I passed down Main street, in the city of Columbus, Mississippi, one Saturday afternoon, and when I came to the corner of Market street I found an immense crowd, of all ranks, grades and classes, in carriages, wagons, and on foot. They were all gazing upward, with breathless interest, on one object. Not a word was spoken. They were watching a woman who was performing the feat of walking across Market street, on a rope extending from the tops of the houses on one side to the other. It was a perilous undertaking: A single misstep, and she would be dashed to inevitable destruction. A dizziness of the head, a slight paralysis, would have proved fatal. But she passed over in safety, and when she reached the end of her perilous walk there was immense cheering from the crowd below. I thought it a good illustration of the Christian's career to heaven, and the interest with which the angels watch his course till he arrives safe at home, and the shouts with which he is cheered on his safe arrival. She had to watch the rope steadily; she had no time to gaze at the gaping multitude below; her life was depending on every step, and any carelessness might have proved fatal. She truly had a narrow way to travel, and her temporal salvation was involved in the dangerous exploit. So the Christian has a narrow path to travel. He must keep his eye on the way; he has no time to look to the honors and glories of the world; his eternal salvation is involved in the steady prosecution of his Christian career, and one false step may prove his everlasting undoing. His progress is watched with interest by the shining hosts above, who are waiting to welcome him home.

It also illustrated the danger of those who occupy the dizzy heights of worldly distinction. Few attain them—few can preserve them without becoming dizzy by their influence. It requires great vigilance and circumspection to pursue them safely. A single false step may prove their ruin. It is a great folly to expose ourselves to the dangers of greatness for the insignificant rewards they bring. S.

Fayette Circuit Sabbath School Convention, Mississippi Conference.

Mr. Editor: This convention met pursuant to the call made for the friends of the Sabbath school to meet in convention at Fayette, on Friday, July 2. It continued in session until the 4th. The Rev. W. B. Johnson, local elder, was elected president, and Bradford D. Coffey, secretary.

Numerous appropriate questions were propounded, as follows: What is the relation of the Sabbath school to the church? What are the prerogatives of the Sunday school superintendents? What should be the qualifications of a Sabbath school teacher? Shall the literature of the Sabbath school be sustained? Shall the lessons be uniform? These several questions were referred to committees to report upon. During the sessions appropriate reports were made and adopted, and were ably discussed by Rev. Dr. Watkins and William F. Mellen, Esq., of Natchez, Rev. J. A. B. Jones and Captain George Barnes, of Port Gibson, and Rev. W. F. Glenn, Dr. R. A. New and others.

W. F. Mellen, Esq., discussed with great ability, eloquence and zeal, the question of "the relation of the Sabbath school to the well-being of society." He maintained his position with unanswerable arguments taken from sacred writ and the experience of the past.

Dr. Watkins' theme was the proper qualifications of the Sabbath school teacher. To say that this subject was ably discussed by the eminent divine is only to affirm a simple truth. He exhausted the subject, as he usually does everything he attempts.

Rev. Mr. Jones addressed the convention upon the question, What should be taught in the Sabbath school? He gave to the question an interest and importance that does not usually appear to the casual thinker. At his hands it assumed a degree of enlarged thought that fully impressed the audience with the fact that he was a practical teacher and a deep thinker on this subject. He drew out of the rich treasury of knowledge, which his studies has given him, illustrations, simple but profound, and gave his auditory much thought for future reflection on this momentous subject. We have often heard him preach, but never heard him from the platform before. He is at home there, and no doubt his talents in this line will bring him out more prominently hereafter.

The following resolutions, among others, were passed, which are worthy of note, and we hope will be carried out practically:

Resolved, That religious literature should form a staple commodity in every Sabbath school.

Resolved, That we should sustain by our means the various publications especially adapted to the Sabbath school scholar.

Resolved, That the Sunday school is a coadjutor of the church in so far as it endeavors to adapt the intellectually spiritual light of the church to the untutored minds and hearts of the young.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all Sunday school superintendents and teachers to keep this idea prominently before the minds of their pupils, and to teach them that the church, and not the Sunday school, is the light of the world.

Prepared for publication by resolution of the convention, by the undersigned as a committee.

H. M. BOOTH.
B. D. COFFEY.
THOS. REED.

THE ESCAPE OF A NUN.

Some people may be under the impression that nuns are free to leave their convents if they choose. Let the following fact speak for itself. Early one morning in December the little postern gate of the convent was slowly and cautiously opened, and a lady, closely muffled in a long cloak and thick vail, issued from it. It was too dark for her to see any distance, but after an anxious, searching glance on every side, she hastened along a narrow lane that wound past the convent wall into the village, and made her way to the place where a post car was just about starting for a town some thirty miles off. In a very excited manner she made arrangements for taking her seat upon it; and the members of the little crowd which had collected to see the car start indulged in many surmises as who she might be—the darkness and her close wrappings preventing their distinguishing her features. At last, to her evident relief, the car began to move, and was soon out of sight of the group who watched it. About two hours afterward, however, a rumor ran through the village that a nun had escaped from the convent, and in answer to the impatient inquiries of those seeking her, it was speedily discovered that a strange lady had left the place on a post car. As soon as this fact was established two young priests mounted their horses and set off in hot pursuit. The road was very hilly, and as they spurred their horses swiftly up one hill and down another, they strained their eyes to catch a view of the post car on which the poor fugitive was escaping from her prison house, but they looked in vain. The car had got a good two hours' start of them, and when they arrived at its destination they found to their chagrin that the freed captive had taken another conveyance, and was already far on her way to a small town some twenty miles further from the convent. As soon as they could procure fresh horses (for those they had ridden were staggering from fatigue) the two priests again set forward, eager in the chase; but the short December day closed in around them; and still no traces of the runaway could be found. Late in the evening they reached the town to which she had gone, and on inquiry found that she had certainly stopped there, for the car on which she had traveled was safe in the inn yard, and she had not taken any other conveyance. She was not, however, in the inn; nor had she applied for a room at any of the lodging houses in the neighborhood. It was too late to prosecute the search that night; so, baffled for the moment, the priests sat down to their suppers in a very bad humor, discussing many plans of operation for the coming day, and recording vows of punishment to come for the offender when she should be once more in safe keeping.

Early the next morning a thorough investigation of the town, which was quite under priestly control, was commenced. Not a house, from garret to cellar, was left unsearched, but without avail. The fugitive had evidently managed to get away. But how? That was the question. At last an old woman was found who said she had seen a lady stealing along in the shadow of the houses late the night before, and that she had taken her away toward the open country. It was plain that the hunted creature had sought to throw her pursuers off the scent by proceeding on foot and alone through the wild passes of the mountains. Men with a spark of manliness—human beings with even the smallest touch of humanity in their hearts—Christians with but the faintest glow of Christianity within them, would have felt an overwhelming pity for the poor, frail woman with such a courageous spirit; who having been, without a crime, held in a bondage worse than that of the Israelites, was flying from the scene of her imprisonment, from grated windows and barred doors, through the darkness and wildness of a December night, alone and unprotected, along rugged roads and mountain-glens. But no such emotion of pity was felt by those who dogged her terrified footsteps. No; like bloodhounds thirsting for their prey, they hastened upon her track with a savage kind of ferocious joy that boded ill for the poor victim should she fall into their hands. For several days the priestly detectives searched among the retired glens of the highest mountains, climbed every rock, and pressed into every crevice that could afford shelter to even the smallest animal, but still the pursuit was more warded. Day by day, as disappointment succeeded disappointment, the rage of the pursuers became fiercer, and their thirst to secure the fugitive more strong and burning. Every place that could promise a refuge had already been examined, and as they passed along, weary and infuriated at their want of success, the stones on the mountain sides rolled from beneath their feet into the hollows with a mocking sound, and the bare, bleak tops of the mountains seemed to look down on them in scorn; but suddenly turning an acute angle on the crest of one of the ranges a narrow gorge came into view, and in its most remote depth a miserable hovel appeared. A sudden inspiration told the priests that at last their quarry had been struck, and stealing like crafty reptiles on their prey they approached the cottage from different sides. There was but one opening, the door, and when they came within reach of it they sprang together through it into the only room the wretched abode contained; and there, on a truss of straw, in a state of utter exhaustion, lay the poor exhausted creature, whose doublings and windings had left her at last, worn out in mind and body, completely at the mercy of those who had so relentlessly hunted her down.

Without a moment's delay the wretched woman was seized upon and conveyed by the priests, as best they could, to the nearest town. She was now completely helpless in their hands—all her energy gone, and all her powers of mind and body prostrated utterly, so that without any difficulty she was placed in a post chaise and taken, not to the convent from which she had escaped, but to another, famed for the strictness of its discipline; and there she still remains if death has not set her free. Who shall say what agonies of mind and body have been inflicted upon her? No human tongue will tell, or pen will write, what her tortures have been, for the high walls and barred gates of the prison house keep those secrets well; but the all-seeing eye of the great Being has seen it all, and His ear has heard the utterances of her despair. "Vengeance is mine, I will repay," saith the Lord. But God will not hold those guiltless who, having the power to prevent such cruel atrocities, permit them to go on unchecked, and who even uphold a church whose tyranny has been the nightmare of ages.—*Christian Times, London.*

A GREAT CAMP MEETING.

We find in one of our exchanges a description of the camp meeting at Round Lake, in the State of New York:

The railroad bounds the ground on the west side, and on the east is a fine turnpike. Across this is Round Lake, a beautiful sheet of water one mile in diameter. A reservoir holding one hundred hogsheads, built in masonry, about a half mile from the grounds, supplies the water, which is chalybeate, through a two inch pipe, buried four feet under ground, and by a happy arrangement of tank and fountain is brought within the reach of all. Near the centre of the grounds is a basin sixteen feet in diameter, with eight posts. Through these run pipes, each throwing jets of water back into the basin, while in the centre of the basin rises a fine fountain about fifteen feet high, throwing water in the form of spray. Fishes play in a large basin below. In another location a basin fifty-three feet in diameter supplies the horses. Besides these, two other large reservoirs are to be found. A large space capable of seating about six thousand people is fronted by the preachers' stand, a fine covered structure about twenty feet square, and standing six feet from the ground; the cornice bears appropriate mottoes. A tower rises from the top, holding a bell of two thousand pounds weight. This auditorium is surrounded by a splendid avenue named after Wesley, and from this, radiating in every direction, are broad streets and avenues appropriately named and unnumbered.

About twenty cottages are erected, and a post office building, store, storehouses, etc., abound. The cottages are private property, most of them two story, with tasty verandas, sash doors and green blinds. The post office building is two stories high, and is large enough to accommodate not only the post office but a book store, where denominational and religious books may be obtained, and a news room. The second story is occupied by the trustees of the association as an office. The store is thirty-five by twenty feet and two stories high. A market is kept in this building. The storehouse is one hundred and four feet long and twenty feet wide, and two stories high. During the meeting this building is used as a lodging house for preachers. A telegraph is in operation during the meeting.

A thousand tents are erected, and their white wings are unfolding in every direction. They vary in size from the rainy weather tent, capable of seating three thousand people, to the little seven by seven sleeping tent. These tents are public and private; and family, lodging, boarding and prayer tents, ice cream, barber shop and store tents meet you at every turn. Canvas, jean, sheeting, brown and white, old and new, are used in construction. The boarding tents occupy a position by themselves, and, as the feeding of the multitude is an important consideration, ample accommodations have been provided. Milk, fresh vegetables, bread and meat, find their way daily to the ground.

The attendance at the meeting the first few days was very numerous and culminated last Sunday, when Bishop Morris preached an eloquent sermon to an audience of twelve thousand people.

Pulpit Spice and Pastry.—From Freeman's Sermons an exchange takes this extract:

It is in vain to demand of the settled ministers of the Gospel, who are constantly preaching to the same people, and who, in the course of a year, deliver a hundred sermons in the pulpit, the same style of eloquence which distinguishes the celebrated preachers, who have appeared only on particular occasions. The sermon, which is filled with tropes and figures, with glowing language, with pathetic addresses, in a word, with the graces and energies of the superior kinds of oratory, is loudly called for by many. Why do not our ministers, it is asked, preach like the divines of the French nation, or deliver their sermons with the life and pathos of Whitfield? The answer is, that the French divines, who have gained so much renown, preached only in Lent and Advent; and that Whitfield, who, it must be confessed, possessed astonishing power of oratory and great knowledge of human nature, never remained long in one place, but as soon as he perceived that the attention of his auditors was beginning to droop he fled to another part of the country.

In truth, the animated style of eloquence is not designed for common use; it is a mere luxury—a dish to be served up on holy days. The figures which enrich this species of style do not grow on every tree; correct and elegant simile and metaphors are rare productions. The settled ministers of the Gospel must be content to supply their flocks with the plain and substantial food of religion. If they are constantly aiming at something more exquisite, they will, ere long, become declaimers and enthusiasts; they will soon get to the end of their stock of images and glowing expressions, and will go over them again and again. They will grow affected and artificial; and though there will still be an appearance of heat, yet it will be a mere appearance; for their language will be colder than the rays of a December moon. As the truth of these observations is established by experience, you, my brethren, will be satisfied with their moderate warmth, which will last through life; and you will consider him as a useful preacher who wins you to virtue and piety, or confirms you in them, by little and little, though he seldom make a deep impression in any particular discourse.

Coral Varnish, according to Professor Buttger's prescription, should be made by first dissolving one part, by weight, of camphor, in twelve parts of ether; when the camphor is dissolved, four parts of the best copal resin, previously reduced to an impalpable powder, are added to the ethereal camphor solution, placed in a well-stoppered bottle. As soon as the copal appears to be partly dissolved, and has become swollen, four parts of strong alcohol, or methylated spirits, and one-quarter part of oil of turpentine is added, and, after shaking the mixture and letting it stand for a few hours longer, a thoroughly good copal varnish is obtained.—*Scientific American.*

A correspondent of the *Churchman* tells of a clergyman whose salary was made up by subscription. Not proving sufficient to support him, his wife gave music lessons. When the salary was collected, a mean miser, who had subscribed $10, refused to pay over $5, because he paid the minister's wife $5 for a quarter's instruction of his daughter. Another cut down his subscription from $10 to $20, because his wife received $20 for teaching his daughter music.

Dr Desmeches, a French Baptist missionary, has just organized, on the Canada side of Lake Huron, a church of eighty-two members, making the fifth church composed of converts from Romanism which he has organized since he came to Detroit, twelve years ago.

SCIENTIFIC.

A NEW DECORATIVE MATERIAL.

The slowness of painting operations in buildings, the obstruction caused by workmen, and the disagreeable smell from fresh paint, are great inconveniences inherent to the present mode of painting and decorating. To remedy this, M. Jean Marie Lasche, of No. 23 Boulevard de Strasbourg, Paris, has just patented an invention, the object of which is chiefly to dispense with painting operations in the house or room to be decorated, and to prepare the painting at a factory or shop, so that it can be applied to walls or other surfaces by ordinary hangers or layers, without giving rise to disagreeable smells. The invention consists in producing the painting upon tin foil. M. Lasche takes thin tin foil, which possesses great flexibility, and spreads it upon glass, taking care to damp the glass in order to facilitate the spreading and retention of the foil. The foil thus spread constitutes a very smooth surface, on which the inventor paints or colors in oil, either plain or ornamental, as on walls or wainscots. It is allowed to dry, and is then varnished. This portable painting, when removed from the glass with its lining of tin, is ready to be applied in a house or otherwise. This new covering or hanging is wound on rollers like paper hangings, but it differs from them, inasmuch as the coloring or painting is on tin and in oil; the back or tin lining constitutes a waterproof surface, and the tin, owing to its great flexibility, can be adapted to the configuration of all moldings or irregularities. Before applying the tin hanging or covering, a waterproof mixture is spread on the wall or surface to be decorated, and the hanging is then cut and applied, being made to follow the irregularities of the moldings and ornaments. This tin covering may also replace gilding, the gold being applied on the tin foil with the ordinary preparation. It is dried and cut, and after having had a waterproof mixture spread on the ornaments or surface to be decorated, the pieces of tin gilding are applied to them. The advantage of this tin gilding over ordinary gilding on metals is that it does not oxydize, while ordinary gilding on metals soon becomes spotted or tarnished. This invention thus constitutes, as it were, a new process of decorative painting, which dispenses with all labor at the place of application, except simple hanging or laying. We have by us some samples of this new material, which are exceedingly appropriate and effective.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

Practical Application of Sensitive Flames.—An apparatus has been invented by Barrott for making practical use of sensitive flames. It consists of two perpendicular copper rods, one of which, on its upper end, holds a metallic ribbon, which is composed of thin leaves of gold, silver or platinum, welded together. Such a ribbon expands unequally under the influence of heat; it bends toward one side, and, in doing so, comes in contact with a fine platinum wire attached to a galvanic battery. As soon as the poles of the battery are closed a bell begins to ring. The working of the apparatus is as follows:

"A sensitive flame is lighted, about ten inches from the metallic ribbon. This burns quietly so long as there is no noise, but a shrill whistle, or any unusual disturbance, will cause it to diminish one half in length, and to spread out wide in the middle, like the wings of a bird. It thus heats the metallic ribbon, which expands unequally, and occasions the contact of the poles of the battery, which rings a bell."

Such a light as this in a banking house would betray to the watchman the noise of robbery, and the inventor proposes to use it as a species of burglar alarm. As sound can be transmitted in water four times as rapidly as in the air, it is also suggested to employ this method on shipboard to make known the approach of a vessel in time of a fog.

There is probably the germ of curious applications of sensitive flames in Barrett's invention, and it would not be surprising to hear of its use in war, to warn a sentinel of the approach of the enemy, or of its application to a new species of telegraphy.—*Scientific American.*

The Christian Advocate.

Official Organ of the Montgomery, Mobile, Mississippi, and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1869.

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TO AGENTS.

We are always trying to think of some eloqnent thing wherewith to stir the minds and kindle afresh the zeal of those preachers who befriend the ADVOCATE. Dr. Abbey, in a programme of treatises which suggests the French Academy of Science, presented as a theme the question, "Whether the *Advocates* are sufficiently laudatory of living men?" If he refers to those preachers who act as agents for this paper we do not hesitate to answer, "no." Indeed it would be no easy thing to award each of them his proper meed of praise. To call, excite, warm up and encourage a cironit of members to the snbscribing point is no ordinary undertaking. How often must he ring the changes of duty, cheapness, novelty, valnable information, price current, Conference organ, literary merit and other qualities which modesty forbids one even imagining! When at last he succeeds, with what honest pride does he forward the name *and* the money to the office, conscious of having achieved good in several directions! Well, we must not indulge—the theme is too rich and tempting. But we may be permitted a word further to those who have tasted this pure pleasure. It is this: August is a hot month and a long one—editorially, very long. We need encouragement—that is, new snbscribers. We need a good deal of encouragement. And camp meetings and district meetings are the precise source from which we hope to derive it. And we ask, in the French Academy style, "Are district meetings and other large Methodist assemblings sufficiently prolific of new snbscribers to the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE?" *We* are honestly doing our best to make this paper a help to all Sunday school conventions, camp, quarterly and protracted meetings, and we now ask in turn that they should strengthen our hands. Every family of our people has money enough to take a religious and literary paper, published in their own region and Conference, and we urge the preachers to give no rest to the head of each household until he discharges this plain duty to himself, his children and his church. Give us five hundred new subscribers in this hot month.

WORLD'S EXPOSITION IN WASHINGTON.—Measures have been instituted for the organization of a company having in view the holding of a World's Exposition of manufactures, etc., in Washington a year hence.

AVAILABILITY OF PRAYER.

There are some blessings which are dispensed only upon the condition of prayer. No man ever attained to pardon and sanctification without it. Spiritual benefits are received in answer to earnest supplication. Progress in holiness is by this means. The lower forms of good—the good as distinguished from the perfect gifts of God—are often bestowed upon this condition. There is scriptural warrant, "in every thing" to come to the throne of grace. The natural, the reflexive benefits are great, no doubt; but to limit the results of prayer to these is at least semi-infidelity.

Manifold blessings *seem* to be showered upon men with no relation to prayer. This may be, however, more apparent than real. The great Advocate is always interceding; but as we are speaking of prayer in the world, we might inquire how long the world would stand if there were no praying in it? Suppose every breath of it, audible and inaudible, were to stop for an hour, a day or a year, would the channels of natural blessings continue open, and would streams of grace to guilty men continue to descend? Everything, temporal and spiritual, enjoyed by both saints and sinners, may therefore be due to the praying that is actually being done. The uniformity of the laws of matter, so far from being opposed to prayer, may be due to it. An absolutely prayerless world might fall immediately to pieces, and moral anarchy and the chaos of matter would come at the same time. Since the beginning of time prayer has been on the earth, and no one can assuredly say that the earth has not stood these thousands of years by virtue of it. Believing souls have always been interceding for a wicked world, and no moment of the night or day is without their supplications.

The four beasts and the four-and-twenty elders, when they fell down before the Lamb, besides their harps, had "golden vials full of odors, which are the prayers of saints." Before the sounding of the seven trumpets an angel offered much incense, "with the prayers of all saints, upon the golden altar which was before the throne." Fire from this altar, cast into the earth, was followed by the most stupendous events in the history of the world, by "voices, and thunderings, and lightnings, and an earthquake."—Prayer is thus related to all the great affairs of time, and has some vital and potential connection with all the dispensations of divine providence and grace. It has to do with the revolutions of empires, the vicissitudes of the seasons, and the moral changes of repentance and conversion in the soul. Every order of intelligent beings is made to feel its impulse. Angels are sent forth as beams of light, to minister to the heirs of salvation, and devils are discomfited and put to flight by humble faith.

Most significant is the title: "O thou that hearest prayer." This is God's character, the very essence of His nature, and descriptive of the peculiar privilege which we enjoy in approaching "the high and lofty One which inhabiteth eternity." He is the hearer of prayer as much as He is the Creator or the Saviour, and He is this with special reference both to creation and redemption. Prayer is a factor in relation to each, and the products of the divine government in reference to this world are necessarily connected with it. Whatever moral and material laws there may be, and whatever these laws are, the economy of prayer was ordained along with them; so that if this element were taken out, the whole universe, for aught we know, would go to destruction. It avails, then, beyond all estimate in the entire scope of the world's history, and for good, temporal and spiritual, to all classes and conditions of men.

In estimating the availability of prayer, consider what real prayer is. Asking without faith, and for things not warranted in the word of God, is not prayer. The prayers of the wicked are declared to be an abomination to the Lord. To pray effectually we must walk closely with God. "The effectual, fervent prayer of the righteous" is the availing supplication. Here are especially the conditions of successful intercession. It is the "lifting up holy hands without wrath and doubting." Holiness, charity and faith are essential to right praying. A spirit of revenge, and the indulgence of malign feelings, will make our intercessions a mockery and an offense in the sight of God. How much praying is there in the world when tested by the Gospel standard? Take out the formal services, the unbelieving, the careless and the unholy, and what amount of the pure wheat is left? The highest attainment and refinement of paganism is to pray by machinery, and much of what is called prayer amongst avowed Christians is little better.

Intercession certainly avails, but the conditions of its success must be observed. The wrestling and agonizing of holy and loving hearts cannot be in vain. Such intercessions girdle the earth and reach to all time with their waves and pulsations of spiritual light and power. The life and work must be in accord with our petitions. What right has a church to pray while its members are idlers? Parents cannot expect their children to be saved by this single means if they neglect to instruct and train, and are, withal, inconsistent in their example. Besides praying for the conversion of a friend or of sinners in general, we must be sure that we have done our duty toward them personally.

Intercessory prayer for sinners may avail to intensify the reproving and awakening operations of the Holy Spirit. It may prolong the space of repentance, and secure more time and opportunity to the careless. It may secure the special direction of providential agencies and circumstances, so that they shall conspire, along with direct spiritual influences, to the end of the soul's salvation. Also, prayer may qualify the believer more perfectly to discharge his duty toward the ungodly, and the very act of prayer for the impenitent may sometimes lead them to Christ. Few sinners can think, without concern, that those who love them are earnestly and habitually remembering them before God. Prayer is, therefore, an appointed means for the salvation of sinners. The intercessions of believers move directly upon the fountain of spiritual influences, arrest the suspended blow of justice in subordination with the higher advocacy of Christ, call into play all the resources of providence, and secure to the Christian the highest qualifications in the work of winning souls.

Besides leading sinners to Christ, prayer fertilizes the believing soul, and enriches it with all gifts and graces. It is this duty which determines the measure of our spirituality and the progress of the church. The prayer meeting, and, with Methodists, the class meeting also, are the gauges of spiritual condition; and the closet is the thermometer of religious life in the individual. The revival of prayer is the revival of all good in the soul, and of life and power in the church. How shall we get all the people to erect the family altar and maintain it? How shall we persuade all professed Christians to pray habitually in secret? When this problem is solved the world's salvation will be at hand. The prayerless man is out of accord with God and nature, and at war with the economy of salvation. But what shall be said of the prayerless Christian? What an utter perversion of terms, what a moral incongruity, what a monstrosity in the very idea!—There are such people, however, in the church—people who are practically prayerless. The approaching week of prayer will help, we trust, to arouse those who are neglecting this duty, and to bring the entire church to earnest and importunate supplication. "Let my prayer be set forth before thee as incense, and the lifting up of my hands as the evening sacrifice." *

SIX CASES of cholera occurred in New York last week.

OUR MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

We have received a very pleasant remembrance from our brethren in that distant field, in a letter printed elsewhere—a photograph of the Rev. Y. J. Allen, and a copy of each of the newspapers published by him; one in the vernacular, and one in the classic letter of the Chinese. We highly prize these visible tokens of the vitality of Southern Methodism in those antipodal regions of the earth. They are to us both a comfort and an encouragement. Yes, those who may need comfort themselves are, by the working of God's methods, the source of comfort to others. England has derived for years past a perennial satisfaction from the hardships of those fearless mariners who, amid perilous floes and ice packs of arctic regions, patiently endeavor to force a northwest passage. The bare thought of what those adventurous spirits are passing through mitigates the winter in every hearth at home, and braces every Englishman for encountering all ordinary perils of the sea. Or, if he have other discomforts or fainting, he has but to cast his eye to the fierce regions of the tropics and contemplate the hairbreadth escapes and amazing endurance of Sir William Baker and his heroic wife, hunting the sources of the Nile through miasmatic waste or burning sands, or savage forests, or the more impenetrable, deadly tribes of unknown, untamed Africa. And doubtless, on the other hand, Sir John Franklin, or Kane, or Livingstone, or Speke, were sustained by the thought of home. The ten thousand eyes and hearts that were watching their steps and were waiting for the news of their discoveries, constituted the stimulus which bore them on to triumph over every form of discouragement or danger. England does not allow herself to be unrepresented in the greatest fields of human adventure—no, not an hour. And shall any part of the church of Christ fail to supply its share of heroes of the faith? Or shall ours be wanting when the Angel shall make up in the future, as St. Paul did in the past, a cloud of New Testament worthies as witnesses to the faith of Christ?

Of all kingdoms that of the Saviour is looking forward to the greatest conquests, and of necessity, therefore, to the severest conflicts. It is one vast action of adventure; from its inception to its ultimate consummation it is a battle with the impossible. Human weakness, with desperate faith, throws itself against the entrenched powers of darkness, and by superhuman effort prevails. On all the field angels and men fight side by side, and not a foot of it is gained that is not stained with blood. The whole soul and "the whole armor" are only sufficient to endure the dreadful shock or to drive the enemy from his strong places. In such a warfare we cannot mistake the place which missions hold in the minds of our people. They brace the courage and inflame the zeal of every earnest Christian. Every victory gained by them thrills ten thousand hearts with triumph and gratitude. Our brethren may therefore take courage, for they are the centre of many eyes and the subject of many prayers.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

WHISTLER, ALA., Aug. 2, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: We still have some good news to communicate to the friends of Zion, from this part of the Lord's vineyard, through your valuable paper.

Yesterday was our regular monthly communion, and truly it was a time of "sweet communion" with us. We received six persons into the church, making fifty-four during the past six weeks, and seventy-one since I have been in charge of this station, which now gives us a membership of one hundred and forty-three at this place. All our young converts and members took communion with us yesterday, and truly it was a time of refreshing from the Lord. All hearts were melted before God. Pray for us.

Yours in Christ,

J. J. GRACE.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.

Remember that it begins on Friday, the 13th instant. Friday is to be observed as a day of *fasting* and prayer. Let all of our people, all of our churches, all of our preachers observe the week of prayer. Where other services are not expedient let there be a public prayer meeting at some hour of each day in all of our churches.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A FOURTEEN WEEKS' COURSE IN NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. By J. Dorman Steele, A. M., principal of Elmira Free Academy. A. S. Barnes & Co., New York and Chicago. 1869. 12mo, pp. 316.

This book is the result of years of study and practice in the art of teaching. The author has selected from a multitude of philosophical principles "those which are essential to the information of every well read person," and these he has presented in language which can be readily understood by the learner. His illustrations of the various physical changes of matter are simple and natural. A large amount of most valuable information is thus compressed into this treatise and brought within the comprehension of youth. Every page has a wood-cut, making plain to the eye that which the text presents to the mind. The laws of hydrostatics, optics, pneumatics, acoustics, motion, gravitation, heat, frictional, thermal and magnetic electricities are set forth by the aid of all the modern uses of photograph, microscope or pencil. The accumulated knowledge of centuries is presented in the surface of a few printed pages. It is an excellent manual for schools. For sale by Messrs. Stevens & Seymour, Common street, New Orleans.

CHINA MISSION.

LETTER FROM REV. YOUNG J. ALLEN.—ARRIVAL OF C. K. MARSHALL IN CHINA.—PHOTOGRAPH.

SHANGHAI, CHINA, June 15, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: As you have always stood by the China mission with a hearty indorsement, I am sure you will rejoice with us at the prospect of soon being able to recover our foothold in the interior. We were never able to meet all the demands upon us in that direction, and the death of both of our native preachers was a sad calamity, for they held our advanced stations.

Once more, however, we are rallying. By a timely remittance from the Louisiana Conference to Brother Lambuth he is now set free from those secular engagements which have so long riveted him to Shanghai, and is able to revisit our scattered membership in the towns and cities so long neglected.

We have also to report the arrival of Brother Charles K. Marshall, who, we hope, has come out in the spirit of a missionary to his own people. He is now absent with Brother L. in the country, and expects to devote himself diligently, for the present, to the acquisition of his native language, which, from long residence in America, he has quite forgotten.

A letter from Dr. Deems, pastor of the Church of the Strangers, in New York, assures us that his church and Sabbath school will make provision for his support in connection with our mission.

Thus you see our present prospects hold out something more than that *blank hope* which we have contemplated so long and so steadily as almost to leave the impress of our "shadows" photographed on it.

I am under many obligations to you for your valuable organ, the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. I find an immense amount of valuable information in it, and not unfrequently make drafts upon it for the columns of my Chinese newspapers. How any member of the Methodist Church, within the limits of your patronizing Conferences can, without remorse, deprive himself of the pleasures it brings, and the instruction it gives, surpasses my comprehension.

We are all now hard at work, and hope ere long to report progress.

Inclosed I send my photograph to the Felicity street Sabbath school, which I hope you will kindly hand to the superintendent with my compliments.

Yours truly,

YOUNG J. ALLEN.

A SAD AFFAIR.

EXPLOSION OF BOILERS AT PASCAGOULA.

MR. EDITOR: On the 23d of July, about four o'clock in the afternoon, the community of Pascagoula, Mississippi, was startled by an explosion of the boilers of Mr. Van Wagenine's saw mill, located near that place, on the bank of the Pascagoula river, just above its mouth. The mill had been running from early morning, was in good condition, and everything in regular working order. The hands (ten, I believe, in number) were at their posts, little thinking of the danger and death which were just before them. The mill had been stopped a few minutes for the purpose of repairing a band, when the dreadful explosion took place, spreading ruin, devastation and death on every side. The accident was certainly the result of the scarcity of water in the boilers, but whether from mistake, carelessness or an oversight in the engineer, is not known. The furnace, of course, was left a wreck, the bricks, shed and pieces of machinery being scattered to the four winds. One boiler was bursted into fragments on the spot, while the other, twenty-eight feet in length, was thrown with great force and velocity four hundred and sixty-five feet from its original bed, sweeping down and destroying everything in its course. It struck and tore off the earth in one or two places, lopped off branches, cut down two trees entirely, and finally stopped by coming in contact with a large oak in Mr. Van Wagenine's back yard, between the dwelling house and garden.

The results of this terrible accident are enough to make the heart sick. Six of the men were severely wounded, three of whom are now in eternity; and another may be dead at this writing. J. P. Martin, the engineer, is supposed to have been thirty-six years of age. Having no relatives here we know but little of his history, and nothing of his ancestry. He told some one that he was born near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, ran away from his father when a boy, came South, grew up to manhood and married in the State of Louisiana. During the war he lost his wife and three children. If to blame on account of intemperance, carelessness or otherwise, for the disaster which has caused so much suffering, he has fully atoned for it. In addition to his being severely stunned, scalded and badly wounded, he is supposed to have inhaled the hot steam. After much suffering he died at the expiration of eight hours. We know nothing of his course in life, or preparation for death. His remains rest in the Protestant grave yard at Pascagoula. Herman Ibach was a German, but from what part of Germany he came, or how long he had been in America, we are not informed. A few weeks ago he came from Mobile to work in the mill, where he soon came to an untimely end. Receiving a severe wound in the head, he died in forty-eight hours. Though a Catholic in faith, yet for some cause his body lies in the Protestant grave yard at Pascagoula. Theodore Kelly, a colored man, of whom we have no particulars, received an injury at the same time, and died between thirty and thirty-six hours. He was buried by his friends in the colored grave yard, near Mosa Point, Mississippi. Another colored man's head is so dreadfully broken that death is thought to be inevitable. The other two, a white and colored man, may recover. The condition of Mrs. Council, a lady living in Mr. Van Wagenine's yard, and not in any way connected with the mill, is sad indeed. While returning from the well, just as she came in front of the furnace, though four hundred and fifty feet distant, the dreadful explosion occurred; and, as quick as lightning, the red hot boiler, in its destructive course, swept over the path in which she was walking. Immediately after the terrific blast, which was heard for miles around, had died away, and the smoke and dust settled, so that those who were not injured could see the ruins, this

unfortunate woman was discovered lying against the garden fence, with some pieces of timber upon her, in a mangled and almost lifeless condition. The concussion was great; she was fearfully bruised in many places, both arms broken, one in two places, and also the upper part of her thigh. She is yet alive, but her suffering is excruciating. There is but little hope of her recovery. While Dr. Moore, who was soon at the place of destruction and death, was busily ongaged in stopping the blood, easing the pains and dressing the wounds of the suffering and dying, a messenger came from the next house summoning him to rescue a drowning child from the grave. Mr. Alexander, in the excitement of the moment, had gone to aid the suffering without leaving any orders concerning his little son, who was left in the yard. The mother and nurse thought the child was with the father, and the father thought him perfectly safe at home, and so all felt secure. After some time Mrs. Alexander, passing through the yard, was amazed, shocked and terrified to find her precious babe in a tub of water. Raising him out, life seemed almost entirely extinct. By the skill of the Docter he was resuscitated; but two minutes more would have been forever too late.

In this dreadful calamity it seems that Mr. Wagenine and family were providentially preserved, he having left the mill only ten minutes previous, and later than that his wife and child had been on the very spot where Mrs. Council was so fearfully injured. The loss and damage of property is estimated at $5,000 or $6,000. A. M. JONES.

JULY 27, 1869.

WE RECORD with pain the death of Mrs. Henrietta M. Saunders, and tender heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family circle. We recently stated, says the *Nashville Christian Advocate*, that Bishop Paine was called home by the dangerous illness of Mrs. Paine's mother. The numerous friends of that excellent lady will be pained to learn that she died suddenly at the Bishop's residence in Aberdeen, Mississippi, June 24. The Bishop reached home just in time for the interment. Mrs. Saunders was the widow of the late Rev. Turner Saunders. She was about seventy-five years of age. She was the daughter of Mr. Weedon, one of our old members in Baltimore; of course she was brought up in the church, and was a devout communicant for nearly half a century. She brought up her children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord; six of them, besides step children, survive to call her blessed.—*Memphis Christian Advocate.*

FIRST BALE OF THE SEASON.—The steamship I. C. Harris, which arrived yesterday morning from Brazos Santiago, brought that for which our cotton merchants anxiously looked for tho past ten days, viz, the first bale of the new crop. It weighs—or rather did on leaving the plantation—three hundred and thirty-eight pounds, and classes as strict middling, though we have seen parties who put it down as low middling, and others who said that good ordinary would be a fair classification. The cotton bears the appearance of having been prematurely picked, yet the staple is long and strong. It was grown thirty miles above Brownsville and consigned to H. E. Woodhouse, of this city. But for the wretched condition of the road between the place where it was raised and Brownsville, the bale would have arrived here fourteen days ago.—*Bulletin, August 4.*

BY AN ingenious experiment, Prof. Graham lately showed the immense amount of hydrogen which palladium will absorb, amounting to eight hundred times its own volume. He took a thin ribbon of palladium, loosely coiled up, and made it one pole in the electrolysis of water. As the water was separated into its elements the hydrogen was absorbed by the palladium, increasing its bulk and uncoiling it. By reversing the current the hydrogen was driven off and the palladium coiled up again. The experiment was amusing, and the metallic ribbon seemed like a writhing worm endowed with life.

CAMP MEETING.

There will be a camp meeting (D. V.) for the Geneva and Haw Ridge circuits at China Grove, on the Marianna district, embracing the second Sabbath in September, commencing on the Thursday night previous. Ministers in orders are invited to attend.

W. ALEXANDER SAMPEY, P. C. Haw Ridge Ct.
A. MONROE GILLESPIE, P. C. Geneva Circuit.

CAMP MEETINGS.

A camp meeting will be held at Unity Grove, Fayette circuit, Columbus district, commencing on Friday night before the third Sabbath in September next.

A camp meeting will be held at Bethlehem, four miles north of Fayette C. H., Fayette circuit, commencing on Friday night before the fourth Sabbath in October next.

Brethren of the ministry, both local and itinerant, are specially invited to attend both meetings. As our district meeting has not yet come off, I would suggest that we change the place from Columbus, Mississippi, to Unity Grove, and hold it on the third Sabbath in September.

G. HAWKINS.

CAMP MEETING.

There will be a camp meeting, on the primitive Methodist style, at Beulah church, Pleasant Hill and Manny circuit, Shreveport district, commencing September 16. Everybody is invited, and ministers specially. The latter will find ample accommodation, gratuitous, by friends encamped on the ground. Ministers wishing to bring their families are advised to make the arrangement for their accommodation in due time, as we are not prepared to say to what extent entire families can be accommodated.

JAS. M. FRANKLIN, P. C.

OBITUARIES.

Died, on the 12th of July, in the village of Delhi, Richland parish, Louisiana, CHARLES R., only son of Charles R. and Anna E. Slider, aged one year, four months and twenty days.

DANIEL J. HARGROVE, in his seventy-eighth year, passed away June 17, 1869, in Pickens county, Alabama, where he had lived since 1821.

Like the Daniel of Scripture, he left not a blemish on his name, but embalmed it in the sweet odor of his virtues. Fifty-eight years he had been a member of the church, and nearly all that time a class leader and steward. His house was a house of prayer, and evening and morning sacrifice was offered to God. A successful planter, his barns supplied many a widow's barrel with the "unfailing meat," and his home gave welcome to many a prophet of the Lord.

Thousands of souls were born again at "Hargrove's camp ground," of which for forty consecutive years he was the leading agent.

His money was given to the literary institutions of the church, in one of which he endowed a perpetual scholarship. Few men, with so little parade, have done so much good.

Fifty-five years my father and mother lived in love and unity, a wedded pair, beautifying earth's sweetest relation and blessing their children. Preceding her to the heavenly home, he no doubt eagerly awaits her coming. He frequently expressed "a desire to depart and to be with Christ," and said he was only waiting.

He had withdrawn at midday for usual repose, and simply slept on. What delightful visions filled that hour!

"Sweet be thy rest till He bid thee arise,
To hail Him in triumph descending the skies."

R. K. H.

Died, yesterday, in this city, Mrs. ANN N. JONES, wife of Judge John B. Jones. Judge Jones came to Texas in 1839, and may be considered one of the oldest inhabitants. The deceased was a most estimable lady, whose whole life was devoted to acts of goodness and charity. She leaves a void in the circle of her friends, and a host to mourn her death.—*Galveston Dispatch, July 21.*

The funeral of Mrs. Ann N. Jones, wife of our old friend and fellow-citizen, Judge John B. Jones, took place from the Methodist church this forenoon. We feel our utter inability to speak of the deceased, whose life we have observed for thirty years, in adequate terms. All old citizens who remember the trying scenes through which this city has passed, will remember with melancholy satisfaction the good works of the deceased. She was ever the friend of the poor, the sick and the distressed; in epidemics ministering to the suffering and the dying, taking charge of widows and orphans, opening her home and dividing her substance with the needy and the helpless. She did not wait to be called upon by or for those needing aid. She "went about doing good." Her long life affords a noble example of true Christian charity and practical piety.—*Galveston Civilian, July 21.*

Died, of congestion, July 14, 1869, in his seventeenth year, CICERO W. MOORE, son of Jethro and Eliza Moore, of Trenton, Louisiana.

Cicero joined the church and professed religion in August, 1868, and remained faithful till summoned to his reward. He used all the ordinances of Christ, and however much wearied by his studies or tolls, or debilitated by disease, if able to do anything, that thing was to attend the services of the sanctuary. He early displayed propensities for trade, which would have eventually made him wealthy; but with these he evinced a liberality that would have shielded him from the reproach of "loving money." Toward the welfare of the church and the care of God's house he contributed greatly by his personal sacrifices. He was patient under difficulties, and accomplished projected ends by unwearying pertinacity.

In the school room, where, from parental neglect or perversion, childish peculiarities frequently are bad comments on their professions of religion, his teacher says he presented a department thoroughly Christian. A remarkable fondness existed between him and his brother, several years younger, from whom he was seldom separated. His loss creates a mournful want and loneliness, like the failure of a cheerful fountain in silent woods. When sensible of his condition he expressed his readiness to die, and called around his bedside his brother and sister, whom he pledged to seek the Saviour and join the church, and charged to repeat his expiring message of like import to an absent sister. One by one he bade farewell to father, mother, sister and brother, then quietly turned over, and without a struggle, groan or sigh, sweetly slept in Jesus.

The disease which wafted him home came charged with tempestuous night that clouded and benumbed his faculties; but as he floated down, down to the ocean the darkness broke and the billows hushed, and he glided on beneath a cloudless sky, over a placid sea, to heaven.

CHAS. F. EVANS.

Ouachita *Telegraph* please copy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EAST ALABAMA MALE COLLEGE, AUBURN, ALABAMA.

Rev. James F. Dowdell, A. M., LL. D., President and Battle Professor Moral Science.
John Darby, A. M., Emeritus Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.
John T. Duncan, A. M., Professor of Latin and Greek Languages.
Thomas C. Bragg, A. M., Professor of Mathematics.
A. R. Holcomb A. M., Professor of Natural Sciences.
———, Professor of Modern Languages.
A. S. Douglas, A. B., Instructor in Preparatory School.

The Fall Term opens on the 1st of September and closes on the 20th of December. Spring Term opens on the 20th of January and closes on the 13th of July.

Mr. Douglas will be aided by the Faculty in the discipline and instruction of the Preparatory Department.

Tuition and incidental fee in College, Fall Term, $32 00
Tuition and incidental fee in Preparatory Department, Fall Term, 15, 20, 25 00
Board in best families, exclusive of lights and washing, $15 to $20 per month.

Auburn is located on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad. It is unrivaled in healthfulness, and unsurpassed in moral and social advantages.

The Board of Trustees are rejoiced in securing the above Faculty, and are confident that nothing is wanting to make this institution equal to the best.

For further information apply to President Dowdell, at Auburn, Alabama.

JOHN B. GLENN, President Board of Trustees.
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METHODIST FEMALE COLLEGE, TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF the Mobile Conference.

The regular scholastic year will begin on the first Monday in OCTOBER next, and end the 15st of June. It is divided into two terms of four and a half months each.

EXPENSES.

Primary Department, per term,	$20 00
Collegiate Department, per term,	25 00
Latin and Modern Languages, each,	10 00
Music on Piano and Guitar,	25 00
Use of instrument,	5 00
Drawing and Painting,	20 to 25 00
Contingent fee,	3 00
Board, including washing, lights and fuel, per month,	22 00

Young ladies must furnish their own towels, sheets, pillow cases and table napkins.

Payments for each term in advance. Pupils entering within the first month will be charged from the beginning. Itinerant ministers charged no tuition in the Literary Course.

Strict attention given to the manners and morals of the young ladies, and to their habits of study.

Refer to Dr. Keener.

For information address the President.
C. D. OLIVER, Principal.
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SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, Greensboro, Alabama.

The schools of Moral Philosophy, Ancient Languages, Modern Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry are in successful operation. The Faculty consists of gentlemen whose reputation is well established. The Preparatory School is taught by the Faculty. We offer the best facilities for thorough education.

The session is divided into two terms. It begins the first Wednesday in October, and closes the first Wednesday in July.

Tuition in University, per term,	$35 00
Tuition in Preparatory School, per term,	30 00
Contingent fee, per term,	2 50
Board in private families, per month,	16 to 20 00

Fees must be paid in advance. Send for a circular. Direct to
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MEMPHIS CONFERENCE FEMALE INSTITUTE, Jackson, Tennessee.

Rev. A. W. Jones, President, assisted by a full corps of competent teachers.

Fall Session opens SEPTEMBER 6, 1869.

Tuition, Collegiate Department,	$25 00
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Other charges in proportion.	
Board, including washing, fuel, bedding, etc.,	90 00

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We solicit patronage, and insure satisfaction on fair trial.
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FRANKLIN SEMINARY

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Board can be had, in good families, for $15 per month, exclusive of lights and washing.

The following are the terms of tuition, payable in advance, per session of five months:

Elementary branches,	$20 00
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Latin, Greek, etc.,	30 00
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The "Yacht Club" is devoid of Nicotine, and cannot injure the health, and is especially recommended to persons of sedentary occupations or nervous constitutions.

The trade are invited to send for circulars.
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AT DR. HERO'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies are advantages to be found in no other school in the world. EMILY A. RICE Principal. Send for circular to
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Ornamental work at usual rates. No extra charge for Latin or Greek.

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FIRST MONDAY IN OCTOBER, 1869,

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The expense for tuition, incidental fees, board, washing, fuel and lights, for the session, will be $231 50, one-half to be paid on entrance and one-half on the 14th of February, 1870.

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And other diseases of the Kidneys. This is the original Spring Water from Vermont which has wrought so many wonderful cures, and is advertised only to distinguish it from the many imitations that are now attempted to be palmed upon the public as being equal to the virtues of the Missisquoi.

Pamphlets containing an account of many wonderful cures, attested by eminent physicians and others, can be had gratis by calling at or addressing a note to
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BE SURE YOU GET

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PREPARED BY FLEMING BROTHERS.

They can be had at any Drug or Country store in the United States.
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DR. JOHN G. ANGELL, GRADUate of the Philadelphia Dental College, has established himself at No 109 Carondelet street, near Poydras, where he will perform all Dental Operations in a skillful and satisfactory manner. Teeth inserted upon Gold or Vulcanite base. Being familiar with all Anæsthetics, he will extract teeth without pain, by the use of such as best suits the case. Particular attention given to the medical and surgical treatment of diseases of the mouth and teeth.
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A VALUABLE GIFT.—80 pages.—Dr. S. S. Fitch's "Domestic Family Physician" describes all Diseases and their Remedies. Sent by mail free. Address DR. S. S. FITCH, 714 Broadway, New York.
mh13 9mP

THE CHILD'S CORNER.

THE ANGEL BARQUE.

From the rosy, Western Heaven,
Through the tinted mists of even,
Up the purple deeps of twilight,
Slowly sailed a snowy cloud;
Coasting by the golden skylands,
Sweeping round the starry islands,
Sailed that barque, until the Zenith
Was enveloped in its shroud.

Thirteen years had come and parted,
Since, upon that sea uncharted,
Once before came seraphs sailing,
On a skyward tending track;
Then a leaf of God's evangel,
They had left a tiny angel
On thy bosom, gentle mother,
Now they come to call it back.

All her earthly mission ended,
On her little couch extended,
Lay she watching with the spirit,
Though her eye lacked mortal sheen;
She, by others all unnoted,
Watching where that vessel floated,
And the wooing angels waited,
For she knew they called "Pauline."

Many sweet good-bys she told ye,
Close her little arms enfold ye,
Mother, brother—presence holy,
Hov'ring angels fondly view;
But to Thee she clung the nearest,
Thou the fondest and the dearest,
As she murmured, "Oh, my Father!"
Longed to take you with her too.

"Oh, Lord Jesus! angels! heaven!"
Sang the parting spirit. Even
Caught the cadence of the chorus,
As the angel barque passed on;
Sailing up the ether slowly,
It has reached the haven holy,
And lies moored within the shadow
Of Jehovah's "great white throne."

—*Methodist Protestant.*

CHILDREN AND PREACHING.

Mr. Editor: Many Sabbath school children, especially in our towns and cities, do not go to preaching on Sunday. They seem to think attending the Sabbath school sufficient; but this is wrong. Young children should go to church as well as Sabbath school, and learn to behave themselves properly and listen to the preacher, and try to understand what he says, and profit by it. The Sabbath school is designed to teach us our duty, and make us acquainted with the Bible. But God has instituted the preaching of the Gospel as the grand instrument in the conversion of sinners and saving the souls of the people. The Bible says: "Faith comes by hearing, and hearing by the word of God; and how shall they hear without a preacher, and how shall they preach except they be sent?"

Preachers are Christ's ministers, and He has promised to be with them to the end of the world. If you knew that Jesus would be in the pulpit on Sunday, at eleven o'clock, how anxious you would be to go and see Him and hear what He would say to you! Well, He is there every Sabbath, though you do not see Him with your natural eyes. He is there by His Spirit, and you ought to be there praying that He would bless you and make you a true Christian, that you may go to heaven and be happy when you die.

Be sure to go to preaching every Sabbath if you are able. If the preacher were to see all the Sunday scholars at church he would be sure to say something especially to them, that they could understand; and so they would feel that they had a share in the worship of God as well as the grown folks.

Uncle George.

Columbus, Miss., July 21, 1869.

Sights and Sounds in Canton.

Of all places to see strange sights and hear strange sounds perhaps we might select the great city of Canton, in China. Come, children, let us take a walk there in imagination, and observe for ourselves.

The city, you know—for you have studied geography—is in the southern part of China, upon the Canton river, which is of itself a thronged and mighty thoroughfare. Boats, boats are seen everywhere; boats of all sorts, all sizes, all uses, all descriptions of lading. What is that? A great awkward junk, the largest of all the native vessels, with its short masts, its flapping sails, and that staring *eye* painted on the prow, so it can see what course to take in the water!

See here, now, on the right.—There is something very pretty. It is a flower boat, moving down the stream. The deck is a perfect little garden. What lovely and fragrant shrubs and flowers! Let us buy a small bouquet. It will not cost much. Here sits the owner, under an umbrella of bamboo.

Well, what comes here? A duck boat, a fish boat, a pig boat, a poultry boat. But we can scarcely glance at them as they float or paddle along, shouting in strange gibberish what they have to sell, and begging your custom. Here is one that might be called a boarding boat, where cooked food is furnished to those in want of a meal.

These are tea boats. How gay they are, with their little awnings and bright vermilion paint. The pretty China cups and saddles tempt us to take a draught of the pleasant beverage; but we will pass along.

Here are boats in which artisans are plying their trades. Here are market boats and vegetable and fruit boats, where every eatable or drinkable article of a Chinese market may be obtained. And, with the noise of gongs, and bells, and trumpets, mingled with thousands of voices, screaming and shouting in unknown tongues, you have a vivid idea of Babel, and the confounding of its presumptuous builders.

Now we will leave the river and walk a while in the streets, where the native customs are best exhibited; for in some of them European usages are slowly creeping in. These streets, if they can be called such, are mostly narrow and filthy. But we shall meet no wheel carriages, except a few hand-barrows and small trucks; and perhaps we can avoid them. Sedan chairs or palanquins and their bearers may be numerous, or donkeys with a load so wide as to fill the street from one side to the other. In those cases we must dodge and duck as nimbly as we can. But the chances are for a good deal of knocking about. We must resolve, however, to take with good humor the innumerable pokes to which all pedestrians are exposed in the crowded thoroughfares of Canton.

Look at the articles exhibited for sale everywhere. Bamboo coops and cages contain all manner of live stock. Puppies whine, kittens mew, pigs squeal; birds sing, talk, scream or silently dress their bright tropic plumage; fowls cackle, crow or squawk; fish dart about in pans; rats and other creatures which we should call vermin at home are all marketable commodities here, as you perceive by the yellow-faced, long-cued, petticoated customers, who are cheapening, and chaffering, and scolding, in order to secure a good bargain.

Here is a barber pursuing his calling in the street. Beneath his bamboo umbrella is his shop. He will shave your head, comb and braid your cue, clean your ears, pick out your gray hairs, crack the joints of your fingers, and thump you on the back, all for *five cash*—about one-half a cent of our money.

Yonder is a vender of food, also under an umbrella, with his little brazier of charcoal to cook it. How nice it smells! Will you try a little rice stewed with chicken or pork and agreeably seasoned? It is not bad eating.

There is a fortune teller; there is a bookseller; and here, the proprietor of a Chinese circulating library. You can take a book for a few cash; but it will not do you much good unless you can read Chinese.

Who can this be making way among the crowd for this sedan? Get out of his road, if you can, or you will be roughly jostled. He looks wise, and handles his palmetto fan with vigor. That string of human teeth round his neck proves that he is a doctor, and is probably hurrying to visit some patient.

Here is an old woman, under her umbrella, mending clothes. Have you any rent in your gown to employ her upon? You would hardly know where it was, she can close it up so skillfully. Another umbrella shelters a shoemaker, with his tool and stock; another a blacksmith, with his coal, furnace, hand-bellows and little anvil. All manner of trades are thus represented and carried on in the streets of Canton.

Here is a beggar, showing us his dreadful sores. We will not stop to inquire whether they are real or artificial—probably the latter; yet we will give him a cash and hurry along. This little copper coin, with a hole through it so that it can be strung on a thread, is a *cash*; it is worth about a mill, or the tenth part of a cent.

If we go into other streets we shall find shops and stores, after the Chinese fashion, where wealthier merchants and artisans prosecute their business. Some of them make a fine display with lanterns and showy ornaments. The coffin shops are perhaps the gayest of all. Some of the natives buy their coffins before hand (if they can do it at a bargain,) and keep them in their houses till wanted.

There are some most melancholy sights, too, in this great pagan metropolis of a great pagan country. The square where the friendless poor and sick and old congregate, asking for alms, or medicine, or clothing, or food, till their voices are silenced by death; for many die there, under the universal umbrella or exposed to the glare of a tropical sun.

But perhaps there is no spot more shocking to a spectator from a Christian country than the place of a public execution, where the dead bodies of criminals lie exposed to view, attracting the coarse curiosity of the heathen crowd. The officers of public justice suppose that the sight of a headless trunk or a trunkless head will deter others from crime; but it must surely have a most hardening and brutalizing effect, whether it prevents crime or not. After a certain time these bodies are buried by the government.

Now, children, we have seen enough for one day; go home and

—"thank the goodness and the grace
That on your birth have smiled,"

in that your home is on Christian ground. Never forget who has made your lot to differ so widely from those whose conditions and customs we have been noticing in our walks about Canton. We have reason to hope and believe that a Christian civilization and Christian institutions, with their refining and ennobling influences, will yet pervade this great and populous empire. Will you take a part, children, in bringing about so grand and glorious a result? We trust so.—*S. H. Brown in New York Independent.*

FARM AND GARDEN.

FOR THE GULF STATES.

But little can be done at gardening till September.

Gardens in July and August in this country are apt to be considered neglected, and to become grassy. But something may be done in gardens every month in the year.

Those who have not dug their Irish potatoes should dig them. They keep well till the first hard frosts by spreading them out on an outhouse floor, or on the dry ground under a building that sits up two or more feet above the ground. Any dry, cool place will do if they are spread out thin.

Cabbage seeds should be sown on the full moon of August and September. Old turf thrown in a pile and well rotted should be used, mixed with old manure and rotten leaves and fresh vegetable mold.

Scatter a little moss over the seed bed, to remain till the plants are fairly up. In case they become too dry, water them in the evening. Never water in the morning. Shade with palmettoes when the sun is too hot. Cabbage seed, and all others intended for plants, should be sowed in drills a foot apart, and worked with a hoe occasionally.

Plant squashes, and snap and pole beans, in rich and mellow soil, and after they come up keep the ground stirred around them to the depth of an inch. Always stir the soil as soon after a rain as it will pulverize.

Plant cow peas. They run to vines less, and produce more peas when planted late in the season.

Plant tomato seeds, in seed beds like cabbage seeds, for a second crop.

If the season prove favorable, watermelon and muskmelon seeds may be planted this month and produce healthy and good melons.

Sugar corn, and even the common corn of the country, may be planted this month and next, for roasting ears.

Lady peas may now be planted, and will do well.

On very fresh, new land, where brush piles have been burned, Dutch and ruta baga turnips may be sown on the full moon of August; but on most soils they will be hard, woody, stunted and bitter, if planted before September.

Tie up grape vines that run at this season of the year.

Haul manure to a pit prepared for the purpose, and mix with muck, leaves, rotten wood, bones, etc., to be placed on the fall garden in season for winter cabbages and turnips.

Spanish flies are troublesome in some gardens at this season of the year. Mix a spoonful of coal oil and a spoonful of spirits turpentine with a bucket of water, and sprinkle the invaders with the mixture from a watering pot. Lime sifted on the plants moderately is good. Soot and ashes are also good to protect the plants. If the garden is clean drive them into a pit, and cover them with earth.—*Planters' Banner.*

Watering Plants in Summer.—It is not wise to begin to water plants in the garden, unless it is intended to follow it up thoroughly. If plants in the open ground are watered, they throw out their little roots near the surface in order to drink in the moisture, and if afterward the watering be neglected, these little fibrous roots perish for lack of moisture, and the plant suffers. When they are not watered at all, the little roots go down deeper in search of moisture, and in well cultivated soil, in good condition, they will usually find enough to keep them from suffering, unless the drought continue unusually long. If it seem necessary to give water, it should be copious in quantity, sufficient to go down to the bottom of the roots; a sprinkling that wets the surface is worse than none. Syringing the leaves to wash off the dust, if done in the evening after the sun is down, will improve the appearance and health of plants.—*Exchange.*

Strawberry Fertilizer.—A Lancaster (Pennsylvania) correspondent of the *Small Fruit Recorder* says:

An experiment made last year by myself may not come amiss at this time with those who grow strawberries. I procured a half hogshead, filled it with rain water, and put into it one quarter pound of ammonia, and one quarter pound of common nitre. When the strawberry plants were blossoming out, I gave them a sprinkling of the solution at evening, twice a week, until the fruit was nearly full size. The result was double the amount of fruit on those where the liquid was applied, to what was obtained on those vines right along side of those where none of the liquid was applied. Let all give it a trial.

Grape Vines from Leaves.—Mr. Joseph Harris, of Moundville, West Virginia, inclosed a statement to the effect that certain grape vines were grown from the leaves, with no wood or bark attached. The leaves being stripped from the vines and placed in sand prepared for them, the bud and roots started out from the stem of the leaf. The process is to take the leaf and give a quick downward jerk. This breaks it off close to the vine. It is then put in the sand about fourteen days, at the end of which time it will have good roots and the top started; then it is potted off and grows rapidly.

HOUSEKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT.

Ice Cream.—The following directions for making ice cream are furnished by a lady who is noted for her success in the preparation of this most acceptable refreshment:

To the making of *good* ice cream five things are essential—namely: pure sweet milk or cream, fresh eggs, white sugar, good flavoring extracts, and maizena or corn starch, or arrowroot. The last mentioned it is difficult to obtain in an unadulterated state, and maizena is nice enough for the most delicate taste.

The most common fault in ice cream is flakiness, which may be produced by the use of milk which has been *watered*, or by an imperfect method of freezing. There are several kinds of patent freezers now advertised, each of which claims the superiority. I have one in use which promises to do its work in five, and actually does it thoroughly in from eight to fifteen minutes, according to the quality of the cream. The more pure cream there is in it, the longer will be the time required for freezing it. The best flavoring extracts I have ever used are Lubin's. They can be obtained in half-pint bottles, a much more economical way of buying than by the small bottles so much in use.

I have for the last three years experimented quite extensively with different recipes, and I have settled upon the following as making the best ice cream:

No. 1.—Two quarts of milk, four eggs, three quarters of a pound of white sugar, two tablespoonfuls of maizena, and a little salt. Boil the milk with the salt for two or three minutes in a tin pail, set in a kettle of water. Remove it from the fire and stir in the maizena dissolved in a little cold milk, then the sugar, and lastly the eggs. Stir it constantly for two or three minutes to keep the eggs from cooking. Add the flavoring extract just before freezing. The mixture should be thoroughly cooled before freezing, as otherwise the process is retarded.

No. 2.—Skim a quart of cream from five quarts of milk, which should have been standing in summer twelve hours, and in winter twenty-four hours; add to it one quart of new milk, two tablespoonfuls of maizena, three quarters of a pound of sugar, a little salt, four eggs or less, or none at all. With the four eggs it is very rich, too rich for most tastes. Flavor as you like. The cooking process is the same as in No. 1.

No. 3.—A still richer article may be made by using clear cream, and in this case no eggs should be used. The same proportion of other ingredients should be observed.

There are a good many articles of cookery which require only the whites of eggs; the remaining yolks are very nice in either of the first recipes, instead of the regular number of entire eggs. From four to twelve yolks may be used in No. 1; from two to six in No. 2.

The first recipe makes a more economical dessert than most pies or puddings.—*Hearth and Home.*

The Pope has delivered a melancholy allocution, of no particular account, bewailing the misfortunes of the church in Italy, Spain, Austria, etc.

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Letter from Major J. T. Hester, of Alabama:

AUBURN, ALA., April 4, 1869.

MESSRS JOHN DARBY & CO., 161 WILLIAM ST., N. Y.—*Gents.*: I have received so much benefit from "Darby's Prophylactic Fluid" that I feel it my duty to let you know it. I had an attack of Typhoid Fever, and with it a most stubborn case of Erysipelas, and was confined to my bed near two months, suffering the most intense pain all the time from Erysipelas; and after exhausting the many prescriptions of my physician, *he* finally commenced the use of Darby's Prophylactic Fluid, and soon found that I was being improved by its use, and continued to use it, and am nearly well. I consider it the most valuable medicine for the diseases and purposes for which it is made that is sold. I also used it most successfully on my little son, who was severely burned, and I do assure you that it was from this medicine alone that I could get any relief from my distressing attack of Erysipelas.

I do not write you this as a certificate for publication, but as a duty that I feel I owe to Professor Darby and his invaluable medicine.

I shall never be without it again if I can by any possible means get it.

I hope you are succeeding, and will make a fortune.

Very truly yours,
J. T. HESTER.

For sale by every Druggist and Country Merchant.

Orders filled by the proprietors,
JOHN DARBY & CO.,
de5 1y 161 William street, New York.

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE, Stannton, Virginia.

The College of the Baltimore Conference, M. E Church South.

Rev William A. Harris, President, with thirteen professors, teachers, etc.

Will begin its next session SEPTEMBER 20, 1869, and close June 30, 1870.

Than this no College for young ladies in the South ranks higher. It is attended by pupils from various Southern States. System of teaching like that pursued in the University of Virginia. Society is refined, scenery beautiful and health unsurpassed. A marked feature in this institution is the rapid promotion of the physical health and vigor of its pupils. Young ladies who come here from the South, with feeble constitutions, are entirely restored to health.

Charges for the scholastic year:
Board and tuition in the Collegiate Course $225
Music and other extra studies, moderate.

Refer to Bishops Pierce, Wightman, Early, Doggett, McTyeire, Dr. Thomas O. Summers, Dr. L. Pierce, Hon. B. H. Hill, Hon. Alex. H. Stevens, Georgia, Hon. J. S. Thompson, Mississippi, Mrs. General John B. Floyd, Faculty of University of Virginia, H. M. College.

Young ladies from the South received at any time during the summer months.

For catalogues address
WM. A. HARRIS,
jy24 1m Stannton, Va.

TENNESSEE FEMALE COLLEGE
Franklin, Tennessee.

Fall Session for 1869 will begin WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1. In a healthful, beautiful and bountiful region, complete in railroad and telegraph connections, with admirable grounds, buildings and equipments, with everything refitted in handsome style, with the most improved apparatus for ventilating, for heating, for supplying water and for bathing. Its physical appointments are very superior.

The Curriculum is extensive, embracing Latin and French, without extra charge.

Music and Painting have due prominence.—The charges are low.

REFERENCES.—Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South; Rev. J. C. Keener, D. D., New Orleans, and L. C. Garland, LL. D., of the University of Mississippi.

Circulars, with full details, sent on application.
R. K. HARGROVE,
jy31 1m President.

CHURCH BELLS.—We are prepared to furnish Church Bells, of Steel composition, having a rich, deep tone, at the following prices, which place it within the power of all Churches to be provided with a good Bell:

	Weight.	Wt. of Bell and mountings.	Price.
28-inch Bell,	250 lbs	400 lbs	$65 00
36-inch Bell,	650 lbs	800 lbs	135 00
40-inch Bell,	800 lbs	1000 lbs	175 00
48-inch Bell,	1200 lbs	1500 lbs	265 00

These Bells are warranted for one year against breakage in ordinary use.

THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,
jn16 1y No. 9 Perdido st., New Orleans.

ALEX. BRITTON. RICH F. BRITTON.

A. BRITTON & CO.,

GENERAL STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

No. 90 Common street, New Orleans
oct3 1y

GEO. W. RACE. W. H. FOSTER. E. T. MERRICK,
Late Chief Justice La

RACE, FOSTER & E. T. MERRICK

Attorneys at Law,

CORNER OF CAMP STREET & COMMERCIAL PLACE
sep15 1y New Orleans.

TO THE MERCHANTS OF

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE,

The great number of points to which

THE NEW ORLEAN

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

Is sent in the States of

ALABAMA,

MISSISSIPPI,

LOUISIANA AND

TEXAS,

Constitutes it as good a medium for reaching the people who trade with this city and Mobile as any offered in the Southwest.

Our Circulation is Widening Daily

Under the care of

FIVE HUNDRED SOUTHERN METHODIST PREACHERS,

Who are both the agents and owners of this sheet.

A man who wishes to be known in the country is certainly much in his own light who does not display his name in our advertising columns.

Our terms are precisely the same as those of other weekly newspapers in this city.

We have fewer advertisements than the secular papers, but what we have are read with that conscientious regard for everything that appears in a Christian paper which takes hold—in fact, too strong a hold—and holds the editor responsible for all the patent medicines, hardware, shoes, pork, flour, and even *whisky*, which may be set forth in its columns.

The terms of advertising are as follows:

SQUARES.	1 MO.	3 MES.	6 MOS.	12 MOS.
One (8 lines)..	$5 00	$12 00	$20 00	$30 00
Two.....	7 50	15 00	25 00	40 00
Three.....	10 00	20 00	30 00	50 00
Four.....	12 50	25 00	35 00	60 00

Larger advertisements in proportion.

Address

Rev. J. C. KEENER, D. D.,
112 Camp St., New Orleans.

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE—

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Twentieth Course of Lectures will commence on the first day of NOVEMBER next. The Preliminary Course commences on the first Monday in OCTOBER.

Theory and Practice, Wm. K. Bowling, M. D.
Obstetrics, Charles K. Winston, M. D.
Chemistry, J. Berries Lindsley, M. D.
Surgery, William T. Briggs, M. D.
Institutes, Thomas L. Maddin, M. D.
Clinical Medicine, William L. Nichol, M. D.
Materia Medica, John H. Callender, M. D.
Anatomy, Thomas H. Buchanan, M. D.
Surgical Anatomy, Van S. Lindsley, M. D.
Demonstrater, Henry M. Compton, M. D.

FEES.—The American Medical Association, at the meeting in May last at New Orleans, passed a resolution that no school charging less than $120, (while it favored by a large majority $140,) should be represented in that body, nor should graduates of such schools be recognized. Therefore the tickets for the full course of lectures is $140; Matriculating, $5; Dissecting, $10; Graduating, $30.

For additional information apply to
J. BERRIEN LINDSLEY,
jy17 1m Dean of the Faculty.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL Session of the

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE,

MACON, GEORGIA,

Begins on OCTOBER 5, 1869, under the direction of the following

FACULTY.

Rev J M Bonnell, D D, President.
Rev C W Smith, A M, Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.
Rev W C Bass, A M, Professor of Natural Science.
C Schwarlz, A M, Professor of Latin and Modern Languages.
Mrs A H Lesk Assistant in Literary Department.
Carl Hintz, Musical Director, (with ample assistance.)
Mrs E T Crowe, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

CHARGES—There are three terms in the scholastic year. For each term the charges, which are to be paid at the beginning of the term, are as follows:

Regular tuition, $30. Board including washing, fuel and lights, $75. Incidental fee charged to day scholars, $1.

The following are optional: French, $15; Instrumental Music, $25; use of instrument, $3; Vocal Music in class, $2—not charged to those who take Instrumental Music; Drawing, $15; Painting, $20.

Pupils who take French may be excused from Latin without affecting their graduation.

Special advantages provided in the departments of French, Music and Painting. For further information address the President.

J. M. BONNELL,
se p5 tf President.

CENTENARY COLLEGE,

Jackson, Louisiana,

was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, $75 per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance.

Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month.

The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of beauty, health, onse of access and good society, are all unsurpassed by those of any institution the Southern States.

The past history of the College is the pledge its future prosperity.

The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

PHOTOGRAPHS. PHOTOGRAPHS.

S. ANDERSON

Has the pleasure of announcing to his numerous friends and the public that he has removed from 61 Camp street to

183 Canal Street,

where he is prepared with all the recent improvements in the Art to execute the most beautiful works that can be desired, at the old rates of $3 per dozen.

He would call especial attention to his new style,

THE SUN PEARL PICTURES,

which surpass the finest ivory miniature. Copying in every style and size.

Call and see. ja16 6m

A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN

PRICE'S

Patent Texas Tonic.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

It is a certain antidote against Constipation of the Bowels, Torpor of the Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, Determination of Blood to the Brain, Indigestion, Pain in the Head and Vertigo; also a remedy for

CHILLS AND FEVERS.

For particulars, see accompanying Envelope with each bottle.

For sale at 59 Camp street, New Orleans.

THOS. K. PRICE, Vender.

Read the following opinions of some of our old and well known citizens of

PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC,

Or, Vegetable Medicine.

T. K. PRICE, ESQ., Vendor of "Price's Patent Texas Tonic," or Vegetable Medicine:

DEAR SIR—After a fair and deliberate use and experiment of your Vegetable Medicine, known as PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC, we give it as our decided opinion, that it is the best recipe that we have ever known, for *Indigestion, Torpor of the Liver, Constipation of the Bowels and Dyspepsia.* We consider your Vegetables Medicine worthy of all commendation, and therefore feel no hesitation in recommending its use to all our friends, as well as the public at large, and that in doing so we are contributing to all the afflicted. Many of us have been suffering from these evils from ten to fifteen years, and have been greatly benefitted.

Wishing you great success in introducing this valuable medicine,

We remain yours truly,
J. J. MULLON, Pastor St. Patrick's Church.
J. H. CALDWELL, of Gas Works, City N. O.
SAM'L. SUMNER, of Home Insurance Office
T. GREENFIELD, of house of Fellowes & Co
LEWIS ELKIN, Merchant, New Orleans.
GEO. W. HYNSON, Ship Agent.
JACOB BARKER Bank of Commerce.

New Orleans, June, 1868.

TERMS:

4 oz Bottles.....	$2 00
6 " "	2 50
8 " "	3 00
12 " "	5 00

Sold to Druggists by the dozen bottles or more at 33⅓ per cent discount off retail price.

All order will meet with prompt attention.

p22 1y THOS. K. PRICE.

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS!

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Established in 1837.

VANDUZEN & TIFT,

102 and 104 East Second st., Cincinnati, Ohio, Manufacturers of BELLS for Churches, Academies, etc., made of the Genuine Bell Metal, and mounted with our Patent Improved Rotary Hangings.

All Bells warranted in quality and tone. Send for Catalogue and Price List. no7 1y

G. W. W. GOODWYN, (SUCCESSOR to Austin & Goodwyn,)

Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of

TINWARE,

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES

of all kinds; sole Agent for the Fashion Cooking Stove.

No. 62 Camp Street,

Next door to the Picayune Office,

oct20 1y NEW ORLEANS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

D. TILLOTSON.

SUCCESSOR TO

C. E. Cate & Co.

AT THE OLD STAND,

18 CAMP STREET,

UNDER THE CITY HOTEL

Keeps constantly on hand

THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ALSO, CONTINUES TO MANUFACTURE

Sumter Brogans and Russets

LADIES AND GENTS,

—AND—

BOYS AND CHILDRENS SHOES

—AT—

Hammond Station.

Nov9 1y

A. EYRICH, (Successor to Bielock & Co.,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

130.....CANAL STREET.....130

New Orleans, Louisiana,

Keeps on hand a large and carefully selected stock of

STANDARD SCHOOL, LAW, MEDICAL AND

RELIGIOUS BOOKS,

Bibles, Prayer Books, Testaments, Hymn Books, Albums, Engravings, Chromo-Lithographs, etc., and is constantly receiving from Publishers, at first prices,

ALL NEW WORKS ISSUED,

Which he can supply at

LOWER RATES THAN ANY HOUSE SOUTH,

With fifteen years' experience in the Southern Book trade, and fully acquainted with the wants of our section, he believes he can guarantee satisfaction to all.

Letters of inquiry cheerfully attended to.

General Agent for

M'CLINTOCK AND STRONG'S BIBLICAL, THEOLOGICAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL CYCLOPEDIA,

a storehouse of knowledge for the use of ministers, students and Sunday school libraries.

Agents wanted, to whom liberal rates will be given. Address

A. EYRICH,
oct21 6m 110 Canal street, New Orleans.

MAGIC PRESS.

J. P. WILSON,

JOB PRINTER.....JOB PRINTER

77 Magazine street, corner of Poydras,
nov1 New Orleans, La.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE, VIRGINIA.

The Fall Session of this institution begins on the 19th OF AUGUST, 1869.

We have never been better prepared to furnish the facilities for a thorough Collegiate training. Our Board of Instruction is filled with men of large experience as College officers and of acknowledged ability as professors. Our buildings—now undergoing repairs—and boarding arrangements afford pleasant homes for students.

One Hundred and Fifteen Dollars, payable in advance, will meet the expenses for tuition, board, room-rent, fuel, contingent fee and washing for five months.

A catalogue, or special information on any points, may be obtained by addressing
E. E. WILEY, President,
jy10 3m Emory Post Office, Va.

WHITWORTH FEMALE COLlege, Brookhaven, Mississippi, will reopen

SEPTEMBER 22, 1869.

Provision will be made for all who apply for admission.

To send your daughter here will cost you $260 for the term of ten months, or forty weeks. This amount will pay for board, fuel, lights, washing, tuition in English, English text books, slates, pencils and all the stationery used in the school room. A deduction of $50 will be made for ministers' daughters.

All the branches are taught.

Our Music Teachers are believed to be unexcelled.

Music and the Languages are extra.

Send for circular.

H. F. JOHNSON,
jy17 3m President.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA—

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

FACULTY.

A. H. Cenas, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
James Jones, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
Warren Stone, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
T. G. Richardson, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
Samuel M. Bemiss, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.
Stanford E. Chaillé, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy.
Frank Hawthorn, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
Joseph Jones, M. D., (late of the University of Nashville,) Professor of Chemistry.
C. J. Bickham, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Thirty-second annual course of instruction in this Department will commence on Monday, the 15th of November, 1869, and terminate on the second Saturday of March, 1870. Preliminary Lectures on Clinical Medicine and Surgery will be delivered in the amphitheatre of the Charity Hospital, beginning on the 18th of October, without any charge to students. The Anatomical rooms will be opened at the same time.

The members of the Faculty are Visiting Physicians and Surgeons to the Charity Hospital, and give instruction daily at the bedside of the sick. The practical advantages thus offered to students are unrivaled.

FEES.—For all the Lectures, $140; Matriculation, $5; Practical Anatomy, $10; Graduation, $30. Payment required in advance.

For further information address
T. G. RICHARDSON, M. D.,
jy31 2m Dean.

BINGHAM SCHOOL,

MEBANEVILLE, N. C.

WILLIAM BINGHAM, ROBERT BINGHAM.
W. B. LYNCH.

The session of 1869-70 begins AUGUST 25, and continues forty weeks.

The Course of Instruction includes the ordinary English branches, the Ancient Languages, French, Mathematics, Book-keeping, and the elements of Natural Science.

Expenses, including tuition, board, fuel, washing, books, and clothing, $365.

Circulars sent on application. je26 4t

ROBERT L. WALKER,

Cotton Factor & Commission Merchant,

190 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
aug8 6m

CENTENARY INSTITUTE, SUMMERFIELD ALA.

Notice is hereby given that, in view of the decline in the price of cotton and other articles, tuition and board are reduced to the following rates in currency.

FEMALE COLLEGE.

Tuition in the regular course, including Latin and Modern Languages..... $80,00
Incidental Fee..... 5,00

MALE INSTITUTE.

Tuition in the entire Course..... $75,00
Incidental Fee..... 5,00
Board exclusive of Lights and Washing. 20,00

We commend the Institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respectfully solicit its patronage. Address.

A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board Trust
Oct. 19th, 1867.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1869.

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
FEB.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
MAR		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
APR					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
MAY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
JUNE			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JULY					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AUG	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
SEP.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
OCT						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
NOV		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
DEC				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received, and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The general market has exhibited rather less apathy during the last three days, but without showing much improvement in any department of the wholesale trade. Sugar has been in good request, and all the receipts, together with a moderate amount in second hands, have met a ready sale at full prices. Very little has been reported in molasses. The movement in Western produce has been confined to the usual local trade, there being no stocks to bring out buyers for export. Owing to the limited demand, and the supply being more liberal, corn has lost a part of its recent advance, but still rules at $1 07 to $1 10 per bushel. Wheat is arriving quite freely at St. Louis, and selling at reduced rates, affording reason to hope that there will soon be a surplus for shipment to this market, where it will meet a ready sale at fair prices, if in a fit condition for an Atlantic voyage.

The weather has continued showery. We still receive cheering crop accounts from the country. The caterpillars have appeared in various localities, but only to a sufficient extent to excite remark. If the cotton were not a week or two backward they would cause no uneasiness, but it is evident that there is some apprehension that they may yet do considerable injury and disappoint the present hopes of the planter.

The river remains about the same, being three feet nine inches below high water mark.

Cotton.—The following are the arrivals since the 30th ultimo:

Louisiana and Mississippi	bales..	216
Lake		7
Mobile		469
Texas		1
Total		693

On Saturday a list of 350 bales, classing strict low middling, which had been for some time held at 32c., and for which 30, 30½ and 31c. had been repeatedly refused, finally changed hands at 31½, which was fully 1c. above the price recently accepted for trifling lots of the same grade, but this was the only transaction reported. On Monday there was more inquiry, but in consequence of the price realized for the above list factors were more stringent in their pretensions, which confined the business to 163 bales, taken by three buyers, in small lots, mostly of the lower grades, at inside figures. On Tuesday 90 bales were picked up in several small lots at 26c. for strict ordinary, 27½ to 28c for barely good ordinary, 28¾c. for good ordinary to low middling, and 30c. for a good style of low middling.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 603 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 794,481 bales, against 586,696 bales to the same date last year, and the decrease in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 81,894 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 22,574 bales to France, and of 6,231 to other foreign ports, and a decrease of 248,123 to Great Britain.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868, bales		1959
Arrived past three days	693	
Arrived previously	827195	
Made from waste and damaged cotton, samples, etc	9112	837300
		839259
Exported past three days	2118	
Exported previously	832808	834926
Stock on hand and on shipboard		4333

Sugar.—The demand for Louisiana sugar, since our last report, has been fair, and prices have ruled firm. The supply in the city is light, and held generally at higher prices, and little more will be received from the country until next crop. The sales on Saturday and Monday embraced 120 hogsheads, including all the receipts, at 12½c. per pound for fair, 12¾c. for good fair, 14¼c. for choice, 14¾c. for yellow clarified, and 16c. for white.

Molasses.—The production of Louisiana is in good demand, and what little comes in sells readily at full prices.

Flour.—The market has been quiet, with a light stock and a scarcity of superfine and double extra.

Monetary.—Gold opened at 135¾ to 135⅞, (against 136⅛ at New York,) and closed at 135¼ to 135½.

The movement in silver has been of moderate extent, the only sales reported being $500 in American half dollars at 130½, and $500 at 131, and $1,300 at 130½ to 131. American half dollars are quoted at 130½ to 131, and Mexican dollars at 3½ to 3¾ per cent. premium in gold.

In bonds we notice sales of $2,500 city ten per cents at 99½, $4,000 at 100, and $15,000 at —.

CATTLE MARKET.

New Orleans,
Tuesday Evening, Aug. 3, 1869.

Texas cattle, choice, per head	$35 to 40
Texas cattle, second qual, per head	25 to 30
Texas cattle, third qual, per head	10 to 20
Hogs, per lb gross	9 to 11c
Sheep, first quality, per head	$4 to 5
Sheep, second quality, per head	3 to 3½
Sheep, third quality, per head	— to —
Milch cows, choice, per head	80 to 100
Milch cows, per head	50 to —
Texas cows, with calves	— to —
Yearlings, per head	8 to 12
Calves, per head	8 to 12

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(*Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire*)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	8 50	9 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	17 00
Spades	11 00	18 00
Axes	10 00	15 00
Bagging, ₱ yard:		
Kentucky	24	25
East India	23½	25
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₱ lb	8	8½
Bran, ₱ 100 lbs	1 00	1 05
Bread, ₱ 100 lbs.: Pilot	5 50	. .
Crackers	6 00	. .
Bricks, Lake, ₱ M	8 00	16 00
English, Fire	85 00	100 00
Candles, ₱ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	. .	50
Tallow	. .	. .
Adamantine	15	21½
Star	15	21½
Chocolate, No 1 ₱ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₱ bbl	. .	. .
Northern	13 00	15 00
Coal, Cannel ₱ ton	. .	10 00
Anthracite ₱ ton	9 50	50
Western, ₱ barrel	. .	17
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₱ lb	14½	35
Havana	33	here
Java	none	
St. Domingo		
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₱ ton	. .	. .
Hulled, ₱ bushel	. .	. .
Copper, Braziers' ₱ lb	35	38
Sheathing	37	38
Copper Bolts	29	30
Yellow Metal	24	25
Cordage, Manilla, ₱ lb	. .	21
Tarred, American	30	. .
Russia	5 00	5 85
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl		
Dyes, ₱ lb:	4	4½
Logwood, Camp'y	4½	4½
St. Domingo	5	. .
Fustic, Tampico	1 75	1 85
Indigo, ₱ lb	22	24
Madder	20	24
Eggs, ₱ doz. Western	. .	. .
Feathers, ₱ lb	. .	. .
Fish, Cod, ₱ box	1 75	. .
Herrings	65	28 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ bbl	. .	21 00
No. 2	. .	. .
No. 3	13 00	6
Flaxseed, ₱ lb	4	. .
Flour, ₱ bbl:		5 75
Superfine	6 00	11 50
Extra	4 75	5 00
Fine	14	15
Fruit, Prunes, ₱ lb	20	. .
Figs, Drum	12	12½
Dried Apples	12½	13
Currants, Zante	27	28
Almonds, soft shell	none	here
Raisins, M R, ₱ box	3 50	3 60
Layer	none	here
Lem's Sicily ₱ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₱ box	. .	. .
Oranges, La. ₱ 1000	. .	. .
Sicily ₱ box	. .	. .
Glass, ₱ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 25	. .
10 x 12	3 50	3 75
12 x 18	4 00	4 50
Grain, ₱ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 00	2 20
Canada	2 20	2 50
Oats	71	. .
Corn, shelled ₱ bushel	1 00	1 10
Beans, ₱ bbl	. .	. .
Hops, ₱ lb	8	12
Gunpowder, ₱ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₱ bag	19	19½
Hay, Western, ₱ ton	29 00	32 00
Northern	. .	. .
Louisiana	. .	. .
Hides, ₱ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	16	17
Wet salted, city slaughter	8½	14
Kip Skins	. .	. .
Dry country	17	18
Pelts ₱ piece	. .	. .
Iron, Pig ₱ ton	45 00	. .
Country, Bar ₱ lb	5	6
English, ₱ lb	4	5
Hoop, ₱ lb	6	8½
Sheet	6½	9
Boiler	8	10
Nail Rods	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties	6¼	6½
Castings, American	6½	7
Lime, Western ₱ bbl	1 65	2 00
Shell Lime	1 75	. .
Rockland, &c	2 00	2 25
Cement	3 00	. .
Molasses, ₱ gallon:		
Louisiana	40	70
Muscovado	. .	. .
Refinery, Reboiled	55	80
Moss, ₱ lb:		
Gray, Country	2	3½
Black do	5	6
Select, water rotted	7	8
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₱ lb	4 75	5 00
Wrought, German	14	16
English	14	16
Naval Stores, ₱ bbl:		
Tar	2 00	3 50
Pitch	2 50	2 75
Rosin A No. 1	3 00	4 25
No. 2	2 00	. .
No. 3	1 75	. .
Spirits Turp ₱ gallon	37	. .
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₱ gallon	1 45	1 50
Coal Oil	33	35
In cases	43	47
Cotton Seed, Crude	. .	. .
Refined	95	1 00
Tanners' ₱ gallon	1 15	1 30
Oil Cake, Linseed ₱ ton	. .	. .
Cotton Seed	30 00	35 00
Meat	. .	. .
Provisions, ₱ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
" Western	. .	. .
" North half bbl	. .	. .
Dried, ₱ lb	. .	. .
Tongues ₱ doz	. .	. .
Pork, Mess	. .	35 50
Prime Mess	. .	. .
Hog, round, ₱ lb	. .	. .
Bacon, Hams, ₱ lb	21	22
Do., canvassed	23	25
Sides	19½	20
Shoulders	. .	16
Green Shoulders	14½	15
Lard, Prime, in tierces	19½	20½
In kegs	21½	23
Fair, in tierces	. .	. .
Butter, Northern	30	42
Western	20	29
Cheese, American	16	18
Potatoes, ₱ bbl	2 00	2 25
Onions	2 75	3 00
Green Apples	2 00	2 75
Rice, ₱ lb, Louisiana	6	9¼
India	4	. .
Carolina	8½	10
Saltpetre, refined, ₱ lb	14	25
Crude	. .	. .
Salt ₱ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 25	2 30
from store	2 40	2 45
coarse, cargo	. .	2 20
from warehouse	2 15	2 20
from store	2 30	2 35
Turks Island, ₱ bushel	50	60
Soap, ₱ lb, Western	7	7½
Northern	8	12
Southern	6	10½
Castile	14	16
Sugar, Louisiana, ₱ lb:		
In the city	8	16
Havana, White	15½	16½
Yellow	13½	14½
Brown	12½	13½
Tobacco, in hhds, ₱ lb:		
Baiers & Cutters	—	—
Choice and Selections	15	19
Fine Leaf	12	15
Medium Leaf	9	11
Fair Leaf	10	12
Common Leaf	8	10
Good Refused	7	10
Common Refused	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₱ lb	—	—
Bailing	21	22
Wool, Washed, ₱ lb	. .	. .
Burry	. .	17
Louisiana, Native	. .	. .
Texas, [illegible] Merino	30	32

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PAULDING DISTRICT MEETING.

The Paulding district meeting, Mississippi Conference, will be held on the fifth Sabbath in August, at Wesleyana, Rankin circuit. H. P. Lewis, P. E.

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT MEETING.

The Montgomery district meeting will commence at Salem, Alabama, on Thursday, September 2. The opening sermon by B. B. Ross, at eleven o'clock A. M. At nine o'clock A. M. the quarterly conference of Russell circuit will meet.

M. S. Andrews, P. E.

MACON DISTRICT MEETING.

The Macon district meeting, Mobile Conference, will be held at Gainesville, Alabama, commencing on Thursday, September 9. The district stewards will meet at the same time and place. Reports from all the preachers, on some subject of interest to the church, will be expected. Lay delegates to the next Annual Conference will be elected.

S. H. Cox, P. E.

MARIANNA DISTRICT MEETING.

Change of Time.—Owing to the unhealthfulness of Gordon I am compelled to change the time of holding our district meeting there. It will be held October 14-17.

Preachers, both traveling and local, will be expected to hand in a report of their labors on the first day of the meeting. The opening sermon will be preached by the Rev. William A. Sumpey, on Thursday, at eleven o'clock A. M. Members, on arriving, will apply to Rev. L. Patterson to find their homes.

Wesley B. Dennis, P. E.

BROOKHAVEN DISTRICT MEETING.

The district conference of the Brookhaven district, Mississippi Conference, will be held at Beauregard, September 2-5. The official members are all earnestly solicited to attend, as matters of great importance to the interests of the church will be discussed. The following brethren are respectfully requested to act as chairmen of the committees to which they are assigned, as it will give them time to mature their reports, viz:

1. On the best means for promoting the purity and extension of the church, Rev. W. B. Hines.
2. On education, Rev. E. G. Cook.
3. On Sabbath schools, Rev. L. R. Redding.
4. On church finances, Rev. Harvey F. Johnson.
5. On the necessity and best method of circulating our church literature, Rev. B. Jones.
6. On the administration of church discipline, Rev. R. B. Downer.
7. On ministerial education, A. B. Nicholson.
8. On boundaries, B. B. Whittington.

G. F. Thompson, P. E.

UNION SPRINGS DISTRICT MEETING.

The district meeting for Union Springs district, Montgomery Conference, will be held at Brundidge, Alabama, commencing on Wednesday, August 25. The opening sermon will be preached on Thursday, at eleven o'clock A. M., by Rev. S. F. Pilley.

J. W. Shores, P. E.

STARKVILLE DISTRICT MEETING.

The district meeting for the Starkville district, Mississippi Conference, will be held at Vaiden, on the Central railroad, embracing the fifth Sunday in August, commencing on Thursday before, at eleven o'clock.

The official members of the district are invited to be at their post at that time. The good people of Vaiden will take care of all. Visiting brethren are invited to come and help us.

K. A. Jones, P. E.

Brandon Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Hillsboro, at Fannin	Aug. 21, 22
Trenton, at County Line	28, 29
Hickory, at Decatur	Sept. 25, 26
Walnut Grove	Oct. 2, 3
Philadelphia	9, 10
Forest	16, 17
Garlandsville, at Hickory	23, 24
Brandon	30, 31
Brandon circuit	Nov. 6, 7

The district meeting will be held at Forest, commencing on Thursday before the third Sabbath in October, at nine A. M. We hope to see a full attendance of all the official members. Visiting brethren are respectfully invited.

W. Price, P. E.

Lake Providence Dist., La. Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Waterproof	July 17, 18
Sicily Island	24, 25
Delhi and Floyd, at Delhi	Aug. 7, 8
Carroll et., at Oak Grove	14, 15
Lynd Grove circuit	21, 22
Bastrop and Oak Ridge, at Bastrop	28, 29
Winsboro ct., at Winsboro	Sept. 11, 12
Lake Providence	25, 26
District conference meeting, at Bastrop	Aug. 28, 29

W. G. McGaughey, P. E.

New Orleans Dist., Louisiana Conference

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

New Orleans circuit, at Algiers	Aug. 8
Quar. Conf., at 112 Camp, 7½ P.M.	13
German churches, at Dryades st.	15
Quar. Conf., at Dryades st	20
Jefferson City	22
Plaquemine	29
Felicity street	Sept. 5
Thibodeaux	12
Carondelet street	19
Baton Rouge	25, 26
Morenu street	Oct. 3

C. C. Keener, P. E.

N. B.—At these quarterly conferences the delegates to the Annual Conference will be nominated.

Mobile District, Mobile Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mobile, St. Paul	July 31, Aug. 1
Mobile, Franklin street	7, 8
Mobile, St. Francis street	14, 15
Whistler	21, 22
Eastern Shore and Fish river, at Christ's	28, 29
Citronelle	Sept. 4, 5
Pascagoula and Bay Shore, at Moss Point	11, 12
W. Pascagoula, at Mt. Plens't.	18, 19
Cottage Hill, at Grand Bay.	25, 26
St. Stephen's, at St. Stephen's.	Oct. 2, 3

Jas. A. Heard, P. E.

Macon District, Mobile Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Macon	July 10, 11
Brookville, at Cross Prairie.	17, 18
Cookville, at Memphis	24, 25
Marion, at Pleasant Grove	31, Aug. 1
Summerville, at Centre	Aug. 14, 15
Crawford, at Crawford	21, 22
Trinity, at Trinity	28, 29
De Kalb, at Union	Sept. 4, 5
Gainesville, at Sumpterville	18, 19

S. H. Cox, P. E.

Yazoo District, Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Black Hawk et., Black Hawk	July 3, 4
Richland et., at Ebenezer	17, 18
Lexington et., at Eulogy	24, 25
Mt. Olivet et., at Dover	31, Aug. 1
Yazoo et., at Deasonville	Aug. 7, 8
Yazoo city	14, 15
Durant et., at Wesley Chapel.	21, 22
Sunflower et., at Greenwood	Sept. 4, 5
Carrollton et., at Eden	18, 19

W. P. Barton, P. E.

Opelousas District, La. Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

New Iberia	July 10, 11
Franklin	17, 18
Calcasieu	24, 25
Bellevue	30, 31
Bayou Mallet	Aug. 7, 8
Vermilionville	14, 15
Abbeville	21, 22
Opelousas	28, 29
Plaquemine Brulee	Sept. 4, 5
Bayou Boeuf	11, 12
Grand Cheniere	25, 26

J. D. Adams, P. E.

Woodville Dist., Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Woodville	June 19, 20
Jackson, at P. Grove	26, 27
Tunica, at Bayou Sara	July 4, 5
Wilkinson, at Sharon	17, 18
St. Helena, at Darlington	24, 25
Amite, at Ebenezer	Aug. 8, 9
Meadville	15, 16
Buffalo	22, 23
Percy Creek	28, 29
Liberty	Sept. 4, 5

Jas. A. Godfrey, P. E.

Ouachita District, Louisiana Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Ouachita	July 10, 11
Monroe	17, 18
Vernon, Vienna	24, 25
Farmerville	31, Aug. 1
Homer	Aug. 7, 8
Huyneville	14, 15
Minden	21, 22
Bossier	28, 29
Sparta	Sept. 4, 5
Mount Lebanon	11, 12

The Ouachita district meeting will be held at Haynesville, commencing on Wednesday, August 11. All official members of the district are earnestly desired to be present on Wednesday, at eleven o'clock, to hear the opening discourse and assist in organization.

Samuel Armstrong, P. E.

Jackson Dist., Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Jackson station	July 3, 4
Terry, at Forest Hill	10, 11
Clinton, at Chapel Hill	17, 18
Canton station	24, 25
Camden, at Forest Grove	31, Aug. 1
Sharon, at Thornton	Aug. 7, 8
Vernon and Livingston, at Vernon	14, 15
Carthage, at Conway	21, 22
Mudsouville, at Pearl river	Sept. 18, 19
District conference, Raymond	Aug. 26

R. Abbey, P. E.

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Every pupil is required to furnish his own bedding, towels, wash-basin, mosquito bar, etc., all marked distinctly with his name; also a satchel for dirty clothes.

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Parents and guardians are earnestly requested not to give their children or wards much spending money. It is unnecessary, and has a pernicious effect upon mind, morals and health.

A sufficient amount must be deposited for the purchase of books, etc. Their pocket-money should be limited by the discretion of the Principal.

It is urgently requested that students be prompt in their attendance. A few days' absence at the beginning is often a serious disadvantage during the entire session.

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Tuition of day scholars, per month, $7. Payable monthly, in advance.

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No expense is spared to secure as teachers gentlemen of the highest character and ability.

july25 W. H. N. MAGRUDER.

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COMMENCEMENT OF 1869.

The next semi-annual Examination of this Institution will commence on

Friday, the 25th of June.

The sermon on Sunday, June 27th, before the Graduating Class, will be preached by the Rev. Samuel Armstrong, Presiding Elder of the Ouachita District.

The annual Address, on Wednesday, June 30th, Commencement Day, will be delivered by Hon. George Williamson, of Shreveport. Concerts on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday, June 28th and 29th. The Visiting Committee of the Louisiana Conference will please be punctual in attendance.

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VOLUME XV.—NUMBER 30.
WHOLE NUMBER..... 711.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1869.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The following statement is made public by permission of the President:

In an interview with General Tarbell, secretary of the Republican Executive Committee of Mississippi, at the residence of Secretary Fish, in New York, on the 6th instant, General Grant remarked on the small number of Republicans engaged in the National Republican party in Mississippi, who are using the name of Judge Dent, and said that in his judgment this fact was in itself evidence that they could not be otherwise than used by the opposition. The President said that his only desire was peace and amity, and he would do anything that was right to bring that about, but that these people cast suspicions upon their own motives by the fact that all their efforts seem to be aimed at dividing, not aiding, the Republican party in their midst. If they were really in earnest they would not be so anxious about those with whom they acted; to sincere men it could not be difficult to tell who in the South were and had been friends of the administration.

The President stated that in his conversations with the gentlemen representing the new Republican party in Mississippi he had expressed himself much more emphatically against their course than he had to General Tarbell. He said he fully indorsed General Ames' administration, and that that officer would have to do much and more serious things than he had heard charged against him before he would subject himself to removal.

The President has not intimated, in conversation nor by letter a desire that Judge Dent should withdraw from the Mississippi canvass.

In view of the present complications, Judge Dent reasserts that he will canvass the State of Mississippi in favor of the Conservative Republican candidates, whether himself or another heads the ticket.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—It is generally conceded that Tennessee has gone for Senter overwhelmingly—perhaps forty thousand. No county, so far as heard from, gives Stokes a majority.

The *Tribune* says: "For a long time the result of the Tennessee election has been conceded on both sides. The fight made by Mr. Stokes has been the hardest kind of up-hill work, and his chances have diminished more and more certainly as the time for voting drew near. The few returns at hand, as we write, indicate that the majority for Senter is even a larger figure than was claimed by his partisans."

The *Herald* says: "A most gratifying point of the news is that the contest passed off quietly, and that all the refreshment saloons were closed during the day."

The *World* says: "It is very gratifying, in view of the efforts made by a portion of Grant's cabinet, to secure the election of that bold Radical Stokes. More important than this is the probability, indicated by the returns, that a majority of the members of the Legislature just elected are Conservative, thus sparing the nation the disgrace of the addition to the Senate of another Radical. Whether the Senator to be will be Andrew Johnson, or Bailie Peyton, or Emerson Etheridge, or some other person whose name has not yet transpired, remains to be seen. It is enough if the Radicals have been beaten in a State which they have held by the throat for years, through a system of disfranchisement as sweeping as it was outrageous. Thus one by one of the States that voted for Grant and Colfax are repenting of their folly, and courageously arraying themselves under the banner of the Democratic party."

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The Secretary of State instructs Marshal Barlow to deliver the Spanish gunboats to the custody of the commander of the Brooklyn navy yard.

EUROPE.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—*Patrie* says large bands of the clerical party have assembled in the northern district of Spain, well armed, and a great Carlist demonstration will be made on the 15th instant.

MADRID, Aug. 10.—The newspaper *Impartial* says twenty thousand men will be sent to Cuba in September.

Several priests who led Carlist bands have been defeated. Death promptly follows capture.

The Spanish consul at Bayonne telegraphs that the Carlists are on the frontier, and intend making an irruption into Spain to-morrow. The government is well prepared to receive them.

Carlist bands throughout the country seek refuge in the mountains.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Parliament prorogued. The Queen's speech contains strong assurances of peace. Negotiations with the United States have been, by mutual consent, suspended. The Queen hopes the disestablishment bill may promote peace in Ireland and help to unite all classes.

LISBON, Aug. 11.—Resignation of the entire ministry is expected, under the censure of the Upper House.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 5.—The election passed off quietly, not a single disturbance having occurred.

This county elects the entire Democratic Legislative ticket, and gives Senter about three thousand majority. Hardeman gives him one thousand, Knox eight hundred. So far as heard from Senter surpasses the most sanguine expectations of his friends. The vote polled here is the largest since the war.

Latest.—Returns from various parts of the State indicate the election of Senter by an overwhelming majority.

With the exception of a slight disturbance at Moscow, not a single act of violence has been heard from.

The following Senators are elected: D. C. Slaughter, Emerson Etheridge, Bailie Peyton, John Cubbins and Edwin Cooper. The latter is a Republican.

So far as heard from the Conservative Legislative ticket ran ahead of Senter.

There is great rejoicing among the disfranchised here over the result.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Singman and Chay Chew, our Chinese visitors, were entertained with a private banquet at the Sherman House, last evening, which was attended by our leading citizens.

G. M. Richards, president of the Board of Trade, presided, and speeches were made by Mr. Richards, Alderman Wicker, Hon. N. B. Judd, S. S. Gould, of San Francisco, Joseph Medill, of the *Tribune*, and Chay Chew. The speech of the latter was a gem, as follows:

"Eleven years ago I came from my home in China to seek my fortune in your great Republic. I landed on the golden shores of California, utterly ignorant of your language, utterly unknown to any of your people; a stranger to your customs and laws, and in the minds of some an intruder; one of that race whose presence was deemed a positive injury to the public prosperity. But, gentlemen, I found both kindness and justice. I found that above the prejudice that had been formed against us, there flowed a deep, broad stream of popular equality; that the hand of friendship was extended to the people of every nation, and even Chinamen might live and be happy, successful and respected in free America. [Applause.]

"I gathered knowledge in your public schools. I learned to speak as you do; to read and write as you do; to act and think as you do; and, gentlemen, I rejoice that it is so; that I have been able to cross the vast continent without an interpreter, [applause;] that here in the heart of the United States I can speak to you in your own familiar speech, and tell you how much, how very much I appreciate your hospitality, [applause]—how grateful I feel for the privileges and advantages I have enjoyed in your glorious country, and how earnestly I hope that your example of enterprise, energy, vitality and national generosity may be seen and understood, as I see and understand it, by our government. [Applause.]

"Mr. Burlingame had done much to promote a good feeling in China toward the American nation—made himself acquainted with the authorities at Pekin; and he won their confidence to a remarkable degree. He is an excellent man, and I believe if his advice is received and acted upon, China will soon be a cordial friend of all the commercial powers of the earth. Already we are doing something in the way of progress and modern improvement. Steamboat lines have been established on our rivers, and now we want the railroad and telegraph

"This wonderful sovereignty of the Western Hemisphere, where the people rule and where there is ever proclaiming peace and good will to all, has taken the lead, and China now must brush away the dust of her antiquity, and, looking across the Pacific, behold and profit by the new lessons of the New World. [Applause.]

"We trust our visit, gentlemen, may be productive of good results to all of us, that the two great countries of the East and West, China and America, may be bound forever together in friendship, and Chinamen in America may find like protection and like consideration in the search for happiness and wealth."

MOBILE, Aug. 11.—David P. Reid, a prominent citizen of this city, who was accused by the Radicals of firing the first shot at the Radical meeting last Thursday night, gave himself up for trial yesterday, and was honorably acquitted by the mayor this morning. Some eighteen white and colored witnesses of unimpeached integrity, both for the prosecution and defense, were examined, and swore positively that Reid did not fire the first shot.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 11.—A petition from some of the Republicans of Mobile was made on yesterday to Governor Smith, asking him to place that city under martial law. A delegation from the citizens of Mobile arrived here to-day and had an interview with the Governor, which was entirely satisfactory, and resulted in his declining to put the city under military rule.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 11.—Governor Palmer addressed the county convention, wherein he opposed the fifteenth amendment for the reason that he opposes the surrender by the States of the power over the question of suffrage.

MACON, Ga., Aug. 11.—The first bale of new cotton arrived here to-day. It was raised by P. W. Jones, of Baker county; class New York middling. It will be shipped to Boston.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 11.—The late heavy and continued rains causes rust in the cotton in various sections of the State.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 11.—The Democratic Central Committee have nominated George H. Pendleton for Governor. Peudleton accepts.

THE ECLIPSE.

SHELBYVILLE, Ky., via Eminence, Ky., August 7.—The observations here to-day were very satisfactory and in many respects gratifying. The following persons comprise the joint board of observation for Shelbyville: Prof. Joseph Winlock, director of Harvard Observatory, in charge of the observations of the physical phenomena; assisted by Alvan G. Clark, professor of Cambridge. Assistant George W. Dean, of the Coast Survey, was in charge of the observations of procession; assisted by F. Blake, Jr., of the Coast Survey. J. A. Whipple, of Boston, assisted by George Clark and J. Pendergast, had charge of the photography. Prof. Searl, of New York, devoted himself to observations of the general phenomena, and during the total phase he was to search for the intra Mercurial planets. Sub-assistant F. H. Agnew also devoted himself to observations of general phenomena, and had charge of the observatory arrangements, being assisted by Mr. R. E. Sharrard, of Louisville. The meteorological observations were made by Prof. Seymour, of Louisville, and Robert Levis, of Shelbyville. A number of distinguished amateurs were present, and with their own instruments took observations. Among these was Mr. Bowditch, of Boston, a son of the celebrated astronomer. One of the most important discoveries made by Prof. Winlock at the spectroscope, was eleven bright lines in the spectrum of the protuberances of the sun, only five having heretofore been determined. He also observed a shower of meteors between the moon and the earth. The party are jubilant over the success of the photographers. Four excellent pictures of the corona were secured; while eighty live photographs of the sun were taken at different times during the partial obscuration. The beautiful red flames or solar protuberances were visible to the naked eye. Bailey's beads, as well as the dark and dismal shadow of the moon sailing away through air, were plainly noted by a party of amateurs stationed on top of Shelby College. The sky was perfectly clear, and everything seemed to propitiate the success of the observations. There were ten or twelve mounted instruments in use on the occasion, the principal one of which was the Shelby College telescope, which was handled by Prof. Winlock, assisted by Adam G. Winlock, Esq., of Cambridge, Massachusetts. This is a fine instrument and cost $4,000. It once ranked third in the United States. Arcturus, Vega, Venus and Mercury were visible to the naked eye during the total phase. Mr. Searle, whose duty it was to search for intra Mercurial planets, did not succeed in finding any, reporting nothing fainter than Regulus near the sun. When the sunlight commenced to become dim a number of citizens rushed to the college grounds, the headquarters of the observers. Eight minutes before the total phase, the usual phenomena of distraction among birds of the air and cattle occurred. Six minutes before totality a deathly ashen hue overspread the countenances of all present, and for a while the faint-hearted were terrified.—The scene during the totality was an awful one, and when the sunlight appeared again a shout of exultation went up from the great crowd in the college grounds.

ROMISH MEANS OF GRACE.

NUMBERS CONVERTED.

SPAIN.—The recent discovery of the slaughter ground of "the Holy Inquisition" in the new squares at Madrid has produced a thrilling effect, and the very earth seems to have opened its mouth to cry out for vengeance on that system of priestly tyranny which has canonized St. Domiuic.

Even in this country people required to have their memories refreshed as to the atrocities perpetrated by the Inquisition. Popular writers have of late years done their best to whitewash popery from the indelible stain of its sanguinary persecutions; and the present generation is not so well versed in the history of the martyrs as those who formerly were accustomed to the early study of Foxe's generally faithful although not uniformly accurate chronicle. There are those who forget how Spain was steeped in the blood of Jews and Albigenses and other so called "heretics," before Luther was born, and how the blood of martyrs did not cease to flow even down to the time of Ferdinand VII in the present century. It is true that the iron heel of Philip II, the husband of our sanguinary and persecuting Mary, trod down the Protestants of Spain till few were left after his terrible *autos da fe* in 1559 at Seville. But authentic publications of Llorente's famous work show what were the atrocities committed before and after the times of Luther. The Edinburg "Spanish Evangelization Society" has published the following:

"THE POPE, SPAIN AND THE INQUISITION.—The London journals of December 21, 1868, mention that the Pope had a secret consistory at the Vatican, the day before, at which his holiness spoke of the events in Spain, and deplored the many evils suffered there by the church, mentioning particularly the danger threatening the unity of the faith which had ever formed the chief glory of that nation. And how was the unity of the faith in that Catholic nation maintained for so long a time? By the Inquisition. The great instrument which was the glory of that Catholic nation was the *Inquisition!* The following table, translated from a French work, Histoire Abregee de l'Inquisition d'Espagne (par M. Llorente) par I. Gallois, Troisieme Edition, Paris, 1824, exhibits a recapitulation of the victims of the Spanish Inquisition, from the year 1481 to 1820:

FROM—	Burned alive.	Burned in effigy.	Condemned to the galleys or imprisd.
1481 to 1498, under the administration of the Inquisitor Gen., Torquemada	10220	6840	97371
1198 to 1507, under the administration of Deza	2592	829	32952
1507 to 1517, under that of Cisneros	3564	2232	48095
1517 to 1521, under that of Adrian	1620	560	21835
1521 to 1523, interregnum	324	112	4481
1523 to 1538, under Manricus	2260	1125	11250
1538 to 1547, under Tabera	840	420	6520
1545 to 1556, under Louisa and Charles V	1820	660	6600
1556 to 1597, und. Philip II	3990	1845	18150
1597 to 1621, und. Philip III	1810	692	10716
1621 to 1665, und. Philip IV	3852	1428	14080
1665 to 1700, und Chas II	1632	510	6512
1700 to 1746, und. Philip V	1000	760	2120
1746 to 1759, und. Ferdinand VI	10	5	170
1759 to 1788, und. Chas III	4	.....	56
1788 to 1820, und. Chas. IV	.....	1	42
	36168	18019	281250

"Thus the number of victims in Spain alone, from 1481 to 1820, amounts to three hundred and thirty-five thousand four hundred and sixty-seven, not including those who had suffered imprisonment or confinement to the galleys, or exiled, during the reign of Ferdinand VII, the number of which is very considerable."

It is well that the public mind should be directed to the facts of history. Llorente's tables are the more valuable because he was himself an official of the Inquisition, and had access to its registers for the materials of his statistics.

CAMP MEETING.

There will be a camp meetiag held at Lower Peach Tree, on the Alabama river, commencing on the 7th of October next. Ministers especially invited.

J. E. FOUST.

TWO CAMP MEETINGS.

There will be a camp meeting, on the "old Methodist style," at or near Atheas, Atheas Circuit, Columbus District, Mobile Conference, commencing on the 17th of September.

Also one on the same circuit, same style," at Siloam Church, commencing on September 24. Everybody is invited, and ministers specially.

J. T. M. GREGORY.

CAMP MEETINGS.

A camp meetiag will be held at Unity Grove, Fayette circuit, Columbus district, commencing on Friday night before the third Sabbath in September next.

A camp meeting will be held at Bethlehem, four miles north of Fayette C. H., Fayette circuit, commencing on Friday night before the fourth Sabbath in October next.

Brethren of the ministry, both local and itinerant, are specially invited to attend both meetings. As our district meetiag has not yet come off, I would suggest that we change the place from Columbus, Mississippi, to Unity Grove, and hold it on the third Sabbath in September.

G. HAWKINS.

CAMP MEETING.

There will be a camp meeting, on the primitive Methodist style, at Beulah church, Pleasant Hill and Manny circuit, Shreveport district, commencing September 16. Everybody is invited, and ministers specially. The latter will find ample accommodation, gratuitous, by friends encamped on the ground. Ministers wishing to bring their families are advised to, make the arraagemeat for their accommodation in due time, as we are not prepared to say to what exteat entire families can be accommodated.

JAS. M. FRANKLIN, P. C.

CAMP MEETING.

There will be a camp meeting (D. V.) for the Geneva and Haw Ridge circuits at Chiaa Grove, on the Marianna district embraciag the second Sabbath in September, commencing on the Thursday night previous. Ministers in orders are invited to attend.

W. ALEXANDER SAMPEY,
P. C. Haw Ridge Ct.
A. MONROE GILLESPIE,
P. C. Geneva Circuit.

JACKSON DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Conference for Jackson District, Mississippi Conference, for 1869, will commence at Raymond, August 26, at ten A. M. Pastors will be prepared to give full statistical information, including periodicals and other religious reading. Essays are expected as follows:

Pecuniary obligations to the church, Rev. H. H. Montgomery.

Whether schools and colleges should be mixed or exclusive as to sexes, Dr. A. H. Cage.

On preaching against the usages and doctrines of sister churches, Hon. O. R. Singleton.

Whether orphan asylums ought to be encouraged, Rev. C. B. Galloway.

On self-denial, Rev. W. L. C. Hunnicutt.

On errors in Scriptnre interpretation which science has discovered, Rev. J. M. Pugh.

On popular errors in ecclesiastical science, Rev. H. Brown.

On the millennium, so called, Mr. Nat. McKie.

On Sunday schools, Col. G. W. Harper.

On colportage, Mr. W. H. Cassell.

Aid to young men preparing for the ministry, Rev. C. G. Andrews.

The second coming of Christ, Rev. W. B. Lewis.

On religious declension, Dr. T. A. Phillips.

Christianity taught in schools, Mr. A. M. Gurley.

What is Protestantism? Geo. R. Fearn, Esq.

Congregational singing, Mr. W. H. Hartwell.

Pastoral visiting, Rev. J. W. Adams.

Funeral preaching, Col. W. G. Kearney.

Denominationalism, Dr. Harvey.

The church, Rev. W. Harrington.

On fore knowledge and free agency, Rev. J. K. Hamlin.

Sunday schools among colored people, Rev. J. S. Harris.

The absolute completion of the work of Christ, Rev. T. M. Ward.

Hortatory and catechetical instruction in schools, Mr. J. W. Hall.

The sacraments, Rev. John Lusk.

On the relation of science, literature and religion, Prof. T. G. Rice.

The Christian's love for the church, Rev. J. C. Carlyle.

The NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, Rev. Dr. R. M. Fryer.

Have modern Jews the religion of their ancient ancestors? Captain E. C. Postell.

On the supposed new doctrines and church laws of the New Testament, Rev. A. M. Campbell.

On reading and the selection of books, Rev. Thomas Ford.

On the religious education of children, Rev. F. M. Alford.

The A B Cs, Rev. R. Abbey.

Are our newspapers sufficiently laudatory of living ministers? A volunteer.

A large number of visitors is expected, for whom ample provision will be made by the householders of Raymond, as also free transportation to and from Bolton's depot.

R. ABBEY, P. E.

Southern Christian Advocate please copy.

ASBURY MANUEL LABOR SCHOOL BUILDING DESTROYED BY FIRE.—A note from the Rev. J. Harrell, superintendent of the Indian Mission Conference, dated Van Buren, Arkansas, July 30, brings bad news for the cause of education among the Creek Indians. Only two weeks ago we gave an interesting and encouraging account of the late examination exercises of the Asbury school, and now, alas! the building is in ashes. Brother Harrell writes:

"I am sorry to inform you that our Asbury school (Creek Nation) has been destroyed by fire. A note just received from Brother Ruble informs me that the building was discovered on fire about three o'clock on the morning of the 22d instant. He does not know how it was set on fire, but nearly all was lost. We can only leave it to Him who is too wise to err, and too good to be unkind."

THE GREAT EASTERN.—*Her Present Appearance.*—A foreign journal prints the following with reference to the present condition of the steamship Great Eastern, now engaged in laying the French Atlantic cable: "This floating island, as the ship has been poetically called, is deeper, by a foot or more, than she has ever been. She is somewhat cumbered by deck houses, and has, in other respects, been made to resemble a floating American hotel. Despite alterations, the Great Eastern remains a marvel, concerning which all that has been said will probably be said again and again, without tiring those who are not to be tired by wonders. Her space and her luxury, her long corridors, high ceilings and tiled floors, her large rooms instead of cramped holes for sleeping in, her passages leading thereto, with numbers denoting the apartments, '119 to 129,' '130 to 137,' and so on, are all so unlike anything aboard ship that visitors might be pardoned a forgetfulness of locality. There are improvements in the mechanism of the Great Eastern which are of some moment and value. Her rudder, formerly worked by twelve men, now answers the bidding of steam machinery. A single helmsman turns a wheel, and may indulge himself with the pleasing idea that he thereby steers the ship. All that he does, however, is to act upon certain valves, and to set in motion the power by which, in reality, the vast hull is guided through the sea. The paying-out machinery, too, has been perfected, and there is less chance of injury to the cable than there has ever been."

THE Moravian *Periodical Accounts* gives the history of the mission ships which for one hundred years have been engaged in supplying the missions on the coast of Labrador. During all that time there has been no shipwreck, though often in the greatest dangers of Arctic navigation. The late Admiral Lord Gambier more than once declared that he considered the preservation of the Labrador ships during so long a course of years as the most remarkable occurrence in maritime history that had come to his knowledge.

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1869.

THE DEATH OF MOSES.

BY DR. WATTS.

Lord, 'tis an infinite delight
To see thy holy face,
To dwell whole ages in thy sight,
And feel thy vital rays.

This Gabriel knows, and sings thy name
With rapture on his tongue;
Moses, the saint, enjoys the same,
And heaven repeats the song.

While the bright nation sounds thy praise
From each eternal hill,
Sweet odors of exhaling grace
The happy region fill.

Thy love, a sea without a shore,
Spreads life and joy abroad;
O, 'tis a heaven worth dying for
To see a smiling God!

Show me thy face, and I'll away
From all inferior things;
Speak, Lord, and here I quit my clay,
And stretch my airy wings.

Sweet was the journey to the sky,
The wondrous prophet tried;
"Climb up the mount," says God, "and die;"
The prophet climbed and died.

Softly his fainting head he lay
Upon his Maker's breast,
His Maker kissed his soul away,
And laid his flesh to rest.

In God's own arms he left the breath
That God's own Spirit gave;
His was the noblest road to death,
And his the sweetest grave.

LETTER FROM CHINA.

SOOCHOW, (85 miles from Shanghai,)
June 15, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: I have been in this once great city for a few days to meet the native Christians and to receive some into the church who have been on probation. My time has been taken up with visiting the church members scattered about in the city and in the country, preaching in the morning and in the afternoon, and administering medicine to the sick. I had more applications for medicine than I could attend to. They were coming night and day, begging me to help them and save their lives. Many seem truly grateful for the help rendered, and pronounce upon me many blessings. But few care to listen when you talk of the soul and of the great love of God in sending His only begotten Son to die for all men, and that all, through Him, "might not perish, but have eternal life." O! the hardness of the hearts and the want of understanding of this heathen people.

If any people are in total darkness it is certainly this people, who are filled with all superstition and are enemies to all truth, and by their wicked works and tempers manifest their wickedness and enmity to the living God.

This great city is now in ruins, or nearly so. Its former glory has passed away, and its wealth and prosperity have vanished. Her people are reduced to poverty, and the happiness and joy which once prevailed have given place to sadness and fear. Many of them have been made to pass through the fire of affliction, and their families have been scattered to the four winds. There is scarcely a family but can tell some tale of distress. Many point to the loss of the eye or ear, or some severe cut which they received from ruthless invaders of their homes.

Now while I write the people of this once great city are in great fear, and are ready to flee, from reports of an invading force. Thousands are ready, at a moment's warning, to flee to Shanghai for safety. Some six or seven suspicious looking men were arrested and beheaded at once, but I fear that will only increase the difficulty and exasperate the friends and kindred of these men.

Soochow, I apprehend, will now be what it once was under the present government. Ruins of once stately buildings meet the eye wherever you go, in and out of the city.

We have now a small church in this city, consisting of eight members. A small number, it is true, but we do thank the Lord our God that He has put it into the hearts of these few to seek and serve Him. Now that we have a small community of Christians here, we pray for an outpouring of the Spirit of God upon the work. We have waited long, and labored and prayed for the salvation of this people; but we have had faith in the promises of God. We are called upon "not to cast away our confidence, which hath great recompense of reward; and yet a little while, and he that shall come will come, and will not tarry."

Charles Marshall, or Sir Whoa, is with me in Soochow. He arrived on the 10th of June, from New York, having been on the way about five months. He worked his way on board ship, and is now with us in Shanghai, and anxious to be a missionary to his own people. He is thoroughly Americanized, and firm in his faith in Christ as his Saviour. Dr. Deems, of New York city, promised him, if he wished to be a missionary, his church would support him when he reached Shanghai and was prepared to commence the work among his own people. For the present he will continue with us and pursue his studies, both English and Chinese.

I am truly thankful that I can say I have commenced my missionary work again, and that I am assured by the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences of a support in the future. I trust you will not expect too much at first, for we have much with which to contend. But God is able to convert these people, and we believe He will abundantly pour out His Spirit on the work. Many thousands around me are willing to hear the Gospel, but few, very few, are willing to accept of it. But we trust for better things. I am assured our "labor shall not be in vain." The heathen shall yet see the glory of God and of His Christ. Who are those that fly as a cloud, and as "doors to their windows?" In that day the glory of the Lord will fill the whole earth, and "he shall see of the travail of his soul and shall be satisfied."

From what I have seen in some of our papers, many expect China to be converted at once, and that they open their arms and their houses and receive missionaries with the greatest joy. But this is not so. No, we have to battle with their superstitions as much as ever. It is true, when passing among them, we are treated with all kindness; but they are just as far from accepting of the Gospel as they were many years ago. The Gospel is being spread among them, and here and there we find a Christian who is willing to let his light shine. Such accounts as state that China is now prepared to have the "standard of the Gospel erected on every hill top" is calculated to do harm. What you want are facts. We have a blind and superstitious people to deal with. Their prejudices are many, and as deeply rooted as their notions of idolatry. To conquer these it requires strong faith in the God of Abraham.

Week after week adds to the number of sincere believers in Christ from among this people, and I trust the time will come when China will lift up her voice in singing the praises of our God. I have not the least doubt that God will yet, in answer to the prayers of His people and for the sake of His dear Son, stir up these people to repentance and faith in the atonement of Christ the Lord. Our prayers are for God's blessing, and we are assured that "What things soever ye desire when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them." "If ye ask anything in my name," says Jesus, "I will do it." Blessed be God for this precious promise, which has been the comfort of the followers of the Lord Jesus for ages past, and will be until He comes again to receive us to Himself. These precious promises are dear to many Christians among the Chinese, who pray that they may be filled with the knowledge and love of God.

I would be glad to say that thousands were eager to receive the Gospel of Christ; but this should only quicken our efforts for their conversion.

We beg the prayers of the whole church in our behalf, and that we may see the work of the Lord prospering here in a heathen land, and that the glad day may soon be ushered in when "The earth shall be filled with knowledge of the glory of God, as the waters cover the sea."

J. W. LAMBUTH.

Election of the S. S. Superintendents by the Quarterly Meeting Conference.

Some years since the General Conference of our church showed representatively the growing importance of the Sunday school interest, and their desire to foster that interest by identifying it more intimately with the organization of the church. The whole church thinks this was well. We would suggest that the General Conference take another step in the same direction, by making the superintendent of the Sunday school a member of the Quarterly Meeting Conference in the same manner that other church officers are made, to wit, by election.

We shall briefly suggest our reasons for this change: First. It would harmonize our system. All other members of the Quarterly Conference are made so by election of the Quarterly Conference itself; but the superintendent of the Sunday school is made a member by the votes of the Sunday school teachers, or the appointment of the pastor. The superintendent, as a member of the Quarterly Conference, can vote to grant or to renew license to exhort or preach, or for recommendations for admission into the Annual Conference, and for deacons' and elders' orders, and his single vote may not unfrequently determine the result; but he himself occupies his position as a member of the body without the votes of the very body *his* vote has power to control. There appears in this something incongruous, and out of harmony with the usual working of our system. We see no good reason for this exception to usage. The selection of the superintendent by the teachers or the pastor may be judicious, but we think the Quarterly Conference more competent to the task, being composed, for the most part, of men of age and experience. Let us harmonize our system.

Another reason for the suggested change is that the Sunday school teachers, taken as a class, are quite young, (and I fear this state of things will long continue,) and as a consequence are inexperienced and impulsive. Now with such elements there is danger of unpleasant friction and discord. These young people, however excellent, will have their various preferences; they cannot all realize their wishes in the election of their favorite. The defeated party will be apt to feel some chagrin, and may not always accept defeat gracefully. This will be a source of embarrassment to the superintendent in the administration of the school. The election of the superintendent by the Quarterly Conference, upon the nomination of the pastor, would be most always judicious, and would be free from the "unpleasantness" that is likely to result from the present method. A superintendent elected by the Quarterly Conference would come clothed with a prestige and dignity that would command respect and acceptance, and leave no place for partisan or clique influence—consummations devoutly to be wished.

If it should be urged in opposition that it is three months from one Quarterly Conference to another, and that inconvenience might arise by a vacancy, or the organization of a new school, we reply that the pastor might have power to make a temporary appointment, and forty-nine times in fifty such appointments, made after due consultation, would be confirmed by the Quarterly Conference, so that no serious ill consequence would likely arise from the contingency suggested.

We think these reasons sufficient to commend and justify the suggested change.

W.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Aug., 1869.

THE supplementary elections in France have returned, among other eminent candidates disappointed in the first instance, M. Thiers and M. Garnier Pages. Louis Blanc had written a letter recommending the election of Henri Rochefort in preference to Jules Favre; the latter, however, was elected.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE.

MR. EDITOR: The commencement exercises of this institution for 1869 began on Friday, the 25th of June, and ended on Wednesday, the 30th I did not witness the examination of all the classes. I heard classes examined in arithmetic, algebra, geometry, Latin and natural philosophy. These evinced that they had been thoroughly taught, and that they were familiar with these branches. An examination here is a pretty good test of scholarship. There is no getting a special lesson for the occasion. The pupils are examined thoroughly, one at a time, on a part of each study drawn by lot. And if they understand the part which falls to them I take it as good proof that they are familiar with the whole of it. When a young lady is examined by Mrs. Stuart, she is examined, certain.

Rev. Samuel Armstrong was expected to preach the sermon on Sunday, before the graduating class, but failing to arrive, it was preached by Rev. Mr. Manly, of the Little Rock Conference.

Brother Manly is blind, physically. But judging from several reports of the sermon, he is certainly far from being blind intellectually or spiritually. On Monday and Tuesday evenings concerts were given. I attended the first, and the young ladies showed that they are taught to sing and to perform on the piano at this institution. Madam Michelly is fully competent to teach them these accomplishments, as well as French. The president boasts of his French and music teacher.

On Wednesday, commencement day, we were sadly disappointed in not hearing the annual address to have been delivered by Hon. George Williamson, of Shreveport, who could not be present. But the five graduates entertained well the large audience with their compositions, which displayed sensible thought, clothed in good English, and a cultivated delivery.

The valedictory was delivered by Miss Kate Pipes, daughter of the Rev. John Pipes, of the Louisiana Conference. On listening to this we should have cried had we not been ashamed to be seen shedding tears. The number of pupils for the last session was seventy-six; number in music on piano, twenty-seven; number in vocal music, thirty-one; number studying Latin, twenty; number studying French, fifteen. Health and order good, and the pupils generally studious. Five hundred dollars were expended in repairs, and the buildings and grounds are in good condition. A new and elegant piano has been added to the stock of instruments, and during the next session it is expected to have a chemical and philosophical apparatus provided for the institution.

To all who have daughters to educate we heartily recommend Mansfield Female College. The location, in De Soto parish, Louisiana, is healthful and beautiful. Everything necessary to the health and comfort of young ladies, boarding in the institution, is provided. The president spares no pains nor expense to furnish them. They have fine religious privileges—the ministry of the word and Sabbath school instruction. The president is a minister, and great pains are taken to impress the pupils with religious obligation. We doubt if you can do better than to send your daughters here. Rev. C. B. Stuart appears to have been made for the presidency of a female college. Send your daughters to Mansfield, and have them educated, and you will never regret it.

W. H. MOSS,
Of the Visiting Committee.

A CURIOUS discovery lately made by Dr. Sarrazin, a Swiss experimenter, promises to throw some light on the nature of the Aurora Borealis. It is known that pure oxygen under a pressure of only two millimetres or less becomes exceedingly phosphorescent under the influence of electricity. He finds that this is due to the conversion of oxygen into ozone, and that the luminosity ceases if powdered metallic silver be put in the vessel with the gas, while the silver is speedily oxydized. Other gases than oxygen and its compounds do not show this property.

THE OPELIKA HIGH SCHOOL.

MR. EDITOR: The annual exercises of this institution commenced June 24 and closed June 29. The examination of the classes, which occupied Thursday and Friday, was very creditable to teachers and students, and highly gratifying to patrons and friends. Of course the crowding of the examination of more than a hundred students into two days rendered it impossible for spectators to get even an approximate idea of how much had been accomplished during the session; yet the exercises were sufficient to show the mode of instruction—that it had been the very best—and to prove that Prof. E. D. Pitts and his corps of excellent teachers had not only been faithful in their efforts to educate their pupils, but eminently successful.

On Sunday Dr. Boring, of Atlanta, preached a most excellent sermon on experimental religion, that deserves to be printed—put into a substantial form—and read by everybody. At night a crowded house listened to an eloquent discourse preached by Rev. E. L. Loveless, of Lafayette, Alabama. Monday was devoted to declamation by the young men and boys, in which they acquitted themselves well. At the close we had an address by Colonel I. J. Moses, of Columbus, Georgia. Tuesday we heard very excellent compositions read by the young ladies, and another address by Major Turner, Esq., of Selma. Monday and Tuesday evenings were devoted to exercises usual on commencement occasions, which passed off very pleasantly. All the exercises were interspersed with good music, which showed that this department had also been well attended to.

This school should be more widely known and more fully appreciated abroad than it is. It deserves a large and extensive patronage. Prof. Pitts is a scholar, and possesses in an eminent degree those qualities of mind and heart which make him a first class educator; and he has associated with those who are also competent and well qualified to teach. The curriculum is ample, embracing everything usually taught in our schools or colleges. The discipline is parental.

Opelika is a growing town. It is rapidly approaching the proportions of a city, and it is perfectly accessible to all parts of the country. For health and good water it cannot be surpassed. I think it can be truthfully said that a miasmatic chill or fever has never originated in or about the place. The people are intelligent, and the moral and religious tone of the community is good.

In conclusion, I would say, it would be hard to find advantages and facilities superior to those afforded by this school. The school is no experiment, but a fixed fact. It has been in successful operation about eight years. Its excellency has been fully demonstrated. The Opelika High School is as good as the best.

J. H. L.

ANECDOTES OF THE WESLEYS.

Zion's Herald says: Rev. Mr. Wakely has done the church and public excellent service in collecting from many sources a mass of anecdotes concerning the Wesleys, father, mother, sons and grandsons. Every kind of incident, illustrative of this famous family, finds a place here, literary and religious. It is deserving of very general circulation, and will be an immense favorite with Sunday schools, replacing their usual fiction with its bracing illustrations of their piety and tact and talent.

The following are a few of its more novel and important incidents:

SAMUEL WESLEY'S FIRST PARSONAGE. Samuel Wesley, in 1691, was appointed rector of the parish of South Ormsby, with a salary of fifty pounds a year and a parsonage. It was a very mean and uncomfortable abode, but in it he and his youthful wife resided for years, and there five of their children were born, and most of his valuable books were written. Mr. Wesley describes it in cheerful verse as follows:

"In a mean cot, composed of reeds and clay,
Wasting in sighs th' uncomfortable day;
Near where the inhospitable Humber roars,
Devouring by degrees the neighboring shores,
Let earth go where it will, I'll not repine,
Nor can unhappy be, while heaven is mine."

SAMUEL WESLEY AND HIS DYING PARISHIONER.—Samuel Wesley visited one of his parishioners as he was upon his dying bed—a man who had never missed going to church in forty years. "Thomas, where do you think your soul will go?" "Soul! soul!" said Thomas. "Yes, sir," said Mr. Wesley, "do you not know what your soul is?" "Aye, surely," said Thomas; "why, it is a little bone in the back that lives longer than the body." "So much," says John Wesley, who related it on the authority of Dr. Lupton, who had it from his father, "had Thomas learned from hearing sermons, and exceedingly good sermons, for forty years."

SAMUEL WESLEY ON RIDICULE.—There were those in the university who ridiculed John Wesley. He wrote to his father concerning it. He replied in these brave words: "As to the gentlemen candidates you write of, does anybody think the devil is dead, or so much asleep, or that he has no agents left? Surely virtue can afford to be laughed at. The Captain and Master endured something more for us before he entered into glory, and unless we track His steps, in vain do we hope to share that glory with Him."

SUSANNA WESLEY AND HER GRANDCHILDREN.—John Wesley never spoiled a story for the sake of relatives. In his sermon on "Training Children," he says: "In fourscore years I have never met with one woman who knew how to manage grandchildren. My own mother, who governs her children so well, could never govern one grandchild."

JOHN WESLEY'S FIRST EXTEMPORANEOUS SERMON.—Mr. Wesley was at first a reader of sermons, and thought he could preach in no other way. An extemporaneous preacher will always have the advantage over a reader of sermons. Could Whitfield or John Wesley have preached with such power or pathos as mere readers? Mr. Wesley related the following anecdote to Mr. Thomas Letts, of Allhallows church, London. While he was putting on his gown in the vestry he said to him: "It is fifty years, sir, since I first preached in this church. I remember it from a peculiar circumstance that occurred at that time. I came without a sermon, and going up the pulpit stairs I hesitated, and returned into the vestry under much mental confusion and agitation. A woman who was there noticed that I was deeply agitated, and she inquired, 'Pray, sir, what is the matter with you?' I replied, 'I have not brought a sermon with me.' Putting her hand upon my shoulder, she said, 'Is that all? Cannot you trust God for a sermon?' That question had such an effect upon me that I ascended the pulpit and preached extempore, with great freedom to myself and acceptance to the people, and I have never since taken a written sermon into the pulpit."

HOW TO PERPETUATE METHODISM.—In 1783 the Rev. Robert Miller asked Mr. Wesley, "What must be done to keep Methodism alive when you are dead?" Mr. Wesley gave the following answer: "The Methodists must take heed to their doctrine, their experience, their practice and their discipline. If they attend to their doctrines only, they will make the people Antimonians; if to the experimental part of religion only, they will make them enthusiastic; if to the practical part of religion only, they will make them Pharisees; and if they do not attend to their discipline they will be like persons who bestow much pains in cultivating a garden, and put no fence around it to save it from the wild boars of the forest."

WESLEY AND SHAKESPEARE.—Wesley was a great reader of theology, philosophy, poetry, and almost everything else. A gentleman in Dublin presented Mr. Wesley with a fine quarto edition of Shakespeare. When Mr Wesley died it was found that the margin of this volume was filled with critical notes by Mr. Wesley himself. The excellent John Pawson, one of the purest men that ever adorned the church, resided in the parsonage, and had charge of City Road Chapel. He destroyed the book, and many of the writings of Mr. Wesley, because "he judged they were not among the things which tended to edification." Alas for the loss to literature caused by good John Pawson!

ONE of the great enterprises of the world now on the docket is the Mont St. Gothard Railway, which is soon to be commenced. Different nations conspire to open this line between Italy and western Germany. Italy gives £2,500,000, Germany £2,000,000, Switzerland £2,000,000, thus making an aggregate of £6,500,000. The tunnel under the mountain will be about nine and one-fourth miles long, and the engineer who constructs the one under Mount Cenis has offered to do it for £2,400,000.

IDA LEWIS, who at different times has saved the lives of eight men in her boat at Newport Harbor, is but twenty-seven years of age.

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1869.

THE PRESIDING ELDERSHIP.

MR. EDITOR: Much has been said about the presiding eldership of our church. Some are in favor of abolishing the office entirely, others are for modifying it, while others want no change.

"I also will show mine opinion." I am in favor of no change in the office, but would add to it new functions, hence new responsibilities and new honors.

I would make the presiding elders, by virtue of their office, members of the General Conference. I would have them elected, too, to the office by vote of the Annual Conference.

I would do this for several reasons. One is, they are the only class, as such, who are fully prepared to represent the church in all her interests. The station preacher looks at the church from a town or city standpoint, the circuit preacher looks at it from a country standpoint, the professor from an educational standpoint, while the presiding elder views it from all these, and is prepared alike to represent the interests peculiar to each. Her spiritual, financial and educational interests all pass in review before him.

Another reason is, I believe they feel a deeper interest in the church, in all her departments, than any other class. They become familiar with the whole machinery of the church, and because of the part which they are expected to take in all the workings of this machinery they are compelled to study it; and we always become interested in that which is matter of study to us. More than this, they are responsible, in a measure, for the districts over which they preside, and this not only leads them to study, but to pray for all the interests of the church in their districts; and we cannot pray for an object without deep-felt interest for it. Next to the Bishops, they are burdened most with "the care of all the churches." Thus we will have the men who think and pray most for the church as our delegates; and, I might add, the most pious men, for I really think it helps the piety of any man to be presiding elder.

Another reason is, they deserve, more than any other class, the honors of the church, if she has any to bestow. It is a fact, in these days, that they are the servants of the church. They are away from home more, have to do more hard traveling, suffer greater exposures and privations, while they preach as much, besides holding quarterly conferences, love feasts and administering sacraments, and, I may add, get less pay for it, than any other class of preachers. Now, Mr. Editor, I propose making up in honor that which they fail to get in money.

And another reason is, we will get our best and wisest men into this office by this plan. As it is, the presiding eldership is at a discount; at least it is so in the Mobile Conference. But the honor of being a delegate to the General Conference will make the office somewhat attractive. And besides this, you give the boys a chance to elect their own presiding elders, and we will have the grandest set you ever saw—such a body of men as you, Mr. Editor, only meet once in four years. So thinks

ERIN.

THE DRUNKARD.—His wife, a most amiable and respectable woman, was overwhelmed with sorrow at the course he pursued, and she was brought to the verge of the grave. During her illness she was nursed by her mother, who was relieved Saturday night by the husband, who could sleep upon Sunday.

On one occasion, when he was expected to have the care of his sick wife, he came home beastly drunk, and stretched himself upon the floor, to appearances unconscious of all around him. As the hour of midnight approached the invalid urged her mother to retire and seek the rest she so much needed.

"How can I leave you with such a brute as that?" asked the mother, pointing toward the miserable man.

The poor wife raised herself upon her elbow, and, looking her mother reproachfully in the face, cried out, in agonizing tones:—"Oh! mother, he is my dear, dear husband; and never let me hear you speak disrespectfully of him again."

The tender forbearance of the wife touched the man's heart. Was it possible, he asked himself, that he was unworthy to be trusted with her who confided her life to his keeping? He resolved that never again should she be taunted with his being a brute; and she never was.

The next morning he placed his whisky bottle on the mantle, where he could see it morning and night, and disciplined himself to look the subtle enemy unflinchingly in the face. It was a hard ordeal, but he came out of it unscathed. He is now a worthy citizen, a generous friend, and a Christian. Surely he should be regarded as a hero, who not only has conquered King Alcohol, but has conquered himself!

ROMISH SCHOOLS.

We commend the following sensible article from the *Advance* to certain parents and guardians in the great valley:

No one should complain that Romanists establish numerous schools of various grades. On the contrary, if they cannot conscientiously send their children to the common schools, it is commendable in them to maintain schools of their own. Neither is there reason to censure them for connecting their peculiar religious teaching and worship with secular instruction. Protestants have many academies, seminaries and colleges in which they do the same. Conscientious members of any religious body will scarcely neglect such an important educational influence. Romanists may reasonably provide for their children instruction in Romish dogmas. Nor yet is it to be objected that they impart these same views to other children, who are sent to their schools. It is right to have one system for all the scholars, and it is not to be supposed that those who sincerely believe Romish doctrine, and are teaching in Romish schools, will forbear to seek the conversion of the Protestant pupils.

But we do complain, first, of the fact that, with these things so obvious, Protestant parents foolishly send their children, usually girls, to Romish schools, and thus expose them to proselyting influences. The result is that many are won over to the Romish faith, as might be expected, and as those who conduct the schools undoubtedly intend. The reason for such an exposure of their daughters by Protestant parents varies in different cases. Some think the teaching superior in the convent schools; whereas, with the possible exception of a few accomplishments, the instruction is reported to be far less broad and thorough than in our public or private schools. Other parents care only for the accomplishments just referred to, and follow the fashion of patronizing the convent schools, regardless of the spiritual danger. Yet others are attracted by the cheaper tuition which can be afforded through the employment of "the sisters," as teachers. Still others are impressed by the strict government maintained over the scholars, and think the convent an admirable place for wild girls; and in some cases are ready to think that it might not be a bad idea to have them sobered even by embracing Romanism.

Our second complaint is that convent schools will attract Protestant children under the promise not to interfere with their religion, should violate their engagement. We know of no religious principle that can excuse bad faith. What are the facts? A late number of the *New York Evangelist* contains an article by Rev. Dr. S. M. Campbell, who tells of the experience of a young lady of his church who attends the convent of the Sacred Heart at Rochester, New York, under such a promise. She says the rules are so contrived as to make it well nigh impossible for her to practice her own religion; that every Sunday a lesson is required out of the Romish Testament: that every day the Protestant girls listen for half an hour to the instructions of a lady on the doctrines of the Catholic Church; that they are compelled to attend the daily and the Sunday chapel service, listening to prayers for souls in purgatory, and moving in procession, bowing and kneeling to images and pictures, a few who decline to do this being severely reprimanded, and that constant impression is thus made upon their minds. Now be it remembered that we do not object to this, nor to ten times as much proselyting effort, when it is avowed by the sisters and understood by all parties. If a Roman Catholic parent shall send a daughter to the South Hadley or the Rockford Seminary, naturally her conversion will be sought to God and to a purer faith; but either no promise will be made not to influence her religious views, or, if made, it will be kept. Let the convent schools frankly say:—"We teach Romish views of religion to all scholars as part of our educational course," and we shall make no complaint of *them*; only of the silly and unfaithful Protestant parents who send impressible daughters to be wrought upon by such influences.

The Railway System of the World.

The substitution of steam power for that of muscle in land travel and transportation is comparatively a modern idea. It is not yet fifty years old; and its development and growth are mainly the work of the last thirty years. Its results as they stood at the close of 1868 may be seen in the following table:

COUNTRIES.	MILES.	AREA OF SQUARE MILES.	POPULATION.	LENGTH OF MILES.	COST.
North America	4,177,204	7,441,013	69,291,666	44,802	$2,015,264,550
West India Islands	52,528	584,463,937	1,805,528	415	22,819,722
South America	5,979,455		21,040,997	1,424	165,728,862
Europe	3,642,628		281,212,055	56,690	7,598,744,523
Asia	2,578,200		221,250,000	4,711	414,783,994
Africa	533,000		5,450,000	523	54,257,617
Australia	1,578,000		1,925,751	763	77,252,138
Total	19,441,013		584,463,937	109,177	$10,829,751,982

This table shows for the world 109,177 miles of railroads, supplying countries having an area of 19,441,013 square miles, and a population of 584,463,937, and costing $10,829,751,982. Such is the world development of the railway system within the last fifty years.

The railroads of Europe, in length of miles and cost, are more than equal to those of all the rest of the world. The countries in Europe which take the lead of all others are Great Britain (including Scotland and Ireland) and France: the former having 14,247 miles of railroad, costing $2,511,314,435; and the latter having 9,934 miles of railroad, costing $1,576,664,892. The railroads of Prussia are 5,926 miles in length, costing $747,689,346. Those of Russia in Europe are 4,317 miles in length, costing $724,700,274. Those of the Austrian Empire are 4,429 miles in length, costing $327,369,535. The whole of Europe, in its larger and smaller countries, is thoroughly interlaced and bound together by a continuous system of railways. The locomotive facilities thus afforded place the European nations, alike for the purposes of peace and war, in very different relations to each other from those which they held at the commencement of this century.

The railway system in Asia is confined mainly to British India, and is principally the product of English enterprise and capital. It has an aggregate length of 4,092 miles, costing $391,888,791. Turkey in Asia has 143 miles of railroad, Persia 100 miles, Java 102 miles, and the Island of Ceylon 37 miles.

In Africa, Egypt, Algeria, Cape Colony and Natal are the only countries to which railroads have been extended. Their aggregate length is 573 miles, costing $53,937,919.

Australia, under English patronage and influence, has 789 miles of railroad, costing $77,352,138.

North America, chiefly in the United States, stands next to Europe in the railway system. In the cost of railroads Great Britain takes the lead of the world, and the United States comes next; but in the number of miles the United States takes the lead. The railway power in this country has had a marvelous effect upon the American people. It has developed States and cities, especially in the West, with a rapidity having no parallel in any other nation. Though the growth of about thirty years, it is to day one of the strongest bonds of the American Union. It unifies the interests and destinies of the people in one common stride of material progress. It brings the producer and the consumer into easy contact with each other, and acts as a sort of *clearing-house* for their vast system of exchanges. Looking at the system as presented in this and other countries, one feels no little surprise that so simple a thing as a railroad, so perfectly comprehensible in its principles and feasible in practice, should have waited till the opening of the nineteenth century for realization among men. Why was not the idea fully born a hundred years ago? If it had been, the nations of the earth would have been greatly in advance of what they are to-day. Who can doubt whether the world moves, especially in these modern times?—*New York Independent.*

Great Meeting of German Protestants at Worms.

It has been no little surprising to me that our leading newspapers, usually so lynx-eyed and sharp scented as regards current intelligence from both sides of the Atlantic, have taken hardly any notice of what was certainly one of the most important and significant events of our days—the mighty gathering of German Protestants which assembled on the 31st ultimo at Worms, for the purpose of making a response worthy of the country of Luther to the presumptuous invitation of Pio Nono to all dissenters to return to the bosom of the Catholic Church. The number, intelligence and respectability of those present made the occasion the most imposing demonstration against the growing usurpations of popery that has been witnessed in our generation. With your permission, I will endeavor to give a succinct account of that great uprising of German evangelical Christianity.

The meeting took place, as already stated, in the old imperial city of Worms, where Luther three hundred and fifty years before had so courageously proclaimed the freedom of conscience to a council of mighty princes and prelates, and where only a year ago a fine monument had been solemnly dedicated to the great reformer in the presence of King William of Prussia and a number of smaller potentates.

The call for it had been issued months before by the foremost lights of liberal Protestantism. Already on May 30 the crowded regular and extra trains gave assurance that it would meet with a most hearty response. But the enormous influx of strangers from all parts of Germany during the night preceding and on the morning of the appointed day exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the originators of the movement. The streets and public squares of the small town became so choked full that circulation was very difficult. The proceedings of the day commenced at ten A. M. with a meeting in the church of the society. Long before that hour the vast edifice was crowded to suffocation, while tens of thousands surged to and fro outside, vainly seeking to gain admittance. The meeting was opened with prayer and choral music, after which Dr. Schroeder, of Worms, addressed some forcible preliminary remarks to the assemblage. Dr. Bluntschli, the celebrated law professor of Heidelberg, in taking the chair, dwelt upon the serious aspect imparted to our times by the encroachments of Rome. He stated that the object of the meeting was not to proclaim hostility to German Catholics as such, with whom they were united by ties of blood and of country; but to the power that sought to produce trouble by interfering with freedom of conscience. The chairman then read a number of letters, addresses and telegrams from different parts of Germany and Austria, expressing sympathy with the meeting. Professor Schenkul, the distinguished theologian of Heidelberg, next moved the formal reply to the apostolic exhortation to the stray sheep to seek salvation in the folds of the Infallible Church. He recalled the historical moment when Luther uttered the bold words, "The human conscience is free!" That this immortal utterance was as yet far from being a universally accepted truism was best proved by the assurance of the Pope in making such a request of German Protestants. The spectres of intolerance and fanaticism had arisen from their graves. The boldness of Rome must be met by an emphatic, decisive protest. When Dr. Eck whilom came to Germany, with the Pope's bull of excommunication against Luther, he was received with derision. Shall we not show a blush of indignation when a similar document is addressed, three centuries later, to the German people?—Popery is still the same; it knows how to adapt itself to changed circumstances; but wherever a government shows a disposition to obey its behests, there it acts just as it did hundreds of years ago. It looks upon the progressive tendencies of our times as a deluge of materialism, from which the ark of Rome can alone save mankind. But, thanks be to God, we are still fully conscious of the priceless good of Protestantism. Our faith has separated piety from superstition, abandoned the morality of convents for the morality of the ardent patriot, the good citizen, the faithful head of the family; returned to the state rightful powers, honor and vitality; rejuvenated society, and warred successfully against feudalism, the consort of clerical tyranny. The speaker next demonstrated from the dogmas of the Syllabus the identicity of Jesuitism and Catholicism as exemplified at Rome. He appealed to Catholics to aid in the efforts against the enemy in their midst, though he would not presume to go so far as to invite them to abandon their faith. But there was a church above all churches — true Christianity, in deeds as well as words—to which he could conscientiously invite them. After concluding his effort with a powerful appeal to the assembly to rise to the momentousness of the occasion, and to protect their own church by abandoning all anti-Protestant ways, he read the following resolutions:

1. We German Protestants, to-day assembled, while recognizing the right of our Catholic fellow-Christians to freedom of religious opinion, fully realize the moral, social and political blessings of the Reformation, and hence feel in conscience bound to protest publicly and solemnly against the invitation, conveyed in the so-called apostolic missive of September 13, 1868, to re-enter upon community with the Catholic Church.

2. Though always ready to unite with our Catholic fellow-Christians on the basis of pure evangelical faith, we protest to-day as energetically as Luther here in Worms and our forefathers at Spiro, three hundred and fifty years ago, against all hierarchical and clerical rule, against all slavery of mind and oppression of conscience, and, more especially against the pernicious dogmas, inimical to civilization, laid down in the Encyclical of December 8, 1866, and in the Syllabus attached thereto.

3. We tender our hands to our Catholic fellow-citizens for an united effort in the promotion of Christian feeling, German ideas, and modern civilization; expecting of them that they will join us in defense of our highest national and spiritual privileges in the struggle against the common enemy of peace, unity and progress.

4. We declare the main cause of the religious differences which we deplore to be hierarchical errors; and, above all, the spirit and action of the order of the Jesuits, which wages a war of life and death upon Protestantism, destroys all spiritual liberty, falsifies modern culture, and now rules supremely in the Roman Catholic Church. And we declare, furthermore, our belief that it is only by repelling the hierarchical presumptions, renewed and ever increasing since 1845, and by a return to true evangelical Christianity and a full recognition of the progressive achievements of the age, that the Christian world can be reunited and universal welfare be assured.

5. Finally, we declare all efforts within the Protestant Church to obtain hierarchical power for the clergy, and to bring about an absolute rule of dogmas, to be contrary to the Protestant spirit, and as bridges leading to Rome. Persuaded that the lukewarmness and indifference of many Protestants afford countenance to the party of reaction in the church, and offer the greatest obstacle in the most powerful German state to national and religious reform, we exhort our fellow-believers to be vigilant and united in vigorous opposition to all tendencies hostile to freedom of mind and conscience.

Pastor Schollenberg, of Mannheim, one of the first pulpit orators of Germany, first spoke to the resolutions. He warned his fellow-Protestants against indifference to the dangers of the hour from too great a confidence in the inherent power of the spirit of Protestantism. In the last century Germany had witnessed a magnificent growth of free thought; but the long reaction that followed succeeded in destroying the splendid fruits of that period to a considerable extent. Baron von Holzendorff, the famous professor at the University of Berlin, brought greetings from the Protestants of the Prussian capital.—He said, though there was less pronounced sympathy with the vindication of Protestantism in northern Germany, this was due more to the absence of the local irritation produced by the Ultramontane agitation in the south than to a decline of the spirit of the Reformation. He was for peace; but he was ready for war against Rome whenever it became necessary. The sharpest reply to the Pope's missive would not be too sharp for him. We ought to invite Pius IX to come here and learn from the monument of the great reformer that he was a better Christian than any of the so-called successors to St. Peter. Other speakers advocated the resolutions in equally fervid speeches and protests against the Pope's presumption. The chairman then put the resolutions to a vote. They were adopted by a general uplifting of hands, amidst the most profound silence. It was a most solemn scene, as the assembled thousands thus pledged their fidelity to the faith of their forefathers.

The vote having been taken, the next question which the meeting was to consider in pursuance of the call was brought up for discussion. It related to the efforts, pursued for years, of enlightened Protestant leaders, among the laity as well as the clergy, to emancipate the church from the control of the state and a reactionary hierarchy, and to reconstruct it on the basis of the independence of each Protestant community. A declaration of principles in this sense was adopted, after an interesting discussion, in which prominent laymen and clergymen took part. Then followed the closing and most impressive act of the day. The great in-door meeting adjourned, according to the programme, to the market square, from the centre of which rises the Luther Monument, where the thousands that had been unable to get into the church had already assembled.—The wide square was soon closely packed with a dense mass of humanity, variously estimated at from twenty to thirty thousand. Order being established, Prof. Bluntschli ascended the steps of the monument, and, after some introductory words, read aloud the resolutions adopted in the church. The vast multitude listened with solemn stillness. After the reading, the immense congregation joined in singing Luther's immortal "A firm stronghold is our God." Thousands were moved to tears by the impressiveness of the scene.

Such is, in brief, the history of a day which, as Prof. Blantschli said, in proposing three cheers for "religious liberty," before declaring the meeting adjourned *sine die* after the singing, will "long live in the heart of the German people." The meeting produced a deep impression throughout the fatherland, and will no doubt prove a serious check to the machinations of the partisans of Romanism.—*Correspondent of New York Independent.*

HOUSEKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT.

OCEAN CAKE.—To one cup of milk add two cups of powdered sugar; one half cup of butter; the whites of five eggs, well beaten; three cups of flour; two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar, and one of soda.—Flavor to your taste.

APPLE CUSTARD PIE.—*The Nicest Pie ever Eaten.*—This recipe is hardly in season, but our readers can keep it for reference when needed. Peel sour apples and stew until soft and not much water left in them; then rub them through a cullender; beat three eggs for each pie to be baked, and put in at the rate of one cup of butter and one of sugar for three pies; season with nutmeg. One egg for each pie will do very well, but the amount of sugar must be governed somewhat by the acidity of the apples. Bake as pumpkin pies, which they resemble in appearance. Dried apples are very nice by making them a little more juicy. You can frost them, and return them to the oven for a few moments, which will improve their appearance.

ICE CREAM.—We give the following as an excellent recipe for making ice cream: Fresh cream one-half gallon; rich milk one-half gallon; white sugar one pound. Dissolve the sugar in the mixture, flavor with extract to suit your taste, or take the peel from a fresh lemon and steep one-half of it in as little water as you can, and add this—it makes the lemon flavor better than the extract—and no flavor will so universally please as the lemon: keep the same proportion for any amount desired. The juice of strawberries or raspberries gives a beautiful color and flavor to ice creams; or about one-half ounce of essence or extracts to a gallon. Have your ice well broken; one quart of salt to a pail of ice. About half an hour's constant stirring and occasional scraping down and beating together, will freeze it. The old-fashioned freezer will make very smooth and nice ice cream.

The Christian Advocate.

Official Organ of the Montgomery, Mobile, Mississippi, and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1869.

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Three Dollars per Annum, in Advance.

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N. B.—*Agents are requested, wherever practicable, to invest and remit funds in a* **Post Office Order,** DRAFT, *or by* EXPRESS. *If this cannot be done,* REGISTER *the letter at our expense.*

When money is forwarded in either of the above methods we will be responsible for it, *but not otherwise.*

Changes in the Times of Holding the Mississippi and La. Conferences.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 8, 1869.

REV. J. C. KEENER, D. D.—*Dear Brother:* For reasons appearing, and upon consultation with brethren upon the interests of the church involved, the following changes have been made:

The Mississippi Conference will meet December 8, instead of December 1. The Louisiana Conference will meet January 12, 1870, instead of December 15, 1869.

Yours truly,

H. N. MCTYEIRE.

"AN UNPROFITABLE SERVANT."

A brother who has already secured us many subscribers sends three more *with* the money, and adds: "Unless I get subscribers to the amount of $100 I shall feel that I am 'an unprofitable servant,' and still in debt to the ADVOCATE for services rendered."

There are two sorts of unprofitable servants: those who are really so, having done nothing; and those who, having done their whole duty, still take no credit to themselves. The brother belongs to the latter class, and we wish the world was full of such servants of Christ. "Do the full work of an evangelist" means something more than merely doing work? To do "*all* the work of a Methodist preacher" is the expectation of the Discipline, and the promise of the licentiate. A conscience for attending to the detail of a preacher's duty increases with a growth in grace, and is needed now in our church fully as much as any other improvement.

NOTICE.—N. ORLEANS DISTRICT.

The Quarterly Conference for the New Orleans Circuit will be postponed to the 21st of August, at half-past seven P. M., at the ADVOCATE office.

The Quarterly Meeting of the German churches to Sabbath, the 22d. Their Quarterly Conference will be held as appointed, on the 20th of August.

The Quarterly Meeting of Jefferson City to August 29. Quarterly Conference with the New Orleans Circuit, on the 21st of August, at half-past seven P. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.—We have parties this week advertising: one for a teacher, and one for a place. The "young lady," who is spoken of as a "graduate of Mansfield," we fully indorse—as fully as President Stuart does.

"THUGS" THAT ARE THUGS!

The principal defense set up by the Catholic *Star* for the Rev. J. Moynihan's attempt to choke the Calvinism out of a parcel of Protestant Sunday school children in this city consists of abuse. We come in for a full share. It says:

"The editor of the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE would fain be an artist. * * * The opportunities he has had of observing the workings of human passions would have enabled a more skillful hand to have wrought a presentment of fearful interest. For instance, in his affiliation with thuggery in New Orleans, had he not before him the aspects of the horde of demoniac ruffians who made murder a profitable trade for six years?"

This "murderous trade," we are then informed, is Know Nothingism. How far that order resembled the worshipers of the Hindoo goddess of destruction we have no way of knowing, never having been in the secrets of either the one or the other. But it occurs to us that the achievements of the Romish Church in the destruction of human life at that festival of blood in 1572, on St. Bartholemew, or by the Inquisitors of St. Dominic, or by that son of the church, Philip the Second, in the Lowlands, may be compared with any of the performances of the Thugs of India in the service of their goddess Kali.

The massacre in Paris commenced on Sunday, the 24th of August, 1572, between three and four o'clock in the morning, and continued violently three days in the city, and during three months in France. In it twenty thousand human beings were killed because they were Huguenots. Writing in the midst of the carnage, not later than noon of the 24th, the nuncio Salviati says: "The whole city is in arms; the houses of the Huguenots have been forced with great loss of lives. In order that matters may not go too far a proclamation has just been issued, declaring that *there shall be three hours in the day during which it shall be unlawful to rob and kill.* You can see nothing in the street but white crosses in the hats and caps of every one you meet, which has a fine effect!" The living, tied hand and foot, were thrown off the bridges. One man, probably a rag-gatherer, brought two little children in his creel and tossed them into the water as if they had been kittens. An infant played with the beard and smiled in the face of the man who carried him; but the innocent caress exasperated the ruffian, who stabbed the child, and with an oath threw it into the Seine. The streets were encumbered with heaps of naked, bleeding corpses. Two hundred of the best blood of France lay a ghastly pile beneath the windows of the palace. It was a beautiful August morning. Charles Ninth said: "The weather seemed to rejoice in the slaughter of the Huguenots." In the very height of the massacre the rumor of a miracle revived the flagging zeal of the Catholics. In the cemetery of the Innocents there stood a small chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and in front of it a white thorn bush, which for four years had shown neither leaf nor flower. All of a sudden, on the morning of the massacre, it became covered with beautiful white blossoms, filling the air with their delicious perfume. It continued to bloom for a fortnight. The King and his court proceeded there in long procession. Sick persons were healed by merely looking at it. The crowd believed it to be "a sign of God's approval of the Catholic uprising and the Admiral's death." All the city marched out to see it, killing the Huguenots they found in the road.

When the news of the massacre reached Rome the exultation among the clergy knew no bounds. The Cardinal of Lorraine rewarded the messenger with a thousand crowns, the bells rang a joyous peal, the cannon of Saint Angelo thundered, and Gregory Thirteenth, attended by the cardinals and other dignitaries, went in procession to the church of St. Louis, where the Cardinal of Lorraine chanted a *Te Deum.* Shortly afterward the same *infallible* Pope sent Charles the golden rose. If the God and Father of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ could look complacently upon such worshipers, then indeed would Christianity be but a slight remove from the service of the Hindoo goddess, and there would be but little difference between the odor of the sacred sugar of the Thug and the incense of a Romish priest.

But we come to a much more systematic mode of murder—one which has not the apology of a momentary frenzy, but was invented, perfected and continued from the year 1481 to that of 1746; which was adopted as the engine of the Roman Church for two hundred and fifty years, and before which all the murders of all the straggling bands of the devotees of Kali, since India was, are only as a boy killing birds. The Spanish Inquisition was devised first for the benefit of Moors and Jews, but the Dominican Torquemada turned this machine of blood and fire full against the heretics of Christendom; and from that hour it was almost exclusively in the hands of that "holy" band of brothers. In the eighteen years of Torquemada's administration ten thousand two hundred and twenty individuals were *burned alive,* ninety-seven thousand three hundred and twenty-one punished with infamy, confiscation of property or perpetual imprisonment. The total number of families destroyed by this one friar alone amounted to one hundred and fourteen thousand four hundred and one. This "holy" office, in course of time, taught the savages of India and America to shudder at the mention of its name. A bench of monks without appeal, having its detectives in every house, it judged and executed its decrees without responsibility. It condemned not deeds, but thoughts. The rack was the court of justice. It arrested on suspicion, tortured till confession, and then punished by fire. The only advocate of the prisoner was his fortitude. The torture took place at midnight, in a gloomy dungeon, dimly lighted. The victim, whether man, matron or tender virgin, was stripped naked, and all the apparatus of water, weights, fire, pulleys and screws, by which sinews could be strained, bones crushed and the body racked, was put in operation. The executioner, enveloped in a black robe, with his eyes glaring at his victim through holes cut in the hood which muffled his face, practiced successively all the forms of torture which the ingenuity of the monks had invented. This holy office invaded the prince in his palace and the beggar in his shroud.—Philip the Second said it was a "heavenly remedy," "a lion's den in which just men could sustain no injury, but in which perverse sinners were torn to pieces." There can be but one opinion now of Torquemada and his priest fiends; but one of a priesthood which claims to be unchangeable, yet with hands dripping with blood attempts to stand between God and man; that they are not truly the ministers of Christ, but the thugs of Christendom.

BOVINA.—HELP!

Our irrepressible brother, J. J. Clark, is hard at it again—church-building. The friends on Warren Circuit, Mississippi Conference, suffered severely by the war in the loss of several churches. They are now getting in heart, and are about to lay some of the first fruits of returning prosperity on the altar of God, by building a house to His name. May they devise liberal things! "The soul of the liberal shall be made fat." The Lord loveth a cheerful and large giver. As they give to them it shall be given. We bespeak for the committee appointed and the preacher a cheerful and generous response.

UNIONTOWN, ALABAMA CONFERENCE.—A letter from the Rev. T. F. Mangrove, who is now aiding the stationed preacher at Uniontown, informs us that the revival there still progresses and increases in interest. Twenty-two have already joined the church. May the whole "canebrake" catch on fire!

THE truest proof of a man's religion is the quality of his companions.

THE FIRST FRUITS.

The law of the first fruits made no heavy demand, and exacted no burdensome tribute, but it was a most expressive recognition of the principles of religious giving. The first-born son belonged to God, and must be redeemed for a stated sum. The firstlings of the flock and herd are redeemed, exchanged or sacrificed. The harvest could not proceed until the first sheaf was waved before the Lord; and the first measures of the garnered corn were carried to the temple. The housewife devoted the first of the dough, or the first cake, as a heave-offering. All the products of the field and of the orchard were subject to this law. For the first three years no fruit could be gathered for use from any fruit tree; and the entire fruit of the fourth year was devoted to God. The first cluster of the vine, and the first apples, figs, olives, apricots and dates were gathered and brought to the temple, or otherwise set apart.

Thus year by year God was acknowledged as the giver of all, and every product, in its season, proclaimed the same lessons of dependence and gratitude. In the law of the first fruits the quantity of the gift seems not in general to have been prescribed. In the matter of tithes the exact amount is stated, but in the demand of the first fruits no specific proportion is made obligatory. In this respect there is an obvious resemblance to the rule of giving under the Christian dispensation. The demand of the first fruits covered all; and submission to it conceded the divine proprietorship in all. It was, therefore, more comprehensive in principle than the law of tithes, where a tenth or a fifth was exacted. It was, indeed, the expression and recognition of that entire consecration which the Gospel requires.

We have in it clearly the idea of quality. The first fruits were likely to be better than the last gleanings of the harvest, or the last results of the vintage. The wheat was then heaviest, the vine and the tree were then in their best heart, and yielding the rarest and juciest of their tempting treasures. For such fruits the market price would be higher, the money value consequently greater, and the appetite or necessities of the husbandman would whet desire and tempt to fraud. The *time* of rendering these fruits was a most important item. Not a reap-hook must touch the waving fields until the first sheaf is presented before the Lord; not a cluster of grapes could be pressed, nor an olive gathered until God's portion was duly set apart. The first fruits are the most certain, and, therefore, the strong temptation to appropriate them to ourselves.—What storms may come, what causes of blight, we cannot tell. How reasonable that the first of the harvest should be devoted to our necessities, to our debts, and that God's claims should wait? God then is to receive of us the best in quality, and His claims are to be met first in order of time.

As to quantity the divine proprietorship is absolute in all, and is declared in the law of the first fruits. The law is thus "our schoolmaster" to bring us to the duty and grace of Christian giving. God is to be honored "with thy substance, and with the first fruits of all thine increase." The first fruits proclaimed a sanctified harvest, and were the earnest and expression of that "living sacrifice" which covers and comprehends the gifts of providence. The grace of giving is no unimportant branch of the kingdom of God and His righteousness; and in this, as in every other respect, it is to be sought first.

The law of the first fruits is more emphatic and comprehensive, because the quantity is given in principle rather than in figures. The Gospel tells us how much in the same way. "As God hath prospered him," and, "according as he purposeth in his heart, so let him give; not grudgingly or of necessity, for God loveth a cheerful giver." But how much? The measure is in the depths of our consecration. "Ye are not your own." How much then of our substance belongs to God? Can we conceive St. Paul or any other man asking such a question, while in the same breath he exclaims: "For the love of Christ constraineth us!" The Jew may have required the precise sum, because of the hardness of his heart and the darkness of the dispensation; but of what use would this be to a Christian who professes to lay all upon the altar, and to be wholly the Lord's?

Last week we recorded the arrival of the first bale of cotton, and this week the second has been received. All the papers contained the items, but God was not mentioned; and neither of those bales was shipped to any missionary society. Who is now waiting to send the earnest of his harvest to God's temple? Whose first bale, or hogs head, or other measure of value will be forwarded to be sold on the Lord's account? It is with misgivings, even with fear and trembling, that we hear of the prospective harvest. Will God be honored with the first fruits of all our increase, even among those who profess to honor His name? If not, it were better for us that blight, mildew and the worm should come. Far better that the locust should devour than that God's mercies should be perverted to feed our avarice, selfishness and lusts. The sin of withholding the first fruits is of such a heinous character that it may well excite the most painful apprehension. It is sufficient to bring the heaviest judgments upon us.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTIONS.

If our observation is not greatly at fault, much additional interest in the religious training of the children of the church has been awakened by the Sunday school conventions which have been held during the past year. This is not confined to our own branch of Protestant Christianity, though we now speak more especially of the effect of this new element upon our people and preachers. Both have been greatly quickened in their zeal for bringing children to Christ. As an instrumentality for advancing the kingdom of the Saviour the Sunday school is beginning to be regarded as capable of becoming most effective. It would seem strange that anything remained, in this age of the world, to be either taught or learned by the church as to the importance of early training in the knowledge and ways of godliness. From the days of Moses until Christ there was to be seen upon the record the plain law of a Christian education: "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it."

But upon one point in this great work there is yet much to be discovered—*i. e., how* to train them in that "way." The world and the church would yet seem to be out upon the wide sea of experiment. How can children be brought to the Saviour? How can our youth be held to the altars of their fathers' God? What new skill can be acquired, what new influence added, what new methods employed for securing so great an end? The region for discovery in this science we believe to be mainly in the teachings and example of Christ. His exalted estimate of little children, His power with them, the place He assigns them in His system, and the use which He made of their lispings, present a field for profound study and analysis to every one who seeks to advance the glory of God and the salvation of our race.

We give below a most excellent article upon the art of training children, which we find in the New York *Independent.* It will abundantly repay perusal.

In all biblical instruction are two fixed elements—the human mind and the truth to be taught. A man may blunder in teaching, but he wields the very word which to Paul was the sword of the Spirit. And, diverse as are the minds of men, essentially the same avenues lead into each—they are to be approached in substantially the same method.

We are not, then, to apprehend the study of child mind as calling for a new classification of faculties, but the recognition of a stage of development—mind in its immaturity.

What we wish to accomplish is, by God's blessing, so to present His truth that the thought of the child may be full of the thought of God; its heart be kind, loving, benevolent, as the heart of God; its will be found on the side of God and the right, in submission to divine authority. The secret of success in any teacher in any school will be found to consist in this, that instruction and method were adapted to the age of childhood.

We start with the general question as to the nature of mind. Is it of such sort that you can treat it to truth as a cask to water? If so, just pour it in; cram down the texts, Westminster Catechism and all; memorize the whole New Testament. You have given them sound doctrine and the full measure of your time! But suppose this is but a caricature of minds?—that what you thought you were pouring in only sputtered in the funnel and ran down the sides? Verily this is one of the grandest of mistakes, to take cramming for teaching. The mind is a living organism. Education is a life process. And there is an analogy between all life processes. The bulb is not only wrought upon, but it recognizes that action and takes it up into itself; starts, also, an independent life of its own; puts forth the blade-shoots of the flowering stalk crowned with glory and flanked with living green. Truth is the element which God, the author of mind, would have it lay hold of, feed upon and apprehend in its meaning, use and relations.

Feeding a thresher, you must begin to crowd too soon and keep the motion low. You may put the bundle butt foremost, or thrust it solid, to marked disadvantage; you may so distribute and present the grain that it will do beautiful execution. The man who feeds a second to that sharp pronged cylinder, and his business is to serve! So with the teacher, and his bundle of truth and facts. Let him remember he is second to "the teacher inside the skin;" and, if he would win, let him serve. Then will the mind lay hold of truth and grow thereby.

Look next at a child as a creature of thought, feeling and will. Our analysis must, of course, be very general.

1. The child as a creature of thought.

The characteristics are: lack of discipline, inattention, a slender vocabulary, indifferent to abstract statements of truth. It grows out of this immaturity and lack of discipline; that attention must be won, held by variety in unity, and led by clear, simple, logical steps, in good plain vernacular, to the conclusion you would have accepted and fixed. As to method—consider that the child lives in the world of men and things. Its thought must take shape before its eyes. Instruction must come largely through the senses and by means of familiar illustrations. Hence it is that Bunyan has real fascination for children of six years, when sins are giants, and states of mind are castles, and the Devil himself is out with cloven foot, and the Christian life is a real warfare, and death the crossing of a river! This strange fascination of the story only crowds the moral up into view, and thought is quickened and led.

2. The child as a creature of feeling.

A child has been termed "a bundle of feelings." We have to notice that the sensibilities lie on the surface, that waves of feeling follow each other rapidly, so that only such things as make a deep impression abide and become potential in forming character; that the child is a creature of affection, responding readily to love, and that the period of youth is changing all this to reserve, and, may be, to deadened sensibility. It follows that this is the teacher's vantage-ground and *now* his time—that through affection the child must be held and swayed—yea, led to the Christ *he* loves.

And as to method, if impressions are to be lasting, the truth must not stand alone, but be held up by something which interests a child—linked with something in the world of nature or of life, and by incident moved to aversion toward the wrong and admiration toward the good.

3. This same child is a creature of conscience and of will. The victory is not won, the turning point of conversion is not reached, till the will of the child is yielded in love to the authority of Christ. To secure this the mind has been enlightened, the feelings have been enlisted, the sense of right and wrong has been appealed to, and all the powers of affection employed.

The grand characteristic and advantage is this: that the will of the child is not fortified by years of habit, and the conscience is not seared by continuance in sin. And, if converted, you have still the will

of a child and a type of piety peculiar to itself, needing patient culture and loving care, appeals to the affection and conscience, enforced by examples drawn from the Bible and real life.

In all this we do not ignore the work of the Holy Spirit, but seek such adaptation of means to ends as will most likely secure His blessing, being in accordance with the laws of mind, which are of God, and seeking to honor His truth by so presenting it that it may be laid hold of and appropriated.

The highest indorsement of this method is found in the very structure of the Book of books. How large a space is given to history and biography, to parables and proverbs! We are made to see in real life the virtue we should cultivate, the vice we should shun.

Then, too, consider the method of God with the childhood of the race. What is the whole ceremonial economy but a grand object lesson, teaching through sensible forms the great moral lessons of both dispensations? And what the descriptions of heaven which the Revelator gives us, but an attempt by glowing material symbols to lead us up to some thought of the final home of the saints?

The childhood of the individual answers to the childhood of the race. Richter has well said, "Children are little orientals!" And the inference is, we must educate them religiously through the senses to an intelligent, loving and willing appreciation of the truth and salvation of Jesus Christ.

Such instruction, given in a loving, earnest and prayerful spirit, may reasonably hope for the divine blessing; for it recognizes the laws of mind which are God-given—uses the truth which is divinely inspired—in prayer, and faith, and love, which are scripturally enjoined.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FAMOUS LONDON MERCHANTS. A book for boys. By H. R. Fox Bourne, author of "English Merchants," etc. With twenty-five illustrations. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1869. Small 12mo, pp. 279.

A collection of short biographies of the most notable merchants of London, from Richard Whittington (1360) to George Peabody (1860). The small beginnings of these princes of material power, the turns of fortune by which they surpassed all competitors, and the guiding principles which controlled them in the pursuit of wealth, are set forth with much collateral information in regard to the financial history of London, the great theatre of their action. It is a good summary for boys who are thinking forward to the time when they will be merchants. For sale by George Ellis, No. 7 Old Levee street.

RHETORIC. A text book, designed for schools and colleges, and for private study. By Rev. E. O. Haven, D. D., LL.D., president of the University of Michigan. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1869. 12mo, pp. 380.

A number of sprightly lectures, printed and bound together. The author made good use of the laws of suggestion in getting them up. The names of all the great ones of New England are quoted, and scraps from orations, poems, etc., of, from and about Plymouth Rock, and "our folks" generally, make up the staple of the book. No new principles are evolved, no new methods or help to the great art of speaking or writing. There seems to have been no special call for the book any more than for a dish of hash, only it is served up in case any one wants it. For sale by George Ellis, No. 7 Old Levee street.

We have received from A. Eyrich, 130 Canal street:

CYPHER. A romance. By Jane G. Austin. New York: Sheldon & Co. 1869. Pamphlet octavo.

A tub to negro worshipers.

We have received from Rev. R. J. Harp, agent Southern Publishing House, 112 Camp street, the following works, which we will notice hereafter:

THE LIFE OF TRUST. By George Muller.

THE PRINCE OF THE HOUSE OF DAVID.

THE PILLAR OF FIRE.

THE THRONE OF DAVID. All three by the same author, the Rev. J. H. Ingraham, LL.D.

From J. A. Gresham, No. 92 Camp street, we have

A COMPANION FOR SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS. Published by Claxton, Remsen & Co., Philadelphia.

An exhortation for the encouragement of teachers; pp. 34, 24mo; neatly printed and bound. 1869.

THE SON OF MAN. Discourses on the Humanity of Jesus Christ. By Frank Coulin, D. D., minister of the National church of Geneva. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger. 12mo. 1869.

This is another valuable contribution to the realization of the One Personage of all time—Jesus Christ. The translator may be charged either with deficiency in language, or with carelessness in its use; still the ideas of the author lie in a plane familiar to Bible readers, and, therefore, they are readily ascertained.

WHITWORTH COLLEGE, BROOKHAVEN, MISSISSIPPI.—The president writes: "A deduction of $50 will be made for ministers' daughters." For other information in regard to this excellent institution see advertisement

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY NEWS.—A daily paper is about to be started in this city, under the style as above. We heartily welcome it. See advertisement.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

CAMP MEETING ON PEACH TREE CIRCUIT.

A letter from Dr. A. H. Mitchell says: "There will be a camp meeting held on the Peach Tree Circuit, Demopolis District, Mobile Conference, commencing on the 7th of October. We are having a very interesting meeting at this time in Uniontown. When I left them fifteen had joined, and the meeting is still in progress."

JASPER CIRCUIT, MOBILE CONFERENCE.

JASPER, ALA., July, 1869.

MR EDITOR: We are having some good times on this work. Congregations are generally large and attentive. We have several Sunday schools doing well, with a growing interest in this important subject. We commenced a meeting at Jasper, on Friday night before the fourth Sunday in June, which lasted six days, resulting in some eight conversions and six additions to the church. The membership was also greatly revived. We were aided by our presiding elder and Brother F. A. Gamble, who did us good service.

Our third Quarterly Meeting embraced the fourth Sunday in July, at Antioch, which was protracted five days, with good results. The Lord was with us in saving power. The church was graciously revived, many backsliders were reclaimed, quite a number converted, and fifteen added to the church. We are indebted to Brother Gamble again for faithful service.

I trust these are but the drops that precede the coming shower which shall water and replenish every thirsty soul in all this land. For this we still labor and pray.

JAS. E. ANDREWS.

MARRIED.

At Jackson, Louisiana, on the 14th of July, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. C. Keener, Mr. HIRAM R. SINGLETON to Miss LUCY B. FORSYTH.

On the 29th of July, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. E. Tanner, by the Rev. F. White, Mr. DAVID M. LYLE to Miss PROVIE TANNER, all of Avoyelles parish, Louisiana.

OBITUARIES.

Miss ANN GERONE KING was born in Yazoo county, Mississippi, July 5, 1847, and died in the same county April 23, 1869.

She had by her amiable qualities won the esteem of the old and the young. All spoke in her praise. A short time previous to her death, by the bed of her sick father, she evinced the greatest affection for him by her constant presence and unremitting attention. How little did those who saw the two—the father, to all appearance, in a dying condition; the daughter, with the bloom of health upon her cheek, and nothing to indicate an early demise—think that the king of terrors would claim the latter before the former. But such was the case.

The subject of this obituary notice was a member of the Methodist Church and a professor of religion. She attended with delight the services of the sanctuary.

After her conversion she, like too many of our young members, was persuaded to join in the dance; but at the request of her aunt the minister who was in charge of this circuit (Yazoo,) in 1867, mildly spoke to her concerning the impropriety of dancing. She expressed her regret, and promised that she would no more participate. This promise she kept, in spite of the urgent protestations of her youthful associates to the contrary. Before her last illness, in conversation with her aunt, she told me that she thought her niece was a Christian.

She was sick but a short time, and although she left no verbal evidence with regard to her future prospects, we indulge the fond hope that she inhabits the glorious abode where her mother has been for many years, and pray that it may be the habitation of her father, brother and other relatives who mourn.

A. B. STEWART.

IN MEMORIAM.

I have just returned to my work, after an absence of six weeks in attending the last illness, death and burial of an affectionate mother. I feel that a tribute of respect, in the form of an obituary, is due to one whose precious memory is sacredly embalmed in my heart's best affections.

The subject of this notice, CATHARINE HOOD, was the second daughter of William and Violet Smith, respected citizens of York district, South Carolina, where she was born in September, 1812. She died of chronic ulceration of the stomach, in Jefferson county, Alabama, on the night of the 11th of July, 1869, being in the fifty-seventh year of her age. My mother, at the age of about fifteen, made an experimental profession of the Christian religion, and joined the Presbyterian Church. Soon after her marriage to my father she became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, to which she held inviolate a pious and consistent membership through life. She was emphatically a daughter of affliction, having inherited a very delicate and frail constitution. She suffered much and long from many of the diseases which are rife in the land, some of which, in her case, became chronic and peculiar in their character, so as to baffle the skill of the scientific physician. For eighteen months before my mother's death she was confined to her bed, with some intermissions of improvement, especially during last winter. About twelve months ago I was called home to witness her last moments; but after spending four weeks with her I left her improving, and she partially recovered during the winter. Last March the disease appeared in a more virulent form, and advanced slowly but steadily until the lamp of life ceased to burn. She bore her afflictions with patience and Christian fortitude. She desired death, not only as a release from suffering, but that she might enjoy the home and society of the blessed. Her faith was strong, her hopes buoyant and her prospects bright, which often led her, during her sickness, to rejoice and give glory to God. She told me that she had "no fears as to the consequences of death." She said to the attending minister, a few hours before her death, that her "prospects were bright for heaven." Thus passed away to the saint's everlasting rest a kind and devoted mother, a generous neighbor and a pious Christian.

Sweet be thy rest, dear mother! "Thy sun shall no more go down, neither shall thy moon withdraw itself, for the Lord is thine everlasting light, and the days of thy mourning are ended."

ALEX. HOOD.

DAPHNE, Mobile Bay, Ala., July 24, 1869.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEACHER WANTED.—TO TAKE charge of Endocia College, at Black Hawk, Carroll county, Mississippi. Fine inducements to a qualified party. Next session commences first Monday in September. Address
W. S. CHEW,
au14 4t Black Hawk, Mississippi.

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The Fall Session of this institution, now entering upon the sixteenth year of its existence, will open on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of September, with a corps of experienced teachers, and enlarged facilities of instruction.
Terms unchanged. For catalogues, containing full particulars, address
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It has very superior apparatus for the illustration of the sciences, and a choice and rare cabinet of shells and minerals.
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A preparatory department and special school in the sciences are provided.
Expenses always a matter of interest, supposed to be lower than at any other institution of its grade.

TERMS.

Tuition for annual session, in advance,	$50 00
Fuel, $18; deposit for damages, $5;	23 00
Tuition in the Law and Preparatory Departments,	50 00

Board will be furnished at actual cost at the hall. In private families, from $18 to $25 per month.
Text books furnished at a small advance on cost.
Washing, lights, etc., at reasonable rates.
The Trustees feel warranted in commending this institution to public favor.
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J. M. HOWRY,
au14 1m Secretary of the Board.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY NEWS.

The subscribers now and for many years engaged in the Printing business in this city, will commence, on Monday, September 20, the publication of a new daily paper, under the name of THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY NEWS, to be issued every morning, Sundays excepted.
The Publishers will make no extravagant promises; but to the best of their ability, assisted by able Editors and Reporters, will give to the public a *cheap* first class Family and Commercial Newspaper, free from politics and sectarianism.
They confidently appeal to a generous public for encouragement and support in their new enterprise.
Business men, in making their arrangements for advertising, will please remember THE DAILY NEWS. Advertisements will be inserted at very low rates.
Country merchants and others will find in THE DAILY NEWS the daily reports of the Markets and a weekly Price Current.

TERMS.

To city subscribers, Fifteen Cents per week; to country subscribers, Fifty Cents per month. Clubs of five, $2 per month; clubs of thirteen, $5. The money to accompany the order.
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ALL SUFFERERS

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Specific Remedy for Consumption,

Nervous and General Debility, Bronchitis, Asthma, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Wasting, Scrotula, Loss of Strength, Flesh and Appetite, Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Impurities of the Blood, Female Complaints, Chronic Diarrhea, Maladies of Children, etc.
For sale by Druggists and dealers in every city, town and village throughout the United States and Canadas. Prices, $1 and $2 per bottle. Three large, or six small, $5.
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CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast iron machines, under the same name or otherwise.—Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured. au7 4tr

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Sold by all News Dealers or sent by mail, post paid, upon receipt of twenty cents each. Six copies, $1, or to subscribers at $2 per year; four copies, $6. Address
ELLIOTT, THOMES & TALBOT,
au7 4tr Boston, Mass.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad Dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black* or *brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond street, New York. jy24 1yr

TEN DOLLARS PER DAY GUARanteed.—Agents to sell the Home Shuttle Sewing Machine. It makes the Lock Stitch, alike on both sides, has the under-feed, and is equal in every respect to any Sewing Machine ever invented. Price, $25. Warranted for five years. Send for circular. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburg, Pa., or St. Louis, Mo. au7 4tr

ONLY $1 FOR ZION'S HERALD to January 1, 1870. A first class Illustrated Religious Journal of sixteen pages. Two hundred contributors; five editors. The cheapest paper in the land. $2 50 a year in advance. Specimen copies free.
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ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS PER day Discontinued.
Having obtained an extensive and widespread sale for our "CENTURY" brand of Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco, we desire to announce that we shall not pack daily $100 in the small tin foil papers after this date, July 1, 1869, its merits being so favorably recognized that this inducement is no longer necessary. To avoid misapprehension, however, we would add that we shall continue to pack orders for elegant Meerschaum Pipes in our "YACHT CLUB" and "EUREKA" brands of Smoking Tobacco.
The "Yacht Club" is devoid of Nicotine, and cannot injure the health, and is especially recommended to persons of sedentary occupations or nervous constitutions.
The trade are invited to send for circulars.
P. LORILLARD,
au7 1tr New York.

SAVAGE'S URSINA.—Pure Grease of the Canada Bear.
Superior to every other Pomade for softening, giving a brilliant gloss and increasing the growth of the Hair.
EVANS, MERCER & CO. (late Lamplough & Campbell,) Montreal, proprietors, and sold by all Druggists. aug7 4tr

AT DR. HERO'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies are advantages to be found in no other school in the world. EMILY A. RICE Principal. Send for circular to
DR. J. HERO,
mn7 4ts Westboro, Mass.

J. L. DUNNICA, New Orleans, La. — THOS. A. HAMILTON, Memphis, Tenn.
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BRANDS OF FLOUR,

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City Mills, "Sparta, Ill."
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Ornamental work at usual rates. No extra charge for Latin or Greek.
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W. G. E. CUNNYNGHAM,
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Pianos for rent. Pianos tuned and repaired.
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S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
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TOBIAS' DERBY CONDITION POWDERS are warranted superior to any others, or money for the cure of Distemper, Worms, Bots, Coughs, Hidebound, Colds, etc., in Horses; and Coughs, Colds, Loss of Milk, Black Tongue, Hollow Horn, Murrain, Hoven, Hoose, Yellows, Distemper, etc., in Cattle. They are perfectly safe and innocent; no need of stopping the working of your animals. They increase the appetite, give a fine coat, cleanse the stomach and urinary organs; also increase the milk of cows. Try them and you will never be without them. The late Hiram Woodruff, celebrated trainer of horses, used them for years. Colonel Phillip Bush, of the Jerome Race Course, Fordham, New York, would not use them until he was told of what they are composed, since which he is never without them. He has over twenty running horses in his charge, and for the last three years has used no other medicine for them. He has kindly permitted me to refer any one to him. Over one thousand other references can be seen at the Depot.
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CURES CANCER,

Cures Cutaneous Affections, cures Scrofula, and all the Impurities of the Blood; and the sovereign remedy for

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And other diseases of the Kidneys. This is the original Spring Water from Vermont which has wrought so many wonderful cures, and is advertised only to distinguish it from the worthless imitations that are now attempted to be palmed upon the public as being equal to the virtues of the Missisquoi.

Pamphlets containing an account of many wonderful cures, attested by eminent physicians and others, can be had gratis by calling at or addressing a note to
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LIVER PILLS

Are just what most people need. A dose or two will set your Liver to work, and the result will be your Headache will be cured, your appetite will be restored, you will sleep sound, and wake up good natured with all the world. Millions are troubled at times

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DR. JOHN G. ANGELL, GRADUate of the Philadelphia Dental College has established himself at No 109 Carondelet street, near Poydras, where he will perform all Dental Operations in a skillful and satisfactory manner. Teeth inserted upon Gold or Vulcanite base. Being familiar with all Anesthetics, he will extract teeth without pain, by the use of such as best suits the case. Particular attention given to the medical and surgical treatment of diseases of the mouth and teeth. oct28 1y

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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

THE HEAVENLY BRIDEGROOM.

For many a year and many a day
The Saviour came my heart to win;
But I had given my heart away,
And only thought of serving sin.
I saw Him come and go unmoved,
And never dreamed how much He loved.

But time flowed on, and all things changed
That touch the heart or touch the brain,
And far and wide my spirit ranged
Amid the fugitive and vain,
Until in anguish she had proved
That world was false which she had loved.

And thus my cloud-land died away,
But gave to view those upper skies
Which it had screened with tintings gay:
For when I turned my sorrowing eyes
I saw Him standing, through my tears,
The same as He had stood for years.

Ah, why did I not sooner know
The depth and sweetness of His grace!
And why so long neglectful go
To look upon another face?
But now my soul His goodness proves,
And now I know how much He loves.

And yet I know not all His love,
But only now commence to know;
For in the clearer day above
This knowledge will forever grow,
And I ... —*Lays of a Heart.*

THE KINDEST SHEPHERD CARE.

FOR THE YOUNG.

Rambling a few summers ago in the lake district of England I came to Washdale Head, where I passed the night at the cottage of a shepherd friend. The next morning I set off to cross the mountains on my way to Buttermere. As I approached the summit of the pass a little lamb was bleating in tones more sad than I had ever heard before. It seemed to say, as plain as in words, 'Pity me! help me! save me!' I stopped, and the lamb ran toward me! It was evident that the lamb had been forsaken by its mother, for it was a mere skeleton, and its loosely hanging skin and sharp features betokened starvation. I could not resist its appeals, so took it in my arms and carried it toward a sheep that was browsing not far off. But the sheep moved away, and the tiny lamb ran back to me, still imploring help. Again I took it in my arms, and carrying it toward another sheep farther off, put it down where some bracken would hide it from me as I rapidly stepped back. The lamb did not go toward the retreating sheep, but remained where it had been placed, and still repeated its sad cry, 'Pity me! help me! save me!'

I took it in my arms once more, and sat down meditating what I had better do. Should I carry it forward with me till I reached the first house, several miles distant? But might not such an act seem suspicious if I met the owner of the flock? At any rate, I would not, I could not, leave to perish a helpless creature which had cast itself on my protection. Just then, looking listlessly down into the valley, I saw a small object at the foot of the mountain moving upward. It came nearer. It was a man. Still nearer. It was my shepherd friend. I at once showed him my lamb, and intrusted it to his care.

'Poor thing!' said the shepherd; 'its mother has forsaken it; they sometimes do when pasture is scarce. It would have died in an hour or two. But I'll take it down and give it some milk, and it will soon get right.'

Then the shepherd took in his arms the little trembling lamb, which at once nestled its head in his bosom, and hushed its pitiful cry. And as this great, strong, tender-hearted man stalked down the mountain side like a giant bearing his tiny burden, I thought of the words of the prophet: 'He shall feed his flock like a shepherd. He shall gather the lambs with his arm, and carry them in his bosom.' (Isa. xl. 2.)

I thus reflected: If a degenerate creature, sinful and selfish as all are in their degree, had pity enough in him not to suffer a worthless, half starved lamb to perish which cast itself on his care, will He who is the author and fountain of all tenderness be deaf to the cry of any wandering soul that comes to Him in fear and sorrow, saying, 'Lord, have mercy upon me! Save, Lord, or I perish!' Will the good Shepherd, who giveth His life for the flock, reject any feeble lamb, any lost sheep that comes to Him with the cry, 'Jesus, pity me! help me! save me!' He never will. He never can.

The next year I was again at Washdale, and inquired of the shepherd how the lamb had fared. Said he, 'It is now the fattest and the strongest of my flock.'

Thus many, even the very chief of sinners, when ready to perish, have been taken into the arms of Jesus, and under His fostering care have soon become as holy and useful as any of the flock.—*Rev. Newman Hall, D. D.*

FLOATING DOWN NIAGARA.

Two or three miles above the falls of Niagara, an Indian canoe was one day observed floating quietly along, with its paddle upon its side. At first it was supposed to be empty; no one could imagine that a man would expose himself to such well known and imminent danger. But a turn in the current soon gave the travelers a sight of an Indian lying idly asleep at the bottom. They were shocked, and called aloud; but he did not hear; they shouted in an agony of pity and alarm; but he was deaf to their saving cry.

It chanced that the current, which was now hurrying along with increased speed as it neared the fatal precipice, drove the little boat against a point of rock with such violence that it was whirled round and round several times.

"He's safe! he's safe!" cried the spectators joyfully; "the man is safe; that shock must wake him."

But alas! no. Fatigue or drunkenness (to which savages are particularly addicted) had so oppressed his senses that it seemed more like death than sleep that held him ... all hope was gone; and they hurried along the bank in horror to see the end. It soon came; for the torrent was now rolling so rapidly that they could scarcely keep pace with the moving boat. At length the roar of the water, which had been hitherto almost muffled within the high banks below, was borne toward them by a sudden change of the wind with double loudness. This dreadful noise, with which the Indian's ear was familiar, did at last arouse him. He was seen to start up and snatch his paddle. But it was too late. The dunning sound, which had roused him from sleep, told him at the same time that it was in vain now to strive for safety by rowing.

Nor, indeed, had he time to try. Upright as he stood he was carried over the awful precipice; and the boat and its occupant were seen no more.

Floating asleep down Niagara! Was this after all so sad a sight as that of a sinner floating asleep down the stream of time that is bearing him to eternal woe? "Awake, thou that sleepest," is the call of divine mercy. There is time to escape, if a man will but awake. "Turn ye, turn ye; for why will ye die?" are other words of the same compassionate God. There is time still to turn from sin to God. Almost too late indeed, but not too late yet, as long as a man is in this world where Jesus died, and where His blood is crying for pardon and life to every returning soul.—*Good News.*

THE BROKEN BUCKLE.—You have read in history of that hero who, when an overwhelming force was in pursuit, and his followers were urging him to a more rapid flight, coolly dismounted to repair a flaw in his horse's harness. While busied with the broken buckle the distant cloud swept down in nearer thunder; but just as the prancing hoofs and eager spears were ready to dash upon him the flaw was mended, and like a swooping falcon he had vanished from their view. The broken buckle would have left him on the field a dismounted and inglorious prisoner; the timely delay sent him in safety back to his bustling comrades.

There is in daily life the same luckless precipitancy, and the same profitable delay. The man who, from his prayerless awakening, bounces into the business of the day, however good his talents and great his diligence, is only galloping upon a steed harnessed with a broken buckle, and must not marvel if, in his hottest haste, or most hazardous leap, he be left ingloriously in the dust; and though it may occasion some little delay beforehand, his neighbor is wiser who sets all in order before the march begins.—*Rev. J. Hamilton.*

MR. JAS. CASSELLS was some time ago convicted of preaching Protestantism in Oporto, Portugal, and sentenced to six years' banishment. A new trial on appeal took place June 22, resulting in his acquittal and liberation—thus, at last, conceding religious freedom. At least twenty men are now selling Bibles in Portugal. In Lisbon an Episcopal church has one hundred members and a Scottish church twenty. A Portuguese lately died in Madeira, on his return from Illinois. The priest forbade his burial in consecrated ground, as he was a Calviuist; but the civil authorities overruled him, and ordered the burial in the cemetery.

MANTEROLA, a Spanish priest and member of the Cortes, in a speech in opposition to religious liberty, made the astonishing statement that the prosperity of the United States was due not to its freedom of worship, but to the fact that since 1825 a million and a half of people had immigrated from Great Britain, of whom four-fifths were Irish Catholics!

FARM AND GARDEN.

THOROUGH CULTIVATION.

The following is the substance of a paper read before the Alton Horticultural Society, by our correspondent, Mr. O. L. Barler:

If there is one fact in horticulture more than another, that is being impressed upon my mind, it is the necessity of the thorough cultivation of the soil—a term often used, but not, perhaps, with sufficient definiteness, as what one man calls thorough culture, another does not. When first commencing to stir the soil I thought I could easily cultivate a certain number of acres with a given amount of working force. The second year saw an increase in the working capital, and a decrease in the number of acres; and every year since we have felt the necessity of hiring more labor, without increasing the area under cultivation. It is estimated that, in gardening operations, ten men will work ten acres as it ought to be done. This demand is, perhaps, more than we may feel able to meet this if we expect the best results. To thoroughly cultivate—that is, to thoroughly *fertilize*, for that is the meaning of the term—necessitates a frequent stirring of the soil, not simply to plow when the weeds appear. Thorough culture has a broader mission than this of weed killing. To cultivate is to make productive—to manure; and to this manuring of the soil we are indebted for the best results on the farm and in the garden. When, and how often, ought we to stir the ground? Always after rain, and as soon after as the ground will work well. The frequency of the plowing will depend, in part, on circumstances, on the nature of the soil, and the character and advancement of the crop. "Once a week" is not enough. The idea of plowing simply to kill weeds is ridiculous! We seek, in the frequent stirring of the ground, a mellow soil, with open mouths or pores, eagerly taking from the atmosphere an abundance of plant food. Some plants, the melon for example, take more from the air than from the soil; or rather the soil, in a proper condition, takes from the atmosphere much of the food which it gives to the plant. If we have weeds, we must, of course, fight them to the death; but it is a shame to have weeds, and a double shame to sit at our ease and wait for the weeds to grow! In order to practice thorough cultivation we must have straight rows, and rows both ways, and level culture. These points are all important, and none more so than *level culture*, especially on hill sides, where it has a tendency to prevent severe washing, which is a great evil, as all know who have farms on the hill side. Good culture implies, on our soil, a moderate deep stirring of the soil, so long as the roots of plants are not disturbed by the operation; and deep culture implies horse power, and this suggests the check row system, of which we have spoken. The one horse plows and cultivators must be kept in constant motion in the growing crops. There is work, also, for the hand hoes and various kinds of weeders, in this system of thorough doing.—*American Agriculturist.*

WORK FOR THE MONTH.—The main crops of the farm have already received their last working, and the farmer's attention should now be directed to facilitating, in every possible way, the gathering and housing the products of the year's labor. Fodder pulling will first claim attention in a large portion of the country visited by the cultivator. It may be that in some localities clover and grasses have supplanted fodder, or at least supplemented it to such an extent that if the fodder is spoilt from a long rainy spell, during pulling time, there will be a sufficiency of long forage for the farmer's stock. If there be any such places we most heartily congratulate the people thereof.

As soon as the shuck ripens (losing its green color) begin to strip the blades, if the weather favors. Some persons, after pulling a handful, throw it on the ground to take the sun until evening, when it is taken up and tied in bundles. We prefer the method of tying in small bundles as it is stripped, and hanging on the stalk to dry. When say three-fourths cured, gather and throw in good sized close heaps, late in the evening, and let it go through a heating process during the night; next day throw open the heaps—the heat will dissipate the remaining moisture; cure the fodder sooner, and give it at the same time a tenderness and flavor much relished by stock. Spare no pains to cure it well—if moldy and dusty it may prove *more than worthless.*

The gin house and packing screw should now be overhauled and put in first-rate order; perhaps new cogs are needed or new rollers, or some part may have become out of level, causing the machinery to run heavily, and by altering the adjustment of parts cause them to wear too rapidly. Baskets, pockets, etc.—all the appliances used in cotton picking—should be gotten ready. Prepare a good scaffold for sunning cotton as it is picked—it pays well. Damp cotton cannot be ginned properly. It will certainly nap and make a bad sample.—*Southern Cultivator.*

SCIENTIFIC.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* says a remarkable discovery of ancient human skeletons has been made in Dordogne, France, belonging to the mammoth period of the earliest quarternary, and of such interest that the French government have sent M. Lartet, the distinguished palæontologist, to make a report on the subject. He records that the bones of five skeletons have been discovered; and that they belong to some gigantic race, whose limbs both in size and form must have resembled those of the gorilla. But the simian origin of man must not be inferred from those analogies, as the skulls, only three of which are perfect, afford testimony fatal to this theory, having ... luminous brains. The skulls are now in the hands of a committee of savants, who are preparing an exhaustive craniological report.

THE *Scientific American* says that there are produced annually throughout the world 3,214,000,000 hundred weight of coal, 191,800,000 of iron, 1,581,000 of copper, 4,926,300 of lead, 2,350,000 of zinc, besides 459 883 pounds of gold and 2,863 000 pounds of silver. Great Britain produces more than half the coal, nearly half the iron, and more than one third of the lead. Austria produces one-third of the copper, and America nearly a third. Half the zinc is from Prussia, and most of the rest from Belgium. North and South America produce six-sevenths of the silver, and Australia and America each produce nearly half of the gold.

THE breeding of ostriches is successfully carried on at the Gardens of Hamma, near Algiers, in an enclosed park containing a quantity of fine sand. The female makes a nest in a small hillock of sand, and lays every other day. Incubation lasts forty days, during which time the male and female sit alternately. The male takes great interest in the incubation, and only leaves the egg when pressed by hunger; and then the female takes the place, but not for such long periods. An extra circulation goes on in the uncovered portions of the male's body, to generate the heat necessary for the process.

THE Norwegian portable kitchens might be profitably introduced into this country. They are used for boiling meats, and consist simply of a box lined with felt, into which the kettle of boiling water with the meat in it is introduced. The box is then closed, and, being a most excellent non-conductor, the cooking will go on for hours with no fuel, as scarce any heat is lost. In a recent trial a pint of water put in boiling hot at eight in the morning was still warm at six in the evening. It is also an excellent refrigerator.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *American Naturalist* explains the fact that prairie dog towns on the plains are often many miles from any water by an observation of his that in every such town there are some holes that run down nearly straight, and cannot be flooded with several barrels of water. They do not seem to be used as habitations, and he believes them deep enough to be used as wells. This seems to be a case of instinct nearly unparalleled. The frontiersmen generally believe that the prairio dog lives without drinking.—*New York Independent.*

THE question of lay delegation in the Methodist Church is decisively settled in favor of the proposition. The vote has been a very light one, showing that no deep interest is felt in it by the mass of the membership. In fact, it was a foregone conclusion. Last week the *Methodist*, the able unofficial paper of this city, had returns of forty thousand three hundred and eighty-five in favor, and thirteen thousand and twenty-four against the plan. The *Advocate* of the same date, the official organ, and which, one would suppose, would have the best facilities for collecting information if it had the enterprise, reported only twenty-eight thousand two hundred and sixty-three votes in favor, and eleven thousand five hundred and eleven against the plan.

IT WAS rarely, especially in his later days, that Rowland Hill studied much, prior to entering the pulpit. He would take a walk, quietly observe, mark characters and incidents, sit down a short time before the service, work and pray himself into a devotional frame, and then you would be sure to have some natural, beautiful figures and illustrations, pointed remarks, graphic portraitures, and impressive appeals.

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jy17 1m Dean of the Faculty.

METHODIST FEMALE COLLEGE,
TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF the Mobile Conference.

The regular scholastic year will begin on the first Monday in OCTOBER next, and end the last of June. It is divided into two terms of four and a half months each.

EXPENSES.

Primary Department, per term,	$20 00
Collegiate Department, per term,	25 00
Latin and Modern Languages, each,	10 00
Music on Piano and Guitar,	25 00
Use of instrument,	5 00
Drawing and Painting,	20 to 25 00
Contingent fee,	3 00
Board, including washing, lights and fuel, per month,	22 00

Young ladies must furnish their own towels, sheets, pillow cases and table napkins.

Payments for each term in advance. Pupils entering within the first month will be charged from the beginning. Itinerant ministers charged no tuition in the Literary Course.

Strict attention given to the manners and morals of the young ladies, and to their habits of study.

Refer to Dr. Keener.

For information address the President.

au7 3m C. D. OLIVER, Principal.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE,
VIRGINIA.

The Fall Session of this institution begins on the 19TH OF AUGUST, 1869.

We have never been better prepared to furnish the facilities for a thorough Collegiate training. Our Board of Instruction is filled with men of large experience as College officers and of acknowledged ability as professors. Our buildings—now undergoing repairs—and boarding arrangements afford pleasant homes for students.

One Hundred and Fifteen Dollars, payable in advance, will meet the expenses for tuition, board, room-rent, fuel, contingent fee and washing for five months.

A catalogue, or special information on any points, may be obtained by addressing

E. E. WILEY, President,
jy10 3m Emory Post Office, Va.

MEMPHIS CONFERENCE
FEMALE INSTITUTE, Jackson, Tennessee.

Rev. A. W. Jones, President, assisted by a full corps of competent teachers.

Fall Session opens SEPTEMBER 6, 1869.

Tuition, Collegiate Department,	$25 00
Music and use of piano.	30 00
Other charges in proportion.	
Board, including washing, fuel, bedding, etc.,	90 00

Tuition required in advance, and one-half the board.

The location is every way favorable and the facilities ample.

We solicit patronage, and insure satisfaction on fair trial. au7 3m

FRANKLIN SEMINARY

Will be reopened for the reception of pupils on the 9th of AUGUST, which will be the beginning of the scholastic year.

Board can be had, in good families, for $15 per month, exclusive of lights and washing.

The following are the terms of tuition, payable in advance, per session of five months:

Elementary branches,	$20 00
Higher branches,	25 00
Latin, Greek, etc.,	30 00
French and Music,	extra.

For further information apply to

B. CLEGG, Principal,
au7 4m Franklin, La.

CENTENARY MALE INSTITUTE
Summerfield, Alabama.

The twenty-eighth annual session of this school will begin on the

FIRST MONDAY IN OCTOBER, 1869,

and continue nine months.

The expense for tuition, incidental fees, board, washing, fuel and lights, for the session, will be $241 50, one-half to be paid on entrance and one-half on the 14th of February, 1870.

Persons wishing to patronize this school may address JOHN MASSEY,
jy31 2m Principal, Summerfield, Ala.

CENTENARY COLLEGE,
Jackson, Louisiana,

was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, $75 per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance.

Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month.

The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, are all unsurpassed by those of any institution the Southern States.

The past history of the College is the pledge its future prosperity.

The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the institution are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the Colleges, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

PHOTOGRAPHS. PHOTOGRAPHS.

S. ANDERSON

Has the pleasure of announcing to his numerous friends and the public that he has removed from 61 Camp street to

183 Canal Street,

where he is prepared with all the recent improvements in the Art to execute the most beautiful works that can be desired, at the old rates of $3 per dozen.

He would call especial attention to his new style,

THE SUN PEARL PICTURES,

which surpass the finest Ivory miniature. Copying in every style and size.

Call and see. jy16 6m

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS!

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Established in 1837.

VANDUZEN & TIFT,

102 and 104 East Second st., Cincinnati, Ohio, Manufacturers of BELLS for Churches, Academies, etc., made of the Genuine Bell Metal, and mounted with our Patent Improved Rotary Hangings.

All Bells warranted in quality and tone. Send for Catalogue and Price List. no7 1y

G. W. W. GOODWYN, (SUCCESSOR to Austin & Goudwyn,)

Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of

TINWARE,

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES

of all kinds; sole Agent for the Fashion Cooking Stove.

No. 62 Camp Street,

Next door to the Picayune Office,

oct20 1y NEW ORLEANS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

D. TILLOTSON.

SUCCESSOR TO

C. E. Cato & Co.'

AT THE OLD STAND,

18 CAMP STREET,

UNDER THE CITY HOTEL

Keeps constantly on hand

THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ALSO, CONTINUES TO MANUFACTURE

Sum ter Brogans and Russets

LADIES AND GENTS,

—AND—

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S SHOES

—AT—

Hammond Station.

Nov9 1y

A. EYRICH,
(Successor to Bielock & Co.,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

130.....CANAL STREET.....130

New Orleans, Louisiana,

Keeps on hand a large and carefully selected stock of

STANDARD SCHOOL, LAW, MEDICAL AND RELIGIOUS BOOKS,

Bibles, Prayer Books, Testaments, Hymn Books, Albums, Engravings, Chromo-Lithographs, etc., and is constantly receiving from Publishers, at first prices,

ALL NEW WORKS ISSUED,

Which he can supply at

LOWER RATES THAN ANY HOUSE SOUTH.

With fifteen years' experience in the Southern Book trade, and fully acquainted with the wants of our section, he believes he can guarantee satisfaction to all.

Letters of inquiry cheerfully attended to.

General Agent for

M'CLINTOCK AND STRONG'S BIBLICAL, THEOLOGICAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL CYCLOPEDIA,

a storehouse of knowledge for the use of ministers, students and Sunday school libraries.

Agents wanted, to whom liberal rates will be given. Address

A. EYRICH,
oct21 6m 130 Canal street, New Orleans.

MAGIC PRESS.

J. P. WILSON,

JOB PRINTER.....JOB PRINTER

77 Magazine street, corner of Poydras,

ja21 New Orleans, La.

EAST ALABAMA MALE COLLEGE, AUBURN, ALABAMA.

Rev. James F. Dowdell, A. M., LL. D., President and Battle Professor Moral Science.

John Darby, A. M., Emeritus Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.

John T. Duncklin, A. M., Professor of Latin and Greek Languages.

Thomas C. Bragg, A. M., Professor of Mathematics.

A. R. Holcomb A. M., Professor of Natural Sciences.

——, Professor of Modern Languages.

A. S. Douglas, A. B., Instructor in Preparatory School.

The Fall Term opens on the 1st of September and closes on the 20th of December. Spring Term opens on the 20th of January and closes on the 13th of July.

Mr. Douglas will be aided by the Faculty in the discipline and instruction of the Preparatory Department.

Tuition and incidental fee in College, Fall Term, $42 00

Tuition and incidental fee in Preparatory Department, Fall Term, 15, 20, 25 00

Board in best families, exclusive of lights and washing, $15 to $20 per month.

Auburn is located on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad. It is unrivaled in healthfulness, and unsurpassed in moral and social advantages.

The Board of Trustees are rejoiced in securing the above Faculty, and are confident that nothing is wanting to make this institution equal to the best.

For further information apply to President Dowdell, at Auburn, Alabama.

JOHN H. GLENN,
au7 1m President Board of Trustees.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY,
Greensboro, Alabama.

The schools of Moral Philosophy, Ancient Languages, Modern Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry are in successful operation. The Faculty consists of gentlemen whose reputation is well established. The Preparatory School is taught by the Faculty. We offer the best facilities for thorough education.

The session is divided into two terms. It begins the first Wednesday in October, and closes the first Wednesday in July.

Tuition in University, per term,	$35 00
Tuition in Preparatory School, per term,	30 00
Contingent fee, per term,	2 50
Board in private families, per month,	16 to 20 00

Fees must be paid in advance. Send for a circular. Direct to

J. C. WILLS.
au7 1m

WHITWORTH FEMALE COLLEGE, Brookhaven, Mississippi; will reopen

SEPTEMBER 22, 1869.

Provision will be made for all who apply for admission.

To send your daughter here will cost you $260 for the term of ten months, or forty weeks. This amount will pay for board, fuel, lights, washing, tuition in English, English text-books, slates, pencils and all the stationery used in the school room. A deduction of $50 will be made for ministers' daughters.

All the branches are taught.

Our Music Teachers are believed to be unexcelled.

Music and the Languages are extra.

Send for circular.

H. F. JOHNSON,
jy17 3m President.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA—

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

FACULTY.

A. H. Cenas, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

James Jones, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Woman and Children.

Warren Stone, M. D., Professor of Surgery.

T. G. Richardson, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

Samuel M. Bemiss, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

Stanford E. Chaillé, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy.

Frank Hawthorn, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Joseph Jones, M. D., (late of the University of Nashville,) Professor of Chemistry.

C. J. Bickham, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Thirty-second annual course of instruction in this Department will commence on Monday, the 15th of November, 1869, and terminate on the second Saturday of March, 1870. Preliminary Lectures on Clinical Medicine and Surgery will be delivered in the amphitheatre of the Charity Hospital, beginning on the 18th of October, without any charge to students. The Anatomical rooms will be opened at the same time.

The members of the Faculty are Visiting Physicians and Surgeons to the Charity Hospital, and give instruction daily at the bedside of the sick. The practical advantages thus offered to students are unrivaled.

FEES.—For all the Lectures, $140; Matriculation, $5; Practical Anatomy, $10; Graduation, $30. Payment required in advance.

For further information address

T. G. RICHARDSON, M. D.,
jy31 2m Dean.

ROBERT L. WALKER,

Cotton Factor & Commission Merchant,

190 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

ang8 6m

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1869.

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
FEB.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
MAR.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
APR.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
MAY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
JNE			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JLY						1	2
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AUG	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
SEP.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
OCT						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
NOV		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
DEC				1	2	3	
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received, and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The general market has exhibited very little change since our last report. Only a limited business has been done in the wholesale trade. In our last issue we noticed the receipt of two bales of new cotton from Texas, since which we have received two from our own section, the first being from the Hermitage plantation of Mr. Lolo George, Pointe Coupee, which came to hand on Saturday, the 7th, consigned to Mr. J. Pinckney Smith, and the second from the Raven Camp plantation of Mr. J. M. Mante, Rapides parish, which was received on Monday by Messrs. Scott, Cage & Co. The former was forwarded to New York. Sugar has been in good request, and with a steadily diminishing supply prices have ruled more in favor of sellers. Nothing of any moment has been reported in molasses. Western produce has continued quiet, with no supplies to bring out buyers for export. Corn has stiffened, but other articles have shown little or no variation.

The weather has been clear and pleasant, and our accounts from the country continue encouraging. Every day that passes without injury from the caterpillars, which are quite numerous, but have hitherto done no damage, excites more sanguine hopes of a liberal yield. The position is much less doubtful than it was a fortnight since, and some of the guesses made at that time may now be realized. This applies to cotton. We hear of nothing new with regard to sugar.

The river has risen two inches since our last report, and is now three feet seven inches below high water mark.

Cotton.—The following are the arrivals since the 6th instant:

Louisiana and Mississippi	bales.	155
Lake		9
Mobile		367
Total		531

On Saturday the market was at a standstill, only one bale being reported, but on Monday factors met the demand more freely, and the sales embraced 279 bales, mostly at 26 to 26½c. for ordinary, 28 to 28½c. for good ordinary, and 29 to 29½c. for low middling, the only list of any magnitude being at the outside figures. On Tuesday the business was confined to 57 bales, picked up in petty lots, mostly at 29 to 29½c. for low middling.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 337 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 794,307 bales, against 587,095 bales to the same date last year, and the decrease in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 81,369 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 22,574 bales to France, and of 6,245 to other foreign ports, and a decrease of 246,118 to Great Britain.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868, bales		1953
Arrived past three days	531	
Arrived previously	828878	
Made from waste and damaged cotton, samples, etc.	9112	838521
		840480
Exported past three days	781	
Exported previously	836828	837609
Stock on hand and on shipboard		2871

Sugar.—Last season's crop of Louisiana sugar is now about all in, and the receipts on Saturday and Monday were very meagre, embracing only 45 hogsheads. These were sold at 12⅜c. per pound for fair, 13¼c. for good fair, 14c. for prime, and 14⅜c. for prime to choice. On Tuesday only 30 hogsheads sold at 16c. per pound for white, and 13c. for good fair. The demand for old lots has been good, and a fair business has been done at previous prices. A lot of 45 hogsheads fair sold on Monday from second hands at 12¼c. per pound. The supply in the city is light, and held generally at higher figures.

Molasses.—There is scarcely any Louisiana molasses coming in now, but the receipts, which are in driblets, sell quickly on arrival.

Flour.—The market has continued quiet but firm, with a light stock and a scarcity of superfine and double extra.

Monetary.—Gold opened at 135⅝ to 134¾, (against 135⅝ at New York,) and closed at the opening rates.

Operations in silver have been on a moderate scale, the only sales reported being $1,000 in American half dollars at 130, and $800 at 130½, and $13,000 Mexican dollars at 3¾ per cent. premium in gold, $1,500 in American half dollars are quoted at 130 to 130½, and Mexican dollars at 3½ to 3¾ per cent. premium in gold.

The only sales of stocks reported are 225 shares Bank of Louisiana at $1 15, and 30 Canal Bank at $46 75.

CATTLE MARKET.

New Orleans,
Tuesday Evening, Aug. 10, 1869.

Texas cattle, choice, per head	$35 to 40
Texas cattle, second qual, per head	25 to 30
Texas cattle, third qual, per head	10 to 20
Hogs, per lb gross	9 to 11c
Sheep, first quality, per head	$4 to 5
Sheep, second quality, per head	3 to 3½
Sheep, third quality, per head	— to —
Milch cows, choice, per head	80 to 100
Milch cows, per head	50 to —
Texas cows, with calves	— to —
Yearlings, per head	8 to 12
Calves, per head	8 to 12

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire)

ARTICLES:	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	8 50	9 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	17 00
Spades	11 00	18 00
Axes	10 00	15 00
Bagging, ₰ yard:		
Kentucky	24	25
East India	24	26½
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₰ lb	8	8½
Bran, ₰ 100 lbs	1 00	...
Bread, ₰ 100 lbs.: Pilot	5 00	...
Crackers	6 00	...
Bricks, Lake, ₰ M	8 00	16 00
English, Fire	85 00	100 00
Candles, ₰ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	..	50
Tallow	..	...
Adamantine	15	21½
Star	15	21½
Chocolate, No 1 ₰ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₰ bbl	...	...
Northern	13 00	...
Coal, Cannel ₰ ton	...	15 00
Anthracite ₰ ton	9 50	10 00
Western, ₰ barrel	..	50
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₰ lb	14½	17
Havana	..	..
Java	33	35
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₰ ton	..	..
Hulled, ₰ bushel	..	..
Copper, Brazier's ₰ lb	35	..
Sheathing	..	..
Copper Bolts	37	38
Yellow Metal	29	30
Cordage, Manilla, ₰ lb	24	25
Tarred, American	..	21
Russia	30	..
Corn Meal, ₰ bbl	6 00	6 25
Dyes, ₰ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	4	4½
St. Domingo	4½	4½
Fustic, Tampico	5	..
Indigo, ₰ lb	1 75	1 85
Madder	22	24
Eggs, ₰ doz. Western	24	26
Feathers, ₰ lb	..	..
Fish, Cod, ₰ box	1 75	..
Herrings	55	..
Mackerel, No. 1, ₰ bbl	..	28 00
No. 2	..	19 00
No. 3	14 00	..
Flaxseed, ₰ lb	4	6
Flour, ₰ bbl:		
Superfine	5 62½	5 75
Extra	6 50	10 00
Fine	..	5 00
Fruit, Prunes, ₰ lb	14	15
Figs, Drum	20	..
Dried Apples	9	10½
Currants, Zante	12½	13
Almonds, soft shell	27	28
Raisins, M R, ₰ box	none	here
Layer	3 50	3 60
Lem'a Sicily ₰ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₰ box	..	..
Oranges, La. ₰ 1000	..	..
Sicily ₰ box	..	..
Glass, ₰ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 25	..
10 x 12	3 50	3 75
12 x 18	4 00	4 50
Grain, ₰ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 00	2 20
Canada	2 20	2 50
Oats	65	..
Corn, shelled ₰ bushel	1 05	1 07½
Beans, ₰ bbl	..	..
Hops, ₰ lb	15	16
Gunpowder, ₰ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₰ bag	19	19½
Hay, Western, ₰ ton	28 00	30 00
Northern	..	..
Louisiana	..	..
Hides, ₰ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	16	17
Wet salted, city slaughter	8½	14
Kip Skins	..	..
Dry country	17	18
Pelts ₰ piece	..	..
Iron, Pig ₰ ton	46 00	..
Country, Bar ₰ lb	5	6
English, ₰ lb	4	5
Hoop, ₰ lb	6	8½
Sheet	6½	9
Boiler	8	10
Nail Rods	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties	6½	6½
Castings, American	6½	7
Lime, Western ₰ bbl	1 65	2 00
Shell Lime	1 75	..
Rockland, &c	2 00	2 25
Cement	3 00	..
Molasses, ₰ gallon:		
Louisiana	40	70
Muscovado	..	..
Refinery, Reboiled	60	85
Moss, ₰ lb:		
Gray, Country	2	3½
Black do	5	6
Select, water rotted	7	8
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₰ lb	4 75	5 00
Wrought, German	14	16
English	14	16
Naval Stores, ₰ bbl:		
Tar	2 00	3 50
Pitch	2 50	2 75
Rosin A No. 1	3 00	4 25
No. 2	2 00	..
No. 3	1 75	..
Spirits Turp ₰ gallon	37	..
Varnish, bright	50	65
Oils, Lard ₰ gallon	1 45	1 50
Coal Oil	33	35
in cases	43	47
Cotton Seed, Crude	..	..
Refined	95	1 00
Tanners' ₰ gallon	1 15	1 30
Oil Cake, Linseed ₰ ton	..	..
Cotton Seed	30 00	35 00
Meal	..	..
Provisions, ₰ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
" Western	..	..
" North half bbl	..	..
Dried, ₰ lb	..	..
Tongues ₰ doz	..	..
Pork, Mess	..	35 50
Prime Mess	..	..
Hog, round, ₰ lb	..	..
Bacon, Hams, ₰ lb	21	23
Do., canvassed	24	25
Sides	19½	20
Shoulders	16½	16½
Green Shoulders	..	15
Lard, Prime, in tierces	19	20½
in kegs	22	23
Fair, in tierces	..	..
Butter, Northern	30	42
Western	20	28
Cheese, American	16	22
Potatoes, ₰ bbl	2 00	2 50
Onions	3 50	3 75
Green Apples	3 00	4 00
Rice, ₰ lb, Louisiana	6	9½
India	4	..
Carolina	8½	10
Saltpetre, refined, ₰ lb	14	25
Crude	..	..
Salt ₰ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 20	2 25
from store	2 30	2 35
coarse, cargo	1 97½	..
from warehouse	2 10	2 15
from store	2 20	2 25
Turks Island, ₰ bushel	50	60
Soap, ₰ lb, Western	7	7½
Northern	8	12
Southern	6	10½
Castile	14	16
Sugar, Louisiana, ₰ lb:		
In the city	8	16
Havana, White	15½	15½
Yellow	13½	14½
Brown	12½	13½
Tobacco, in hhds, ₰ lb:		
Balers & Cutters	—	—
Choice and Selections	15	19
Fine Leaf	12	15
Medium Leaf	9	11
Fair Leaf	10	12
Common Leaf	8	10
Good Refused	7	10
Common Refused	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₰ lb	—	—
Bailing	21	22
Wool, Washed, ₰ lb	..	..
Burry	..	17
Louisiana, Native	..	..
Texas, (@ Merino	30	32

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WOODVILLE DISTRICT MEETING.

The Woodville District Conference will be held at Midway, near Centreville, Mississippi, on Thursday and Friday, September 23 and 24. Full written reports by pastors, recording stewards and Sunday school superintendents will be expected. Delegates to the Mississippi Annual Conference will be elected. An educational society, auxiliary, for the assistance of candidates for the ministry, will be formed.

Jas. A. Godfrey, Presi.
Thos. W. Brown, Sec.

YAZOO DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Conference for Yazoo District, Mississippi Conference, will be held at Richland, October 27-31, 1869. The fourth Quarterly Meeting for Richland Circuit will be held at Richland, on Saturday, October 30, and the new church dedicated on Sunday, the 31st. The chairmen of the several committees will prepare reports for the District Conference on the subjects assigned them, viz:

On denominational peculiarities, Rev. H. Williamson and Rev. J. L. E. Byrd.

On Sunday schools, Rev. J. D. Newsome.

On the best means of increasing the circulation of religious literature, Rev. L. H. Boyle.

On finances, Rev. T. C. Parish and Rev. J. W. Jones.

On public worship, Rev. H. Townsend, Rev. Stephen Johnson and Rev. P. Howard.

On education, Rev. E. H. Monager, Rev. A. B. Stewart and Rev. T. C. Parish.

On missions, Rev. G. W. Boyles and Rev. E. A. Flowers.

On camp meetings, same committee as last year, Rev. W. P. Barton, Rev. H. Williamson and Rev. S. Johnson, adding B. T. Owen, Esq., and Brother Madison Weems.

The chairmen will fill up their committees till they number five in each committee, securing thereby the help of the laity. Have reports ready and give time for discussion.

W. P. Barton, P. E.

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT MEETING.

The Montgomery district meeting will commence at Salem, Alabama, on Thursday, September 2. The opening sermon by B. B. Ross, at eleven o'clock A. M. At nine o'clock A. M. the quarterly conference of Russell circuit will meet.

M. S. Andrews, P. E.

MACON DISTRICT MEETING.

The Macon district meeting, Mobile Conference, will be held at Galaesville, Alabama, commencing on Thursday, September 9. The district stewards will meet at the same time and place. Reports from all the preachers, on some subject of interest to the church, will be expected. Lay delegates to the next Annual Conference will be elected.

S. H. Cox, P. E.

MARIANNA DISTRICT MEETING.

Change of Time.—Owing to the unhealthfulness of Gordon I am compelled to change the time of holding our district meeting there. It will be held October 14-17.

Preachers, both traveling and local, will be expected to hand in a report of their labors on the first day of the meeting. The opening sermon will be preached by the Rev. William A. Sampey, on Thursday, at eleven o'clock A. M. Members, on arriving, will apply to Rev. L. Patterson to find their homes.

Wesley B. Dennis, P. E.

Brandon Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Hillsboro, at Fnanin	Aug.	21, 22
Treaton, at County Line		28, 29
Hickory, at Decatur	Sept.	25, 26
Walnut Grove	Oct.	2, 3
Philadelphia		9, 10
Forest		16, 17
Garlandsville, at Hickory		23, 24
Brandon		30, 31
Brandon circuit	Nov.	6, 7

The district meeting will be held at Forest, commencing on Thursday before the third Sabbath in October, at nine A. M. We hope to see a full attendance of all the official members. Visiting brethren are respectfully invited.

W. Price, P. E.

New Orleans Dist., Louisiana Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

New Orleans circuit, at Algiers	Aug.	8
Quar. Conf., at 112 Camp, 7½ P.M.		13
German churches, at Dryades st.		15
Quar. Conf., at Dryades st.		20
Jefferson City		22
Plaquemine		29
Felicity street	Sept.	5
Thibodeaux		12
Carondelet street		19
Baton Rouge	25,	26
Morgan street	Oct.	3

J. C. Keener, P. E.

N. B.—At these quarterly conferences the delegates to the Annual Conference will be nominated.

Woodville Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Jackson, at Jackson	Sept.	18, 19
Wilkinson, at Midway		25, 26
St. Helena, at Centre	Oct.	16, 17
Woodville and Percy Creek		23, 24
Tunica, at Tunica		30, 31
Liberty, at Liberty	Nov.	6, 7
Meadville, at Meadville		11
Buffalo		20, 21
Amite, at Adams		27, 28

Jas. A. Godfrey, P. E.

Camden Dist., Montgomery Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Camden	Sept.	4, 5
Oak Hill, at Pineville		11, 12
Snow Hill, at Soow Hill		18, 19
Sepulga, at Asbury		25, 26
Evergreen, at Evergreen	Oct.	2, 3
Farmersville, at Buford's		9, 10
Black's Bend, at Mt. Carmel		16, 17
Mt. Pleasant, at Hollow Cr'k		23, 24
Monroeville and Flat Creek, at Claiborne	Nov.	6, 7

Anson West, P. E.

Mobile District, Mobile Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mobile, St. Paul	July	31, Aug. 1
Mobile, Franklin street		7, 8
Mobile, St. Francis street		14, 15
Whistler		21, 22
Eastern Shore and Fish river, at Ghrist's		28, 29
Citronelle	Sept.	4, 5
Pascagoula and Bay Shore, at Moss Point		11, 12
W. Pascagoula, at Mt. Pleas't		18, 19
Cottage Hill, at Grand Bay		25, 26
St. Stephen's, at St. Stephen's	Oct.	2, 3

Jas. A. Hearn, P. E.

Macon District, Mobile Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Macon	July	10, 11
Brookville, at Cross Prairie		17, 18
Cookville, at Memphis		24, 25
Marion, at Pleasant Grove		31, Aug. 1
Summerville, at Centre	Aug.	14, 15
Crawford, at Crawford		21, 22
Trinity, at Trinity		28, 29
De Kalb, at Union	Sept.	4, 5
Gainesville, at Sumpterville		18, 19

S. H. Cox, P. E.

Yazoo District, Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Black Hawk ct., Black Hawk	July	3, 4
Richland ct., at Ebenezer		17, 18
Lexington ct., at Eulogy		24, 25
Mt. Olivet ct., at Dover		31, Aug. 1
Yazoo ct., at Densonville	Aug.	7, 8
Yazoo city		14, 15
Durant ct., at Wesley Chapel		21, 22
Sunflower ct., at Greenwood	Sept.	4, 5
Carrollton ct., at Eden		18, 19

W. P. Barton, P. E.

Opelousas District, La. Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

New Iberia	July	10, 11
Franklin		17, 18
Caleasieu		24, 25
Bellevue		30, 31
Bayou Mallet	Aug.	7, 8
Vermilionville		14, 15
Abbeville		21, 22
Opelousas		28, 29
Plaquemine Brulee	Sept.	4, 5
Bayou Boeuf		11, 12
Grand Cheniere		25, 26

J. D. Adams, P. E.

Ouachita District, Louisiana Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Ouachita	July	10, 11
Monroe		17, 18
Vernon, Vienna		24, 25
Farmerville	31,	Aug. 1
Homer	Aug.	7, 8
Haynesville		14, 15
Minden		21, 22
Bossier		28, 29
Sparta	Sept.	4, 5
Mount Lebanon		11, 12

The Ouachita district meeting will be held at Haynesville, commencing on Wednesday, August 11. All official members of the district are earnestly desired to be present on Wednesday, at eleven o'clock, to hear the opening discourse and assist in organization.

Samuel Armstrong, P. E.

Jackson Dist., Mississippi Conference

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Jackson station	July	3, 4
Terry, at Forest Hill		10, 11
Clinton, at Chapel Hill		17, 18
Canton station		24, 25
Camden, at Forest Grove	31,	Aug. 1
Sharon, at Thornton	Aug.	7, 8
Vernon and Livingston, at Vernon		14, 15
Carthage, at Conwry		21, 22
Madisonville, at Pearl river	Sept.	18, 19
District conference, Raymond	Aug.	26

R. Abbey, P. E.

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VOLUME XV.—NUMBER 31.
WHOLE NUMBER ..... 745.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1869.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The Cubans here are exultant over the order of DeRodas for a general conscription. They claim that it will force one-half of the conscripts into their army, thus doubling their effective force.

They report a number of successes lately, which give them great advantage.

Canby announces the vote on the constitution and amendments, but withholds the vote for Governor, Legislature and Congress. This causes great dissatisfaction, and is claimed as another victory for Boutwell.—*Times.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Secretary Rawlins says that Canby will not exact the test oath from the members elect of the Virginia Legislature.

Judge Dent has written Boutwell a remonstrative and denunciatory letter, wherein he says: "By some strange, dexterous management and occult political strategy, you have so worked upon the confidence of the President as to cause him to flourish the club with which you intend to break his head."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The report that Rawlins intends resigning and that the portfolio had been tendered to General Dodge is unfounded.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—General Canby decides that twelve months' residence is necessary as a qualification for seats in the Virginia Senate or House of Delegates.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—A letter from Chief Justice Chase has recently been exhibited, in which he expressed great satisfaction at the result of the recent Virginia election, and hoped that a similar result would attend the elections in Tennessee, Mississippi and Texas. He intimated that the Republican party had served its purpose, and that a great conservative party ought to be formed out of the moderate men of all existing parties.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Treasurer of the United States to-day received counterfeit ten dollar greenbacks of the twenty-third series, letter C, which in its distinctive features varies materially from any other specimens yet. The engraving is quite coarse and does not attempt to imitate the genuine plate at all. The vignette of Lincoln is very indifferently engraved, and the scroll work around the medallion is poorly imitated. There is within a fraction of $83,000,000 of ten dollar greenbacks in circulation, of which, in response to a circular of the Treasurer recalling it, some $25,000 has already been received from New York, and it is to be hoped that the last issue will shortly be taken up. The fifty dollar greenbacks are also to be recalled under the circular referred to. There are only some $17,000,000 in circulation.

EUROPE.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The *Post* has an editorial to-day on the subject of the sale of Cuba to the United Stetes, wherein the writer says: "We entertain a shrewd suspicion that the best thing which Spain can do is to close with America in respect to Cuba. She gains nothing by Cuba in her present state, but loses a sum she cannot afford. She is not strong enough to stamp out the insurrection, but is obliged by a false sentiment of honor to continue an attempt costly and annoying. If she is able to restore tranquility, considerable time must elapse before she can reap the fruits of success, and probably before the result is attained the flames of rebellion will break out afresh. These considerations will have weight with the government."

MADRID, Aug. 17.—The newspapers deny that there are any negotiations pending for the sale of Cuba. The government desires the restoration of order in Cuba before considering the subject.

BERLIN, Aug 17.—The North German States have agreed upon common action respecting the Ecumenical Council, if the action of that body repealing the temporal power of the Pope threatens the peace of Europe.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The Emperor today presided at the council of his ministers. His health is much improved and he will attend the opening of the Suez Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA., Aug. 16.—The committee appointed by the National Board of Trade to report upon the most feasible route for the transportation of heavy products of the West to the Atlantic coast met to-day. Reports were submitted from William M. Burwell of New Orleans, Thomas M. Moore of Dubuque, and Robert W. Hughes of Virginia; were read and all three referred to Mr. Hughes to be digested into form. The committee will remain in session several days.

George Peabody has donated to the trustees of Washington College, of which General Lee is president, $60,000 to establish additional professorships recently proposed by General Lee.

Mr. Peabody's health has improved so much that he was able to dine at the hotel to-day. He appeared leaning on General Lee's arm. The crowd gathered around with demonstrations of congratulations on his convalescence.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, VA., Aug. 18.—On invitation of the Executive Committee of the Virginia Agricultural Society, the Southern planters here will hold an agricultural convention next Friday.

AN ELOQUENT TRIBUTE.—The following is an extract from a speech made by Governor Chamberlain, of Maine, at a recent meeting of the officers of the army of the Potomac at Steinway Hall, New York:

Then, too, we had an army opposed to us such as the Confederacy had nowhere else—an army reared in the same field, growing up with us, taught by the same experience, trained by the same discipline, matched and balanced against us in weight and measure and movement.

That army of Northern Virginia! who can help looking back upon them now with feelings half fraternal? Ragged and reckless, yet careful to keep their bayonets bright and lines of battle well dressed; reduced to dire extremities sometimes, yet always ready for a fight; rough and rude, yet knowing well how to make a field illustrious. Who can forget them—the brave bronzed faces that looked at us for four years across the flaming pit—men with whom in a hundred fierce grapples we fought with remorseless desperation and all the terrible enginery of death, till on the one side and the other a quarter of a million fell, and yet we never hated except when they struck at the old flag?

Main force against main force, there was good reason why, when valor like that was exhausted, the sun should go down on thousands dead, but not one vanquished.

THE LATE ECLIPSE.—A correspondent of a Philadelphia paper thus writes of a prolonged totality:

"Few people trouble themselves to think what the effect would be if the eclipse of Saturday were to last any length of time, and the sun were blotted from the heavens. Philosophy declares that not only would a horror of darkness cover the earth, but the moisture of the earth and the temperature fall to a fearful point of cold, nothing less than two hundred and thirty degrees below zero, Fahrenheit. The earth would be the seat of darkness and more than Arctic desolation. Nothing could survive such freezing cold a moment, more than one could breathe in scalding water. In three days after the cooling process began, nothing created would be alive but the monsters that wallow in deep ocean, and the eyeless reptiles that make their haunts in caves which penetrate far under ground."

THE people of the Pacific coast are, in some sort, of the nature of posterity to the great men of the Atlantic slope of the Rocky mountains. Ex-Judge, ex Governor, ex-Senator, ex Secretary, ex Republican leader Seward has made his exit from public life here; but the Californians have received him as a man of the past—as we might receive Jefferson, if he were to revisit the earth. The "Sage of Auburn" arrived in San Francisco on Friday, and was most uproariously received by the people of that city. On his arrival a salute of one hundred guns was fired; and he, with his party, was escorted by a military procession to the Occidental Hotel, where rooms were provided by the city. In the evening a brilliant reception took place in the parlors of the hotel.

MEETINGS of the Catholics of southern Germany have been held with the object of considering the propriety of setting up a national Catholic church, independent to Rome. Prince Hohenlohe, the Catholic prime minister of Catholic Bavaria, has declared in the Reichsrath at Munich that the Encyclical Letter and the Syllabus are opposed to the spirit of the age.

THE PAPACY.

POPISH GROWTH IN ENGLAND.

At a meeting of the Protestant Alliance in London early in this month, several speeches were made concerning popish growth in the United Kingdom. Rev. S. Bardsley did not share in the feelings of despondency which had been expressed by some of the speakers, and would mention a few facts to show why he entertained a contrary opinion. At the census of 1851 the Roman Catholics numbered 4 2 of the population. He was living in Lancashire at the time, and knew that the Roman Catholics were much disappointed at the result. From 1845 to 1851 the Irish population in this country had more than doubled itself, having increased from 284,000 to 600,000, and notwithstanding the immense emigration from Ireland the proportion was only what he had stated, 4.2 per cent. It might be said that the Roman Catholic population had made immense strides since that time, and Dr. Wiseman had made a great parade of the progress of Romanism in this country, stating that his diocese contained 106 churches and chapels. Mr. Lamley, a barrister, who prepared a paper on the subject, found that only 63 such places were registered, and came to the charitable conclusion that Dr. Wiseman had included in his calculation every little school and place where Roman Catholic services were held Mr Lamley closely examined every possible source to arrive at the proportion of Romanists in 1861, and he found it to be 4 4. It might be said that that was an increase, but it certainly was a very slight one. But it should be remembered that there has been a great emigration from Ireland during those ten years. The Roman Catholic population of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland was 1,500,000 less than it was in 1841. At that time there were 6,500,000 Roman Catholics. In 1861 the number was 4,500,000, showing a decrease of 2,000,000. Taking the increase in Great Britain at 500,000, there was a decrease of 1,500,000 in the United Kingdom. Statements had been put forth relative to the increase in the number of priests and chapels since 1829. But they did not place side by side with that increase the establishment of the Pastoral Aid Society, the City Mission, the Bible Women's Mission, and various other Protestant institutions, and the fact that more than 3,000 churches of England had been built, and a proportionate number of Non-conformist places of worship. Then, what was the fact in a political point of view? Notwithstanding the great increase of Liberalism, there was but one single Roman Catholic member for the whole of Great Britain. It was true there were some 30 from Ireland, but altogether there were only 31 out of 658. Having had some little experience at the East end of London, he was glad to be able to state that in the course of two years 75 Sunday school teachers had enrolled themselves in the Protestant class, and 25 were competing for prizes. He believed that classes of that kind might be multiplied to a considerable extent. The time was gone by for keeping down Romanism by legislation; this could only be done by the contact of truth; and he trusted that every one would be diligent and earnest in teaching the word of God.

ENGLAND AND CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. By another decisive vote—one hundred and eighteen to fifty-eight—have the English House of Commons again rejected the bill to abolish capital punishment. A reform House, elected for reform business, and holding the freest opinions on all subjects, might have been expected to deal more tenderly with a so-called reform than this. But the English people and their representatives, no matter how radically they may treat other great political and social questions, are, and are likely to continue, conservative on capital punishment; for in no other country, so fully as in England, is that question, in all its bearings, understood. In the United States men theorize about it. They give us their intuitions, but no facts. But in England the subject has been most thoroughly considered by committees of the House. Magistrates, police officers, prison officials, men familiar with the walks and ways of criminals, and doing their utmost in labors of genuine philanthropy, have all agreed in protesting against the abolition of the gallows. Had they advised it, capital punishment would have been prohibited in England years ago.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE.

HULL, ENGLAND, July 29, 1869.

MR EDITOR: Having been favored with a ticket from Samuel Romilly Hall, president of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, to attend its sittings at this place, I thought I would just drop you a few lines which might interest some of the readers of the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

The one hundred and twenty-sixth Conference of the Wesleyan Methodists opened in Great Thornton street chapel, Hull, at nine o'clock. The president gave out the hymn commencing—

"And are we yet alive."

The Rev. John Farrar read the one hundred and forty-fifth Psalm, and the Revs. Wm. Jackson and Charles Prest engaged in prayer. The secretary then called over the names of the "legal hundred," when it appeared that three vacancies had been created in consequence of ministers having been supernumeraries four years, and three vacancies had been created by death. When a member of the "legal hundred" has been a supernumerary four years he is deemed to be superannuated, and his place becomes vacant. These vacancies are filled up, the first being by nomination, the second by seniority, and the remainder alternately. Thus, H. W. Williams by nomination, in the place of T. Dunn, supernaunsted; Elijal Toyne by seniority, in place of John Geden, supernnnasted; Thomas Llewellyn, in place of F. A. West deceased; Thomas Nightingale, in place of Samuel Young, superamnated. In Ireland: J. W. McKay in place of Henry Price, deceased. The president said the Conference would now be prepared to elect a president.—The secretary announced that all the members of the "hundred" were eligible for election except C. Prest, George Osborn, William Shaw, William Arthur, John Bedford and S. Romilly Hall, who have filled the office within the last eight years.—The votes were collected from those ministers who have traveled fourteen years and upward. After a few minutes of suspense the president announced the numbers to be:

For President—Rev. L. H. Wiseman, 16; Rev. Dr. James, 22; Rev. T. Vasey, 42; Rev. John Farrar, 87; Rev. Dr. Jobson, 120.

For Secretary—Rev. L. H. Wiseman, 19; Rev. Dr James, 84; Rev. John Farrar, 208.

After the announcement of the secretary the ex-president vacated the chair.

The Rev. Dr. Jobson approached the chair and knelt down for a few moments, the whole Conference standing. The ex-president then handed over to the president the Bible used by Mr. Wesley in his open-air services, and the Conference seal, with his best wishes for a very prosperous year of office.

The newly elected president, Dr. Jobson, said that he was overwhelmed with a sense of the goodness of God, and of the kindness done him by his brethren in placing him in the chair. A rush of associations came upon him in that place. On his right was Lincolnshire, the county of his birth; on his left Beverly, the house of his ancestry; near him Holderness, the scene of his first ministerial labor. He had also many cherished recollections of good men in Hull, now dead. He held it to be the health and honor of Methodism that it gathered its adherents from all classes, and that it was not pledged to any fixed political creed or partisanship. It would, therefore, be presumptuous in any man who should dare to speak on behalf of the Conference on any matters not immediately connected with Methodism. He would assure them that in nothing doubtful should he speak as their representative. There were some principles, however, which he could safely avow in their name. One was that, whatever might come, they would not, in order to increase their numbers, consent to any change which would tend to lessen purity or weaken Christian fellowship.—Whilst not forgetting those around them, they would take care that the Methodist societies should be, as far as possible, kept up pure and unspotted. He, for one, would not care to be connected with a large, ungodly church.

Again, he might say that they were resolved to continue simple, plain, evangelical, earnest preachers of the Gospel—preachers, not readers nor reciters, but proclaimers, publishers of truth. He would not object to every read sermon, nor did he forget how many good and useful men made reading their practice; but he thought that if ever reading sermons or using lengthy notes became common in Methodism, its glory would have departed. He believed that they were fully qualified to discharge all ministerial duties, but they would not be ashamed still to be called "Methodist preachers." No dignity "excelled that of the preacher's office."

Again, they were all resolved to continue firm and unwavering adherents of scriptural Protestantism. While one in Christ with all evangelical churches, they could have no alliance with the "man of sin." Men might level up or level down, but with those who advocated concurrent endowment or indiscriminate endowment, or who bound by oath to drive away all damnable heresy, Judas-like, could betray the truth for pieces of silver, they could have no sympathy. They would continue loyal to Christ, loyal to the Book, loyal to the house of Brunswick, loyal to Queen Victoria, and loyal to the martyrs and confessors. They would give up not only glebes and houses, but life itself, rather than betray the truth.

Again, they were agreed, while spreading truth among the dense masses of large towns, not to neglect the villages. He had found much simplicity and godliness among the richer classes, but his own happiest recollections were of his ministry in barns and rooms in country places. He concluded by asking the prayers and assistance of his brethren.

The exercises of the first day were concluded by a Conference prayer meeting. R. S. T.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

ENTERPRISE, MISS., Aug. 10, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: Both the church and Sunday school in Enterprise are on rising ground. We hope to reach Pisga's highest summit,

"And view the landscape o'er."

W. SPILLMAN.

VAIDEN, MISS., Aug. 17, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: The good work still goes on. We closed a meeting a few days since, at Wesley Chapel, with eleven accessions to Zion. We moved from there to Midway, where the Holy Spirit was with us in great power. For the want of space I cannot tell you of this great meeting. Suffice it to say, the Lord was with us in convicting, converting and strengthening power. The meeting was under control of the Methodists, but we were assisted by the Cumberland Presbyterians. Midway should be called Union, for such it is. Four or five denominations worship there. We saw Primitive Missionary Baptists, Cumberland Presbyterians and Methodists all shouting praises to God at once. We give an incident worth relating. We saw ten converted, one right after the other, in two or three minutes time. It would have done you good to have seen fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters from the congregation approach the altar, rejoicing with those who rejoiced. Sinners were struck to the heart in the congregation and were heard to cry out for mercy. One old man, who had not heard a sermon for twenty-five years, was visited by Brother Merrit, a local preacher. He was prevailed upon to attend, was convicted, converted and joined the church.

I find I am lengthening this notice too much. There were about forty conversions and thirty-three accessions to the church—ten to the Cumberlands and twenty-three to the Methodists. I suppose the others intend to join other churches. We left about twenty five penitents—earnest seekers—at the altar. All the glory be to God.

Your brother in Christ,

P. A. JOHNSTON.

OUR most successful pastors are giving increased attention not only to their Sunday schools, but to distinct preaching services for the young. The well known fact that a vast majority of conversions occur in very early life is becoming recognized as very important and significant. Preaching services and ordinary means of grace other than the Sunday school practically ignore the most hopeful and promising class of the people. This is felt by many pastors to be a folly and an absurdity. Chaplain Trumbull's book contains complete formulas for the children's services, besides numbers of outline sermons to children, and is a step in the right direction. We hope the day is not distant when our theological seminaries shall recognize the existence of the little folks, and furnish the coming minister some adequate training in the ordinary principles of teaching, and in proper methods of addressing children; so that he will be able to instruct teachers, and preach acceptably to the most impressible portion of his people. Apropos to this subject, we quote the following from Dr. Bushnell. He says:

"I think of nothing in my own ministry with so much regret and so little respect as I do of my omissions here. We get occupied with great and high subjects that require a handling too heavy and deep for children, and become so fooled in our estimate of what we do that we call it coming down when we undertake the preaching to children; whereas it is coming up, rather, out of the subterranean hells, darknesses, intricacies, dungeon-like profundities of old, grown up sin, to speak to the bright daylight creatures of trust, and sweet affinities, and easy conviction. And to speak to these fitly, so as not to thrust in Jesus on them as by force, but to have him win his own dear way by his childhood, waiting for his cross, tenderly, purely and without art—oh, how fine, how very precious the soul equipment it will require of us! I think I see it now clearly: we do not preach well to adults, because we do not preach, or learn how to preach, to children. Jesus did not forget to be a child; but, if he had been a child with us, we should probably have missed the sight of Him. God's world contains grown-up people and children together; our world contains grown-up people only. And, preaching only to these, who are scarcely more than half the total number, it is much as if we were to set our ministry to a preaching only to bachelors. We dry up in this manner, and our thought widens in a certain pomp of pretense that is hollow, and not Gospel. The very certain fact is, that our schools of theology will never make qualified preachers till they discover the existence of children. Let every young man who is going to preach put himself to it, first of all, in the afternoon service, there to begin a ministry wise enough and rich enough in Gospel meaning to take the heart of children."—*Independent.*

THE Quakers are awaking to a new life. In Richmond, Indiana—the seat of the great revival, one of the most remarkable that has occurred of late years—is one of the largest settlements of the Friends. Not only do they enter as vigorously as their Methodist and Presbyterian brethren into the evangelistic labor, but the "Spirit moves them to sing hymns, against which they have borne testimony" for so many years. We see accounts of Friends who are making pilgrimages to Richmond from Chicago and elsewhere, to inquire what this means.

A GENTLEMAN of Rochester, New Hampshire, saw an advertisement that a receipt for the cure of dyspepsia might be had by sending a postage stamp to the advertiser. He was a victim, and sent his stamp. The answer was, "Dig in your garden, and let whisky alone."

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1869.

MY MISSION.

Some few fair flowers I fain would cherish,
Which smile in beauty round my way;
I would not let their sweetness perish,
Nor see their opening buds decay.

Some few rich sheaves my hand would gather,
Some precious freight of golden grain,
Ere chilling winds and cold frosts wither
And blast the treasures of the plain.

Some few soft words of kindness spoken;
Some earnest thoughts for other's weal;
Some tears for hearts by sorrow broken;
Some griefs to cheer, some wounds to heal;

Some few low prayers my lips would offer,
Which like sweet incense may arise—
The chastened soul's adoring proffer
To the white throne, set in the skies.

Thus day by day my work pursuing,
Saviour, thy pleasure let me do;
Yet well I know, with all my doing,
How small my services and few.

Then will I fold my vesture round me,
And lay me down to wait my rest,
Until a kingly Hand hath crowned me,
And drawn me to a loving breast.

—*A. P., in Sunday Teachers' Treasury.*

THE EOLIPSE.

MIDWAY, KY., August 8, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: Being aware that you all in the far-off southland were not under the line of the great eclipse yesterday, it enters my brain that perhaps a description, from an unscientific though it be, would be acceptable. After having smoked a piece of glass, and accompanied by my dog alone, I wandered on the outskirts of this place to where I might have an unobstructed view, and to where I hoped no human voice would reach, that in the solitude of my own heart I might contemplate this mighty change of nature, and experience whatever awe so vast and wonderful a phenomenon could throw around the human soul. My desire was fully confirmed.

I stood upon the descent of a gentle hill. Behind me, about one hundred feet, stood a dilapidated church, and here and there about it moldering grave stones stood, erecting their gray old heads as if to watch the coming death-light, for it was like to nothing else, in imagination. In front there was a long, unbroken view of harvest fields, and happy woodlands, dimpled here and there by man's artistic touch, and weary herds of cattle chewing the "cud of contemplation," innocent entirely, as was soon demonstrated, of the approaching wonder; while around me, in circling antics, my dog was playing, but every now and then sniffing the paling air suspiciously. The awful moment came, the light was gone, a dread and ghostly shadow ran across the western sky, and all the great blue eye of heaven seemed filmed over with the touch of death. Oh, God! it seemed as though I stood in the presence of eternity. A hundred stars burst through the ghastly shadow and poured their trembling light full sadly on the pallid face of nature! My poor dog crept in abject terror to my feet, whining and hair erect; a herd of cattle rushed madly toward me, evidently seeking protection, deeming me, their lord, as Lord of all, no doubt. Poor things! they little knew that I was an atom in eternity, just as they; and though myself aware of what produced this dread effect, fearful, just as they! They forced me to get over a neighboring fence, and then, poor creatures, they got as close as possible to it. This small circumstance struck me with inexpressible force, and brought to my mind that awful time when Christ shall come to judge the quick and the dead, and many who call upon the name of the Lord shall not be heeded.—May God grant that our calls may be heard with mercy in that hour! The moon presented the appearance of a mouse-colored globe, with a halo (the corona) around it; while at the portion nearest the earth appeared an incision, probably one-twentieth of its diameter, of a blood-red color, evidently a volcanic eruption, from its difference in color to the coronal.

The most beautiful part was yet to come. In an instant, and totally unexpected to me, the sun's edge burst from behind the moon like a radiant angel. I am sure nothing in the universe could describe the joy of that moment, and my soul bowed before the splendor of God's handiwork involuntarily; and surely never again will I feel just as I did at that time. The shadow fled from the face of the earth. The pale, sad stars faded from my sight. The moon became invisible in the sudden blaze of glory. The birds began their songs. The cattle rejoicing leaped and lowed. The splendor fell in trembling streams on wood and harvest field, and awed I moved on slowly homeward, just in time to see the chickens leave their roosts! Oh! that I had an inspired pen to paint the majesty of those two small minutes of commingled day and night. They are fixed forever on my soul, a splendor and a power.

PHILISTUS.

Pensacola Dietrict, Montgomery Conference.

MILTON, FLA., August 2, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: In the midst of the cares which crowd into the sanctum of an *Advocate* editor, I know not but that some cheering news from Flowerland might somewhat soften those cares, and act as a prevention of that pestiferous disease which, anon, we find afflicting editors, and more particularly such of them as are from time to time troubled with such correspondents as the writer of this.

In January, 1868, I came to this place, where I found a band of disorganized Methodists, the number—actual number—amounting to thirty-seven. Nineteen months have sped by, bearing on their wings a diversity of gifts—bringing joys, filling the heart at times with "joy exceeding, and full of glory"—lading the spirit with refreshments, as does the dewdrop the flower, to be torn into atoms by the approaching storm. The storms have blown over us—the gusts of temptation, opposition, doubt and fear have passed, and still we live. This does not give the idea—we grow. Our church was in debt—in a dilapidated condition—the congregation below par, our members few. But now we number seventy-one. Our house is under course of thorough repairs, being made as good as new; our congregations are the largest in the city; perfect harmony prevails, and good feelings are everywhere manifest.

In addition to all this, we have just received from Mr. Werlein, 80 Baronne street, New Orleans, a No. 10 Carhart & Needham organ, which I do not hesitate to pronounce superior to any instrument, of the same size, I have ever heard. Musicians say the same. The whole amount of money raised last year was less than $300; while this year, for all purposes, over a hundred per cent. will be added.

But "the best of all is, the Lord is with us." There have been several conversions recently, and a general increase of vital godliness among the old members. While passing over the district recently I was frequently made happy while I surveyed the prospects of Zion.

At Pensacola we suffer, and suffer much, by reason of having no house of worship there. A rally has been recently made, however, in the feelings of the members, and about forty names have been enrolled as members. The hope of our church is not "clean gone forever," even in that city of persecuting, villifying Romanism. There is hope yet, and prospects for good.

At Warrington there is less hope. All there depends on the wire-pulling at the capital. If Florida proves its loyalty, why then appropriations will be made, and things go on then as heretofore. But then our cause has done well, very well, under the circumstances.

In the National Burial Ground at Warrington rests the mortal part of Rev. Dennis B. Lyne, who died in that station in 1860. A decent wooden slab marks his resting place, while those who were then girls—his pets and playfellows, now grown into womanhood—pay their respects to the memory of a deceased pastor by planting about his charnel house the sweet roses and beautiful lilies, decking them here and there with the choicest collections of shells, and entwining together about his head-board the tender branches of the beautiful jessamine. This is as it should be.—The herald of the Cross died at his post, preaching Jesus to a sinking world. "Away from his home and the friends of his youth," he stood up in front of danger. He left all to follow Christ. He is not forgotten. Tears of sympathy mingle with the evening dewdrops as they gather upon his mound, and the same tender hands which in life ministered to his wants now do the work of a sister by caring for his grave. As he has gone, so I must go; and who will watch my sleeping dust? "Be ye also ready."

From this sacred place—the place where the minister of God sleeps in quiet repose—I turned into other parts of the field, where I found the grace of God working also. But in all this I glory not, but "in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ."

We need more laborers here. There's work for three young men in my district. Who will come and do this blessed work? Truly, the harvest is plenteous, but the laborers are few.

A general revival prevails throughout the district where we have pastors, and the per cent. of increase is encouragingly large.

Very truly,

J. A. PARKER.

MEASURES AND MEN.

MR. EDITOR: I know nothing of circumlocution practically, and in speaking and writing come straight to the point.

I was opposed to lay delegation, yet I voted for delegates to the last General Conference who favored it. Why did I do so? Well, they were our representative men. I had always voted for them. There seems to be a tacit understanding between the electors and the elected, and they go and have gone. But shall they continue to go? I think that we have voted for men to our harm, and I am now for measures; and if our old favorites favor my measures I will vote for them, and if not, *not*. I am sick of this everlasting call for change in church polity. Our changes heretofore, as Brother Richardson says, have not been to vitalize our piety, but to pander to the demands of the world. My motto is, Halt! and if we do not about face, let us take a step or two to the rear—put that dancing clause back into its place, for, with all Brother Summers' explanations, the mass of our people think that its removal from the Disciplins was a concession in its favor. I intend, hereafter, to know the views of those for whom I vote, and I am sure a majority of our preachers are with me in this matter. Measures and then men. We have able and competent men, both clerical and lay, who entertain our views. Let us see that they represent us in our next General Conference.

MACON.

SIX HUNDRED acres of land have been purchased in the vicinity of Placerville, California, for a Japanese colony, the members of which will devote themselves to the culture of tea and silk. The establishment of such a colony is one of the most significant signs of the times.

BOUNDARIES.

THE QUESTION OF BOUNDARIES BETWEEN THE MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE CONFERENCES.

MR EDITOR: Much is being said and written on the propriety of forming a North Alabama Conference, reuniting the Mobile and Montgomery Conferences, and then dividing by running a line east and west. I think it proper, for the information of all parties interested, to make the following statements:

There were several ministers present from the Montgomery and Mobile Conferences at the commencement of Centenary College. They held an informal meeting and discussed the importance, in case certain changes should occur, of reuniting the two Conferences. The meeting was then adjourned to meet at the commencement at Greensboro, where a larger number of ministers was expected to be present. There were present five of the presiding elders, and many of the prominent preachers of the Conference. The meeting was again organized, and in view of the fact that a general sentimsnt prevails throughout all the Conferences to confine Conference bounds to State lines, and the probability that the next General Conference would so order it, it was considered certain that in that event the Mobile Conference would lose that part of her Conference now in the State of Mississippi, which they would be very loth to give up, and could only consent to do so by yielding to the necessity of a great principle.

To timely meet these probable contingencies, and with a view to the good of the whole church in Alabama, as well as the sister Conferences interested, Dr. Mitchell and myself were appointed a committee to confer with the next meeting of the Montgomery Conference on the propriety of a reunion of the two Conferences—provided such changes should occur—with a view, in the future, to a division by running a line east and west. As to where such line should be located the meeting made no suggestions. But as I travel extensively in both Conferences, and have an opportunity of learning the views of the brethren therein, I will simply state what the general opinion is as to where the line should run or be located: Running east and west, leaving Montgomery, Auburn and Tuskegee in the south, securing to that Conference the male and female colleges in the eastern part of the State; leaving Selma, Greensboro, Opelika and Summerfield in the north, securing to that Conference those colleges in the western part of the State.

This line would leave eighteen stations in the south, and seventeen in the north. At present the south would have much the advantage, and financially would, perhaps, always be much the strongest Conference; but such a division would be about on a line with the line dividing the Georgia Conferences, and would make two large, influential Conferences. As the railroad lines are now, and others that are being constructed, such a division would be most convenient to all parties.

S. P. RICHARDSON.

SUMMERFIELD, ALA., Aug. 9, 1869.

PENALTY FOR NON-PAYMENT OF TAX. Several persons have written from New York to Commissioner Delano, saying that the collector there announces that where persons are delinquent in the payment of taxes by the proper time he will impose a penalty of five per cent., with interest, and they desire to know whether the law sustains such a course. The commissioner replies by citing a portion of the act of July 13, 1866, as amended by the act of March 2, 1867, which reads as follows: "The person or persons failing or neglecting to pay said tax shall pay a penalty of five per cent., together with interest at the rate of one per cent. per month upon said tax from the time the same became due, but no interest for any fraction of a month shall be demanded."

SINGAPORE has a boa-constrictor that has swallowed a young lady, who wore at the time a fifteen thousand dollar necklace. The young lady is of no value now, but the necklace is; so about thirty thousand natives are diligently in search of the snake.

Whitworth College, Brookhaven.

MR. EDITOR: The members of the Visiting Committee should before now have written an account of the commencement at Whitworth Female College. As all others delay, I feel a desire, as well as a duty, to say something, though not as an official report.

I suppose to write an orthodox commencement letter, I would have to begin at home and tell you all my feelings and adventures along the journey to the city of learning. But this, I fear, you would find very uninteresting. We had no romantic adventures with "shafts" or "floods" of golden sunlight, shooting and rolling over eastern hills, spreading over green valleys around, obstructing our pathway. We had no iron horse to whirl us along at lightning speed; no green and shady valleys, with open arms, inviting to repose, with nature singing sweet songs and proclaiming mighty truths for our entertainment. But we did have floods of rain and muddy roads; we had a pair of iron mouthed mules who, in spite of double retraction behind, would run down all the hills; we had the tall old pines bending their heads politely and gracefully to us as we passed; and I had a pleasant, sensible companion, with whom I had much profitable converse on the way.

We got to Brookhaven on Sunday morning, about eleven o'clock. We at once looked for the college buildings. There were no proud temples with polished domes, gathering and reflecting the sunlight in floods of beauty over the land. We saw some gray, grave looking buildings, in which, I judge, there is a great deal of wisdom stored. As we approached the church we heard the last strains of a beautiful hymn of praise. As we entered the aisles we heard the first words of the minister, Rev. Mr. Linfield, reading about the merchantman and his pearl of great price. We had to make wedges of ourselves and force them into small cracks over crowded benches. There we sat for an hour and listened to one of the most interesting and beautiful discourses to which it has ever been my fortune to give ear. First, there was a perfect shower of smaller pearls, lesser virtues, which the speaker shook out as things of beauty and worth, and which, especially in the light of the great pearl, like myriads of rain drops in the morning sunlight, made the earth appear more attractive to me than ever before. Then came the pearl of great price, representing in its value the wealth of earth and heaven combined, and without the light of which no part of the world could be properly seen. The sermon, in its pearl-like value, was given out to an appreciative audience. I think there were no swine there. There was one objection. But it is not lawful to find fault with anything on such occasions; so I desist.

On Sunday night, at the request of the senior class, the president, Rev. H. F. Johnson, preached. His sermon, though short, was earnest and practical, filling the place for which it was designed. On Monday morning we were called out to witness the examination of the senior class. I have never heard anything more impartial and satisfactory. Among many pleasing features one was prominent—one too which should be a guiding index to those seeking a school for their children. I noticed that while the answers to all questions were ready and accurate, yet they seemed to come from the minds of the pupils, and not from the books studied. The principles of the book, of course, had been imbibed, but when the questions were propounded the minds seemed to turn within and act for themselves, and not to learn, through memory, on the text alone. This, to me, was evidence that there was something real in the education of those young ladies; that the teachers had learned them to think as well as to recite. Many men are good teachers, but few are good educators. Many can impart knowledge in the abstract, but few can impart it in such a way as to train and strengthen the mind. With the world the ready recitation is an evidence of good education when at the same time the mind may be without form, strength or life under the weight of this golden knowledge, which it can only reflect through memory. Knowledge must be made to draw out the mind from behind its shield of text books, and to go forth in the open fields of learning, and there cultivate and discriminate for itself. Then education goes on apace. A mind thus trained lives in a much higher sphere than one whose education is only the storehouse of memory. With the latter there is no discrimination. A thing of beauty is a thing to be possessed, though it leads to ruin. It walks amid flowers, of empty show, reclines in green valleys on beds of ease, which exhale noxious vapors when pressed, and which induce giddy oblivion on the treacherous floors of the gay and beautiful halls of worldly pleasure.

Such things, with all their hideous deformity, fly before the superior light of an educated mind like owls and bats before the king of day. The educated mind must walk in fields of utility, where the flowers are real and develop into good fruit, must dwell in the great temples of truth, where the floors are not only smooth, but of pure and solid marble; where the beds are not only fresh, but of real down—even the eternal principles of Christianity. If we would have our daughters educated thus we should not send the ephemeral schools that spring up at our doors because they are convenient and cheap, but we should seek out the temples of real education, where they may be trained to the highest standard. Such a place I believe the fathers of Mississippi may find at Brookhaven.

You will know that the music of the commencement was good when I tell you that they appreciate sacred music, in its entire superiority, over all other. You will know that the compositions of the senior class, on Tuesday, were good when you remember that they were the work of minds educated as above recommended. To say that the annual address was delivered, on the subject "Reading," by Dr. Walker, of your city, will be, I know, to secure your high appreciation at once: to say that the address was requested for publication will be to show the appreciation of the hearers; and to say that Dr. Walker refused to comply, because, as he said, he would to speak it again, is to show his appreciation of it. So you know it must have been a good speech.

Time and space fail me to tell of the large and pleasant gathering and sumptuous feast prepared at the college on Tuesday night. G.

THE DRUNKARD'S CURE.—Some months ago a gentleman advertised that he had discovered a sure specific for the cure of drunkenness. He would not divulge the secret of what compounds he used, but furnished the medicine at so much per bottle. He did not have so many applicants for cure as he expected, considering the extent of the disease. In fact, the more malignant cases did not seem anxious for relief.—They rather appeared to enjoy their malady. A few, however, placed themselves under treatment, and some were cured—whether by taking the medicine or by not taking any strong drinks, we are not prepared to say. One of the cured ones had faith in the medicine, rigidly carried out the directions of the doctor, and now has not the least taste for intoxicating drinks; whereas, one year ago, he was an inebriate, and could not get along with less than a pint to a quart of whisky per day.

He said that he had, at some trouble and expense, procured the receipe for the preparation of the medicine, which he had published for the benefit of suffering humanity. It is as follows: Sulphate of iron, five grains; peppermint water, eleven drachms; spirit of nutmeg, one drachm; twice a day. This preparation acts as a tonic and a stimulant, and so partially supplies the place of the accustomed liquor, and prevents that absolute physical and moral prostration that follows a sudden breaking off from the use of stimulating drinks. It is to be taken in quantities equal to an ordinary dram, and as often as the desire for a dram returns. Any druggist can prepare the prescription.—*Wood's Household Magazine.*

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1869.

JOTTINGS FROM AN ITINERANT.

Mr Editor: A recent jaunt to the country presents several points of interest.

First. The tide of prosperity is rising. The people seem inspired with fresh hopes. The crops are altogether promising on the fertile Yazoo hills, and, indeed, in all north Louisiana. The labor has been more efficient than heretofore; yet what is the grand difficulty with reference to success in the agricultural interests of the country. Our people are learning to work, and many that have not worked in the field for years are now manipulating with plow and hoe effectively, verifying the unpoetic expression:

Tickle the earth with a hoe
And it will laugh with a harvest.

Valuable lesson learned: It is no disgrace to work. If the people are true to that lesson these fertile valleys will laugh with fatness on every side. It is generally conceded that the devouring worm will not destroy the cotton this season. Some farmers are nervous still on the subject and stand in fear, when there is really no visible ground for trepidation. The yield of cotton will likely be greater than last year, while an abundance of corn and other indigenous products will repay the laborer for his toil.

Second. It is evident to every observer that there has been a corresponding depression, religiously, in keeping with the agricultural and financial embarrassments of the country. Now is the time for a corresponding revival. Now is the time for simultaneous effort. Now is the time to reoccupy the territory, gather up dispersed congregations, repair church houses, reorganize, vitalize the church and make an aggressive movement. We have been too long inert, until the fatal Laodicean sleep has well-nigh culminated in apostacy—that apostacy which is "twice dead, plucked up by the roots." With a zeal and assiduity measured by the interests involved, the minister of the Gospel should "cry aloud, and spare not," seek the lost, and bring back the straying, build up the waste places of Zion, proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord, and the day of vengeance of our God." There is no time now for the discussion of abstruse abstractities to indicate needed reforms, but to take right hold of things as they are, and educe form and life and power from the stagnant, yet pregnant elements which lie before us. The only reform needed is one of works, not words—a reform from lethargy, inaction, deadness, a waking up from sleep and putting on the armor of light. The people's minds are open to religious truth and conviction; they were never more courteous or deferential toward religion. In the whirl and confusion of the past much of vitality, form and church accommodations have been lost, but the people are reflective; they are thinking soberly of their condition, and now is the time to occupy and cultivate Emanuel's lands. The enemy, in every form and guise, is at work diligently. By many strategic movements he is at work to mislead, deceive, hoodwink.

Let the Bible societies scatter the Holy Word, and let the earnest, God-fearing, self-denying, loving, ardent men of God go with tears and entreaties and persuade the people to be "reconciled to God." Let us away with the cry of hard times and war associations which fill the mind with rancor and disaffection, and let us patiently bear and endure our lot; acting well our part and addressing ourselves heartily to the great work of "converting sinners from the error of their way." May the Spirit of the Lord God rest on the church.

Third. "The harvest truly is great and the laborers are few." What missionary, apostolic zeal is adequate! We need preachers—men who will dare stand at the post of duty and implicitly trust God's promises, men whose hearts are in close sympathy with the people, who love the people, whose heart sentiment is: "I could wish that myself were accursed from Christ for my brethren." We need the itinerant economy operative. We need to maintain a high standard of ministerial efficiency. We need that "want of acceptability" should arrest a preacher before an assembled Conference of grave divines. We need that every one be searchingly scrutinized. We need that discipline, vigorous, be enforced as respects the preacher; then with propriety and good results with the members. "Then not one will say to another, know ye the Lord, but all will" have a living, experimental sense of sins forgiven, and acceptance with God. "Let us ask for the old paths and walk therein," and in "due season" the "seed sown" will "produce some thirty, some sixty and some an hundred fold." Affectionately,

T. B. White.

Fast Day of Week of Prayer, August 13, 1869.

MINOR MEANS OF GRACE.

There are great varieties in the ways of shaking hands, produced, no doubt, by temperament, example, education in manners, and other influences. One method is to shake *arms* and *shoulders*. It suggests dislocation and is continued indefinitely, accompanied with a gurgling, vehement flow of queries that cannot wait for an answer. This method obtains in Ireland. It is met with in the north of Scotland. A variety of it has been imported, and may be met with out West in this country. Another and opposite form is confined to the hands, and omits the shaking. The digits touch as the fins of two fishes might touch, and then, left to the operation of gravitation, fall. This may be met in England and in good society everywhere. There is a *via media*—golden mean—in which both verb and noun have their place. It is *shaking hands* with a firm, fearless grasp, and a little heart tingling down to the finger tips.

I maintain that shaking of hands, rightly administered, is a means of grace. You, my dear sir, are established, and every one knows you to be a solid man. There is a man beside you just fighting his battle and making his way. You know him and nod to him. Take him by the hand, my dear sir. It will do him good; and if he was cast down a little, as men will sometimes be, it may encourage him. "Our minister shook hands with me." What made that bulking fellow, too big to be a boy, too raw to be a man, announce that fact so loudly when he went home? The truth is, for sensible effect on him it was more than the sermon. John Smith has been a hard drinker, but is trying fairly to get out of it. Going down the village street, he meets Mr. Brown, who is "boss at the works above." Mr. Brown shakes hands with "Mr. Smith," in sight of the entire village. Does that do Smith any good? I tell you it is as good to him as one of Mr. Gough's admirable lectures. It says as plainly as if Mr. Brown had written it: "Mr. Smith, you have only to take care of yourself, and you will be a respectable man in spite of all." That makes Smith stronger; and when he goes to church next Sabbath, and looks over at Mr. Brown, he will find it easier to believe God's most loving word:—"Their sins and their iniquities I will remember no more." So "shake hands and be friends"—at market, on the street and, above all, at church. I presume the apostle meant something when he said: "Greet all the brethren with an holy kiss." Some people quit church for want of this means of grace. Everybody looks as if just returned from the North Pole and there had not been time to thaw, and the deacon, who "runs the church" (if anything so lifeless can be said to be run,) had been in command of the party. I suspect the boys sometimes say: "Well, I guess I ought to be good, but if I ever do, I won't be 'long with the deacon." They wait, poor boys, till some one comes along *with heart*—getting no good in the meantime—whose genial, life-like ways make them "feel kind o' good," and they catch the inspiration, "and run with gladness in the way of God's commandments."

Kindly words are a means of grace, when any Christian speaks them. They do good like a medicine, all the more if spoken unofficially; naturally, feelingly. Nor are they the less so when they are words of deserved rebuke. A lad at college used some Scripture language lightly and for a common purpose. An older student merely said: "Don't use Scripture language irreverently; it is not right." It was said firmly but kindly, and it was never forgotten. One's place sometimes gives unusual weight to one's words. If Mr. Burton, the eminent lawyer, for example, should inquire about the interests, for time and beyond, of the poor woman who cleans out his office; if Mr. Gordon, the great dry goods man, should take the porter into his office, when he comes to explain that his little boy is dead, and talk to him straight out, as *a man* who was also a Christian might talk to his fellow man, his words would derive weight from his position, and be a means of grace to his poor friend, such as even the clergyman cannot employ. But Mr. Gordon never thought of it. He gives $100 a year to the City Mission, and leaves Mr. Mingins and his staff to attempt on the neglected masses what he and the rest like him should do in detail, and, meantime, he reads an essay, now and then, on the problem of our great cities, and how are they to be evangelized? Build us more chapels, give us more preaching; but, meantime, Christian men and women I consider that, as the masses are fed, by you and others like you employing and paying them in families and companies, so they might possibly be evangelized, if you did your duty to them. Do not fear being compromised as an employer. At present, perhaps, you are compromised as a Christian. That man who travels for you is wondering in his head if you *really mean religion*, since you never opened your lips to him. Only have true sympathy for others. Make them feel that you love them, and you may say anything to them without loss of character, position or influence. Books lent or given, introductions of a judicious kind, timely acts of good will, expressions of sympathy in seasons of sorrow; these, and a thousand things like these—for which there is no room here just now—may be means of grace to human spirits, through which such thoughts may flow into the soul as will terminate on God in Christ. Too many do not believe the best of all good news, "for anguish of heart and for sore bondage." He who lightens that anguish may be their Moses, leading them out of Egypt, and through the wilderness, and within sight of the promised land.—*Methodist.*

THE SCHOOLS OF PRUSSIA.

The best schools in Europe are found in Bavaria, in Saxony and in Prussia, and the best in these countries are found in Munich, in Dresden and in Berlin. In these cities the schools are conducted with primary reference to mental development, and as a means to this end, the subjects of study are so classified and taught as to lead to the acquisition of knowledge in a scientific manner. I notice, as I go about to the different school rooms of a large educational institution, that they are all well supplied with the means of illustrating every topic that is taught. In one school room in which botany is studied, I saw the plants for analysis, all growing in pots, which were arranged on shelves about the room. In another room, where zoology is taught, the students were supplied with specimens of the objects they are required to study, and these specimens are so arranged that they are always before the student as he studies, or near him to be used as illustrations as he recites. The teachers do not require rules to be committed to memory at first, and then all mental operations to be performed in a blind obedience to the rule, but they require the rule, or general principle, to be derived from an observation which the pupil is led to make for himself.

In the study of language the pupil is led to the principles of construction by a study of constructions he has himself been led by his teacher to make, and the language is in no case to be used by the pupil until he possesses the ideas and thoughts which the language expresses. The teacher of geometry first teaches by object lessons the principles upon which geometrical reasoning depends. Then the pupil is led to the solution of problems by means of his own reasoning, in which he himself makes an application of the principles he himself has learned. The pupil is trained to observe by observing, to reason by reasoning, and to do by doing. In the principal German schools I have visited, the teachers have for the primary objects of their thoughts, as they teach, the wants of the human mind. The German mind is naturally metaphysical. There is, accordingly, in all plans of German education, a thorough classification of subjects of study. The schools are graded, and the different grades are related to one another in accordance with the plans of study. In Bavaria, Saxony and Prussia there are schools called Volks schools or people's schools, in which the common branches of learning are taught, and which all the German youth are required by law to attend, from the age of seven to ten years in some States, and from six to thirteen in others.

The law is popular with all classes, and is rigidly enforced. The common people, as well as the upper classes, all give a cordial support to the common schools. At eight o'clock in the morning the streets of the city are filled with pupils of the primary schools and students of the higher grades, each with his satchel of books tied to his back, marching cheerfully to his appointed place for study. After eight o'clock no children of school age are to be found away from their classes. Each parish of a town must have at least one primary or elementary school, and most towns, in addition to these elementary schools, have at least one upper burgher school, as it is called.

The German children at school all appear neatly dressed, and, what I am sorry to say, is not always true in my own country, these children are trained to good manners. When a stranger enters a school room the children all rise and remain standing until the stranger is seated, or until they are invited to be seated; and when the visitor leaves, the children all rise and remain standing until he has closed the door behind him. This practice is observed in all the grades of schools, from the first primary up to the senior class in the university.

If a parent is not able to clothe his child properly for school, then he is clothed at the public expense. The children of the rich are found sitting on the same seat with those of the poor, and the noble do not hesitate to allow their children to receive elementary training in the same classes in which the children of the humble are trained, and the boy who has the most brains and explains his lessons best, is the best fellow while his school days last, whatever distinctions may be made in after life. After leaving the common schools, the German youth can enter upon the duties of active life, or they may enter the trade school, where they remain three years, and prepare for the various trades they may choose to follow. Then he can follow his trade, or he can enter the industrial school, and in two years graduate an architect, an engineer, a chemist, etc; or, if he wishes he can pass from the industrial school to the polytechnic school, and prepare to take a high position in the mechanic arts. The student may leave the common school also and enter the gymnasium where Latin, Greek, mathematics, rhetoric, history and chemistry are taught. From the gymnasium the student can take up the study of a profession, or he can go thence to the university, where he can fit himself to take the highest position in the profession he chooses, and where he can know all the subjects of his study as sciences.

In the gymnasia the students are required to study and recite thirty-two hours per week, and before graduating to pass over a course of study which requires nine years to complete. The German teachers, as a class, are better prepared for their work than the teachers of any other country. They are encouraged to fit themselves for a high excellence in their profession by the preference which is always given to teachers who have a professional training, and by the honor which is everywhere accorded to teaching as a profession. In Germany the boys are always educated apart from the girls, and a male teacher is always placed over a class of boys, and usually a female teacher over a class of girls. In the graded schools of the cities the teacher continues over the same class from the time it enters the school until its graduation. The plan requires every teacher to be qualified to teach all the topics found in the whole course of study. Teachers of one State are encouraged by the government to visit the schools of other States, so that any improvement made in the schools in one section may be rapidly introduced into the other sections. Teachers are also encouraged to hold conventions for mutual improvement.—*Dresden Cor. Springfield Republican.*

Thoughts of God.—Suppose two persons equally desirous to gain your affections—one far distant and not expecting to see you for a long time; the other always present with you, and at liberty to use all means to win your love, able to flatter and gratify you in a thousand ways. Still you prefer the absent one; and that you may keep him in remembrance you often retire by yourself to think of his love to you, and view again and again the mementoes of his affection, to read his letters and pour out your heart in return. Such is now your case: the world is always before you to flatter, promise and please. But if you really prefer to love God you fix your thoughts on Him, often retire for meditation and prayer, and recount the blessant gifts of His providence, and especially His infinite mercy to your soul; you will read frequently His holy word, which is the letter He has sent you as really as if it were directed to you by name.—*Payson.*

One of nearly one hundred millions of persons carried over the Prussian railways within the past year, but two were killed and nine wounded. Stage-coaching is not so safe as that.

SCIENTIFIC.

Objects of Interest on a Guano Island.

A recent writer from Baker's Island, in the South Pacific, off the coast of Peru about two thousand five hundred miles, gives an interesting account of life on that little patch of *terra firma* which carries upon its bosom nearly a million tuns of guano.

THE FEATHERED INHABITANTS.

Among the chief objects of interest on the island to a visitor are the birds; and they are all well worthy of study. The sea-fowl are at all times a noisy set, but at night, while the older ones are engaged in the quarrels of love-making, and the young are complaining over their scanty rations, the Babel of their chattering is destructive to the sleep of one unused to such disturbance.

During the first night of my stay on this forlorn spot, it seemed at times as if the house were besieged by innumerable tom-cats; then the tumult resembled the suppressed bleating of goats, and I heard noises as of bats grinding their teeth in rage; again, it was the querulous cooing of doves, and soon the chorus was strengthened by unearthly screams, as of ghouls and demons in mortal agony. But on going forth into the darkness to learn the cause of this infernal serenade, all was apparently calm and serene, and the radiant constellation of the Southern Cross, with the neighboring clouds of Magellan, looked me fully in the face, while, from another quarter of the heavens, the Pleiads shed their "sweet influence" over the scene.

The most quiet time of night with the birds is about daybreak, when they seem to subside into "cat-naps," preparatory to the labors of the day.

By day many of the birds range on tireless wing, over leagues of ocean, in quest of fish. But still the number of those that remain about the island is so great as to defy computation, and as you pass through their haunts, in some places they rise in such clouds as actually to darken the air above you.

The eggs of some of the birds are of fine quality, and are much esteemed by the Americans as well as the Hawaiians on the island. Those of a bird called the *nu-e-ko* are most valued. This name is an imitative word, derived from the cry of this restless creature, and is applied to it by the Hawaiians, who have quick intuitions in the onomatopoetic matters.

The *nu-e-ko* is a bird of moderate size, bearing a strong resemblance to the piping plover. It is less phlegmatic and stupid than most of the other birds, and does not waste so much of its time in droning and crooning and love-making.

Yet it is not undomestic in its habits. While the father is engaged in the business of the island, providing for the wants of the family by fishing, the mother is ever hovering near her half fledged young, now inviting them to try their wings in flight, and now hustling them out of sight under some clump of brown grass, and teaching them to lie close in order to escape observation.

The *nu-e-ko* does not make its home on the guano fields, but prefers the sandy shingle nearer to the ocean. The plumage of its back is brown, spotted with gray, a color so nearly resembling that of the sand upon which it makes its nest, that it might almost escape detection. But, when danger approaches it rises on the wing, uttering its shrill, peculiar cry of "*nu-e-ko! nu-e-ko!*" and leaves its egg or its young to the tender mercy of the intruder. As it spurns the ground it shows its throat, breast and wings, lined with sheeny feathers, while it whirls and curvets in the air. This bird is plain in its tastes, and for a nest is content with a simple hollow, scooped out of the sand, the warmth of which assists in the incubation of its speckled egg.

The gannet (*Sula bassana*) is a bird of great power and beauty. The color of the grown bird is white, with wings that are tipped with black. It has a long sharp beak which is serrated and slightly curved at the end, a formidable weapon of attack as well as of defense. Its wings are of immense strength, and when fully spread they span about seven feet from tip to tip. In their fishing expeditions they range for hundreds of miles from their nesting places, and late in the day ships in mid-ocean often see long files of them returning home like heavy laden treasure vessels speeding to port. This sight is regarded by seamen as a sure indication that land lies in the direction of their flight, though it may be scores of leagues away.

In regard to moral character the birds may be divided into two classes—those which make an honest living, and those which are robbers. The gannet stands at the head of the respectable birds, and is a thrifty and honest citizen of the air.

The representative of the thievish class is the frigate pelican, or man-of-war hawk, (*Tachypetes aquilus.*) This bird has a dense plumage of gloomy black, a light wiry body that seems made for fleetness, and wings of even greater spread than the gannet's. Its tail is deeply forked, its bill is long, sharp and viciously hooked. Audubon regards the frigate-bird as superior perhaps, in power of flight, to any other. It never dives into the ocean after fish, but will sometimes catch them while they are leaping out of the water to escape pursuit. It is often content to glut itself on the dead fish that float on the water, but it depends mostly, for a subsistence, upon robbing other birds. It is interesting to watch them thus occupied.

As evening comes on these pirates may be seen lying in wait about the island for the return of the heavily laden fishing birds. The smaller ones they easily overtake and compel them to disgorge their spoils; but to waylay and levy blackmail upon those powerful galleons, the gannets, is an achievement requiring strategy and address. As the richly laden gannet approaches the coast of his island home he lifts himself to a great height, and steadily oars himself along with his mighty pinions, until he sees his native sands extending in dazzling whiteness below. Now sloping downward in his flight he descends with incredible velocity. In a moment more he will be safe with his affectionate mate, who is awaiting his return to the nest.

But all this time he is watched by the keen eye of the man-of-war hawk, who has stationed himself so as to intercept the gannet in his swift course.

With the quickness of thought the hawk darts upon him, and, not daring to attack boldly in front, he plucks him by the tail, and threatens to upset him, or he seizes him at the back of his neck and lashes him with his long wings. When the poor gannet, who cannot manœuvre so quickly as his opponent, finds himself pursued, he tries to buy his ransom by surrendering a portion of his fishy cargo, which the hawk, swooping down, catches before it has had time to reach the earth. If there is but one hawk this may be a sufficient toll, but if the unwieldy gannet is set upon by a number of these pirates, he utters a cry of real terror and woe, and, rushing through the air with a sound like a rocket in his rapid descent, he seeks to alight on the nearest point of land, well knowing that when once he has a footing on *terra firma* not even the man-of-war hawk dare come near him.

The man-of-war hawk is provided about its neck and chest with a dilatable sack, of a blood-red color, which it seems to be able to inflate at pleasure. On calm days, about noon, when the trade-wind lulls, giving place to a sea breeze that gently fans the torrid island, these light, feathery birds may sometimes be seen at an immense height balancing themselves for whole hours without apparent motion on their outstretched vans.

Whether they are able to increase their specific levity by inflating their pouches with a gas lighter than the atmosphere, or whether they are sustained by the uprising column of heated air that comes in on all sides from the ocean, is a question I am unable to answer. While floating thus, this bird has its pouch puffed out about its neck, giving it the same appearance as though it had its throat muffled in red flannel.

The most unique and novel bird on the island is the tropic bird or marlin-spike (*Phaton phanicurus.*)

Its wings are long and its flight very rapid. It is distinguished by two slender, tapering feathers, of rare beauty, which project like a long steering oar from its wedge-shaped tail.

I cannot resist the temptation of alluding to one other bird that abounds here. It is the Mother Carey's chicken (*Talassidroma Wilsonii*)—an ocean butterfly—the pet and favorite of every true sailor. This bird is about the size of a chimney swallow. Its pretty ways and seemingly innocent affectations are enough to win the heart of almost any one. The society and study of these birds are not without an inspiration.—*Scientific American.*

How Make Use of Little Opportunities. Dr. Payson once, when traveling, having occasion to call on a lady when she and some of her friends were sitting down to tea, she would have him stay, and treated him very hospitably. When he left, he said: "Madam, you have treated me with much kindness and hospitality, for which I sincerely thank you. Allow me to ask you a question before we part. How do you treat my Master?" This led ultimately to the conversion of the lady and her household.

The Chinese Empire has five hundred thousand temples, containing three million idols. The temples are valued at $1,000,000,000.

The Christian Advocate.

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Changes in the Times of Holding the Mississippi and La. Conferences.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 8, 1869.

REV. J. C. KEENER, D. D.—*Dear Brother:* For reasons appearing, and upon consultation with brethren upon the interests of the church involved, the following changes have been made:

The Mississippi Conference will meet December 8, instead of December 1. The Louisiana Conference will meet January 12, 1870, instead of December 15, 1869.

Yours truly,

H. N. McTYEIRE.

UNION CONCERT OF PRAYER.—The Teachers' Monthly Union Concert of Prayer will be held next Wednesday, August 25, in the Moreau street Methodist Episcopal Church South, at half-past seven P. M. A full attendance is expected.

ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE. — The letter from Rev. R. S. Trippett will be read with interest. His friends will be glad to learn that his health continues good, and that he may be expected to return to Shreveport early in September.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. — *Stonewall Institute.*—We would call the attention of parents and guardians to this excellent institution, situated near Selma, Alabama, and presided over by Prof. D. C. B. Gonnerly, who is a fully competent and very energetic gentleman. For further particulars see advertisement.

We take pleasure in calling attention to the card of H. W. Drake, Esq, whom we can indorse as a most reliable and trustworthy gentleman. See advertisement.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

To the Ministers and Members of the M. E. Church South—DEAR BRETHREN: 1. Of the ministry. Have you lifted your collection for domestic missions for the current year? If not, do not delay longer; your Conference is close at hand, and the drafts of your board must be paid, or our missionaries suffer. 2. Of the membership. Have you made your contributions this year to the Board of Domestic Missions? If not, do not delay. Do not bestow a meagre sum; the Lord loveth a cheerful giver.

J. B. McFERRIN, Sec.

WHAT we do for *ourselves* must perish with us; what we do for *others* may outlive us; what we do for *God* shall remain *forever!*

ALL other kinds of truth should be held subordinate to the great truths inculcated by the Gospel of Christ.

THE ONE HOLY SPIRIT.

The peculiar mission of John Wesley was to witness to the work of the Holy Spirit. The doctrines which he held differed in no wise from those which were to be found in the Articles of Faith as held by the Church of England. In her homilies were imbedded those great truths of the Reformation which distinguish the Protestant faith; but whatever force they had when uttered by her martyrs and defenders, the time had at length come when a demonstrator of their original meaning was required. That demonstrator Providence raised up in the Wesleys and their coadjutors. To the Church of England Mr. Wesley was no more indebted for his conversion than was St. Paul to the church at Jerusalem for his. While in the other ends of the earth, and when entirely disconnected with all his usual sources of religious knowledge, he received the truth of the doctrine of the new birth; and this must have given to it, in his own mind, the force of an independent discovery. He revolved it, and evolved it experimentally from his heart and his closet, and then preached it as one who had suddenly come into the possession of some momentous lost principle. The place which the Holy Spirit holds in the new dispensation was again recognized. The church was like the Magi when the star disappeared for awhile and left them at fault in the city of Jerusalem; but to the mind of Mr. Wesley the doctrine and experience of the new birth was like the reappearance of that glorious light.—His finger pointed the nation to it. "The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirits that we are the sons of God," was the single blast with which his bugle shattered the Alps. The cold barriers of formal religion were burst by the divine power of the life of the word. His own heart was transformed, and the hearts of thousands pulsated with a new being. The spirit of the power of life raised great multitudes from the death of sin to the life of righteousness with the quickness of the last trump. The candlestick, seven-branched, was once again seen in its place, and the "stars" in the hand of the Master. The Shekinah which for generations hung resplendent over the mercy seat, in the golden chamber, its only light, now shone in the hearts of men—"our hearts"—"giving the light of the knowledge of the glory of God"—again discovering the blood that was sprinkled there! Then men felt indeed that they were the temples of the Holy Ghost. Pentecost itself scarcely gave greater witness to the immediate presence of the Holy Spirit.

This, we say, was the one great mission of Mr. Wesley, to declare the work of the Holy Spirit. That he and his followers were looked upon as a species of fanatics or religious enthusiasts is as certain as that the apostles were thought to be drunk at the "third hour" of Pentecost; and, so far as the finding of the world is concerned, this has been its deliberate verdict, from that hour until this, in regard to Methodism. To be sure many other denominations have truly set forth and do now profess faith in the immediate work of the Holy Spirit upon the hearts of men; yet wherever men are converted in any number there are not wanting scoffers and unbelievers—as a recent Episcopal paper quotes, with much satisfaction, the opinion that Methodist revivals and converts do so fall off that it is much "like carrying water in a sieve." And yet if water is not carried this way, woe to this same Episcopal Church that mainly gathers and lives off of those multitudes of Methodists who straggle or faint by the way; for the waste and debris of Methodism give constant employment to the rag-men of the "succession," and they may always be seen, book in hand, stirring among its outside channels, attaching a new value to everything they may chance to pick up. They refuse nothing.

Despite all the ridicule of the world, Satan and sanctified churchmen, Methodism is *a revival* or nothing. She has no glory but that of the Holy Spirit. Her architecture, her learning, her numbers, her charities, are equaled, may be outstripped, by other Christian churches. If she has only these to show then is she poor indeed. But if she can point to myriads won from the world to Christ, rescued from death and made heirs of eternal life; if her people live godly lives, and then "die well;" if she holds forth the doctrine of justification by faith, and by faith only; if she stands forth as a witness that God has power on earth to forgive sins, so that a sinner may "consciously believe," and feel in himself that he is healed; and if, above all, she realizes and demonstrates that this is the dispensation of the Holy Ghost, then indeed may she be seen standing at her Lord's right hand in all the beauty of Ophir.

It is upon this sublime doctrine that she reposes her faith—the presence of the Spirit; His life working upon the minds and the consciences of men; His truth enforcing power; His quickening energy; His co-operative light shining upon the One Victim for sin; His revealings of the "Beloved;" His searchings of the deep things of God; His tenderness and encouragings, and groanings unutterable; as the One who has in hand all the truth, and all the blood, and all the love, and all the life there ever was, or is, or ever will be in heaven or earth for the benefit and salvation of men. To get a clearer view of this benign ONE Holy Spirit as the Lord now at work, was the design of this week of prayer. To feel that all the material and resources of Moses, Elias and Christ are placed at his disposal; that he takes of the things of Christ as he will, and shows them unto us; that this is His prerogative and that He consummates the work of Christ, and that without Him the mighty labor of the Son of Man would have been in vain—this is the keystone of our faith, and to this we point with an earnestness that earth calls enthusiasm.

PARENTAL QUALIFICATIONS.

The want of qualifications on the part of parents for the care of their children is almost universal. There are few who have sufficient knowledge of physiology and medicine to minister to the wants of the body in sickness or in health. Few have any acquaintance with the nature and causes of disease, or of the most common remedies. Physical education, having for its object the development of the highest degree of health and muscular power, is neither studied nor thought of by the majority of parents. It may be said that an accurate knowledge of these matters is not possible, except in the case of professional men, whose business it is to understand them, and that the ignorance of parents is rendered harmless by the employment of the educated physician. This is partly true.—Some acquaintance, however, with medicine and the laws of health is possible with a great many who are ignorant because they are indifferent; and the mischief which their ignorance does is, much of it, beyond the reach of the doctor's skill when he is consulted. The greatest harm is done in the diet, clothing and exercise, rather than in the sick room and in actual acute attacks of disease. Such information as almost every mother might have acquired would have warded off the disease or have allayed its virulent character. The diseased and suffering lives of thousands are traceable to the parent's ignorance of the most simple principles of hygiene, and the most obvious demands of physical education. Half the children who die may owe their premature death to the same cause. Considering how great and general the want of qualifications is on the part of parents to take care of the bodies of their children, it is rather wonderful that so many of them reach adult age. Affection, as well as accountability, should lead parents to inform themselves on those subjects which may aid them in preserving the lives and health of their children.

In the education of the mind the absence of parental qualifications is general. This, to a large extent, may be the parent's misfortune.—They were themselves without early advantages, and they must depend entirely upon other teachers for the instruction of their children. It is a misfortune to be compelled to leave this so entirely to others as not to be able to judge of the attainments of the children or the capacity and faithfulness of their instructors. That all, or that most parents should be qualified to take their children through a literary and classical course is not reasonable to expect, nor would time and circumstances permit their personal attention to this extent. But if they were thus competent they would be in a condition at least to overlook and direct with wisdom, and to judge of that course of instruction which is best for each child. In these matters most parents are absolutely at the mercy of teachers, publicly or privately employed, who may be, and often are, without either the interest or the discretion needful to do justice to the subjects of their care. Parents are often terribly deceived concerning the progress of their children, and are wofully cheated by those whom they pay to instruct them, because they are incapable of detecting the negligence of the one or the fraud of the other. It is too late, however, for parents generally to acquire an education, that they may be capable of educating their children. Much, however, can be done by many in the study of the subject of education, and by a course of self-instruction with a view to the better education of their offspring. There are not many who may not qualify themselves to carry their children through the first ten years of their schooling, in the way of oversight and thorough examination. The mother may store her memory with such mental food as the child-mind hungers for, and the father may shape his reading and observations with reference to the inquisitive fledglings who are beginning to adjust their pinions for the flights of thought. With due allowance for what paid teachers and schools can do, the parent's office in the mental education of children is exceedingly important. Low as is the standard of qualification, it is often the result of negligence and culpable indifference.

Turning to the moral interests of the young, we have to consider a different class of parental qualifications, and the most important of all. Personal piety is the grand essential here. No parent can lead the young to Christ unless he has himself become a disciple. Beyond the fact of a personal and experimental knowledge of religion there is a demand for knowledge of the Bible, and acquaintance with the doctrines of the Gospel. An enlightened and intelligent Christian experience is requisite for the instruction of others. Conscientious parents will certainly give attention to reading in the standard religious literature of the church; they will thoroughly inform themselves in the history, biography and doctrines of the divine Word; and they will seek a more profound spirituality in their own souls, with distinct reference to the better instruction and the salvation of their children. The church, in her ministry and Sunday schools, cannot supply the lack of parental qualification. The children of neglected homes, and of ungodly parents, find in the Sunday school and the ministry instruction, and many are saved by these means. But there is no efficient substitute for the care of religious parents. Home is the real beginning and nursery of piety, and parental influence is the most potent of all instrumentalities. Religious parents do not always feel this truth so as to incite them to special effort in qualifying themselves to instruct their children in righteousness. When we reflect upon the culpable negligence of many religious people to prepare themselves for the moral education of their children, and when we consider the blemishes and infirmities of others in their private walk, it is not strange that some go out from homes of reputed piety without the abiding impress of a regenerated nature.

Unbelieving parents are the greatest sinners of all. We can think of nothing affecting human accountability which more aggravates the sin of impenitence. They are without any qualification whatever to guide their children religiously, and the force of example is against the claims of the Gospel. No matter what professed friendship they may have for religion, nor what moral influences they may invoke, nor what may be the tenor of their precepts, the fact that they are themselves *not* Christians neutralizes all. If the parental relation in such cases be not a crime, it at least is the occasion of the most aggravated guilt. To younger parents these reflections have an obvious application. They must improve their qualifications to discharge their duties in the physical, mental and religious education of their children. In none of these respects can their responsibility be altogether devolved upon others. Parents must seek to combine in themselves something of the doctor, the school teacher and the preacher. They must aim to qualify themselves for the most difficult and the most responsible of all human relations. In the spiritual welfare of their children, especially, their prayerful study should be to reach the piety and wisdom so much demanded. In this, more than in any other means, lies the regeneration of the world. Christian parents can do much by faithfulness in the instruction of their children, and by enlightened and hearty co-operation with the church. The culpable negligence and inefficiency which are found at the fountain of all human influence, are enough to account for the comparative failure of other gracious instrumentalities, and the widespread wickedness of the times.

*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BRIEF NARRATIVE OF FACTS RELATIVE TO THE NEW ORPHAN HOUSES (FOR 2,050 CHILDREN) AT BRISTOL, and the other Objects of the Scriptural Knowledge Institution for Home and Abroad. By George Muller. London: J. Nisbet & Co. 1868.

We are indebted to the Hon. J. McVea, who is now in Europe seeking health, for this interesting report of the year's operations of that most wonderful man of faith, George Muller. Besides the immense orphan asylum under his care, he now supports, by the same power of daily trust in God, eight missionaries in British Guiana, four in China, five in the East Indies, nine in Italy, and eighty-two in Great Britain. We quote a passage from the first page of this annual report. For fuller information we refer the reader to a work which we have sent to us for notice by R. J. Harp, agent Southern Methodist Publishing House, 112 Camp street, entitled MULLER'S LIFE OF TRUST, written by himself. The practical test of what prayer and faith are worth in supplying a man with the means of doing good to the bodies and souls of men was never demonstrated more impressively or thoroughly than in the experience and success of the author. "How to feed two thousand children every day in the year, by the right use of one clause in the Lord's prayer, and by that alone, is the discovery which this godly German has made. We cannot pretend to track him along this spiritual pathway, so that the reader can even see dimly the steps of his ascent; but we advise every man who is afraid, for himself or his children, that they will yet come to want, to buy this book and gird up the loins of his faith.

My soul does magnify the Lord, for the help which He has so graciously been pleased to grant to me during another year! Difficulties, greater than ever I had them for the previous thirty-three years, have been overcome during the past year, by praying and faith; work, which is increasing with every year more and more, has not been allowed to overwhelm me; and expenses greater than during any previous year, amounting altogether from May 27, 1867, to May 26, 1868, to £41,310 16s. 8½d., have been met, without my ever being unable to satisfy to the full *at once* all demands, though sometimes amounting to more than £3,000 at a time. We are now going on in the thirty-fifth year of this institution, proving, day by day, that the living God of the Bible is still the living God. Elijah has long since been taken up into heaven, but the God of Elijah lives; and *all*, who *truly* depend upon Him, will find Him ever ready to help them.

By the grace of God we hold fast *the principles* on which, in March, 1834, the Scriptural Knowledge Institution was formed, of which we would here only refer to the following. 1. God himself was from the beginning sought to be the Patron of this institution; and He alone is our Patron still. We are grateful for any kindness manifested toward this institution, even the least, whether in the way of donations or otherwise; but we are with every succeeding year more and more convinced, that, if we would really prosper, God must not theoretically only, but practically, be honored above every one, even the most exalted or rich persons; and *He* must be confided in, and not any human being. And how have we succeeded, you may ask, esteemed reader, with the living God alone as our Patron? All who know the small and most insignificant beginning of the institution bear us witness that we have not in vain set up our banners in the name of our God, and confided in His power and willingness to help us. About £400,000 the Lord has been pleased to send into our treasury, in answer to prayer, since we began to confide in Him alone. 2. We decided, in particular also, from the beginning, never to go beyond the means which we had actually in hand, whilst enlarging the field of labor. To this we have adhered, and habitually adhered; which has kept us from going before the Lord. Sometimes we have had to wait on God a long time before the means were obtained, which it appeared to us desirable to have; but they have always been sent to us in the end. We judged it to be for the glory of God, patiently to wait His time, and not to make haste in doing His work, by contracting debt. This happy way, this peaceful way, this prosperous way, this scriptural way, we affectionately commend to all our brethren in Christ, especially to our younger brethren, who seek to work for God; for we have proved its blessedness for about thirty-eight years.

The reader who is unacquainted with the previous reports, and who might ask, "And what has been done with the about £400,000 which has been given for the funds of the Scriptural Knowledge Institution for Home and Abroad?" is respectfully informed, that above sixteen thousand five hundred children or grown up persons have been taught in the various schools, *entirely* supported by the institution; more than forty four thousand and five hundred copies of the Bible, above forty thousand and six hundred New Testaments, and above twenty thousand other smaller portions of the Holy Scriptures, in various languages, have been circulated since the formation of the institution; and about thirty one millions of tracts and books, likewise in several languages, have been circulated. There have been, likewise, from the commencement, missionaries assisted by the funds of the institution, and of late years more than one hundred and twenty in number. On this object alone £76,137 have been expended from the beginning. Also two thousand four hundred and twelve orphans have been under our care, and five large houses, at an expense of above £110,000, have been erected, for the accommodation of two thousand and fifty orphans. With regard to the spiritual results, eternity alone can unfold them; yet, even in so far as we have already seen fruit, we have abundant cause for praise and thanksgiving.

We have from the publishers, through Mr. George Ellis, No. 7 Old Levee street, the following new books:

THE PHILOSOPHY OF TEACHING. By Nathaniel Sands. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1869. 8vo, pp. 60.

This well bound essay is an argument in the interest of the natural science course as against the ordinary college curriculum.

THE PARSER AND ANALYZER By Francis A. March. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1869.

An 18mo of 86 pages, with diagrams and suggestive pictures, such as were used in teaching grammar to deaf mutes. The analysis of sentences is exhausting and minute.

HETTY. By Henry Kingsley. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1869. Pp. 69

This is No. 325 of the Library of Select Novels, and is, in tone and

style, a good sample of this excellent writer.

From the same publishers :

CORD AND CREESE. By the author of the Dodge Club. With illustrations. Octavo pamphlet. Pp. 190. 1869.

A sensational, harrowing tale of strangling, drowning and shooting; full of despair, suspicion, jealousy and thwarted love.

THE ADVENTURES OF PHILIP ON HIS WAY THROUGH THE WORLD. By William M. Thackeray. With illustrations by the author. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1869. 8vo, pp. 265.

Everything from the pen of this dissector of human frailties has interest for those who continually say: "Who will show us any good?" The author was the embodiment of worldliness; he believed not in either men or women, and we fear that he has added nothing to earth but a livelier expression of its own hollowness and misery. One cannot be truly benefited by the discovery of the extent of his own evil nature, or of the sin there is in the world, unless with this knowledge he can be shown how to escape the evil, and how to possess the good. We cannot commend any writer who persistently ignores the great truths of the Gospel, and the remedy which God has provided for the ills and the evils of humanity. Mr. Thackeray does this, and his creations are, therefore, not true to nature, because they are human beings without any genuine religious sentiments.

From the same publishers :

LOVE ME LITTLE, LOVE ME LONG By Charles Reade. 8vo, pp. 140.

An awkward young fellow of honest mold at length succeeds in wedding a fashionable, rich young lady against her own original prejudice, and that of her friends—pleasantly spun out—is the sum of the story. If life were five times as long as it is there might be found time to read such a book, say once in five years.

We have from the Southern Publishing House, 112 Camp street, R. J. Harp, agent :

THE PILLAR OF FIRE, OR ISRAEL IN BONDAGE By Rev. J. H. Ingraham. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1869. 12mo, pp. 596.

A Tyrian prince visits the court of Egypt during the time of the Pharaohs. He there sees "the son of Pharaoh's daughter"—Moses. All the grandeur of the Egyptian civilizations furnishes the substance of the author's pages. The field is a most interesting one, and the rich discoveries of modern times in those hieroglyphic records upon the deep cut obelisks, the painted catacombs, the grand avennes and propylons of the valley of the Nile furnish the author with a vast amount of material for reproducing to the imagination the daily life of the Lawgiver before he had identified himself with the fortunes of Israel—"choosing" their affliction rather than the "pleasures" of Egypt.

THE THRONE OF DAVID.

This we have also from 112 Camp street. By the same publishers The author illustrates the grandeur of Hebraic history, when it was in its flower—the time of David and Solomon, especially the more eventful life of David. Those who seldom read the Old Testament may be attracted to it by this familiar presentation of the gorgeous facts that Israelitish history everywhere offers.

THOUSANDS of Christian hearts in the four quarters of the world will be touched at hearing of the death of a poor old blind man in eastern Turkey—a humble preacher, whose meagre salary was less than $100 a year, but whose influence for Christ's cause has been greater than that of many an eloquent and fashionable pulpit orator. Blind Hohannes died March 12, at Havadoric, an out station of Bitlis, in eastern Turkey. He was a man mighty in the Scriptures, and, though blind, could quote almost any passage by chapter and verse. But he was especially remarkable for the influence which he exerted among the mission churches of Turkey for independence of outside aid. His efforts in behalf of the practice of voluntary tithee have been the key note of those churches' success, and the remarkable sermon on that subject, reported by Miss West in the *Missionary Herald* for October, and reprinted so many times in England and America, has made him widely known and honored in places of which he never heard. The missions in India are assuming new success as they adopt the principles of that sermon which has been read in the Hindoo churches. He died a sweet death in that Koordish village of forty houses, where now are sixty just learning to read, though it is but a very few years since those mountaineers, like their neighbors, were notorious for their robberies and murders. Armenians, as well as Protestants, were genuine mourners at his grave, and hail him buried in their own burial ground. When his faith and his self-denial shall animate our churches, every good work will go on apace.—*Independent.*

THE rays of the sun shine upon the dust and mud, but they are not soiled by them. So a holy soul, while it remains holy, may mingle with the vileness of the world, and yet be pure in itself.

To the Presiding Elders of the Mobile and Montgomery Conferences.

JACKSON, TENN., Aug. 7, 1869.

It having been made my duty to cooperate with you in the organization of a Colored Conference within your bounds, will you please give me such information as relates thereto in your several districts, with the most suitable place of holding said Coofereoce. By so doing you will save much travel and expense, and oblige

Yours fraternally,

THOS. TAYLOR,
Supt. Colored Work, South,
Jackson, Tennessee.

CAMP MEETINGS.

There will be a camp meeting held at Lower Peach Tree, on the Alabama river, commencing on the 7th of October next. Ministers especially invited.

There will be a camp meeting, on the "old Methodist style," at or near Athens, Athens Circuit, Columbus District, Mobile Conference, commencing on the 17th of September.

Also one on the same circuit, same "style," at Siloam Church, commencing on September 24. Everybody is invited, and ministers specially.

A camp meeting will be held at Unity Grove, Fayette circuit, Columbus district, commencing on Friday night before the third Sabbath in September next.

A camp meeting will be held at Bethlehem, four miles north of Fayette C. H., Fayette circuit, commencing on Friday night before the fourth Sabbath in October next.

There will be a camp meeting, on the primitive Methodist style, at Beulah church, Pleasant Hill and Manny circuit, Shreveport district, commencing September 16. Everybody is invited, and ministers specially.

There will be a camp meeting (D. V.) for the Geneva and Haw Ridge circuits at China Grove, on the Marianna district, embracing the second Sabbath in September, commencing on the Thursday night previous. Ministers in orders are invited to attend.

JACKSON DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Conference for Jackson District, Mississippi Conference, for 1869, will commence at Raymond, August 26, at ten A. M. Pastors will be prepared to give full statistical information, including periodicals and other religious reading. Essays are expected as follows :

Pecuniary obligations to the church, Rev. H. H. Montgomery.

Whether schools and colleges should be mixed or exclusive as to sexes, Dr. A. H. Cage.

On preaching against the usages and doctrines of sister churches, Hon. O. R. Singleton.

Whether orphan asylums ought to be encouraged, Rev. C. B. Galloway.

On self denial, Rev. W. L. C. Hunnicutt.

On errors in Scripture interpretation which science has discovered, Rev. J. M. Pugh.

On popular errors in ecclesiastical science, Rev. H. Brown.

On the millennium, so called, Mr. Nat. McKie.

On Sunday schools, Col. G. W. Harper.

On colportage, Mr. W. H. Cassell.

Aid to young men preparing for the ministry, Rev. C. G. Andrews.

The second coming of Christ, Rev. W. B. Lewis.

On religious declension, Dr. T. A. Phillips.

Christianity taught in schools, Mr. A. M. Gurley.

What is Protestantism? Geo. R. Fearo, Esq.

Congregational singing, Mr. W. H. Hartwell.

Pastoral visiting; Rev. J. W. Adams.

Funeral preaching, Col. W. G. Kearney.

Denominationalism, Dr. Hurvey.

The church, Rev. W. Harrington.

On fore-knowledge and free agency, Rev. J. K. Hamlin.

Sunday schools among colored people, Rev. J. S. Harris.

The absolute completion of the work of Christ, Rev. T. M. Ward.

Hortatory and catechetical instruction in schools, Mr. J. W. Hull.

The sacruments, Rev. John Lusk.

On the relation of science, literature and religion, Prof. T. G. Rice.

The Christian's love for the church, Rev. J. C. Carlyle.

The NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, Rev. Dr. R. M. Fryer.

Have modern Jews the religion of their ancient nocestors? Captain E. C. Postell.

On the supposed new doctrines and church laws of the New Testament, Rev. A. M. Campbell.

On reading and the selection of books, Rev. Thomas Ford.

On the religious education of children, Rev. F. M. Alford.

The A B Cs, Rev. R. Abbey.

Are our newspapers sufficiently laudatory of living ministers? A volunteer.

A large number of visitors is expected, for whom ample provision will be made by the householders of Raymond, as also free transportation to and from Bolton's depot. R. ABBEY, P. E.

Southern Christian Advocate please copy.

MARRIED.

On the evening of the 29th July, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Thomas J. Upton, Mr. T. T. ZIMMERMAN to Miss EMMA ANGEL, both of Minden.

OBITUARIES.

REV. S. LEE has gone to his rest. He was born November 25, 1816, in Poughkeepsie, New York. At an early age he came to the Southern States; was converted in and soon connected himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Being licensed to preach, he was an active local preacher up to the time of his demise. During the last few years he was pastor of various little flocks in and around Pointe-a-La-Hache, Plaquemine parish, Louisiana.

His death occurred on June 24, 1869—just five weeks after losing his only son, who was accidentally drowned in the Mississippi. J. B. A. AHRENS.

PATTIE BOYD, youngest daughter of John J. Price, deceased, and Sister Sarah R. Price, was born in Marengo county, Alabama, March 11, 1850; joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in Enterprise, Mississippi, October, 1866; was married to J. E. Boyd, January 28, 1869, and died June 16, 1869.

For several years she was a member of the Sunday school in this place, where she was beloved by both scholars and teachers. Truly, her life on earth was but a span—

"An inch or two of time."

Still she lives in the memory of many friends, who feel that they, too, are homeward bound; and not only so, but her redeemed spirit lives in reality in the home of the blessed, high up in that kingdom prepared for all who love the Lord Jesus Christ.

Her clay tenement was deposited in the cemetery at this place, there to

"—— slumber in the ground
Till the last trumpet's joyful sound;
Then burst the chains with sweet surprise,
And in her Saviour's image rise."

W. SPILLMAN.

ENTERPRISE, Miss., Aug. 10, 1869.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. W. DRAKE, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

will practice his profession in the parishes of Carroll, Madison, Richland, Tensas and Concordia.

Office—At FLOYD, Carroll parish, Louisiana.

REFERENCES.—Race, Foster & Merrick, J. M. Dirrhammer, Judges Howell and Wily, and J. B. Powell, New Orleans; Farrar & Reeves, St. Joseph, Louisiana. au21 1y

STONEWALL INSTITUTE,

Located Thirteen Miles North of Selma, Alabama.

This SCHOOL FOR BOYS, so favorably located in the quiet country, reopens on the

FIRST MONDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT.

Its officers are all experienced and devoted to teaching. It has no sectarian tinge; is not controlled by Trustees. The Principal alone is responsible to his patrons.

Pupils from its halls have taken premiums this summer at three different Universities.—Extra attention is given to the English branches; all our students, of every age, are taught to spell and read well; to write a good hand. Boys of tender age, nine or ten years old, will be received, and will be parentally treated and controlled.

This school is permanent. Its founder and Principal has been identified with education in the South for twenty years, and he expects to continue to devote his ardent energies to the culture of Southern youth.

Parents can save time and money by patronizing such enterprises. We rarely change Teachers or text books, and being in the quiet country, cheap clothing will curtail expenses.

CHARGES.—$260 will cover a scholastic year's board, tuition and washing; half paid in October, the other February 1, 1870.

Payments may be made to Foster & Gardner, Mobile, Alabama. $15 to be deposited for books, etc., if all of which is not used, it will be refunded. Each student furnishes his own blankets, sheets and towels.

Persons in sickly sections may send in by September 1, adding $30 to their regular remittance.

Hacks run from Selma to the Institute in October, conveying boys for $2 50 each.

In the city of Mobile we refer, by permission, to Messrs. Foster & Gardner, John K. Randall & Co., C. E. Thames & Co., Baker, Lawler & Co., Kirksey & Carpenter, Dexter, Dunlap & Wilson, Nabers & Hanks; also to Drs. R. L. Watkins, J. R. Burkett, A. S. Andrews; to Messrs. John Little Smith, Richard B Owen and Thomas H. Herndon; finally, to Profs. W. R. Poindexter and P. E. Collins.

Applications for admission may be made at once by addressing the President,

D. C. B. CONNERLY,
au21 3t Near Selma, Alabama

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY NEWS.

The subscribers now and for many years engaged in the Printing business in this city, will commence, on Monday, September 20, the publication of a new daily paper, under the name of THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY NEWS, to be issued every morning, Sundays excepted.

The Publishers will make no extravagant promises; but to the best of their ability, assisted by able Editors and Reporters, will give to the public a *cheap* first class Family and Commercial Newspaper, free from politics and sectarianism.

They confidently appeal to a generous public for encouragement and support in their new enterprise.

Business men, in making their arrangements for advertising, will please remember THE DAILY NEWS. Advertisements will be inserted at very low rates.

Country merchants and others will find in THE DAILY NEWS the daily reports of the Markets and a weekly Price Current.

TERMS.

To city subscribers, Fifteen Cents per week; to country subscribers, Fifty Cents per month. Clubs of five, $2 per month; clubs of thirteen, $5. The money to accompany the order.

Remit money by registered letter, draft or post office order.

J. H. KEEFE & CO., Publishers.
WILLIAM BLOOMFIELD.
J. H. KEEFE.

Office, No. 122 Gravier street, corner Camp, up stairs. Post office box 2,156. au14 2t

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital, - - - $5,000,000, Gold.
Surplus, - - - 1,200,000, Gold.

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Virginia City, Gold Hill, Austin, White Pine, Nevada.
Ruby City, Idaho.

A GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS TRANSACTED BY THE BANK AND AGENCIES.

Funds deposited with us for investment in Farming Lands, City or other property on the Pacific coast, will be paid by Telegraph or otherwise in any part of California, Oregon, Idaho, and in the Mining Districts of Nevada, through the Bank and Agencies as above, on the most favorable terms.

LEES & WALLER,
BANKERS,
And Agents for the Bank of California in New York. au7 4tp

IMPORTANT TO INVALIDS.

ALL SUFFERERS

from Pulmonary Diseases, Nervous Debility, Female Weaknesses, or chronic disorders of any nature, and all whose vital forces are depressed, rendering necessary a Nervous Tonic and Invigorator, are earnestly recommended to use

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES,

THE

Specific Remedy for Consumption,

Nervous and General Debility, Bronchitis, Asthma, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Wasting, Scrofula, Loss of Strength, Flesh and Appetite, Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Impurities of the Blood Female Complaints, Chronic Diarrhea, Maladies of Children, etc.

For sale by Druggists and dealers in every city, town and village throughout the United States and Canadas. Prices, $1 and $2 per bottle. Three large, or six small, $5.

Circulars, information and advice free.

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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

OUR MOTHER.

Fourscore years and ten!
She has passed the waters cold;
Now resting in her Saviour's arms,
She is no longer old.

Long she listened for his footsteps,
Echoing from those streets of gold--
Now just within the pearly gates,
She is no longer old.

The pilgrim staff is broken--
The worn out garment fold
And lay away forever;
She is no longer old.

Farewell, farewell, our mother!
Our greatest joy is told
As we fold her aged hands and say,
"She is no longer old!"

THE DYING HEIRESS.

Alice was an only child, an heiress. Lovely and accomplished, she lived for this world, and this world offered her no ordinary attractions. Idolized by her parents, and beloved by an accepted suitor, she knew not the meaning of a wish ungratified. But an unexpected visitor arrived at the mansion. A pale messenger came to Alice. A hectic flush suffused her beautiful face, rendering it, if possible, more lovely still. The eye of affection soon perceived that the seeds of consumption had been laid. Alice sank by degrees, and as she lay on her couch, surrounded with all the luxuries that wealth could procure, began to think how sad it was to leave her loving friends and all her brilliant prospects, and to go—where? where?

She could not find an answer satisfactory to her soul.

She sent for the High Church clergyman. He came. The family was assembled.

He produced a missal. They all kneeled round the bed. He intoned the service for the sick. Having received her confession, and pronounced absolution, he with peculiar genuflexions, administered the sacrament, and placing his hands on her, blessed her, and pronounced her a good child of the church. He departed, perfectly satisfied with his own performances, and assuring the parents that all was right. Was Alice satisfied? She had submitted to all. She had endeavored to join in the service, but in her inmost soul she felt a blank.

"Father," said she, "I am going to die. Where am I going?"

The father gave no reply.

"Mother, darling, can you tell me what I am to do to get to heaven?"

No reply save tears.

"William, you who were to be the guide of my life, can you tell me anything of the future?"

No response.

"I'm lost!" she exclaimed. "Am I not, father? Is there any one who can tell me what I must do to be saved?"

At length the father spoke.

"My child, you have always been a dutiful daughter, and have never grieved your parents. You have regularly attended the Abbey church, and helped in its services, and the minister has performed the rites of the church, and expressed himself satisfied with your state."

"Alas! father, I feel that is not enough. It is no rest to my soul. It is hollow—it is not real. O! I am going to die, and I know not where I am going. O, the blackness of the darkness! Can no one tell me what I can do to be saved?"

Blank despair was depicted on her countenance. Misery overshadowed the circle. They were overtaken by a real danger. Death was in their midst. Eternity was looming before them. They knew not how to answer the appeal of an immortal soul, awakened to a sense of sin—to a dread of appearing before God, to the terrors of hell.

Alice was attended by a little maid, who was in the habit of frequenting a meeting held in a barn in the village, where prayer and praise were offered up in simplicity, and where they sang the old hymns:

"There is a fountain filled with blood,
Drawn from Immanuel's veins,
And sinners plunged beneath that flood,
Lose all their guilty stains;"

and

"I lay my sins on Jesus,
The spotless Lamb of God;
He bears them all and frees us
From the accursed load;"

and where she heard words that reminded her of the good old pastor.

She longed to tell her mistress that she might "wash and be clean," but felt diffident. At last she took courage, and just as the Israelitish captive said unto Naaman's wife, "Would God my lord were with the propbet that is in Samaria, for he would recover him of his leprosy," she told her mistress, "There is a preacher in the village who proclaims salvation through faith in Jesus Christ, and urges us to accept the forgiveness freely offered in the Gospel."

"O that I could see him!" exclaimed the dying girl.

Alice besought her father to invite the strange preacher to their house; though he thought it extraordinary, her wish was law.

Again the family were assembled, and the man of God entered the room. The dying girl, raising herself, appealed to him. "Can you tell me what I must do to obtain rest for my soul, and die in peace with God?"

"I fear I cannot!"

Alice fell back. "Alas!" said she, "and is it so? Is there no hope for me?"

"Stay," said he, "though I cannot tell you what you can do to be saved, I *can* tell you what *has been done* for you.

"Jesus Christ, the Saviour God, has completely finished a work by which lost and helpless sinners may be righteously saved. God, who is love, saw us in our lost and ruined state. He pitied us, and in love and compassion sent Jesus to die for us. 'God so loved the world that He gave His only-begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life.' He shed His precious blood on the accursed tree, in the stead and place of sinners, that they might be pardoned and saved.—'Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved.'"

"And have I nothing to do?"

"Nothing but to believe. No doing, working, praying, giving or abstaining, can give relief to a conscience burdened with a sense of guilt, or rest to the troubled heart. It is not a work done *in* you by *yourself*, but a work done *for* you by *another*, long, long ago. Jesus has completed the work of our redemption. He hath said, 'It is finished.' Through faith in Him you have pardon. It is impossible for a sinner to do aught to save himself. It is impossible to add anything to the perfect work of Christ. *Doing* is not God's way of salvation, but ceasing from doing, and believing what God in Christ *has already done for you*. 'God has given unto us eternal life, and this life is in His Son.'"

"I do believe that Jesus died on the cross for sinners; but how am I to know that God has accepted *me*?"

"Jesus, the God man, has ascended into heaven. He has presented His blood before God, and has been accepted for us; and when you believe, you are accepted in Him."

The awakened sinner listened with breathless attention. She received the word of God, which revealed Christ to her soul. The glad tidings fell as balm upon her wounded spirit. Her face was lit up with heaven's sunlight. Looking upward, she exclaimed, "O, what love! what grace!

'Jesus, thy blood and righteousness
My beauty are, my glorious dress.'"

And in a few days she departed to be with Christ.

Reader, were you in similar circumstances—were you on your death-bed—could you die happy, believing in Jesus? Are you now resting on *His finished atoning sacrifice*?—*British Herald.*

The Bustee district of India, between Bengal and Oude, is infamous for the practice of infanticide, which does not seem to have been mitigated since the British took possession in 1801. A late official report says that "a large portion of the district is, in fact, a vast charnel house, and the wholesale murder of infant daughters is merely an ordinary domestic arrangement." The per centage of boys to girls is found to be seventy-nine to twenty-one. In eighty-five suspicious villages of these Lurujbansis, a very high Rajput caste and the greatest offenders, Mr. H. found one thousand and eighty-six boys to one hundred and sixty-eight girls. In eight villages of the Goutums not a girl was found, and in fifteen there had not been a marriage for more than ten years. Ramjeawan Pandit, a loyal and respectable native of a Lurujbansi village, said: "I have lived near the place, man and boy, close on eighty years; and I never saw a marriage in it." The gravest reflection, however, is that the government—though the existence of the practice has been reported officially—has during the space of a dozen years employed no special agency, reformatory or coercive, to put down the crime. We have heard of no missionary in that district.

The *Presbyterian* tells of a man who lived many years ago in Clyde, Wayne county, New York, of good education and considerable property, whose besetting sin was penuriousness. He was a sound Presbyterian, but strenuously opposed to all societies requiring contributions of money to keep them alive—not even excepting missionary societies. Once he attended the monthly concert of prayer for foreign missions, when the minister asked him to pray. He complied at once, and made a prayer after the usual style, entirely unexceptionable until the very close, when his ruling idea came out in these words: "O Lord, may we all act in such a manner that by our lives we may preach Christ and Him crucified to the whole world, *and thus save considerable expense.*"

FARM AND GARDEN.

PROPAGATION OF FISH.

A very good degree of success is attending the efforts of commissions appointed by several States to propagate choice varieties of fish lately menaced with extermination. The waters of the Merrimack river are being rapidly restocked. A large number of young salmon, artificially propagated by Dr. Fletcher, of Concord, New Hampshire, are now in the head waters of the river, and will descend next spring to the ocean over the fishways, and return in the fall weighing from five to seven pounds each. J. S. Robinson, of the same State, has forty thousand embryo fish in the hatching boxes and one hundred thousand trout ova, all promising well; and the commissioners will build fishways on the Connecticut, Saco and other rivers of New England next year, preparatory to stocking them with salmon, trout and shad.

S. H. Ainsworth, of West Bloomfield, New York, who has given much attention to the subject, writes at much length through the columns of the Rochester *Union and Advertiser*, referring to the remarkable successes achieved by Seth Green, of Mumford, New York, in rearing fish, and predicting a great increase among the piscatory tribes, if efforts to this end are continued. We copy as follows:

He put from fifty thousand to one hundred thousand spawn in the box at a time, and hatched in some instances as high as nine hundred and ninety-nine in one thousand! In this manner he hatched from two million to six million daily, and continued to do so until he turned over forty million young shad into the river.

With Mr. Green's hatching boxes a thousand millions of shad can be turned into each river yearly with little expense to each State, when everything is well systematized and arranged for business.

These commissioners, with energy and perseverance, will soon improve and restock all the rivers of the Eastern States with salmon, brook trout and shad, which in time will be worth millions of dollars as food, and revenue to the inhabitants.

It costs nothing to feed these fish; salmon and shad get their living and make all their growth in the boundless ocean, where there is abundant room and food for untold millions. They come from their feeding grounds in the ocean each year, fat and delicious, and return, after spawning, poor and worthless.

All of the rivers in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, once filled with this variety of fish, can be restocked as cheaply and abundantly as the rivers of New England or Europe.

The State of New York can improve the Hudson and its tributaries, and all the rivers discharging their waters into Lakes Ontario and Champlain, and the St. Lawrence, and restock them without the assistance of any other State. The Hudson can be filled with shad at once as high as Troy, as there are no dams to impede their passage to that point. By constructing fishways over the falls and dams on the Mohawk and upper Hudson, and placing young shad and salmon in their head waters, they will soon be plenty to the very sources of these rivers.

The writer remembers when salmon were taken in the Oswego river at Fulton by the hundred in an evening with a single spear, by torchlight; and when large numbers were taken in scoop nets at the Oswego Falls, as they fell back when trying to jump over them. They were so numerous some seasons that salmon weighing from twelve to fifteen pounds were sold for one shilling each. They then ascended all the tributaries of this river where dams did not obstruct their passage.

The dam built by the State to improve the river for the Oswego canal cut off the ascent of this fish, and there have been none seen above the big dam since, and now all have left the mouth of the river.

Salmon, Black and other rivers farther north, abounded in this fish until obstructed by mill dams. By constructing the needed fishways the finny tribe may be restored to these rivers as in former years.

Fishways can be erected over the fall of the Genesee, so that salmon can ascend them with ease to the spawning grounds in its head waters. This fish delight to haunt and sport in just such rapid, foaming waters as the Genesee below the falls at Rochester and Portage. Only build the necessary fishways and introduce the young fry, and true to instinct they will return yearly.

Years ago shad were plentiful in the Susquehanna and its branches in this State. At Elmira they were taken in the Chemung each spring by the thousands, but the dam drove them back long since. Improve this river and the Delaware, and place the ova of the shad, salmon and brook trout in their head waters, and we shall have the pleasure of seeing them very abundant at no distant day.

To improve the rivers of the States enumerated, it will be necessary for each one to appoint commissioners to build the requisite fishways and stock the rivers, and make appropriations to meet the expense; also to enact laws and penalties, compelling the owners of dams to place fishways over them and to protect the fish, etc.—*Day Book.*

The Wheat Crop.—Before the end of this week nineteen twentieths of all the wheat crop of North America will be harvested and secured. The breadth sown may be assumed to be greater by twenty per cent. than that of any former year, and the average yield per acre will in all probability prove much larger than the average of former years. This enormous crop is due mainly to these causes:

1. The high price of wheat last winter has stimulated this production.

2. The dullness of trade in cities and the diminished profits on manufactures has drawn capital and enterprise into farming.

3. Labor-saving machines have improved in quality, lessened in cost, and become more generally used. On most of Western farms of three hundred acres or more will be found a reaper, a mower and a thrasher. Even the smaller farms, by co-operation, have each the use of these valuable adjuncts, although not able each to own them independently.

4. While improved and cheapened machinery has enhanced the effect of labor, that labor has been more plentiful than ever. "Hard times" drove many thousands from cities to seek a subsistence by a new form of labor. Emigrants who formerly stopped in the Eastern cities, or sought homes east of the mountains, have this year gone directly to Western farms.

5. The extension of railroads has made grain growing profitable on millions of acres of rich virgin soil heretofore neglected for want of access to market. From the cheapness of transportation a bushel of wheat in western Kansas is worth but a few cents less than in eastern Ohio.

6. There is a growing appreciation of scientific and thorough farming, and an increased desire to employ fertilizers wherever profitable.

7. That form of accumulation that is realized in the steadily increasing money value of lands from year to year is beginning to be better understood and more justly valued. To get a section of good land anywhere and keep it fifteen years is to make a small fortune. This conviction is going home to the minds of very many thousands of Eastern farmers of small means who desire to improve their condition, and who cannot afford to pay the prices asked for lands in the older States of the North. They are transferring their labor, their families and their capitals to the West year by year, in a steadily increasing tide of emigration.—*New Orleans Bulletin, August 9.*

Antidote for the Poison of Snakes. About twenty years ago the Smithsonian Institute embarked in a series of experiments testing the practicability of neutralizing the poison of snakes, founded purely on chemical bases, which developed great results. The fact was illustrated that the poison of the most venomous rattlesnake can be neutralized in an incredibly short time. After the most extraordinary results from all the experiments witnessed, there was promulgated from the Institute, at the time above mentioned, the following simple but certain cure for snake bites, and for the sting of all kinds of insects: Thirty grains of iodine potassium, thirty grains of iodine, one ounce of water; applied externally to the wound by saturating lint or batting, the same to be kept moist with the antidote until the cure is effected, which will be in one hour, and sometimes instantly. The bitten limb should be corded tight to prevent circulation. The liquid should be kept in a vial with a glass stopper.

Miss Sheddon is a lady famous in England because she always appears as her own advocate in an interminable cause known for years back as the "Sheddon Legitimacy Case." Lately she addressed the judges for fourteen successive days, and at last only came to a stop because she got sick and fainted. Miss Sheddon is rather an attractive-looking woman, very lady-like in manner, and might still be called young by those who were disposed to compliment her. She has perfectly mastered all the legal arguments and technicalities of her case, and we need hardly say that she has a very pretty gift of speech.

There is a plow in Peoria, Illinois, that will cut thirty-two inches wide and eighteen inches deep. From the point to the hinder end of the mold board it is seven feet, and it requires sixteen oxen to draw it. It was built for ditching purposes.

ROBERT J. HARP,

AGENT OF THE

SOUTHERN METHODIST E. BOOK DEPOT,

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Biblia Hebraica	6 00
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Clarke's, 6 vols., sheep, 8vo	30 00
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Whedon on the Gospels, 2 vols.	3 50
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All articles and clothing brought to the Seminary should be distinctly marked, lists of which should be permanently placed on some part of the trunk convenient for reference. The scholastic year commences OCTOBER 1 and ends in July.

EXPENSE.

Board and tuition per year..... $300 00
The Modern Languages a small extra charge.
Music, per year..... 75 00

Payments due a half session in advance.

Monthly reports of the studies, health and general deportment of the pupils are sent to the parents or guardians at a distance.

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FIRST MONDAY IN OCTOBER, 1869,

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was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

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Mr. Douglas will be aided by the Faculty in the discipline and instruction of the Preparatory Department.

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Tuition and incidental fee in Preparatory Department, Fall Term, 15, 20; 25 00

Board in best families, exclusive of lights and washing, $15 to $20 per month.

Auburn is located on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad. It is unrivaled in healthfulness, and unsurpassed in moral and social advantages.

The Board of Trustees are rejoiced in securing the above Faculty, and are confident that nothing is wanting to make this institution equal to the best.

For further information apply to President Dowdell, at Auburn, Alabama.

JOHN B. GLENN,
au7 1m — President Board of Trustees.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY,
Greensboro, Alabama.

The schools of Moral Philosophy, Ancient Languages, Modern Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry are in successful operation. The Faculty consists of gentlemen whose reputation is well established. The Preparatory School is taught by the Faculty. We offer the best facilities for thorough education.

The session is divided into two terms. It begins the first Wednesday in October, and closes the first Wednesday in July.

Tuition in University, per term, $35 00
Tuition in Preparatory School, per term, 30 00
Contingent fee, per term, 2 50
Board in private families, per month, 16 to 20 00

Fees must be paid in advance. Send for a circular. Direct to

au7 11t — J. C. WILLS.

WHITWORTH FEMALE COLLEGE, Brookhaven, Mississippi, will reopen

SEPTEMBER 22, 1869.

Provision will be made for all who apply for admission.

To send your daughter here will cost you $260 for the term of ten months, or forty weeks. This amount will pay for board, fuel, lights, washing, tuition in English, English text books, slates, pencils and all the stationery used in the school room. A deduction of $50 will be made for ministers' daughters.

All the branches are taught.

Our Music Teachers are believed to be unexcelled.

Music and the Languages are extra.

Send for circular.

H. F. JOHNSON,
jy17 3m — President.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA—

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

FACULTY.

A. H. Cenas, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

James Jones, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

Warren Stone, M. D., Professor of Surgery.

T. G. Richardson, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

Samuel M. Bemiss, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

Stanford E. Chaille, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy.

Frank Hawthorn, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Joseph Jones, M. D., (late of the University of Nashville,) Professor of Chemistry.

C. J. Bickham, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Thirty-second annual course of instruction in this Department will commence on Monday, the 15th of November, 1869, and terminate on the second Saturday of March, 1870. Preliminary Lectures on Clinical Medicine and Surgery will be delivered in the amphitheatre of the Charity Hospital, beginning on the 18th of October, without any charge to students. The Anatomical rooms will be opened at the same time.

The members of the Faculty are Visiting Physicians and Surgeons to the Charity Hospital, and give instruction daily at the bedside of the sick. The practical advantages thus offered to students are unrivaled.

FEES.—For all the Lectures, $140; Matriculation, $5; Practical Anatomy, $10; Graduation, $30. Payment required in advance.

For further information address

T. G. RICHARDSON, M. D.,
jy31 2m — Dean.

ROBERT L. WALKER,

Cotton Factor & Commission Merchant,

190 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
aug8 6m

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1869.

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
FEB.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
MAR.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
APR.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
MAY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
JUNE			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JULY					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AUG.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
SEP.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
OCT.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
NOV.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
DEC.				1	2	3	
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

To AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received, and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The general market has exhibited very little change since our last report. Only a limited business has been done in the wholesale trade. Operations in our leading staple have been restricted by the supplies being nearly exhausted. There have been further receipts of new crop, and, excluding the two bales from Texas, forwarded to New York through this port, the receipts thus far embrace 14 bales, against 40 to the corresponding date last year. Only a trifling business has been done in sugar, there having been very few receipts, and the stock on hand held at full prices. Nothing of any moment has been reported in molasses. Western produce has continued quiet, with no supplies to bring out buyers for export. There have been further receipts of bulk flour and corn, but the sales have been to limited extent.

The weather has been very warm, with daily showers. The accounts from the country continue to report worms at various points, but thus far without any damage, unless in one or two exceptional cases. There is, nevertheless, no little uneasiness, and the most sanguine admit that the crop is yet subject to contingencies which may curtail it. We meet with few or none in our cotton circles who estimate over 2,750,000 bales, and many are much lower in their views. There is a good deal of speculation with regard to the injury the crop has suffered in South Carolina Florida and Georgia. From other districts the intelligence is so far highly favorable. The accounts from our sugar districts are more cheering, and there is a general anticipation of a liberal yield.

The river has risen four inches since our last report, and is now three feet two inches below high water mark.

COTTON.—The following are the arrivals since the 13th instant:

Louisiana and Mississippi	bales..	125
Lake		20
Mobile		192
Total		337

On Saturday the sales were confined to 109 bales, at 28½c. for good ordinary, and 29, 29½ and 30c. for low middling but including two bales new crop—one which classed low middling at 32c., and one of strict middling to good middling at 33c. The former was shipped to St. Louis, and the latter to New York. On Monday only 75 bales changed hands, barely good ordinary selling at 28 to 28¼c., a good style of good ordinary at 28½c., good ordinary to low middling at 29¼ and 30c. On Tuesday there was more inquiry, and most of the supply on sale was taken at 28, 28¼ and 28½c. for good ordinary, 29, 29½ and 30c. for low middling, and a higher rate for strict low middling. The sales embraced 326 bales, leaving barely 75 unsold.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 510 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 795,117 bales, against 587,189 bales to the same date last year, and the decrease in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 82,796 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 25,019 bales to France, and of 6,443 to other foreign ports, and a decrease of 244,346 to Great Britain.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868, bales		1950
Arrived past three days	337	
Arrived previously	829915	
Made from waste and damaged cotton, samples, etc.	9112	839364
		841323
Exported past three days	713	
Exported previously	839537	840280
Stock on hand and on shipboard		1043

SUGAR.—Last season's crop of Louisiana sugar is now about all in, and there have been very light receipts since our last review.

CORN.—The market is in better supply, but the demand is limited.

MONETARY.—Gold opened at 132½ to 132⅝, (against 133½ at New York,) and closed at 132 to 132¼.

Operations in silver have been of limited extent, the sales reported being $500 in American half dollars at 130, $2,600 at 129½ and 129⅝, and $10,000 Mexican dollars at 137¾. American half dollars are quoted at 128¾ to 129, and Mexican dollars at 3⅛ to 3⅝ per cent. premium in gold.

The only sales of stocks reported are 125 shares Slaughter House at $18 25, and 100 at $18.

The sales of bonds include $3,500 United States 5 20s of '65 at 120½, and $10,000 Jackson Railroad first mortgage at 80¼.

CATTLE MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS,
Tuesday Evening, Aug. 17, 1869.

Texas cattle, choice, per head	$35 to 40
Texas cattle, second qual, per head	25 to 30
Texas cattle, third qual, per head	15 to 20
Hogs, per lb gross	9 to 11c
Sheep, first quality, per head	— $4 to 5
Sheep, second quality, per head	3 to 3½
Sheep, third quality, per head	— to —
Milch cows, choice, per head	80 to 100
Milch cows, per head	50 to —
Texas cows, with calves	— to —
Yearlings, per head	8 to 12
Calves, per head	8 to 12

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(*Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire*)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	8 50	9 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	17 00
Spades	11 00	18 00
Axes	10 00	15 00
Bagging, ₩ yard:		
Kentucky	24	26
East India	24	26
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₩ lb	8	8½
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs	97½	...
Bread, ₩ 100 lbs.: Pilot	5 00	...
Crackers	6 00	...
Bricks, Lake, ₩ M	8 00	16 00
English, Fire	85 00	100 00
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	..	50
Tallow	..	..
Adamantine	15	21½
Star	16	22
Chocolate, No 1 ₩ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₩ bbl	.. ..	.. ..
Northern	13 00	15 00
Coal, Cannel ₩ ton	.. ..	10 00
Anthracite ₩ ton	9 50	50
Western, ₩ barrel	.. ..	17
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb	14½	.. ..
Havana	.. ..	35
Java	33	here
St. Domingo	none	
Cotton Seed:		.. ..
Rough, ₩ ton	.. ..	.. ..
Hulled, ₩ bushel	.. ..	..
Copper, Braziers' ₩ lb	35	.. ..
Sheathing	.. ..	38
Copper Bolts	37	30
Yellow Metal	29	25
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb	24	21
Tarred, American	.. ..	..
Russia	30	6 00
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl	5 75	.. ..
Dyes, ₩ lb:		4½
Logwood, Camp'y	4	42
St. Domingo	4½	.. ..
Fustic, Tampico	5	1 85
Indigo, ₩ lb	1 75	24
Madder	22	28
Eggs, ₩ doz, Western	27	.. ..
Feathers, ₩ lb	.. ..	.. ..
Fish, Cod, ₩ box	1 75	.. ..
Herrings	55	28 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl	.. ..	19 00
No. 2	.. ..	.. ..
No. 3	13 00	6
Flaxseed, ₩ lb	4	.. ..
Flour, ₩ bbl:	.. ..	5 75
Superfine	6 50	9 25
Extra	.. ..	5 00
Fine	14	15
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb	20	10½
Figs, Drum	9	13
Dried Apples	12½	28
Currants, Zante	27	here
Almonds, soft shell	nonn	here
Raisins, M R, ₩ box	3 50	3 60
Layer	nonn	here
Lem's Sicily ₩ box	.. ..	.. ..
" Malaga, ₩ box	.. ..	.. ..
Oranges, La. ₩ 1000	.. ..	.. ..
Sicily ₩ box	.. ..	.. ..
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:	3 25	.. ..
French, 8 x 10	3 50	3 75
10 x 12	4 00	4 50
12 x 18		
Grain, ₩ bushel:	2 25	2 40
Malt, Western	2 50	2 75
Canada	63	64
Oats	1 00	1 05
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel	.. ..	.. ..
Beans, ₩ bbl	15	16
Hops, ₩ lb	8 50	9 50
Gunpowder, ₩ keg	19	19½
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag	28 00	30 00
Hay, Western, ₩ ton	.. ..	.. ..
Northern	.. ..	.. ..
Louisiana		
Hides, ₩ lb.	16	17
Dry salted Mexican	8½	14
Wet salted, city slaughter	.. ..	.. ..
Kip Skins	17	18
Dry country	.. ..	.. ..
Pelts ₩ piece		
Iron, Pig ₩ ton	45 00	.. ..
Country, Bar ₩ lb	5	6
English, ₩ lb	4	5
Hoop, ₩ lb	6	8½
Sheet	6½	9
Boiler	8	10
Nail Rods	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties	6½	6½
Castinga, American	6½	7
Lime, Western ₩ bbl	1 65	2 00
Shell Lime	1 75	.. ..
Rockland, &c	2 00	2 25
Cement	3 00	.. ..
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana	50	70
Muscovado	.. ..	..
Refinery, Reboiled	60	85
Moss, ₩ lb:		
Gray, Country	2	3½
Black do	5	6
Select, water rotted	7	8
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₩ lb	4 75	5 00
Wrought, German	14	16
English	14	16
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Tar	2 00	3 50
Pitch	2 50	2 75
Rosin A No. 1	3 00	4 25
No. 2	2 00	.. ..
No. 3	1 75	.. ..
Spirits Turp ₩ gallon	37	..
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon	1 45	1 50
Coal Oil	33	35
In casks	43	47
Cotton Seed, Crude	.. ..	..
Refined	95	1 00
Tanners' ₩ gallon	1 15	1 30
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton	.. ..	.. ..
Cotton Seed	30 00	35 00
Meal	.. ..	.. ..
Provisions, ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
" Western	.. ..	.. ..
" North half bbl	.. ..	.. ..
Dried, ₩ lb	..	..
Tongues ₩ doz	..	..
Pork, Mess	35 50	35 75
Prime Mess	.. ..	.. ..
Hog, round, ₩ lb	.. ..	..
Bacon, Hams, ₩ lb	21	23
Do., canvassed	23	25½
Sides	19½	20
Shoulders	..	17
Green Shoulders	15½	15½
Lard, Prime, in tierces	20	20½
In kegs	22	23
Fair, in tierces	..	..
Butter, Northern	30	42
Western	18	28
Cheese, American	16	20
Potatoes, ₩ bbl	1 50	2 00
Onions	4 50	5 00
Green Apples	3 00	4 00
Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana	10	..
India	4	..
Carolina	8½	10
Saltpetre, refined, ₩ lb	14	25
Crude	..	..
Salt ₩ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 20	2 25
from store	2 30	2 35
coarse, cargo	.. ..	.. ..
from warehouse	2 10	2 15
from store	2 20	2 25
Turks Island, ₩ bushel	50	60
Soap, ₩ lb, Western	7	7½
Northern	8	12
Southern	6	10½
Castile	14	16
Sugar, Louisiana, ₩ lb:		
In the city	8	16
Havana, White	15½	16½
Yellow	13½	14½
Brown	12½	13½
Tobacco, in hhds, ₩ lb:		
Balers & Cutters	—	—
Choice and Selections	15	19
Fine Leaf	12	15
Medium Leaf	9	11
Fair Leaf	10	12
Common Leaf	8	10
Good Refused	7	10
Common Refused	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₩ lb	—	—
Bailing	21	22
Wool, Washed, ₩ lb	..	..
Burry	..	17
Louisiana, Native	..	..
Texas, ¼@¼ Merino	30	32

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WOODVILLE DISTRICT MEETING.

The Woodville District Conference will be held at Midway, near Centreville, Mississippi, on Thursday and Friday, September 23 and 24. Full written reports by pastors, recording stewards and Sunday school superintendents will be expected. Delegates to the Mississippi Annual Conference will be elected. An educational society, auxiliary, for the assistance of candidates for the ministry, will be formed.

JAS. A. GODFREY, Prest.
THOS. W. BROWN, Sec.

YAZOO DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Conference for Yazoo District, Mississippi Conference, will be held at Richland, October 27-31, 1869. The fourth Quarterly Meeting for Richland Circuit will be held at Richland, on Saturday, October 30, and the new church dedicated on Sunday, the 31st. The chairmen of the several committees will prepare reports for the District Conference on the subjects assigned them, viz:

On denominational peculiarities, Rev H. Williamson and Rev. J. I. E. Byrd.

On Sunday schools, Rev. J. D. Newsome.

On the best means of increasing the circulation of religious literature, Rev. L. H. Boyle.

On finances, Rev. T. C. Parish and Rev. J. W. Jones.

On public worship, Rev. H. Townsend, Rev. Stephen Johnson and Rev. P. Howard.

On education, Rev. E. H. Monnger, Rev. A. B. Stewart and Rev. T. C. Parish.

On missions, Rev. G. W. Boyles and Rev. E. A. Flowers.

On camp meetings, same committee as last year, Rev. W. P. Barton, Rev. H. Williamson and Rev. S. Johnson, adding B. T. Owen, Esq., and Brother Madison Weems.

The chairmen will fill up their committees till they number five in each committee, securing thereby the help of the laity. Have reports ready and give time for discussion.

W. P. BARTON, P. E.

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT MEETING.

The Montgomery district meeting will commence at Salem, Alabama, on Thursday, September 2. The opening sermon by B. B. Ross, at eleven o'clock A. M. At nine o'clock A. M. the quarterly conference of Russell circuit will meet.

M. S. ANDREWS, P. E.

MACON DISTRICT MEETING.

The Macon district meeting, Mobile Conference, will be held at Gainesville, Alabama, commencing on Thursday, September 9. The district stewards will meet at the same time and place. Reports from all the preachers, on some subject of interest to the church, will be expected. Lay delegates to the next Annual Conference will be elected.

S. H. COX, P. E.

MARIANNA DISTRICT MEETING.

CHANGE OF TIME.—Owing to the unhealthfulness of Gordon I am compelled to change the time of holding our district meeting there. It will be held October 14-17.

Preachers, both traveling and local, will be expected to hand in a report of their labors on the first day of the meeting. The opening sermon will be preached by the Rev. William A. Sampey, on Thursday, at eleven o'clock A. M. Members, on arriving, will apply to Rev. L. Patterson to find their homes.

WESLEY B. DENNIS, P. E.

Brandon Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Hillsboro, at Fannin	Aug.	21, 22
Treaton, at County Line		28, 29
Hickory, at Decatur	Sept.	25, 26
Walnut Grove	Oct.	2, 3
Philadelphia		9, 10
Forest		16, 17
Garlandsville, at Hickory		23, 24
Brandon		30, 31
Brandon circuit	Nov.	6, 7

The district meeting will be held at Forest, commencing on Thursday before the third Sabbath in October, at nine A. M. We hope to see a full attendance of all the official members. Visiting brethren are respectfully invited.

W. PRICE, P. E.

New Orleans Dist., Louisiana Conference

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

New Orleans circuit, at Algiers	Aug.	8
Quar. Conf., at 112 Camp, 7½ P.M.		13
German churches, at Dryades st.		15
Quar. Conf., at Dryades st		20
Jefferson City		22
Plaquemine		29
Felicity street	Sept.	5
Thibodeaux		12
Carondelet street		19
Baton Rouge		25, 26
Moreau street	Oct.	3

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

N. B.—At these quarterly conferences the delegates to the Annual Conference will be nominated.

Woodville Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Jackson, at Jackson	Sept.	18, 19
Wilkinson, at Midway		25, 26
St. Helena, at Centre	Oct.	16, 17
Woodville and Percy Creek		23, 24
Tunica, at Tunica		30, 31
Liberty, at Liberty	Nov.	6, 7
Meadville, at Meadville		11
Buffalo		20, 21
Amite, at Adams		27, 28

JAS. A. GODFREY, P. E.

Camden Dist., Montgomery Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Camden	Sept.	4, 5
Oak Hill, at Pineville		11, 12
Snow Hill, at Snow Hill		18, 19
Sepulga, at Asbury		25, 26
Evergreen, at Evergreen	Oct.	2, 3
Farmersville, at Buford's		9, 10
Black's Bend, at Mt. Carmel		16, 17
Mt. Pleasant, at Hollow Cr'k		23, 24
Monroeville and Flat Creek, at Claiborne	Nov.	6, 7

ANSON WEST, P. E.

Mobile District, Mobile Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mobile, St. Paul	July 31, Aug.	1
Mobile, Franklin street		7, 8
Mobile, St. Francis street		14, 15
Whistler		21, 22
Eastern Shore and Fish river, at Christ's		28, 29
Citronelle	Sept.	4, 5
Pascagoula and Bay Shore, at Moss Point		11, 12
W. Pascagoula, at Mt. Pleas't.		18, 19
Cottage Hill, at Grand Bay		25, 26
St. Stephen's, at St. Stephen's	Oct.	2, 3

JAS. A. HEARD, P. E.

Macon District, Mobile Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Macon	July	10, 11
Brookville, at Cross Prairie		17, 18
Cookville, at Memphis		24, 25
Marion, at Pleasant Grove	31,	Aug. 1
Summerville, at Centre	Aug.	14, 15
Crawford, at Crawford		21, 22
Trinity, at Trinity		28, 29
De Kalb, at Union	Sept.	4, 5
Gainesville, at Sumpterville		18, 19

S. H. COX, P. E.

Yazoo District, Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Black Hawk ct., Black Hawk	July	3, 4
Richland ct., at Ebenezer		17, 18
Lexington ct., at Enlogy		24, 25
Mt. Olivet ct., at Dover	31,	Aug. 1
Yazoo ct., at Dessonville	Aug.	7, 8
Yazoo city		14, 15
Durant ct., at Wesley Chapel		21, 22
Sunflower ct., at Greenwood	Sept.	4, 5
Carrollton ct., at Eden		18, 19

W. P. BARTON, P. E.

Opelousas District, La. Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

New Iberia	July	10, 11
Franklin		17, 18
Calcasieu		24, 25
Bellevue		30, 31
Bayou Mallet	Aug.	7, 8
Vermilionville		14, 15
Abbeville		21, 22
Opelousas		28, 29
Plaquemine Brulee	Sept.	4, 5
Bayou Bœuf		11, 12
Grand Cheniere		25, 26

J. D. ADAMS, P. E.

Ouachita District, Louisiana Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Ouachita	July	10, 11
Monroe		17, 18
Vernon, Vienna		24, 25
Farmerville	31,	Aug. 1
Homer	Aug.	7, 8
Hayneville		14, 15
Minden		21, 22
Bossier		28, 29
Sparta	Sept.	4, 5
Mount Lebanon		11, 12

The Ouachita district meeting will be held at Hayneville, commencing on Wednesday, August 11. All official members of the district are earnestly desired to be present on Wednesday, at eleven o'clock, to hear the opening discourse and assist in organization.

SAMUEL ARMSTRONG, P. E.

Jackson Dist., Mississippi Conference

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Jackson station	July	3, 4
Terry, at Forest Hill		10, 11
Clinton, at Chapel Hill		17, 18
Canton station		24, 25
Camden, at Forest Grove	31,	Aug. 1
Sharon, at Thornton	Aug.	7, 8
Vernon and Livingston, at Vernon		14, 15
Carthage, at Conway		21, 22
Madisonville, at Pearl river	Sept.	18, 19
District conference, Raymond	Aug.	26

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Mississippi Conference ministers are not charged ordinary tuition. We would like to hear from them.

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VOLUME XV.—NUMBER 32.
WHOLE NUMBER..... 710.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1869.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Judge Lewis Dent, brother-in-law of the President, and an applicant for gubernatorial honors in Mississippi, is on the war path. The judge says he represents the Conservative Republican party, of which his brother-in-law, President Grant, is the head and centre. He blames Boutwell for Grant's defection in the Tarbell conversation, and has addressed that gentleman the following highly interesting and spicy letter:

"Hon. Geo. Boutwell, Secretary of Treasury:

"SIR: I shall make little apology for asking your attention to my letter, and less for the nature of its contents. You were the first to deny the political orthodoxy of my friends and myself, and by all the rules of the forum I am entitled to a defense. Again, you hold an office of the Republic, and your acts, therefore, are legitimate subjects of criticism by the humblest citizen thereof. But in some respects we are alike; for instance, we are both aspirants for place, with this difference—you aim to be the next President, with every assurance of success, except in the opinion of the people; while I seek an humbler place, with my hopes in disastrous eclipse, except in the judgment of Mississippi. So, in the probable results of the future we both stand adverse to the judgment of the country.

"In the pursuit of your ambition you are unscrupulous as to the means of your success. Your organ, the New York *Sun*, in the same breath ridicules the capacity of your master, and dwells with emphasis on your peculiar fitness for the office.

"Your execllent tool, Mr. Tullock, became so reckless in the manipulation of your department in the interest of your ambition, and so defiant of the wishes of the President and the country, that to save yourself from an explosion of popular indignation you found it convenient to transfer him to another sphere of scandalous activity, where his talents might be exerted with equally good effect, and less effrontery.

"Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi and Texas, not to mention anything so humble as myself, were obstructions in the way of your success, because, through President Grant's intervention in excluding the proscriptive clauses from their organic laws, these States are brought into the Union firmly welded to his support. Now, this is in direct conflict with your systematized plans; for what General Grant gets in the next election, clearly, Mr. Boutwell will not get; and therefore you have denounced the Conservative Republicans who are for Grant, that you may obtain the proscriptive Republicans, who are for Boutwell; and by some strange, dexterous management, and occult political strategy, you have so worked upon the confidence of the President as to cause him to flourish the club with which you intend to break his head, by inducing him to join you in denunciation of the Conservative Republicans, a party created by his magnanimity, and triumphant through his management.

"But, sir, your purpose is easily discerned, and has a twofold object, namely, to destroy the National Republican party in the South, and then to reconstruct from its shattered fragments a Boutwell party, with no Richmond in the field to strike for your crown. But if you cannot succeed in this scheme of desperate enterprise, you mean to ruin—a result, from present appearances, much more likely to be reached.

"Your official intervention for Wells, for instance, gave thirty thousand majority to Walker.—Your letter to Stokes gave Tennessee to Senter by an overwhelming vote of seventy thousand. Your marvelous political sagacity, now active in Mississippi and Texas, will report your calamity, and again overwhelm you with discomfiture and defeat. Superadd to these results of your unapproachable folly the imposition on these States of your iron-clad oath, and the alienation is complete, landing them all-in the outstretched arms of Democracy.

"But the consequence of your folly does not end here. Ohio and Pennsylvania and others will follow, decide their political status in October, and the North will echo back the condemnation of the South, and peal in your ears this fact, that there is still left enough of the incorruptible virtue of the Republic to rebuke you for a wanton repression of that most sacred right, the elective franchise.

"But, sir, this will not deter you from your mad course. You will still persist until every prop that supports our party is stricken away, and the whole grand superstructure tumbles about our ears in hopeless ruin.

"When you were appointed Secretary of the Treasury and unanimously confirmed by a Senate of every shade of political opinion, did you not take an oath to administer your office impartially, and for the exclusive objects of its creation—to collect the revenue and control the finances of the country? Is not that office the property of the nation, and yourself only clothed for a time with a little brief authority? Then, sir, how do you explain this perversion of its legitimate uses and functions into a means and instrument of oppression, and compel the election of obnoxious rulers upon the people of the South? Is such a course consistent with your oath of office, or do you call this a great moral idea? But, Mr. Boutwell, though you have thus prostituted the powers of your office for purposes of oppression, without the warrant of conscience or law, it may be that you can tell me by what authority you presume to pronounce upon my political orthodoxy. Who constituted you the infallible hope for Republicanism? Who gave you the authority to hurl the political anathemas of the party? Again, what right had you to commit the administration to your policy? Have you to learn yet that you are only a part of the administration, and not the whole of it, though your friends believe that a monomania has seized your mind on that subject, and that you verily believe yourself the State?

"Very respectfully,

"LEWIS DENT"

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Mr. Buckley comes again to judgment, appearing in print here to-day to dispute with Judge Sargeant upon the unconstitutionality of removing the capital. He thinks it cannot destroy the District of Columbia any more than it could do a State, and it cannot compel us to abdicate from any territory to which national sovereignty has once attached. He frankly volunteers his opinion, as a lawyer, that it is doubtful whether that part of the district receded to Virginia was ceded in a constitutional manner, and concludes his article by the characteristic statement that his suggestions are thrust before the public without a moment's investigation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Colonel Rafael Quesada, a brother of the commanding Cuban general, arrived in New York by the steamer Arizona, from Aspinwall. He reached Jamaica a month since, from Cuba, in a sailing vessel, and is the bearer of important dispatches. He gives a glowing account of the situation of the patriots, and says that there are now forty-two thousand men in the army, and that there will be thirty five thousand more armed by the middle of September. Slaves are voluntcering by thousands; they are willing to work in trenches and do camp drudgery; they procure and cook all provisions, giving the armed troops their entire time for drilling and discipline. A number of machinists who went over with Jordan made a foundery near Palma Sarino, and have cast very fair specimens of artillery. There is in the Interior $7,000,000 worth of produce, which will be offered in exchange to Americans as soon as a port is opened. Quesada does not disclose his object beyond that it is diplomatic.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The report that Rawlins had returned turns out to be untrue. The capital is still without a cabinet officer.

Advices from all parts of Virginia state that the drouth is unprecedented, and the loss therefrom incalculable.

UNSAFE LOCKS.—There is much excitement among treasury officials over the discovery that no further confidence can be placed in the lock adopted by the government for its own use and prescribed for banks which keep its funds. One in use is known as the Dodd lock. A locksmith of Rochester informed the department some time since that he could open any lock it had in a short time without breaking it, and that he was ready to demonstrate it any time. On Saturday he visited the city, and after the close of the treasury building he made his first attempt upon the safe in the Improvising Architect's office. This was opened in one hour and twenty minutes the first time, and a second time, after Treasurer Spinner had been summoned, in twelve minutes. The process, it seems, is one known to a number of artisans, and, after the performance, those present ceased to wonder at the late skillful bank robberies reported in New Jersey and New York. All the plates for government currency and bonds have been kept under these locks, and any workman having access to the room where the safes containing them were, and knowing the process, which involves no breaking or noise of any kind, could readily gain access to the plates. The Treasury Department will give immediate attention to the matter.

CUBA.

HAVANA, Aug. 25.—Insurgents with their families, numbering one thousand six hundred, applied to the Spanish authorities near Holguin, asking forgiveness and protection. Twenty other insurgents presented themselves before the Spanish authorities in the Cinco Villas.

EUROPE.

LONDON, August 24.—The *Morning Telegraph*, discussing the cession of Cuba to the United States, says: England would feel no jealousy at this aggrandizement, which would complete the abolition of slavery as an institution. The loss of Cuba to Spain would be an unquestionable gain to the mother country, the colony and the cause of mankind.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—The Emperor has almost entirely recovered from his recent illness.

A colliery explosion occurred today near St. Etienne, by which fourteen persons were killed.

M. ROUHER'S SPEECH.—M. Rouher, the president, delivered a speech, in which he said that the Senate had been convoked to examine important modifications of the constitution of the empire, which had been brought about by a fortunate understanding between the government and the legislative body. No sovereign had followed the movement of public opinion more faithfully than the Emperor, who had always considered power as being the property of the nation. M Rouher dwelt upon the continual movement which had been going on transforming an authoritative empire into a liberal empire by the initiative of the Emperor himself, pointing, in support of this view, to the amnesty and the reforms of 1860, 1863 and 1867, the whole terminating to-day in a perfected equilibrium between the powers of the State, and a better distribution of their rights and privileges.—Alluding to the impatience and regrets recently manifested, the president said: They are both equally unjust. To wish that France should remain at a standstill, while liberal doctrines take possession of the whole of Europe, would be to disregard the necessary law of our influence throughout the world, and to weaken the sacred ties which unite the Napoleonic dynasty to the French nation; but to let oneself glide with indifference down a decline which leads to an abyss, would be to forget that France has a right to require from the government absolute security against violent passions, mad wishes, and implacable hatred, for, in the words of Augustus, "The Empire is sufficiently popular to go hand in hand with liberty, and strong enough to preserve it from anarchy." [Applause.] The Senate will, therefore, approach the discussion of these constitutional reforms without experiencing a misplaced timidity, and, at the same time, without yielding to thoughtless impulse; but with the firm intention of interpreting and consecrating the will of the country. The combined efforts of the government and of the Senate will establish a more genuine harmony and a more fruitful solidarity between the powers of the State and the institutions of the empire, and will give them renewed strength, lustre and popularity.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 25.—The first bale of new cotton was received to day, from Harris county, Georgia. It was classed middling and sold at forty cents.

AN ENGLISH society which coddles infant or sickly episcopates proposes to give $5,000 to endow a bishopric of Madagascar, if sufficient can be subscribed by individuals to raise the amount to $50,000. The fate of the similar attempt in the Sandwich Islands ought to warn them against trespassing on the mission field of the London Society. Our readers will remember that Bishop Staley's flock have written from Honolulu to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel that they do not want anything more of him nor his cathedral.

TETZEL REDIVIVUS.

Do any of our readers know how cheap they can buy salvation of the Romish sect? For *three dollars* (just think of it!) they can buy a *fifty years'* Mass for themselves or a friend; and for *twenty five* a *perpetual* one!

Salvation is regularly advertised for sale, with boots and shoes, Kinnahan's malt whisky, patent medicines and washing machines, in the columns of our Romish exchanges!

Tetzel has come again, in the persons of Dr. Rosecraus, Bishop of Columbus, and the Rev. Stumpe, of Erie, and blessed is the man with *three* dollars in his pocket! But blessed, above all, he who has *twenty-five!*

What a pity that anybody should stay in purgatory an hour, when release is bought so cheaply!

There is one thing that puzzles our "heretical" understanding.—Should we give the *twenty five* dollars for a perpetual Mass for a good Romish friend of ours who died last year, and should he get out of limbo in twelve months, will it not be rather foolish to keep on "offering" that Mass for him perpetually when he has been in glory a thousand years? If the Bishop could tell us when the person "intended" is delivered, or about how long it will take, the thing would be more strictly business-like; for, in that case, the "fruits" might be transferred to some other unhappy soul, and so on, indefinitely. At present it is a great waste of material. For the offering up of Masses for those so happy as to have got out of purgatory perpetually, seems too bad when there may be still so many who had no *twenty five* dollars to spend, and no kind friend to give it for them.

Still, considering the cheapness of the thing, we wonder that purgatory has not been emptied long ago! Either our Romish brethren are very penurious, or those perpetual Masses are very ineffectual.

If any of our readers should wish to invest for themselves, or a friend, to the extent of a few dollars' worth of salvation, we wish to inform them where the wares are for sale, duly certified to by Pius himself.

We print the advertisements gratuitously, as we find them in the *Boston Pilot*. For the genuineness of the article we refer them to Tetzel, the most famous dealer in these wares, an old acquaintance of Martin Luther.

A RARE CHANCE!—For the greater Glory of God and the Salvation of Souls. During the coming fifty years o Mass (*missa cantata*) in honor of St. Joseph shall be offered every Thursday, in St. Joseph's Church, Erie, for the intentions of all who shall contribute $3.

The whole of the money so contributed shall be expended in building a new church and paying the heavy debts of the old. Let all who can, contribute to this holy work. JOSEPH STUMPE,
Pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Erie, Pa.

I approve and highly commend the above foundation.

† TOBIAS, Bishop of Erie.

The above is, in substance, a copy of a foundation for Masses, approved and made binding by the Rt. Rev. Bishop on the present pastor and his successors. These Masses are offered according to the intentions of the donors, either for themselves or others, living or dead. Let contributors direct to

REV. JOSEPH STUMPE,
St. Joseph's Church, Erie, Pa.

PERPETUAL WEEKLY OFFERING of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass in the Cathedral of Columbus, Ohio.—Having been burdened by the Apostolic See with the charge of the new Diocese of Columbus, Ohio, in which the Catholics are poor and scattered, and the non-Catholics are numerous, rich, yet kindly disposed, we are forced to appeal to the charity of Catholics without as well as within our jurisdiction for aid. The foundations of a Cathedral not unworthy of our holy religion in the capital of a great State, have been laid; and for the means of completion we rely, through God's goodness and the intercession of His Blessed Mother, on the charity of those whom this appeal may reach.

In gratitude to those who aid us, with no matter what amount, we bind ourselves to offer, or cause to be offered, every Saturday, the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, according to their intention, up to the day when, with God's blessing, our Cathedral shall be consecrated.

After the consecration of the Cathedral this weekly Sacrifice will be permanently established, for the intention of all who may contribute $5 or more; and we will send to each one, in a form suitable for framing, (to donors of $25 and upward,) on parchment, the following certificate:

COLUMBUS, O., ——, 186

M——

We acknowledge the receipt of your contribution of —— dollars for

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHEDRAL,
COLUMBUS, O.,

And do hereby certify, that your name has been entered as a full sharer in the fruits of a PERPETUAL MASS, to be offered *every Saturday*, not simply for your spiritual and temporal good, but according to your intention; applicable, at your option, to yourself or your friends, living and dead, and an heirloom in your family unto the end.

† SYLVESTER H. ROSECRANS,
Bishop of Columbus, Ohio.
G. H. ADAMS, Chancellor.

—*American Churchman.*

WE copy the following article from the New York *World*. It is both timely and easy of accomplishment.

Now that the Southern States are about to commence a new cotton year, they ought to transact the whole of their cotton business on a gold basis, just as the foreign bankers have always done in their dealings in bills of exchange. In this way the whole Southern States might gradually place themselves on a gold currency basis precisely the same as practiced in California, thus ignoring the legal tender act of Congress, just as the loyal State of California always has done, from the beginning until now. The Southern States, by following the example of California in buying and selling only for gold, would then accumulate a gold and silver currency, which would bring about a practical resumption of specie payments and protect them from danger of loss from any fluctuations that may arise in the market value of the greenback currency. Cotton commands gold in every market at home and abroad, and it is a better basis for the practical immediate resumption of specie payments in the Southern States than the gold and silver mines of California. Every Southerner is interested in this question, and every journal in the South ought to exert its influence to bring about this result without delay. Let the South sell its products for gold, and gold only, and let them keep their surplus in gold as the only currency to use, just as California always has done. This will be some progress on the road to specie payments, and it will tend to keep gold in the country.

STAY AT HOME, BOYS.—A Southern friend of ours, who is temporarily sojourning in New York, writes as follows: "Tell our people, especially the young men who contemplate a search for fortune in this metropolis, to stay at home. Of the thirty thousand Southerners in and around the city, probably not one-third are earning their salt. As light porters, subordinate clerks on microscopic salaries, or as bashful 'drummers' among their home acquaintances, a portion of these unfortunates are worrying out all the ambition which constituted their stock in trade, and cursing the hour in which they left friends and hearthstone. New York is no Eldorado for any one without capital."

Let Virginia boys treasure this up, and bear in mind that the same energy displayed at home that is required in New York to keep soul and body together would net them a respectable competency.—*Virginia paper.*

NOT long ago a young married lady in Illinois was found dead in her bed, and a coroner's jury rendered a verdict of "died of convulsions, aided by tight lacing."

CAMP MEETINGS.

There will be a camp meeting held at Lower Peach Tree, on the Alabama river, commencing on the 7th of October next. Ministers especially invited.

There will be a camp meeting, on the "old Methodist style," at or near Athens, Athens Circuit, Columbus District, Mobile Conference, commencing on the 17th of September.

Also one on the same circuit, same "style," at Siloam Church, commencing on September 24. Everybody is invited, and ministers specially.

A camp meeting will be held at Unity Grove, Fayette circuit, Columbus district, commencing on Friday night before the third Sabbath in September next.

A camp meeting will be held at Bethlehem, four miles north of Fayette C. H., Fayette circuit, commencing on Friday night before the fourth Sabbath in October next.

There will be a camp meeting, on the primitive Methodist style, at Benlah church, Pleasant Hill and Manny circuit, Shreveport district, commencing September 16. Everybody is invited, and ministers specially.

There will be a camp meeting (D. V.) for the Geneva and Haw Ridge circuits at China Grove, on the Marianna district, embracing the second Sabbath in September, commencing on the Thursday night previous. Ministers in orders are invited to attend.

OBITUARIES.

SEVENTY YEARS A METHODIST!

MRS. JAMES TOOLEY, widow, from Natchez, Mississippi, some time a resident in New Orleans, died August 13, 1869, at her daughter's residence in this city.

She was born near Newbern, North Carolina, in 1785; born again at a camp meeting near home, in 1799. She united with the Methodist Episcopal Church just seventy years ago. Her name is now on the church record at Natchez, Mississippi.

By request of the family, a funeral sermon was preached in the Methodist Episcopal church, corner of St. Charles and Calliope streets, on Sabbath morning, August 22, by Rev. L. C. Matlack, pastor.

Departed this life, near Oak Ridge, Warren county, Mississippi, August 1, 1869, Miss MARGARET ELIZABETH STAFFORD, aged eighteen years.

Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, for they rest from their labors. We have known the subject of this notice from childhood. She was a kind and devoted daughter, and an affectionate sister—true and constant in friendship; and, above all, she was a true and devout Christian. None knew her but to love her and to admire her Christian virtues. A large circle of friends and relatives mourn her loss; but they mourn not as those who have no hope, but because they could not keep the good, the pure and the noble to themselves.

Alas! alas! the dreaded messenger came, and God claimed His own jewel, and called her home in the bloom and beauty of youth. Weep no longer, dear relatives and friends! Wish her not back to earth again, for we have every assurance that she has safely anchored her bark in the haven of rest, and is now realizing the full enjoyment of peace and happiness with the angels around the throne of God.

A. M. H.

CHARLOTTE MUSE, wife of Western Muse, of Wilkerson county, Mississippi, died August 5, 1869, of carbuncle and erysipelas, in her sixty-fifth year.

Hers was truly a useful life. She became religious and joined the church when quite young, and she maintained a firm, consistent Christian character until the day of her death. The loss of such a woman is sorely felt by her husband and family, her neighbors and her church. I do not say she was perfect, but that she was an earnest Christian, an honor to her sex, a blessing to her husband and family, and an ornament to the church.

I have known many more comely in person, but none more lovely in conduct. I have known many richer in goods, but none larger in heart. I have known none who had drunk deeper of her Master's spirit. Hers was not the sympathy that said, "Be ye warmed and clothed," and gave nothing to relieve; but hers was the heart to feel and the hand to give. Many have been the times after she had retired at night, if she knew any of her neighbors were in want, that she could get no rest until she had planned and arranged to have those wants supplied, and at early morn the messenger was found on his way with the meal and the meat that brought relief. She was a safe counsellor, and emphatically a peacemaker.

While we deeply mourn her loss, it is sweet to contemplate that grace of God which can make so lovely a character out of fallen humanity.

We buried her in Bethel camp ground. Near the spot where so many have been born into the kingdom of God will her eyes first open upon the glories of the resurrection morn.

D.

To the Presiding Elders of the Mobile and Montgomery Conferences:

JACKSON, TENN., Aug. 7, 1869.

It having been made my duty to co-operate with you in the organization of a Colored Conference within your bounds, will you please give me such information as relates thereto in your several districts, with the most suitable place of holding said Conference. By so doing you will save much travel and expense, and oblige

Yours fraternally,

THOS. TAYLOR,
Supt. Colored Work, South,
Jackson, Tennessee.

BROOKHAVEN DISTRICT MEETING.

MR. EDITOR: You will please give the following notice a place in the order of business for our District Meeting:

What relation do baptized infants hold to our church? Rev. William G. Millsaps, chairman.

D. F. THOMPSON, P. E.

IGNORANCE is the mother of fear, as well as of admiration. A man intimately acquainted with the nature of things has seldom occasion to be astonished.

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1869.

ABIDE WITH ME.

Abide with me; fast falls the eventide;
The darkness deepens; Lord with me abide;
When other helpers fail, and comforts flee,
Help of the helpless, O abide with me.

Swift to its close ebbs out life's little day;
Earth's joys grow dim, its glories pass away;
Change and decay in all around I see;
O thou who changest not, abide with me.

I need thy presence every passing hour;
What but thy grace can foil the tempter's power?
Who like thyself my guide and stay can be?
Through clouds and sunshine, Lord, abide with me.

I fear no foe with thee at hand to bless;
Ills have no weight, and tears no bitterness;
Where is death's sting? where, grave, thy victory?
Triumph still, if thou abide with me.

Hold thou thy Cross before my closing eyes;
Shine through the gloom, and point me to the skies;
Heaven's morning breaks, and earth's vain shadows flee;
In life, in death, O Lord, abide with me.

—*Lyte.*

TOBIAS GIBSON.

EARLY METHODISM IN THE SOUTHWEST

In the History of Methodism in Kentucky it is stated that Tobias Gibson went to the State of Mississippi, where he died in the neighborhood of Natchez. This may be sufficient information for Kentucky, but when the history of Methodism in Mississippi is to be written it is too brief a notice of the person named; besides, it is not correct.

The writer will give a detail of circumstances which may throw light upon the subject, and probably be of such interest as to secure an insertion in your paper.

The Mississippi Annual Conference, perhaps twenty years ago, appointed a committee of its ministers to make inquiry as to the places where Richmond Nally, Tobias Gibson and Enoch Tally were buried, and, if found, then to have erected a stone or marble monument, with suitable inscriptions, at the expense of the Conference.—There appears to have been no success up to the Conference of 1856, when the committee was reappointed or continued, Dr. B. M. Drake being one of them. He was presiding elder of the Vicksburg district, and reports seem to have reached him that the place of burial of Tobias Gibson was known and could be identified. The writer was requested to make inquiry, which he did. The following facts may be accepted as fully established by statements of persons altogether entitled to credit, and who could have no interest in making statements other than true.

Tobias Gibson came to Mississippi, from Tennessee, in 1799. Natchez was not only the chief town, but the Territory was often called the "Natchez country."—There was a road running northwardly up the Mississippi river, as near to it as the low or overflowed lands would admit. Settlements were being made along and up this road as far as the present site of Vicksburg, though this city was not then thought of, nor were there roads into the interior and eastwardly at all. Mr. Gibson traveled that public road up and down the Mississippi river, from Natchez to a settlement just below Vicksburg, and at this last place he selected a home for himself.

In April, 1804, he was busily engaged working on his place; became heated and fatigued by labor, and stepped down to the spring or bayou, where he no doubt drank to excess, and bathed his face, neck, chest and hands in the cold water. The effect was at once a chill and hoarseness, which compelled him to go to his room, where he soon died. Medical advice was wanting, as well as the tender nursing of woman. A few new settlers like himself prepared him for his burial, and committed his body to the ground at a place not far from his rude house. This place became a neighborhood grave yard from that time.

Soon after this period settlers came into this neighborhood, and among them kindred of the deceased preacher. His cousins, James Jordan and Mary E. Gibson—the latter afterwards Mrs. Durden—are now dead. John B. Gibson is still living. All were well known to the writer. This became known as the Gibson settlement, and is still so called.

In 1828 Jordan Gibson died, and it was decided to bury him by the side of his cousin, Tobias Gibson, of whom we are writing. The grave of the latter being at the public burying ground, was as well known then as any other, perhaps more so. Mrs. Durden and Mr. James Gibson were living in 1857, and each saw their mother buried, in 1828, by the side of the grave of Tobias Gibson.

Dr. Drake was so well assured of the fact that the grave had been identified that he proceeded to carry into effect the resolution of the Conference. Himself and one or two Methodist friends, including the writer, selected at a marble yard a head and foot stone of reasonable cost, on which an inscription, written by Dr. Drake, was to be engraved. This was to be put up at the place of interment on the 13th of May, 1857, and notice was given that religious services were to be conducted, and an address by Dr. Drake would be delivered, biographical of the deceased and historical of Methodism in Mississippi for the last half century.

The cousins of the deceased preacher and their descendants at this time volunteered to contribute to aid the committee, and thus have a much finer and more costly monument. They were rich and could well afford to do so. Dr. Drake was then at Nashville as delegate to some church convention, but was advised of this intended change in the marble to be erected. For some reason he declined to accept the proffered aid. He would act as the Conference directed, and put up a simple stone, or have nothing to do with it. The large and more costly monument was ready by the 13th of May, 1857, and a large crowd had gathered at the grave; but Dr. Drake, though near, did not attend. It was a moment of disappointment and painful solicitude. The writer suggested to the kindred that religious services should take place, to which they gladly consented. After singing and prayer, the Rev. W. P. Barton made an excellent address, under the circumstances of disappointment and embarrassment.—Then the Rev. George H. Clinton was, as usual, felicitous in his remarks about the pioneer preacher, whose death, at so early an age and under such privations and exposure, authorizes the title of martyr as well.

The place is as pretty a situation and as beautiful by nature as one could wish to be buried in. It appears to be a mound, more than an acre on top, and a hollow nearly all around. On this mound has grown up a grove of oak trees, nearly ever green in their foliage. It is in full view of the road, three or four hundred yards distant, and east of the road, about five miles south of Vicksburg.—Around it are fields unattended, because worn out by more than half a century of cultivation.

In that grove of oak trees may be found a tall, square marble monument, nearly twelve feet high, surmounted with an urn of the same material. On the east side will be seen the following inscription:

"Sacred to the memory of Rev. Tobias Gibson, who settled in Mississippi in 1799. Was emphatically the father of Methodism in this country, being the first minister who organized a church in this then Territory. Born in South Carolina, A. D. 1776. Died in the county of Warren, 1804. Erected by his nieces, his nephew and their descendants, May 13, 1857."

EDUCATING PREACHERS.

MR. EDITOR: At the last session of the Mississippi Conference an association of lay and clerical members was formed, the object of which was to procure means to send to school such young men as might need aid in preparing to preach. Not long since the president of that association called attention to the importance of speedy and concerted action in behalf of the proposed object, indicating that nothing had been done up to that time.

This Conference, as a body, has not a single young man at school in preparation for preaching; yet there are young men within its bounds who need aid and are anxious to be educated as preachers.—One young man sought recommendation to the Conference last year, but his Quarterly Conference rightly refused to recommend him because of his literary deficiency; and he was advised to go to school. But he had not the means to pay his way. If there had been the will and the proper effort it would have been easy enough for the people of the district in which he lives to have met all his expenses and given the invaluable benefit of two or three or more years' schooling. Is that an object so indifferent that it can be excusably neglected?

Another young man, in another district, attended college the last scholastic year under great embarrassment, and must now stop with an unfinished course, unless he gets aid from some quarter. He might and may borrow the money he needs to finish his course, and afterward teach to pay the debt; or he may teach first and then return to college. But how much better would it be on all sides if he could proceed unhindered to his graduation, and then be free to take his place in the active pastoral work?

If the association had the money in hand, both these young men could be taken under its care and furnished with what they need in the pursuit of their literary preparation to preach. The men will not be wanting when we have the willingness and energy to provide the means. Let every member of the Mississippi Conference send forward to the treasurer, J. C. Kittrell, Jackson, Mississippi, whatever he or she can give for this noble purpose, however small it may be.—Cannot every adult member of the church send from fifty cents to $5? Governor Humphreys, the president, will see that it is rightly applied. Meantime, let this association go vigorously to work throughout the Conference, and make itself a real force.

No other interest in the church need be neglected for this; but this should be made second to none.—Other Conferences are moving in this matter. The demand of the times is upon us. We must meet it or lose our place. If our people would devote a tithe of what they spend for unnecessary things to this object there would be no lack of means.

S.

THE WOORALI, or *curare* poison, when applied to a wound, produces a strange paralysis, which gradually creeps from limb to limb, depriving the animal of motion, and yet without in the slightest degree affecting its intellectual faculties or power of volition, which remains unimpaired to the last moment. Death is caused by the paralysis of the respiratory organs, which cease to provide the blood with the quantity of oxygen it requires. This being the case, a poisoned animal may be restored to life by the mechanical injection of air into the lungs. This important fact Dr. Bernard has proved by actual experiment, finding that in the course of a few hours the poison was eliminated.

A LADY in Sarnia was recently reading to her little son that passage of Scripture quoted from the Mosaic law, "An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth," when the boy exclaimed, "Mamma, what a time the dentists must have had then!"

BIOGRAPHICAL.

MRS. LUCY FALCONER.

BY BISHOP M'TYEIRE.

That elect lady, Mrs. Lucy FALCONER, of Montgomery, Alabama, died in peace July 14, 1869. She was a widow of more than three score and ten years. Her strength being firm and her will, she resisted the encroachments of disease; but two weeks before her death her body refused longer to be at her command, and she was confined to her bed for that length of time. She was such a one as Paul would have made honorable mention of in the personal notices that grace his Epistles. The pastors of the Methodist Church in Montgomery, for thirty years past, will respectfully and affectionately remember her. Her experience of conversion I have often used, without a name, for the comfort and confirmation of others. Early in married life her husband remarked: "I perceive you read other books a great deal, but I never see you reading the Bible." To which she replied: "I cannot understand the Bible." Her attention being directed to the subject, the Spirit of God led her on to meditation and to prayer. Praying alone in her chamber, her heart was filled with peace, overflowed with love; all condemnation was taken away, and she joyfully accepted the will of God in all things. She was seeking religion, but it did not occur to her that this was religion. She had prayed to be converted, had risen from her knees, and was consciously enjoying this state; but she did not think of it as conversion. It seemed possible and very probable that she would soon be blessed! Like Mary, she was talking with the Saviour, and knew it not. But this new life asserted itself, and being instructed in the way of the Lord more perfectly, she was satisfied that He had had mercy on her. Thus she dated the forgiveness of sin—the passing from death unto life. How that experience was afterward developed, and became rich and varied, and a source of instruction to those who enjoyed her Christian fellowship! How that Bible became a book of delights, opening its wondrous truths for her guidance and comfort and sanctification! Without effort, and almost against it, she was critical—so largely were the higher elements of taste present in her mental and moral constitution; yet her remarks on sermons and ministers were always toned with reverence. From her I derived the most satisfactory and discriminating estimates of the preachers and preaching—of all denominations—that went before me, as far back as 1836. She relished, in a very high degree, the genuine, the sincere, the unselfish, the pure—for such she was; and no qualities in persons or performances, however brilliant, could atone for the lack of these. They who were favored with her friendship prized it, for it was felt to be not only a pleasing sentiment, but a delicate and high compliment. Hers was a beautiful old age, and she served the Lord in the beauty of holiness. If you preached for the first time, where with exactness and intelligent attention she filled her usual place in the congregation, you would very likely ask, after service, Who was that? If you habitually ministered there, she was one of the persons that would occur to you, in the preparation of the sermon. She was not made perfect without suffering. The war brought calamities, and among them the death in the army of a grandson—a young man of fine character and promise. I saw her when that last stroke fell. It was a touching, but silent grief—the grief of age. The wound was deeper than it seemed. Her stroke was heavier than her complaint. After that, impatience of life, rather than fear of death, seemed to be the point to be guarded. She was quite weaned from the world—dead to it. Only in hearing and reading sermons, in prayers, in her Bible, and in the quiet recesses of Christian conversation and heart-communion, she took any pleasure. In one of her letters, a year ago, speaking of the troubles of a friend, she says: "What a poor, sin-stricken world this is! We see and feel the effects of it in everything; annoyances, at every turn, invariably growing out of sin. Sorrows give us an additional claim on the Saviour, and so does sin, as He died for it; but these trials seem to be the work of man altogether, and have a tendency to embitter us, as well as make us suffer. God has mercy on us, for we are very helpless! What a *rest* heaven will be—deliverance from sin being the greatest, from the effects of it in ourselves and others." Speaking of a new religious book she had been reading, and after a terse and even sprightly review of it, she adds: "I go to the old commentaries sometimes and think them incomparably better than anything I now get. Thank God, my Bible always interests me." She loved her children and her friends but she loved her Lord more than these. Her adoring spirit stands in His presence. The busy mind no more revolves the great problems of Providence. All mystery is cleared up. She has entered into rest. Having been made meet for it, she is now a partaker of the inheritance of the saints in light. It was remarked that upon her face, as she lay shrouded for the tomb, there lay an expression, serene and placid, as though in dying the aged Christian had caught a glimpse of eternal life.

ARKANSAS CORRESPONDENCE.

CAMDEN, ARK., Aug. 10, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: For a few days previous to the great eclipse the thermometer in this region had an upward tendency, and on the 4th, 5th and 6th reached ninety five and one hundred degrees in the shade. This was a warm climax to one of the coolest, pleasantest summers we have ever experienced. The afternoon of the 7th was cloudy, with thunder showers, lasting until four o'clock, when through the thin cloud-reefs the sun came out, looking very much like a new moon. Smoked glass was in universal demand, and the king of day has, perhaps, rarely had such attention paid him as he received on the afternoon of the 7th instant.

For three long weeks your correspondent has been in the saddle, journeying through northwest Louisiana and southern Arkansas.—Through the parishes of Jackson, Claiborne and Union the crops of every kind are fine. From all other parts of north and northwest Louisiana I hear the same gratifying reports. Cotton never promised so abundant a yield, and the corn is more than sufficient to meet the largest demand at home. We bless the "God of the rolling year" for the "former and the latter rain." Through the counties of southern Arkansas we find abundant corn crops, and the cotton extraordinarily fine. A good crop of wheat and oats has been harvested.

I am looking in, for the first time, on the city of Camden, the main object of my visit being to attend the Grand Council of the Temperance Reform, which met here on the 5th instant, and continued in session until a late hour on the night of the 6th. About sixty delegates from various parts of the State were in attendance, and I suppose nearly half of these were ladies. The ladies took no part in the debates, made no public speeches, (no true woman would,) but they seemed much interested in the cause, and surely they should be.

Our good brother, Rev. W. H. Browing, president of Camden Female College, is the first officer of the Reform in Arkansas, and is doing a great good for the people.

Rev. Horace Jewell has been for some weeks confined to his bed, but so far recovered as to leave for Kentucky on the 9th. By advice of his physician, and with the consent of his charge, he seeks health in travel, and a visit to the "old folks at home."

Dr. Winfield is pretty generally from home, attending to the business of a very large presiding elder's district. I believe the Methodist is the only church in Camden with a pastor and a congregation. The Baptists, Presbyterians and Episcopalians all have houses of worship, but no regular supply of ministerial labor. The Methodists have a live church, a live preacher and a live Sabbath school. There is nothing fine about the Camden Methodist church; but there is an air of neatness, airiness and comfort, that strikes a stranger most agreeably. The congregation does not give up the singing to the choir. Have they a choir in Camden? Yes, and a good instrument, and very sweet music do they make. And then when the Sabbath school children meet in the afternoon to sing, and their prompt, efficient and devoted superintendent leads the music on the instrument, they make the building ring with those pleasant, lively Sabbath school songs. Camden is a pleasant place to spend the Sabbath, and one rarely looks upon a congregation so still, quiet and orderly as the congregation worshiping here.

The negroes, under carpet-bag rule, have a school house and church, but these people now look with a degree of suspicion on all the maneuverings of the carpet-baggers. In every part of the country the negroes are drifting back to their old owners. Weary and foot-sore, and doubtless sick at heart, from hope deferred, was an old man whom I met a few days since, trudging back to the home of "old master," the home he had left when the "mystery of freedom" just came out. Five years of toil among strangers had gone by, and left him poor and penniless, and now he returns sadder and wiser to the only true friend he ever had, and to the only place he could ever call his home.

The negroes are much troubled on the Chinese question, and call upon the white folks for deliverance from these "man eaters."

They don't care for his eating the rats, but then to eat all the puppies! how can Sambo endure this. Every dog must have his day, and every darky must have his dog. If John Chinaman comes, and won't underwork the darky, and especially if he won't eat the darky's dog, then the darky will "reqniesce."

The white people of Arkansas look with very little favor upon the new free school system sought to be foisted upon them by the carpet bag Legislature. If nothing else in all the system could be objected to, the single fact that the law prescribes the text books, and allows none to be used save such as carpet-baggers prescribe, is a sufficient objection. A history of the war, which is false in all its details, must be used—Webster's dictionary, Radical edition, with the meaning of every political term altered to suit Radical views. These are insignificant items. The people of Louisiana, who remember General Steadman's report on the management of negro schools in that State, need not be told how carpet-baggers use school funds.

In all my journey I have heard of no revivals in the churches. Many camp meetings are announced for September and October; protracted meetings in various parts of the country. Let us hope and pray that before the summer is ended, and the harvest past, that the benign influences of a general revival may be felt.

Yours truly, PILGRIM.

THE refusal of the Catholic prelates in Austria to recognize the jurisdiction of the secular power has just led to a collision between prelate and policeman, in which the latter triumphed. One of the Bishops, who had been summoned as a witness to a court of justice, persistently refused to appear. At last the court sent the police, who brought the reluctant prelate nilly-willy into the presence of justice. The Austrian government was appealed to by the outraged churchman, but calmly declined to interfere with the jurisdiction or proceedings of the court.

A DUTCHMAN was once relating his marvelous escape from drowning when thirteen of his companions were lost by the upsetting of a boat, and he alone was saved.

"And how did you escape their fate?"

"I did not go in to pote!" was the Dutchman's placid answer.

THE best way for parents to train up children in the way they should go, is to travel that way occasionally themselves.

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1869.

DE PROFUNDIS.

BY WM. R. BLISS.

My God, my Father, and my Friend,
To thee I cry:
My path is dark, my feet are sore,
My heart is fainting, and the door
Of hope is shut across my way;
My anxious eye
Searches in vain for any ray
To guide me to the morning.

Give me thy hand, and let me feel
That thou art near,
To keep me through this gloomy night,
To lead my halting steps aright,
With thy dear love to wipe away
This bitter tear,
And all my doubts and fears allay,
And guide me to the morning.

And when the morning light has come,
My earliest breath
Shall sing thy praise, O faithful Friend,
Whose arm can shield me to the end
Of life, and gently lift me o'er
The stream of death,
To place me on that peaceful shore
Where all is morning.

GREEK LIFE IN THE HEROIC AGE.

The following is from Mr. Gladstone's recent work, "Juventus Mundi:"

The youth of high birth, not then so widely as now separated from the low, is educated under tutors in reverence for his parents, and in desire to emulate their fame; he shares in manly and in graceful sports, acquires the use of arms, hardens himself in the pursuit, their of all others the most indispensable, the hunting down of wild beasts; gains the knowledge of medicine; probably also of the lyre. Sometimes, with many sided intelligence, he even sets himself to learn how to build his own house or ship, or how to drive the plow down the furrow as well as to reap the standing corn; and when scarcely a man he bears arms for his country or his tribe, takes part in its government, learns, by direct instruction and practice, how to rule mankind through the use of reasoning and persuasive powers in political assemblies, attends to assist in sacrifices to the gods. For all this time he has been in kindly and free relations, not only with his parents, his family, his equals of his own age, but with the attendants, although they are but serfs, who have known him from infancy on his father's domain.

His early youth is not solicited into vice by finding sensual excess in vogue, or the opportunities of it glaring in his eyes and sounding in his ear. Gluttony is hardly known; drunkenness is marked only by its degrading character and the evil consequences that flow so straight from it, and it is abhorred. But he loves the genial use of meals, and rejoices in the hour when the guests gathered in his father's hall to enjoy a liberal hospitality, and the wine mantles in the cup. For then they listen to the lay of the minstrel who celebrates before them the newest and dearest of the heroic tales that stir their blood and rouse their manly resolution to be worthy, in their turn, of their country and their country's heroes. He joins the dance in the festivals of religion; the maiden's hand upon his wrist, and the gilded knife gleaming from his belt, as they course from point to point, or wheel in round on round. That maiden, some Nausicaa or some Hermione of a neighboring district, in due time he weds, amidst the rejoicings of their families, and brings her home to cherish her "from the flower to the ripeness of the grape," with respect, fidelity and love. Whether as governor or as governed, politics bring him, in ordinary circumstances, no great share of trouble. Government is a machine of which the wheels move easily, for they are distinguished by simplicity of usages, ideas and desires; by unity of interest; by respect for authority, and for those in whose hands it is reposed; by love of the common country, the common altar, the common festivals and games, to which already there is large resort. In peace he settles the disputes of the people; in war he lends them the precious example of heroic daring. He consults them, and advises with them on all grave affairs; and his wakeful care for their interest is rewarded by the ample domains which are set apart for the prince by the people. Finally, he closes his eyes, delivering over the sceptre to his sons, and leaving much peace and happiness around him.

It is not what we eat, but what we digest, that makes us fat—not what we make, but what we save, that makes us rich—not what we read, but what we remember, that makes us wise.

Keep up the habit of being respected, and do not attempt to be more amusing or agreeable than is consistent with the preservation of respect.—*Sidney Smith.*

Moss-Agate Hunting in the West.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes from Sherman, Black Hills, Wyoming Territory:

"Pretty nearly every visitor to these hills and the plains is an anxious and excited seeker after 'moss-agates'—a name applied to a species of silicious formation that has been wonderfully and beautifully figured and flowered through the united agencies of iron solutions penetrating it, and then, becoming exposed to the action of the air, going through a sun and wind drying process after the waters of some river bed or lake had evaporated. Some of these moss-agates are very tastefully inlaid with exact imitations of pine trees, vines, cedar forest, hedges, trains of cars, stars, figures, and almost every imaginable drawing. The agates found along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad are of four different colors, partaking of the names of the places where found, as follows: The Cheyenne brown agate, Granger Water agate, Church Buttes light blue agate, and the Sweetwater cream agate. The two latter are the most valuable, and most delicately formed.

"The most extensive agate beds are found in the vicinity of Church Buttes and Granger, distant about eight hundred and eighty miles west of Omaha. These beds are about fifty yards wide and nearly one hundred yards long, being isolated from each other at a distance of from one to two miles. As you approach them you observe a large path of smooth, black, round cobble stones, and between these lie, almost concealed, the different sized and shaped moss-agates, and, occasionally sparkling among them, a bright topaz, and brown and yellow streaked carnelian. The intrinsic value of the agate consists in its display of moss, the vine and cedar forest being the most prized for jewelry sets. In one hour's time I have gathered a half gallon, some of which are extremely pretty, and I know of no pleasure, either in hunting buffalo or catching trout, half so exciting and so full of glory as the finding of a choice agate. I have seen staid old men search in silence for a few minutes for a 'real shiner,' and when they came upon it pick it up suddenly, take off their hats, swing them in the air, jump up and shout along, like schoolboys that had just been let out for a two weeks' vacation. The very novelty of finding precious stones among black rocks, far out on the plains, many miles from home or habitation, is a delight so pleasing and intoxicating that it takes a mighty nerve to resist the pressure of one's making a most stupendous fool of himself. Good agates are worth, as jewels, from $3 to $5 apiece. As novelties they are invaluable."

Mysteries of the Bible.—All vital processes are mysterious. No one knows what life is, in many of its gradations: vegetable life, animal life, spiritual life, eternal life.—These are beyond definition and comprehension. No sillier argument has ever been urged against Christianity than this, that it has mysteries. Before you attack the Bible on this score, take a kernel of corn, a grain of barley, a seed of mustard, and tell us its life secret, unfold the mysteries of its life, and build up for us the theory of its generation. Everywhere through the domains of nature, we tread in awe, we are encompassed with mysteries. We go through her dark caverns with feeble torchlight, and see only a little, though that little is full of glory. Our footsteps have a hollow sound, and the sound floats away, reverberating among mysterious spaces and abysses around us, which we cannot enter and explore. The student of nature seems to me like a man in the Kentucky cave with only a box of matches in his pocket. He scratches one on the wall, and a dome of glittering stalactites breaks in a feeble flash upon the eyes. Thus he gets here and there a glance, while all beyond is unseen, unknown. The lower you go down in your research into animal and vegetable life, the greater the mysteries. One would think the minutest would be the simplest; but the smaller objects carry in their diminutive being the mightier mysteries. The border land between the vegetable and animal forms is full of mysteries. In those aggregated animals called the Polyzoa, out from the cell starts a gemmule. It is an animal germ; it swims hither and thither, finally anchors itself somewhere, and when it grows and puts forth buds, as though it were imitating a vegetable, and builds up a new animal household. On the other hand, in some plants with no flowers nor seeds, a microscopic atom, answering to a seed, sallies forth, swims about as though it were an animal, which it is not, and at last settles down into the steady unlocomotive life of a vegetable. When we come to a vital process, we stand within God's inner temple, and are constrained to exclaim: Here is the hidden glory of the Creator, the Author of life. His ways are past finding out. We reach the threshhold of the divine operation, and we are not able to cross the boundary; we stand this side, and worship. A Scripture, a religion, without mystery, would be confuted and contemptuously driven out from among men, by every voice of nature, and every syllable of life.—*Dr. M. Scudder.*

It is not often that anything very valuable or practical comes from the Convocation of Canterbury. But this dignified and generally *faineant* ecclesiastical body has just now somewhat surprised the English public by ordering, preparing and publishing a long and elaborate report on intemperance in England, its progress and extent, and the best means of eradicating or at least diminishing it. The report is that of a committee who applied to and obtained evidence from clergymen, recorders, police magistrates, prison governors and chaplains, superintendents of lunatic asylums, coroners, landed proprietors, workhouse officials, policemen; and others throughout England and Wales. A large mass of information is thus obtained from persons who must be supposed to speak with some knowledge and authority; and the sum of the whole is to show the existence of a very miserable condition of things in England and Wales. The committee find that, while the evil of intemperance has greatly diminished in the upper and middle classes, it has not diminished to any appreciable extent among the poorer or lower classes, and is in fact apparently on the increase among women and the young. The principal causes of drunkenness they trace to the beer shop system (that is, the legislative measure which exempts houses selling only beer and ale from the necessity of obtaining such a license as the spirit shops are required to have;) the paying of wages at public houses and holding clubs and meetings of workingmen there; the continuance or revival of the old-fashioned Statute Fairs for the hiring of servants; the serving out of intoxicating drinks to the army and navy; the adulteration of liquors and the defective character of the licensing system as regards public houses. The remedies they recommend are chiefly non-legislative—measures of social reform and education, in fact. But they also recommend such legislative measures as the repeal of the beer shop act; the early closing of public houses on week days, and their closing altogether on Sundays; the placing the issue of licenses in the hands not of the magistrates, but of the inhabitants of each town and district; and the repeal of all duties on tea, coffee and sugar. The report is, on the whole, sensible, practical and moderate; and the evidence collected is full of deep and painful interest.—*Independent.*

Table Manners.—When to eat, and what, and how much, are questions which have been abundantly answered, well and ill: but it is not considered, as it ought to be, that the attendants of the family table have a much larger share in promoting a healthful digestion than is generally supposed.

A good appetite is essential to a good digestion, but a snow-white table cloth is a great promotive of a good appetite. No one can eat in comfort if any member of the family appears at the table in a slatternly dress; with unkempt hair; showing a breadth of black under the finger nails, with a hawking and a spitting, and a blowing of the nose, and their tremendous associations.

But the spotless napkin, the most splendid roast, and faultless concomitants all, what do these amount to if sadness is written on the face of the wife; if an angry scowl gleams from the corrugated brow of a morose husband, or a dissatisfied look comes from a child's eye, and the meal is partaken of in ominous silence?—Away with such unloveliness!—There is no sunshine in such a household; and the members of that family, if they grow up at all, will become the refrigerators, the bane of every company into which they may be thrown in after life.

Rather let the family table be the place of glad reunions; as much looked forward to as the promised coming of a cherished friend; let courtesies more than courtly be ever cultivated; let smiles wreathe every face; let calm satisfaction sit on every countenance; let light hearts, and cheery words, and obliging acts, and watchful attentions be the order of the day; these are the promoters of a healthy digestion, and these are they which largely help to make happy homes, and good hearts, and generous natures.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

DIRECT ANSWER TO PRAYER.

"Before they call, I will answer; and while they are yet speaking, I will hear."—*Isaiah lxv, 24.*

There lived in the West India Islands a class of men who are called wreckers. Their custom is, for the support of their families, to go out either before or during the storm, for the purpose of carrying relief to those who may have been wrecked during its prevalence. Many of these hardy men, who live by this perilous means, are pious Wesleyans. Many years since a long and very protracted series of storms passed over these islands, when one of these pious men was detained so long from his home that all the provision he had made for his wife and children was exhausted. After partaking with her little ones of the last of her store, the poor woman took her Bible and the bag in which she had been accustomed to keep her bread, and retired into an adjoining room, for the purpose of laying before the Lord her straitened circumstances. While engaged in the act of prayer she opened her Bible, and the first passage that struck her eye was "*The Lord will provide.*" She directly placed her finger upon it, and with the other hand holding up the empty bag, said, "Lord, here is the bag, and here is thy promise." The bag was empty, but there was the positive promise of her God, and on its fulfillment her soul relied. While she was engaged in these exercises, some person unknown to her, left in the next room enough to meet all her wants until the return of her husband.

Who can doubt for one moment that this was directly in answer to her prayer of faith?

God indeed saw that the bag was empty, and *while* she was *yet speaking* with Him, *provided* plentifully for her.

Child of God, are you in distress; are you in want, even of bread to eat? Simply believe in Him; rely solely on that Word; go instantly in the simplicity of your faith, and *tell it unto Jesus*, and you shall be relieved without the shadow of a doubt.

Humbly trusting that the above truthful instance of a *direct* answer to prayer may prove a blessing to some of God's dear children, I send it for the columns of your paper, accompanied by prayer that it may so eventuate.—*George C. M. Roberts in Methodist Protestant.*

The Pity of God.—The following extract from an article in the *Independent*, on the tender mercies of God that are over all His works, is as poetical in language as it is grand and truthful in conception:

"God's pity is not as some sweet cordial poured in dainty drops from some golden vial. It is not like the musical water-drop of some slender rill murmuring down the sides of Mount Sinai. It is wide as the whole copo of heaven. It is abundant as all the air. If one had art to gather up all the golden sunlight that to-day falls wide all over this continent—falling through every silent hour; and all that is dispersed over the whole ocean, flashing from every wave; and all that is poured refulgent over the northern wastes of ice, and along the whole continent of Europe, and the vast outlying Asia and torrid Africa; and if one could in any wise gather up this immense and incalculable outflow and treasure of sunlight that falls down to the bright hours, and runs in liquid ether about the mountains, and fills the plains, and sends innumerable rays through every secret place, pouring over and filling every flower, shining down the sides of every blade of grass, resting in glorious humility upon the humblest thing—on stick, and stone, and pebble; on the spider's web, the sparrow's nest, the threshold of the young foxes' holes, where they play and warm themselves—that rests on the prisoner's window, that strikes radiant beams through the slave's tear, that puts gold upon the widow's weeds, that plates and roofs the city with burnished gold, goes on its wild abundance up and down the earth, shining everywhere, and always since the day of primal creation, without faltering, without waste or diminution; as fresh, as overflowing to-day, as if it were the first day of its outplay—if one might gather up this boundless, endless, infinite treasure, to measure it, then might he tell the height and depth, and unending glory of the pity of God! In light—in the sun, its source—you have God's own figure of the immensity and copiousness of His mercy and compassion. Psalm lxxxiv, 11, 12; Isa. lv, 6-12."

Great excitement was created last week in Cracow, Austria, by the liberation of a nun who had been confined in a convent there for over twenty years. A popular demonstration which was made on the occasion led to a series of disturbances. The military were called out to restore order, and many arrests were made. The city is now quiet.

Wanting to be a Great Christian.

"Some twenty years ago my attention was seriously called to the subject of personal religion. I felt that I was a great sinner, and that in Christ alone I could obtain forgiveness. I had some hope that my sins were pardoned; But instead of acting upon that feeble evidence, I waited for a greater experience. *I wanted to be a great Christian.* I would delay communion with the church till I had greater light, till I had something to tell more worthy of being listened to. I was despising the day of small things. It went on thus year after year—occasional gleams of hope with long intervals of darkness; resolutions publicly to profess Christ, followed by cowardly fears; daily prayer, with some sweet experience of Christ's presence, but oftener with little comfort. I was all the while trying to be a *great Christian*—when I should have reached that point I would seek communion with the church. But somehow the light did not grow brighter, my hope would not become stronger, I made no progress. I was not a happy Christian. I now see that I was neglecting my duty; that I was refusing to walk in the light according to the degree which Christ had granted me, and so it did not grow brighter as I was looking for too much—for some great thing. My heart was proud and full of unbelief. I did not understand the ways of God. But God, who is infinite in mercy, at length sent one of His servants to reason with me, and to show me that I was despising the work of grace in my heart. He told me that to have the love of God shed abroad there I must *obey His commands.* Then the little light would increase. I asked God to help me do my duty. My prayers have been heard. And to-day I appear before you, brethren, as a *little Christian!* That is all I can say of myself. If you can accept me as such, I shall thank God."

Such was the simple, artless recital uttered by a man about sixty years of age, when seeking admission to communion with one of the churches of Christ. Spoken in calm and measured words, with every appearance of humility, it found a response in every Christian heart present. He was gladly welcomed; and on the day in which he publicly joined himself to the Lord his days of darkness were ended. He entered at once upon a course of Christian activity, honoring God by his consistent life. After a few years he "fell asleep."—*British Messenger.*

Importance of Spiritual Things.—We are sometimes told of the mighty doings which go on within the walls of an exchange, where the bargains that are made from week to week, the commercial transactions which are settled, bear on the state and fortune of whole classes of society; or within the walls of a university, where the lessons daily given are deposited in the minds of assembled youth, who, in the coming age, are to fill the highest departments of public usefulness; or within the walls of a court house, whose sentences are passed by which character, and property, and life, the dearest of all earthly interests, are disposed of; or within the walls of a Parliament, on whose votes and decisions hang the fate of nations, and those great events which figure on the arena of this world's large and visible history. But to a man of larger vision, who has an eye and a comprehension for things still larger than these, all that we have now spoken of is eclipsed and cast into the shade by the might and the magnificence of those doings which take place within the walls of a church, and which concern a far sublimer history than that of nations—even the history of souls subsisting in immortal vigor after all the empires of earth shall have fallen; and on the high scale and reckoning of eternity, the annals of our entire species, from the creation to the day of judgment, shall appear like a tale that is told, or but a brief evolution in the progress of an administration that never ends. They are words of eternal life which are spoken here, and on your reception of these words it depends whether that life is to be laid hold of, or that life of blessedness and glory is to be forever forfeited. They are the seeds of an unfading vegetation which are falling abroad and being scattered here; and it will depend on the soil of your own hearts whether they shall germinate into the briers and thorns whose end is to be burnt, or into trees of righteousness, to be afterward transplanted into the paradise of God.—*Chalmers.*

A little youngster, two and a half years old, who had heard some complaint in the family about pegs in shoes hurting the feet, approached his mother the other day, with his fingers in his mouth, and said, "Mamma, me dot pegs tumming in my mouf and dey hurt me." And sure enough, the little fellow was cutting two or three nice teeth.

To be Read While Sipping One's Wine.—Mr. W. J. Flagg, of Ohio, has just published a book giving the result of his investigation during a recent tour in Europe into the wine producing districts. He tells us what they do, for instance, in the wine press house of La Tour, "one of the three reigning houses of Haut Medoc, by decree of the Bordeaux of Commerce, and the suffrage of princely drinkers the world over:" A pile of grapes, ready stemmed, was headed in conical form on the pressoir (a large shallow box) and five or six men with trowsers rolled above the knees, were trotting about in a circle, trampling the pile under foot, beginning at the outer circumference, and gradually contracting their circuit until they meet in the middle, and on the top of the cone. This they call "*fouler a pied,*" (crushing with the feet.) There might be a cleaner way of doing the thing—I don't think there might be a fouler. * * * Inquired of the workmen if they washed their feet before tramping the grapes, and was told they did not. One of them enlightened my ignorance by explaining that wine had the power to fling off all impurities, so that it was no sort of consequence how free they made with it.

There is a mode of rousing up the sickening process, and at the same time bringing other skins and seeds which have settled to the bottom in contact with the new made alcohol, so that the latter may combine well with the coloring matter they attain. This consists in stirring up the whole mass from bottom to top. It is done twice during the process of fermentation. It needs a good hour's hard work each time. It is done by men. It takes four men to do it well. They all strip naked—naked as Adam when he was good—into the wine vat—chin deep they go in; and there, with feet and hands, fingers and toes, turn it over, stir about, and mix the liquid that was getting clear with the pomace that was depositing itself, and—

Make the gruel thick and slab,
And like a hell broth boil and bubble.

The nice, sweet Bordelais man only puts his foot in it, but the Burgundian does the whole figure. It is done to give the wine a full body. They call it fermenting on the skin. Nor is the custom confined to Burgundy alone. * * * Stirring up with poles they tried, but the warmth of the human body was wanting, and the result, they say, was not good. Besides, it was hard work.

Where Woman's Power Lies.—The true power of woman is in the resistless power of affection! In asserting this, am I attempting to mask the great questions of the day with "a glittering generality?" Am I disposed to deny any lawful claim which woman may make for a more extensive recognition of her rights, or a larger field for her powers? No; I am not doing any such thing. Let woman do whatever her faculties can achieve—let her go wherever her instincts demand. If she truly follows her instincts, I am sure she will not go wrong. I am sure of this also, that wherever man may lawfully go, woman may lawfully go. Wherever woman ought not to be, it is a shame for man, it is a shame for humanity to be. I merely insist upon this, that whatever woman may accomplish in the world, with brain or hands, will draw its vital efficacy, its talismanic virtue from the heart; and that her strength in all these various shapes of action and of influence, in its root and essence, will be the strength of the affections. The hiding of a woman's power must ever be in the fervor and steadfastness of her love. And her most triumphant characteristic is love, culminating in its highest expression—that of self-sacrifice. A thoughtful writer has observed the contrast between the sexes even in their play. "The boy," he says, "gets together wooden horses and a troop of tin soldiers, and works with them. The girl takes a doll and works for it." This is woman's great peculiarity—the work of self sacrifice—working for others.—*Rev Dr. Chapin.*

The truffle is a peculiar kind of mushroom, growing under ground which is produced in France, where about $4,000,000 worth are annually sold. They grow only in well-drained land, over limestone rock, and under a very few trees and shrubs, mainly oak. They are found by having dogs trained for that purpose, which smell them out and which indicate by their scratching where the master is to put in his spade. Another way is to allow a hog, held by a string fastened to his leg, to search for them, and he will begin to root where they may be found. The attempt to cultivate them has been hitherto unsuccessful; but it is said that M. Rosser of Carpentras, has at last succeeded.

The Indians are reported to be down on Grant's Quakers. "Uncle" cried Hole-in-the-Bottles, chief of the Arapahoes, "Quakers no good; bring water, no whisky."

The Christian Advocate.

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Changes in the Times of Holding the Mississippi and La. Conferences.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 8, 1869.

REV. J. C. KEENER, D. D.—*Dear Brother:* For reasons appearing, and upon consultation with brethren upon the interests of the church involved, the following changes have been made:

The Mississippi Conference will meet December 8, instead of December 1. The Louisiana Conference will meet January 12, 1870, instead of December 15, 1869.

Yours truly,

H. N. McTYEIRE.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

To the Ministers and Members of the M. E. Church South—DEAR BRETHREN: 1. Of the ministry. Have you lifted your collection for domestic missions for the current year? If not, do not delay longer; your Conference is close at hand, and the drafts of your board must be paid, or our missionaries suffer. 2. Of the membership. Have you made your contributions this year to the Board of Domestic Missions? If not, do not delay. Do not bestow a meagre sum; the Lord loveth a cheerful giver.

J. B. McFERRIN, Sec.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

MOBILE, August 23, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: I write you a brief note to inform you that the week of prayer has been observed at Franklin street church with profitable results. We expect to protract the services through the present week, with prayer meeting at six o'clock in the morning and preaching at night.

We are favored with the presence and labors of Brother J. C. Wills, of the Southern University, who has greatly endeared himself to all our people. They feel that the mental and moral training of their boys is most happily secured in such hands.

The Lord give us all "the spirit of power." God bless you!

Fraternally yours,

J. BANCROFT.

ISAAC KEENE, of Duxbury, lately visited the school in his district, and on being asked to talk to the children, offered each an acre of good land to plant "on shares," he furnishing the manure and plowing the same, and at the end of two years he promised to give a clear title of the land to such as had industriously improved it in a good and farm like manner.

LIVE TO-DAY.

Our mental life lies mostly in the past and the future. We are struggling to invest the present hour with the brightness of more youthful days, or we are looking for something more satisfactory in the time to come. The earthly career of men is exhausted in reflecting upon what they have been, or in making plans for subsequent consummation. It is a rare thing, indeed, to find any one who believes in the present and enjoys it—who extracts from it the greatest good, and who does not allow this good to be alloyed or discounted by the pictures of memory or of hope. Both of these faculties have a most beneficent office, and without them our being shrinks nearly to the level of the brutes. Memory and hope are the nearest approximations to the divine prescience in man. In some sort past, present and future subsist at once, and at least the shadow of "the Eternal Now" is reflected by the human soul. But when all has been said of these most divine capabilities, we are not justified in neglecting the realities of to-day.

The former days may have been better for some of us than these.—Because we were younger, and because then every aspect of life was clad in halos of orange and rose, and chiefly because they are numbered amongst the things of the past, these former days lie behind us as banks of golden clouds and crimson twilight. It is, however, a wrong to ourselves to be so lost and absorbed with the images of memory, and to dwell so completely amidst the shadows of yesterday, that we are unconscious of the providential gifts which actually surround us. The truth is, we were just as dissatisfied with the former days as we are with these, and they have reached their apotheosis in our minds, not that they were better, but because they are dead and gone. It was hard work for the heathen to deify their heroes until they had been some time dead, and but few saints bear canonization until their memories are somewhat obscured by the lapse of time.

It is a merciful law that we most easily forget the sad and afflictive, whilst the joyous makes the most lasting impress. Owing to this law the scars of the storm and the flood are not revealed, whilst the sunshine lies always upon the fields we have traversed. The darkness and gloom are gone, and only "the *light* of other days" remains. The discord of passion and the wails of sorrow have passed into silence, whilst every cheerful melody sings on in the heart forever. Time surely matures our pleasurable sensations, and throws a mellowing mantle, like the haze of an Indian summer, over our deepest sorrows. It is more characteristic of the aged to dwell fondly upon the past, and the encroachment of years is pretty fairly marked by this tendency. It is, however, always most refreshing to meet with old people who are able to sympathize with the young, and to appreciate the progress and spirit of the times. After passing the middle of life there is danger of living too much in the past. There is a blessing in the present moment, and real good and happiness where we are, and it is the part of wisdom and duty to seize them ere they pass beyond our reach.

Whilst so much of life is spent in the past, to the neglect and loss of the present hour, there is another source of waste in the future. Here the younger are involved in mistaken views of life and its true philosophy. Time is wasted in dreams of the future quite as much as in the reveries of the past. To the young there is no retrospect, and the present is nothing but a point of departure into the *Utopia* of coming days or years. Very few pause and resolve to be happy now; few improve the passing moment as if they realized that it comes laden with all manner of store for the mind and the spirit. If it is true that

"Man never is, but always to be blest,"

ought it so to be? Is it not a false life and a sinful one, from beginning to end, that is ever trampling under foot the blessings we have, in the hurried and blind pursuit of some better thing which is supposed to lie before us? The present day may be just as full of happiness for us as any to come. It has its troubles and vexations, its toil and anxieties; but to-morrow may not be any better, and it may be a great deal worse. Probably the most of us, whatever may be our ages, will never be any better off in this world than we are now. The elements of real happiness will not be greater at any subsequent period of life. Restless and dissatisfied, the majority press on after wealth, position, knowledge and fame. But whether successful or not, they will have reached a condition of more thorough discontent than ever. We cannot, however, persuade ourselves that we shall never see more favorable days, and that we may lose what little good there is in life by depreciating the present. Our earthly life, up to a certain point, is in the future—beyond the horizon of to-day. Its forms are all crowned, and wield sceptres, and move in an atmosphere of intoxicating light. Later in the voyage the golden age—the Elysian of our hopes—becomes the Hesperides of memory. The aureola of the future now rests upon the brow of the past, and we have moved as by enchantment from one sphere of illusion to another, scarcely less gorgeous and bewildering.

We believe the true philosophy of our temporal being is to live to-day, while memory and hope play around us as the auroras and twilights of our earthly horizon; but in the direction of religious duty and experience the subject has a most important application. Living to-day solves the entire problem of duty. What the hand finds to do is to be done "with thy might." No call of the hour can be postponed without guilt. Christ did not allow one of His disciples to go and bury his father, and He did not permit another to bid them farewell which were at home. The call of the Gospel to sinners comes with the demand of an instantaneous surrender, and the proffer of a present salvation. The state of religion in the soul is determined by the present grace. Delightful are the recollections of the hour of conversion, when the light of heaven shone upon us for the first time, and the divine baptism melted and transfused the soul. Such an experience is to the believer what the scene of the transfiguration was to the three favored apostles—calculated to exalt, confirm and strengthen. But the life of faith cannot be sustained by the past. There must be a present hold on Christ, and present holiness and communion with God. The hope of heaven is as an anchor of the soul amidst the tempests of these storm-beaten shores; but this hope must rest upon a state of present regeneration and acceptance.—Sinners are expecting to become religious; Christians are intending to become more holy and useful. They are waiting for signs, and for the more convenient season. To-day is the time of all promised grace—"As thy day"—dying grace for the dying hour, grace for affliction when it comes, grace for each new occasion and for every relation and burden. As the manna was given to meet the present actual wants of the hosts of Israel, so is the grace of God promised. Christians must live to-day. To-day they must be holy, and aim at the maximum of usefulness; and to-day they must gird their loins and trim their lamps. *Now* is the only Gospel tense.

*

DR. WILLIAM SMITH, who has become so well known by his ably prepared Dictionary of the Bible, is now engaged in preparing, by various hands, a Dictionary of Christian Antiquities, extending more particularly over the period of time from the apostles to the days of Charlemagne. It cannot but be an interesting work.

MANY have puzzled themselves about the origin of evil. I observe there is evil, and that there is a way to escape it, and with this I begin and end.

CAMP MEETING HINTS.

We have quite a list of camp meeting notices, which we hope to see lengthened. One or two are awkwardly written, and remind us of some of the heartiest hospitality we ever experienced; for a hearty welcome is not always a smooth one. While "preachers" are specially invited, we doubt not the "people" also were included in the writer's mind. As for ourself, we shall not stand upon the style of the card, but go right along to any camp meeting within reach, and feel at home the very moment we get within the first circle of tents, and advise everybody else to do the same thing. A camp meeting, by its very constitution and intention, is a pressing solicitation to saints and sinners to partake of the "fatness of the Lord's house." If one attends, but lives so far off as not to be able to tent, he should not fail to take with him a pocket Bible, a Zion's Songster, a cheerful countenance, and a heart full of joy and faith. He will then be ready to impart or to receive of the good things which the Holy Spirit has prepared for the people of God. Let him leave behind every care and worldly concern, as if he were leaving Egypt, and go up bravely, as if he were going by appointment to meet the Lord in the wilderness. For one week abandon absolutely the affairs of earth, or trust them to Him who, with enriching dews, waters the corn while men sleep. As the great crops wave their leaves in the air, or pierce the dull earth with their fibres in search of food and life, let men immortal reach forth to receive the gracious gifts of the Holy Ghost, and open their hearts to drink in the life which He sheds abundantly upon assembled saints.

Take all the children, if you tent, from the eldest even to the least. Strive to bring all who have come to years of responsibility to the altar; urge upon them the necessity there is that they become new creatures in Christ Jesus. Work for the conversion of your neighbors' children, as well as your own. Let the camp meeting kindle first upon this point, and we will answer for it that there will follow a time of power which will shake the stontest and oldest sinners.

Attend well to all the conveniences for lighting the ground at night, for comfortably seating the congregation, and for entertaining strangers. Often petty annoyances, such as smoking lights, badly arranged seats, and an imperfect supply of good water, or a want of good fencing or curbing at the spring, have seriously affected the comfort and the success of a meeting. When we take pains in great things to serve God, why fail for want of attention to small matters? So, too, do not have musty straw for bedding, or a tent roof that will not turn water.

In the "stand" do not preach everything; but rather men of prayer, experience and known power. Much is to be done in a little time. What, therefore, mainly is needed is concentrated faith—sermons with an edge and an unction from the Holy One. Young preachers have sometimes the fire of a whole life in the first years of their ministry.—Those who have the control of the preaching had well have this also in mind. Time and the occasion are too valuable to be wasted in compliment upon either D. Ds or licentiates. Preach the men who seem fittest to do the work.

Just a little way "down the mount" stand the elders of Israel, and to them we must of all look for success—that is, to those venerable ones who sit about the altar; whose "amens" give emphasis to the word, and whose upholdings sustain the mind of the preacher as Aaron and Hur did the arms of Moses. As they pray, so will the shout of triumph be heard. Among these, too, we expect to find the chief singers. Every Psalm of David was addressed to some master of holy song. Oh! what a divine art is that which can render words of gratitude, and love, and faith in sweet chords, and bear the soul half way to heaven upon the anthems of God's house! Have an eye to the singing. Do not let everybody volunteer to lead this important part of a good meeting, but give it in charge to one or two who are capable of managing this delightful part of worship. Selah.

THE MATERIAL WELFARE OF THE SOUTH.

The material prosperity of the Southern States promises to be greater than ever before. Though not intended by its foes nor expected by itself, the effect of the war may already be seen enhancing many fold its resources for the production and the accumulation of wealth. The system of slavery fixed a vast amount of capital annually, which in all other countries remained available and free. No other system forces the employer to invest in the muscles of the laborer. But the Southern planter was shut up to the necessity of putting, year by year, his earnings in this form. The character of the institution drove away all competition.—The vast multitudes of immigrants which poured themselves into this country from Europe could not be tempted to visit fields which were cultivated by slaves; so that the evil propagated itself. This form of capital was subject to many disabilities, and, as has since been demonstrated, was in its nature of all values the most artificial and uncertain. Liable to constant attack from without, it had to be maintained in the face of the public opinion of the world, with the abiding conviction within that its ultimate destruction was only a question of time—though it proved to be, alas! one also of blood. The energies of the South, political, commercial and industrial, were all strained and taxed to the utmost to sustain this unnatural form of labor, for it largely excluded every other form of capital. For threescore years she has had to content herself with agriculture, and agriculture only, because the laborer she had was incapable for use in manufactories, foundries, ship yards or machine shops. The whole inventive genius of the past, and the brilliant arts of the nineteenth century were to her as though they never had been, because the skull of the negro was too heavy and his fingers too clumsy for anything but field work. The value of her single product was regulated in the mart of Liverpool, and her laws were determined in the halls of Massachusetts. She was chained down by barbarous hordes that had been placed upon her soil by the rovers of New England and England—hordes by nature imbecile, and wholly incapable of the life and forward movement of other races. Adjusting herself to the situation, she at length became content with the largest evil that ever oppressed the energies of man. But the covetousness and ambition of those who originally fastened upon her this social, economical and political manacle worked out for her a deliverance. The war did not free the slave half so much as it did his master; and the South never knew what it was to breathe freely until these shackles of New England's forging fell from her limbs. Little, too, did the selfish Northern politician and people, who sought power and money by the abolition sensation, imagine that they were letting go and breaking up that wonderful monopoly which constituted them the sole artisans and manufacturers for ten millions of agriculturists. At the recent commencement at Greensboro one of the orators exclaimed: "Thank God! we are freed from the negro;" and the whole audience involuntarily applauded. This we believe to be the settled estimate of the situation, that the South was never so free before. Political disabilities will pass away as mists before the golden sun when that full prosperity, which is now about to burst forth, challenges the admiration and envy of the world. In a country where justice, law and position are regulated by money, it is not difficult to imagine the place which this end of the Union will soon hold. Long repressed, the boundless energy of her soil and her sons will now shoot up like the aloe. Her delightful climate, her mines, her gold-producing plants, her water power and her valuable forests will attract men from every country, and in twenty years the mills of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi will make protection a tax upon the North and West.

We have no desire to see the African immigration and the European immigration now supplemented by a third. We need no greater facilities for cultivating the soil than those we now have. If the white man cannot encounter the heat of the cotton field, so much the better; let a share of our capital be turned into the workshop, and find in the check upon agriculture its greatest ultimate advantage. Let us keep this country for the Anglo-Saxon—at any rate for the Caucasian. Let us not entail upon our children those conflicts which have come upon us through the constant and large infusion of strangers and races which we could not assimilate. A large number of the barbarous people from the cities of Europe and of Asia will find their way here. We need not go out to seek them. We need not organize to attract them. We have a full proportion of field laborers. We need no more success in that direction, for a small crop of cotton will bring in as much money as a large one. We want now to diversify our sources of income, and not put all our eggs in one basket. Let us learn to make locomotives and railroad iron, to build ships, and to manufacture woolen, and cotton, and silk fabrics. Let us carry our own products over every sea in our own bottoms. Then we shall be strong with the strength of the nineteenth century.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We have received from the Southern Publishing House, 112 Camp street, Rev. R. J. Harp, agent:

THE PRINCE OF THE HOUSE OF DAVID. By the Rev. J. H. Ingraham, rector of Christ church, Holly Springs, Mississippi, author of Pillar of Fire, etc. Boston: Roberts Bros. 1869. Pp. 472, 12mo.

This work has been before the public since 1859, and has been received with many expressions of admiration, the most marked of which is the great demand there is still for it. A Jewish maiden from Alexandria visits Judea during the days of John the Baptist and Jesus of Nazareth. She, in a series of letters, describes to her father the wondrous event of that period. The author has assigned to himself a difficult task: to satisfy the imagination, and with due reverence bring out the grandeur and beauty of the life of the wondrous Son of Man, so as not to repeat merely the words of the Scriptures, but to elevate our conception of His person and His coming by lights and incidents both probable and new. We can recommend it as an interesting and instructive book, and admirably adapted for drawing on the mind to a far deeper mine of truth—the New Testament. It is worthy of a place in every Sunday school library; and in these days of unmeaning or vicious fiction it might displace in any library a shelf full of modern romances.

*

SINCE the Queen of Madagascar was baptized almost all the higher officers are coming forward as candidates for baptism. Mr. Toy now has at Ambohipotsy more than a hundred under weekly instruction. Among these are the chief of the idol keepers, the late Queen's astrologer, several of the present Queen's household, the head of the civilians, and other members of the government, many of whom are getting quite old men. This great influx of those who were a short time ago idolators, and some of them fierce persecutors of Christianity, is not without its risk; but the missionaries are doing what they can for the purity of the church. Last year twenty thousand persons joined the Christian congregation. The missionaries expect the same addition, if not a larger one, during the present year. Everywhere, therefore, church building is most active, and the mission press has its hands more than full. A hundred congregations are building churches, of which one-third will hold from eight hundred to twelve hundred each.

THE MYSTERY SOLVED.

The times are pregnant with startling events; old isms, theories and fallacies are fast disappearing beneath the gigantic wheels of progress and human development. Change is written with the iron finger of time upon all matter seen and unseen, material and spiritual. The mighty, omnipotent power that fashioned the stupendous orbs that revolve in the immensity of space, created all things in wisdom and purity. The majestic ocean, the deep blue sea, the beautiful earth and all things therein contained, were planned and created by virtue of that universal law of harmony, whose power holds away over all. Intelligence is manifested in all created things, both great and small—the tiny insect, the beautiful butterfly, and God-like man, are each endowed, according to their kind, with that instinct or intelligence ordained by Him who "doeth all things well."

Wisdom, justice and love are the three great standard-bearers whose sumptuous hands mete out to each individuality the measure of divine, universal law, designed by that mighty Mind who fashioned alike noble man in His own image and all lesser created things. The beauties and wonders of nature never cease to the progressive human mind. Eternal progress is written with the unerring finger of Deity upon all. The theme of human life is laden with sweet incense to all who, like angels of mercy and goodness, are ever busy, ever ready to devise means for the alleviation of human woe and the prolongation of life. The unceasing march of individual and national progress is alone due to the bold and fearless thinkers and actors upon the stage of mundane life. The stern exigencies that confront and imperil the gigantic minds of all countries cannot awe or swerve them in the path of duty and power. Disease and death now hold carnival throughout the land; suffering humanity calls loudly for the "Balm of Gilead," whose subtle, mystic power can heal and save from wreck and ruin. A saving and skillful hand may be found ready to administer to the suffering at all times, in Prof. Hamilton, at his old medical emporium, where thousands, from all countries and climes, have received the healing balm for every ill.

In Harper's Monthly Magazine for February, 1868, may be found a life of Prof. R. LEONIDAS HAMILTON, M. D., whose discoveries in reference to

LIVER, LUNG AND BLOOD DISEASES

are now attracting the attention of the whole medical world, and whose success is carrying joy and restored health to thousands.

His well attested cases of liver diseases, lung diseases, blood diseases and diseases of the kidneys, bladder, spine, stomach and other organs, are now well known all over the United States and Canada, the West Indies, Europe, Mexico, Sandwich Islands, and in many of the commercial and missionary settlements in every part of the world.

For the benefit of the sick who may wish to know positively when they have derangements of the liver, of more or less severity, a combination of the usual symptoms found in such cases will be found below:

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT.

A sallow or yellow color of the skin, or yellowish brown spots on the face and other parts of the body; dullness and drowsiness, with frequent headache; bitter or bad taste in the mouth, dryness of the throat and internal heat; palpitation of the heart; in many cases a dry, teasing cough, with sore throat; unsteady appetite; sour stomach, with a rising of the food and choking sensation in the throat; sickness and vomiting; distress, heaviness, or a bloated or full feeling about the stomach or sides, which is often attended with pains and tenderness; aggravating pains in the sides, back or breasts, and about the shoulders; colic pain and soreness through the bowels, with heat; constipation of the bowels, alternating with frequent attacks of diarrhea; piles, flatulence, nervousness, coldness of the extremities; rush of blood to the head, with symptoms of apoplexy; numbness of the limbs, especially at night; cold chills, alternately with hot flushes, with dullness, low spirits, unsociality and gloomy forebodings; and with ladies, female weakness and irregularities.

DISEASES CAUSED BY LIVER COMPLAINT

The human system, the most perfect of all the works of the Creator, is so constituted that, to be entirely healthy, it must throw off the waste, worn out and poisonous materials as fast as it takes on new materials from our food and drink. The food is assimilated and made into nourishing and healthy blood principally through the offices of the stomach, liver and lungs. The worn out materials are mostly excreted by the liver, lungs and kidneys; but all medical men have heretofore failed to recognize the vast importance of the liver as a blood-purifying and excreting organ. The most learned German physiologists, who base their assertions upon actual experiments only, state that the amount of bile which should be manufactured by the liver and poured into the intestines each day is two and one-half pounds. All persons interested to know this fact, and the experiments to prove it may consult Verhaungs-saefte und Stoffwechsel, Leipzig, 1862, or they may see a resume of these facts in Prof Dalton's Physiology.

Remember one thing more: The bile is something more than the natural physic of the bowels, as has heretofore been thought by eminent medical men. The bile is mostly made up of the waste matter of the blood—effete worn out and injurious materials. If the liver does not make this bile and pour it into the intestines daily, it remains in the blood as a poison. It poisons the blood itself, and circulates as irritating and poisonous matter in the blood, to every organ in the system.

The blood, poisoned with the daily accumulated excess of bile, returns from the liver to the heart, and the nerves of the heart are affected, and we have an oppressed feeling at the heart and palpitation; and if this cause is long continued we get a chronic irritation, undue excitement and morbid nutrition of the heart, developing many forms of heart disease.

Just so with the lungs. The bile-poisoned blood goes from the upper and right cavity of the heart to the lower cavity, and the ee directly to the lungs, circulating all through these most delicate organs. The lung tissues are poisoned and irritated and they invite the scrofulous humors of the blood, because they are thus irritated. Hence consumption, which is local scrofula, so defined and proved by Lugol and all the most scientific authors. The lungs try to oxygenize and purify the blood, and they do in a great measure; but they are overworked and irritated, and you smell the blood-poison matter in the man's foul breath. Catarrh, bronchitis, asthma, nervous cough and consumption itself are the results. If the liver had done its duty—made and excreted that bile—the lungs would not have been diseased.

Just so with the blood itself. It goes from the lungs back to the upper left cavity of the heart, thence to the lower cavity, and thence through the arteries and capillaries to every organ and tissue of the system. Among the most important of these organs are the kidneys, purifying the urinary secretion a most important secretion. But the kidneys themselves are irritated and congested by the presence of this bile-poisoned blood, and they become diseased. Every person who has had a liver disease knows that the urine is scanty, high colored and loaded with red deposits at times, or other diseased products. Hence diseases not only of the kidneys, but also of the bladder.

But this is not all—far from it. The poisoned blood goes to the brain and affects the great electrical centre of all vitality; and the brain, stimulated by unhealthy blood, cannot perform its office healthfully. The person has dullness, headache, incapacity to keep his mind on a subject, cannot remember, has a crowded and dizzy feeling, is sleepy, becomes nervous, gloomy, easily irritated and often has a zillions or neuralgic headache.

And the blood itself becomes diseased; as it forms the sweat upon the surface of the skin it is so irritating and poisonous that the person has discolored brown spots, pimples, blotches and other eruptions, sores, boils, carbuncles and other scrofula tumors.

Disease of the liver itself is the most common of all diseases. The sudden changes of the New England climate, the malarial influence of the West, and the heat also of the South, as well as the dietetic habits of the people of this country, and other causes, all tend to develop the liver disease, in some of the varied forms, throughout the United States. This is true of both man and beast, as every butcher knows that he finds the livers of cattle, sheep and swine diseased ten times where he finds any other organ diseased once. Almost every person is bilious at some time, and many are constantly bilious. It may be mere congestion of the liver and torpidity of its function, or this may result in some structural or organic affection. But the liver can never be diseased without affecting the stomach, bowels, and the other organs we have spoken of, and costiveness, piles, dropsy, diarrhea and impoverished blood are among the necessary results.

CHRONIC DISEASES

Prof. Hamilton will also inform the afflicted that, having been written to by thousands of patients, his office has become the greatest centre for the treatment of novel, interesting and peculiar cases of any place in the world. No hospital in Europe or America has one tenth the number of singular and remarkable cases as are presented, either personally or by letter, at No. 546 Broadway. It is, indeed, an emporium of clinical medicine. Among the thousands of cases arising from diseases of the liver, lungs and blood, which he treats, the following receive a prominent and most successful attention: Sick and bilious headache, nervous and neuralgic headache, chronic diarrhea and dysentery, costiveness and piles, pimples, eruptions and brown skin, dropsy and diseases of the kidneys, consumption of the blood, scrofula in all its forms, spinal irritation, salt rheum and erysipelas, cancers, asthma, epileptic fits, nervous diseases of the heart, diseases of females, and all diseases arising from impurities of the blood, rheumatism, catarrh and throat diseases, etc.

SYNOPSIS

For the greater convenience of those wishing to write me about their diseases, I insert the following, which embraces nearly all that I require to know in most cases: Have you constipation of the bowels? Have you attacks of diarrhea? Have you pains in the back, sides, or shoulders? Have you a pain or tenderness about the stomach? Have you a dry, teasing cough? Have you sallow or yellow skin? Have you brown spots on your face or any part of the body? Have you a headache? Are you dull, heavy or sleepy? Have you a bitter or bad taste in the mouth? Have you an irritation or dryness in the throat? Have you palpitation of the heart? Have you cold chills or hot flushes? Is your appetite unsteady? Is your stomach sour? Do you raise or spit up your food? Have you any choking spells? Are you troubled with sickness and vomiting? Do you feel bloated about the stomach? Have you a tired or sore feeling on rising in the morning? Do you have colic pains? Have you wind in the stomach or bowels? Have you piles or fistula? Have you nervous and all-gone feelings? Have you cold feet and hands? Have you a rush of blood to the head? Have you uneasiness on lying on the sides? Have you fainting or epileptic fits? Have you great lowness of spirits? Have you gloomy forebodings?

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING, AND SEE WHO ARE CURED.

R. LEONIDAS HAMILTON, M. D.—*Dear Sir:* Duty prompts me to a most grateful acknowledgment of the astonishing success of your treatment in my case. For nearly three years I have suffered from catarrh, nervous rheumatism, liver complaint and extreme nervousness, insomuch that life had become an intolerable burden, and death was looked for as my only release. Physically and mentally broken down, I was utterly unable to do the duties of a minister, and was preparing to retire from the ranks, when providentially my eyes fell on your advertisement in the New York *Methodist*. I had already traveled far and expended so much in the vain effort to secure a cure that it was with great reluctance and little hope that I addressed you. Your reply inspired me with hope—your remedies were received and taken, and the result was as marvelous to those who knew my condition as it was gratifying to myself. In THREE WEEKS I was again in the pulpit, preaching with unusual vigor, and if my services are of any value to the church it is indebted to you, under God, for their continuance. You may refer to me at any time, and I shall be ever pleased to bear testimony to your extraordinary skill.

Yours truly,

REV. JOSEPH JONES,
St. Joseph, Michigan.

CASES OF LIVER COMPLAINT.

It is with much satisfaction that I invite particular attention to the following voluntary statement of the eminent divine and missionary, the Rev. A. A Constantine, recently located in the interior of Africa:

No. 43 Ann St., New York City.

DR. R LEONIDAS HAMILTON, No 546 BROADWAY—*My Dear Benefactor:* A sense of duty impels me to say that your medicines have done for me what no other physician has been able to do. I have been a sufferer for many years from diseases contracted while laboring as missionary in Africa. Last fall I was declining fast, and had all the symptoms of quick consumption. I applied to you for help. You remarked: "Before I get through with you I will make you feel several years younger than you have ever felt since you left Africa." I thought but little of that, as I had often received similar assurances from eminent physicians, both here and in Europe; but in less than two weeks all my symptoms were entirely changed, and my health and strength improved very fast. In a few weeks I found myself in the enjoyment of better health, and able to perform more labor; mental and physical, than at any previous time since I left Africa. May God bless you in all your researches in His great laboratory, and make you His agent in restoring thousands to health.

REV. A. A. CONSTANTINE.

STRONGLY CORROBORATED.

No. 113 Harrison Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y., January 20, 1869.

TO THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE

During my labors in publishing and editing a newspaper for many years in this city, and also in the performance of my duties as a clergyman in this and other cities, I have become thoroughly and intimately acquainted with R. Leonidas Hamilton, M. D., the justly celebrated Liver, Lung and Blood Physician of this city, who is located at No 546 Broadway. The Doctor was for many years a regular practicing physician, and also for many years a professor in one of our best medical schools and during such extensive experience he fully realized the inadequacy of the ordinary treatment made use of in all chronic diseases, more especially that class of troubles arising from deranged functions of the liver and digestive organs. He at once set himself about the study of the class of diseases, determined to make them a specialty. Laying the vegetable world under tribute he has made discoveries and compounded specifics on sound philosophical principles, which have made the most wonderful cures in the annals of medicine. Liver, Blood, Lung and Nervous diseases are now virtually under his full control and yield to the magic, subtle power of his remedies. I have myself seen numbers of those who have been saved from the hand of death by his power, when the unfortunate sufferers seemed doomed to an early grave and all other treatment was of no avail. In addition to what I can vouch for personally, I have ample evidence from other clergymen, physicians and eminent men of the highest character, who have also been saved by this wonderful treatment, and who speak in the highest praise and gratitude of Dr. Hamilton as a physician and a gentleman of honor and integrity. It is but simply stating the positive truth when I say that it is well known throughout this country that where his works are known and the fruits of his skill have been witnessed, he is highly esteemed by the people as the most eminent and remarkable physician in the treatment of chronic diseases, of the age.

As the result of a long personal and familiar acquaintance with Prof. Hamilton and his unparalleled success as a professional man of the highest order, I frankly express the hope that diseased humanity in every part of our land may avail themselves of his most remarkable skill, and thus share the noble blessings so kindly and freely bestowed upon all.

Most respectfully,

REV. W. H. JACOBS.

THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON.

ANOTHER CLERGYMAN CURED!

The eminent divine, Rev. J. W. Hinkley, of Athens, Maine, writes:

"My health has so far improved from the effects of your treatment that I am able to resume my pastorship. Had it not been for your medicine I should not be living now. To you, with God's blessing, do I owe my worldly existence. I am a living exponent of the worth of your matchless remedies, and I shall hereafter deem it a part of my religious duty to recommend all sufferers with diseases of the Liver or Lungs to speedily apply to you. May God's blessing attend your worthy efforts for the relief of diseased and suffering humanity."

ANOTHER CLERGYMAN HEALED.

BOONTON New Jersey.

R. L. HAMILTON, M. D.—*Dear Sir:* It is with pleasure that I communicate the result of the use of your medicines. When I first visited your office in New York I could scarcely walk into the office without exhaustion. With all your prestige as a successful physician I had but little hope that you could cure me. There was nothing strange in this. Four years and four months had passed away, but during that period I had suffered constantly with chronic diarrhoea and piles. I had some of the best physicians, and used everything I heard of that I could procure, but all in vain. Why should I think that you could do me more good than others? But, sir, justice and gratitude compel me to say that after the use of your medicines the result was a complete cure. I cannot expect to be freed from liabilities to attacks of disease any more than other men. I wish I had the voice of seven thunders, and could assemble the sick in the world. I would direct them to you, sir, as one fully competent to heal, and whose generous and noble nature would not allow exorbitant charges. Yours truly

REV. GEORGE H. JONES.

A CLERGYMAN CURED OF RHEUMATISM

POINTVILLE, New Jersey.

PROF. R. L. HAMILTON—*Dear Sir:* I have purposely delayed writing in order to give you the results of your remedies. The medicines came to hand in due time, and I commenced using them as instructed, and have persevered. For the first week I could notice no change; the second week there seemed to be a giving way of the disease, and at the end of the third week a decided change for the better was manifest. I am now able to walk about with ease and comfort. I send you my sincere and many thanks, and pray that God may bless and preserve your life for many years. I feel that under the blessing of Divine Providence you have done great things for me. Yours truly,

REV. ISAAC HUGG.

A CLERGYMAN'S WIFE!

Mrs. Rev. George C Haddock, of Ripon, Wisconsin writes:

"The remedies you sent me last spring worked like a charm throughout my entire system. I do not believe I should have lived until the present time had I not used your medicine. It is my sincere prayer that God may bless and spare you many long years to minister to the physical being of diseased humanity. All that I can do to extend your field of labor shall be done earnestly and willingly."

A HARD CASE!

SPINE, KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BLADDER DISEASED.

DR. HAMILTON—*My Best Friend and Brother:* You have saved my life! This is not only certain to my own apprehension, but all my personal friends, who have known my sufferings so long and so well, join in this opinion. From a spinal disease I have suffered for years what no tongue can tell. Besides this disease, I have been afflicted with aggravated affections of the liver and spleen; and my kidneys and bladder have been so diseased that other physicians have tried their skill in vain. I have laid in hospitals for months, and I have again and again consulted the most eminent physicians and surgeons in Boston, New York, Charleston, Cincinnati, Chicago and other cities, without regard to expense. They were men of learning and great reputation, but in all honesty I must say they did me no good. After trying thoroughly their skill, they have had to acknowledge my case as complicated and hopeless—"incurable," as they have termed it. In nine weeks you have cured me—made me a new man. I had no hope, nor had my friends; but I am now right; I am well; and rejoice that, after eighteen years of suffering, I know what it is to enjoy the blessed, joyous feeling of health, vigor, life, freedom from pain, and with the power to work think and enjoy myself. I offer you this testimonial gladly. I hope it will lead hundreds to you. I know that whereof I here testify; and I shall ever take the greatest satisfaction in recommending you to all the afflicted, for to you I owe my life.

Your true friend and brother,

A. G. HUTTERFIELD,
Monroe street, between Reiford and Franklin avenues, Brooklyn, N. Y.

RHEUMATISM CURED.

William McNellis, Eagle Rock, Venango Co., Pennsylvania, writes:

"I return my sincere thanks for having permanently cured me of rheumatism, after having suffered severely for seven years. When I had doctored with other doctors, and tried all the patent medicines that I could get, with no avail, and was so bad that I could hardly get out of my house, and part of the time not able to get out of my bed, as I was affected in nearly every joint, I thought I would try you as a last resort. To my great joy, in less than three weeks I was able to go out and jump with the most active man in the place. In one month I was perfectly cured; and had gained seventeen pounds; and I never had better health in my life than I have enjoyed for the last six months. May God bless you and your miraculous remedies."

CASES OF ASTHMA.

AKRON, New York.

TO PROF. R. L. HAMILTON—*Dear Doctor:* It was between six and seven years I was afflicted with that dire malady, the asthma, and after employing the best medical skill in the country and taking all the patent medicines recommended, without avail or any permanent relief, I began to think there was no cure for it; but noticing an advertisement of yours in one of the New York papers, I was with the greatest reluctance I wrote to you, as I then expected it would not benefit me, and would be worse than useless. To this I was greatly disappointed as I had not taken the medicine more than two weeks before I was able to do light work on the farm. Before this I could not attend to any business being completely prostrated, and after taking two packages, considered myself perfectly cured and my health fully re-established, the bronchial difficulties and all bad symptoms being entirely removed. All this is attributable to your unrivaled medicine, under the Divine sanction, which I trust with me will ever be remembered with gratitude. I cannot close this communication without expressions of my heartfelt gratitude and thanks for the timely aid you rendered my daughter in consumption. The efficiency of the medicine in her case has been truly miraculous. That hectic cough and flush on her cheek, with the other consumptive symptoms, have entirely left her, and now, after a period of five months, she is enjoying good health and is quite robust, so much so that she has engaged to teach school this summer. You are at liberty to show this letter to any similarly afflicted or publish it, as you think proper. Any letter of inquiry I will cheerfully answer. I am, dear Doctor, with many thanks, your humble servant,

JOSEPH LITTLE.

IMPORTANT CASE OF EPILEPTIC FITS

Read the following evidence of what my treatment has done in a case of this disease, hitherto considered incurable:

BUCKHART, Illinois.

DR. HAMILTON: My wife was afflicted with fits for ten years, attended with great spinal and nervous debility. She doctored with several physicians, but all to no purpose. I read one of your circulars, and was so impressed with your new and simple theory of disease that I determined to try your remedies. Every one in the neighborhood cried "imposition;" but, thank God, failed to persuade us from our purpose. As you know, we sent for some of your remedies, which, with the help of God, have completely and permanently cured her. She has not had a fit since; her look is strong, and her nervous vitality and strength have returned. As every attack she had was severer than the one previous, it is reasonable to suppose she could not have lived long but for the timely interference of your wonderful skill. To God be the praise; for so speedily and miraculously have your remedies worked that I can but recognize you as an instrument of Divine power in rescuing my dear companion from a terrible death.

JOHN S. SHARP.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

NONE MORE GOOD THAN ALL THE PHYSICIANS.

Mrs. Catharine Anderson, of Southampton, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, writes:

"Your medicines have worked wonders in my case. Previous to taking your remedies I have doctored with three different physicians, all of whom pronounced my disease consumption, and incurable. Cod liver oil and different kinds of syrups were taken in great quantities, but to no purpose. I was confined to my bed for six months, coughed continually, and raised great quantities of matter. My throat was swelled out nearly even with my chin, and my sufferings were most intense. I had not taken your medicines more than one week before I found great relief; my cough was much loosened, and I breathed with greater freedom and ease. My appetite was better, and I felt that a new life had opened before me. I owe my very existence to your great skill and invaluable remedies."

IN HIS MERCY HE SAVES THE AFFLICTED

Mr. John Lewis of Zollarsville, Washington county, Pennsylvania, writes:

"The medicine you sent me last spring acted like a charm. It relieved me very soon of a deranged state of the liver, stomach and bowels. The marked peculiarity of your remedies is while they act directly and thoroughly on the diseased organs, they do not depress or debilitate the system, like other liver remedies I have used. I consider you fully master of your profession; and, from your open, fair way of dealing with me, I deem you an upright, conscientious man, as well as an accomplished physician."

CURED AFTER "LONG YEARS"

DANDRIDGE, Jefferson County, Tenn.

DEAR DOCTOR: It is with great happiness that I take my pen in hand to inform you of the good effects of your truly valuable remedies. I really believe that I would long ere this have been in my grave had it not been for your timely aid. God only knows the long years of suffering I endured previous to adopting your treatment; and now, that I am free from pain, it seems as though a miracle had been wrought. I have recommended several to apply to you, and you may rest assured I will do all I can for you. May God aid you in your praiseworthy efforts in relieving poor, diseased mortals.

Ever gratefully yours,

DICY ELLISON.

CASE OF AGGRAVATED STOMACH DIFFICULTY.

Mrs. Mary A. Whitford, of East Florence, New York, writes:

PROF. HAMILTON—*My Dear Sir:* Your medicines were all promptly received, and taken according to directions. Louise is a well girl again. I never expected to see her so well as she is. She can do a good day's work, and can walk a mile to Sabbath school and meeting. She sends her most sincere thanks, and says you have done a "great thing" for her. You have restored her sinking health in a very short time. We shall be grateful to you as long as we live.

"TAKES PLEASURE IN MAKING KNOWN THE GOOD RESULTS."

Mr. J. H. Moshell, of Columbus, Georgia, writes—

"I received your medicine and took as directed. The effect was entirely satisfactory. Have handed out the circulars you sent me, and take great pleasure in making known the good result."

Mrs. Lethea A. Smith, of Evergreen, Avoyelles parish, Louisiana, writes—

"I feel and know that I am gaining rapidly all the time, and I know not how to express my gratitude to you for relieving me of pain and misery. I have no more gloomy forebodings; menses are regular, digestion good; in short, I feel like my former self again. Anything I can do for you, by influencing others to apply, shall be done with earnestness and great pleasure. Send me some circulars, for I feel that one should be in the hands of every diseased person throughout our impoverished Southern country."

RAISING BLOOD CURED IN FOUR DAYS.

Mr. L. C. Woodby, of Moultan, Texas, writes—

"For two months previous to taking your medicines I had been coughing up a good deal of blood and matter night and day, and could not lay my head down without this matter would run up in my throat, causing a very unpleasant sensation, and requiring a good deal of coughing and spitting before the throat could be cleared. I took your medicines three or four days when I ceased to cough up either blood or matter. I have been gaining ever since. My appetite and strength are being restored, and I consider myself in a fair way to fully recover, though my case for a long time has been regarded as hopeless."

TORRANCE, Yallabusha Co., Miss.

DR. R. L. HAMILTON—*My Dear Sir:* Six months ago, when I read your advertisement in the *Metropolitan Record*, my wife was, and had been for two years, suffering with liver complaint, chills and fever, and other ills so common in our low lands of the South, and was so reduced (having been confined to her bed for nearly a year) that I did not think she could ever recover. She commenced the use of your medicines, and to my surprise began to improve the first week and has steadily gained until the present time. She is now able to attend to her household duties, and I deem her permanently cured. She is lively and cheerful, and feels that your remedies should find a place in every Southern house. I am also happy to add that your treatment for rheumatism in my own case has been equally as satisfactory. Before using your medicine I had been subject to severe attacks for four years and, having tried all the different Pain Killers, liniments, etc., despaired of being cured.

The use of your medicine promptly, and I believe permanently, cured me. You can, if you please, make use of this letter, as I feel it my duty to do all in my power in this burning age to extend the practice of one whom I know to be capable of doing what he claims. I am well known here, as is also what you have done for me, and have already induced several to apply to you, and I shall not rest until I have made you and your wonderful cures known to all the diseased in this region. May God bless the efforts you put forth for the healing of the sick and the afflicted.

Yours truly, ROBT. E. WILBURN.

ANOTHER APPEAL TO THE INCREDULOUS!

So well knowing the general custom of the American people to denounce all advertising physicians as "humbugs," without knowing anything at all in regard to their merits, in addition to the numerous and wonderful testimonials from some of the thousands who have been cured by me, I publish below the names and addresses of a few reliable business men who know me well as a man of integrity and reliability:

John Proper, Waterford, N Y; Thomas H Slingerland, Rome, N Y; Timothy Train, attorney at law, No. 161 Broadway, New York city; A M Emerson, No. 83 Nassau street, New York city; Norval M White, clerk in New York city post office; Dr. Palmer, No. 78 Fourth avenue, New York city; Edwin Burlingame, Troy, N Y; Harvey Wilcox, Ridge Mills, N Y; Hon. R G McCreary, Gettysburg, Pa; G W Lord, attorney at law, No. 55 Liberty street, New York city; Charles Van Benthuysen & Sons, State printers, Albany, N Y; Joseph Anderson, No. 81 Adams street, Brooklyn, N Y; Riley Merrill, Sandford, N Y; Daniel Edwards, Otsego, N Y; Martin Becker, Roxbury, N Y; Thomas Colby, Moresville, N Y; Thomas Pitch, M D, Prattsville, N Y; A H Sands & Co, druggists, No. 111 William street, New York city; John E Van Etten, attorney at law, Kingston, N Y; Oscar Hamilton Sandford, N Y; Henry Hiers, Chicago, Ill; Coolidge & Adams, druggists, No. 108 John street, N Y; J Tillitson, clerk in the New York post office; E Harmon, Gettysburg, Pa.

It must be remembered that the above are all good, reliable business men, to whom any one may refer, by letter or otherwise, as to the reliability and honesty of myself as a man of business. Also below I give another list of responsible persons who have been medically treated by me with great success, any one of whom will answer any questions, by letter or in person, in regard to my treatment in their cases. Had I the space, and were it possible, I would publish the history and character of each case in full. Some of them were most wonderful cures, but for want of space can only refer to them in a general way. I do this to give the skeptical all the evidence in my power of my reliability and remarkable skill. I further wish it distinctly understood that I do not claim to cure all cases, for all reasonable people must realize that there is a point in diseased conditions which no human aid can reach, however well and skillfully it may be directed. In many instances of these grave cases the true physician can do much to soothe the pathway to the grave, and thus correspondingly elevate the undeveloped spirit and give time to prepare it for a higher existence.

Tuthill Carter, Esq. Atlanticville, N Y, Mrs Samuel Lee New York Mills, N Y, W C Porter, Millwood, Mo, John A Young, Rovenno, Ohio, Samuel S Wagoner, Esq. Dilisbury, Pa, Ann C Brailford, Potter, Pa, Mrs F S Whipple, Cambridge, Vt, Sue J F Barnett, Pacolet Depot, S C, Emily W Reid, Ellicottville, N Y, L E Fish, Esq. Molino, Ill, Miss Ella M Rackliff, St Mary's, Ga, Sabina E Olds, Westport, N Y, James A Pickett, Esq, Jacksonville, Fla, Louisa O Cobb, Hubbardton, Vt, Adam Grubb, Louisville, Ala, Mollie Brooks, West Point, Ga, J L Higbee, Esq. New Road, N Y, Alice Emonds, Racket River, N Y, Mrs H A Taylor, East Troy, Wis, Mrs Mary E Mitchell, Jersey Shore, Pa, Mrs Abira Dedrick, Sterlingville, Pa, J H Spencer, Sugar Grove, Ky, Wm Freeburn, Latrobe, Neb, Herman Hearlein, Esq, Atlanta, Ga, A M Vanzyckle, Esq, Walnila, Washington Territory, William Walker, Esq, Wellington, Iowa, Edward Hutchinson, Esq, Chatsworth, Ill, P Shemerhorn, Bloomville, N Y, Mrs J Laidlow, box No 703, Fort Wayne, Ind, Marion A Crandall, Nile, N Y, E Kato Rodney, Coatesville, Pa, Mrs E W Chase, Warsaw, N Y, M S Hamilton, Pine Bluff, Ark, Charles A Keeler, Esq, attorney at law, Albion, N Y, Mrs C M Welch, Farmer City, Ill, Miss Mattie Lawrence, North Leominster, Mass, Wm Smith, Esq P O box No 53, Portland, Me, N E Hicks, Wetumpka, Ala, J J Bisel, Lockhaven, Pa, Mrs Samuel Sawyer, Grout's Corners, Mass, Lizzie B Harris, Winchester, Mass, Cornelia A Van Vliet, Jericho, Vt, Rev Washington Medaris, Sidney, Ohio, Mrs H Garrel, Kansas City, Mo, Benjamin Berry, Esq, Matteuwan, N Y, Alexander Hughes, Esq, Poughkeepsie, N Y, Wm B Betts, Esq, Norwalk, Conn, S S Parker, Esq, Alabama, N Y.

REMEMBER ONE THING!

Reader: Do not think that you cannot be cured because you have tried other remedies. Let it be distinctly understood that many of my remedies are known only to myself, for many of them are discoveries of my own, and are compounded according to my own reasoning and extensive experience with the sick.

All sick persons must remember that if they wish to be put upon a course of treatment which will cure them, they can write to me their present symptoms; plainly; or patients can mark the symptoms they have, as above published. I can, in every instance, prescribe for them just as well as though I saw them, for I have constantly thousands under my treatment in various parts of the world, whom I never see, all of whom I cure as speedily and safely as those I see in person—in fact, some of the best cures ever made I have perfected in cases I never saw. All I wish to know in any case is the most prominent symptoms, and they can just as well be written as told to a physician, and he can treat the case as easily as though the patient were present.

Please write to me at once, all ye afflicted, and I will answer you promptly, and to the point, and state fully the facts as they appear, and whether you can or not be saved. Do not give up, even though your family physician has done you no good, for I have saved thousands after all hope had fled and the grave was near. The wisdom and goodness of a just Providence will not withhold the noble means for the salvation and happiness of His suffering and erring children. Also, if you expect a full and specific reply to your letter always enclose ten cents—postage must be paid in advance.

NOTICE.

Prof. Hamilton has now ready a pamphlet containing a biographical sketch of his remarkable life, with a lithograph picture of himself. This book also contains a complete history of Prof. H.'s wonderful cures—his theory of diseases and the only natural, safe and positive treatment for all chronic diseases—a valuable work for everybody, sent free.

Have no hesitancy in writing to the Doctor, and state to him your case in full, and he will deal honestly and promptly with you. All letters to him must be addressed thus:

H. LEONIDAS HAMILTON, M. D.,
NO. 546 BROADWAY,
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BANKERS,
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This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad Dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black* or *brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond street, New York. jy24 1yr

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DR. JOHN G. ANGELL, GRADUate of the Philadelphia Dental College, has established himself at No 109 Carondelet street, near Poydras, where he will perform all Dental Operations in a skillful and satisfactory manner. Teeth inserted upon Gold or Vulcanite base. Being familiar with all anæsthetics, he will extract teeth without pain, by the use of such as best suits the case. Particular attention given to the medical and surgical treatment of diseases of the mouth and teeth. oct31 1y

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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

Two Faces.—I know a little girl who has two faces.

When she is dressed up in her white dress and blue sash, and has on her blue kid shoes, and aronnd her neck a string of pearl beads, then she looks so sweet and good that you wonld wish to kiss her.

For she knows that company is going to call on her mother; and she expects that the ladies will say, "What a little darling!" or, "What lovely curls!" or, "What a sweet mouth!" and then kiss her little lips, and perhaps give her some sugar plums.

And the ladies who praise her think she is very lady-like too, for she always says, "Yes ma'am," and "No ma'am," when she ought; and says, "Thank you," so sweetly, when anything is given her.

But when she is alone with her mother, then she is sometimes very naughty. If she cannot have what she would like, or cannot do just as she wishes, then she will pout and cry and scream; and no one could ever think of kissing such homely lips.

And no one would think her to be the same little girl who behaved so prettily in company.

So, you see, this little girl has two faces. One she uses in company, and puts on with her best dress; the other she wears when she is alone with her mother.

I know another little girl who has only one face; and that is always as sweet as a peach, and never so sweet as when alone with mamma.

Which little girl do you like best? The one with two faces, or the other who has but one? And which will you be like?—*The Nursery.*

The Richest Boy in America.—The papers are telling about a boy in New England, now fourteen years of age, who is supposed to be the richest boy in the United States, because he has a great deal of money. To our mind the richest boy in America is the one who is good-hearted, honest, intelligent, ambitious, willing to do right. He is the one who loves his mother, and always has a kind word for her; who loves his sister or sisters, and tries to help them with true affection. He is the boy who does not call his father the "old man," but who loves him, speaks kindly to and of him, and tries to help him as the hairs of old age gather fast upon his brow.

The richest boy is the one who has pluck to fight his destiny and future. He is the one who has the manhood to do right and be honest, and is striving to be somebody; who is above doing a mean action—who would not tell a lie to screen himself or betray a friend. He whose young mind is full of noble thoughts for the future, and is determined to win a name by good deeds This is the richest boy in America. Which one of our readers is it?

This boy we like; we would be glad to see; would like to take him by the hand and tell him to go on earnestly, that success might crown his efforts. And if he is a poor boy, we should meet at the threshold, bid him enter, and give him good advice, well and kindly meant. That other rich boy, in New England, we don't care anything about, for there are fools and snobs enough to worship, flatter and spoil him.—*New York paper.*

The Persevering Boy.—'Sir,' said a boy, addressing a man, 'do you want a boy to work for you?'

'No,' answered the man, 'I have no such want.'

The boy looked disappointed; at least the man thought so, and he asked: 'Don't you succeed in getting a place?'

'I have asked at a good many places,' said the boy. 'A woman told me you had been after a boy, but it is not so, I find.'

'Don't be discouraged,' said the man, in a friendly tone.

'Oh! no, sir,' said the boy cheerfully, 'because this is a very big world, and I feel certain God has something for me to do in it. I am only trying to find it.'

'Just so, just so,' said a gentleman who overheard the talk. 'Come with me, my boy; I am in want of somebody like you.' He was a doctor; and the doctor thought any boy who was so anxious to find his work would be likely to do it faithfully when he found it; so he took the boy into his employ and found him all that he desired.

Yes! God has something for everybody to do in this world It's 'a very big world,' and there's room enough for all.

Dr. John Mason Good once asked a young scoffer who was attacking Christianity on account of the sins of some of its professors: "Did you ever know an uproar made because an infidel had gone astray from the path of morality?" The young man admitted he had not. "Then you allow Christianity to be a holy religion, by expecting its professors to be holy: thus, by your very scoffing, you pay it the highest compliment in your power."

FARM AND GARDEN.

Simple Plan for Curing Pea-Vine Hay.

I see in your June number, under the head of "Inquiries and answers to Inquiries," your two plans for curing pea vine hay. In some respects your plans are doubtless very good, but in others altogether, to my mind, impracticable. For instance, your "Rail Pen" plan requires the procuring of both rails and boards, to insure anything like success, before commencing to cure the hay; and that of hanging vines on the bows of a tree top set in the ground, to say the least of it, is attended with such labor and inconvenience in placing the tree top in position, as to render the undertaking almost out of the question. If by this article I can make myself understood, I will endeavor to give "Book Farmer" a simple plan for constructing pea vine stacks, and the curing of hay, that will never fail of success, however rainy the weather may be or humid the atmosphere, if carefully pursued. In the first place, procure six posts, (green pine poles will answer,) eight feet long; bore in each post with a two-inch augor three holes, two feet apart, beginning with the first hole four feet from the lower or ground end of each post; insert in the holes pins one foot long, made of hickory or other strong wood; lay off the stack thirty feet long by four feet wide. This will give three posts on each side of the stack in a straight line, fifteen feet apart one way, by four feet the other; dig the holes two feet deep, and putting in the posts turn the pins to the inside. Next procure twelve poles, sixteen feet long, (medium size;) place four of the poles on the lower row of pins, two on each side, lapped at the centre post. The stack is then ready for the first layer of vines; commence stacking by grasping the root end of as many vines as a man can well handle with both hands, throwing the vines across each pole if long enough to extend, leaving about one foot of vines at the root end on the outside of the pole; in this way pass up and down alternately on one and then on the other side of the stack; if the vines are not long enough to reach across from one pole to the other, it makes no difference, as the space will soon fill up as the stacking progresses. When the space between the first and second row of pins is well filled, lay up four other side poles as in the first instance, being careful to keep the outside of the stack perpendicular with the outer end of the vine, about one foot outside the poles. In pulling up the vines and in carrying them to the stack, care should be taken to keep the roots compact and even. After filling to the third row of pins, and placing on the last post, continue the stack in the same manner until nearly completed, when it will be necessary for the stacker to get on top and make a rounding shape to the top, so as to throw the water, during rain fall, off at the sides of the stack. Green pea vines stacked in this manner will keep perfectly sound and sweet in the open field until after the gathering of corn, and make hay far superior to any grass ever mowed, North, East or West. In this manner I have succeeded for years in saving pea-vine hay perfectly sweet, without mildew, or the loss of a pound by rot.

Stacks may after the same manner be made any size, from ten to one hundred feet long.—*Quitman in Southern Cultivator.*

CLOVER IN MISSISSIPPI.

I noticed last year one of your Mississippi correspondents made the inquiry, in the *Cultivator*, "if clover would grow upon the black lands of Mississippi?"

If I can satisfy him, or any one else who has any doubts on the subject, by giving my experience, and can induce them to try it, I shall feel that I have accomplished some good. Last February was a year ago I commenced sowing my clover, about 25th of the month. The ground was light and loose from the freezes we had. I started a number of hands to sowing, putting about one gallon of seed to the acre. The land that was sowed was in corn and cotton the year previous Some of it had been quite grassy. The land was not even plowed. The seed were dragged in with a brush, which sufficiently covered them, and gave a beautiful stand. It made a good growth the first year; this year it is from knee to hip high, and the most luxuriant growth I ever saw. My stock have grazed that portion next the houses, but have scarcely made any impression on it. I have been saving hay from it. It turned off from a ton to a ton and a half per acre. I can with my mowing and horse rake save more hay in five days than forty hands used to do by pulling fodder two weeks. I am so much pleased with it that I write this communication to induce all who have more prairie land than they can work, to try clover on it. It can be sowed in clover more cheaply than in oats; one is an annual, whilst the other may be kept up almost indefinitely. It will not succeed in post oak land. Never sow with any kind of grain, as many recommend; the grain shades it too much in spring, when it should be taking root, and when the grain dies down or is removed the tender plant dies from the hot sun. It is our cheapest renovator and fertilizer. As soon as a man gets a field of it, he wants next fine stock to eat it. Then comes as a natural consequence plenty of beef, pork, milk and butter.—*C. F. Sherrod in Southern Cultivator.*

SCIENTIFIC.

Restoration of Persons Apparently Dead from Drowning.

The following rules for the restoration of persons apparently dead from drowning, are those given by Prof. Benjamin Howard, of this city, and sanctioned by the Metropolitan Board of Health of the city of New York:

Rule 1.—Unless in danger of freezing, never move the patient from the spot where first rescued, nor allow bystanders to screen off the fresh air, but instantly wipe clean the mouth and nostrils, rip and remove all clothing to a little below the waist, rapidly rub and dry the exposed part, and give two quick, smarting slaps on the stomach with your open hand.

If this does not succeed immediately, proceed according to the following rules to perform artificial breathing:

Rule 2.—Turn the patient on his face, a large bundle of tightly rolled clothing being placed beneath his stomach, and press heavily over it upon the spine for half a minute.

Rule 3.—Turn the patient quickly again on his back, the roll of clothing being so placed beneath it as to make the short ribs bulge prominently forward, and raise them a little higher than the level of the mouth. Let some bystander hold the tip of the tongue out of one corner of the mouth with a dry handkerchief, and hold both hands of the patient together, the arms being stretched forcibly back above the head.

Rule 4.—Kneel astride the patient's hips, and with your hands resting on his stomach, spread out your fingers so that you can grasp the waist about the short ribs.—Now throw all your weight steadily forward upon your hands, while you at the same time squeeze the ribs deeply, as if you wished to force everything in the chest upward out of the mouth. Continue this while you can slowly count—one—two—three; then suddenly let go, with a final push, which springs you back to your first kneeling position. Remain erect upon your knees while you can count—one—two; then throw your weight forward again as before, repeating the entire motions—at first about four or five times a minute, increasing the rate gradually to about fifteen times a minute, and continuing with the same regularity of time and motion as is observed in the natural breathing which you are imitating.

Rule 5.—Continue this treatment, though apparently unsuccessful, for two hours, until the patient begins to breathe; and for a while after this help him by well-timed pressure to deepen his first grasps into full deep breaths; while the friction of the limbs, which should, if possible, have been kept up during the entire process, is now further increased.

Rule 6.—*After Treatment—Externally.*—As soon as the breathing has become perfectly natural, strip the patient rapidly and completely. Enwrap him in blankets only. Put him in bed in a room comfortably warm, but with a free circulation of fresh air, and except for the administration of internal treatment, let him have perfect rest.

Internally.—Give a little hot brandy and water, or other stimulant at hand, every ten or fifteen minutes for the first hour, and as often thereafter as may seem expedient.—*Scientific American.*

Our readers may wish to be informed of a part of the alphabet of spectroscopic observations of light. It should be remembered that a continuous spectrum with no bright or dark lines shows that the light comes from a bright substance, which is either liquid or solid. If the bright substance be gaseous, there will be bright lines or bands of various colors distributed in various colors of the spectrum. If the lines are black, it proves that the light has passed through vapors of a lower temperature than the source of light. Each element in the source of light will produce its characteristic colored lines, and, if in the cooler vapor, will also turn these lines black.

A VALUABLE GIFT.—80 pages.—Dr. S. S. Fitch's "Domestic Family Physician" describes all Diseases and their Remedies. Sent by mail free. Address
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We have never been better prepared to furnish the facilities for a thorough Collegiate training. Our Board of Instruction is filled with men of large experience as College officers and of acknowledged ability as professors. Our buildings—now undergoing repairs—and boarding arrangements afford pleasant homes for students.

One Hundred and Fifteen Dollars, payable in advance, will meet the expenses for tuition, board, room-rent, fuel, contingent fee and washing for five months.

A catalogue, or special information on any points, may be obtained by addressing

E. E. WILEY, President,
jy10 3m Emory Post Office, Va.

MEMPHIS CONFERENCE FEMALE INSTITUTE, Jackson, Tennessee.

Rev. A. W. Jones, President, assisted by a full corps of competent teachers.

Fall Session opens SEPTEMBER 6, 1869.

Tuition, Collegiate Department,	$25 00
Music and use of piano,	30 00
Other charges in proportion.	
Board, including washing, fuel, bedding, etc.,	00 00

Tuition required in advance, and one-half the board.

The location is every way favorable and the facilities ample.

We solicit patronage, and insure satisfaction on fair trial. an7 3m

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FRANKLIN SEMINARY

Will be reopened for the reception of pupils on the 9th of AUGUST, which will be the beginning of the scholastic year.

Board can be had in good families, for $15 per month, exclusive of lights and washing.

The following are the terms of tuition, payable in advance, per session of five months:

Elementary branches,	$20 00
Higher branches,	25 00
Latin, Greek, etc.,	30 00
French and Music,	extra.

For further information apply to

B. CLEGG, Principal,
an7 4m Franklin, La.

CENTENARY MALE INSTITUTE Summerfield, Alabama.

The twenty-eighth annual session of this school will begin on the

FIRST MONDAY IN OCTOBER, 1869,

and continue nine months.

The expense for tuition, incidental fees, board, washing, fuel and lights, for the session, will be $231.50, one-half to be paid on entrance and one-half on the 14th of February, 1870.

Persons wishing to patronize this school may address JOHN MASSEY,
jy31 2m Principal, Summerfield, Ala.

CENTENARY COLLEGE, Jackson, Louisiana,

was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, $75 per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance.

Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month.

The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, are all unsurpassed by those of any institution the Southern States.

The past history of the College is the pledge its future prosperity.

The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the Institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

PHOTOGRAPHS. PHOTOGRAPHS.

S. ANDERSON

Has the pleasure of announcing to his numerous friends and the public that he has removed from 61 Camp street to

183 Canal Street,

where he is prepared with all the recent improvements in the Art to execute the most beautiful works that can be desired, at the old rates of $3 per dozen.

He would call especial attention to his new style,

THE SUN PEARL PICTURES,

which surpass the finest Ivory miniature. Copying in every style and size.

Call and see. jul6 6m

J. L. DUNNICA, New Orleans, La. THOS. A. HAMILTON, Memphis, Tenn. O. P. HARRISON, New Orleans, La.

J. L. DUNNICA & CO.,

COTTON AND PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

99.....POYDRAS STREET.....99

New Orleans, La.

Agents for the following

BRANDS OF FLOUR,

which we are constantly receiving, and always have a good supply on hand:

Crescent Mills, Can't "B" Beat.
Heinrichshofen's Extra.
Red Sea.
W. Roshorough & Co.
Union Mills, "Sparta, Ill."
Sparta Belle.
Olive Branch.
City Mills, "Sparta, Ill."
Missouri Mills, St. Louis.
Saxony Belle.
Berg & Becker's Choice.
Pleasant Ridge.
Camp Spring Mills, St. Louis.
Great Western Mills, St. Louis.

Also, various brands of

SUPERFINE, SINGLE, DOUBLE AND TREBLE EXTRAS,

which we are selling at the lowest market rates. ja2 1y

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BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Established in 1837.

VANDUZEN & TIFT,

102 and 104 East Second st., Cincinnati, Ohio,

Manufacturers of BELLS for Churches, Academies, etc., made of the Genuine Bell Metal, and mounted with our Patent Improved Rotary Hangings.

All Bells warranted in quality and tone. Send for Catalogue and Price List. no7 1y

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D. TILLOTSON.

SUCCESSOR TO

C. E. Cate & Co.'

AT THE OLD STAND,

18 CAMP STREET,

UNDER THE CITY HOTEL

Keeps constantly on hand

THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ALSO, CONTINUES TO MANUFACTURE

Sumter Brogans and Russets

LADIES AND GENTS

—AND—

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S SHOES

—AT—

Hammond Station.

Nov9 1y

G. W. W. GOODWYN, (SUCCESSOR to Austin & Goodwyn,)

Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of

TINWARE,

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES

of all kinds; sole Agent for the Fashion Cooking Stove.

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Next door to the Picayune Office,
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EAST ALABAMA MALE COLLEGE, AUBURN, ALABAMA.

Rev. James F. Dowdell, A. M., LL. D., President and Battle Professor Moral Science.

John Darby, A. M., Emeritus Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.

John T. Dunklin, A. M., Professor of Latin and Greek Languages.

Thomas C. Bragg, A. M., Professor of Mathematics.

A. R. Holcomb A. M., Professor of Natural Sciences.

———, Professor of Modern Languages.

A. S. Douglas, A. B., Instructor in Preparatory School.

The Fall Term opens on the 1st of September and closes on the 20th of December. Spring Term opens on the 20th of January and closes on the 13th of July.

Mr. Douglas will be aided by the Faculty in the discipline and instruction of the Preparatory Department.

Tuition and incidental fee in College, Fall Term, $32 00
Tuition and incidental fee in Preparatory Department, Fall Term, 15, 20, 25 00

Board in best families, exclusive of lights and washing, $15 to $20 per month.

Auburn is located on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad. It is unrivaled in healthfulness, and unsurpassed in moral and social advantages.

The Board of Trustees are rejoiced in securing the above Faculty, and are confident that nothing is wanting to make this institution equal to the best.

For further information apply to President Dowdell, at Auburn, Alabama.

JOHN B. GLENN,
jan7 1m President Board of Trustees.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, Greensboro, Alabama.

The schools of Moral Philosophy, Ancient Languages, Modern Languages Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry are in successful operation. The Faculty consists of gentlemen whose reputation is well established. The Preparatory School is taught by the Faculty. We offer the best facilities for thorough education.

The session is divided into two terms. It begins the first Wednesday in October, and closes the first Wednesday in July.

Tuition in University, per term,	$35 00
Tuition in Preparatory School, per term,	30 00
Contingent fee, per term,	2 50
Board in private families, per month,	16 to 20 00

Fees must be paid in advance. Send for a circular. Direct to

J. C. WILLS.
jan7 11t

WHITWORTH FEMALE COLLEGE, Brookhaven, Mississippi, will reopen

SEPTEMBER 22, 1869.

Provision will be made for all who apply for admission.

To send your daughter here will cost you $260 for the term of ten months, or forty weeks. This amount will pay for board, fuel, lights, washing, tuition in English, English text books, slates, pencils and all the stationery used in the school room. A deduction of $50 will be made for ministers' daughters.

All the branches are taught.

Our Music Teachers are believed to be unexcelled.

Music and the Languages are extra.

Send for circular.

H. F. JOHNSON,
jy17 3m President.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

FACULTY.

A. H. Cenas, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

James Jones, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

Warren Stone, M. D., Professor of Surgery.

T. G. Richardson, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

Samuel M. Bemiss, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

Stanford E. Chaille, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy.

Frank Hawthorn, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Joseph Jones, M. D., (late of the University of Nashville,) Professor of Chemistry.

C. J. Bickham, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Thirty-second annual course of instruction in this Department will commence on Monday the 15th of November, 1869 and terminate on the second Saturday of March, 1870. Preliminary Lectures on Clinical Medicine and Surgery will be delivered in the amphitheatre of the Charity Hospital, beginning on the 18th of October, without any charge to students. The Anatomical rooms will be opened at the same time.

The members of the Faculty are Visiting Physicians and Surgeons to the Charity Hospital, and give instruction daily at the bedside of the sick. The practical advantages thus offered to students are unrivaled.

FEES.—For all the Lectures, $140; Matriculation, $5; Practical Anatomy, $10; Graduation, $30. Payment required in advance.

For further information address

T. G. RICHARDSON, M. D.,
jy31 2m Dean.

ROBERT L. WALKER,

Cotton Factor & Commission Merchant,

190 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
aug8 6m

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1869.

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
FEB.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
MAR.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
APR.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
MAY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
JUNE			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday
JULY						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
AUG		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
SEP.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
OCT							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
NOV			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
DEC					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received, and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The general market has exhibited very little change since our last report. Only a limited business has been done in the wholesale trade. Operations in our leading staple have been restricted by the supplies being nearly exhausted. Only a trifling business has been done in sugar, there having been very few receipts, and the stock on hand held at full prices. Nothing of any moment has been reported in molasses. Western produce has continued quiet, with no supplies to bring out buyers for export. Last week some shipments of wheat and corn were made to New York, at 11c. per bushel for the former and 20c. per sack for the latter; but engagements cannot now be made for Saturday's steamer under 25c. for the latter. For next week, however, 20c. will be accepted.

The weather has been very warm, with frequent showers. The accounts from the country continue to report worms at various points, but thus far without any damage, unless in one or two exceptional cases. As the season advances without injury there is less uneasiness on the subject, and the prospect of a liberal yield becomes more encouraging. The accounts from the sugar parishes continue highly favorable.

The river has risen one inch since our last report, and is now threo feet five inches below high water mark.

Cotton.—The following are the arrivals since the 20th instant:

Louisiana and Mississippi	bales..	191
Mobile		30
Total		221

On Saturday the sales were confined to 23 bales, in trifling lots, at figures indicating no quotable variation. On Monday 16 bales changed hands at about previous rates. On Tuesday the sales embraced 95 bales, of which 41 were new and the balance old crop. The former brought 32½ to 32¾ and 33c. for middling to strict middling, and 33 to 33¼c. for good middling. The latter sold at 30¾ to 31¼c. for strict low middling.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 134 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 795,987 bales, against 587,458 bales to the same date last year, and the decrease in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 87,286 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 25,201 bales to France, and of 213 to other foreign ports, and a decrease of 239,538 to Great Britain.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868, bales		1959
Arrived past three days	221	
Arrived previously	830630	
Made from waste and damaged cotton, samples, etc.	9707	840558
		842517
Exported past three days	2138	
Exported previously	839793	841931
Stock on hand and on shipboard		586

Sugar.—The market has been very quiet during the past three days. On Saturday there was nothing done. On Monday 100 hogsheads sold from first hands, part on private terms and the rest at 14½c. per pound for prime, 11¼c. for common, and 12¼c. for low fair. On Tuesday there were no sales. The retail trade for second hands has been very limited. The supply in the city is light, and held generally at higher figures. City refinery sugar is selling at 15 to 15¾c. per pound for yellow clarified, 16 to 16½c. for white, and 17½ to 17¾c. for crushed and powdered. Cuba sugar has been very quiet, and we hear of no round sales.

Molasses.—There is scarcely any Louisiana molasses coming in now, the receipts being only an occasional lot of from four to ten barrels. On Saturday 50 barrels sold on the landing at 60c., and 9 at the same price per gallon.

Monetary.—Gold opened at 132⅛ to 132⅜, (against 132⅝ at New York,) and closed at the opening rates.

Operations in silver have been of limited extent, the only sales reported being $500 in American half dollars at 128¾, and $1,000 at 129. American dollars are quoted at 128½ to 129½, and Mexican dollars at 3¼ to 3¾ per cent. premium in gold.

The only sales of stocks reported are 50 shares Carrollton Railroad, at $88 50, buyer ten days.

A New York telegram to the *Picayune*, on Saturday, reported a sale of $320,000 rity seven per cents. at 75. The Southern Bank has received no information on the subject, but the statement is no doubt correct.

CATTLE MARKET.

New Orleans,
Tuesday Evening, Aug. 24, 1869.

Texas cattle, choice, per head	$35 to 40
Texas cattle, second qual, per head	25 to 30
Texas cattle, third qual, per head	15 to 20
Hogs, per lb gross	9 to 11c
Sheep, first quality, per head	$4 to 5
Sheep, second quality, per head	3 to 3½
Sheep, third quality, per head	— to —
Milch cows, choice, per head	60 to 100
Milch cows, per head	50 to —
Texas cows, with calves	— to —
Yearlings, per head	8 to 12
Calves, per head	8 to 12

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(*Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire*)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	8 50	9 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	17 00
Spades	11 00	18 00
Axes	10 00	15 00
Bagging, ₩ yard:		
Kentucky	24½	26½
East India	24½	26½
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₩ lb	8	8½
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs	.. ..	1 00
Bread, ₩ 100 lbs.: Pilot	5 00	.. ..
Crackers	6 00	.. ..
Bricks, Lake, ₩ M	8 00	16 00
English, Flue	85 00	100 00
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	..	50
Tallow	..	..
Adamantine	15	21½
Star	15½	22
Chocolate, No 1 ₩ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₩ bbl	.. ..	.. ..
Northern	13 00	.. ..
Coal, Cannel ₩ ton	.. ..	15 00
Anthracite ₩ ton	9 50	10 00
Western, ₩ barrel	.. ..	50
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb	15½	17
Havana	..	..
Java	33	35
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₩ ton	.. ..	.. ..
Hulled, ₩ bushel	.. ..	.. ..
Copper, Braziers' ₩ lb	35	.. ..
Sheathing	.. ..	.. ..
Copper Bolts	37	38
Yellow Metal	29	30
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb	24	25
Tarred, American	..	21
Russia	30	.. ..
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl	5 00	5 25
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	4	4½
St. Domingo	4½	4½
Fostic, Tampico	5	.. ..
Iodige, ₩ lb	1 75	1 85
Madder	22	24
Eggs, ₩ doz. Western	25	30
Feathers, ₩ lb	95	1 00
Fish, Cod, ₩ box	1 75	.. ..
Herrings	55	.. ..
Mackerel, No 1, ₩ bbl	.. ..	28 00
No. 2	.. ..	19 00
No. 3	13 00	.. ..
Flaxseed, ₩ lb	4	6
Flour, ₩ bbl:		
Superfine	.. ..	5 75
Extra	6 00	9 25
Fine	.. ..	5 50
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb	14	15
Figs, Drum	20	..
Dried Apples	9	10½
Currants, Zante	12½	13
Almonds, soft shell	27	28
Raisins, M R, ₩ box	none	here
Layer	3 50	3 60
Lem'a Sicily ₩ box	none	here
Malaga, ₩ box	.. ..	.. ..
Oranges, La. ₩ 1000	.. ..	.. ..
Sicily ₩ box	.. ..	.. ..
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 25	3 75
10 x 12	3 50	4 00
12 x 18	4 00	4 50
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 40	2 50
Canada	2 60	2 65
Oats	66	70
Corn, abelled ₩ bushel	95	1 00
Beans, ₩ bbl	.. ..	.. ..
Hops, ₩ lb	15	16
Gunpowder, ₩ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag	19	19½
Hay, Western, ₩ ton	28 00	30 00
Northern	.. ..	.. ..
Louisiana	.. ..	.. ..
Hides, ₩ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	16	17
Wet salted, city slaughter	8	13
Kip Skins	.. ..	.. ..
Dry country	17	18
Pelts ₩ piece	.. ..	.. ..
Iron, Pig ₩ ton	45 00	.. ..
Country, Bar ₩ lb	5	6
English, ₩ lb	4	5
Hoop, ₩ lb	6	8½
Sheet	6½	0
Boiler	8	10
Nail Rods	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties	6½	6½
Castings, American	6½	7
Lime, Western ₩ bbl	1 65	2 00
Shell Lime	1 75	.. ..
Rockland, &c	2 00	2 25
Cement	3 00	.. ..
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana	50	70
Muscovado	..	..
Refinery, Rebolled	60	85
Moss, ₩ lb:		
Gray, Country	2	3½
Black do	5	6
Select, water rotted	7	8
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₩ lb	4 75	5 00
Wrought, German	14	16
English	14	16
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Tar	.. ..	.. ..
Pitch	2 50	.. ..
Rosin A No. 1	3 00	4 25
No. 2	2 00	.. ..
No. 3	1 75	.. ..
Spirits Turp ₩ gallon	37½	40
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon	1 45	1 50
Coal Oil	33	35
In cases	43	47
Cotton Seed, Crude	..	..
Refined	95	1 00
Tanners' ₩ gallon	1 15	1 30
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton	.. ..	.. ..
Cotton Seed	30 00	35 00
Meal	.. ..	.. ..
Provisions, ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
Western	.. ..	.. ..
North half bbl	.. ..	.. ..
Dried, ₩ lb	..	..
Tongues ₩ doz	..	..
Pork, Mess	35 50	35 75
Prime Mess	.. ..	.. ..
Hog, round, ₩ lb	.. ..	..
Bacon, Hams, ₩ lb	21	23
Do., canvassed	23	25½
Sides	19½	20
Shoulders	..	17
Green Shoulders	15½	15½
Lard, Prime, in tierces	20	20½
in kegs	22	23
Fair, in tierces	..	..
Butter, Northern	30	43
Western	18	29
Cheese, American	16	19
Potatoes, ₩ bbl	1 50	2 00
Onions	4 50	5 50
Green Apples	3 00	5 00
Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana	9½	10
India	4	..
Carolina	8½	10
Saltpetre, refined, ₩ lb	14	25
Crude	..	..
Salt ₩ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 20	2 25
from store	2 30	2 35
coarse, cargo	.. ..	.. ..
from warehouse	2 10	2 15
from store	2 20	2 25
Turks Island, ₩ bushel	50	60
Soap, ₩ lb, Western	7	7½
Northern	8	12
Southern	6	10½
Onstile	14	16
Sugar, Louisiana, ₩ lb:		
In the city	10	16
Havana, White	15½	16½
Yellow	13½	14½
Brown	12½	13½
Tobacco, in bbds, ₩ lb:		
Balers & Cutters	—	—
Choice and Selections	15	19
Fine Leaf	12	15
Medium Leaf	9	11
Fair Leaf	10	12
Common Leaf	8	10
Good Refused	7	10
Common Refused	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₩ lb	—	—
Balling	21	22
Wool, Washed, ₩ lb	..	..
Burry	16	20
Louisiana, Native	28	30
Texas, ¡@¡ Merino	30	31

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WOODVILLE DISTRICT MEETING.

The Woodville District Conference will be held at Midway, near Centreville, Mississippi, on Thursday and Friday, September 23 and 24. Full written reports by pastors, recording stewards and Sunday school superintendents will be expected. Delegates to the Mississippi Annual Conference will be elected. An educational society, auxiliary, for the assistance of candidates for the ministry, will be formed.

Jas. A. Godfrey, Presd.
Thos. W. Brown, Sec.

YAZOO DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Conference for Yazoo District, Mississippi Conference, will be held at Richland, October 27-31, 1869. The fourth Quarterly Meeting for Richland Circuit will be held at Richland, on Saturday, October 30, and the new church dedicated on Sunday, the 31st. The chairmen of the several committees will prepare reports for the District Conference on the subjects assigned them, viz:

On denominational peculiarities, Rev. H. Williamson and Rev. J. I. E. Byrd.

On Sunday schools, Rev. J. D. Newsome.

On the best means of increasing the circulation of religious literature, Rev. L. H. Boyle.

On finances, Rev. T. C. Parish and Rev. J. W. Jones.

On public worship, Rev. H. Townsend, Rev. Stephen Johnson and Rev. P. Howard.

On education, Rev. E. H. Mounger, Rev. A. B. Stewart and Rev. T. C. Parish.

On missions, Rev. G. W. Boyles and Rev. E. A. Flowers.

On camp meetings, same committee as last year, Rev. W. P. Barton, Rev. H. Williamson and Rev. S. Johnson, adding B. T. Owen, Esq., and Brother Madison Weems.

The chairmen will fill up their committees till they number five in each committee, securing thereby the help of the laity. Have reports ready and give time for discussion.

W. P. Barton, P. E.

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT MEETING.

The Montgomery district meeting will commence at Salem, Alabama, on Thursday, September 2. The opening sermon by B. B. Ross, at eleven o'clock A. M. At nine o'clock A. M. the quarterly conference of Russell circuit will meet.

M. S. Andrews, P. E.

MACON DISTRICT MEETING.

The Macon district meeting, Mobile Conference, will be held at Gainesville, Alabama, commencing on Thursday, September 9. The district stewards will meet at the same time and place. Reports from all the preachers, on some subject of interest to the church, will be expected. Lay delegates to the next Annual Conference will be elected.

S. H. Cox, P. E.

MARIANNA DISTRICT MEETING.

Change of Time.—Owing to the unhealthfulness of Gordon I am compelled to change the time of holding our district meeting there. It will be held October 14-17.

Preachers, both traveling and local, will be expected to hand in a report of their labors on the first day of the meeting. The opening sermon will be preached by the Rev. William A. Sampey, on Thursday, at eleven o'clock A. M. Members, on arriving, will apply to Rev. L. Patterson to find their homes.

Wesley B. Dennis, P. E.

Brandon Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Hillsboro, at Fannin	Aug. 21, 22
Trenton, at County Line	28, 29
Hickory, at Decatur	Sept. 25, 26
Walnut Grove	Oct. 2, 3
Philadelphia	9, 10
Forest	16, 17
Garlandsville, at Hickory	23, 24
Brandon	30, 31
Brandon circuit	Nov. 6, 7

The district meeting will be held at Forest, commencing on Thursday before the third Sabbath in October, at nine A. M. We hope to see a full attendance of all the official members. Visiting brethren are respectfully invited.

W. Price, P. E.

New Orleans Dist., Louisiana Conference

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

New Orleans circuit, at Algiers	Aug. 8
Quar. Conf., at 112 Camp, 7½ P.M.	13
German churches, at Dryades st.	15
Quar. Conf., at Dryades st.	20
Jefferson City	22
Plaquemine	29
Felicity street	Sept. 5
Thibodeaux	12
Carondelet street	19
Baton Rouge	25, 26
Moreau street	Oct. 3

J. C. Keener, P. E.

N. B.—At these quarterly conferences the delegates to the Annual Conference will be nominated.

Vicksburg Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Fayette	Sept. 18, 19
Natchez	Oct. 2, 3
Port Gibson	9, 10
Rocky Spring, at Beech Grove	16, 17
Cayuga, at Utica	23, 24
Vicksburg	Nov. 6, 7
North Warren, at Oak Ridge	13, 14
South Warren, place to be fixed by the pastor	20, 21

J. G. Jones, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist., Miss. Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Holmesville ct., at Holmesv'e	Aug. 28, 29
Bogue Chitto ct., Monticello	Sept. 11, 12
Scotland ct., at Wright's Ch.	18, 19
Pleasant Valley and Rehobath stations, at Rehobath	25, 26
Wesson and Beauregard, at Wesson	Oct. 2, 3
Burtenton ct., at Burtenton	9, 10
Bahala circuit, at Pleasant Grove	16, 17
Georgetown ct., at George't'n.	23, 24
Summit and Magnolia, at Magnolia	Nov. 6, 7
Crystal Springs and Hazlehurst, at Crystal Springs	13, 14
Brookhaven station	27, 28

Brethren will please have their reports ready. Brethren will oblige me very much if they will make arrangements for me to get from the railroad to their Quarterly Meetings.

G. F. Thompson, P. E.

Woodville Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS

Jackson, at Jackson	Sept. 18, 19
Wilkinson, at Midway	25, 26
St. Helena, at Centre	Oct. 16, 17
Woodville and Percy Creek	23, 24
Tunica, at Tunica	30, 31
Liberty, at Liberty	Nov. 6, 7
Meadville, at Meadville	11
Buffalo	20, 21
Amite, at Adams	27, 28

Jas. A. Godfrey, P. E.

Camden Dist., Montgomery Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Camden	Sept. 4, 5
Oak Hill, at Pineville	11, 12
Snow Hill, at Snow Hill	18, 19
Sepulga, at Asbury	25, 26
Evergreen, at Evergreen	Oct. 2, 3
Farmersville, at Buford's	9, 10
Black's Bend, at Mt. Carmel	16, 17
Mt. Pleasant, at Hollow Cr'k	23, 24
Monroeville and Flat Creek, at Claiborne	Nov. 6, 7

Anson West, P. E.

Mobile District, Mobile Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mobile, St. Paul	July 31, Aug. 1
Mobile, Franklin street	7, 8
Mobile, St. Francis street	14, 15
Whistler	21, 22
Eastern Shore and Fish river, at Ghrist's	28, 29
Citronelle	Sept. 4, 5
Pascagoula and Bay Shore, at Moss Point	11, 12
W. Pascagoula, at Mt. Pleas't.	18, 19
Cottage Hill, at Grand Bay	25, 26
St. Stephen's, at St. Stephen's	Oct. 2, 3

Jas. A. Heard, P. E.

Macon District, Mobile Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Macon	July 10, 11
Brookville, at Cross Prairie	17, 18
Cookville, at Memphis	24, 25
Marion, at Pleasant Grove	31, Aug. 1
Summerville, at Centre	Aug. 14, 15
Crawford, at Crawford	21, 22
Trinity, at Trinity	28, 29
De Kalb, at Union	Sept. 4, 5
Gainesville, at Sumpterville	18, 19

S. H. Cox, P. E.

Yazoo District, Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Black Hawk ct., Black Hawk	July 3, 4
Richland ct., at Ebenezer	17, 18
Lexington ct., at Enlogy	24, 25
Mt. Olivet ct., at Dover	31, Aug. 1
Yazoo ct., at Deasonville	Aug. 7, 8
Yazoo city	14, 15
Durant ct., at Wesley Chapel	21, 22
Sunflower ct., at Greenwood	Sept. 4, 5
Carrollton ct., at Eden	18, 19

W. P. Barton, P. E.

Jackson Dist., Mississippi Conference

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Jackson station	July 3, 4
Terry, at Forest Hill	10, 11
Clinton, at Chapel Hill	17, 18
Canton station	24, 25
Camden, at Forest Grove	31, Aug. 1
Sharon, at Thornton	Aug. 7, 8
Vernon and Livingston, at Vernon	14, 15
Chatthage, at Conway	21, 22
Madisonville, at Pearl river	Sept. 18, 19
District conference, Raymond	Aug. 26

R. Abbey, P. E.

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Persons in sickly sections may send in by September 1, adding $30 to their regular remittance.

Hacks run from Selma to the Institute in October, conveying boys for $2 50 each.

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VOLUME XV.—NUMBER 33.
WHOLE NUMBER..... 747.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1869.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—General Spinner has published a letter detailing the manner of opening the Dodd lock, as practiced by Mr. Sargeant. He closes as follows: "I am not aware that any change will be made in the locks of the department, except to alter those now in use so that the combinations cannot be surreptitiously obtained in the manner above indicated. Then I shall have full confidence in the locks by which the public treasure is secured in my office."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The *National Republican* newspaper of this city, which has heretofore labored to prove the negro better than the white man, has a leader to-day against mixed schools, and proposing the establishment of separate schools for colored children equal in all respects to those furnished the whites.—*Times.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The cabinet continued in session until four o'clock. Various matters of public interest were made the subject of conversation, but no action taken in regard to them. Fish read a dispatch from Burlingame, denying the rejection of the late treaty by the Chinese government.

Secretary Fish, in reply to inquiries from Cubans, states that he has no information as to any action of the Spanish government on the proposition to sell Cuba. It is believed in Cuban circles that the Serrano government will make no decision in the matter, but leave it to the King, who is to be chosen by the Cortes on the 15th of September.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Ruiz, one of the Cuban representatives, had an hour's interview to-day with Grant. Particulars have not transpired.

Baizigs, attorney for certain persons now under trial in Texas before military commissions, visited the President and acting Attorney General, and received verbal assurances that the arrangement in the Yerger case would be adhered to in the matter of *habeas corpus* in all similar cases.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The tenth Spanish gunboat was launched to-day.

Thirty Cubans have gone to Halifax to join expeditions fitting out there. There is no law under which they could be stopped.

EUROPE.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The *Pall Mall Gazette*, referring to the difficulties of the Albert Life Insurance Company, says: "It is idle to ask whether Englishmen or Americans are best situated with respect to life insurance. Of all the guarantees and precautions exacted in the State of New York, hardly one is contemplated by English law."

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes as follows: "Most of the Spaniards are sanguine of preserving Cuba. There is disappointment at the small success in repressing the rebellion. The argument that Cuba is a loss and not a gain to Spain is absurd. Spain is benefited by the productiveness and commerce of Cuba."

Admiral Rowan's dispatches contain the following details of the Japanese war:

The authorities being advised of dangers to foreigners, ordered the Aroostook to Hakodadi to protect American interests. The Aroostook found Enomoto strongly entrenched at Hakodadi. As soon as the Mikado's forces got in the rear of Enomoto, a combined attack by land and sea became imminent. The Oneids reached Hakodadi in time. Two vessels, the Aroostook and the Oneids, took off all the Americans. Some brilliant dashes were made during the siege, but the Stonewall (formerly a Confederate vessel) having destroyed Enomoto's fleet and battered down his fort, Enomoto surrendered to save loss of life. Enemoto is now a prisoner at Yeddo.

American vessels are now landing Americans. Future disturbances are improbable. Tycoon is a voluntary prisoner in his own castle, and his family, the most powerful in the empire, have been deprived of the bulk of their revenues. The Tycoon has thus been deprived of almost supreme power, which has been held by his family for hundreds of years. Position of the fleet, July 2: Flagship Piscataqua, at Yokohama; Oaelda and Idaho at Nangasaki; Monocacy and Iroquois at Yokohama; Ashuelot at Hioga; Aroostook at Hakodadi; Manmee at Foocheo; Unadilla at Hong Koug

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The *Star*, in an article on the rejection of the American treaty by China, shows that the treaty secured substantial advantages for the Chinese, while America disclaimed any interference with their internal administration. It cannot be supposed that the Pekin government is dissatisfied with the convention; but that a weak government should yield to the pressure of Minister Burlingame's enemies, who represent that the convention is at variance with transactions, is not surprising. It now remains to be seen whether Burlingame or Mr. Browne reflects the mind and purpose of President Grant.

The *Standard* thinks the Chinese government, in refusing to indorse the agreement, shows that it is not animated by the principles which Mr. Burlingame declares it possessed, and hopes it will lead him to abandon functions which secure neither honor for himself nor benefit for the world at large.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The *Times*, referring to the condition of the British colonies, says: "Canada is, in all respects, independent, and is fitted to become so. She has the institutions of a great power, and it is a fair subject of inquiry whether she might not assume her appropriate position."

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The *Times* says there is much anxiety in French society about Napoleon's health, and the excitement on the Bourse is intense. The *Times* has no wish to lay great stress on the Emperor's sickness, but hardly believes the rumors are the result of stock stratagems.

LONDON, Aug. 30—Evening.—Reports from Paris regarding the Emperor's health continue reassuring. He is confined to his bed by a chronic malady, but the present attack is not alarming.

Fifty bishops only have refused to attend the Ecumenical Council.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The *Times*, to-day, in a Manchester cotton trade report, says that it is admitted that the returns of the sales of cotton at Liverpool were falsified every day last week. The figures really amounted to but little more than half those given to the public; and as the result, there is something like a panic at Manchester, and for the present all confidence is lost in the truth of the returns from Liverpool. There is no disposition to do business, either on the part of sellers or buyers.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—The condition of the Emperor grows more and more satisfactory.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—The Emperor to-day presided at a council of ministers.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—*Constitutional* says Serrano is becoming daily more prominent as a candidate for the Spanish throne.

Eugenie has arrived at Toulon, returning to Paris. Her health is much better.

MADRID, Sept. 1.—Proceedings will be commenced immediately against the seven bishops who have been arrested for disobedience of government orders.

CAIRO, EGYPT, Sept. 1.—The Suez Canal is completed. The opening with six metres of water is expected to occur on the 17th of December.

TRIESTE, Sept. 1.—A dangerous revolt has occurred in Tyrona, Turkey—several killed and wounded. Troops have been sent there.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GETTYSBURG CONVOCATION.—We subjoin the letter of General R. E. Lee in reply to the invitation to be present at the Gettysburg convocation:

LEXINGTON, VA., Aug. 5, 1869.

DEAR SIR: Absence from Lexington has prevented my receiving, until to-day, your letter of the 26th ultimo, inclosing an invitation from the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, to attend a meeting of the officers engaged in the battle of Gettysburg, for the purpose of marking upon the ground, by enduring memorials of granite, the position and movements of the armies on the field. My engagements will not permit me to be present. I believe, if there, I could not add anything material to the information existing on the subject. I think it wiser, moreover, not to keep open the sores of war, but to follow the examples of those nations who endeavor to obliterate the marks of civil strife, and to commit to oblivion the feelings it engendered.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, R. E. LEE.

MONTREAL, Sept. 1.—A private letter from Mr. Davis says that the unfavorable accounts of his health, as published, are greatly exaggerated. He will probably continue his residence in the United Kingdom the rest of his life.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—Dispatches from Mount Washington report a heavy storm prevailing there—thermometer twenty-eight degrees. Two inches of ice has formed on the telegraph wires.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Even as far back as the age of the Ptolomies the idea of connecting the Mediterranean and Red seas was conceived, but when we understand the character of the work it will appear evident that the conception could not be executed before this period of time. In 1846 Robert Stevenson, the perfecter of the locomotive, Talahert, a great French contractor, and Negretti, a scientific chemist and engineer, were selected to make the examinations and report upon the feasibility of the canal. The serious impediment to its success was the continual danger from the sand storms on the desert, which would fill up the canal. Mechanical contrivances were suggested which would overcome this apprehended impediment. They reported in its favor, but nothing was done at the time. Eight years later Mr. de Lesseps proposed to Mohammed Said the scheme of reopening the ancient canal of Sesostris. He made the first survey in 1854-1855, and the distance was ascertained to be about ninety English miles, and a company, called the Suez Ship Canal Company, was organized in 1858. There are several lakes, and to deepen the channel through them and to excavate the intervening sections was what the company had to do. Two hundred and eighty-five machines, representing a force equal to eighteen thousand horses, and consuming twelve thousand two hundred and nineteen tons of coal per day, have been at work night and day on the canal. The dredges and excavators are of enormous power and size. By means of a steam pump water is mixed with the earth brought up by the dredge, and the liquid mass is discharged by a long pipe or spout to any distance within two hundred feet beyond the edge of the canal. Thus, out of the excavations is made a compact ridge of dirt, which serves to keep out the sand blown from the desert. This ridge in some places is of the height of fifty feet. At the northern entrance is Port Said, one hundred and twenty-four miles north of Alexandria, and thirty miles of Damietta. To form the harbor or basin at Said was considered as one of the great difficulties, for the danger to be avoided was the filling up of the canal by the deposits of the River Nile. What are called jetties were constructed. They appear to be made of immense blocks of stone, but in reality are the formations made on the spot out of hydraulic lime and the sand dredged up from the bottom of the canal. The limestone is quarried near by, and eight mills, constructed for the purpose of grinding or reducing to powder the rocks of lime, are kept at work. The pulverized lime and sand are mixed and put into wooden molds and remain until perfectly dry. In two or three months the molds are taken off, and a hard, compact substance is thus formed. These blocks thus made weigh twenty tons each, and are taken to the destined spot and sunk. Over fifteen thousand have been submerged, and the piers of jetties thus made are twenty-six yards at the base, six yards at the top, and twelve yards in height. Art and genius combined have made basins with sufficient capacity to hold the vessels of commerce, and to keep out the Nile deposit.

Suez is at the head of the Gulf of Suez, which is a prolongation of the Red sea. It is famous as the place of the passage of the hosts of Israel, as described in Holy Writ. It is also the embarking place for the pilgrims from Egypt and Northern Africa to Mecca. The canal works have transformed the place from its former filth and poverty to an enterprising and busy town. A dry dock is there formed of four hundred feet in length and a hundred feet in breadth, and the basin or jetty formed will give secure anchorage to ships and steamers of the largest dimensions.

On the 13th of October next the celebration of the completion of this great work will take place. The Emperor and Empress will be present, and descriptions of the preparations being made have reached us.—*Picayune.*

HUMAN happiness, like Hebrew verbs, has no present tense.

ST. LOUIS CAMP MEETING.

We copy from the St. Louis *Christian Advocate* the following interesting report of this movement:

* * * There were on the ground seven comfortable board tents and between forty and fifty large cloth tents. The pulpit was placed at one end of the inclosure, with comfortable seats in front of it capable of accommodating about three thousand people.

The religious services began on the evening of the 11th of August, and continued until the morning of the 20th. During the early part of the meeting the inclemency of the weather prevented many from attending, in consequence of which the congregations were not large.—Those, however, who were present were not seriously hindered in their religious exercises and enjoyments. A large tent had been prepared, affording ample protection from the rain when the congregations assembled. When the Sabbath came the clouds dispersed and the bright rays of the sun cheered the hearts of many already rejoicing in the inspiring beams of the "Sun of Righteousness." The congregations on the Sabbath were very large—estimated at several thousands—and serious and solemn attention to the word of God pervaded the entire assembly. Indeed, most excellent order prevailed during the entire meeting.

The ministers seemed baptized with the spirit of the Master, and labored with unabated zeal for the conversion of sinners. Indeed, the whole church seemed alive to her responsibility and privileges, and on every side might be heard the voice of prayer and [illegible] praise.

The results of the meeting will be revealed only in eternity, but we know the record will be glorious. Many of the children of those having tents were happily converted, and, indeed, every tenter realized the truth of the promise, "They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength."

More than one hundred professed conversion, and very many who had loved had that love rekindled. We felt, all felt, that it was good to be there. May we all meet there again, and yet again, till we meet on high.

This occasion has its lessons, which are of peculiar interest—one of which we desire to indicate as of special local application.

It originated in the idea of closer fellowship between the different charges of the district, and particularly of the city. The meeting developed the spirit of that idea and afforded constant and signal demonstrations of its blessedness. The undertaking and the results of this meeting are the fruits of united counsel and confederate zeal. Such a sense of community of feeling and interest pervading the entire membership of the church in the district, and associating its resources and energies, is a palpable and urgent need among us. If fostered, it will contribute to an unprecedented growth and power of our beloved Methodism. It demands the serious consideration of those especially who hold official station and direct its affairs, whether the results of our church work in this city during a period of nearly half a century are not utterly disproportionate to the measure of our opportunity and the possibilities of our resources? Does not the sad and discreditable fact continue from year to year, and still exist? If we shall inquire for the causes, may it not be in fact and largely because the very genius of Methodism is overlooked? It is the peculiarity of Methodist organism that it is connectional and not congregational. The spirit of preeminent fellowship is, therefore, a necessity to its very conservation. It is the bond of cohesion, and at the same time the motive power of the efficiency of the system. A due recognition and appreciation of this radical principle of Methodist economy would put Methodism, here and everywhere, in the foreground of evangelical power and success. Our church houses would multiply and our missionary operations ramify the entire city and surrounding country. The pulpit would augment its power, and the assemblies of our Israel, at stated services as well as on special occasions, would constantly illustrate the blessedness and good fruits of "the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace."

WHAT a glorious world this would be if all its inhabitants could say, with Shakespeare's shepherd: "Sir, I am a laborer; I earn what I wear; I owe no man hate; envy no man's happiness; glad of other men's good; content with my farm."

Lay Delegation in the M. E. Church North.

The popular vote was taken in June, and the figures have been cast up. There was voting in the churches by men and women. About one hundred and thirty-seven thousand votes were cast, showing a majority of two to one for lay delegation—a very small vote. The *Christian Advocate*, of New York, denies that such a vote lays any foundation of *moral* obligation on the ministry, to adopt lay delegation in the approaching Annual Conferences. Most of the Northern editors are of the contrary opinion, and look for unhappy and even disastrous results if the ministers do not give the laity what has been thus voted. Though the vote is small in proportion to the whole church, "a majority of the votes cast" was for the measure. One thing the *Christian Advocate*, with those who side with it in this controversy, has not noticed—perhaps feels restrained from noticing: Their colored membership in the South voted strong, men and women, for enlarged "rights." The negroes went one way. They go in for "rights" of every sort. Of course they understood the merits of this question fully. We have seen an amusing account of their voting in New Orleans, given in a Northern Methodist paper. Now, we suspect the rub is, that but for these colored recruits the majority would be greatly reduced. Is it too much to venture the opinion that the negroes of Carolina, and Louisiana, and Mississippi, controlled this election? Come, now, no wincing, brethren!

Their [illegible] Louisiana Conference (all colored) gave two thousand three hundred and thirty-two for and twenty-four against—a greater net majority for the measure than was given by the *combined* suffrages of New York, New York East, Central New York, New England, Baltimore and Providence Conferences! Their Mississippi Conference (all colored) gave one thousand two hundred and five for and five against—a greater net majority than is given by the *combined* suffrages of half a dozen of their large white Conferences that might be named! Texas Conference (colored) gave nine hundred and twelve for and none against. Well drilled voters who thought, may be, they were going for freedom.

The controversy on this subject seems to have just begun. The temperature of the disputants has touched the very highest point compatible with courtesy and good temper. Some of them do not want lay delegation because the Church South has it. They have not led, and they do not like to follow.—Others—mainly of the border—call for lay delegation because the Church South has it. Unless they have it too, absorption, it is apprehended, will set in the other way.

We regard with peculiar satisfaction the manner in which our church treated this grave subject. No clap-trap of democracy, of woman suffrage, and of freedman franchise, and such like, was resorted to. The constituted ecclesiastical tribunals dealt with the question in the regular way, and settled it to the satisfaction, and we trust the lasting benefit, of the church.—*Nashville Christian Advocate.*

MR. REID, in moving the second reading of the bill to exempt from taxation the English Sunday and ragged schools, dwelt at length on the advantages these schools conferred upon the people. The honorable member said that these schools tended not only to reduce the number of the criminal classes, but to diminish pauperism, by developing an independent, self-reliant spirit. They also promote a fusion of classes, and sympathy of the rich for the poor. He stated that the present lord chancellor had for 34 years devoted his Sunday mornings to teaching in one of these schools. He stated the number of Sunday schools in the United Kingdom in 1818 to be 5,463, with 1,500,000 children. In 1869 the number had reached 24,000 schools, with 3,897,000 children. Of the teachers in these Sunday and ragged schools 80 per cent. have been scholars. The bill was passed by a large majority. Says Mr. Bright, the great English reformer:

"I look on the work of the Sunday school teacher as greater than the work of senators—for this reason, that the Sunday school teachers create the public opinion out of which law grows. Senators only gather up that public opinion and mold it into law; and greater is the man who creates the opinion than the man who gathers it and molds it into law."

CONVENT HORRORS.

The discovery recently made of the horrible cruelty to which a nun had been subjected in a Carmelite convent at Cracow has awakened even Austria to some just sense of the hidden horrors that are so often enacted in such institutions. In this instance a nun had been kept for twenty-one years in a loathsome cell, in darkness, hunger, filth and nakedness. She has been liberated by civil authority, and under proper treatment in a lunatic asylum is gradually recovering from the ruin of mind and of body to which her treatment had reduced her. And the Austrian government, which for some time has been growing more independent of the spell of popery, has appointed a commission to prepare a bill for placing monastic institutions under government supervision and control.

Great good is likely to result from this exposure. It has awakened the indignation of the civilized world, and directed searching scrutiny into the spirit and practices of institutions that are among the worst evils of Christendom. The details are given and commented on in all the leading papers. The Austrian correspondent of the London *Times* writes as follows in relation to the case of the imprisoned nun at Cracow: "While the inquiry into the nunnery case at Cracow is being continued, driblets of information only here and there ooze out. As for the immured nun herself, since she has been removed to the lunatic asylum, she seems to recover gradually from that state of almost savageness in which she was at first. She has ceased to talk in obscure language, as she did at first, and, now that she is in a clean apartment, that constant complaint about the bad smells to which she gave vent at first is never heard of. She has become quite a pattern of cleanliness, and as for tearing her dress or the bedclothes, which was alleged as the cause of her being without clothing, she never once attempted to do it."

The London *Daily Telegraph* says: "The famous Cracow convent seems to have possessed more elaborate appliances for torture than a dark cell. The commission which has been appointed to examine the house is said to have found a whole collection of such instruments of torture and tyranny wielded in medieval times. The crosses, each weighing eighty pounds, and intended to be worn on the backs of the nuns, as a punishment; two heavy blocks of marble, which the penitents placed on their chests; crowns of thorns, with long iron spikes, which they wore on their heads; and girdles with nails pointing inward, which they wore next their skin, were among the weapons found in the spiritual armory of the religious house. We are not informed whether they have been recently used for the purpose of waging war against the world, the flesh and the devil. Indeed they recall the worst spirit of medieval barbarity, rather than the humane spirit of our own time. It is true that people shut out from the world like the nuns of Cracow cannot feel the humanizing influence of this age so keenly as the secular and the profane, and hence they must be guided by less enlightened consciences. After the horrible revelations of the manner in which they have treated one of their sisters, it is also possible to believe the Cracow nuns guilty of anything. Nevertheless, it is uncomfortable to reflect that in the nineteenth century a convent should systematically use instruments of torture which would have found a fit place only in those religious houses which centuries ago were dens of depravity."—*United Presbyterian.*

AT PARIS a Russian valet, out of place, hung himself in despair, and the suicide was discovered by the postman who called to deliver a letter to the deceased announcing the death of his father and his inheritance of £2,000 a year. How many men and women would have been saved from self-murder could they only have kept constantly before them Cowper's lines in the poem of "Needless Alarms:"

"Beware of desperate steps, the darkest day,
Wait till to-morrow, may have passed away."

THE professor of religion who neglects the house of God and other religious duties, on the Lord's day, and spends it in visiting, in order to save his week day time, may increase his worldly goods, but he will most assuredly cheat his soul out of eternal life.

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1869.

For the Advocate.

SABBATH HYMN.

Shadows soft and dreamy fill
Through the sunlight's holy shine,
And the birds are hymning sweet:
"Lord, this day is thine!"
Gentle zephyrs softly blow,
Breathing fragrance on the air;
Bringing thoughts of thee and heaven,
And the rest remaining there.

Heavy burdens lay we down,
And the wearing toil and care,
Thinking of the heavenly crown,
And the rest remaining there;
Thinking of the blest eternal
And the glory of the throne,
Of the whitest Light supernal
When our earthly life has flown.

Thinking of the myriad angels
And their flowing robes of white,
Of their sweet seraphic singing
Where God the Son is Light.
Thinking of the vanished loved ones
Who have joined that mighty choir;
How their rapturous song upswelling
Bursts with sweet and holy fire.

Thinking of the beauteous river,
With its rippling tides of gold,
Flowing softly on forever,
By the banks that ne'er wax old.
Thinking of that glorious mansion
Where the weary are at rest,
And the wicked cease from troubling,
In that happy home—"the blest."

O, our Father God! we thank thee
For the glorious promise given,
And we still will journey onward
Till we reach the blessed heaven.
When our Sabbaths here are ended,
And our earthly work is o'er,
May we cross the death-dark river
To the happy evermore.

G.

DENOMINATIONAL EDUCATION.

MR. EDITOR: It would seem that the very large number of Methodists in the South might furnish our denominational schools with a much more liberal patronage. The facts show that our people are generally either too poor to send their children to the higher schools of learning, or, if they do patronize high schools, they are not of our denomination, or, if able to educate their children, they have too low an appreciation of the benefits of learning to support academies and colleges.

There is no doubt of the fact that many of our people are poor; also that many who have means, and ought to have the minds of their children trained in liberal studies, set too low a value upon a liberal culture, and do not secure its advantages for their offspring. It is true that many Methodists are, in a great measure, indifferent in regard to the denominational character of the institution they support. As Methodists we are not sufficiently alive to our own interests. We are too liberal—not as denominational as we should be; hence many of our children, dedicated to God in holy baptism at our altars, and others who have been converted through our instrumentality and joined us at first, have left us for other communions; hence, also our Conference schools are not esteemed and patronized as their merits deserve.

We venture to indicate a corrective of these evils; and first it is necessary to lay down several axioms.

First axiom: "The Bible is the religion of Protestants," and the best book and classic in the world.

Second axiom: Methodism is believed by Methodists to be the best form of Protestant Christianity.

Third axiom: All education is essentially and radically defective that is destitute of the religious element and neglects the cultivation of man's moral powers.

Fourth axiom: The Bible enjoins upon parents the religious education of their children.

1. There are only three schools—the parental, the Sunday and the denominational—in which this religious culture can and should be obtained. Before the enemy can sow tares in the mind of the child the parents should teach it the great and plain doctrines of religion, and thus preoccupy the mind, and then these truths would seem always to have been in its possession: to have the character of innate principles; to have been inwoven in its nature, and to constitute a part of all its current of thinking. In this manner the best security in the power of man will be furnished against the introduction of dangerous errors. The parent should outline in the mind of the child the names of Deity and His attributes, as far as it is capable of learning them; also the nature of sin and its remedy; some of the great and most important facts in the history of Adam and his race; the history and nature of the scheme of redemption; the design and obligation of the sacraments, and thus lay the foundation, never to be moved, of true Arminian Wesleyan Methodism. We have no right to call ourselves Methodists unless we believe our doctrines are true; and if we thus believe, we are inconsistent in our profession if we do not use our best endeavors to teach this system of doctrines to our children, and, so to speak, burn it into their minds and hearts. Then we may rest assured that theoretically, if not practically, they will always be Methodists.

2. Parents should avail themselves of all the advantages for the religious training of their children which can be secured in a denominational Sunday school.—When Voltaire would eradicate religion from France, he began with the schools and with the young. When Northern fanatics would revolutionize the government and ruin the South by Abolitionism, they began, many years ago, with the schools and with the young. When the Reformers would place a true Christianity on an enduring basis, they prepared formularies of faith to be taught to the young. Every permanent reformation must commence with the young; and our religion, our Methodism and our civilization must be perpetuated by the proper training of the young. An eminent Presbyterian minister, the late Dr. Murray, says truthfully: "The great doctrines of our Christianity should be taught in Sabbath schools with an emphasis and directness which would preclude mistake. Union Sunday schools, which, like the Family Testament of the American Tract Society, comes as near teaching nothing definite as possible, are only to be endured because of a present necessity. Instruction is weak in its influence in the proportion it is general; it is abiding in the proportion it is definite." We say of the catechism in the appendix to our Discipline what Dr. Murray says of the Shorter Catechism: "That as a definite, truthful, logical formulary this catechism is without a rival, and we would have it driven into the minds of all our youth, like a nail in a sure place. Too much emphasis cannot be put upon the catechetical instruction of the young." And yet I fear it is sadly neglected among Methodists. Reason, experience and Scripture say: "*In the morning sow thy seed.*"

3. The third school in which to secure for our youth a proper and useful mental and religious culture is a denominational school. The Montgomery Conference has such schools at Auburn, Tuskegee and Summerfield. These colleges have able and efficient teachers, and, we believe, all are members of our church. There are no schools in the State or in the South superior to these in educational advantages, or that appeal so powerfully to Methodists in this Conference for patronage and endowment. We assert and believe these schools to be excellent and in the front rank of all similar institutions, and ought to be supported better than they are; but, at the same time, we presume to say that if they were more strictly denominational, and taught Arminian Wesleyan Christianity more fully and emphatically, they would be far more useful and better patronized. Lest we should be misunderstood, it is proper to state that the schools named above are believed to be as denominational as any in the Methodist Episcopal Church South; hence there is the same objection to all the Conference colleges of our church. They are, none of them, distinctly and radically denominational. We would be glad to know that there is *one* exception. Our higher schools ought to carry on and in a measure perfect the religious education of our children which commenced in the family and was advanced in the Sunday school. The Bible should be a text book through the whole course, and the professor of moral philosophy should teach not only ethics and the evidences of Christianity, but a full compend, at least, of our doctrines and polity, and their Scripture proofs. All the students should attend our churches and Sunday schools, and also be required to recite and explain a lesson in the Bible every Sabbath afternoon, in the college chapel.

In this country the vast importance of an extensive acquaintance with the Bible and its doctrines, among the common people and the laymen of the church, is not properly appreciated or sufficiently insisted upon in a liberal education. How can any man be said to be thoroughly educated who, like most of our graduates, is more familiar with ancient mythology than with the great truths and doctrines of our holy religion, and who is better posted in the writings of Homer and Cicero than he is with the inspired truths of Isaiah and Paul? Public opinion is wrong in regard to these things, and the church too much follows and is influenced by this wrong opinion.

In conclusion, we remark that every parent should avoid making his children bigots—and we believe the course indicated does not necessitate such a result; yet he should use every proper means to make them liberal, intelligent, consistent and firm Methodists. These means and plans should be more fully set forth, enforced and insisted on by all our preachers and every intelligent layman, until our people see and feel the force of these truths.

D. M. HUDSON.

AID TO PREACHERS.

SHARON, MISS., Aug. 26, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: A worthy young brother of my acquaintance, a local preacher of promise, wishes to prepare himself more fully for the work of the ministry, but has not the means to defray all his expenses at college. A generous friend has promised him his board, and he needs $50 to enable him to spend one year at the University of Mississippi. Will some friend of the church generously respond to this call, which I make in his behalf, and without his knowledge? Do not withhold your contribution, thinking some other person will give, but forward the money or a draft to me at once, and enjoy the pleasure of lending to the Lord.

Yours fraternally,

J. M. PUGH.

CORRECTION.

MILTON, FLA., Aug. 26, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: Please correct an error which occurs in my last letter in the ADVOCATE. The figure on the left of the two "oughts" was written for a "5;" thus, "the whole amount raised last year was less than $500," etc. People are very nervous on the question of finances.

Respectfully yours, etc,

J. A. PARKER.

ONE of the greatest evils in the world is that men praise more than practice virtue. The praise of honest industry is on every tongue, but the worker is often less respected than the drone.

ALL good principles must stagnate without mental activity.

CHINA CORRESPONDENCE.

SHANGHAI, CHINA, July 10, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: It may not have occurred to you that the occasional paroxysms of intermittent opposition experienced by missionaries and other foreigners in China have a more remote origin than the apparent turbulence of local disaffection; but such is believed, by many persons here, to be the case.

Occasion was had last year to ascertain the sentiment of the government in reference to the approaching revision of the treaties, and it has since transpired that nearly all the provincial authorities, whose views were sought, united in deprecating further concessions to foreign influence.

About that time, also, there seems to have been a notion prevalent in the country that the last treaty was only a probationary one, subject to future revision or abrogation, according to the imperial pleasure, at the expiration of the stipulated ten years—*i. e.*, in 1868; and as it was thought an expression of the popular mind would in some way influence the government in its determination of the matter—perhaps expedite the total expulsion of foreigners—a pretty general demonstration appears to have been decided upon. Hence the numerous and impertinent attempts, prompted by the so-called *literati*, which took place at Chefoo, Tungchow, Yangchow, Haichow, Kia-Shin, Fuchow, Swatow and Taiwan (Formosa)—resulting in nothing very serious to foreigners, but reacting rather ignominiously upon the perpetrators.

There is evidently no disposition on the part of the provincial mandarins (officers) either to increase or encourage any closer relations with foreigners, nor any desire to multiply points of mutual contact by opening new ports to commerce. It is, moreover, thought, and the idea has large credence here, that the Chinese government, desirous of pressing to a successful issue its point of semi-exclusion, has had resort to its now famous *ad captandum* embassy, which, guided by the liquid tongue of its voluble chief, unencumbered with truth or facts, promises to be the unparalleled success of the nineteenth century.

Burlingame conducts a mission not of progress, but of retrogression; at least so say the present English and American ministers, who have failed to discover at Pekin any indications of what he is so earnestly advocating at Western courts; and so far as he may have success will foreign diplomacy be stultified, and Chinese duplicity prevail.

Such, Mr. Editor, are some of the opinions that prevail among residents in China; but I cannot say how far they may be correct.

The political atmosphere in this country is certainly rather dusty at present, and the prospects are that matters may be worse before they are better; but the storm may subside as soon as the treaties are definitely revised and published. These ever-recurring difficulties, however, will never entirely disappear till the whole country is thrown open, for it is the avowed policy of China to yield only to pressure; and a treaty made under such circumstances as the last, in 1860, she will never feel under obligations to respect or carry out, except, as heretofore, she be made to do so by the constant presence of the pressure that extorted it.

You may always expect, therefore, to hear of these periodical persecutions and outrages against persons and property until our right to enter and abide in the country is removed from the number of stipulations at present subject to decennial revision, or until foreigners conclude to abandon the country altogether.

So far as missionaries are concerned, there are no restrictions upon their occupation of the interior. The country is already open to them, and has been repeatedly so declared by both the Emperor and the provincial authorities. Here and there, however, are experienced slight inconveniences from local tendencies to oppose; but we do not anticipate any very flagrant outbreak against the prosecution of our work.

Far more is to be feared from the present attitude of the English government toward missionaries than from the Chinese, and it would not at all surprise us to learn that the new English minister, expected out soon and known to be an opposer of missions to the interior, has brought instructions to all the English missionaries to abandon their country work and concentrate at the treaty ports only. But will they do it? That is the question. And if not, will the inevitable "gunboat" eject them from the peaceable occupation of places they have won from heathen China, and now occupy without opposition?

What the future policy of America is to be in reference to missionaries we have yet to learn, but we hope she will not attempt to restrict our labors, as England has suggested, especially as universal toleration has been conceded, and there is every prospect of always finding some place in the interior free from disturbance. Persecutions will come; we anticipate them; but so long as the government concedes us the privilege to enter the country we can, according to circumstances, abide here or shake the dust from our feet, and go there in search of a place that is "worthy."

We deprecate any restrictions from foreign governments as more damaging to our cause than all the persecutions and sufferings that await it in the country.

I would not like to encounter the direct question, Shall we obey God rather than man? in this matter, for it is evidently in the power of Cæsar to answer it for us, and might jeopardize our future prospects for many years in China.

The treaties, I believe, have been forwarded home for approval, and when ratified will doubtless be made public. Until then we must remain partially ignorant, and uncertain what the future hath in store for us. Pray for us.

Yours truly,

YOUNG J. ALLEN.

"THOSE PERNICIOUS BOOKS."

MR. EDITOR: About the time I entered the ministry, in 1824, I became familiar with a worthy local elder, who had spent his earlier years itinerating in the old South Carolina Conference, as it was between fifty and sixty years ago. I was often deeply interested in hearing him relate the trials and triumphs of Methodism, as he witnessed them in the first years of his ministry, and how the Methodist itinerants often achieved their greatest victories at the very doors of the learned clergy.

Among other incidents of their success he related the following: In a densely populated community there had existed, from the early settlement of the country, a Calvinistic church, with its settled pastor, Genevian creed and stereotyped usages. A goodly number of the middle-aged and old people were at least nominal members of the church; but the young people had grown up and gone off after the fashions and amusements of the world, until the church was evidently on the decline, both in numbers and spirituality. But for a long series of years they were not encroached upon much by other denominations, and things went on smoothly, though with a downward tendency. At length one of those adventurous Methodist itinerants made an inroad into the neighborhood, and established preaching, first, in a private dwelling, and soon after in a newly-built meeting house. The usual results attendant on these movements soon followed. A large number, especially of the younger portion of the community, were awakened, converted, and united in church fellowship with the Methodists. In the meantime their preachers duly supplied them with our denominational books, especially Disciplines, hymn books, Wesley's Sermons and Doctrinal Tracts, Fletcher's Appeal and Checks, religious biographies, with a goodly number of small devotional books, which were read with great interest by the young converts, and much to their profit. In this way they were soon satisfied as to the orthodoxy of their newly adopted Arminian creed, and were willing to live, labor and die in the Methodist Church, and leave it as a rich inheritance to their posterity in all coming time.

In the meantime there was great commotion among the remaining members and patrons of the old Calvinistic Church as to the cause of the sudden and unparalleled success of the Methodists. Some cried one thing and some another, until it was thought best to call the officials together, in extra session, to consult about the matter. The old church was in danger of being superceded by the new-comers, and the cause must be inquired into. The session being organized, the investigation commenced. One said he thought the success of the Methodists went on the principle that "a new broom sweeps clean," and that the novelty of the movement gave them their present success, and when that passed away their success would pass away with it, and the people would gradually return to the church of their forefathers. Another said their loud singing and earnest, extemporaneous way of praying and preaching excited the animal feelings of the people, especially the young and sanguine, and then the preachers took advantage of their excited feelings to hurry them into their church; while a third was of the opinion that as much was said by the preachers about death and judgment, and the wrath to come, that the people were literally hell scared, and thus dragooned into a profession of religion. Others assigned reasons equally as futile and absurd for the great Methodistic movement in the community; when their old pastor arose and said: "Brethren, I think you are all at fault as to the ruling cause of the great change in the religious principles and practices of our former adherents and patrons. Most of them are gone from our church power. So far as I have conversed with them, while they treat me with due respect as their former pastor, I can do nothing in the way of changing their newly-adopted free agency and free grace principles, as taught by John Wesley and other Methodist writers. And now I will tell you what I believe is the prime cause of this great harm and loss to our church, and the extraordinary success of the Methodists. It comes of those *pernicious books* which their preachers circulate with such untiring industry everywhere among the people who come within the range of their influence. Why you cannot go into one of their houses without seeing from one to a dozen of those pernicious Wesleyan books lying round, with marks of having been carefully read."

Now, Mr. Editor, this old pastor brought to light one of the great secrets of our success as an orthodox church. It has, under the blessing of God, grown out of the wide circulation of a sound, common sense and truth-telling religious literature, which the people accept as scriptural as soon as they give it a candid reading.

The Right Rev. Bishop Green, of the diocese of Mississippi, in a late pastoral letter, laments the limited circulation of their church literature, and says they might learn a profitable lesson on this subject from their Methodist brethren. I sincerely wish we would teach a more extended lesson on this very important subject than we do.

But my communication is growing too long. I have more I wish to say on this subject when I have time. I hope our next General Conference will adopt some new measures for the more regular and minute circulation of our denominational books and tracts.

J. G. JONES.

PORT GIBSON, MISS., Aug. 23, 1869.

A MISSIONARY in India says that he thinks the change in India in the matter of religion made during the last fifty years is as great as that achieved in the Roman Empire at the time of Constantine. The old pagan religion has received its death-blow.

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1869.

THE LATE DR. DORMAN.

BY REV. J. HAMILTON.

When a faithful and well known laborer in the vineyard, who has given the strength of his life to the church and the good of souls, is called from the scene of his toils and triumphs, it is due to him, to those whom he has served, as well as to the grace of God, that a memorial notice of him should be given to the church and the world. Under this conviction I send you this brief sketch.

Thomas Wilmer Dorman, D. D., died in Mobile, July 2, 1869, aged sixty-four. Brother D. was born in Salisbury, Maryland, but brought up in Alexandria, District of Columbia, until about the age of twenty, when he removed to Middleburg, Loudon county, Virginia. His mother being a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, he attended upon the ministrations of that church through childhood and youth, though he frequented the Sunday school of a Presbyterian church in the same city. But he seems to have been little benefited by either, for he stated in later life that the subject of experimental religion was never brought to his mind during these years. An impression adverse to it must have been inculcated, for he further stated that he was led to look upon all such professions and persons unfavorably; to regard them as weak and fanatical, if not hypocrites.

Little attention could have been paid to the religious instruction of the young in those days; a great and happy change has taken place since. It is a fearful responsibility that teachers of religion incur who allow the youth of their charges to grow up ignorant of the fact that they must be "born of the Spirit" in order to see God in peace.

In Middleburg Dr. Dorman was brought in contact with Methodism, in the persons of some very pious, active members of our church. In the true spirit of our fathers they saw in him a case calling for personal effort for his conversion; they conversed with him on experimental religion, they invited him to their social meetings, they loaned him books calculated to enlighten his mind on the subject; but, above all, by lived Christianity before him. In short, they brought into requisition that system of gentle religious influences, so readily and naturally resorted to by the perceptions of the truly spiritual. Accompanied by prayer, these were soon effectual. On the 29th of July, 1831, he united with the church as "a seeker;" in the course of a month he realized his acceptance with God, through his Son. While yet a seeker he had commenced family worship, which he never remitted until his failing strength deprived him of the power longer to conduct it. The Rev. Thomas J. Dorsey, of the Baltimore Conference, was in charge of the circuit in which Brother D. lived at the time of his conversion, and becoming careful for the souls of his charge, the new convert was at once put in a class and furnished with all the spiritual helps of Methodism. He took an interest in all the means of grace, ordinary and extraordinary. Exhibiting a capacity for usefulness, he was early appointed the leader of a class by Rev. Henry Slicer. Methodism at that day, and in that region, was a working power. I trust it is yet. And giving both a capacity and desire for wider usefulness, Brother D. was put forward to lead prayer meetings, etc. He did not, like too many novices in religion, who desire to do good, propose to step at once into the unpractical inexperience of the convert to the pulpit; but he set to it by regular steps, first filling the lower offices of Christian labor. In 1834 he received license to exhort, which he used to enter a still wider field of usefulness; and in September, 1835, licensed to preach under Rev. H. Slicer, presiding elder.

In 1836, after visiting the Western country, with a view to a new residence, he removed to Alabama, and settled in Montgomery, where he continued his labors in a local sphere, with success and usefulness, until the close of 1839. In 1837 he was ordained deacon. Various providences had led him to inquire repeatedly whether he was in the path of duty; the answer was never satisfactory to his conscience; and at the close of 1839, at the session held in Tuscaloosa, he was admitted to the Conference. It was then that the writer first saw and became acquainted with him. His business habits and readiness with the pen led the secretary of the Conference—the lamented Sawyer—to request that he be appointed to assist him. From that time he filled the office of secretary to the Conference for twenty years; and few Conferences in the connection have had a more prompt and efficient secretary, as we shall notice hereafter.

Dr. D.'s first appointment, in 1840, was to the Valley Creek circuit, which he filled for two years to the acceptance and profit of the people. In 1842-3 he was stationed in Greensboro. In 1844 in Livingston. In 1846-7 in Franklin street. In 1848 on the Mobile district. In 1849, 1850 and 1851 on the Demopolis district. In 1852 3 in Columbus, Mississippi. In 1854-5 in Franklin street, Mobile. In 1856-7 in Montgomery. In 1858-9 in Marion. In 1860 in Selma. From thence he came to Mobile to take charge of the Conference depository; and while serving which he was associated, in 1861, with the writer on the City Mission. In 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865 he had charge of the State colored church, in connection with the depository. In 1866 he was appointed to St. Paul's. During this year he took a trip to Europe, through the generosity of a very liberal gentleman, and particular friend, for the benefit of his health, which had become feeble, and seemed to be greatly benefited. But on landing at Boston he had a paralytic attack, which laid the foundation for and culminated in his death. He was, however, much better afterward, and labored considerably on the Mobile district, to which he was appointed for the years 1867-8. In June, 1868, while preaching at St. Paul's, he had a second attack, and that was his last regular sermon. He went a round or two on the district afterward, but the tabernacle had been so shaken by the various attacks that he was able to do but very partial work. At the last Conference, having, in the judgment of his brethren, reached the goal of his labors, with a saddened spirit he took a superannuated relation, stepped down from the walls on which for about thirty years he had faithfully kept his watch, and retired to the bosom of his family to die.

The above list of appointments, embracing most of the important ones in the Conference, shows the high estimation in which his talents and services were held by the Conference and Bishops.

It requires but a few lines, as seen above, to set down the fields and scenes of labor that have consumed thirty of the best years of the laborer's life. But how little does this enumeration of fields—except to the initiated—indicate the amount of labor and travel accomplished in those years! Much less does it indicate the amount of care, watching, anxiety, self-denial and exposure called for by those fields and that work. It says nothing of the languid days and sleepless nights, of exhausted spirits, feeble bodies and disordered nerves that yet had to toil on, or the work and souls might suffer. The laborer must be in time, both in mind and body, when the hour of his appointment arrives, or the time for commencing his journey comes around, for there is no one to go in his stead, and souls are his charge, and cannot be neglected. The calls and demands of conscience and duty silence all others. If a minister's conscience be of the quality that will leave him quiet with merely prescribed routine work, without knowing "the care" of "the churches" and souls, he may lead a tolerably quiet life; but then what of his final settlement with Him who put him "into the ministry?" Our brother was not thus constituted; when it pleased God to reveal in him his Son he received a view of duty that could not be reconciled with ease and indolence; he did not spare himself. In labors he was abundant, and hence he was one of our most faithful, efficient pastors. All the interests of his charge were duly looked after. The classes, the prayer meetings, the sick, the poor and negligent, all received attention. In illustration of his promptness and energy, in all he had to do, it was his boast that in the twenty years of his secretaryship of our Conference he never kept a Bishop waiting five minutes for the journal to be ready for his signature on the adjournment of the Conference; and generally on descending from the pulpit; after announcing the appointments, the Bishop found the journal ready for signing. Those who know the hurry in which business is generally done, and the rapidity with which resolutions come in at the heel of a Conference session, will know how to appreciate this feat of secretaryship. To accomplish this he had to be not only very prompt, but very systematic. This latter feature marked all he did, whether as presiding elder, pastor, or other officer of the church. When in the pastorate the week was duly divided between the various calls and duties; a certain portion of it was given to pastoral visits and supervision, another portion to miscellaneous matters, and another to preparation for the pulpit and Sabbath. Upon his preparation for the pulpit he bestowed special and careful attention, as his sermons showed. He had a keen sense of the proprieties of time and place, and the taste that results from it; and while these were often a source of disquiet to himself, in view of what he was compelled to witness, they secured order and propriety in all he did.

Brother D. was sincerely attached to the church and its institutions, and gave them his full and cordial support. Its theology met fully his approval; he found in it what, and all that an awakened sinner, or a struggling or a matured believer needed. At the same time he lived on terms of the most cordial friendship and confidence with Christians of other churches. The genuineness of his own conversion prepared him to appreciate and understand the work of the Spirit wherever he met with it. The writer was associated with him at various camp meetings, and in numerous revivals in the course of their Conference life, and among all the ministers it has been his pleasure to labor with, he has met with few more successful "workmen." His sermons and appeals on such occasions were often very powerful. And thousands, I doubt not, on earth and in eternity, will bless God in the great day that they ever heard his voice. In short, he made his whole talent available to the church of God.

Another prominent characteristic of our brother was kindness; this took the form of a warm and faithful friendship; he was greatly attached to his friends, and they were numerous, and he as greatly desired their esteem. As the result wherever he resided, a numerous circle of attached friends gathered around him, with whom he lived on terms of marked intimacy and confidence. Nor were his friends confined to these limited circles; he has left a host of them scattered all through the State, and not a few in other States. He greatly enjoyed the society of his brethren in the ministry, and interconrse with them. In their society he felt he was with fellow-laborers "in the kingdom and patience of Jesus;" that they had common interests, cares, hopes and joys, and looked to a common reward. Such men can sympathize with each other as none others can.

Observant Christians would fully expect that a life thus given to the church and the good of men would have none other than a safe and peaceful termination; that if there should be an opportunity afforded its close would be marked by a clear testimony to the grace of God and its power to save. Such a close was granted, and such a testimony was given. Brother Dorman's gradually and rapidly failing strength but too surely admonished him that he could not live long. Some ten days before his death, finding unusual symptoms, he sent for his physician, and requested him to tell him candidly what he thought of his condition, and what he had to expect. He was informed that his case could have but one issue—death; that he might possibly linger weeks, or he might die in a week or even a day. He thanked the doctor for his candor, and added: "It is all right; I am prepared for it." Being too feeble to hold prayer longer, he requested Brother Andrews, who passed the house every morning, to call and pray with him daily. He appreciated and enjoyed the Scripture lessons and prayers very much, responding heartily to the sentiments of both. The felt nearness of another world rapidly loosed the interest and attachment that bound him to this. The ties of connection sundered in quick succession; he seemed fully conscious that the hour of his departure was rapidly nearing. One morning about one o'clock, after a distressing evening, he remarked: "I thought I should have been gone, or in a dying state by this." On another occasion he said to one of his daughters: "If it should please God to take me this night, I am resigned; I should then be at rest." All his allusions to death and his departure were calm and cheerful. "My life," he remarked, "such as it is, is behind me, and I leave it with God." The gentle, loving spirit of another world seemed rapidly settling upon him; the quiet that should prelude the entrance upon eternal rest was pervading all around; an unusual presence was felt to be about the place and pervade the scene. Ministers of different churches said: "It was good to be there." Death was shorn of its terrors and repulsive features; it seemed little like dying. But with all the quiet, and all that seemed so cheering, death was there, quietly cutting ties and loosing cords, and soon his work was done—the prisoner was released. Friends looked upon a deserted mansion, and heaven welcomed a released tenant.

Soldier of Christ, "well done!
Rest from thy loved employ;
The battle fought, the victory won,
Enter thy Master's joy."

WEST FLORIDA NEWS,

Walnut Hill, Fla., Aug. 13, 1869.

Mr. Editor: I have been very unwell this week. So I have taken up much of my time in looking over the columns of your desirable paper, called the New Orleans Christian Advocate, in which I see so many letters showing the good meetings going on in almost all parts of the country, except poor little west Florida. But, dear Editor, I will not neglect letting you know that the Lord is on Escambia mission. We have had several good meetings. On last Monday we were somewhat surprised; there were only about thirty persons at church, and all of them were members, with one exception. Brother Mountain, our preacher, made a most excellent discourse. I saw from his own feelings that his labor was not lost; and when through his sermon, he opened the door to receive members. Thinks I to myself, "You are going to make a water haul;" but before he sung many verses, up came that trembling sinner and gave his hand to the minister, and, I trust, his heart to God. Our church is a little house out of doors, three miles from any settlement, except one; but people don't mind going from three to ten miles to church, especially when we only have preaching once a month. Sunday school is kept up every Sunday. W.

France has one million two hundred thousand Protestants, and one thousand one hundred Protestant pastors, of whom seven hundred are reported to be Evangelical.

Cast no dirt in a well that has given water when you were thirsty.

Love is like honesty—much talked about, and little understood.

LETTER FROM TEXAS.

Austin, Texas, August, 1869.

Mr. Editor: I have just laid aside your paper of the 7th instant, having read with peculiar pleasure the article on the Availability of Prayer. Well, in this day, when the love of so many is "waxing cold" and the "holy fire" is growing faint in the sanctuary, it certainly reassures one to find that the power and efficacy of this great Christian duty do not fail of just appreciation in the locality around which the tender associations of his early life are entwined. One loves the place of his childhood in spite of himself. The heart, though overgrown by the harsh experiences of many years, and measurably callous as to other things, will reassert its human character when the ideal presence of the "old home" comes looming up in the midst of its deep, silent cogitations. And then how glorious the reflection that, though others may have come into possession of the dear old heritage, they too are devoting it to holy uses. Yes, praying men and women walk through its hallowed retreats, and the "God of our fathers" fills it with the glory of His presence.

The ways of Providence have not been more clearly forecast to me than other men, and I often wonder for what use I, a Louisiana man by birth and education, have been brought to Texas. Yet in the midst of my wonderment the weekly reminder of friends in the East which comes with the Advocate, of precious memory—friends still toiling in the Master's cause—stirs me up to emulate them in the gracious work which heaven has allotted to us all alike. Now and then the column of obituaries tells a sad and mournful tale. May be a schoolmate, the intimate companion of boyhood, has gone to sleep in Jesus; or perhaps a father in Israel, whose veteran brow, bronzed by the exposure of a lifetime, spoke to my childish fancy much more expressively than words, has laid him down to quiet rest, in the full armor of the old soldier; or yet again the eye grows dim and the heart full as the name of a dear relative appears in the list of those who have passed to their final account in the other world. Such provisions does the Advocate make for chastening and refining my feelings, and preparing me for a life of continual submission to the divine will. Ah! dear Advocate, let me never fail to hear and heed thy weekly admonition—that tender voice of rebuke which comes to me, in soft and kindly tones, from the sacred precincts of home, and through thy columns speaks to my heart encouragement and sympathy from the never-failing friendships of childhood and youth.

How rejoiced am I to know that God is still visiting His people over East, and that the Pentecost of love and power is already beginning to approach. Heaven knows we need the fiery baptism—preachers and people. Now, when naturalistic theories are fast substituting the simple doctrine of spiritual regeneration in parts of our Lord's vineyard—when primitive simplicity in worship is giving place to external expedients, and even the pulpit, from being an inspiration and a power, is degenerating into a mere trade or profession, never seeking nor attaining immediate, present effects—we need the almighty interposition of heaven, the resistless working of Jehovah. The most alarming symptom of the times is the wide departure from the simplicity of Christian love in the intercourse of church members, and in fact the whole order and arrangement of church service and worship. I may be in error, but it seems to me no sign of spiritual advancement and prosperity that members of the Methodist Church have simply a sort of external morality to distinguish them from the balance of the world—nothing in the deportment to indicate the "holy fire" within; no word of power aptly spoken, and bringing contrition to the giddy worldling; no going from house to house doing good, distributing charities to the needy, comforting the distressed, pointing the death-bed occupant to his only hope; in fine, no crucifixion of self and habitual exaltation of God and His holy will. These signs I do not see. Oh! when shall the church again renew the history of the Acts—only *once repeated* since the first century, by the Wesleys? I fear greatly that unless the Lord specially interposes to prevent it, a gradual depreciation of vitality is the doom of the church. I despair of rectifying matters by any merely external, ecclesiastical arrangement. Class meetings, no longer essentials in our ecclesiastical order, are losing their hold upon the affections of our people; while prayer meetings, in other churches, have been shown by experience not to reach the spiritual wants of members. Coincident with the abandonment of class meetings, I think began a notable declension in the spirituality of our church; and, finding, in the experience of prayer meetings not much to hope for in stimulating the life of Methodism, I fear unless good substitutes are found for the former, we are doomed to fall on the common destiny of old denominations—a barren sectarianism. If the day finally comes when Methodism shall cease to deal peculiarly with spiritual things, and begin a wrangle about doctrines and external observances, her high mission will have been accomplished. The insidious approaches of this last evil are already discernible, in many localities, in the multiplied attempts of preachers to render public ministrations *attractive to the masses*. So much effort has been expended in this direction, in places, that a love-feast or class meeting, or indeed anything which is not a mere form, has apparently not the slightest attraction to most professing Methodists. A Methodist not in love with the class room, in Wesley's day, would have been a strange anomaly; yet such we have, and in abundance. But pardon me if I weary you. You may hear from me again soon on other topics.

Most fraternally, N.

Insane Freak of the Empress Carlotta.—The French journals tell a painful story. A few days back a lady elegantly dressed, and wearing many diamonds, drove up to the house of a gentleman at Enghein, a village near Paris, and presenting herself as the Queen of Spain, said that she desired to rent his house, and wished to be allowed to visit it. He proceeded to show her over it, but her manner was strange, and after a while she addressed him as "Sire!" He naturally came to the conclusion that she was a lunatic, but was naturally embarrassed as to what he should do. Presently, however, two well dressed men arrived.

The lady at first started on seeing them, but followed quietly, and they took their way. They told the gentleman that she was a great lady, that her mind was affected, and that she had escaped from Paris on her way to the Pyrenees, where she had been ordered by her physicians. The gentleman subsequently learned that she was no less a personage than the sister of the King of the Belgians, the sister-in-law of the Emperor of Austria, the cousin of the Queen of England—the widow of Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico. She is hopelessly mad.

The oldest relic of humanity extant is the skeleton of the oldest Pharaoh, incased in its original burial robes, and wonderfully perfect considering the age, which was deposited eighteen or twenty months ago in the British Museum, and is justly considered the most valuable of its archæological treasures. The lid of the coffin which contained the royal mummy was inscribed with the name of its occupant, Pharaoh Mykerinus, who succeeded the heir of the builder of the great pyramid, about ten centuries before the coming of Christ. Only think of it! the monarch whose crumbling bones and leathery integuments are now exciting the wonder of numerous gazers in London, reigned in Egypt before Solomon was born, and only about eleven centuries or so after Misraim, the grandson of Noah, and the first of the Pharaohs had been gathered to his fathers.

It is a comfort to Christians apart to think that their prayers meet before a throne of grace, and their persons will meet before a throne of glory.

Fame, like a shadow, flies from him who pursues it, but it follows the steps of him who would run from it.

The Christian Advocate.

Official Organ of the Montgomery, Mobile, Mississippi, and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

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THE REV. DR. DORMAN.

The church will read with much satisfaction the most excellent notice of this beloved minister of Christ, which appears in this number of the ADVOCATE. Few men ever employed the talents given more diligently or to better advantage. He was a model in the attention which he paid to every department of the work of a Methodist itinerant. He was satisfied to fill that post, and looked to no higher honor.—Keeping his Lord's vineyard, the vineyard kept him. He reaped the love of many and the respect of all. In honor and gentle peace he ended his career, amid those who were nearest to him by blood, and surrounded by the church which he had so faithfully served. The highest part of the middle pathway of life, which so many have sought as the safest and happiest line of human fortune, he found by following the Master. His religion secured him that which most fail to obtain by an exclusive lifetime effort. This was true wisdom, even if judged by the world's standard—success. His life was sensibly employed, and rounded at last into glory.

It was our good fortune to see somewhat of the conclusion of his race, and we were much impressed with the mellowing effect which the grace of God and physical affliction had upon him. We had known him well and long, and with admiration and spiritual profit saw how consciously and grandly he gathered up his feet for the higher call. His children stand up in reverence and pronounce his memory blessed, as we and a thousand others do this day. Nothing more was necessary after the just tribute which Dr. Hamilton pays to his memory; but as to an old friend, and to one whose name has been associated with the publication of this paper from its beginning, we have added thus much.

SHARON FEMALE COLLEGE, MISSISSIPPI.—Age is most commendable in an institution of learning. This is one of the attractive features in this excellent Female College. It has been in successful operation for more than a quarter of a century, and still abides in the freshness of its youth. It is now educating the second generation in its history. Under the able management of the Rev. J. M. Pugh it will do our church and our friends great service in training their daughters for Christ and usefulness. For cost of board, etc., see the advertisement.

THE GERMANS IN TEXAS.

Our German brethren in and throughout Texas are evidently in a ferment. The apostle says: "A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump;" and we wonder whence *this* leaven. What was the good presiding elder about that he should suffer such a set of resolutions to be entertained at his District Meeting—resolutions which, to say the least of them, are not wise, because apparently at war with the most cherished interests of our church. Why do these Germans, who have been brought to Christ by the labors of our church, declare that "we want no German literature from the Methodist Episcopal Church South?" A child that turns away so peevishly from the breast that gave it suck must be nearly weaned.

The most of the difficulties of government, whether in Church or State, begin in "resolutions" that overstep those boundaries which the law has assigned. This District Meeting transcended its proper jurisdiction, and affected the quality of an Annual Conference. Let the Texas Conferences come to the rescue of this important part of Southern Methodism. We know enough of the German situation to believe that they will find at work in that field something else than shepherds and sheep. Throwing the whole German church throughout Texas into one presiding elder's district, instead of keeping it where Providence raised it up, has worked and will work damage. Why should it not be left among the Conferences where it originated, until men can be raised up, both laymen and preachers, who are thoroughly imbued with the connectional idea? To cast them off, as now, is to force them into all the shapes, conflicts and disabilities of the congregational system. Methodism is a crystal, not a conglomerate. In so far as these resolutions extend to the Germans of the Methodist Episcopal Church South in New Orleans, we can reply that they meet with no sympathy. The party that might have entertained such sentiments have been sloughed off some time back, and are now rolling and wallowing with one or two Northern Methodist Germans, trying to decide who shall be at the top and who at the bottom of the pile.

We append a translation, from our *Evangelical Apologist*, of the proceedings of the District Meeting for the enlightenment of our people and our Bishops.

DISTRICT MEETING OF OUR GERMAN WORK IN TEXAS.

DEAR APOLOGIST: I am requested, as the secretary of our late District Meeting, held on June 28, in Valley church, near Brannfels circuit, to forward you the following resolutions:

Resolved, That under present circumstances we will unitedly remain in the Church South, and, if possible, avoid further division and controversy, until the meeting of our next General Conference. Should we then find that this body does not initiate measures tending to a union of the two Methodisms—to effect which we will humbly petition the same; and if then the majority of our Germans desire a union with the Methodist Episcopal Church North, we will call a convention in order to consummate this union.

Resolved, That we elect one of our preachers to immediately make a missionary tour, collecting money wherewith to relieve the present urgent wants of our preachers.

Resolved, That we elect a delegate to visit, in addition to the Texas, the other four Conferences in Texas, in order to ask them to co-operate in the support of the German missions in their midst, and at the same time urge the introduction of ways and means tending to the union of the churches North and South.

Resolved, That herewith we extend the right hand of fellowship to the clerical brethren of the Methodist Episcopal Church North, cordially requesting them, in harmony with us, to work for our glorious Master, we pledging ourselves to reciprocate their friendship.

Resolved, That the editor of the *Evangelical Apologist* be and is hereby requested not to publish any correspondence nor to insert any articles that are calculated to create controversies or animosities.

Resolved, That we deem it inexpedient to publish a separate hymn book for the use of our congregations, and that we want no German literature from the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Reason: Scarcity of demand, and that the money necessary for such publications be rather devoted to missionary operations, or to the enlargement of the *Evangelical Apologist*.

Resolved, That we all fervently pray for a speedy restoration of love and union in our midst.

Resolved, That the German brethren of the Louisiana Conference are hereby requested prayerfully to weigh the foregoing, and to unite with us in petitioning the General Conference, urging them to effect the union of the two Methodisms.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in our *Evangelical Apologist*.

Resolved, That we herewith express our gratitude to Brother Ahrens for the successful resuscitation of the *Evangelical Apologist*, and, inasmuch as this paper will be enlarged with the second volume, we will endeavor to increase its circulation.

Resolved, That we will unitedly pray God to send more laborers into His vineyard.

Resolved, That we will hold another District Meeting next year at Industry, the time to be fixed by the presiding elder.

Resolved, That the presiding elder select suitable topics for discussion.

J. A. G. RABE, Sec'y.

NO SHEPHERD.

A brother writes that "there is no shepherd to feed the flock in this circuit who might take an interest in getting subscribers for the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE." He has pressed its claims, and sends three subscribers, *with* the money. This is the second time that we have had money and subscriptions from him—for which many thanks. A circuit with no shepherd—only a friend who *will* circulate the ADVOCATE—might be worse off. We feel quite drawn out toward that circuit, and will occasionally put a sermon in print for its benefit, or, what is may be better, the substance of one. We once knew of a work where the people were held together by a reed organ when no preacher could be had. They met on Sabbath morning, held Sabbath school and played the organ. It was a rather wild neighborhood on the Atchafalaya—wild during the week, but with some Sabbath day compunctions. Why may not this "organ" of four Conferences, with equal compass, if not so skillfully turned, serve as good a purpose, and gather and guide that "flock" neglected? If Brother B. will get the people to sit down in companies, and allow themselves to be fed by the Master, we can furnish the seven loaves and the two fishes for His blessing.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

Brother Johnson, of Greene circuit, Mobile Conference, writes:—"The Lord has abundantly blessed His word on Greene circuit. I have just closed a protracted meeting of eight days, at a new church. There were twelve or fifteen conversions, and great rejoicing among the Lord's people."

Rev. S. H. Cox writes: "We are having meetings of interest all over the district, and many are being converted."

A letter from a friend near Greenwood, Louisiana, says: "The week of prayer closes in our neighborhood with the conversion of several of the most open and gross sinners in it, and an accession of nine members to the church."

A letter from Rev. J. M. Franklin, of the Pleasant Hill and Mansfield, Louisiana Conference, writes: "The Lord is doing a great work in these parts. The greatest interest is manifested that I have ever witnessed. Our altars are thronged, mourners are being converted and believers built up. We have had one hundred and nineteen accessions to the church this year. To God be all the glory."

DISTRICT CONFERENCE OF PENSACOLA DISTRICT, MONTGOMERY CONFERENCE, HELD AT MILTON, FLORIDA, JUNE 3-10, 1869.—The "minutes" of this Conference come in pamphlet form, very neatly gotten up, sixteen pages. It looks much about the size of the report of an Episcopal convention, and represents fully as many members, and an elder equal in order and quality to the Bishop of a diocese.

DIVERSITIES OF GIFTS.

The infinite variety which obtains in the material universe contributes to our pleasure and happiness. It is one of the highest charms of nature, and discloses to the mind, in an eminent degree, the wisdom and beneficence of the Creator. This principle of variety is stamped upon the souls as much as it is upon the bodies of human beings. In features people may nearly resemble, but the lineaments of the face, and particularly the expressions of the countenance, are never absolutely alike. There is no end to diversities of temperament, and the proportion and adjustment of the mental faculties. How intolerable the physical world would be without these differences of color, form and texture! The world of people would not be more endurable were dull uniformity to characterize it. Even if the model of all were one of the highest excellence, the condition of things socially would be excruciating in the highest degree. Unite all the higher qualities of intellect and character, and conform all human creatures to this pattern, and we should be bored to death with the monotony of perfection.

Variety is as essential to our mental being as it is to the beauty of a landscape. Probably the first expression of it, and the completest, was in the holy intelligences whose creation long antedates all material things. The interest of a school room, or a congregation, is enhanced by this feature, and a group of young children is rendered more lovely by the contrasts which it displays. A bouquet made up of roses alone is far less attractive than one for which the whole garden has been laid under contribution. The heavens would glow more brightly if all the stars were of the first magnitude, but to the observer they would lose in interest as much as they have gained in splendor. The archetype of all things is in the divine mind, and this element of diversity is, in a measure, a manifestation of God himself. As seen in matter and in mind it is of God, and there is doubtless in it a moral significance and use. Vice and sin do not obliterate the differences of temperament and mental constitution, and divine grace only gives them a sanctified direction. The new creature in Christ does not part with those peculiarities of mind which existed before conversion. The work of regeneration harmonizes, unites and brings the moral nature to a common standard, but it does not interfere with the play of variety in the natural powers.

Religion does not, fortunately, reduce us all to one uniform groove, but it rather brings out more conspicuously the diversities of our gifts, and turns them to the most profitable account in the service of God. In the choice of His leading human agents God has not failed to regard this variety. In choosing the leaders, monarchs and prophets of His people, we see these remarkable contrasts, according to the work for which each may be selected. When Christ chose His apostles He seems to have sought as much diversity as possible. The inspired writers all maintain a striking individuality, and the Holy Ghost neither lessens nor destroys this feature of diversity. If the Old Testament were all cast in the mold of David, or of Isaiah, it would be less adapted to its divine purpose, and less interesting even to the devout mind. In the New Testament we find rest and refreshment in the varieties of style and thought which characterize its several writers. The Spirit does not reduce all to a tedious uniformity, but accepts the fact of diverse gifts, and turns it to the greatest utility.

Casting a glance over the church, and the field of religious activity, we see how the Spirit wields the diverse gifts of converted souls, and gives to each its appropriate sphere of development. The variety exhibited in all the operations of a church, in her devotional meetings, and in the Sunday school and congregations, is as pleasing as it is useful. There is unity of spirit and likeness to Christ, whilst in other respects there is the widest divergence from uniformity. By this law of variety division of labor in the church seems to be indicated. All are not endowed for the ministry, and all are not equally adapted to every part of the ministerial vocation. Some are fitted for teaching, others are qualified to exhort with power, and some are called and qualified to attend to the secular business of the house of God. Abuse of this principle lies in a false estimate of ourselves, so that we are in the wrong place, or so that we shrink from the duty which we are called to discharge. Some Christians, by a perversion of these views, excuse themselves from many plain duties which are incumbent upon all. Because they think themselves wanting in the gifts of prayer, they take no active part in the prayer meeting, and the family altar has never been set up. Because they are not of fluent speech, they never rise in the love-feast to confess their Lord, or to tell what has been done for their souls. This is a serious perversion of a great truth. Some may excel in these exercises, but all can perform them in a manner acceptable to God, and with great spiritual benefit to themselves. Owing to this variety in the gifts of religious people, there is a temptation to disparage the gifts of others. Without the broadest charity, pride is apt to be excited, and envy and jealousy gain a foothold in the heart. We are tempted to impatience with the slowness and dullness of the less gifted, and are prone to make self the model of all that is desirable and edifying. The great end and aim should be to bring out the gifts of believers in their variety and highest perfection, and especially in their position and relation to the church. There is need of all, from the highest to the lowest, and abundant range for the widest conceivable diversities. To repress variety and to compel uniformity is contrary to the voice of nature, and opposed to the law of our spiritual life.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We have from the publishers, Messrs. J. W. Burke & Co., Macon, Georgia:

CALDWELL'S PRACTICAL ARITHMETIC.—1869. Pp. 185, 16mo.

This is a concise method of calculation, showing rather *how* than *why*. We like it because it does *not* treat the science of numbers as if it were platinum, the most ductile of known things. Northern authors consider arithmetic as without either bottom or shore, and so teach it only through a *series*, running from No. 1 to No. 5. This book is a timely rescue.

From the publishers, Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co., New York and Chicago, we have

THE INDEPENDENT THIRD READER. By J. Madison Watson.

Beautifully illustrated with wood cuts is this reader, with, as we think, a shade too much science about it for a boy of eight or ten years. There are many things a boy catches as he does measles, and he must be allowed to catch the art of reading without knowing much more about its philosophy than a doctor knows about the causes of disease.

THE PICTORIAL FIELD BOOK OF THE WAR OF 1812. Illustrations, by pen and pencil, of the history, biography, relics, etc., of the last war for independence. By Benjamin J. Lossing. With several hundred engravings on wood. New York: Harper & Brothers. Royal 8vo, pp. 1,084. 1869

This work is gotten up in the same style with Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution. It is our own American view of the war of 1812. Whether an American is capable of writing history where his own country is involved, is yet to be proved. There are many facts and incidents of that period, that come in by the way to the main route of the author, full of interest. The war itself of that day has been so overshadowed by the war of our own that this book has appeared just in time to prevent our losing sight altogether of the heroes of 1812. It is a great chapter in the development of an implacable, blood-thirsty, conceited people, and as such it behooves us to study it well.

A PHILOSOPHY OF HEAVEN, EARTH AND THE MILLENNIUM. By J. A. Spurlock, a member of the Missouri bar. St. Louis: W. J. Gilbert.

Wherein the author says that all evil, moral and physical, is atmospheric—and many other things.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for September, comes richly freighted.—Contents: Why Henry Jones did not go to Canada; Was Reichenback Right? The Foe in the Household; The True Story of Lady Byron's Life; Jacob Flint's Journey; My Comrade and I; A Lone Woman's Trip to Omaha and Beyond; Confucius and the Chinese, or the Prose of Asia; The First Cricket; Gabrielle de Bergerac; Log rolling at Washington; The Genius of Dore; A Poetical Lot. Subscription price, $4. Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.—This excellent school, situated in the pleasant city of Louisville, is under the charge of E. A. Grant, LL.D., a gentleman of undoubted scholarship and long experience. Parents who think of sending their daughters away from home to school would do well to examine beforehand into the merits of this institution. See advertisement.

COLUMBUS FEMALE COLLEGE.—Rev. J. F. Tarrant is the president of this college. We can fully recommend him, and bespeak for his school a liberal share of public patronage.

AGENTS WANTED.

Several very horrible advertisements have come to us under this head, having a mysterious air, with a request to send on and get a book inclosing money, etc. One of these or more have got into the ADVOCATE by an oversight. We warn all our friends against such advertisements, and apologise for such as have appeared in this paper.

Preaching in Connection with Bible Agency.—Revival of Religion.

MR. EDITOR: I send, with a request for publication, the following report of ministerial labor, by Rev. J. W. Harmon, M. D., the collecting and distributing agent of the Southwestern Bible Society for southern Mississippi and east Louisiana, two appointments in the month of August. Yours truly,

J. E. C. DOREMUS,
General Agent S. B. S.

Rev. J. E. C. Doremus, General Agent Southwestern Bible Society:

DEAR SIR: After leaving your city I proceeded to Brookhaven and re-organized the Bible Society there, which I sent you an account. Thence I proceeded to Lake station, on the Southern Railroad. Captain Dowd was in waiting with a wagon and carriage, to transport another minister, Rev. Mr. Price, and myself out to the Scotland neighborhood, Neshoba county. Reaching the point of destination the next day we commenced our meeting on Friday night at Captain Dowd's late private house, with some fifty or seventy-five hearers. On Saturday the 7th, we repaired to Spring Chapel, and found a congregation of about three hundred people, preached to them at eleven o'clock A. M., and again at three o'clock P. M. On Sunday, the 8th, we preached to about five hundred people, some of whom had come twenty miles to attend the meeting. After preaching we organized the Scotland Bible Society, under the most favorable auspices. * * * Up to the exertions of this society we had to meet a great dearth of Bibles in Neshoba county.

On Monday, the 11th, preached again to a very large audience. The work of God commenced among the people. On Tuesday preached again, the congregation larger than on Monday, and many crying to God for mercy, and some clear conversions. Preached at three o'clock P. M. The good work progressed with power. Preached again on Wednesday, the congregation still crowding the house. Many professed a good hope, with loud praises to Him who had bought them with

His own blood. Wednesday evening we renewed the battle, and the slain of the Lord were many. Thursday, the congregation on the increase, and the various denominations working with a will, some of the leading families, and men of great influence, swearing allegiance to God. The result was, up to the time of my leaving, about twenty added to the Methodist Church, some twelve or fifteen to the Presbyterian, and some few to the Baptist Church. The meeting was still continued, while I was compelled to leave for another appointment. It was a time of unwonted power and demonstration of the Holy Spirit among the people. I am convinced that good will flow from the distribution of the Bibles we now propose to send to that county, after such a reviving work among the people.

On Sunday following I preached at Hickory station, on the Southern Railroad; thence I went out to the Spring Hill Chapel, Newton county, Sunday night, and found a very large audience awaiting my arrival. I preached, and so great was the demonstration among the audience that I called the people to prayer, and about sixty penitents bowed at the altar and throughout the congregation. It was a time to be remembered. Many professed to have found peace.

On Monday night the people were still alive to their eternal interests. After service I organized a Bible Society among them. I was compelled to leave before the results of the meeting were ascertained, owing to utter exhaustion of body and voice.

These labors, I hope, may be considered as a clear gain for God's glory, in addition to the good work of distributing the Bible and pushing forward the great Bible cause.

The demand for Bibles is on the increase all over my field of operations, to such an extent, indeed, that I hesitate to make all the calls upon you which the great scarcity of copies of the Scriptures requires, for fear you may not be able to meet them.

What say you to this increasing demand? Shall I meet it without hesitation?

J. W. HARMON,
Agent Southwestern B. S.

A MUSIC BOOK WITH FIVE HUNDRED EDITORS.—Mason Brothers announce the American Tune Book, a new work which is to contain all the church tunes and anthems which have proved widely popular in America, and none others. Something like one thousand tunes will be included. Five hundred musicians and leaders of choirs, in all parts of the country, only one in a place, have been interested in the preparation of this volume, each of them having furnished a list of tunes which have proved popular in his section. These lists have been made the basis of selection. By this means the publishers believe they have been able to determine what are the really popular tunes; to collect them altogether and exclude all others. There will be an elementary department for singing schools. It will make a volume of nearly four hundred and fifty pages, price $1·50, and will be ready October 1.—*N. Y. Mus. Gazette.*

THE late Hon. James Gordon, who met a sudden death through the accidental discharge of his rifle, at one time entertained very strongly the desire of engaging personally in missionary work among the Kaffirs in South Africa. On his death the members of his family, after consideration, came to the conclusion that there could be no more worthy memorial of their beloved relative than the foundation of a mission station in South Africa. The family of Lord Aberdeen have, therefore, handed over to the foreign mission committee of the Free Church of Scotland a sum of £6,000 for the purpose of establishing such a mission. They bear the expense of sending out its first missionaries.

To the Presiding Elders of the Mobile and Montgomery Conferences.

JACKSON, TENN., Aug. 7, 1869.

It having been made my duty to cooperate with you in the organization of a Colored Conference within your bounds, will you please give me such information as relates thereto in your several districts, with the most suitable place of holding said Conference. By so doing you will save much travel and expense, and oblige

Yours fraternally,
THOS. TAYLOR,
Supt. Colored Work, South,
Jackson, Tennessee.

CAMP MEETINGS.

There will be a camp meeting held at Lower Peach Tree, on the Alabama river, commencing on the 7th of October next. Ministers especially invited.

There will be a camp meeting, on the "old Methodist style," at or near Athens, Athens Circuit, Columbus District, Mobile Conference, commencing on the 17th of September.

Also one on the same circuit, same "style," at Siloam Church, commencing on September 24. Everybody is invited, and ministers specially.

A camp meeting will be held at Unity Grove, Fayette circuit, Columbus district, commencing on Friday night before the third Sabbath in September next.

A camp meeting will be held at Bethlehem, four miles north of Fayette C. H., Fayette circuit, commencing on Friday night before the fourth Sabbath in October next.

There will be a camp meeting, on the primitive Methodist style, at Beulah church, Pleasant Hill and Manny circuit, Shreveport district, commencing September 16. Everybody is invited, and ministers specially.

There will be a camp meeting (D. V.) for the Geneva and Haw Ridge circuits at China Grove, on the Marianna district, embracing the second Sabbath in September, commencing on the Thursday night previous. Ministers in orders are invited to attend.

IT IS not until the flower has fallen off that the fruit begins to ripen. So in life it is when the romance is past that the practical usefulness begins.

OBITUARY.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM W. NEILSON.

It becomes my melancholy duty to record the death of this highly esteemed man. He was a native of Donegal, Ireland—born February 15, 1792—but was brought to the United States at a very early age. His early life was spent in the United States army, of which he was a gallant officer. He resigned about 1820, was married to Miss Sarah H. Frazier, of Philadelphia, March 30, 1822, and located himself on a farm near this place, where he resided till his death. His first wife died, and he was married a second time, to Miss Louisa P. Abert, in Columbus, on the 6th of June, 1837, who survived him but a few days.

Captain Neilson possessed many noble traits of character. He was brave, energetic, generous and hospitable—a devoted friend, and true to all his professions. In early life he was quite wicked; but shortly after his first marriage he was converted, and became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he remained a worthy communicant till his decease. I was present when he was converted.—The change was clear and marked. He had been a man of violent passions and strong prejudices. A short time before he professed religion he had a misunderstanding with one of his neighbors, and there was a deadly feud between them, even to carrying weapons. When Captain Neilson realised the pardoning love of God in his heart he arose from his knees and offered his hand to his adversary, saying: "Sampson, I have been your enemy; but it is all gone now. Give me your hand." They shook hands, and both joined the same church, and remained unvarying friends till the death of Judge Sampson.

I was with him also in his last hours, and found him in great peace of mind. He often expressed his gratitude to God for His goodness to him. He had no fears of death, and seemed to exercise an unwavering confidence in the Saviour in whom he believed. He died on the 28th of July.

"Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

GEO. SHAEFFER.

COLUMBUS, MISS., Aug. 23, 1869.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUTUMN, 1869.

Rochester Commercial Nurseries.
Established 1830

The new Circular of Prices is just published, and will be sent free to all applicants. Also

FINE COLORED PLATES

Of the "Mount Vernon" Pear, and "Marechal Neil" Rose.

Descriptive catalogue, eighty pages, ten cts
Address WM. S. LITTLE,
Commercial Nurseries,
se4 4tr Rochester, N. Y.

COMFORT AND BLISS, OR PAIN and Agony.

Dr. Tuhise' celebrated VENETIAN LINIMENT, whose wonderful cures, sure and instantaneous action, in cases of Chronic Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache, Croup, Cuts, Burns, Colic, Cramps, Dysentery, etc., have astonished the civilized world, is no new catch penny, but an article that has stood the test of twenty-two years. The enormous sale and rapidly increasing demand is at once the surest evidence of its usefulness and popularity. No family should be without a bottle in the house. Hundreds of dollars and many hours of suffering may be saved by its timely use.

Colic, Cramp and Dysentery yield at once to its pain-curative properties. It is perfectly innocent, and can be given to the oldest person or youngest child. No matter if you have no confidence in Patent Medicines—try this, and you will be sure to buy again, and recommend to your friends. Hundreds of physicians recommend it in their practice.

Sold by the Druggists and Storekeepers.—Price, Fifty Cents and $1. Depot, 10 Park Place, New York. se4 5tr

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEARTH AND HOME.

To any person who remits us $1 before the 1st of October next we will send HEARTH AND HOME for *three* months, and, postpaid, P. T. Quinn's new book, "Pear Culture for Profit," just published by the New York Tribune Association. The volume is handsomely bound in cloth, and retails at $1.

PETTENGILL, RATES & CO.,
se4 4tr 37 Park Row, New York.

PAIN PAINT still stands between
The living and the dead,
A *Rock* on which to lean
When hope and strength are fled.

A *Lighthouse* on the shore
Saves human ships from wreck,
Lost health and strength restore
To every man on deck.

'Tis *Water* to the faint
To cool the parching tongue,
The blessings of Pain Paint
A million men have sung.

Pain Paint is like the *Sun*—
Gives life and vigor new,
To every nation run,
Refreshing as the dew.

'Tis *Freedom* to the slave—
Pain Paint those fetters broke;
No drugs or dosing knave
Rebinds the heathen yoke.

'Tis *Summer* to the drear,
'Tis *Victory* to the lost,
'Tis *Fruit* and golden ear
To those by famine tossed.

A *Friend* amid our foes,
A *Breeze* in torrid zones,
Pain Paint will banish woes,
'Tis *Meat* instead of bones.

A *Horse* to weary legs,
'Tis *Money* in the till,
Or *Wine* instead of dregs;
Pain Paint is better still.

What Physicians Say.

I have not lost a single patient in sixteen months past, since using Dr. WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT and ANNIHILATOR in my practice. The cause of my success I owe to his medicines. I cured a case of Cancer with thirty ounces of Pain Paint. This patient was resigning himself to a surgical operation. He is now entirely well. Also cured a woman with Cancer of the Womb of six years' standing. I have two other cases under treatment nearly well. I can refer you to Judge Dixon, of McConnellsburg, Fulton county, Pennsylvania, for the validity of my statements.

—H. BUSHEY, M. D.,
Sipes Mills, Fulton county, Pena.
August 2, 1869.

Water will not stain nor smart; neither will Pain Paint.

Water is harmless for injection; so is Pain Paint.

Water can be drank freely; so can Pain Paint.

Inflammation is the cause of all physical pain. Matter or corruption will never form unless caused by high inflammation; absorption and evaporation remove inflammation with wonderful rapidity. This is the new principle of Pain Paint. Cancers are healed as readily as a cut. Old fever sores, including ulcers of every name or of the foulest description, are cured by simply keeping them under the cooling influence of Pain Paint. Diarrhea and Dysentery cured within ten minutes by a faithful application across the bowels of the patient. A pint of Pain Paint applied properly to the head, when the pulse reaches the highest point, will positively cure Typhoid, Yellow, or any other known fever; by cooling the brain properly no fever can exist in the body. Pain Paint applied to a burn, with several folds of cotton cloth dripping wet, will positively prevent blistering, if done immediately. It removes pain or swelling from bee stings, musquito bites or poisonous wounds; stops itch and sore or Neuralgia in a few minutes. Pains in the Liver, Heart or Kidneys relieved at the first application. Removes stiffness in joints and muscles, including all kinds of Rheumatic ailments.

Large bottles are much the cheapest, and should always be used for violent pains, spasms, fits, tumors or chronic ailments, or the whites. Beware of counterfeits. Dr. Wolcott's remedies are put up in *white wrappers*; buy none other. One gallon of Pain Paint, double strength, sent free of express charges on receipt of $20, or one quart $8, or one pint $5; or six pints of Annihilator, for Catarrh and Colds in the head, for $5, including directions and medical advice. All who come to the office treated free of cost, and no dosing the stomach. Small bottles sold at all drug stores. All remittances should be by post office orders or registered letters or by express, to R. L. WOLCOTT, No. 181 Chatham Square, New York. se4 4tr

Soule's.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

80 and 82 Camp Street, New Orleans.

This is a Chartered Institution; a full course Business College, in all its departments perfect. Banks and Stores are connected, and business regularly transacted. Sixteen premiums, gold and silver medals, diplomas and honorable awards attest the superior merits of this institution. Scholarships issued by Soule's College are good throughout the International Business College Association.

For College Journal, containing full information, call at the office or address
se4 3m GEO. SOULE.

SHARON FEMALE COLLEGE,

SHARON, MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI,

will reopen on MONDAY, the 27th of September, under the presidency of

REV. J. M. PUGH, A. M.

The course of study is extensive and thorough, and no pains will be spared to give to the student a solid education.

Rates of tuition per session of ten months:

Primary Division	$30 00
Preparatory Department	40 00
Collegiate Department	50 00
Contingent fee	5 00

Music at usual rates.

Board can be had at from $16 to $20. For further information address the President.

H. H. MONTGOMERY,
President of Board of Trustees.

NOTE.—My friends in the counties of Madison, Yazoo, Holmes, Carroll, Sunflower, Attala, Scott, Leake, Neshoba, Rankin, Hinds, and elsewhere, will please consider this notice as a personal application for their patronage, as it will be out of my power to pay them a special visit.

The daughters of the preachers of the Mississippi Conference, and the orphans of deceased preachers, and also the orphans of deceased Masons, on application, shall have their tuition free of charge.
se4 1m J. M. PUGH, President.

COLUMBUS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

COLUMBUS, MISSISSIPPI.

Boarding School for Young Ladies, conducted on Christian principles.—Good board, thorough instruction, parental discipline.

Board, including washing, with tuition in regular course, per term of five months, $120. Extras at usual prices.

Session begins on the *First day of October*. Write for circular or catalogue, if you wish to patronize us, to

se4 1m REV. J. F. TARRANT, President.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRAN NEW LETTERS!

FRESH TESTIMONIALS.

DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.

THE ASTONISHING FAMILY MEDICINE.

Saved from Death!—Read!

MONTGOMERY, ALA., June 28, 1869.

MESSRS. J. DARBY & CO., 161 WILLIAM ST., N. Y.—*Gents:* Yours of the 23d is before me, and has attention. It gives me pleasure to say that my belief is that your "Fluid," under the supervision of a kind Providence, *saved the life of my youngest child*, some six years ago, the child being wasted to a skeleton by the effects of teething, and an affection of the bowels therewith. I had never seen any one reduced so low to recover.

"Physic" had been tried in vain, until the physicians stated it was useless. A friend recommended your "Fluid," or Ozone, which he stated was one of the component parts of it. I did so, and the effect was like magic, plainly discernible in one hour in its good effects, producing quiet and sleep almost at once, where irritation and sleepless restlessness had previously possessed the child to nearly entire exhaustion.

I at first administered it in a small way, two and three drops in a spoonful of water, and increased it to six and ten drops. It completely checked the bowels, and had the happiest effect, the child rapidly recovering.

I have tried your "Fluid" on animals, with the same effect—both horses and cows—mingling more or less in water, and letting them drink.

I have no hesitation in saying I believe it a specific for Chronic Diarrhea, or any violent affection of the bowels.

I would not be without it in my family under any consideration. Yours truly,

WILLIAM FOWLER.

Mr. Fowler is a member of the celebrated Banking House of Fowler & Somerville, Montgomery, Alabama.

AND AGAIN!

Read the following letter from Mr. Frank Saunders, a well known citizen, and brother-in-law of the beloved Bishop Paine, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South:

180 BROADWAY, N. Y., July 29, 1869.

MESSRS. J. DARBY & CO., 161 WILLIAM ST., N. Y.—*Gents:* About the 10th of June last one of my children was taken with Scarlet Fever, in its most malignant form, and as soon as I could I procured your valuable disinfectant, "Darby's Prophylactic Fluid." Although it was several days after the appearance of the disease before I began using the Fluid, still, by a free use of it, the disease was not only confined to the one case, but the malignity of that case somewhat mitigated.

During the use of the Fluid as a disinfectant in my family it was also tried in a case of headache, and one of toothache, the results in each case being instantaneous relief. It was afterward tried in a case of Erysipelas, with almost equal success.

It is due to the merits of this compound, also, to state that the case of Erysipelas in question, being located in the feet, the Fluid, in its application, was brought in frequent contact with a troublesome corn on one of the feet, to the utter discomfiture of said corn, for, upon subsequent examination, it had disappeared, and though it was sought for diligently, it could not be found.

I hand you this, hoping it may be the means of inducing others of earth's poor sufferers to test for themselves, as I did, the great merits of this great remedy.

Very respectfully yours,

FRANK SAUNDERS.

Never was a medicine so universally esteemed and extolled. It never fails. It may be depended on.

Every Druggist and Country Merchant keeps it. Manufactured only by

JOHN DARBY & CO.,
161 William street, New York.

Wholesale Agents,
REDWINE & FOX,
de5 1y Atlanta, Georgia.

TUSKEGEE FEMALE COLLEGE,

TUSKEGEE, MACON COUNTY, ALABAMA.

REV. GEORGE W. F. PRICE, PRESIDENT.

1. Institution permanent and successful.
2. Full faculty of experienced teachers.
3. Music made a special feature.
4. Art taught thoroughly and cheaply.
5. Fine Scientific Apparatus in good order.
6. Boarding department excellently kept.
7. Pupils under control of President.
8. Attention to health, manners, morals.
9. Vocal music gratuitously to all.
10. Languages taught, ancient and modern.
11. Particular care given to Primaries.
12. Object Lesson System adopted.
13. Discipline thorough and efficient.
14. Literary culture unsurpassed.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT.—Dr. S. M. Bartlett, principal.—Dr. Bartlett has been a successful teacher of vocal and instrumental music for nearly twenty years, much of the time in female colleges in Alabama. The institution has excellent instruments for instruction. Pupils practice under the professor's eye. Vocal music is a gratuitous daily exercise. Vocalization taught thoroughly.

BOARDING DEPARTMENT.—Captain J. H. Pooser, steward; Mrs. E. R. Whitehurst, housekeeper.—The gentleman in charge of this department is late of Marianna, Florida, and is of elevated character and social standing. The President resides in the college, and has charge of the boarders. Young ladies must furnish one pair blankets, one pair sheets, towels, pillow cases, toilet soap and lights. Fees for each term in advance. Four weeks make a scholastic month.

Next year begins September 15, 1869. Two terms, twenty weeks each.

CHARGES FOR YEAR OF FORTY WEEKS.

Primary department	$25 00
Academic department	40 00
Collegiate department	50 00
Music department	60 00
Art department	$20 to 40 00
Languages, each	20 00
Diploma fee	5 00
Board per month, without lights	20 00

No incidental charges of any kind. Fees for each term in advance. Total expense, without extras, about $260.

REV. GEORGE W. F. PRICE,
Pres't. Tuskegee Female College,
se4 1m Tuskegee, Macon Co., Ala.

TWO NEW BOOKS

By the popular Composer and Editor,

THEODORE E. PERKINS.

"MOUNT ZION."

New and Standard Music for Choirs and Singing Schools. Postpaid, $1 25.

"SABBATH CAROLS."

For Sunday Schools. Fresh and energetic melodies. Postpaid, thirty five cents.

Sample copies postpaid to Pastors, Choristers and Superintendents on receipt of eighty-five and twenty-five cents respectively.

A. S. BARNES & CO., Publishers,
se4 2t 111 and 113 William st., N. Y.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN EMployed. Picture business. Very profitable. No risk. Seventeen specimen pictures and catalogue sent for twenty cents; twice as many, thirty cents.

MANSON LANG,
se4 4tr 94 Columbia str., New York city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHOICE BOOKS.

The reading people of the city and country will find at the

BOOK DEPOT,

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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

SUNSET.

BY EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER.

Hand in hand, by the garden gate,
Two little eager children wait;
Looking across the dusky plain,
Across the billows of rustling grain,
To watch the day in her splendor dressed,
Die slowly out of the gleaming west.

Over their shoulders, brown and bare,
Floats a tangle of sunny hair;
All the wealth of its tawny gold
Once into shining curls was rolled,
Tossed by the summer winds about,
Caught by the brambles tall and stout.

They have been up on the hills at play,
Where the brier roses bloom to-day;
Hunting the pastures green and low,
For the beds where the sweet wild strawberries grow;
Wading under the alders cool,
Where the silver minnows light up the pool.

Into their eyes the loval sun
Shines, for its course is almost done;
Touching their brows and tangled hair
With a glory a pictured saint might wear;
And I almost deem that their eager eyes
Are looking away into Paradise.

Slowly out of the gleaming west
Dies the day in her splendor dressed;
Cloudy castle and gates of light
Fade to the dusky hues of night;
But the children's faces grow more fair
As they bend by the mother's knee in prayer.

—*Little Corporal.*

CURIOSITIES OF ANIMAL LIFE.

FLYING FISH.

There are no doubt among the wonders of the great deep many things more curious, but none at the same time more interesting, than that airy little creature, the delight of all transmarine voyagers, commonly known as the flying fish.—The fish to which this name is generally applied, and to which those who employ it usually refer, is an inhabitant of the Atlantic ocean. It is met with in great numbers at the tropics, though not unfrequently found as high up as the fiftieth degree of north latitude. Its scientific name is *Exocætus volitans; Exocætus*, from a Greek word signifying "sleeping out of the sea," the ancients believing that they slept on the beach at night; *volitans*, "flying," from their having the pectoral fins so enlarged as to resemble wings. They are often seen to leap by hundreds and even by thousands from the water, moving in the air so rapidly as to resemble birds more than fish. Their flight, however, is not like that of a bird; they simply sail along, sustaining and prolonging their course by expanding their wing like fins. On this subject the author of "The Malay Archipelago," speaking of the flying fish of the Indian ocean—the Oriental Gurnard—a smaller species than that of the Atlantic, has the following passage:

"*December* 30.—Passed the Island of Teor. * * * Flying fish were numerous to-day. * * * As they skim along the surface they turn on their sides, so as fully to display their beautiful fins, taking a flight of about a hundred yards, rising and falling in a most graceful manner. At a little distance they exactly resemble swallows; and no one who sees them can doubt that they *really do fly*, not merely descend in an oblique direction from the height they gain by their first spring."

A French tourist in Florida gives an interesting description of this curious fish, which we translate somewhat freely.

"Sheltered by my tent from the burning sun, I witnessed a dance and a combat of flying fish. The sea was covered with a somewhat reddish vegetation, composed of one of the smaller species of algæ, among which millions of microscopic larvæ spring into activity. A shoal of flying fish was following this floating field for the sake of the food it afforded them. Some sported on the surface of the water; others darted into the air, or performed a sort of dance, something like a quadrille, made up of thousands of individuals. Two numerous bands arose at once, the one in front of the other, at a distance of about twenty yards, flying toward each other till they almost met, then retiring an equal distance, and again approaching, thus forming a grotesque 'forward two.' Then they passed, the one beneath the other, and regained the water by a gradual horizontal descent. Scarcely had they plunged into the sea, when two other 'sets' arose from the same point, and began anew the dance. Each quadrille seemed to be composed of four flocks, numbering full a thousand individuals in each. All around the vessel a score of quadrilles of flying fish gave themselves up to these odd gymnastics. One could almost have fancied that it was an invasion of those large locusts which infest the husbandry of the warm countries; the more so, as these flying fish are not very large, being scarcely more than seven inches in length, whilst they make during their flight a tolerable loud humming sound, produced, I presume, by the air expelled from their gills. They were of that species found only in the waters of the Atlantic (Exocœtus volitans.) Clad in a magnificent livery of azure and silver, their scales glittered in the sun like caskets of pearls and turquoises.

"With these bands of exocets were associated other species of flying fish. Some of these, a foot in length, were of a reddish-brown color, with black fins, and by no means remarkable for beauty. The head of this species is protected by a sort of casque or helmet, and its gill-covers are armed with sharp spines. It is allied to the sea swallow of the Mediterranean, and is probably the Spinous Gurnard.—These fish can soar to a greater elevation and remain a longer time in the air than the exocets. It thus happens that they may be seen floating disdainfully above the quadrilles formed by the latter, whom they pursue and drive into the sea. They fly to the height of ten or twelve yards, remaining in the air till their fins become dry, when they fall back into their native element.

"Whilst we were sailing in the midst of them, a goodly number fell upon the deck of the schooner, where my negroes gathered them for supper. They are pursued in the air and the water by enemies equally voracious and unrelenting. In the sea, the dorados, and bonitos, and sphyrens devour them by thousands; the furrows braved in the water and the noise of snapping jaws announce the presence of these hunters of fish. In the air, gulls and other birds of prey seize the dancers on the wing and devour them with joyous screams.

"Among these insatiable foes the flying fish continue their frolics without the slightest apparent concern, and in utter disregard of the fate of their companions. In nature all animals devour one another; you to-day, me to-morrow, is the law of destruction and of universal renewal. Meanwhile the flying fish dance, and they are right. If they knew of the fate that menaced them, their lot would be a sad one indeed.

"Notwithstanding the destruction thus caused, the number of these fish is immense. Their flesh is said to be very delicate, and of a sweet, nutty flavor; but the roe and molt are so caustic that they burn the palate, and must be carefully avoided."—*Once a Month.*

FARM AND GARDEN.

SOMETHING ABOUT HOGS.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* has written an amusing article on hogs, a portion of which we give as follows:

I beg your readers not to be alarmed. I am not going to write a polished letter, although the heading may indicate that much.

The hog is considered, for example, a filthy beast; when, as the fact is, he is the neatest creature, naturally, in animated nature. Poor hoggy is troubled with fleas. He understands fleas, and has a way of getting rid of them that gave rise to the slander respecting his proclivities for dirt. Hoggy rolls in the mud. The flea finds himself plastered up. Soon as the mud is dry hoggy rubs off mud and flea together.

Give your hog a clean pen, with plenty of fresh water to wash in, and he will put to shame the neatest housekeeper.

Again, he is charged with being a voracious feeder, and not nice as to his food. But, we must remember, that like Cardinal Woolsey, he is a beast "of unbounded stomach," and not always a square meal to fill it with. Consult hoggy's nature, and feed him well, and you will find him as nice as the most finished epicure that frequents the St. Nicholas. Every one, a naturalist I mean, who has eyes looking out of his heart as well as brain, who has watched a pig in an orchard, realizes this. At first the animal gorges himself with fruit; after a time he gets choicy, listens for the newly dropped fruit, and has his favorite tree.

The strangest fact connected with my subject is his taste for snakes. Hoggy regards snakes as a delicacy, and makes no distinction between the harmless and the poisonous sort. When I first came to Mac-a-check the valley abounded in copperheads and rattlesnakes. The hogs have cleared them out. It is amusing to watch Mr. Hog at this sort of a meal. When he first sees the snake he makes after it on a lively trot. His expressive countenance says plainly, "Here is the first delicacy of the season." He takes the indignant snake about the middle, and with his fore-hoof placed artistically on the back of the snake, he commences eating in the most deliberate and business-like manner. The snake remonstrates; he strikes wickedly at the gourmand. Hoggy winks, and grunts, and continues his meal until Mrs. Eve's first lover and last domestic trouble has disappeared.

I insist upon it, although frequently laughed at for my opinion, that the hog has a very expressive countenance; at least it is equal to all the emotions and mental processes to which piggy is subjected. If one will study it he will find an intense seriousness, and an eye to witness it, as it were. He looks up from under his ears with an expression that says: "Come, now, no nonsense." I doubt whether a hog is capable of a joke. It is the hog trait shared with some of our good neighbors, to be capable of fun. A drunken hog, however, is very entertaining. I once saw a pen full in this condition. The distiller had, through mistake, turned out a quantity of whisky. The hogs drank, as all hogs do, to excess, and acted very like their dignified and pretentious superiors. They were frisky and senseless. They would lean against each other and squeal. Then they would run, and, striking a root or stone, would turn somersaults, in the most comical manner. I observed one fellow leaning, in silence, against the fence. He had an intensely solemn expression. "Look at that old cuss," cried the distiller, "a lettin' on he ain't drunk."

This same distiller was troubled by a poor wretch who, hanging about the distillery, would steal enough whisky to get drunk on.—One day the distiller found him in this condition, and, exasperated beyond endurance, rolled the poor creature out, and, pouring a bucket of slop over him, called up the hogs. The hungry swine went to work, eating the slop off the clothes. The poor fellow, unable to help himself, but aware that the "hogs were in the garden," would feebly wave his hand, and mutter, "Shoo, shoo, thick 'em, Towser, thick 'em." The hogs, unmindful of the remonstrance, would insert their snouts under the helpless inebriate, and turn him with a "flop" really comical. They ate off his clothes, and were proceeding to take bites out of his body, when the distiller interfered and rescued the victim.

Ever after those hogs would take after the drunken fellow the moment he appeared in sight. The strangest part of it, however, is the fact that other swine took it up and also chased the drunken man. It seemed as if the distiller's hogs had narrated the circumstance to the other hogs, and they had talked the thing over.

How to Oil a Harness.—First, subject a harness to one or two coats (as the leather may need) of lampblack and castor oil, warmed sufficiently to make it penetrate the stock readily. Then make about two quarts of warm soap suds, and with a sponge wash the harness. When dry, rub it over with a mixture of oil and tallow (equal parts) with sufficient lampblack to give it color—or what is better, Prussian blue—which gives it a new and fresh look. This compound should be applied sparingly, and be well rubbed in, which can be quickly done, and will leave a smooth and clean surface. The advantages of this process are:

1. By saturating the stock in the first place with oil the soap and water are prevented from penetrating it in the process of washing. When leather is permitted to absorb water or soap, it has an ultimate tendency to harden it.

2. When the harness is washed first (as is generally the case) the water repels the oil; consequently in the one case you have the oil inside the stock, and in the other you have the soap and water.

3. By oiling first it softens the dirt so that it can be washed off in at least one-half of the time required when washing before oiling, and also saves the "scraping" process, which defaces the grain of the leather.

4. It will remain soft much longer from the fact of its being penetrated with oil.

5. The whole process can be accomplished without the delay of waiting for it to dry.

Consequently the harness can be oiled and cleaned in much less time, will remain soft longer, wear longer and look better.—*Exchange.*

Bad Weather in October.—Captain Saxby, of the Royal Navy, has called public attention in the London *Times* to the following facts, which, if verified by results, will prove a curious instance of a priori reasoning:

At seven A. M. on the ensuing October 5, the moon will be at the part of her orbit which is nearest the earth; her attraction will, therefore, be at its maximum force. At noon the moon will be on the earth's equator, a circumstance which never occurs without marked atmospheric disturbance; at two P. M., the same day, lines drawn from the earth's centre will cut the sun and moon in the same arc of right ascension. The moon's attraction and the sun's will, therefore, be acting in the same direction. In other words, the new moon will be on the earth's equator when in perigee, and nothing more threatening can occur of high tides and destructive storms.

SCIENTIFIC.

Land and Water.—Are Earthquakes Land Makers?

A writer in a late number of *Chambers' Journal*, under the caption, "The Usefulness of Earthquakes," attempts the theory that these phenomena, combined with volcanic eruptions, are the means of repairing the waste made by the action of the sea on shores and of rainfall on interiors. He assumes that "*If* the solid substance of the earth formed a perfect sphere in ante-geologic times—that is in ages preceding those to which our present geologic studies extend—there can be no doubt that there was then no visible land above the surface of the water; the ocean must have formed a uniformly deep covering to the submerged surface of the solid globe. In this state of things nothing but the earth's subterranean forces should tend to the production of continents and islands."

The *if* which we have italicised is the best reply to his doubtful assumption; there is no evidence that the earth was ever a perfect sphere; in fact not only astronomy but geology witnesses the contrary. The earth is an oblate spheroid, and, so far as our means of ascertaining extends, was always of this form. If the earth was ever, for any geologic period, submerged with water, some evidences would have remained in every portion of its surface. By a "geologic period" we mean the duration of time between one great natural condition, as determined by geologists, and its successor; periods counted by a lapse of time compared to which our historical period is as the dust in the balance. Any one who carefully reads the records of geological investigation will see that the probabilities are strongly in favor of a condition of the earth's surface as regards protuberances and depressions—mountains and valleys, elevated plateaus and depressed plains, land and water—in ancient times very similar to that which now exists. To be sure it is evident that portions, now dry land, formed once the bottom of seas, and mountains were but islands, but there is no reason for doubting that the present seas might have been dry land; our means for determining this fact, however, are meagre compared with those afforded for an examination of dry land. We cannot traverse the ocean's bottom as we can the valleys of the habitable earth. It may be possible that a larger proportion of the earth's surface was once covered by water than at present; but while this opinion may be entertained, it is morally certain that where seas now roll their unobstructed waves dry land in many instances existed. Why could not the peninsula of Yucatan with Cuba, Hayti, Jamaica and the group of Caribbean islands once have inclosed as an inland lake what is known now as the Caribbean sea? And why not the peninsulas of Florida and Yucatan with western Cuba have similarly inclosed the Gulf of Mexico? So at the Straits of Dover there is evidence, from recent soundings and examinations, that England and France were once physically united as they subsequently were politically.

The writer makes this statement: "At first sight it may seem paradoxical to assert that earthquakes, fearfully destructive as they have so often proved, are yet essentially preservative and restorative phenomena; yet this is strictly the case. Had no earthquakes taken place in old times man would not now be living on the face of the earth; if no earthquakes were to take place in future the term of man's existence would be limited within a range of time far less than that to which it seems likely, in all human probability, to be extended."

This *does* seem paradoxical, because for every case of the permanent upheaval of barren rock by earthquakes there can be brought the record of permanent disappearance of fertile lands. Indeed the destruction caused by earthquakes in the sinking or ingulfing of tracts of land and producing in their place noxious waters, or allowing the inroads of the sea, has been so great and so much more frequent than the gift of solid land, that earthquakes are, the world over, and in all times, regarded with dread as the most destructive agent in nature. From the time that (as the "New England Primer," published in 1770, has it,)

Proud Korah's troop
Was swallowed up,

down to the recent destruction of Arequipa and other cities on the western coast of South America, the earthquake has been a destroyer and not a reatorer. From the disappearance of the island Atlantis, mentioned by Plato in his *Timæus* to the recent reports of similar disappearances, the earthquake has diminished rather than increased the amount of habitable land.—*Scientific American.*

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Superior to every other Pomade for softening, giving a brilliant gloss and increasing the growth of the Hair.
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ALSO, THE MOST
Complete and Perfect Cooking Stove
FOR BITUMINOUS COAL OR COKE
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Tuition for annual session, in advance,	$50 00
Fuel, $18; deposit for damages, $5,	23 00
Tuition in the Law and Preparatory Departments,	50 00

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WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE, Staunton, Virginia.

The College of the Baltimore Conference, M. E Church South.

Rev William A. Harris, President, with thirteen professors, teachers, etc.

Will begin its next session SEPTEMBER 20, 1869, and close June 30, 1870.

Than this no College for young ladies in the South ranks higher. It is attended by pupils from various Southern States. System of teaching like that pursued in the University of Virginia. Society is refined, scenery beautiful and health unsurpassed. A marked feature in this institution is the rapid promotion of the physical health and vigor of its pupils. Young ladies who come here from the South, with feeble constitutions, are entirely restored to health.

Charges for the scholastic year:
Board and tuition in the Collegiate Course $225
Music and other extra studies, moderate.

Refer to Bishops Pierce, Wightman, Early, Doggett McTyeire, Dr. Thomas O. Summers, Dr. L. Pierce, Hon. B. H. Hill, Hon. Alex. H. Stevens, Georgia, Hon. J. S. Thompson, Mississippi, Mrs. General John B. Floyd, Faculty of University of Virginia, R. M. College.

Young ladies from the South received at any time during the summer months.

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TENNESSEE FEMALE COLLEGE Franklin, Tennessee.

Fall Session for 1869 will begin WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1. In a healthful, beautiful and bountiful region, complete in railroad and telegraph connections, with admirable grounds, buildings and equipments, with everything refitted in handsome style, with the most improved apparatus for ventilating, for heating, for supplying water and for bathing, its physical appointments are very superior.

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28-inch Bell,	250 lbs	400 lbs	$65 00
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A man who wishes to be known in the country is certainly much in his own light who does not display his name in our advertising columns.

Our terms are precisely the same as those of other weekly newspapers in this city.

We have fewer advertisements than the secular papers, but what we have are read with that conscientious regard for everything that appears in a Christian paper which takes hold—in fact, too strong a hold—and holds the editor responsible for all the patent medicines, hardware, shoes, pork, flour, and even *whisky*, which may be set forth in its columns.

The terms of advertising are as follows:

SQUARES.	1 MO.	3 MOS.	6 MOS.	12 MOS.
One (8 lines)..	$5 00	$12 00	$20 00	$30 00
Two.....	7 50	15 00	25 00	40 00
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Four.....	12 50	25 00	35 00	60 00

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112 Camp St., New Orleans.

METHODIST FEMALE COLLEGE,

TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF the Mobile Conference.

The regular scholastic year will begin on the first Monday in OCTOBER next, and end the last of June. It is divided into two terms of four and a half months each.

EXPENSES.

Primary Department, per term,	$20 00
Collegiate Department, per term,	25 00
Latin and Modern Languages, each,	10 00
Music on Piano and Guitar,	25 00
Use of instrument,	5 00
Drawing and Painting,	20 to 25 00
Contingent fee,	3 00
Board, including washing, lights and fuel, per month,	22 00

Young ladies must furnish their own towels, sheets, pillow cases and table napkins.

Payments for each term in advance. Pupils entering within the first month will be charged from the beginning. Itinerant ministers charged no tuition in the Literary Course.

Strict attention given to the manners and morals of the young ladies, and to their habits of study.

Refer to Dr. Keener.

For information address the President.

au7 3m C. D. OLIVER, Principal.

MARTHA WASHINGTON COLLEGE,

ABINGDON, VIRGINIA.

The Fall Term begins first Wednesday in AUGUST, and closes last Thursday in December, before Christmas. Winter vacation about two months. Capacity for one hundred and twenty-five boarders. Full faculty of instruction.

BILLS.

Board, per session of ten months,	$150 00
Fuel, per session of ten months,	16 00
Tuition, Collegiate Department,	60 00
Tuition, Preparatory Department,	40 00
Instrumental music,	50 00
Vocal, (special lessons,)	50 00
Use of instrument,	5 00
Modern languages, each,	20 00

Ornamental work at usual rates. No extra charge for Latin or Greek.

Boarders furnish their own towels, lights, and pay their own wash bills.

The daughters of ministers in the regular work will receive instruction in the Collegiate Department free of charge.

For particulars apply to

B. ARBOGAST, President, or
W. G. E. CUNNYNGHAM,
jy24 6t Professor, etc.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE, VIRGINIA.

The Fall Session of this institution begins on the 19th OF AUGUST, 1869.

We have never been better prepared to furnish the facilities for a thorough Collegiate training. Our Board of Instruction is filled with men of large experience as College officers and of acknowledged ability as professors. Our buildings—now undergoing repairs—and boarding arrangements afford pleasant homes for students.

One Hundred and Fifteen Dollars, payable in advance, will meet the expenses for tuition, board, room rent, fuel, contingent fee and washing for five months.

A catalogue, or special information on any points, may be obtained by addressing

E. E. WILEY, President,
jy10 3m Emory Post Office, Va.

MEMPHIS CONFERENCE

FEMALE INSTITUTE, Jackson, Tennessee.

Rev. A. W. Jones, President, assisted by a full corps of competent teachers.

Fall Session opens SEPTEMBER 6, 1869.

Tuition, Collegiate Department,	$25 00
Music and use of piano	30 00

Other charges in proportion.

Board, including washing, fuel, bedding, etc.,	90 00

Tuition required in advance, and one-half the board.

The location is every way favorable and the facilities ample.

We solicit patronage, and insure satisfaction on fair trial. au7 3m

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FRANKLIN SEMINARY

Will be reopened for the reception of pupils on the 9th of AUGUST, which will be the beginning of the scholastic year.

Board can be had, in good families, for $15 per month, exclusive of lights and washing.

The following are the terms of tuition, payable in advance, per session of five months:

Elementary branches,	$20 00
Higher branches,	25 00
Latin, Greek, etc.,	30 00
French and Music,	extra.

For further information apply to

B. CLEGG, Principal,
au7 4m Franklin, La.

CENTENARY MALE INSTITUTE Summerfield, Alabama.

The twenty-eighth annual session of this school will begin on the

FIRST MONDAY IN OCTOBER, 1869,

and continue nine months.

The expense for tuition, incidental fees, board, washing, fuel and lights, for the session, will be $231 50, one-half to be paid on entrance and one-half on the 14th of February, 1870.

Persons wishing to patronize this school may address JOHN MASSEY,
jy31 2m Principal, Summerfield, Ala.

CENTENARY COLLEGE, Jackson, Louisiana,

was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, $75 per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance.

Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month.

The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, are all unsurpassed by those of any institution the Southern States.

The past history of the College is the pledge its future prosperity.

The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young man committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

PHOTOGRAPHS. PHOTOGRAPHS.

S. ANDERSON

Has the pleasure of announcing to his numerous friends and the public that he has removed from 61 Camp street to

183 Canal Street,

where he is prepared with all the recent improvements in the Art to execute the most beautiful works that can be desired, at the old rates of $3 per dozen.

He would call especial attention to his new style,

THE SUN PEARL PICTURES,

which surpass the finest ivory miniature. Copying in every style and size.

Call and see. Ja16 6m

J. L. DUNNICA, New Orleans, La. THOS. A. HAMILTON, Memphis, Tenn.
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J. L. DUNNICA & CO.,

COTTON AND PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

99.....POYDRAS STREET.....99

New Orleans, La.

Agents for the following

BRANDS OF FLOUR,

which we are constantly receiving, and always have a good supply on hand:

Crescent Mills, Cau't "B" Best.
Heinrichshofen's Extra.
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Sparta Belle.
Olive Branch.
City Mills, "Sparta, Ill."
Missouri Mills, St. Louis.
Saxony Belle.
Berg & Becker's Choice.
Pleasant Ridge.
Camp Spring Mills, St. Louis.
Great Western Mills, St. Louis.

Also, various brands of

SUPERFINE, SINGLE, DOUBLE AND TREBLE EXTRAS,

which we are selling at the lowest market rates. ja2 1y

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS!

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Established in 1837.

VANDUZEN & TIFT,

102 and 104 East Second st., Cincinnati, Ohio,

Manufacturers of BELLS for Churches, Academies, etc., made of the Genuine Bell Metal, and mounted with our Patent Improved Rotary Hangings.

All Bells warranted in quality and tone. Send for Catalogue and Price List. no7 1y

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AT THE OLD STAND,

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Keeps constantly on hand

THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ALSO, CONTINUES TO MANUFACTURE

Sumter Brogans and Russets

LADIES AND GENTS

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BOYS AND CHILDREN'S SHOES

—AT—

Hammond Station.

Nov8 1y

G. W. W. GOODWYN, (SUCCESSOR to Austin & Goodwyn,)

Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of

TINWARE,

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES

of all kinds; sole Agent for the Fashion Cooking Stove.

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EAST ALABAMA MALE COLLEGE, AUBURN, ALABAMA.

Rev. James F. Dowdell, A. M., LL. D., President and Battle Professor Moral Science.

John Darby, A. M., Emeritus Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.

John T. Dunklin, A. M., Professor of Latin and Greek Languages.

Thomas C. Bragg, A. M., Professor of Mathematics.

A. R. Holcomb A. M., Professor of Natural Sciences.

——, Professor of Modern Languages.

A. S. Douglas, A. B., Instructor in Preparatory School.

The Fall Term opens on the 1st of September and closes on the 20th of December. Spring Term opens on the 20th of January and closes on the 13th of July.

Mr. Douglas will be aided by the Faculty in the discipline and instruction of the Preparatory Department.

Tuition and incidental fee in College, Fall Term, $32 00

Tuition and incidental fee in Preparatory Department, Fall Term, - 15, 20, 25 00

Board in best families, exclusive of lights and washing, $15 to $20 per month.

Auburn is located on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad. It is unrivaled in healthfulness, and unsurpassed in moral and social advantages.

The Board of Trustees are rejoiced in securing the above Faculty, and are confident that nothing is wanting to make this institution equal to the best.

For further information apply to President Dowdell, at Auburn, Alabama.

JOHN B. GLENN,
au7 1m President Board of Trustees.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, Greensboro, Alabama.

The schools of Moral Philosophy, Ancient Languages, Modern Languages Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry are in successful operation. The Faculty consists of gentlemen whose reputation is well established. The Preparatory School is taught by the Faculty. We offer the best facilities for thorough education.

The session is divided into two terms. It begins the first Wednesday in October, and closes the first Wednesday in July.

Tuition in University, per term,	$35 00
Tuition in Preparatory School, per term,	30 00
Contingent fee, per term,	2 50
Board in private families, per month,	16 to 20 00

Fees must be paid in advance. Send for a circular. Direct to

au7 11t J. C. WILLS.

WHITWORTH FEMALE COLLEGE, Brookhaven, Mississippi, will reopen

SEPTEMBER 22, 1869.

Provision will be made for all who apply for admission.

To send your daughter here will cost you $260 for the term of ten months, or forty weeks. This amount will pay for board, fuel, lights, washing, tuition in English, English text books, slates, pencils and all the stationery used in the school room. A deduction of $50 will be made for ministers' daughters.

All the branches are taught.

Our Music Teachers are believed to be unexcelled.

Music and the Languages are extra.

Send for circular.

H. F. JOHNSON,
jy17 3m President.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA—

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

FACULTY.

A. H. Cenas, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

James Jones, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

Warren Stone, M. D., Professor of Surgery.

T. G. Richardson, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

Samuel M. Bemiss, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

Stanford E. Chaille, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy.

Frank Hawthorn, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Joseph Jones, M. D., (late of the University of Nashville,) Professor of Chemistry.

C. J. Bickham, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Thirty-second annual course of instruction in this Department will commence on Monday, the 15th of November, 1869, and terminate on the second Saturday of March, 1870. Preliminary Lectures on Clinical Medicine and Surgery will be delivered in the amphitheatre of the Charity Hospital, beginning on the 18th of October, without any charge to students. The Anatomical rooms will be opened at the same time.

The members of the Faculty are Visiting Physicians and Surgeons to the Charity Hospital, and give instruction daily at the bedside of the sick. The practical advantages thus offered to students are unrivaled.

FEES.—For all the Lectures, $140; Matriculation, $5; Practical Anatomy, $10; Graduation, $30. Payment required in advance.

For further information address

T. G. RICHARDSON, M. D.,
jy31 2m Dean.

ROBERT L. WALKER,

Cotton Factor & Commission Merchant,

190 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

aug8 6m

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1869.

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
FEB.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
MAR.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
APR.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
MAY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
JUNE			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JULY					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AUG.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
SEP.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
OCT.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
NOV.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
DEC.				1	2	3	
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received, and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 1, 1869.

COTTON.—The sales to-day summed up 89 bales, of which 24 were old crop, and 65 new, at about previous rates. Low middling, new, sold at 30½c., and strict low middling at 31c. There was a fair inquiry during the early part of the day, but the movement was restricted by the limited supply on sale. The receipts of new crop to-day were 67 bales, making a total, to date, of 435 bales, against 1,895 to the corresponding period last year.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1869, bales	770
Arrived since last statement	81
	851
Cleared to day	...
	851
Stock on hand and on shipboard	851

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There was no movement in Louisiana sugar beyond a few retail sales from second hands. Yesterday, not reported, 61 hogsheads, sold on private terms, 14 good common at 11½c., and 12 strictly prime to choice at 14½c. per pound. There was nothing done on the levee in Louisiana molasses. Reboiled is selling from store at 60. to 70c.

FLOUR.—The market has shown a better feeling and more animation to-day. The principal sales embraced 1,000 barrels, of which 100 fine at $4 75, 46 superfine at $6, 67 and 110 treble extra at $6 30, and 200 ditto at $6 50, 200 choice extra at $7, and 50 at $8 50 per barrel. In a jobbing way a very brisk business was done at these prices. Bakers' mixed is quoted at $8 to $8 50 per barrel.

CORN.—The supply on the landing is light, that in store is fair. The market is quiet. 250 sacks, ordinary mixed, in store, sold at $1, and 200 choice white, on the landing, at $1 07½ per bushel.

OATS.—The market is quiet, with a fair supply on hand. 500 sacks sold at 65c., and 100 at 66c. per bushel.

BRAN is dull and prices are lower. Some 1,200 sacks were sold to-day, however, of which 700 sacks in store on private terms, 200 at $1 02½, and 300 in poor order at $1 02½ per 100 pounds.

HAY is in light supply, and prices are firm. 50 bales choice Western sold at $27 per ton.

PORK.—A brisk retail business was done to-day at $36 to $36 25 per barrel for mess. At wholesale holders ask $35 50.

BACON.—The market for this article has shown more animation to-day. Shoulders are retailing briskly at 16¾c., clear sides 19¾ to 20c., sugar cured hams 24 to 25½c. per pound.

LARD.—The stock is light, and prices are very firm, although there is not much doing. Tierces are quoted at 20½c., kegs 22½ to 23c. per pound.

BUTTER.—Choice is in request, but other kinds are very dull. We quote choice Western 26 to 30c., inferior 18 to 22c., choice Eastern 43 to 44c., common to good Northern 35c. per pound.

CHEESE is in very light demand at 14 to 15c. for Western Reserve, 16 to 17c. for factory, and 19 to 20c. for cream.

COFFEE.—The market is inactive, with holders asking 16 to 16½c. per pound for prime, 16½ to 17c. for good, 14 to 15¼c. for fair, 14c. for ordinary—gold duty paid.

BREAKFAST BACON is selling at 22 to 23c. per pound for Western and Northern.

MONETARY.—Gold opened at 132¾ to 132⅞, (against 133⅜ at New York,) and closed at 132½ to 132¾. The sales included $10,000 at 132½, $12,000 ($5,000 and $7,000) at 132⅝, $15,000 at 132⅝ to 132¾ $2,000 and $5,000 at 132⅝, and $23,000 ($3,000, $8,000 and $12,000) at 133. In silver $1,500 in American half dollars changed hands at 130, $1,000 at 130¼ and $1,500 at 131; and 5,000 Mexican dollars at 3½ per cent. premium in gold, and 6,000 at 3¾. We quote 130 to 130½ for the former, and 3¼ to 3½ for the latter.

We hear of about 75 shares Bank of New Orleans having been sold within the past few days at $39 50 per share.

In bonds, $1,000 city ten per cents sold at 101¾, and $12,000 at 102. Yesterday $6,000 city seven per cent. bond certificates brought 79.

The demand for Metropolitan Police warrants was less active, and rates were drooping. No sales were reported, but at the close they were quoted at 88 to 88½. The dealers bought small sums at 87½ to 88. Yesterday $25,000 changed hands at 88 to 89.

We heard of no transactions in State warrants. The dealers bought at 79 to 81, and sold at 80 to 84, according to size of warrant.

We note a sale of $10,000 City Treasury notes at 2½ per cent. discount. The dealers' rates for small sums were 2½ discount buying, 2¼ selling.

CATTLE MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS,
Wednesday Evening, Sept. 1, 1869.

Texas cattle, choice, per head	$35 to 40
Texas cattle, second qual, per head	25 to 30
Texas cattle, third qual, per head	15 to 20
Hogs, per lb gross	9 to 11c
Sheep, first quality, per head	$4 to 5
Sheep, second quality, per head	3 to 3½
Sheep, third quality, per head	— to —
Milch cows, choice, per head	80 to 100
Milch cows, per head	50 to 85
Texas cows, with calves	— to —
Yearlings, per head	8 to 11
Calves, per head	8 to 12

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(*Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire*)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	8 00	9 00
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	17 00
Spades	11 00	18 00
Axes	10 00	15 00
Bagging, ₩ yard:		
Kentucky	25	26½
East India	24½	25
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₩ lb	8	8½
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs	1 02½	1 05
Bread, ₩ 100 lbs.: Pilot	5 00	...
Crackers	6 00	...
Bricks, Lake, ₩ M	8 00	16 00
English, Fire	85 00	100 00
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	...	50
Tallow	...	...
Adamantine	15	21½
Star	15½	22
Chocolate, No 1 ₩ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₩ hhl	...	...
Northern	13 00	...
Coal, Cannel ₩ ton	...	15 00
Anthracite ₩ ton	9 50	10 00
Western, ₩ barrel	...	50
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb	15½	17
Havana	...	...
Java	33	35
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₩ ton	...	...
Hulled, ₩ bushel	...	...
Copper, Brasiers' ₩ lb	35	...
Sheathing	...	...
Copper Bolts	35	37
Yellow Metal	29	30
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb	24	25
Tarred, American	...	21
Russia	30	...
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl	4 50	4 75
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	4	4½
St. Domingo	4½	4½
Fustic, Tampico	5	...
Indigo, ₩ lb	1 75	1 85
Madder	22	24
Eggs, ₩ doz. Western	20	26
Feathers, ₩ lb	93	1 00
Fish, Cod, ₩ box	1 75	...
Herrings	55	...
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl	...	28 00
No. 2	...	19 00
No. 3	13 00	...
Flaxseed, ₩ lb	4	6
Flour, ₩ bbl:		
Superfine	...	5 80
Extra	6 00	9 25
Fine	...	5 50
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb	14	15
Figs, Drum	20	...
Dried Apples	0	10½
Currants, Zante	12½	13
Almonds, soft shell	27	28
Raisins, M R, ₩ box	none	here
Layer	3 50	3 60
Lem's Sicily ₩ box	none	here
Malaga, ₩ box	...	...
Oranges, La. ₩ 1000	...	...
Sicily ₩ box	...	...
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 25	3 75
10 x 12	3 50	4 00
12 x 18	4 00	4 50
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 40	2 50
Canada	2 60	2 65
Oats	66	...
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel	97½	1 01½
Beans, ₩ bbl	...	...
Hops, ₩ lb	15	16
Gunpowder, ₩ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag	19	19½
Hay, Western, ₩ ton	26 00	29 00
Northern	...	...
Louisiana	...	...
Hides, ₩ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	16	17
Wet salted, city slaughter	8	13
Kip Skins	...	...
Dry country	17	18
Patna ₩ piece	...	...
Iron, Pig ₩ ton	45 00	...
Country, Bar ₩ lb	5	6
English, ₩ lb	4	5
Hoop, ₩ lb	6	8½
Sheet	6½	9
Boiler	8	10
Nail Rods	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties	6½	6½
Castings, American	6½	7
Lime, Western ₩ bbl	1 65	2 00
Shell Lime	1 75	...
Rockland, &c	2 00	2 25
Cement	3 00	...
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana	60	70
Muscovado	...	...
Refinery, Reboiled	60	75
Moss, ₩ lb:		
Gray, Country	2	3½
Black do	5	6
Select, water rotted	7	8
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₩ lb	4 75	5 00
Wrought, German	14	16
English	14	16
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Tar	...	...
Pitch	2 50	...
Rosin A No. 1	3 00	4 25
No. 2	2 00	...
No. 3	1 75	...
Spirits Turp ₩ gallon	37½	40
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon	1 45	1 50
Coal Oil	33	35
in cases	43	47
Cotton Seed, Crude	...	...
Refined	95	1 00
Tanners' ₩ gallon	1 15	1 30
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton	...	...
Cotton Seed	30 00	35 00
Meal	...	...
Provisions, ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
Western	...	...
North half bbl	...	...
Dried, ₩ lb	...	...
Tongues ₩ doz	...	...
Pork, Mess	35 50	...
Prime Mess	...	...
Hog, round, ₩ lb	...	...
Bacon, Bams, ₩ lb	21	22
Do., canvassed	23	25
Sides	19½	20
Shoulders	...	17
Green Shoulders	15½	15½
Lard, Prime, in tierces	20	20½
in kegs	22	23
Fair, in tierces	...	...
Butter, Northern	30	43
Western	18	29
Cheese, American	16	19
Potatoes, ₩ bbl	1 50	2 00
Onions	4 50	5 50
Green Apples	3 00	5 00
Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana	8½	9½
India	4	...
Carolina	8½	10
Saltpetre, refined, ₩ lb	14	25
Crude	...	...
Salt ₩ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 20	2 25
from store	2 30	2 35
coarse, cargo	...	...
from warehouse	2 10	2 15
from store	2 20	2 25
Turks Island, ₩ bushel	50	60
Soap, ₩ lb, Western	7	7½
Northern	8	12
Southern	6	10½
Castile	14	16
Sugar, Louisiana, ₩ lb:		
In the city	10	16
Havana, White	15½	16½
Yellow	13½	14½
Brown	12½	13½
Tobacco, in hhds, ₩ lb:		
Bakers & Cutters	—	—
Choice and Selections	15	10
Fine Leaf	12	15
Medium Leaf	9	11
Fair Leaf	10	12
Common Leaf	8	10
Good Refused	7	10
Common Refused	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₩ lb	—	—
Balling	21	22
Wool, Washed, ₩ lb	...	...
Burry	16	20
Louisiana, Native	28	30
Texas, 10@ Merino	31	32

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Centenary Female College, Summerfield, Alabama.

The scholastic exercises of this institution will be resumed on the first Monday in October next.

For particulars address

W. J. VAUGHN, President.

WOODVILLE DISTRICT MEETING.

The Woodville District Conference will be held at Midway, near Centreville, Mississippi, on Thursday and Friday, September 23 and 24. Full written reports by pastors, recording stewards and Sunday school superintendents will be expected. Delegates to the Mississippi Annual Conference will be elected. An educational society, auxiliary, for the assistance of candidates for the ministry, will be formed.

JAS. A. GODFREY, Prest.
THOS. W. BROWN, Sec.

YAZOO DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Conference for Yazoo District, Mississippi Conference, will be held at Richland, October 27-31, 1869. The fourth Quarterly Meeting for Richland Circuit will be held at Richland, on Saturday, October 30, and the new church dedicated on Sunday, the 31st. The chairmen of the several committees will prepare reports for the District Conference on the subjects assigned them, viz:

On denominational peculiarities, Rev. H. Williamson and Rev. J. 1. E. Byrd.

On Sunday schools, Rev. J. D. Newsome.

On the best means of increasing the circulation of religious literature, Rev. I. H. Boyle.

On finances, Rev. T. C. Parish and Rev. J. W. Jones.

On public worship, Rev. H. Townsend, Rev. Stephen Johnson and Rev. P. Howard.

On education, Rev. E. H. Monnger, Rev. A. B. Stewart and Rev. T. C. Parish.

On missions, Rev. G. W. Boyles and Rev. E. A. Flowers.

On camp meetings, same committee as last year, Rev. W. P. Barton, Rev. H. Williamson and Rev. S. Johnson, adding B. T. Owen, Esq., and Brother Madison Weems.

The chairmen will fill up their committees till they number five in each committee, securing thereby the help of the laity. Have reports ready and give time for discussion.

W. P. BARTON, P. E.

MACON DISTRICT MEETING.

The Macon district meeting, Mobile Conference, will be held at Gainesville, Alabama, commencing on Thursday, September 9. The district stewards will meet at the same time and place. Reports from all the preachers, on some subject of interest to the church, will be expected. Lay delegates to the next Annual Conference will be elected.

S. H. COX, P. E.

MARIANNA DISTRICT MEETING.

CHANGE OF TIME.—Owing to the unhealthfulness of Gordon I am compelled to change the time of holding our district meeting there. It will be held October 14-17.

Preachers, both traveling and local, will be expected to hand in a report of their labors on the first day of the meeting. The opening sermon will be preached by the Rev. William A. Sampey, on Thursday, at eleven o'clock A. M. Members, on arriving, will apply to Rev. L. Patterson to find their homes.

WESLEY B. DENNIS, P. E.

Brandon Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Hillsboro, at Fannin	Aug. 21, 22
Trenton, at County Line	28, 29
Hickory, at Decatur	Sept. 25, 26
Walnut Grove	Oct. 2, 3
Philadelphia	9, 10
Forest	16, 17
Garlandsville, at Hickory	23, 24
Brandon	30, 31
Brandon circuit	Nov. 6, 7

The district meeting will be held at Forest, commencing on Thursday before the third Sabbath in October, at nine A. M. We hope to see a full attendance of all the official members. Visiting brethren are respectfully invited.

W. PRICE, P. E.

New Orleans Dist., Louisiana Conference

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

New Orleans circuit, at Algiers	Aug. 8
Quar. Conf., at 112 Camp, 7½ P.M.	13
German churches, at Dryades st.	15
Quar. Conf., at Dryades st.	20
Jefferson City	22
Plaquemine	29
Felicity street	Sept. 5
Thibodeaux	12
Carondelet street	19
Baton Rouge	25, 26
Moreau street	Oct. 3

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

N. B.—At these quarterly conferences the delegates to the Annual Conference will be nominated.

Vicksburg Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Fayette	Sept. 18, 19
Natchez	Oct. 2, 3
Port Gibson	9, 10
Rocky Spring, at Beech Grove	16, 17
Cayuga, at Utica	23, 24
Vicksburg	Nov. 6, 7
North Warren, at Oak Ridge	13, 14
South Warren, place to be fixed by the pastor	20, 21

J. G. JONES, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist., Miss. Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Holmesville ct., at Holmesv'e	Aug. 28, 29
Bogue Chitto ct., Monticello	Sept. 11, 12
Scotland ct., at Wright's Ch.	18, 19
Pleasant Valley and Rehobath stations, at Rehobath	25, 26
Wesson and Beauregard, at Wesson	Oct. 2, 3
Burtenton ct., at Burtenton	9, 10
Bahala circuit, at Pleasant Grove	16, 17
Georgetown ct., at George'n.	23, 24
Summit and Magnolia, at Magnolia	Nov. 6, 7
Crystal Springs and Hazlehurst, at Crystal Springs	13, 14
Brookhaven station	27, 28

Brethren will please have their reports ready. Brethren will oblige me very much if they will make arrangements for me to get from the railroad to their Quarterly Meetings.

G. F. THOMPSON, P. E.

Woodville Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Jackson, at Jackson	Sept. 18, 19
Wilkinson, at Midway	25, 26
St. Helena, at Centre	Oct. 16, 17
Woodville and Percy Creek	23, 24
Tunica, at Tunica	30, 31
Liberty, at Liberty	Nov. 6, 7
Meadville, at Meadville	11
Buffalo	20, 21
Amite, at Adams	27, 28

JAS. A. GODFREY, P. E.

Camden Dist., Montgomery Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Camden	Sept. 4, 5
Oak Hill, at Pineville	11, 12
Snow Hill; at Snow Hill	18, 19
Sepulga, at Asbury	25, 26
Evergreen, at Evergreen	Oct. 2, 3
Farmersville, at Buford's	9, 10
Black's Bend, at Mt. Carmel	16, 17
Mt. Pleasant, at Hollow Cr'k.	23, 24
Monroeville and Flat Creek, at Claiborne	Nov. 6, 7

ANSON WEST, P. E.

Mobile District, Mobile Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mobile, St. Paul	July 31, Aug. 1
Mobile, Franklin street	7, 8
Mobile, St. Francis street	14, 15
Whistler	21, 22
Eastern Shore and Fish river, at Ghrist's	28, 29
Citronelle	Sept. 4, 5
Pascagoula and Bay Shore, at Moss Point	11, 12
W. Pascagoula, at Mt. Pleas't.	18, 19
Cottage Hill, at Grand Bay.	25, 26
St. Stephen's, at St. Stephen's.	Oct. 2, 3

JAS. A. HEARD, P. E.

Macon District, Mobile Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Macon	July 10, 11
Brookville, at Cross Prairie	17, 18
Cookville, at Memphis	24, 25
Marion, at Pleasant Grove	31, Aug. 1
Summerville, at Centre	Aug. 14, 15
Crawford, at Crawford	21, 22
Trinity, at Trinity	28, 29
De Kalb, at Union	Sept. 4, 5
Gainesville, at Snmpterville	18, 19

S. H. COX, P. E.

Yazoo District, Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Black Hawk ct., Black Hawk	July 3, 4
Richland ct., at Ebenezer	17, 18
Lexington ct., at Eulogy	24, 25
Mt. Olivet ct., at Dover	31, Aug. 1
Yazoo ct., at Deasonville	Aug. 7, 8
Yazoo city	14, 15
Durant ct., at Wesley Chapel	21, 22
Sunflower ct., at Greenwood	Sept. 4, 5
Carrollton ct., at Eden	18, 19

W. P. BARTON, P. E.

Jackson Dist., Mississippi Conference

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Jackson station	July 3, 4
Terry, at Forest Hill	10, 11
Clinton, at Chapel Hill	17, 18
Canton station	24, 25
Camden, at Forest Grove	31, Aug. 1
Sharon, at Thornton	Aug. 7, 8
Vernon and Livingston, at Vernon	14, 15
Churchinge, at Conway	21, 22
Madisonville, at Pearl river	Sept. 18, 19
District conferences, Raymond	Aug. 26

R. ABBEY, P. E.

CUMBERLAND UNIVERSITY—Lebanon, Tennessee, has 758 students. au7 4tn

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Should be kept in every nursery. If you would have your children grow up to be healthy, strong and vigorous men and women, give them a few doses of

McLANE'S VERMIFUGE,

TO EXPEL THE WORMS

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BE SURE YOU GET

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STONEWALL INSTITUTE,

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This SCHOOL FOR BOYS, so favorably located in the quiet country, reopens on the

FIRST MONDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT.

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CHARGES.—$260 will cover a scholastic year's board, tuition and washing; half paid in October, the other February 1, 1870.

Payments may be made to Foster & Gardner, Mobile, Alabama. $15 to be deposited for books, etc., if all of which is not used, it will be refunded. Each student furnishes his own blankets, sheets and towels.

Persons in sickly sections may send in by September 1, adding $30 to their regular remittance.

Hacks run from Selma to the Institute in October, conveying boys for $2 50 each.

In the city of Mobile we refer, by permission, to Messrs. Foster & Gardner, John K. Randall & Co., C. E. Thames & Co., Baker, Lawler & Co., Kirksey & Carpenter, Dexter, Dunlap & Wilson, Nabers & Hanks; also to Drs. R. L. Watkins, J. R. Burgett, A. S. Andrews; to Messrs. John Little Smith, Richard B Owen and Thomas H. Herndon; finally, to Profs. W. R. Poindexter and P. E. Collins.

Applications for admission may be made at once by addressing the President,

D. C. B. CONNERLY,
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ORGAN OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH FOR THE MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES

VOLUME XV.—NUMBER 11. WHOLE NUMBER..... 715.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1869.

$3 00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE. OFFICE—112 CAMP STREET.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—At five o'clock this morning Rawlin's cough was more tronblesome and respiration more difficult; at eleven o'clock he was asleep. Nourishment and stimulants had been frequently administered, his physicians hoping to sustain his fast waning strength until the return of the President, who was hourly expected.

LATER.—Secretary Rawlins died at half-past four this afternoon.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—General Rawlins died before the arrival of President Grant.

General John A. Logan, Joe Holt, General George H. Thomas and G. M. Dodge, engineer of the North Pacific Railroad, are spoken of for the War Department. General Dodge was offered the position some time ago.

Before his death, General Rawlins expressed himself freely on political matters, and in favor of the most liberal interpretation of the reconstruction laws, and the early admission into the Union of the Southern States on terms that would leave no regrets. He also expressed a desire that the moral aid of the government should be extended to the Cubans struggling for independence.

The Post Office Department has taken measures looking to the more rapid transmission and distribution of the mails in Texas.—*Times.*

Late accounts from Nashville, through a Republican source, state that Andrew Johnson is gaining ground every day, and that his election to the United States Senate is considered a certainty.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Chinese Minister Browne informs the State Department that the Chinese government has granted no concession to any company or individual for inland telegraphs.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—A London special says: The German Catholic Hierarchical Convention in session in Fulda have adopted a line of action or platform to be observed by the prelates in the Ecumenical Council at Rome. It is tolerant and dependent in tone, yet in spirit of complete submission to the Holy See. Austrain bishops did not attend. They assemble in convention in Salsburg.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—A private dispatch to *El Cronista* says that Cespedes and Quesada, with six thousand men, were repulsed from Los Tunas, with the loss of five hundred men, money, arms and a flag.

EUROPE.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Afternoon.—Private advices say there is a panic in Germany, and bad news from France.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The morning *Telegraph* reviews chronologically Mrs. Stowe's article on Lord and Lady Byron. Says the subject is too painful to discuss, and regards the publication as the result of indiscretion both on the part of Mrs. Stowe and the publishers.

ARMAGH, IRELAND, Sept. 6.—The work of reorganizing the church is progressing satisfactorily. Articles have been prepared requesting prelates to convene lay conferences.

Affairs in France, owing to the illness of Napoleon, appear in an excited and serious condition, as witnessed by the decline in rentes, which were quoted this P. M. at 69.75, against 71 35 on Saturday.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Private advices from Paris represent that the Emperor's health has assumed somewhat an alarming turn. Though no fatal result is anticipated from the relapse, it creates uneasiness in his family and the public mind.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—The *Journal Official* to-day contradicts the alarming rumors of the Emperor's health, saying that the Emperor attends to his affairs daily. He has suffered some from rheumatism, but at no time has his condition been such as to cause the least anxiety.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Alexandria dispatches report the cottou crop in the Interior of Egypt as excellent both in quality and quantity.

MADRID, Sept. 7.—The troops defeated thirty Carlists under Eslortus, near Genoa. Eslortus escaped.—This is the last Carlist band known to be on Spanish soil.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—The Emperor comes to Paris to-morrow. The *Presse* says the condition of the Emperor has improved a little since yesterday. His strength has increased and his pulse decreased, but it is not believed that he will be able to go out to-day.

The Emperor yesterday signed most of the decrees in bed, and received Rouher and the ministers bearing the *Senatus Consultum*, which had just passed the Senate.

The *Moniteur* complains of the difficulty of obtaining authentic advices as to the Emperor's condition. To-day Dr. Ricord has again been called to attend the Emperor.

MADRID, Sept. 8.—The *Imparcial* of to-day says: "The American minister has not sent any note to the Spanish government to point out the possibility of recognition of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents under pressure of public opinion in the United States, but he declares that the fillibusters have made immense progress in gaining American sympathy, and they do not relax their efforts to obtain recognition for the Cubans."

PARIS, Sept. 8.—The Emperor presided at a council of ministers at St. Cloud to-day. His visit to Paris has been postponed until to-morrow.

The *La Patrie* of to-day has reason to believe that complete restoration of the Emperor's health is now at hand.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The *Times* is indignant over the Chinese outrages. It says England is resolved that China must keep the Mandarins under proper control.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 8.—The National Union Republican Convention of Mississippi assembled here to-day and is the largest meeting of the kind ever held in the State. There are three hundred delegates present, seventy-five of whom are colored. Nearly all the counties are represented. Judge Speed, of Vicksburg, was elected president.

Judge Lewis Dent was unanimously nominated for Governor, Judge E. Jefferds for Lieut. Governor, J. L. Wafford for Congress, first district, Judge William Kellogg for the third, and Joseph W. Field for the fourth.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 8.—The proclamation of General Canby will bring the Legislature together on October 5. Governor Walker will be installed as Provisional Governor within the next two weeks, at which time Governor Wells' resignation, now in Canby's hands, will be accepted. The Legislature itself will decide whether it shall elect permanent or temporary officers.

SCRANTON, PA., Sept. 8.—Evening. One hundred and three bodies have been brought up from the mine.

RELATION OF ARCHITECTURE TO RELIGION.—One reason for the success of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is the shape of his church. It is as well arranged as a theatre for seeing and hearing. The congregation is massed about the speaker. Every member is in direct and sympathetic relation with him. He, in turn, is the centre of the magnetic current of the whole house, the focus of the inspiration of the entire assembly.

The same is true of the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon and his meeting house. He stands upon a platform projected into the body of the house, exactly in a position to carry the whole worshiping congregation upon his broad shoulders; and he does it. It requires a strong man to occupy such a situation; but, when he is adequate to it, there is scarcely any limit to his power. Imagine what Mr. Spurgeon or Mr. Beecher would do placed at the end of a modern imitation Gothic edifice, standing mere isolated human specks in the remote tribune, with the congregation seated in a long parallelogram of pews—a formal, unwieldy column, with little magnetic glow in itself and removed from the sympathetic control of the speaker. The preaching would be at arm's length. Nothing less than an angel's trumpet would effect much.—*Independent.*

THERE is a decision in Gray's Report which is at once sound moral and good law. A woman, sued for slander, defended herself on the ground that she only repeated, and without malice, what was currently reported. The court held that to repeat a story which is false and slanderous, no matter how widely it may have been circulated, is at the peril of the tale-bearer. Slander cannot always be traced to its origin. Its power of mischief is derived from repetition, even if a disbelief of the story accompanies its relation. Indeed this half doubtful way of imparting slander is often the surest method resorted to by the slanderer to give currency to the tale.

THE STORM.

EFFECT IN THE CITY AND ON THE LAKE SHORE.

About midnight Saturday night a severe storm of wind and rain set in from the east-northeast, and continued with almost unabated fury until Sunday night. All day Sunday the wind blew with tremendous power, changing from east-northeast to northwest, carrying trees, and in many instances houses, before it, besides driving the water from the lake over the villages on the lake shore, and swelling the canals until they burst their confines and flooded the adjacent country.

This was undoubtedly the usual equinoctial gale, and from all accounts it was more disastrous in its effects than any blow that has occurred for many years. The barometer fell early Sunday morning, indicating a hurricane, and prudent skippers ran out extra lines and made everything all taut in anticipation of the blow.

For several days the wind had been from the eastward, and a sailor friend of ours predicted, two days ago, there would be a heavy gale shortly, "as he felt it in his bones," and, sure enough, on Saturday night it came in all its grandeur and power.

At two o'clock on Sunday the storm was at its height, and the masses of dark clouds as they were driven furiously athwart the heavens, the wrestling of strong trees with the wind, and the rain which, falling in torrents, was driven hither and thither by the fierce gusts, made up a scene at once fearful and sublime.

The rear of the city presented a sad spectacle yesterday morning, and was a sad commentary on those who have been elected to office by the people. Ordinary care and but little expense would have saved thousands of people from overflow, whose houses were submerged, and who must suffer untold annoyance and discomfort before the flood recedes. In nearly all the canals breaks occurred, and between the Old and New Canals the water backed up as high as Claiborne street.

Bridges and wooden sidewalks have been swept away, and the water at ten o'clock yesterday morning was reported still rising.

The river was converted into a miniature sea, and the waves, capped with foam, lashed the bank with fury. Strange to say, there was no serious damage reported to the steamers, shipping or small craft. The steamers Dora and Carrie Poole, lying on the right bank, were reft of their smoke stacks, but they can easily be replaced.

At the lake end of the Shell Road the damage has been considerable, and Major Hoyt describes the blow as having been terrific. The fishermen all declare that there has been no such blow for many years. The water rose a foot higher than it was last year.—*Picayune, August 7*

WHAT IS WANTED.—The Holy Spirit is able to make the word as successful now as in the days of the apostles. He can bring in by hundreds and thousands, as easily as by ones and twos. The reason why we are not more prosperous is, that we have not the Holy Spirit with us in might and power as in early times. If we had the Spirit sealing our ministry with power, it would signify very little about our talent. Men might be poor and uneducated; their words might be broken and ungrammatical; there might be none of the polished periods of Hall or glorious thunders of Chalmers; but if the might of the Spirit attended them the bumblest evangelists would be more successful than the most eloquent of preachers. It is extraordinary grace, not talent, that wins the day. It is extraordinary spiritual power that we need. Mental power fills a chapel; but spiritual power fills the church. Mental power may gather a congregation—spiritual, power. Oh! we know some before whom we shrink into nothing as to talent, but who have no spiritual power, and when they speak they have not the Holy Spirit with them; but we know others—simple-hearted, worthy men—who speak their country dialect, and who stand up to preach in their country place, and the Spirit of God clothes every word with power. Hearts are broken, souls are saved, and sinners are born again. O, Spirit of the living God, we want thee! Thou art the life, the soul, the source of thy people's success.—Without thee they can do nothing; with thee they can do everything.—*C. H. Spurgeon*

USEFUL children are worth a great deal, though they may be very little.

THE CROPS OF 1869.

The time has arrived when a tolerably accurate estimate can be made of the crops of the country for the present year, based upon a multiplicity of reports carefully selected from all the best sources in the principal agricultural regions. It seems to be pretty generally conceded that the wheat crop is the largest ever produced in this country, and fully up to the average in quality. The yield of spring wheat has been exceptionally good in some States, which, in connection with the vast increase in the breadth of territory brought under cultivation, will more than compensate for the unpropitious weather drawbacks in other sections of the Northwest. Minnesota, for instance, has had under cultivation to wheat this year an area of one million one hundred thousand acres, which, at the estimate of eighteen and a half bushels per acre, will give the munificent aggregate of twenty million three hundred and fifty thousand bushels. When it is remembered that this young State barely raised wheat enough to bread herself ten or twelve years ago, the result of her agricultural effort this year is something quite remarkable.

The other young States beyond the Mississippi also chronicle scarcely less gratifying achievements in this respect. Our government is so deficient in accurate statistical information pertaining to the crops that it is impossible to form an idea, even approximately, of the magnitude of the wheat crop, but it is safe to say that the valley of the Mississippi and the great lakes, at a moderate estimate, will alone produce a surplus this year of seventy-five millions of bushels. Add a surplus of twenty-five millions for other sections, and we shall have a hundred millions for exportation if required. All the other crops are, at least, a fair average, with the single exception of corn, which in the great Western belt has suffered severely from excess of moisture in the early part of the season, and more recently from drouth. Still it is possible that a late season may make liberal amends for the shortcomings of the spring. In any event, we are likely to have abundance wherewith to make an average hog crop, and for the other multiform uses to which this great national cereal is applied. An encouraging feature, in this connection, is the late free deliveries of last season's crop at Chicago and the other upper lake markets; for if the growing crops were at all likely to be cut short, as some have represented it likely to be, it is not probable that the farmers would be disposed to part with their surplus so freely.

Turning to the South, the same encouraging features are presented with regard to the cotton, cane, tobacco, rice and other crops peculiar to that section. The cotton crop, which has a much more important bearing upon the finances than any other, appears to have sustained fewer casualties than usual, and may now be said to be out of danger. We are aware that estimates and guesses as to the yield are of little value at this stage of the season, but it is a significant fact that all estimates that are deemed to be worth anything have been considerably increased of late. On the supposition that this crop yields the planters twenty-five cents per pound, it will bring them in legal tender $300,000,000, which is more than they received for the largest crop ever grown. It is computed that formerly they would have received less than $200,000,000 for such a crop.

With regard to the European crops, our information is not so full as could be desired, but enough is known to warrant the conclusion that our surplus crops of wheat, cotton, provisions, tobacco, etc., will find ready markets in Great Britain and on the Continent, at any thing like reasonable prices. The latest information is embodied in a cable dispatch, giving a synopsis of an editorial article in the London *Times* of the 25th instant. That authority places the English wheat crop at thirteen per cent. below the average; all other crops luxuriant. The United Kingdom, be it remembered, is a heavy importer of breadstuffs, even in seasons when her harvests are most prolific. In Continental Europe, the cable also informs us, the crops promise to be light, with the single exception of the interior of Russia. Great Britain has made liberal drafts upon this country for wheat during the last few months, and there has lately been a large increase of orders from the Continent, mainly from France; and though the limits have been so low to admit of their execution, the bare fact of the receipt of such orders is to be regarded as an encouraging omen.

As the true material wealth of a people consists in the products of the soil, the munificent agricultural achievements in the United States this year are something to be extremely grateful for to an all-wise Providence. The aggregate value of the crops will add materially to the national resources. The disposition to market them promptly, too, is a most encouraging indication. Their movement will put money in the pockets of Western and Southern producers, which will be freely spent to the manifest advantage of the whole industry and commerce of the country. The national credit, which has been suffering for several years from the continual drain of gold, and the immense export of bonds, in default of other commodities to be sent abroad to meet our trade balance, is already feeling the good effect of the increased rewards of the husbandman. The best evidence of this is the comparative low ruling of gold, at a period when importers are accustomed to meet their foreign obligations. With peace and plenty, we assuredly have a solid foundation for a substantial increase in the general prosperity from one end of our broad domain to the other.—*New York Shipping List, 28th ultimo.*

TO WHAT KINGDOM?—Even a little child may lead the great ones of earth to feel their need of heirship to an enduring inheritance:

King Frederick of Prussia was once traveling in his dominions, and passed through a pretty village, where he was to stop an hour or two.

The villagers were delighted to see their King, and had done their utmost in preparing to receive him. The school children strewed flowers before him; and one little girl had a pretty verse of "welcome" to say to him. He listened most kindly, and told her she had performed her task well, which pleased her very much. He turned to the school master, and said he would like to ask the school a few questions, and examine them in what they knew. Now, there happened to be a large dish of oranges on the table close by. The King took up one of them saying, "To what kingdom does this belong, children?"

"To the vegetable kingdom," replied one of the little girls.

"And to what kingdom this?" continued he, as he took from his pocket a gold coin.

"To the mineral kingdom," she answered.

"And to what kingdom do I belong?" inquired he, expecting, of course, that she would answer in the right order, "To the animal kingdom." But she paused, and colored very deeply, not knowing what to say. She feared that it would not sound respectful to answer to a King that he belonged to the animal kingdom; she puzzled her little brain for a reply.

Remembering the words in Genesis, where it says that God "created man in His own image, in the image of God created He him," she quickly looked up and said, "To God's kingdom, sir."

The King stooped down and placed his hand upon her head. A tear stood in his eye. He was moved by her simple words. Solemnly and devoutly did he answer, "God grant that I may be counted worthy of that kingdom."

NOTICE.

NEW YORK, August 24, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: Permit me, through the columns of your excellent paper, to inform my friends that I have located myself in New York, and that letters addressed to me on business or otherwise, post office box 4,130, will reach me. I embrace this opportunity of saying that I shall, at all times, be pleased to hear from my friends by letter, and if any of them should at any time visit the city, I extend to them a cordial invitation to call to see me at No. 14 Wall street, my place of business. I shall always be glad to see any one of them that may come in this direction; shall feel slighted should any visit the city and fail to call on me. I am associated with the banking house of Lewis, Daniel & Co.

WM. T. SMITHSON.

ONE hundred thousand men and women are yearly sent to prison in consequence of strong drink.

THE WORK IN INDIANA.

The Rev. J. Ditzler, who was appointed last year by Bishop McTyeire to Indiana, reports progress. A Conference was lately held at Westport, at which he was present and assisting. The ministers and members of this organization, we believe, were originally of the Methodist Episcopal Church North; but they withdrew from it on account of its political utterances. We are glad they find in our church a platform and basis of union. We have a welcome for all who love a non-political Methodism. It will be remembered that our Conference in Illinois, now well organized and progressive, had a similar beginning. We copy an extract from the secular press:

"The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the Annual Conference at Westport, Indiana, at its late session:

"WHEREAS, The Methodist Episcopal Church South has made such changes in her ecclesiastical polity and legislative economy that we see but little difference between theirs and our own, adopting a lay delegation equal to the itinerant (or clerical) in their General Conference, which is their legislative body, and lay delegates in all the Conferences of the church; and

"WHEREAS, They have such literature and publications of all kinds as we need, and can supply us with a number of efficient ministers to aid us in carrying the Gospel throughout this State and Ohio; therefore,

"*Resolved*, By this Annual Conference now in session at Westport, Decatur county, Indiana, August 21, 1869, that we do hereby adopt the principles, rules and regulations of said Methodist Episcopal Church South, as set forth in her Discipline, to become thereby a Conference of said church; Provided, that this action, with proper explanations, be submitted, after due notice, say from four to eight weeks, to the vote of the members of the Evangelical United Brethren Church in this State. Provided, further, that the same shall then be ratified by a session of said Conference, which shall meet in ——, October 27, 1869.

"A committee of three was appointed to receive and count the vote when reported by the pastors, and name the place of meeting. All indications go to show that the above action will be overwhelmingly ratified. Bishop McTyeire will then meet the Conference, and the act be consummated and their delegates elected to the next General Conference, which meets next May in Memphis.

"The movement is said to be sustained by every token of approval and the warmest demonstration. The Conference thus constituted promises to move off with about thirty ministers and a corresponding membership, houses of worship, etc."—*Nashville Christian Advocate.*

STOPPED HIS PAPER.—The following anecdote of the late Mr. Swain, from the Philadelphia *Press*, is not without its moral in other latitudes than Pennsylvania:

"Many years ago Mr. Swain, then editor of the *Public Ledger*, was hailed at the corner of Eighteenth and Chestnut streets by a very excited individual, who informed him in the most emphatic terms, 'I have stopped your paper, sir,' and proceeded to explain the why and wherefore, all the time gesticulating wildly. 'My gracious, sir, you don't say so. Come with me to the office, and let us see if we cannot remedy the matter. It grieves me that any one should stop my paper.' Down Chestnut street to Third the two proceeded. Arriving at the office, Mr. Swain said: 'Why, my dear sir, everything seems to be going on here as usual; I thought that you had stopped my paper.' Then and there the excited gentleman, whom the long walk had partly cooled, by the way, said he had stopped taking the one copy of the *Ledger*. Mr. Swain was profuse in his apologies for having misunderstood the meaning of his late subscriber's words, and regretted that he had given him the tramp from Eighteenth street to Third, down Chestnut. The gentleman took his way home, a wiser if not a better man, marveling at the stupidity of editors in general, and on Mr. Swain in particular. Before he left, however, he ordered the *Ledger* to be still sent to his address."

SMALL change being scarce in an Indiana town, the local paper accounts for it by saying that it is all taken up in contributions at the churches on Sunday and sent away to the heathen.

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1869.

Call Me When Breakfast is Ready.

A SONG.

I.

Call me when breakfast is ready—
O mother! don't call me before;
Do not deny me the pleasure
Of moderate rest, I implore.
Eight hours of sleep are too little
For delicate maidens like me;
Dearer, by far, is my pillow
Than cup of the daintiest tea.
Mother, I cannot endure it;
This getting up early's a bore—
Call me when breakfast is ready;
Oh! please do not call me before.

II.

Call me when breakfast is ready—
O mother! don't call me too soon.
Shopping, of course, needs attention,
But that can be done before noon.
Talk of the folly of fashion,
I do not consider it so;
Parties must not be neglected,
And style is important, you know.
Mother! it makes me so nervous
To think of your step at my door;
Call me when breakfast is ready;
Oh! please do not call me before.

III.

Call me when breakfast is ready—
Oh! don't call me early, I pray.
Doctors advise to be quiet,
My spine is affected, they say.
Sleep is a potent elixir,
And better than drugs or the knife;
Why, then, so much in a hurry,
Since rest is the solace of life?
Mother, do have some compassion,
And chide my late rising no more;
Call me when breakfast is ready;
Oh! please do not call me before.

IV.

Call me when breakfast is ready—
O mother! I think I've been told,
Multitudes struggle for riches,
And barter their comfort for gold.
Hypocrites often rise early—
Their motives are perfectly plain:
Sundays they always sleep later,
Because they have nothing to gain.
Mother! I cannot endure it,
This getting up early's a bore—
Call me when breakfast is ready;
But please do not call me before.

—*C. E. F. in Hearth and Home.*

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

MR. EDITOR: The intervention of the Sabbath school between public worship and the children, and of the superintendent between the pastor and the children, are subject to like objections with the intervention of Romish priests between the Saviour and penitent sinners—both are interpolations upon divine institutions and arrangements. The Sunday school is not the church, nor a more important institution than the church, but simply a department of church enterprise, like class meetings and prayer meetings. All three are subordinate to the public worship of God; and the effort to exalt the Sunday school above public worship is likely to operate as deleteriously upon it as the like effort did on class meetings. The pastor ranks the superintendent as he does the class leader and the leader of the prayer meeting. He is the *pastor* of the *church*, which embraces everything that pertains to religion.—The "jealousy of foreign intervention," alluded to by "Junior" in a late issue of the ADVOCATE, if it exists at all, comes from a misunderstanding of the relations between the Sunday school and the church.

But what shall we do when Sunday school pupils are habitually absent from the congregation of public worshipers? "Let them stay away, and make the Sunday school a church for the children," says W. E. M. L. But "tell us by what authority doest thou these things, and who gave thee this authority?" In the language of an eminent living divine:—"God ordained preaching, and Robert Raikes or John Wesley ordained Sunday schools. Whom shall we obey?" The same minister says: "My observation for years confirms me in the belief that when Sabbath school pupils do not attend public worship they lose the habit, or never have it; and when in their own estimation they get too large to attend Sunday school they rarely become church-goers. I have often said such pupils had better never go to Sunday school."

But can we not manage the two so as not to conflict in this way? Junior offers us a plan which he has tried with success—"have preaching and Sunday school together, the latter immediately after the former." But there are objections to that.

1. It is too radical a change in the long established order of public worship. Only a few, if any but Junior, will adopt it.

2. It will make the morning service too long, unless we abridge more than is desirable.

3. On communion occasions the Sunday school will have to be dispensed with.

I think, therefore, that, though Junior has "tried it and succeeded," his success in it will be temporary, and while it lasts both the congregation and Sunday school will suffer depletion.

Would it not be better to have Sunday school in the afternoon? This is at least practicable in towns and cities, where alone the difficulties complained of exist.—Then our children will have no excuse for not attending church at eleven o'clock, and parents can bring them with them to the house of worship. Their morning hours can be spent in getting their Sunday school lessons, and by eleven o'clock it will be a relief and recreation to go to preaching. In the afternoon both parents and children can assemble for Sunday school, and thus the whole day will be devoted to religion. Is not this "the more excellent way?"

W. B. L.

How We Manage Sunday Schools.

MR. EDITOR: We see an invitation from Junior for pastors, superintendents, etc., to speak out upon this question. We do not wish to controvert any point with such distinguished "lights" as W. E. M. L., W. B. L., or Junior, for they are vastly our superiors in all points; and we would remind the readers of the ADVOCATE of a "little dog in tall corn," or oats rather, were we to get entangled.

Brother W. E. M. L. suggests that the pastor become superintendent. Brother Junior shows a "more excellent way." We can show a most excellent way. The great fault in the conduct of Sabbath schools on the pastor's part is, he talks more about the interest he takes than he really shows by his actions. Experience tells us, if we have an interest in anything, to let our actions speak, while our tongues are silent on the subject of our own interest. We are not in favor of pastors becoming the sole superintendents. This is too Romish in its tendency. Besides, it deprives us of the co-operation of many wise laymen, some of whom are capable and eligible to seats in the General Conference.

We would have our laymen—the class leader, the steward, or any other man who could tell of a change of heart—to manage the school.

Just here we must be suffered to make a little digression by saying that all the teachers, none excepted, should be individuals who know they have a change of heart; for how can any others teach children of the nature of the atonement when they are ignorant of its merits? Presuming, then, that all the teachers are regenerate in heart, we advance with boldness to describe a school we have in our midst, and to speak of the means by which an interest was excited; and, having shown the means used and the success attending, will leave our friends to draw their own inferences as to the good of the plan. True, there is work about it, but no good can be obtained without work. A good, firm local brother is superintendent, assisted by brothers and sisters who have a hope. The Sabbath services are the property of the preacher exclusively; the school services of the superintendent. Perhaps the preacher is asked to take a seat in the class, and answer questions like another scholar. The class then feel an interest in him, as well as he in them. The preacher, if he can—for some are miserable hands—sings, leading the choir with a Sunday school song, in which the scholars alone are permitted to join. Then they know if they do not sing there will be none. The preacher does not advise or come in "under the superintendent's patronage," but as a scholar subject to its discipline. He is leading scholar. Does any scholar wish to have a question answered or an enigma solved, and there is any point too difficult for him? he knows where to go.

Some time in the week the preacher has the scholars to meet and study the lessons for the next Sabbath. In the meantime he prepares himself for the occasion as though he were going to dish out the "spice and pastry" from a city street church. Thus it is he gets, somehow, to loving the Sabbath school, avoids the "patronage of the superintendent," prevents the "jealousy of foreign intervention," becomes completely identified with the school, and indeed works, and propels the whole machine—superintendent, scholars, parents, preacher and all—without being seen in the lead. We do not have to see the steam while the engine is in full play.

If you want the parents brought in, just use the children, and give "the old folks" to feel like the lambs are being taken from them, and they will fly to the fold. Then if these means are used and the children do not stay to preaching at eleven o'clock, you may give up the church. Interest these children, and you have them. We have tried the more excellent way, and it has failed in two instances, while perfect success has attended this, and will attend every time this course is taken. Try it, and let your discipline be mild and firm, and the cure is effected.

PINE K. WOODS, JR.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

MR. EDITOR: I read with increasing interest all that your correspondents, W. E. M. L., W. B. L., and Junior have said to us through the ADVOCATE on the subject of Sunday schools. That our Sunday school system needs readjustment in some way, to bring it nearer to the church and the regular preaching of the Gospel, is what I have long felt the need of.

W. B. L. says: "The children do not come to church. They are comparatively strangers to our modes of public worship," etc. Again, it is truthfully said: Under the present system the pastor, to a great extent, is cut off from direct and habitual intercourse with the lambs of his flock, unless he comes in as a subordinate under the superintendent. I have noticed with deep regret that very few of our Sabbath school children, especially in our town and city churches, attend the public preaching of the Gospel, either morning or evening. I have witnessed this in St. Louis, Vicksburg, Natchez and other important places which I have visited within the last few years. I have seen the same thing in New Orleans, which I have been accustomed to look upon as the emporium of Sabbath schools in the South. I have visited churches in those places at ten o'clock A. M., and found them well filled with lovely and promising boys and girls in attendance on their Sabbath school. Presently they were dismissed, and the bell called us to public worship. As "faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the word of God," we re-enter the church to hear that Gospel which alone—"is the power of God unto salvation." And now, who are present? A thinly scattered audience of staid men and women, with scarcely enough children to make variety visible. And where are the children? After the fatigue of preliminary preparations and going to Sunday school, and being confined there an hour or more, they have gone out to seek needed refreshment and recreation; and while their parents are demurely listening to a pastor, dejected and cast down because the lambs of his flock are not there to receive their portion of the word of life in due season, their children are making social calls, playing on the streets, or off on a general ramble until the dinner hour. In the evening their Sabbath recreations, more than any thing else, have so fatigued them that they do not attend the night service; and the result of the working of our present system is that we are raising up a generation of the children of the church not to attend on the regular ministry of the word in connection with the public ordinances of religion.

This ought not to be so. But where is the remedy? This is the question which I hope your correspondents will thoughtfully and prayerfully discuss. Properly awake on the subject, I believe the church is fully competent not only to mitigate, but to effectually remove the evils complained of as incidental to our present Sabbath school programme.

I was much interested and encouraged in reading the article of your correspondent Junior, in your paper of the 7th instant. I think he has evolved a very important idea—that of connecting the Sabbath school exercises in some way with the regular morning service in the congregation. And why should not parents and children work and worship together, both in the Sabbath school and in the public congregation? The children ought to be trained up in familiarity with our congregational hymns and prayers, and especially with the preaching of the Gospel of Christ. And how encouraging to a pastor's heart to have his whole flock well represented under his eye and voice at the same time!

I hope brother Junior will give us all the light he has on this point. He suggests a grand idea, which should be looked into by the united wisdom of the church, and reduced to practical effect. More when necessary.

Yours respectfully,

J. G. JONES.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

A letter from Rev. W. S. Turner, dated Wetumpka, Alabama, August 28, 1869, says:

"We are having some prosperity in various parts of the district. Having good crops, we hope to carry good collections to Conference. Rev. Robert T. Nabors is serving the Wetumpka station in the place of Rev. J. C. Duncan, who left the work in May."

ESCAMBIA MISSION, MONTGOMERY CONF., September 2, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: Perhaps a word from this itinerant field of labor, published in the ADVOCATE, may encourage some way-worn brother, and stimulate him to go forward with greater zeal.

The Lord has been with His children, and has blessed them very signally at various points during the two months just past.

At a meeting held the third Sabbath in July about seventy-five souls were blessed. The Spirit of God came down, and we had a melting time.

I have just closed another meeting, during which the power of God was present. It resulted in thirteen accessions to the church.

About sixty souls have been added to the church on this mission the present year. To God be all the glory. Your brother,

R. F. MOUNTAIN.

GEORGETOWN CIRCUIT, MISSISSIPPI CONF., September 1, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: Permit me, through the medium of your excellent paper, to say to the friends of Zion that the Lord is with us in this charge. On Saturday, the 21st ultimo, we commenced a meeting at Georgetown, which continued nine days, and resulted in the addition of twenty-one precious souls to the congregation of the Lord, and in impressions made upon others, which in many instances will, it is believed, prove effectual to their salvation; besides the reviving and encouraging of the little band which had so long stood against such fearful odds. This, though mentioned last, is not the least in importance, since upon the faith, and zeal, and courage of the church, depends her success in the future. In the meeting we had no help, except from on high, though several brethren had promised us their aid. But the Lord saveth neither by many nor few, but by His own right arm of power. To Him be all the glory by Christ Jesus, throughout all ages, world without end. Amen.

B. B. WHITTINGTON.

RANDOLPH CIRCUIT, MOBILE CONFERENCE, September 5, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: Believing that you and the readers of the ADVOCATE desire to hear once more from Randolph, we send you another brief report of our work. Our third Quarterly Meeting was held at Cox's chapel on the 1st of last month. Brother J. L. Cotton presided. We have just closed a protracted meeting at Brierfield that will be long remembered by many. We held it under the most discouraging circumstances, but the Lord met with us, and Christians were made happy by the score. Sinners were convicted and converted. Being in feeble health, we had to close for the want of help, with over twenty mourners at the altar, weeping and praying for pardon. May the Lord yet bless them and send His reviving work round the circuit, and grant that much good may be accomplished before the year closes, in the name of the Lord our God. Pray for us.

C. L. KIRKSEY, Pastor.

CROSS PLAINS, ALA., Aug. 23, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: Brother Moody has just closed a meeting of great interest here, after two weeks' continuance. Fifty conversions, fifty accessions, and the professors greatly blessed. The work was principally among the best families. About thirty young men of great promise were among the accessions, besides a number of excellent young ladies, and several persons from other churches by letter. Some of the young persons were children of Baptist and Presbyterian parents.

People come night and day, from eight and ten miles around, to hear the Word. Brother Moody has labored hard to plant Methodism here. He has succeeded. He organized this church three or four years ago with only five persons. Now there are one hundred, with a prospect of increase. He has, by the assistance of his good brethren and friends, built a substantial frame church. He worked on the house with his own hands. Cross Plains is a place of prospective importance. Brother Moody expects to hold a camp meeting at Resvesville, twelve miles from here, embracing the fourth Sunday in September. We hear of great revivals all around us. Brother Brandon, pastor at Jacksonville, is in the midst of a gracious revival. Many believers, several conversions and accessions of good citizens.

VISITOR.

ENTERPRISE CIRCUIT, MOBILE CONFERENCE, Enterprise, Miss., Sept. 2, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: Please say to the friends of Zion that the Lord is graciously reviving His work on this circuit.

At Pleasant Valley church I began a meeting on Saturday, the 31st of July. It continued nine days. Its results were: Conversions, twenty-five; accessions, nineteen; baptized, fourteen. There was no church organization at that place before. Its complete organization and establishment was the fruit of the meeting. Brother Jackson, of the Mississippi Conference, laboring on the Hickory mission, assisted me; also, among the local brethren, John Renfro, W. G. Bartlett and John Cox.

At New Hope church we began on Saturday before the fourth Sunday in August, just after and immediately upon my return from our District Meeting. The Lord was with us, as witness the results: Conversions about thirty five; accessions, thirty-eight; baptized, thirty-two. The church was greatly blessed, revived and strengthened. Dr. W. Spillman and T. S. Abernethy, Jr., of the Mobile Conference, and Brothers John Cox, A. M. Fikes and Robert West, local, rendered efficient aid. To God, through Christ Jesus, be all the praise.

Yours in the Gospel,

JOHN C. C. BLACK.

ATLANTA, LA., Aug. 24, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: We are having some excellent times on the old Rapides circuit this year. We have large and attentive congregations at almost every appointment. The church is being greatly revived, and the people seem more than usually interested.

Within the last month there have been a goodly number of conversions, sixty-four accessions to the church, and a large number of penitents. Truly we may say, holy fire is kindling throughout the whole circuit, and we are praying that the Lord may carry on this work until scores may be converted. Brethren, pray for us, that we may be more faithful to God, who so abundantly blesses us.

Tell the ADVOCATE to be as punctual as possible, for we like its visits very much. Many who do not have it desire to take it when they get $3.

The Lord is blessing the people here with fine cotton crops and medium corn crops; also plenty of rain and generally good health.

T. S. COLIER.

NEWBERN, ALA., Aug. 26, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: We have had two good meetings on the Brush Creek circuit. We protracted our third Quarterly Meeting at Providence, which commenced on the 24th of July. The meeting continued nine days. Our presiding elder staid with us until Thursday. We had Brother Moore, from Greensboro, and Brother W. A. Montgomery, a part of the time. We had ten accessions and about twenty conversions. Brother W. A. Montgomery and myself commenced a meeting at Mount Zion, on Saturday before the third Sabbath in this month, which also lasted nine days. We had seven accessions and about twenty conversions. Some of the converts are in the church, some will go to the Presbyterians, and some to the Baptists. We expect a revival all over the circuit. We have been reviving class meetings. Some of our churches hold class one Sabbath, and the next prayer meeting. Our presiding elder is a class meeting man. Between his Quarterly Meetings he has his week-day appointments, and will hold class meetings. We are not prepared to do away with the office of presiding elder or modify it in the least.

Yours, J. W. MCCANN.

MONTGOMERY CONFERENCE TERRITORY.

MR. EDITOR: Since the 17th of July we have had four gracious meetings. First, at Warrior Stand. Seven added to the church; five of them married persons; two single. The church greatly revived. Second, at Cotton Valley. Nine added to the church; conversions very clear. The members greatly quickened. Third, the Quarterly Meeting at Union church. Brother Andrews, presiding elder, preached with great profit on Saturday and Sabbath. Meeting continued for two weeks. Twenty two received by certificate and on profession of faith. The fourth was commenced by Brother John C. Carter, at Creek Stand, on Friday, the 13th instant. I joined him on Tuesday, the 17th, and continued until next Sunday night. Ten received into the church; several heads of families.

The church, as to Sunday schools, Bible reading and all other religious duties, is in better condition than I have ever known it.

After a sermon on last Sabbath, at Creek Stand, the congregation presented, as a free-will offering to domestic and foreign missions, a subscription of $205. At Union, the week before, $179 to same cause. Thanks be unto God for these gracious showers.

Your brother in Christ,

B. B. ROSS.

P. S.—In the above collections neither the forceps nor pullakins, nor any other extractive instrument was used. The people gave willingly.

B. B. R.

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1869.

LETTER FROM ALABAMA.

OPELIKA, LEE COUNTY, ALABAMA, August 31, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: The future prospects of this flourishing little town are rapidly brightening. It is already a railroad town, and soon we expect to have two new roads, one known as the Eufaula, Opelika, Oxford and Gunttersville road—the name suggests the route; the other as the Savannah and Memphis road, beginning at Opelika and running north *via* Dadeville, crossing the Selma and Talladega road at Elyton, and thence to Decatur, Alabama. That these roads will be built is almost certain. Governor Smith is now North in the interest of the former. In a letter to a friend in this place the Governor says the road is in great favor with Northern capitalists, and will be built. Colonel Sam Jones, president of the latter, is ready to commence work, and will this week let out contracts for the first twenty five miles. The counties of Lee, Chambers and Tallapoosa have voted a large subscription, and doubtless other counties along the lines will follow suit as the roads approach. When twenty miles are completed, with rolling stock, then the State indorses company's bonds to the amount of $16,000 per mile for every additional mile.

With these brightening prospects the internal improvements of Opelika have gone on rapidly. Seventeen elegant storehouses—twelve of them two stories—a court house, warehouse and livery stable have been built in less than twelve months. All these are substantial brick buildings. The number of dwellings has been much greater, though on a cheaper style, with the view of improving them in the future. Real estate, rents, etc., are as high if not higher than in Montgomery or Columbus. Had this not been the case, many lots now vacant would have been improved.

The health, morals, etc., are as good as in any town or city in eastern Alabama. Educational facilities are good. The Opelika High School will compare with any school of its grade in the land. Rev. E. D. Pitts, principal, is a graduate of Oxford, Georgia, and has been regularly engaged in teaching for twenty-five years. He has associated with him an excellent corps of teachers, which the late commencement exercises fully demonstrated.

The church is divided into four denominations. The number of communicants is about as follows:—Methodists, two hundred and sixty; Baptists, seventy-five; Presbyterians, twenty; Episcopalians, twenty-five. These are all white members. The freedmen have two churches of their own.

A series of meetings began in the Methodist church August 13, and closed on Sunday night, August 29. The attendance was large, numbering from three to five hundred. Every hour's service was spiritual and interesting, from the commencement to the close. At times there were gracious outpourings of the Holy Spirit, such as we seldom see in these days. About twenty conversions, the most of them clear and bright; and, upon the whole, the meeting was one of power, and will tell upon the future of Methodism in this town. The pastor was assisted by Revs. E. D. Pitts and C. S. Hurt.

The last night of the meeting was appointed for the reception of members into the church. The pastor read a suitable portion of Scripture. The choir then sung the eight hundred and eighty first hymn, after which the names of the candidates were called, and they came forward and took their stand around the altar—twenty-two in number, ranging in age from childhood to manhood, and even to old age. All but five of this number were children connected with the Sabbath school, who have been well drilled and are now prepared to make useful members in the church. The ordinance of baptism was administered to some of the candidates, and they were all received into the church according to form; after which the pastor delivered to them an address forewarning them of dangers, and exhorting them to firmness, obedience, love to the church, and, above all, the attainment of all the Christian graces. At the close of the address the congregation was requested to spend two minutes in silent prayer in behalf of the young members. Although the church was crowded to overflowing, profound silence and deep seriousness reigned throughout the whole congregation during the entire service. It was a solemn night, never to be forgotten. Thus closed the exercises of an interesting and profitable protracted meeting, and we predict a bright era for the Methodist church in Opelika.

Yours, etc., H.

History of Celebrated Women in China.

JULY 18, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: I propose to send you, from time to time, translations from the Chinese, the "History of Celebrated Women in China," which I trust may prove interesting, and, it may be, instructive to some. The book is in several volumes, and has not as yet been translated, so that before we finish it we shall have some knowledge of the women of China who lived in the early ages. I will try and send you notes on it monthly. Please excuse brevity. We are all well. I remain yours, etc., in the love of Christ.

J. W. LAMBUTH.

HISTORY OF CELEBRATED WOMEN IN CHINA.

TRANSLATED BY REV. J. W. LAMBUTH.

According to Chinese history Yaw was Emperor in China immediately before and after the flood, two thousand three hundred and fifty-six years before the Christian era. He had two daughters. The eldest was called Ngewong, the younger was called Nguyung. He commenced his reign two thousand three hundred and fifty six years before the Christian era, and in two thousand two hundred and ninety-six a great inundation is said to have occurred. This was sixty years after he had commenced his reign. All history before him is looked upon as fabulous. He is said to have reigned one hundred and two years, when his son-in-law, Sung, ascended the throne, which was two thousand two hundred and fifty-four years before the Christian era. Sung's father and mother are said to have been very stupid. His father was named Kusir, and his brother was named Chang, who thought of nothing but play and all kinds of vice. Sung was of a loving disposition, and was obedient to his father. His mother manifested an evil disposition toward him, but loved Chang, his younger brother. Sung had charge of all household affairs, and was entirely devoid of evil habits. On this account one of the officials of the district in which he lived introduced him to the Emperor Yaw, who, when he had learned his character, gave to him his two daughters in marriage, to govern the affairs of his house, and to wait upon him as he labored in the field. They, being daughters of the Emperor Yaw, did not make them proud or haughty to others, but they were meek and humble, as becometh industrious and devoted women.

On one occasion Kusir Sung's father, and Chang his brother, agreed to take his life, and consequently ordered him to go and repair the roof of the house. Sung returned home and told his two wives what his father had ordered him to do, and they answered him, "Go." When he returned to his father's, and had ascended the house, the ladder was immediately removed. His father then hastily set fire to the building, but Sung seeing this, leaped from his position on the house as if flying. At another time Chang, with his father and mother, agreed to send Sung into the well for the purpose, as they alleged, of cleansing it. He immediately communicated this to his two wives, and they said, "Go." Without delay he went and entered the well, when the entrance was closed, and his father and mother endeavored to destroy his life by casting great weights upon him, but he secretly made his escape. His father then wanted him to drink wine, and when thoroughly intoxicated, he determined to kill him. He communicated this to his two wives, and they gave him some medicinal preparation which they had made, saying: "Take this and wash the body thoroughly with it, and then go drink from morning until night, and you will not be in the least intoxicated." This he did and was preserved.

The younger sister of Sung loved him, and with her two sisters-in-law plead with her father and mother not to destroy the life of her brother Sung. He did not become angry at the constant attempts of his father and mother to take his life, but went into the field and wept bitterly, crying day by day unto heaven (Supreme Ruler,) saying: "Though my father and mother despise me, and seek my life, yet I will love them." He did not become angry with his younger brother, neither would be in the least allow himself to think less of him for what he had done.

In the course of time Sung was appointed to office, and when he had risen high in the estimation of all who knew him, he would open the four sides of his office and hear all the grievances of those who were under his jurisdiction; and thus he chose the good from the bad, as good timber is selected from bad.

The Emperor Yaw observed him on various occasions to learn his true character, but Sung would invariably consult with his two wives.

Finally he ascended the throne, two thousand two hundred and fifty-four years before the Christian era. At that time astronomical instruments were said to have been formed, and the planets observed. When Sung became Emperor, Ngewong was appointed to be Queen, and Nguyung to be second, or concubine. He appointed his brother Chang to govern in the country of Yerpe. Sung, though Emperor, was still obedient to his father, as formerly. His two wives were pronounced the wisest and the most excellent and loving of all women under heaven.

The Emperor Sung, in going through the country on a tour of inspection, died at a place called Tsangoo, and his sacred title became "Ising Wo," meaning "again good." Emperor Yaw was the first, and Emperor Sung the second, and the reign of each was most peaceful.

The two wives of Emperor Sung, hearing of his death, drowned themselves in a river, in the country of Siang, and they were afterward designated the "presiding spirits of Siang country."

The literati of that country said: "These two consorts of the Emperor Sung were truly virtuous, and their character irreproachable." The book of odes says of them: "Their virtue and good deeds were unsurpassed, and all people should follow their noble example."

TO BE CONTINUED.

THE following proclamation has been issued by the government at Pekin:

"Be it known to all that foreigners who propagate religion are not doing so unauthorizedly; but are allowed to do it at every place, according to treaty, and may follow their avocation as allowed therein. Recently anonymous placards have been posted up about the streets of the city of Soochow, setting forth that all who enter their religion will be injured. Now intelligent men know that these statements are false; ignorant people may be induced to believe such things, and the people's minds will be stirred up and trouble come. To write anonymous placards is at any time illegal, and circulating such ought not to be. Therefore we, the three Hiens, again prohibit the same. The *literati* and people ought to know that where there are foreigners there are also chapels or churches; and, if natives become church members, they do so voluntarily, and are not forced. From this day let every one mind his own business, and not talk about things which are vain and to no purpose, but only cause disturbances. If any one dare to disobey this proclamation, such person will be ferreted out and severely punished."

THERE are in China about four thousand Protestant native Christians.

MERIDIAN DISTRICT MEETING.

BUTLER, August 20, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: The Meridian District Meeting assembled at the Baptist church, which had been generously tendered by the pastor and members, at Pushmataha, on Thursday, the 12th instant, at ten o'clock A. M. The opening sermon was preached by Dr. William Spillman, of Enterprise station, from Acts 16: 5

His sermon was carefully prepared and impressively delivered, and at once gave the doctor a commanding position in the meeting.

He showed in his preliminary remarks that the churches of Christ, in the days of the apostles, were not congregational; that Christ nor His apostles did not designate any particular form of church government. Hence we may conclude that it is not the government, but the purity of the doctrines that constitutes the true church of Christ. He then proceeded to show, first, What are the scriptural marks of the true church of Christ?

1. The first mark of a true church is its foundation. The true church of the past, present and all time to come, one—a unit—and claims but one foundation, one head, Jesus Christ, who is the Good Shepherd and Bishop of our souls.

2. The second mark of a true church is a regularly ordained ministry.

3. The third scriptural mark of a true church is its charity toward others, or catholicity of sentiment.

4. The fourth mark is the tendency of the doctrines taught to lead its members to holiness of heart and life.

5. The fifth scriptural mark is that her ministers and members are not only led by the Spirit of God, but that the Spirit itself beareth witness with their spirits that they are the children of God.

6. The sixth scriptural mark of a true church is that souls are converted—not simply a change of mind, or from one church organization to another, but a change of heart—born again and made new creatures in Christ Jesus.

7. The seventh is that the poor have the Gospel preached to them.

Second. That it remained to inquire whether or not the Methodist Church has been and is now characterized by these scriptural works of a true church of Christ.

This position the doctor argued in a style both logical and conclusive, showing that he was not only master of his subject, but to the great edification and satisfaction of his audience.

During the opening services Brother Joshua T. Heard, presiding elder, arrived. When they were concluded he gave notice that the District Conference would meet for the purpose of organization at three o'clock P. M. At the hour appointed the Conference met, and was opened with religious services by Brother Heard, when W. Bailey was elected secretary.

The usual committees were appointed, or rather elected.

Dr. Spillman was elected chairman of the Committee on the Relation of Baptized Children to the Church, upon which subject he afterward submitted an able and elaborate report, which he was requested by a resolution to prepare and send you for publication.

Dr. Charles R. Rencher, of Enterprise, was appointed chairman of the Committee on Sabbath Schools, upon which subject he made a very able and interesting report, which will appear next week in the Choctaw *Herald*.

On Friday morning the pastors proceeded to make their pastoral reports, which show that the work is progressing satisfactorily; that if the church is not in a revival state, she is at peace in all her borders; that her membership, both in the abstract and the concrete, through the blessing of God, are standing firm; that she will very soon have adjusted herself to the changed condition of circumstances, and will start out afresh upon a new career of advancement and success.

Other reports from the special committees were made, some of them quite interesting; especially by Brother Morris, the junior preacher on the Gaston circuit, upon the state of the church.—Brother Morris, though young, seems to combine the three great elements of the future preacher—intellect, piety and zeal.

The election of the lay delegates to the Mobile Conference was made the special order for ten o'clock on Saturday morning. Upon the arrival of that hour the meeting proceeded to ballot for four lay delegates to represent the district in the Mobile Conference, which resulted in the election of Rev. James Shouks, local preacher, Dr. Charles R. Rencher, Dr. James A. Gilden and W. Bailey; and Simon Hall and Richmond Allen alternates.

The attendance of members, both clerical and lay, was rather better than heretofore, which shows that these meetings are not only acceptable, but that they are growing in importance with the people. It would be superfluous to say here that the brethren and friends at Pushmataha had made ample preparation for the entertainment and comfort of all.

Brother Heard presided over the meeting with marked ability, courtesy and affability, and the deliberations were characterized by harmony, Christian love and charity. The congregations during each day were large and attentive.

The Conference adjourned *sine die* at six o'clock on Saturday evening, 14th instant, but the services were protracted until Wednesday of this week, Brother Heard and several of the preachers remaining to assist Brother Thomas with the meeting.

On Sunday morning quite a number met in the love-feast. At eleven o'clock Brother Heard preached to a densely crowded house, and quite a number outside who could not obtain seats. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to a large number of communicants, and the Spirit of God graciously poured out upon the people.

The meeting grew in interest, and the congregation kept up to the last. The church was greatly revived, and several additions thereto.

We have great reason to thank God for these manifestations of His goodness, that He is blessing these services to the church everywhere, and for the cheering prospects that lie out in the future.

Very respectfully,

W. BAILEY.

REPORT ON REVIVALS.

READ AT THE DEMOPOLIS DISTRICT MEETING, MOBILE CONFERENCE.

A revival, or to revive, in the ordinary acceptation of the term; means to resuscitate or reinvigorate that which once had life and vigor, but has declined or lapsed into a languishing or dying condition.

But in theology and religion the word revival has a more comprehensive signification, and is used to express an aggressive movement in the church. This definition is in perfect accord with the history of the church, and the experience of her members and ministry. For, while the revival is the occasion of joy and rejoicing to the faithful believer, it is also the means of reclaiming the backslider, and restoring him to his first love, and the awakening and conversion of sinners. The great Head of the Church has taught us, both by example and precept, that the church is to be aggressive in her movements; that she is not to stand idle in the market places, and wait for the groans of the dying and the damned to rouse her to activity in the great work of saving souls; but that she is to push the victories of the Redeemer's cross into the regions beyond, until they that are in the region and shadow of death shall see light and receive life. Her ministers are required to stand upon the "walls of Zion" and sound the alarm, whether the people hear or forbear. Their commission reads: "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature."

Each individual member, being the salt of the earth, is to push the sacred and saving influences of religion beyond the limit of his own Christian experience, until the whole lump is leavened. The powers of darkness are to be overturned, and where sin, in all its hideous deformities, abounds, grace is much more to abound. And the experience and practice of the best and wisest men, under the sanction of the word of God and the seal of His Holy Spirit, has demonstrated that special efforts, protracted meetings, called revivals, are the best means of accomplishing these great objects of the church. The great Teacher, prior to His ascension, commanded His disciples to stay at Jerusalem until they were indued with power from on high, thereby teaching them and us that something more than the theory and history of religion, or an ecclesiastical organization, was necessary to its full development and final success.

And we think that a genuine revival of religion is to this day a miniature Pentecost, and exerts a proportionate influence upon all who share its gracious benefits; and that the church will live and prosper in proportion to the frequency and extent of these revivals. To discount or abandon this long established usage of the church, as the manner of some is, is to give up a well-tried and successful rule and practice for a doubtful experiment. Every era and page of Methodism is signally marked and rendered sacred with gracious revivals of religion. It has ever been her custom to erect altars, and by warm and earnest appeals invite sinners to come to those altars, not as to a confessional, but to secure the prayers and sympathies of Christians. And around these altars, whether rude or polished, at the camp meeting in the mountains, or in the thronged city, thousands upon thousands have found peace in believing. Around her altars, amid the shouts of the redeemed and the songs of the sanctified, her best and ablest ministers have been converted and consecrated to God. It was amid these scenes that that great and noble man, the late lamented Bishop Soule, lived, a moving tower of strength. It was here that the young heart of Bishop Bascomb received its first impulses, and his eagle eye caught those glimpses that fired his soul and tongue with such moving eloquence.

These revivals have also given to the church her strongest pillars. The richest and best Christian experiences almost invariably begin with the altar and revival, and thousands of living and millions of departed can devoutly thank God to day for the revival.

Your committee respectfully suggest that the preachers in charge of the circuits and stations in the bounds of the district urge upon their congregations the importance and necessity of praying and laboring earnestly for revivals of religion in their several charges.

It is not change of polity, or something new, that is needed. The social, financial and ecclesiastical interests of the church stand upon a basis as firm and worthy of consideration as any other branch of the church. She spreads out her great wings over all the country. In her organic structure she is commanding and embracing every town and hamlet in all the country.

But she needs life, spiritual life, such life as can be secured by well-conducted protracted meetings. Let her members and ministers return to primitive simplicity, and engage in these meetings with altar exercises, exhortations, songs, prayers. Let Zion travail, and sons and daughters will be born unto God.

Let her wheels be started in this direction by the power of the Holy Ghost, directed by her ministry in the fear of God and a love for souls, and not in a man-fearing spirit, or a desire for worldly applause, "or an attractive personnel," and we will find that there is still power and efficiency in her great machinery.

Respectfully submitted,

T. F. MANGUM,
Chairman of Committee.

IF GOD had not said, "Blessed are those that hunger," I know not what could keep weak Christians from sinking in despair. Many times, all I can do is to complain that I want Him, and wish to recover Him.—*Bishop Hall.*

The Christian Advocate.

Official Organ of the Montgomery, Mobile, Mississippi, and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

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REVIVALS.

Letters from various circuits and stations are bringing to us most cheering accounts of a revival influence that seems to have set in immediately upon "the week of prayer." We give in this week's ADVOCATE, from Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, the reports of many conversions. May the gracious tide rise till every part of our Zion is refreshed from the Lord! How many are longing and praying, and have been these years past, for a revival, God is witness. This is the set time to find favor of heaven. Let every heart catch the flame! Let every congregation cry mightily to the Father that He will send forth the Spirit of his Son into every soul, that God may be glorified in the salvation of men. *Cry;* do not be too genteel to be in earnest. Pour out the wants of many souls in prolonged prayer. The mighty promises "are yea and amen in Christ Jesus." The church has as yet realized but few of them. But as surely as the Saviour came into the world there awaits the church a far greater display of the love of God and the glory of the Spirit than have ever yet been poured upon her. The sea itself shall not surpass the compass and depth and fullness of the knowledge of the Father that shall be manifested by the Son in the hearts of men.—"There shall not be room to contain it." Oh, let us "ask largely!"

What a sickly faith we have, if measured by the plain force and fullness of the word. Self-conceit, covetousness or other lusts of the world have robbed us of all simplicity, so that "the truth, as it is in Jesus," finds no prompt response in our hearts, and we cannot believe even the oath of God; we cannot think that all the world shall be covered with the glory of God. Oh, Lord, let us believe or die! Take away from us so treacherous, so wavering a mind, and help us, that we may break away from the father of lies and venture life itself upon thy promises! "Our fathers trusted in thee and were not confounded;" and so we, gathering up the whole force of our being, will hang upon thy one strong word for salvation as the thief upon the cross.

A RECENT visitor to the Holy Land reports that he found in Jerusalem, *on Mount Zion,* a Sunday school of sixty-four children. The children sang some of the beautiful tunes which originated among our American Sunday school singers.

ROME OR NOTHING.

It is the boast of the Roman Catholic Church that she does not change. So far as her priesthood, her doctrines and her spirit are concerned, this may be true, and indeed is true in every respect, excepting in so far as she may be forced to modify her policy for a time; but whenever the pressure is removed she resumes her original expression—the leopard's spots may change, but not its nature. A superstition whose soul consists of a body of men who have segregated themselves from the rest of mankind and are banded together by mutual vows that place property, influence and power at the abject service of their corporate body; who know no country, no kin, no individual will, no law, but only the Roman see; who claim to be the only representatives between God and man, and to wield at will the whole machinery of life and death; who profess to follow the spirit into its dread abode, and to be able to fasten upon it forever chains of woe, or open to it the gates of bliss; who in the person of one head, the Pope of Rome, assume to wear a triple crown of heaven, earth and hell—such a power will only change essentially when earth and hell are cast into the lake of fire and brimstone. When the Son of God defeats sin in its highest seat, then this spiritual monster will expire, but not before. The force against Christ, when He was upon earth, was that of an anointed hierarchy. It was in that priestly form that Satan then encountered the Son of God, and we must still look for the strength of satanic enmity in holy places, and under the sacred forms of the Christian religion, if we would detect it. The nearer in form error and falsehood are to truth the more powerful they are. It is not in the idolatry of a pagan world, but in the mariolatry of Rome that the great power of Satan lies; not in the doctrines of Buddha, but in a priesthood that discourages both the reading and dissemination of the Bible.

That such an embodiment of pride, darkness and cruelty should seek the ruin of everything that it cannot assimilate or control is only in accordance with the nature of the evil one as he is revealed to us in the Scriptures. Uniformity or death is the one single principle that Rome illustrates in every land, under every sky, and in every government. Every people have had, by slow steps, to arrive at a just estimate of the insidious strength by which she coils and crushes.—The nations of Europe have, one after another, found themselves in the folds of this politico-ecclesiastical python, and have released themselves from it only by a death struggle. Italy, that lay helpless so long in the hands of cardinals, bishops and priests, when all its prisons were crowded with political offenders, has now recovered its liberties, driven the monks by thousands from their cloisters, and narrowed the territory of the See to a few square miles. Austria within three years has wrested all public education from the Romish clergy, declared the church no longer necessary to the validity of marriages, and made every form of religion equal before the law. In priest-ridden Mexico the church party went down with Maximilian. In Spain, that great "patent leather" establishment, the Inquisition, whose ghastly records of human hair and rusty manacles have been recently uncovered, already gives place to the Bible society, the Sabbath school and a preached Gospel. All these purely Catholic countries had been long oppressed by this relentless church until they suddenly rose and threw off its iron yoke. And this has been the history of every country, and we might say of every generation of Christendom, during the last four centuries.

In our own country the same terrible experience will be repeated. Large numbers of this all-grasping priesthood, forced from Europe, have found their way into our Republic. They have already organized the whole Catholic Church into a compact political party, under the absolute control of a few archbishops and bishops. Regardless of those ordinary questions that shape the political combinations of Americans, this party only seeks the material prosperity of the Roman Church. It has succeeded in putting thousands of dollars of public money, directly and indirectly, into the hands of the priests. It declares against any public interest, no matter how beneficial, that may seem to conflict with the schemes of Roman aggrandizement. Every Catholic politician who does not come into the policy of the clergy is denounced by name from their pulpits. All individual independence is crushed out of councilmen or legislators, or school directors, or any other public men who are members of that church; and if they will not advance the interests of Rome, as indicated by those in authority, they are put out and facile tools are put in. We know exactly what we are saying, and the priests know it, and their political catspaws know it. Every public trust must give way before this all-engrossing, crushing, insatiable ecclesiastical organization. With every Catholic public functionary it has about come to this: *Rome or nothing.* We shall illustrate more minutely hereafter. It is enough, just now, to make the broad statement that, while every other country in the civilized world is throwing off the toils of this monster, we are becoming more and more entangled in them.

The Spanish "Patent Leather Manufactory."

The *Star*, with the aid of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, both Catholic organs, produces a very ingenious explanation of the bones, grease, manacles and human hair which were dug out of the Golgotha of the Inquisition in Madrid—that they were only the remains of donkeys and mules which had been employed "in a patent leather establishment." So that all that eloquence of Castellano in the Spanish Cortes, and the boundless excitement of the Spanish people, was over a few dead donkeys! And so, too, the *Star* goes on further to suggest that possibly the whole history of the Inquisition is merely a thing of "popular imagination"—a kind of Spanish patent leather establishment. This art of discovering that human hair, bones, etc., are merely the remains of the donkeys and mules, will find room for its ingenuity in shedding light upon the Cracow convent horrors. No doubt that, too, can presently be shown to be only the lime vault of an old skinning and tanning factory. We subjoin the latest news from Austria in regard to it.

"THE CRACOW SCANDAL.—The Austrian papers say that the government will by no means pass lightly over the Cracow scandal; indeed the excited state of public feeling on the subject would not permit this. The lady superior of the convent will be prosecuted, and the nuns will be compelled to give testimony at the trial. The governor of Cracow has been required to report if there are any reasons why the annual subvention of one thousand eight hundred florins hitherto paid to the Carmelite community in that city should be continued, and whether, indeed, the nunnery itself should be allowed to remain. But the discovery has already led to measures of wider significance. The ministers of public worship and justice have issued a decree limiting the power of the Bishops to imprison priests and members of religious orders to cases where the persons so condemned voluntarily submit to the episcopal jurisdiction and sentence. It is not improbable that an official inspection of all convents will be ordered. The feeling of the Papal Court toward Austria is indicated by the announcement that the Bishop of Linz, who was recently imprisoned for disobedience to the laws, is to be made a cardinal, 'in consideration of the afflictions and sufferings which the perverse and anti-religious spirit of our epoch is preparing for the church and its servants.'"

SOLITARY NIGHTS IN PRAYER.—The supplications of the Redeemer, which ascended on those solitary nights, when of His people there were none with Him, survive in no human record; yet, doubtless, to the end of time our world will be indebted to the lonely hours when the Man of Sorrows watched and prayed upon the Mount of Olives.—*Rev J. Hamilton.*

SO WE GO.

Read the following, and remember the country is under the control and influence of the party of "moral ideas," led on by Bishops and clergy! "The New York *Times* says there is a regular school of writers and religionists who boldly announce their opposition to the marriage relation. The novel of Nicholas, advocating free love, has culminated in an established literature, devoted to that end." A large weekly journal is published in Chicago, (a second Boston,) devoted to the abolition of marriage. The contributors to this journal are said to be generally women, some of whom boldly annex their names to their communications. A series of novels has been written by such women as Mrs. J. S. Adams and Mrs. Caroline Fairchild Corbin, covering under the thin disguise of a story the advocacy of free love—*i. e*, prostitution. One of the writers alluded to above, says in a recent issue: "There is scarcely anything left now but the name of marriage. The old idea of marriage is dead, past hope of resurrection." Yet there are people, even in the South, who dream that the Republic can be restored and perpetuated. On the virtue and intelligence of the people, I suppose.

J. H.

A CRITIC AMONG THE LEXICONS.

In the July number of the *Southern Review* there is a wonderful article on "American Dictionaries." It must have cost the writer immense labor. He sadly disturbs the happy ignorance of our language and our lexicons, in which we were living. The defects and mistakes of the dictionaries are so thoroughly and strikingly pointed out that the publishers of both Webster and Worcester owe it to themselves and the public to destroy their old plates and have the works stereotyped anew; for the confidence of all who read the above article will be greatly shaken, and their estimate of the value of our dictionaries will be very much lowered. I advise all who can get the *Southern Review* to read the article carefully.

J. H.

Whitworth Female College, Brookhaven, Mississippi.

This college became the property of the Mississippi Conference in the year 1866. In securing it, a debt of $2,000 was incurred to release it from a law suit then pending. About $4,000 has since been subscribed, much of which has been paid, and a new roof and other repairs have been made on the buildings. This $6,000 has been secured in Brookhaven and vicinity.

The college is in a flourishing condition—filled with pupils the last session. A large study hall is needed, is indispensable to the full vigor and usefulness of the school.

We want from $5,000 to $7,000 more, to build, beautify and furnish additional apparatus. I desire to find one hundred persons who will give each $50; one hundred who will give $10, and one hundred who will give $5 each, to put the college in a more sound, healthy working condition. A number of persons have responded to the first proposition. The college belongs to the whole Conference, and is a power for good.

My agency shall cost nothing except the small amount of expenses attending it.

Please send me your name, stating amount you are willing to give.

B. JONES, Agent,
WESSON, Mississippi.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is called to the advertisement of R. J. Harp. He has now on hand a fine assortment of books and stationery. Besides the standard Methodist works, he keeps the best and freshest of miscellaneous publications. In the stationer's department the most particular and fastidious can be satisfactorily accommodated. Many of our friends in city and country may not be aware that we have a Methodist book store at 112 Camp street, New Orleans, not surpassed by any establishment in the Southwest. Send your orders for writing paper, standard authors, etc, to R. J. Harp, agent, 112 Camp street.

CHURCHES DESTROYED.

PORT GIBSON, MISS, Aug. 30, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: I sent you a communication, some months ago, in relation to our ten churches in the Vicksburg district, which were destroyed by the Federal army during the war, but by some unknown mishap in the post office department that communication did not reach you. I will now endeavor to reproduce it from memory, and such imperfect memoranda as I still have on hand. Why such a wanton destruction of church property, especially that belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church South, should be perpetrated by an army professing a high grade of civilization and Christianity, can only be accounted for, notwithstanding all their high sounding professions, on the ground that their hearts were desperately wicked, and their carnal minds enmity against God. Ours is a non-political church, and while we never interfere with the civil rights and duties of our membership, as a church, acting through our various official bodies, we had nothing to do in getting up and prosecuting the war. We were content to pursue our holy mission of "peace on earth and good will toward men," without mingling in the strife of carnal weapons. It is true that a large number of our members, in their capacity as citizens of the country, took an active part in the war; some voluntarily, and others from necessity; and they were followed by the prayers and best wishes of their brethren at home. But this was not by any official act or order of the church. What makes the demolition of these churches the more inexcusably wicked is the fact that they were almost the only churches where our large colored population could congregate for religious instruction and worship. Unable to build suitable houses of worship for themselves, we have always hitherto, in building our country churches, secured to them their occupancy a part of the time. Now they have, in the "burnt district," no places for public worship, except their private dwellings and the forest shades. They are unable to build churches themselves, and their old masters having been bankrupted by the war, are unable to provide for them as formerly.

Some doubt exists as to the proximate agencies employed in the burning of Cane Ridge church, in Jefferson county, and Bogue de Sha, in Warren. Cane Ridge had become a somewhat noted place for the transient camping of Confederate cavalry, and one night, during the passage of a thunder cloud, it was burned to ashes. Some thought it was struck by lightning, others that this was altogether improbable, as the lightning would not be apt to pass over the numerous high forest trees, with which it was surrounded, and descend on a one-story wooden building. The known eccentricities of electricity, however, leave room for some doubt. It is the opinion of many that it was fired, either by a domestic enemy or a secret emissary from the Federal gunboats on the Mississippi river, twelve miles to the west.

As to the burning of the church on Bogue de Sha, a family had been driven from Warrenton by the proximity of the Federal army, and finding no other unoccupied house convenient, obtained permission to move into the church. Soon after this refugee family left the church was burned; whether by fire left by them, or by the hand of an incendiary, yet remains a matter of doubt. The other eight churches were either deliberately fired and reduced to ashes, or razed to the foundation, and the materials taken away and used in the construction of various camp fixtures. The brick was generally used for making bake-ovens for the vast army that environed Vicksburg, and the wooden materials for soldiers' huts, stalls for cavalry, etc.

The estimated value of the property destroyed, which I herein give, I have obtained from the official members and other reliable persons in the vicinity of the demolished churches.

	VALUE.
Wesley chapel, Yazoo county	$2,000 00
Milldale, Warren county	2,000 00
Featherston's chapel, Warren co.	1,500 00
Oakland, Warren county	1,500 00
Mont Alban, Warren county	2,000 00
Porter's chapel, Warren county	800 00
Warrenton, Warren county	2,000 00
Bogue de Sha, Warren county	800 00
Grand Gulf, Claiborne county	3,000 00
Cane Ridge, Jefferson county	2,300 00
Oak Ridge, Warren co., damaged	500 00
Bethel, Warren county, damaged	500 00
Total	18,900 00

While writing about the wanton destruction of public property, devoted to charitable purposes and the moral and intellectual improvement of our race, by the Federal army in this district, I may briefly allude to the heathen like manner in which they treated the Masonic fraternity. Whatever the Masons may, or may not be, in the estimation of outsiders, they have been acknowledged in all ages and places, among civilized and Christian people, as the conservators of virtue and innocence; as charitable to the poor, and as law-abiding citizens, quietly submitting to the "powers that be," and the destruction or violently taking away their fraternal property is closely allied, in turpitude, to the demolition of churches, seminaries of learning and charitable asylums, etc.

The Federal army, or its attaches, while here, seemed to have an over-weaning proclivity for feloniously visiting the Masonic lodges, and abstracting whatever they could carry away that was valuable. By way of illustration I will give a few items:

	VALUE.
Oak Ridge, demolished, and jewels and furniture stolen	$1,800 00
Lodge at Bovina, fine two-story brick building, razed to the foundation, cost of building	4,500 00
Lodge at Warrenton	2,000 00

The lodges at Port Gibson, Rocky Spring, Cayuga and other places were robbed of their jewels, regalia and other movable property. In several instances pieces of this jewelry, regalia, etc., have come within the observation of Masons, principally in the Northwest, by whom they have been returned to their owners. In one instance a Knight Templar obtained information, Masonically, of the whereabouts of an extra valuable private jewel, which, after long delay and having to pay $10 to the holder of the stolen jewel, was returned to him. Mr. Editor, do you think people can become Christians and get to heaven with stolen property in their possession, knowing it to be such, whatever may have been the pretext for stealing it? You answer: "Not without true repentance, verified by confession of guilt and immediate and full restitution as far as possible." And so say I. But this communication is too long to admit anything further.

J. G. JONES.

THE SOUTHERN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, SEPTEMBER, 1869.—We have received No. 2 of this periodical. In typography it promises well, and invites perusal. We have not a doubt that it deserves success. The literary quality of this number is satisfactory, so far as we have been able to sample some of the many articles which it contains. Published in New Orleans.

Contents: The Physical Features of the Mississippi Valley; Once in a Thousand Years (poem;) Nantenondor Carrior; A Triple Execution; Oitahu (poem;) Who Killed Him? Will Mr. Johnson go back to the Senate? Anxions (poem;) A Child's Victory; September (poem;) The Chinese Labor Question; The Royalist; Book Table; The *Spice Box.*

THERE seems now and then to be a movement back to Protestantism in the land of John Huss. A deputation from near Randnitz was sent to Prague, asking for a Protestant minister to visit them. Almost the whole population joined in the request, and a number notually left the Romish Church. Pastor Schubert went and found that the owner of the hall had been induced to break his contract to rent it; and as he was not allowed by the authorities to preach in the open air, he preached from a room in a private house to a crowd of one thousand who had collected in the street. The priests appeared at the second service in the crowd, and tried, but with little success, to drive them away. The number who have left the Church of Rome is increasing, and the people have resolved to prepare a chapel as soon as possible.

MARRIED.

At the residence of Mr. B. Willis, in Warren county, Mississippi, on the 1st instant, by Rev. W. E. M. Linfield, Rev. C. B. Galloway, of the Mississippi Conference, to Miss Hattie E. Willis.

OBITUARIES.

Sarah S., daughter of John J. and Catharine Joyner, was born January 23, 1851; married to M. V. Sigrest October 21, 1866, and died July 14, 1869.

She joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1866, and in June, 1868, at a Quarterly Meeting held by Brother Price, made a bright confession of religion.

She died in the full triumph of faith, saying with her last words: "I am going to Jesus."

"Soft was the moment, and serene,
That all her sufferings clos'd;
No agony or struggle seen,
No feature discompos'd."

L. P. Meador.

Hillsboro, August 27, 1869.

Laura D. Huston, daughter of Lewis and Mary Tyus, was born in Autauga county, Alabama, November, 1825, and died at her residence, near the place of her birth, July 27, 1869.

She married Dr. Huston in 1844, who preceded her some years to the grave. In 1856 she joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in which she remained a consistent member until her death.

Her sickness was protracted, and for about six months previous to her death she patiently endured the most excruciating and unrelenting suffering. She was no doubt made perfect through suffering. I visited frequently in her sickness, and she expressed a desire to die, that she might be at ease and rest in the bosom of her God. She only regretted leaving her family. May God take care of the orphans.

She removed to various places with a view to her recovery, but to no purpose; and when she saw her end near, at her request she was carried home to die. Her death was peaceful. The family she leaves behind — her children, parents, brothers and sisters—are bound to the better land by another strong tie. May they move with an upward step till they their Canaan gain.

"Calm on the bosom of thy God,
Fair spirit, rest thee now."

Wm. A. Edwards.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

Vaiden, September 1, 1869.

The following tribute to the memory of the late William J. Gee, of Carroll county, Mississippi, was unanimously adopted by the third Quarterly Conference of the Winona circuit, held at Friendship church, August 21, 1869:

Whereas, The great Head of the Church has seen fit, in His wisdom, to call from our midst, since our last Quarterly Meeting Conference, our beloved and highly esteemed friend and brother, William J. Gee, long an active and zealous steward, a punctual and efficient member of this Quarterly Conference, and a friend and brother strongly endeared to us by his many virtues and ennobling qualities; therefore,

Resolved, That we adopt and spread upon the minutes of this Conference the following resolutions as an expression of esteem for his valuable and constant services as steward in the church, and our love and high regard for him as a member of this body and a citizen of our community.

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Gee the church has lost a zealous and active member, the official house of this circuit one of its most untiring and valuable laborers, and the community one of its best citizens.

Resolved, That his many noble virtues, especially his love and zeal for the cause of God, his punctual attendance on worship, and his earnest support of the ministry and the various benevolent enterprises of the church, demand our grateful appreciation and remembrance.

Resolved, That we will ever cherish affectionately the memory of our departed Brother Gee, and that our loss of his presence and valuable services in our deliberations and toils should remind us to submit with becoming humility to the Divine will, and ask for efficient laborers to fill the vacancy occasioned by his removal.

Resolved, That a copy of the preamble and resolutions be furnished by the secretary to the family of Brother Gee; also that a copy be sent to the New Orleans Christian Advocate, with a request that the same be published.

Rev. K. A. Jones, P. E., President.
Wm. A. D. Bryan, Secretary.

In November, 1868, the place of worship in Madrid where Carrasco preaches contained but thirteen attendants. In January it counted two hundred persons. Now they have a sanctuary which contains from eight hundred to one thousand auditors. To-day ten thousand copies of the Bible, thirty-seven thousand New Testaments, and two hundred thousand Gospels have been distributed in Spain.

CAMP MEETINGS.

There will be a camp meeting held at Lower Peach Tree, on the Alabama river, commencing on the 7th of October next. Ministers especially invited.

There will be a camp meeting, on the "old Methodist style," at or near Athens, Athens Circuit, Columbus District, Mobile Conference, commencing on the 17th of September.

Also one on the same circuit, same "style," at Siloam Church, commencing on September 24. Everybody is invited, and ministers specially.

A camp meeting will be held at Unity Grove, Fayette circuit, Columbus district, commencing on Friday night before the third Sabbath in September next.

A camp meeting will be held at Bethlehem, four miles north of Fayette C. H., Fayette circuit, commencing on Friday night before the fourth Sabbath in October next.

There will be a camp meeting, on the primitive Methodist style, at Beulah church, Pleasant Hill and Manny circuit, Shreveport district, commencing September 16. Everybody is invited, and ministers specially.

GREENVILLE DISTRICT MEETING.

Greenville, Miss., Sept. 1, 1869.

The first District Conference of Greenville district will be held in Greenville October 8 to 10, 1869.

All traveling and local preachers, exhorters, stewards, class leaders and Sunday school superintendents are expected to attend. Delegates to our coming Annual Conference will be elected at this meeting. Pastors will please bring full statistical reports of their charges. Indian Bayou having no pastor, Brother Wm. B. Smith is requested to prepare a report of that charge.

Consultations will be had on the subjects named below. To facilitate discussion, I request the following committees to give special attention to collecting information upon the subjects named in connection with their names:

1. State of the church, R. H. Herbert, R. A. Davis, J. D. Murff, William T. Ashford and William B. Smith.

2. Camp meetings, D. N. Anderson, O. C. Rives, J. Mann and K. R. Wilson. To suggest a plan, time and place of holding a camp meeting in the district next year.

3. Sunday schools, W. L. Sibley, G. A. Kirkland, J. H. T. Anderson and Berry Marshall.

4. Church finances, W. L. Nugent, A. G. Baxton, W. H. Worthington and L. T. Wade.

5. Church literature, James Maclenan, G. W. Thomas, W. R. Trigg and W. D. Brown.

Preaching at night during the Conference, and to be protracted. Address to the Sabbath school on Saturday night. Preaching twice on Sunday.

We trust this meeting will do something toward securing more concert of action on the district, and stimulating us to more enterprise and vigor in prosecuting our Master's work. That these fruits may follow, and that we may be baptized afresh with the Holy Ghost and with fire, let us pray fervently.

W. W. Drake, P. E.

The greatest difficulty in conversion is to win the heart *to* God, and thus the greatest difficulty after conversion is to keep the heart *with* God.

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A liberal deduction made when three or more enter together. The principal has been a practical teacher in New Orleans since 1851. For circulars, giving terms, etc., address

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References.—Hon. E. T. Merrick, Hon. J. H. Ilsley, and Messrs. Hucksaker & Miller, New Orleans; J. O. Fuqua, Esq., Baton Rouge.
sel1 6m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEARTH AND HOME.

To any person who remits us $1 before the 1st of October next we will send HEARTH AND HOME for *three* months, and, postpaid, P. T. Quinn's new book, "Pear Culture for Profit," just published by the New York Tribune Association. The volume is handsomely bound in cloth, and retails at $1.

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The living and the dead,
A *Rock* on which to lean
When hope and strength are fled.

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Saves human ships from wreck,
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To every man on deck.

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The blessings of Pain Paint
A million men have sung.

Pain Paint is like the *Sun*—
Gives life and vigor now,
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Refreshing as the dew.

'Tis *Freedom* to the slave—
Pain Paint those fetters broke;
No drugs or dosing knave
Rebinds the heathen yoke.

'Tis *Summer* to the dreary,
'Tis *Victory* to the lost,
'Tis *Fruit* and golden ear
To those by famine tossed.

A *Friend* amid our foes,
A *Breeze* in torrid zones,
Pain Paint will banish woes,
'Tis *Meat* instead of bones.

A *Horse* to weary legs,
'Tis *Money* in the till,
Or *Wine* instead of dregs;
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I have not lost a single patient in sixteen months past, since using Dr. Wolcott's Pain Paint and Annihilator in my practice. The cause of my success lowe to his medicines I cured a case of Cancer with thirty ounces of Pain Paint. This patient was resigning himself to a surgical operation. He is now entirely well. Also cured a woman with Cancer of the Womb of six years' standing. I have two other cases under treatment nearly well. I can refer you to Judge Dixon, of McConnellsburg, Fulton county, Pennsylvania, for the validity of my statements.

H. BUSHEY, M. D.,
Sipes Mills, Fulton county, Penn.
August 2, 1869.

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Water is harmless for injection; so is Pain Paint.

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Inflammation is the cause of all physical pain. Matter or corruption will never form unless caused by high inflammation; absorption and evaporation remove inflammation with wonderful rapidity. This is the *new* principle of Pain Paint. Cancers are healed as readily as a cut. Old fever sores, including ulcers of every name or of the foulest description, are cured by simply keeping them under the cooling influence of Pain Paint. Diarrhea and Dysentery cured within ten minutes by a faithful application across the bowels of the patient. A pint of Pain Paint applied properly to the head, when the pulse reaches the highest point, will positively cure Typhoid, Yellow, or any other known fever; by cooling the brain properly no fever can exist in the body. Pain Paint applied to a burn, with several folds of cotton cloth dripping wet, will positively prevent blistering, if done immediately. It removes pain or swelling from bee stings, mosquito bites or poisonous wounds; stops Headache or Neuralgia in a few minutes. Pains in the Liver, Heart or Kidneys relieved at the first application. Removes stiffness in joints and muscles, including all kinds of Rheumatic ailments.

Large bottles are much the cheapest, and should always be used for violent pains, spasms, colds, tumors or chronic ailments, or the whites likewise of counterfeits. Dr. Wolcott's remedies are put up in *white wrappers*; buy none other. One gallon of Pain Paint, double strength, sent free of express charges on receipt of $24, or one quart $8, or one pint $5; or six pints of Annihilator, for Catarrh and Colds in the head, for $5 including directions and medical advice. All who come to the office treated free of cost, and no dosing the stomach. Small bottles sold at all drug stores. All remittances should be by post office orders or registered letters or by express, to R. L. WOLCOTT, No. 181 Chatham Square, New York. se4 tu

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Music at usual rates.

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H. H. MONTGOMERY,
President of Board of Trustees.

Note.—My friends in the counties of Madison, Yazoo, Holmes, Carroll, Sunflower, Attala, Scott, Leake, Neshoba, Rankin, Hinds, and elsewhere, will please consider this notice as a personal application for their patronage, as it will be out of my power to pay them a special visit.

The daughters of the preachers of the Mississippi Conference, and the orphans of deceased preachers, and also the orphans of deceased Masons, on application, shall have their tuition free of charge.

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THE ASTONISHING FAMILY MEDICINE.

Saved from Death!—Read!

Montgomery, Ala., June 28, 1869.

Messrs. J. Darby & Co., 161 William St., N. Y.—*Gents*: Yours of the 23d is before me, and has attention. It gives me pleasure to say that my belief is that your "Fluid," under the supervision of a kind Providence, *saved the life of my youngest child*, some six years ago, the child being wasted to a skeleton by the effects of teething, and an affection of the bowels therewith. I had never seen any one reduced so low to recover.

"Physic" had been tried in vain, until the physicians stated it was useless. A friend recommended your "Fluid," or Ozone, which he stated was one of the component parts of it. I did so, and the effect was like magic, plainly discernible in one hour in its good effects, producing quiet and sleep almost at once, where irritation and sleepless restlessness had previously possessed the child to nearly entire exhaustion.

I at first administered it in a small way, two and three drops in a spoonful of water, and increased it to six and ten drops. It completely checked the bowels, and had the happiest effect, the child rapidly recovering.

I have tried your "Fluid" on animals, with the same effect—both horses and cows—mingling more or less in water, and letting them drink.

I have no hesitation in saying I believe it a specific for Chronic Diarrhea, or any violent affection of the bowels.

I would not be without it in my family under any consideration. Yours truly,

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Mr. Fowler is a member of the celebrated Banking House of Fowler & Somerville, Montgomery, Alabama.

AND AGAIN!

Read the following letter from Mr. Frank Saunders, a well known citizen, and brother-in-law of the beloved Bishop Paine, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South:

189 Broadway, N. Y., July 29, 1869.

Messrs. J. Darby & Co., 161 William St., N. Y.—*Gents*: About the 10th of June last one of my children was taken with Scarlet Fever, in its most malignant form, and as soon as I could I procured your valuable disinfectant, "Darby's Prophylactic Fluid." Although it was several days after the appearance of the disease before I began using the Fluid, still, by a free use of it, the disease was not only confined to the one case, but the malignity of that case somewhat mitigated.

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This is a private institution, with its number of pupils limited, and is authorized by the Legislature of Louisiana to confer degrees, diplomas and literary honors. It was in successful operation from 1843 until interrupted by the events of the war in 1862, and reopened January, 1867.

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Pupils charged from the time of entrance to the close of the session. All pupils received with the understanding that they are to remain and attend the examination at the close of the session in which they enter, and no deduction made on the bills for miscarriage, except in cases of protracted illness, when the loss may be divided between the institution and the patron.

In her outfit each pupil should be provided with toilet boxes, towels, napkins, sheets, pillow cases and blankets or comforts. She should also bring knife, fork, spoon, cup and napkin ring.

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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

LULLABY.

BY M. H. K.

Sleep, darling, sleep! The shadows lie
Across the crimson west;
The crickets from the lone fields cry,
The bird chirps in its nest,
Yon trembling, amber star,
Looks on thee from afar;
God's holy angels guard thee through the night.

Sleep, darling, sleep! The gloom
Falls purple, soft and still;
Sweet is the flower's faint perfume;
Calm reals o'er vale and hill.
God watches over all,
Not e'en the sparrows fall
But He doth know. He cares for thee by night.

Sleep, darling, sleep! nor fear,
For faint and gray the dawn
Shall, past the stars, appear,
And lo! the night is gone.
God is not far away--
Alike as through the day
He watches o'er His little lambs by night.

—*Little Corporal.*

CURIOSITIES OF ANIMAL LIFE.

THE VERVAIN HUMMING BIRD.

As we have already remarked, the vervain humming bird (*Mellisgua minima*) is one of the minutest of the feathered race, the smallest indeed of its tribe, the full-grown bird not often exceeding an inch and a quarter in length. The popular name is derived from its fondness for the West India vervain, a common weed in neglected pastures in the West India Islands, the home of this delicate little bird. Wherever the vervain is abundant, it is sure to be found, darting here and there, "now poising itself before a flower, and probing its recesses with the long slender tongue, and now shooting for hundreds of feet into the air, and then descending diagonally, as if shot from a gun, toward the flower from which it started, and balancing itself before the blue petals as if it had not moved." Again, circling round and round, it will rise once more into mid-air, and then dart off like light to some distant attraction. Or, perched upon a slender twig, it smooths its plumes, seeming to take delight in their dazzling hues; then darting leisurely off, it skims along, stopping capriciously to kiss the coquetting flowers. Often two meet in the air and fight furiously, their crests and the feathers on their throats erect and blazing, the very picture of the most violent rage.

The tiny nests of these birds are as wonderful as any that are made. They are beautifully formed of soft and delicate vegetable fibres, such as the silk-cotton of the bombax. When the two minute eggs are laid, the nest is only just large enough to contain them and the body of the mother. When the young are hatched, however, the parents add to the walls of the nest, the shape of which is thus gradually changed completely. At first it very much resembles an immature acorn cup, but when the young are ready for flight it is deep like an ordinary coffee cup. The old birds are very valiant in defence of their young, attacking any bird, whatever its size, that approaches the nest. This valorous disposition, however, is a characteristic of the tribe, and it has suggested, probably fostered the Mexican belief that the bodies of these diminutive creatures contained the souls of slain warriors, whom the sponse of the god of war conducted into the mansions of the sun, and there transformed into humming birds.

THE FLY-SHOOTER.

Reverting to the subject of fishes, we find many singular specimens of the finny tribes taken note of in our note book. From among these we select at random one or two for our present regard. The first we shall call attention to is certainly a curiosity in its way. It is a member of the chætodon family of fishes, so called from two Greek words signifying bristle-toothed, because their teeth are so long, fine and slender as to resemble the bristles of a brush. Cuvier gave the family another and less euphonious name, that of *Squamipennes*, having reference to the manner in which their fleshy fins are covered with scales, like the rest of the body—a point which he seems to have regarded as distinguishing them from the rest of fishes. The family contains a great number of species, all natives of tropical countries, and remarkable for their beauty and brilliancy.

The subject of our article is known to science as the Beaked Chelmon (*Chelmon rostrata*) Its common English name is the fly-shooter, given to it on account of the singular manner in which it takes its prey. It inhabits the fresh waters of East India and the Asiatic Islands. It feeds mostly on insects, but as enough of these to satisfy its hunger do not usually fall into the water, it makes up the deficiency by resorting to the curious practice we have already referred to, and from which it derives its popular name—it shoots them. Let it, when in quest of food, observe a fly, for instance, resting on a blade of grass near the water's edge or hovering over the stream, it swims quietly up to within five or six inches of the unconscious insect, and projecting the end of its tubular snout above the surface, ejects therefrom a little drop of water with such sureness of aim as almost certainly to bring down its object, which is instantly snapped up and devoured. In countries where these finny hunters abound they are kept in bowls and vases as pets, and afford much amusement by the wonderful dexterity they exhibit in shooting flies, which are placed on the vessel, or suspended above it by a thread, to allow them a chance to display their skill. A Javanese species—the *Toxotes jaculator*—is endowed with the same remarkable instinct, throwing a jet of water with such force and precision as almost invariably to bring down a fly at the distance of two or three feet.

The fly shooter is generally from five to six inches in length, in shape much like our common sun fish, and curiously marked around the body with brownish bands, edged with darker brown and white. In the middle of the large back fin is a circular black spot edged with white, which adds greatly to its singularly beautiful appearance.—*Once a Month*

SCIENTIFIC.

Importance of Accuracy in the Use of Mechanical and Scientific Terms.

The general employment of technical terms and phrases among scientists and mechanics, and the necessity for their use to avoid inconvenient paraphrases and involved sentences, make a thorough understanding and a discriminate use of these terms a duty to all who employ them. In our description of machinery and processes we have always studiously avoided those terms which, not being commonly used, were either generally unfamiliar or not self-defining. It may be that at times the article as published appeared to be too elementary in character, but it is better to use language understood by all than a *patois* intelligible to the initiated only. There are in use many technical terms, however, that of themselves are far more expressive than any phrase in common use, and these should be employed in preference to an explanatory sentence which reaches its point only by seeming to aim at another. In such cases the technicals are the proper terms. Many of them are not laid down in the dictionaries, and different ones are used in different sections of the country by men engaged in the same business; but some are so apparently demonstrative and in their sound so well convey the idea that they are always understood. For instance, if a smith speaks of a "snant" heat, every one knows at once that it means a soft, even heat, permeating the mass of iron—the very sound of the word conveying the idea. The "bite" of an acid or file, the "hang" of a hammer, the "raks" of a turning tool, and many others beside those which show their applicability by their derivation, are better than any phrase that is simply descriptive or definitive.

But all technical terms to be useful should be definite. Though a "stringer" may be a "beam," it does not follow that a beam is a stringer. A railroad "sleeper" may not be also a railroad "tie." A "bit" may be a plane iron or an instrument for boring wood. "Force" and "power" are not synonymous, neither are "weight" and "pressure." So we might go on indefinitely, and give examples of the indiscriminate and improper use of technical terms. We have a letter before us in which the writer, speaking of his steam boiler, uses the terms "fire surface" and "heating surface" as synonymous. Another speaks of the "force" of steam and the "pressure" of steam, also as synonymous or interchangeable terms.

It is sometimes difficult, under such circumstances, to really understand what is meant. In such cases it would be better to use language of a less concise but more explanatory character.

Yet there is a pedantry affected by many in the use of technicals that is as annoying as it is pretentious. It is seen in the use of geometrical terms in defining well known and familiar forms, and of algebraic formulas to state simple arithmetical problems. There are occasions when this is not only proper, but absolutely necessary for the defining of the subject. As to those who air their superficialties by a malapropos employment of all the technical terms they have been able to pick up, they do not deserve notice; such are beneath criticism and beyond improvement.

But even our professional teachers, the compilers of manuals designed to aid the beginner, are open to the charge of pedantry, and not unfrequently to that of writing about what it is evident they do not themselves understand. It would be unkind and harsh, perhaps, to refer by title to such works, but we have been several times much surprised to note the ingenuity of two, at least, of these authors in concealing their own ignorance while assuming to teach others. Nystrom, in his "Technological Education," says: "We frequently find most valuable formulas given by scientific men in such a shape that it requires to know more than the author in order to employ them; they are not only not trimmed to a practical shape, but even the meaning of letters is rarely explained in proper technical language."

We are convinced that the reason why our mechanics do not generally take kindly to scientific education applicable to their department is not because of a dislike to the subject, but because of the needless obstructions in the way of ambiguous and involved statements that seem to be made or presented in a form purposely designed to annoy, or carelessly calculated to mislead. *Scientific American.*

Bridge Across the British Channel.—We have received the description and drawings of a projected bridge across the British Channel designed by a French engineer, Mr. Charles Boutet.

The bridge is to extend from the Dover Hills, near Shakspeare Cliff, to Cape Blanc-nez, near Calais. The distance between these two points is thirty-two thousand eight hundred and twenty-two yards. Nine colossal iron piers and two abutments are designed to form the supports of the entire structure; so the bridge will have ten spans each of three thousand two hundred and eighty two yards, or almost two miles. The piers are to extend one hundred and twenty yards above the sea level, to allow the largest vessels to pass under the bridge. Each pier measures at the lower end one hundred and thirty by eighty-seven yards, and the foundations reach from twenty-eight to fifty-two yards into the ground. The piers are to be built on shore, and floated by immense buoys to their final resting places. They are at their lower parts provided with screw supports, which, when turned, are worked into the foundation to secure and retain the piers in position.

Each cable consists of one hundred and twenty two-inch wire ropes Buffers made of wire rops are arranged around the piers to prevent vessels from striking against the same, and within each pier is a staircase extending down to the water's edge to serve as a means of escape for shipwrecked persons. Furthermore, each pier is constructed to be used as a lighthouse.

The entire expense of the structure is estimated not to exceed £8,000,000. One half of this sum we are informed has already been subscribed in France.—*Scientific American.*

Moving the World.—If Archimedes could have found his fulcrum he would still have found it quite a job to move the world. His lever would have had to be so long that had he applied only thirty pounds, and moved it through ten thousand feet per hour for ten hours a day, the remote end of the lever would have had to pass through an arc which it would take eight trillions, seven hundred and seventy-four billions, nine hundred and ninety-four millions, five hundred and seventy-four thousands, seven hundred and thirty-seven of centuries to accomplish, in order to raise the earth a single inch. Archimedes was a braggart!

New Application of Photography. Corridi has ingeniously contrived an apparatus by which a ship's course is accurately registered during the entire voyage. In place of the symbol on the card of the vessel's compass indicating north, a hole is punctured and a small lens inserted. Through this the light passes, and acts upon a roll of sensitized paper, made to move with a regulated speed by clock-work. The paper continually changes its position with the ship, but the lens is ever maintained in the magnetic meridian; hence the deviation of the vessel therefrom is recorded.

The Two Roads.—An elder of a church in the State of New York, a few years ago, owned a distillery and manufactured ardent spirits. The elder was an active Christian, and seemed quite awake to the benevolent efforts of the day. His pastor was grieved that so worthy a man should be engaged in a business which brought temporal and eternal ruin upon his fellow-men, and resolved to give him faithful warning.—While visiting the elder, at his house, the elder looked toward the grave-yard and said: "I love to look there; it seems to be the way to heaven." "Yes," said the pastor, "and that," pointing to the distillery, "is the way to hell." It was a word in season; and, in a few weeks the distillery was leveled to the ground.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Clover is the cheapest and best manure that can be had. Nothing pays better than a field of good clover plowed under. It enriches the soil quicker than barn-yard manure, and puts it in better condition. To plow it down well, if it stands thick and high, each morning a roller should be drawn over as much as can be plowed in a day, and a heavy chain should be fastened to the point of the plow beam to drag it into the furrow. In this way it can be completely covered. Clover contains all the elements needed to enrich the soil for all kinds of grain, and in larger quantities than other manures.—*Experimental Farm Journal.*

To Freshen Salt Fish.—Many persons who are in the habit of freshening mackerel, or other salt fish, never dream that there is a right and wrong way to do it. Any person who has seen the process of evaporation going on at the salt works knows that the salt falls to the bottom. Just so it is in the pan where your mackerel or white fish lie soaking; and, as it lies with the skin down, the salt will fall to the skin, and there remain; when, if placed with the flesh down, the salt falls to the bottom of the pan, and the fish comes out freshened as it should be. In the other case it is nearly as when put in.

The Best Mulch for Grape Vines. A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says that he finds leached ashes and cut grass the best mulch for the grape vine. The ashes gather moisture and repel heat. Grape vines that were mulched at the commencement of the drought last summer stood the heat well When the grass rots the roots derive nutriment from it. The grass is put on first, and then covered with ashes. This mulch is both protective and enriching, and the nutriment is of a kind that is wanted—vegetable and carbonaceous.

If mulching is employed at the time of planting trees, they will never need watering. Uniform temperature and a constant supply of moisture are the prime elements of success in fruit culture. Mulching enables us to accomplish this.—Mulching acts beneficially in other ways. It prevents, to a great degree, the cracking of fruit, and causes those varieties which are generally spotted and defaced to become clean and covered with a rich bloom.

Remedy for Cabbage Lice.—A writer in the *Farmers' Advocate* says that a cheap and effective remedy for this insect is within the reach of all. As soon as the plant begins to head, or as the louse makes his appearance, open the leaves carefully with the fingers and sprinkle common salt between them. This is said to be an infallible remedy. We have used it with entire success. Plants used in this way produce larger and more solid heads than those left to themselves.

The root crop is altogether too much overlooked by herdsmen; in winter roots are essential to the health of ruminating animals. They modify the effects of dry food. One acre of sugar beets would save a herd of milch cows a great deal of trouble. Green food in the shape of roots is very essential to the health of all animals in winter.

At a farmer's club, in Ohio, the discussion of the question resulted in the conclusion that August and February are the most suitable months for cutting timber. In August the summer's growth is mature and firm. In February the circulation has been for two or three months suspended by the cold of winter.

The *Cottage Gardener*, London, says: "Earthing up potatoes diminishes the product and retards the ripening of the tubers. Long experiments in England have proved this fact—that hilling up the potato will reduce the crop one-fourth."

The *Agricultural Gazette* estimates the annual consumption of wheat in the United Kingdom at twenty million of quarters—it may be a million more—and states the average yield per acre, throughout the kingdom, at twenty seven bushels.

A recent writer states that three hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes remove ninety pounds of potash from the soil on which they are grown; consequently wood ashes is one of the most valuable manures for this crop.

A correspondent of the *American Entomologist* says that a few sliced onions, buried in an ant hill, will cause the ants to leave it. A gill of kerosene oil, poured in the orifices of the nest, will secure the same result.

Don't keep a calf tied or shut up in some damp, dark corner, with hardly room enough to lie down He needs the sunshine as much as hens, or the plants in the garden.

Hasty words rankle the wound which injury gives.

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Gattlett Steel Brush Cotton Gins.
Portable Steam Engines, of all sizes.
Stationary Steam Engines, boilers of all sizes.
Circular Saw Mills and Shingle Machines.
Coleman Corn and Wheat Mills.
Grant Machines and Bolting Cloth.
Shafting, Belting, etc.

Send for special circulars for any articles or estimates for full sets of Machinery.

THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,
jal6 1y No. 0 Perdido st., New Orleans.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI,

Opens on the 13th of September next, under an able and experienced faculty.

Its location is healthful, and amidst a moral and intelligent people. Accessible by rail in nineteen hours from New Orleans, thirteen from Vicksburg, and six from Memphis.

It has very superior apparatus for the illustration of the sciences, and a choice and rare cabinet of shells and minerals.

A well selected library; commodious rooms for the literary societies, and newly repaired rooms for sleeping apartments free of charge.

A preparatory department and special school in the sciences are provided.

Expenses always a matter of interest, supposed to be lower than at any other institution of its grade.

TERMS.

Tuition for annual session, in advance,	$50 00
Fuel, $18; deposit for damages, $5,	23 00
Tuition in the Law and Preparatory Departments,	50 00

Board will be furnished at actual cost at the hall. In private families, from $18 to $25 per month.

Text books furnished at a small advance on cost.

Washing, lights, etc., at reasonable rates.

The Trustees feel warranted in commending this institution to public favor.

Catalogues furnished on application.

J. McHOWRY
an14 1m Secretary of the Board.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE.

Mansfield, De Soto parish, Louisiana.

OWNED BY LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

The Fall Session of this institution, now entering upon the sixteenth year of its existence, will open on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of September, with a corps of experienced teachers, and enlarged facilities of instruction.

Terms unchanged. For catalogues, containing full particulars, address

CHARLES B. STUART,
aul4 2m President.

PLOWS. PLOWS. PLOWS.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS' Agents at New Orleans for

Avery Plows, Peacock Plows,
Calhoun Plows, Brinley Plows,
Garrett & Cottman Plows,
Hall's Valley Plows, cast iron,
James H. Hall Cotton and Eagle Plows.

We sell all these at manufacturers' prices, and all other kinds of Plows at lowest market rate.

THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,
Dealers in Machinery and Agricultural Implements,
jal6 1y No. 9 Perdido st., N. Orleans, La.

TRUE MERIT vs. HUMBUG.

THE CHARTER OAK COOKING STOVE.

Why More Charter Oaks are Sold.

They have won the confidence of every housekeeper, after years of kitchen service, and not at State Fair trials of forty minutes' duration.

Their REPUTATION is not of MUSHROOM growth, or newly made. Thousands of children born in New Orleans have never eaten any other Bread except that baked in the Oven of a

CHARTER OAK.

The Flues of the Charter Oak are patented, and used in no other stove. It is here where the Charter Oak differs from all other stoves, and for these reasons a Charter Oak Stove will have a better DRAFT, and will DRAW well in any chimney.

THE HOT AIR FLUE OF THE CHARTER OAK.

ITS GREAT IMPORTANCE WHEN BAKING.

A thermometer placed in the Oven of a Charter Oak will show the same temperature of heat under the fire box as at any other point of the Oven, thus showing the great importance of FILLEY'S HOT AIR FLUE to equalize the heat in the Oven, so necessary to bake Wholesome Bread.

A CHARTER OAK STOVE

will cost but $2 or $3 more than the ordinary Cooking Stoves of the day. It will last, in a well regulated kitchen, from twelve to fifteen years, and no reflecting housekeeper would think of saving $2 and risk the entire purchase money upon a worthless Cooking Stove, whose only recommendation may be that it is $2 cheaper.

Every CHARTER OAK guaranteed, or the money refunded.

RICE BROS. & CO.,
89 and 91 Camp st., and 505 Magazine st.
Charter Oak Warehouse,
de12 6m 97 and 99 Julia street.

GREAT SOUTHERN MUSIC HOUSE.

PHILIP WERLEIN,

80.....BARONNE STREET.....80

NEW ORLEANS.

PRICES REDUCED.

Pianos and Organs from 10 to 30 Per Cent. Cheaper

THAN ANY HOUSE IN THE SOUTH.

QUICK SALES! SMALL RETURNS

Any article in the Music line, ordered by mail, will be promptly forwarded, at lowest prices, and satisfaction will be guaranteed in every instance, thus enabling those living at a distance to obtain what they wish as if they were themselves present.

Price Lists, Catalogues, etc., furnished by mail to any address.

Sole Agent of the UNRIVALED PIANOS manufactured by Marschall & Mittauer, pronounced by the first judges and musicians to be the most powerful and brilliant made; Dunham & Sons, celebrated for their sweetness, richness and beauty of tone, and their durability; and Halo's superb, cheap and fine toned Pianos, which

DEFY COMPETITION.

Sole Agent of E. P. Needham & Son's renowned Church, School and Parlor ORGANS, the cheapest, finest-toned and most durable instrument in the world.

Wholesale and retail dealer in Sheet Music, Instruction Books, Brass Instruments (in sets or single,) Violins, Guitars, Flutinas, Strings, and all kinds of Musical Merchandise.

Sole Agent for Boosey's (London) cheap and standard MUSIC. Price, Fifty Cents.

Any piece of Music mailed, post paid, on receipt of retail price. no14 1y

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BLACKMAR'S MUSIC STORE,

NO. 164 CANAL STREET,

Directly opposite Christ Church, New Orleans

DEPOT FOR

KNABE'S BALTIMORE PIANOS, AND PRINCE'S AUTOMATIC ORGANS.

Pianos for rent. Pianos tuned and repaired

A. E. BLACKMAR, 651 Broadway, New York. oct17 1y

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE, Staunton, Virginia.

The College of the Baltimore Conference, M. E. Church South.

Rev William A. Harris, President, with thirteen professors, teachers, etc.

Will begin its next session SEPTEMBER 20 1869, and close June 30, 1870.

Than this no College for young ladies in the South ranks higher. It is attended by pupils from various Southern States. System of teaching like that pursued in the University of Virginia. Society is refined, scenery beautiful and health unsurpassed. A marked feature in this institution is the rapid promotion of the physical health and vigor of its pupils. Young ladies who come here from the South, with feeble constitutions, are entirely restored to health.

Charges for the scholastic year:
Board and tuition in the Collegiate Course. $225
Music and other extra studies, moderate.

Refer to Bishops Pierce, Wightman, Early, Doggett McIlveire, Dr. Thomas O. Summers, Hr. L. Pierce, Hon. B. H. Hill, Hon. Alex. H. Stevens, Georgia, Hon. J. S. Thompson, Mississippi, Mrs. General John B. Floyd, Faculty of University of Virginia, R. M. College.

Young ladies from the South received at any time during the summer months.

For catalogues address

WM. A. HARRIS,
jy24 1m Staunton, Va.

TENNESSEE FEMALE COLLEGE Franklin, Tennessee.

Fall Session for 1869 will begin WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1. In a healthful, beautiful and bountiful region, complete in railroad and telegraph connections, with admirable grounds, buildings and equipments, with everything refitted in handsome style, with the most improved apparatus for ventilating, for heating, for supplying water and for bathing, its physical appointments are very superior.

The Curriculum is extensive, embracing Latin and French, without extra charge.

Music and Painting have due prominence.—The charges are low.

REFERENCES.—Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South; Rev. J. C. Keener, D. D., New Orleans, and L. C. Garland, LL. D., of the University of Mississippi.

Circulars, with full details, sent on application.

R. K. HARGROVE,
jy31 1m President.

CHURCH BELLS.—We are prepared to furnish Church Bells, of Steel composition, having a rich, deep tone, at the following prices, which place it within the power of all Churches to be provided with a good Bell:

	Weight.	Wt. of Bell and mountings.	Price.
28-Inch Bell,	250 lbs	400 lbs	$65 00
36-Inch Bell,	650 lbs	800 lbs	00
40-Inch Bell,	800 lbs	1000 lbs	00
48-Inch Bell,	1200 lbs	1500 lbs	265 00

These Bells are warranted for one year against breakage in ordinary use.

THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,
jal6 1y No. 9 Perdido st., New Orleans.

ALEX. BRITTON. RICH F. BRITTON.

A. BRITTON & CO.,

GENERAL STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

No. 90 Common street, New Orleans
oct3 1y

GEO. W. RACE. W. H. FOSTER. E. T. MERRICK,
Late Chief Justice La

RACE, FOSTER & E. T. MERRICK,

Attorneys at Law,

CORNER OF CAMP STREET & COMMERCIAL PLACE
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TO THE MERCHANTS OF

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE.

The great number of points to which

THE NEW ORLEAN

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

Is sent the States of

ALABAMA,

MISSISSIPPI,

LOUISIANA AND

TEXAS,

Constitutes it as good a medium for reaching the people who trade with this city and Mobile as any offered in the Southwest.

Our Circulation is Widening Daily

Under the care of

FIVE HUNDRED SOUTHERN METHODIST PREACHERS,

Who are both the agents and owners of this sheet.

A man who wishes to be known in the country is certainly much in his own light who does not display his name in our advertising columns.

Our terms are precisely the same as those of other weekly newspapers in this city.

We have fewer advertisements than the secular papers, but what we have are read with that conscientious regard for everything that appears in a Christian paper which takes hold—in fact, too strong a hold—and holds the editor responsible for all the patent medicines, hardware, shoes, pork, flour, and even whisky, which may be set forth in its columns.

The terms of advertising are as follows:

SQUARES.	1 MO.	3 MOS.	6 MOS.	12 MOS.
One (8 lines)	$5 00	$12 00	$20 00	$30 00
Two	7 50	15 00	25 00	40 00
Three	10 00	20 00	30 00	50 00
Four	12 50	25 00	35 00	60 00

Larger advertisements in proportion.

Address

Rev. J. O. KEENER, D. D.,
112 Camp St., New Orleans.

METHODIST FEMALE COLLEGE,

TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF the Mobile Conference.

The regular scholastic year will begin on the first Monday in OCTOBER next, and end the last of June. It is divided into two terms of four and a half months each.

EXPENSES.

Primary Department, per term,	$20 00
Collegiate Department, per term,	25 00
Latin and Modern Languages, each,	10 00
Music on Piano and Guitar,	25 00
Use of instrument,	5 00
Drawing and Painting,	20 to 25 00
Contingent fee,	3 00
Board, including washing, lights and fuel, per month,	22 00

Young ladies must furnish their own towels, sheets, pillow cases and table napkins.

Payments for each term in advance. Pupils entering within the first month will be charged from the beginning. Itinerant ministers charged no tuition in the Literary Course.

Strict attention given to the manners and morals of the young ladies, and to their habits of study.

Refer to Dr. Keener.

For information address the President.

au7 3m C. D. OLIVER, Principal.

MARTHA WASHINGTON COLLEGE,

ABINGDON, VIRGINIA.

The Fall Term begins first Wednesday in AUGUST, and closes last Thursday in December, before Christmas. Winter vacation about two months. Capacity for one hundred and twenty-five boarders. Full faculty of instruction.

BILLS.

Board, per session of ten months,	$150 00
Fuel, per session of ten months,	16 00
Tuition, Collegiate Department,	60 00
Tuition, Preparatory Department,	40 00
Instrumental music,	50 00
Vocal, (special lessons,)	50 00
Use of instrument,	5 00
Modern languages, each,	20 00

Ornamental work at usual rates. No extra charge for Latin or Greek.

Boarders furnish their own towels, lights, and pay their own wash bills.

The daughters of ministers in the regular work will receive instruction in the Collegiate Department free of charge.

For particulars apply to

B. ARBOGAST, President, or
W. G. E. CUNNYNGHAM,
jy24 6t Professor, etc.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE, VIRGINIA.

The Fall Session of this institution begins on the 19TH OF AUGUST, 1869.

We have never been better prepared to furnish the facilities for a thorough Collegiate training. Our Board of Instruction is filled with men of large experience as College officers and of acknowledged ability as professors. Our buildings—now undergoing repairs—and boarding arrangements afford pleasant homes for students.

One Hundred and Fifteen Dollars, payable in advance, will meet the expenses for tuition, board, room-rent, fuel, contingent fee and washing for five months.

A catalogue, or special information on any points, may be obtained by addressing

E. E. WILEY, President,
jy10 3m Emory Post Office, Va.

MEMPHIS CONFERENCE FEMALE INSTITUTE, Jackson, Tennessee.

Rev. A. W. Jones, President, assisted by a full corps of competent teachers.

Fall Session opens SEPTEMBER 6, 1869.

Tuition, Collegiate Department,	$25 00
Music and use of piano,	30 00

Other charges in proportion.

Board, including washing, fuel, bedding, etc.,	90 00

Tuition required in advance, and one-half the board.

The location is every way favorable and the facilities ample.

We solicit patronage and insure satisfaction on fair trial. nu7 3m

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FRANKLIN SEMINARY

Will be reopened for the reception of pupils on the 9th of AUGUST, which will be the beginning of the scholastic year.

Board can be had in good families, for $15 per month, exclusive of lights and washing.

The following are the terms of tuition, payable in advance, per session of five months:

Elementary branches,	$20 00
Higher branches,	25 00
Latin, Greek, etc.,	30 00
French and Music,	extra.

For further information apply to

B. CLEGG, Principal.
au7 4m Franklin, La.

CENTENARY MALE INSTITUTE Summerfield, Alabama.

The twenty-eighth annual session of this school will begin on the

FIRST MONDAY IN OCTOBER, 1869,

and continue nine months.

The expense for tuition, incidental fees, board, washing, fuel and lights, for the session, will be $231 50, one-half to be paid on entrance and one-half on the 14th of February, 1870.

Persons wishing to patronize this school may address JOHN MASSEY,
jy31 2m Principal, Summerfield, Ala.

CENTENARY COLLEGE, Jackson, Louisiana,

was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, $75 per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance.

Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month.

The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, are all unsurpassed by those of any institution the Southern States.

The past history of the College is the pledge its future prosperity.

The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the Institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

PHOTOGRAPHS. PHOTOGRAPHS.

S. ANDERSON

Has the pleasure of announcing to his numerous friends and the public that he has removed from 61 Camp street to

183 Canal Street,

where he is prepared with all the recent improvements in the Art to execute the most beautiful works that can be desired, at the old rates of $3 per dozen.

He would call especial attention to his new style,

THE SUN PEARL PICTURES,

which surpass the finest Ivory miniature. Copying in every style and size.

Call and see. ja16 6m

J. L. DUNNICA, New Orleans, La. THOS. A. HAMILTON, Memphis, Tenn.
G. P. HARRISON, New Orleans, La.

J. L. DUNNICA & CO.,

COTTON AND PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

90.....POYDRAS STREET.....99

New Orleans, La.

Agents for the following

BRANDS OF FLOUR,

which we are constantly receiving, and always have a good supply on hand:

Crescent Mills, Can't "B" Bent.
Heinrichshofen's Extra.
Red Sea.
W. Roaborough & Co.
Union Mills, "Sparta, Ill."
Sparta Belle.
Olive Branch.
City Mills, "Sparta, Ill."
Missouri Mills, St. Louis.
Saxony Belle.
Berg & Bocker's Choice.
Pleasant Ridge.
Camp Spring Mills, St. Louis.
Great Western Mills, St. Louis.

Also, various brands of

SUPERFINE, SINGLE, DOUBLE AND TREBLE EXTRAS,

which we are selling at the lowest market rates. ja2 1y

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS!

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Established in 1837.

VANDUZEN & TIFT,

102 and 104 East Second st., Cincinnati, Ohio,

Manufacturers of BELLS for Churches, Academies, etc., made of the Genuine Bell Metal, and mounted with our Patent Improved Rotary Hangings.

All Bells warranted in quality and tone. Send for Catalogue and Price List. no7 1y

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BOOTS AND SHOES.

D. TILLOTSON.

SUCCESSOR TO

C. E. Cate & Co.'

1847 THE OLD STAND,

18 CAMP STREET,

UNDER THE CITY HOTEL

Keeps constantly on hand

THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ALSO, CONTINUES TO MANUFACTURE

Sumter Brogans and Russets

LADIES AND GENTS'

—AND—

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S SHOES,

—AT—

Hammond Station.

Nov9 1y

G. W. W. GOODWYN, (SUCCESSOR to Austin & Goodwyn,)

Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of

TINWARE,

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES

of all kinds; sole Agent for the Fashion Cooking Stove.

No. 62 Camp Street,

Next door to the Picayune Office,
oct20 1y NEW ORLEANS

MAGIC PRESS.

J. P. WILSON,

JOB PRINTER.....JOB PRINTER.

77 Magazine street, corner of Poydras,
nov1 New Orleans, La.

EAST ALABAMA MALE COLLEGE, AUBURN, ALABAMA.

Rev. James F. Dowdell, A. M., LL. D., President and Little Professor Moral Science.

John Darby, A. M., Emeritus Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.

John T. Duncklin, A. M., Professor of Latin and Greek Languages.

Thomas C. Bragg, A. M., Professor of Mathematics.

A. R. Holcomb A. M., Professor of Natural Sciences.

———, Professor of Modern Languages.

A. S. Douglas, A. B., Instructor in Preparatory School.

The Fall Term opens on the 1st of September and closes on the 20th of December. Spring Term opens on the 20th of January and closes on the 13th of July.

Mr. Douglas will be aided by the Faculty in the discipline and instruction of the Preparatory Department.

Tuition and incidental fee in College, Fall Term	$32 00
Tuition and incidental fee in Preparatory Department, Full Term,	15, 20, 25 00

Board in best families, exclusive of lights and washing, $15 to $20 per month.

Auburn is located on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad. It is unrivaled in healthfulness, and unsurpassed in moral and social advantages.

The Board of Trustees are rejoiced in securing the above Faculty, and are confident that nothing is wanting to make this institution equal to the best.

For further information apply to President Dowdell, at Auburn, Alabama.

JOHN B. GLENN,
nu7 1m President Board of Trustees.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, Greensboro, Alabama.

The schools of Moral Philosophy, Ancient Languages, Modern Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry are in successful operation. The Faculty consists of gentlemen whose reputation is well established. The Preparatory School is taught by the Faculty. We offer the best facilities for thorough education.

The session is divided into two terms. It begins the first Wednesday in October, and closes the first Wednesday in July.

Tuition in University, per term,	$35 00
Tuition in Preparatory School, per term,	30 00
Contingent fee, per term,	2 50
Board in private families, per month,	16 to 20 00

Fees must be paid in advance. Send for a circular. Direct to

an7 11t J. C. WILLS.

WHITWORTH FEMALE COLLEGE, Brookhaven, Mississippi, will reopen

SEPTEMBER 22, 1869.

Provision will be made for all who apply for admission.

To send your daughter here will cost you $260 for the term of ten months, or forty weeks. This amount will pay for board, fuel, lights, washing, tuition in English, English text books, slates, pencils and all the stationery used in the school room. A deduction of $50 will be made for ministers' daughters.

All the branches are taught.

Our Music Teachers are believed to be unexcelled.

Music and the Languages are extra.

Send for circular.

H. F. JOHNSON,
jy17 3m President.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

FACULTY.

A. H. Cenas, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

James Jones, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

Warren Stone, M. D., Professor of Surgery.

T. G. Richardson, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

Samuel M. Bemiss, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

Stanford E. Chaille, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy.

Frank Hawthorn, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Joseph Jones, M. D., (late of the University of Nashville,) Professor of Chemistry.

C. J. Bickham, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Thirty-second annual course of Instruction in this Department will commence on Monday the 15th of November, 1869 and terminate on the second Saturday of March 1870. Preliminary Lectures on Clinical Medicine and Surgery will be delivered in the amphitheatre of the Charity Hospital, beginning on the 18th of October, without any charge to students. The Anatomical rooms will be opened at the same time.

The members of the Faculty are Visiting Physicians and Surgeons to the Charity Hospital, and give instruction daily at the bedside of the sick. The practical advantages thus offered to students are unrivaled.

FEES.—For all the Lectures, $140; Matriculation, $5; Practical Anatomy, $10; Graduation, $30. Payment required in advance.

For further information address

T. G. RICHARDSON, M. D.,
jy31 2m Dean.

ROBERT L. WALKER,

Cotton Factor & Commission Merchant,

190 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
nug8 0m

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1869.

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
FEB.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
MAR.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
APR.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
MAY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
JUNE			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JULY					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AUG.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
SEP.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
OCT.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
NOV.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
DEC.				1	2	3	
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received, and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The general market has exhibited a moderate degree of animation since our last report, partly from the execution of country orders, and partly from busy preparations for an early opening of the fall business. Very little has been reported in sugar and molasses, and only a limited movement in Western produce, the supplies of which are too light to admit of any demand for export.

On Friday and Saturday the weather was clear, but with a heavy northeast wind, almost a gale, which was followed on Saturday evening by a heavy storm, which continued without interruption until early on Monday morning, when it cleared up bright and pleasant. It is hoped that the fury of the tempest was confined to within a moderate distance from the gulf coast, and that the cotton districts have escaped; but had it extended throughout the cotton growing region it is manifest it must have done immense injury, and rendered a general reduction of crop estimates necessary, probably to the extent of at least 100,000 bales. This is one of the contingencies to which the crop is exposed, and to which we specially referred in our annual review, showing the folly of those who imagine that they can confidently rely upon the conjectural estimates made at this period of the season. There are other contingencies from which the crop is yet in danger, which may curtail the yield. In the meantime, up to the occurrence of this storm, the accounts from the country, with some exceptions, continued favorable, our planters having had the unusual good fortune to escape the ravages of worms, floods, etc.

The river continues falling, and is now ten feet four inches below high water mark.

Cotton.—The following are the arrivals since the 3d instant:

Louisiana and Mississippi.....bales..	1397	
Lake	3	
Mobile	107	
Florida	2	
Total		1509

On Saturday the sales embraced 193 bales, mostly at previous rates. On Monday 180 bales changed hands at 30 to 30½c. for low middling, 30½ to 30¾ and 31c. for strict low middling, and 32c for a good style of middling, which many would class higher, the inside figures being accepted for only trifling lots. This left a little unsold, and on Tuesday the market opened with little more than Monday's receipts on sale. The business was consequently confined to 335 bales at 29½c. for strict good ordinary to low middling, 30 to 30½c. for low middling, 30¾ to 31c. for strict low middling, and 31½ to 32c. for middling. Some old crop sold at 26½c. for strict ordinary, and 28¾c. for good ordinary.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 758 bales, taken mostly for the North, but partly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since last Friday evening embrace 1,400 bales, against 1,739 for the same time last year, and since the 1st instant 1,839 bales, against 2,492.

The movement is hardly sufficient yet to constitute a market, but the following quotations are predicated on actual sales, the outside figures for low middling being for strict classification.

Ordinary	— to —
Good ordinary	— to 29¾
Low middling	30 to 31
Middling	31½ to 32
Strict middling	— to —

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1869, bales....		770
Arrived past three days.....	1509	
Arrived previously.....	430—	1948
		2718
Exported past three days.....	1032	
Exported previously.....	....—	1032
Stock on hand and on shipboard....		1636

Sugar.—Louisiana sugar has been wholly inactive from first hands during the past week, but a fair retail business has been done from second hands at previous prices. The supply in the city is light. City refinery sugar is selling at 13½ to 16c. per pound for yellow clarified, 16 to 17c. for white, and 17¼ to 17½c. for crushed and powdered.

Monetary.—Gold opened at 134⅜ to 135, (against 136⅞ at New York) and closed at 134¼ to 134⅜.

Operations in silver have been of moderate extent, the only sales reported being $3,000 in American half dollars at 130¾ and 133, and $1,000, halves and quarters, at 130¾, and $800 halves at 133.

Last week 55 shares Germania National Bank sold at $103 50, since which no sales have been reported.

The business in bonds embraces $1,500 city seven per cent. certificates at 75½, ex interest; and $5,000 State Levee sixes at 66.

CATTLE MARKET.

New Orleans,
Tuesday Evening, Sept. 7, 1869.

Texas cattle, choice, per head	$35 to 40
Texas cattle, second qual, per head	25 to 30
Texas cattle, third qual, per head	12 to 16
Hogs, per lb gross	9 to 11c
Sheep, first quality, per head	$4 to 5
Sheep, second quality, per head	3 to 3½
Sheep, third quality, per head	— to —
Milch cows, choice, per head	$0 to 100
Milch cows, per head	50 to —
Texas cows, with calves	— to —
Yearlings, per head	8 to 10
Calves, per head	7 to 10

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(*Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire*)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	8 50	9 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	17 00
Spades	11 00	18 00
Axes	10 00	15 00
Bagging, ₩ yard:		
Kentucky	23½	27
East India	24½	28
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₩ lb	..	..
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs	1 02½	..
Bread, ₩ 100 lbs.: Pilot	5 00	..
Crackers	6 00	..
Bricks, Lake, ₩ M	8 00	16 00
English, Fire	85 00	100 00
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	..	50
Tallow	..	..
Adamantine	15	21½
Star	15½	22
Chocolate, No 1 ₩ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₩ bbl	..	..
Northern	13 00	..
Coal, Cannel ₩ ton	..	15 00
Anthracite ₩ ton	0 50	10 00
Western, ₩ barrel	..	50
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb	14	16½
Havana	..	..
Java	33	35
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₩ ton	15 00	..
Hulled, ₩ bushel	..	..
Copper, Braziers' ₩ lb	35	..
Sheathing	..	..
Copper Bolts	35	37
Yellow Metal	29	31
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb	24	25
Tarred, American	..	21
Russia	30	..
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl	4 75	5 00
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	4	4½
St. Domingo	4½	4½
Fustic, Tampico	5	..
Indigo, ₩ lb	1 75	1 85
Madder	22	24
Eggs, ₩ doz. Western	20	..
Feathers, ₩ lb	95	1 00
Fish, Cod, ₩ box	1 75	..
Herrings	70	..
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl	..	27 00
No. 2	..	15 00
No. 3	13 00	14 00
Flaxseed, ₩ lb	4	6
Flour, ₩ bbl:		
Superfine	5 80	5 87½
Extra	6 25	8 25
Fine	..	5 50
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb	14	15
Figs, Drum	20	..
Dried Apples	11	..
Currants, Zante	11	11½
Almonds, soft shell	27	28
Raisins, M R, ₩ box	none	here
Layer	3 50	3 60
Lem's Sicily ₩ box	none	here
Malaga, ₩ box	..	..
Oranges, La. ₩ 1000	..	..
Sicily ₩ box	..	..
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 25	3 75
10 x 12	3 50	4 00
12 x 18	4 00	4 50
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 40	2 50
Canada	2 60	2 65
Oats	61	62
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel	1 00	1 10
Beans, ₩ bbl	..	..
Hops, ₩ lb	15	16
Gunpowder, ₩ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag	19	19½
Hay, Western, ₩ ton	26 00	28 00
Northern	..	..
Louisiana	..	..
Hides, ₩ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	16	17
Wet salted, city slaughter	9	14
Kip Skins	..	..
Dry country	17	18
Pelts ₩ piece	..	..
Iron, Pig ₩ ton	45 00	..
Country, Bar ₩ lb	5	6
English, ₩ lb	4	5
Hoop, ₩ lb	6	8½
Sheet	6½	9
Boiler	8	10
Nail Rods	7½	8
Iron Cotton Ties	6½	..
Castings, American	6½	7
Lime, Western ₩ bbl	1 65	2 00
Shell Lime	1 75	..
Rockland, &c	2 00	2 25
Cement	3 00	..
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana	60	70
Muscovado	..	..
Refinery, Reboiled	60	75
Moss, ₩ lb:		
Gray, Country	2	3½
Black do	5	6
Select, water rotted	7	8
Nails, Am. 4 *a* 8d. ₩ lb	4 75	5 00
Wrought, German	14	16
English	14	16
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Tar	..	..
Pitch	2 50	..
Rosin A No. 1	3 00	4 25
No. 2	2 00	..
No. 3	1 75	..
Spirits Turp ₩ gallon	37½	40
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon	1 40	1 42½
Coal Oil	33	35
in cases	43	47
Cotton Seed, Crude	..	..
Refined	95	1 00
Tanners' ₩ gallon	1 15	1 30
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton	..	..
Cotton Seed	35 00	40 00
Meal	..	..
Provisions, ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
Western	..	..
North half bbl	..	..
Dried, ₩ lb	..	..
Tongues ₩ doz	..	..
Pork, Mess	35 50	35 75
Prime Mess	..	..
Hog, round, ₩ lb	..	..
Bacon, Hams, ₩ lb	22	23
Do., canvassed	24	25½
Sides	19½	19½
Shoulders	16½	..
Green Shoulders	15½	15½
Lard, Prime, in tierces	20	20½
in kegs	22½	23
Fair, in tierces	..	..
Butter, Northern	30	43
Western	18	30
Cheese, American	14	19
Potatoes, ₩ bbl	1 75	2 00
Onions	3 00	4 50
Green Apples	3 00	4 50
Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana	(8½	10
India	4	..
Carolina	8½	10
Saltpetre, refined, ₩ lb	14	25
Crude	..	..
Salt ₩ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	..	..
from store	2 35	2 45
coarse, cargo	..	..
from warehouse	..	..
from store	2 20	2 30
Turks Island, ₩ bushel	50	60
Soap, ₩ lb, Western	7	7½
Northern	8	12
Southern	6	10½
Castile	14	16
Sugar, Louisiana, ₩ lb:		
In the city	10	16
Havana, White	15½	16½
Yellow	13½	14½
Brown	12½	12½
Tobacco, in hhds, ₩ lb:		
Balers & Cutters	—	—
Choice and Selections	15	19
Fine Leaf	12	15
Medium Leaf	9	11
Fair Leaf	10	12
Common Leaf	8	10
Good Refused	7	10
Common Refused	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₩ lb	—	—
Bailing	21	22
Wool, Washed, ₩ lb	..	..
Burry	16	20
Louisiana, Native	28	30
Texas, [illegible] Merino	30	31

SPECIAL NOTICES.

READYVILLE SEMINARY.

Studies will be resumed in the new building October 1, 1869. Catalogues containing all desired information relative to this institution will be sent free on application. Address

Mrs. Mary W. Read,
Principal, Baton Rouge, La.

Centenary Female College, Summerfield, Alabama.

The scholastic exercises of this institution will be resumed on the first Monday in October next.

For particulars address

W. J. Vaughn, President.

COLUMBUS DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Meeting for Columbus district, Mobile Conference, will be held at Columbus, Mississippi, October 7, commencing at half-past seven o'clock P. M., with an introductory sermon by Rev. Jas. A. Peebles.

The brethren whose names appear below are requested to act as chairmen of committees, and to prepare brief essays on the subjects assigned to them respectively:

Rev. E. Hardy—Church polity.

Rev. William Murrah, D. D.—Our mission to the colored people.

Hon. S. A. Brown—Sunday schools.

Col. J. W. Taylor—Church literature.

Dr. W. L. Lipscomb—Revivals.

John T. Terry, Esq.—Duties of a steward.

Rev. J. F. Tarrant—Local preachers.

Rev. T. Y. Ramsey—Pastoral duties.

Pastors will be prepared with short written reports, statistical and general, of their respective charges. Bishop Paine is expected to preside over the meeting.

T. C. Wier, P. E.

WOODVILLE DISTRICT MEETING.

The Woodville District Conference will be held at Midway, near Centreville, Mississippi, on Thursday and Friday, September 23 and 24. Full written reports by pastors, recording stewards and Sunday school superintendents will be expected. Delegates to the Mississippi Annual Conference will be elected. An educational society, auxiliary, for the assistance of candidates for the ministry, will be formed.

Jas. A. Godfrey, Prest.
Thos. W. Brown, Sec.

MARIANNA DISTRICT MEETING.

Change of Time.—Owing to the unhealthfulness of Gordon I am compelled to change the time of holding our district meeting there. It will be held October 14-17.

Preachers, both traveling and local, will be expected to hand in a report of their labors on the first day of the meeting. The opening sermon will be preached by the Rev. William A. Sampey, on Thursday, at eleven o'clock A. M. Members, on arriving, will apply to Rev. L. Patterson to find their homes.

Wesley B. Dennis, P. E.

Paulding Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mt. Carmel, at Santee	Sept. 11
Columbia, at Boyd's Chapel	19
China Grove, at Water Holes	25
Coleville, at White Plains	Oct. 9
Handsboro, at Biloxi	16
Sylvarena, at Carr's	23
Paulding, at Pleasant Hill	30
Black Creek	Nov. 13
Ocoha	20
Rankin	Dec. 4

H. P. Lewis, P. E.

Brandon Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Hillsboro, at Fannin	Aug. 21, 22
Trenton, at County Line	28, 29
Hickory, at Decatur	Sept. 25, 26
Walnut Grove	Oct. 2, 3
Philadelphia	9, 10
Forest	16, 17
Garlandsville, at Hickory	23, 24
Brandon	30, 31
Brandon circuit	Nov. 6, 7

The district meeting will be held at Forest, commencing on Thursday before the third Sabbath in October, at nine A. M. We hope to see a full attendance of all the official members. Visiting brethren are respectfully invited.

W. Price, P. E.

New Orleans Dist., Louisiana Conference

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

New Orleans circuit, at Algiers	Aug. 8
Quar. Conf., at 112 Camp, 7½ P.M.	13
German churches, at Dryades st.	15
Quar. Conf., at Dryades st.	20
Jefferson City	22
Plaquemine	29
Felicity street	Sept. 5
Thibodeaux	12
Carondelet street	19
Baton Rouge	25, 26
Moreau street	Oct. 3

J. C. Keener, P. E.

N. B.—At these quarterly conferences the delegates to the Annual Conference will be nominated.

Wetumpka Dist., Montgomery Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Wetumpka	Sept. 24, 25
Prattville	Oct. 3, 4
Autaugaville and Ivy Creek, at Autaugaville	9, 10
Pleasant Hill ct., at Pleasant Hill	16, 17
Lowndesboro, Hayneville and Union, at Lowndesboro	23, 24
Tallassee ct., at Mt. Zion	30, 31
Socopatny ct., at N. Prospect	Nov. 6, 7
Carolina ct., at Ellis' Chapel	13, 14
Autauga ct., at Pine Level	20, 21

Wm. S. Turner, P. E.

Meridian District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Pearce's Sp'gs, camp meeting	Sept. 24-29
Meridian	Oct. 2, 3
Enterprise	9, 10
Shubuta and Waynesboro	16, 17
Clarke, at Salem	23, 24
Gaston, at camp ground	30, 31
Butler, at Warmach Hill	Nov. 6, 7
Belmont	13, 14
Livingston	20, 21
Bladon Springs	27, 28
Enterprise circuit	Dec. 4, 5

Joshua T. Heard, P. E.

Columbus District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Fayetteville, at Unity Grove	Sept. 18, 19
Gordon, at Hopewell	25, 26
Caledonia, at camp ground	Oct. 2, 3
Columbus District Meeting	9, 10
Pickensville	16, 17
Carrollton, at Union Chapel	23, 24
Athens, at Ragan's Chapel	30, 31
Bexar	Nov. 6, 7
Yellow Creek, at Piney Grove	13, 14
Green	20, 21
Eutaw	27, 28

Persons attending the District Meeting will report at the Methodist church, where a committee will be in attendance to direct them to their homes.

T. C. Wier, P. E.

Vicksburg Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Fayette	Sept. 18, 19
Natchez	Oct. 2, 3
Port Gibson	9, 10
Rocky Spring, at Beech Grove	16, 17
Cayuga, at Utica	23, 24
Vicksburg	Nov. 6, 7
North Warren, at Oak Ridge	13, 14
South Warren, place to be fixed by the pastor	20, 21

J. G. Jones, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist., Miss. Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Holmesville ct., at Holmesv'e	Aug. 28, 29
Bogue Chitto ct., Monticello	Sept. 11, 12
Scullard ct., at Wright's Ch.	18, 19
Pleasant Valley and Rehobath stations, at Rehobath	25, 26
Wesson and Beauregard, at Wesson	Oct. 2, 3
Burtenton ct., at Burtenton	9, 10
Bahala circuit, at Pleasant Grove	16, 17
Georgetown ct., at George't'n	23, 24
Summit and Magnolia, at Magnolia	Nov. 6, 7
Crystal Springs and Hazlehurst, at Crystal Springs	13, 14
Brookhaven station	27, 28

Brethren will please have their reports ready. Brethren will oblige me very much if they will make arrangements for me to get from the railroad to their Quarterly Meetings.

G. F. Thompson, P. E.

Woodville Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Jackson, at Jackson	Sept. 18, 19
Wilkinson, at Midway	25, 26
St. Helena, at Centre	Oct. 16, 17
Woodville and Percy Creek	23, 24
Tunica, at Tunica	30, 31
Liberty, at Liberty	Nov. 6, 7
Meadville, at Meadville	11
Buffalo	20, 21
Amite, at Adams	27, 28

Jas. A. Godfrey, P. E.

Camden Dist., Montgomery Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Camden	Sept. 4, 5
Oak Hill, at Pineville	11, 12
Snow Hill, at Snow Hill	18, 19
Sepulga, at Asbury	25, 26
Evergreen, at Evergreen	Oct. 2, 3
Farmersville, at Buford's	9, 10
Black's Bend, at Mt. Carmel	16, 17
Mt. Pleasant, at Hollow Cr'k	23, 24
Monroeville and Flat Creek, at Claiborne	Nov. 6, 7

Anson West, P. E

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Payments may be made to Foster & Gardner, Mobile, Alabama, $15 to be deposited for books, etc., if all of which is not used, it will be refunded. Each student furnishes his own blankets, sheets and towels.

Persons in sickly sections may send in by September 1, adding $30 to their regular remittance.

Hacks run from Selma to the Institute in October, conveying boys for $2 50 each.

In the city of Mobile we refer, by permission, to Messrs. Foster & Gardner, John K. Randall & Co., C. E. Thames & Co., Baker, Lawler & Co., Kirksey & Carpenter, Dexter, Dunlap & Wilson, Nabers & Hanks; also to Drs. R. L. Watkins, J. R. Burgett, A. S. Andrews; to Messrs. John Little Smith, Richard B Owen and Thomas H. Herndon; finally, to Profs. W. R. Poindexter and P. E. Collins.

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Having obtained an extensive and widespread sale for our "CENTURY" brand of Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco, we desire to announce that we shall not pack daily $100 in the small tin foil papers after this date, July 1, 1869 its merits being so favorably recognized that this inducement is no longer necessary. To avoid misapprehension, however, we would add that we shall continue to pack orders for elegant Meerschaum Pipes in our "YACHT CLUB" and "EUREKA" brands of Smoking Tobacco.

The "Yacht Club" is devoid of Nicoline, and cannot injure the health, and is especially recommended to persons of sedentary occupations or nervous constitutions.

The trade are invited to send for circulars.

P. LORILLARD,
au7 4tr New York.

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

ORGAN OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH FOR THE MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES

VOLUME XV.—NUMBER 35.
WHOLE NUMBER..... 749.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1869.

$3 00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE
OFFICE—112 CAMP STREET.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—A Southern gentleman visiting Cuba for the porpose of learniug the trne state of affairs for self and friends, writes encouragingly from Cardenas under date of September 1, saying: "The revolution, I honestly believe, will succeed." Alluding to outrages and destruction by volunteers, the writer says: "If the war continues six months, the island will be almost uninhabitable. There are now along the eastern coast people on the verge of starvation."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—A letter from Key West, received here to-day, states that information has reached there that the Spaniards had evacuated Puerto Principe and retreated toward Nuevitas. That they were overtaken by the Cubans within fifteen miles of the latter city and completely routed. It is also stated that four hundred emigrants from South Carolina, Georgia and Florida succeeded in landing in Cuba and had joined the revolutionary forces. They were all soldiers in the late war.

Secretary Cox has appointed a negro examiner in the Patent Office

London journals say that there are at this moment twenty-two thousand men, women and children starving in two English counties. They have been reduced to want by the strike among the nail makers.

THE FUNERAL OF SECRETARY RAWLINS.—At two o'clock the funeral ceremonies commenced, with a prayer by Rev. J. G. Butler, of the English Lutheran Church. Rev Preston Brown, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, followed by reading an appropriate chapter from Scripture, when Rev. Mr. Wilson, pastor of McKendree chapel, of this city, who attended General Rawlins in his last moments, delivered, with deep feeling, a short address, in which he spoke of the Christian character of the deceased, and of his strong faith in the Redeemer as an example to the living.

The ceremonies at the War Department closed with prayer by Rev. Mr. Hamilton, of the Baltimore Conference. The friends of the deceased then slowly passed from the building, Mrs. Rawlins, pale and sinking with grief, supported by General Parker, and her father, being the first to leave the room This touching feature of the solemn ceremonies intensified, if possible, the grief everywhere manifested. The few other ladies and intimate friends of the deceased followed, when the coffin, strewn with flowers, was removed by the guard of honor, followed by the distinguished pall-bearers, and deposited upon the hearse. President Grant was much affected during the ceremonies.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—A Scranton special says: Later explorations of the mine have developed a sadder phase of the tragedy. Many chambers have been entered and miners found in them dead, showing that they had been stricken down by poisonous gas without a warning, while they were at work. Road men, roof men, door men and others were found dead in different gangways, showing that the destruction must have come swift and sudden

The spirit evinced by the miners to-day has been bitter in the extreme, and is not assuaged by the offers of assistance and sympathy flowing in from every side.

Asa Packer has telegraphed that he offers $2,500 to the bereaved; Governor Geary $500.

The railroad companies make all exertions possible, and the wishes of the miners in every respect are consulted, but they remain obdurate. The more reasonable are ready to listen to reason, but they are in a minority. Many are refractory and vicious. Trouble is apprehended, and has been avoided only by consummate tact.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The cotton market is demoralized, and a heavy decline has occurred. There is a great pressure to sell. Low middling is quoted at 30c. Sales for October are negotiated at 27½c.

EUROPE.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—The Emperor and Prim had a consultation yesterday.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—Madrid letters assert that a fleet of iron-clads will be sent to Cuba in November, should the United States interfere. The Spanish government forbids unfavorable telegrams, especially regarding Cuba.

The Barcelona *Diario* hopes that, notwithstanding the action of the United States, Spain will know how to maintain her flag and her dignity.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—A heavy storm prevailed here yesterday, and throughout the continent.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Napoleon is recovering, though there is a marked change in his appearance.

The Prince Imperial is at Brussels on his return from the East.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The *Times'* Madrid correspondent writes: "Hitherto the Spanish government and press have concealed unfavorable Cuban news, but the *Epoca* to-day startled the Spaniards by ventilating the true situation, and vehemently urging dispatch in sending troops, and the union of all parties, so that the government may be free to save Cuba."

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The *Times* has a strong article on the folly of Spain adhering to Cuba. Says Prim and Serrano have often told the Cortes that the loss of Cuba was merely a question of time. It is hoped they will soon see that it is good to be rid of the island on any terms, and cause them to consider before wasting more men and money which they cannot spare.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 15.—The market is stagnant; low middling 12¼d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 9.—Ninety bodies have been found, eighty-two of which have been brought to the surface. A doctor was called for to attend the men who explored the mine, but none present volunteered, and Dr. Ricard, of Plymouth, came from Plymouth to perform the duty of resuscitating the miners if more foul air is encountered. The coroner will take testimony on Saturday afternoon. Heaps of coal left in the chute have been lighted, and are blazing in a long line, extending from the railroad up the hill. Great outbreaks of grief occur among the women in the nearest miners' houses. The air in the mine is so bad that parties can stay but a few momente.

AVONDALE, Pa., Sept. 9.—Thomas Carson and George Morgan, very experienced miners, with twenty men, have just returned from the mine and report they have explored every part of the workings and are satisfied all the bodies have been recovered. Outside parties say John Davis, of Plymouth, and Jas. A. Kerr, of Avondale, are still missing. They must be mistaken. One hundred and eighteen is the number of bodies taken out.

Proceedings of the St. Louis Annual Conference.

The twenty-second session of the Conference convened in the city of St. Louis, at the First Methodist Episcopal Church South, September 1, 1869, Bishop George F. Pierce presiding.

The Conference was opened with the usual religious exercises, conducted by the Bishop. It is composed of ninety-six clerical and forty lay members, of whom forty-eight of the former and twenty of the latter answered at the first roll call.

There is a large attendance of visitors from a distance, and a considerable audience assembled in the Conference room.

W. M. Prottsman was elected secretary; J. W. Lewis, assistant secretary; and G. P. Smith, recording secretary.

A communication from A. H. Redford, agent of the Publishing House at Nashville, was read and referred to the Committee on Books and Accounts. It was accompanied by the annual exhibit, showing assets $212,759 73, and liabilities $42,575 76. The profits for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, are stated at $44,293 35, making the profits for the three years since the last General Conference $77,018 27, an amount nearly equal to the amount of the old indebtedness. The profits during the past year have, however, been applied to the enlargement of the business of the House. The departments under the efficient management of Dr. Summers, and the Depository at New Orleans under the control of Rev. R. J. Harp, have been prosperous—the latter has increased its capital $3,421 54, and the Nashville *Advocate* has realized a net profit of $1,945 32, and the *Sunday School Visitor* $2,224 71, having now a subscription list of thirty-three thousand. These periodicals are commended for circulation when it does not conflict with the local interests of the Conferences.

A communication was also received from J. B. McFerrin, the secretary, forwarding the second annual report of the Parent Board of Domestic Missions, and referred to the managers of the Conference Board. From eleven Conferences no statistical report had been furnished the general secretary, and from five Conferences no financial reports. The general summary, so far as reported, shows: Missions, 194; white members, 23,797; colored members, 291; received during the year, 3,621; local preachers, 73; Sabbath schools, 282; scholars 9,945; churches, 228; infants baptized, 797; adults baptized, 2,017; collections, $47,959 60. He urgently requests the proper officers of the Conference Boards to make hereafter *full and prompt returns.*

T. Polk, in behalf of the Board of Curators of Central College, presented their annual report, which was referred to the Committee on Education.

Several transfers since the last session, viz: George H. Clinton from the Mississippi, C. D. N. Campbell from the Mobile, C. P. Jones from the South Georgia, M. G. Williams from the Arkansas, L. P. Henderson from the Kentucky, A. G. Stacey from the South Carolina Conference; and also L. P. Dryden, remitted, and T. J. Gouch, of the Missouri Conference, were severally introduced to the Conference.

At half-past seven o'clock P. M. Rev. Joseph W. Lewis, by-appointment, delivered the sermon in course before the Conference. A large congregation assembled in the main audience room of the church, and the occasion was one of profound interest and profit. The theme of the discourse was: "The Priesthood of Christ, its objects, adaptation and superiority," founded upon the text of St. Paul's Epistle to the Hebrews, third chapter and first verse. It was a scholarly discussion of the subject and an exhaustive exposition of that cardinal doctrine of the Gospel, and happily applied.

SECOND DAY.

The Conference was opened with religious services, conducted by Dr. D. R. McAnally.

Upon the call of Question 1—*Who are admitted on trial?*—the following were severally reported from the Examining Committee, and otherwise represented and admitted, viz:

John H. St. Clair, W. M. Shelton, John R. Eddleman, Richard J. Derrick, W. C. Montgomery, Joseph A. Russell, George W. Hall, Sidney Richmond, Constantine D. Davis, Thomas D. Payne and Andrew J. Hartlo.

W. M. Prottsman, in behalf of a committee appointed at the previous session to examine the roll of the Conference, reported ninety one clerical and forty lay members. Thereupon the president declared the Conference entitled to five clerical and five lay delegates to represent it in the next General Conference to meet at Memphis, Tennessee, in May, A. D. 1870.

Joseph Boyle, Wesley Browning and J. R. Bennett were appointed a committee to report concerning the question of rebaptism.

A communication from Dr. W. A. Smith, relating to his connection with Central College, was received and read. The doctor expresses the hope that his health is improving, but he does not expect to be able to return to Missouri earlier than October. He deeply regrets not being present at the Conference, and says it is the only session of his Conference at which he has failed to be present in forty-four consecutive years.

Rev. A. H. Redford, D. D., agent of the Publishing House at Nashville, was introduced to the Conference.

At the hour of ten o'clock A. M. the Conference, pursuant to resolution previously adopted, proceeded to elect the clerical delegates to the General Conference and the alternates. Upon ballot the following were chosen and declared elected, viz: D. R. McAnally, W. M. Prottsman, Thomas M. Finney, M. M. Pugh and W. M. Pitts. Alternates, J. A. Murphy and J. W. Lewis.

The election of lay delegates to the General Conference was held, according to appointment, at half-past two o'clock P. M. The following were chosen and declared elected: T. Polk, R. A. Hatcher, B. L. Riggins, J. M. Johnson, A. C. Mitchell. Alternates, D. N. Burgoyne, M. M. Robinson.

PROMISE FULFILLED.—The week of prayer has passed by. It will be long remembered. It will date a new era in many a life. It will be marked as a time of blessing to the church. The promise was: *Ask, and ye shall receive.* The fulfillment has gladdened a multitude of souls. The week of prayer was generally observed in the Pacific and Columbia Conferences. In some charges the special services are still protracted. Heart-searching, repentance, fresh consecration and renewed activity in the work of the Lord are the results prayed for and realized by the church. The church has been *revived*, and is now girded for the special efforts which precede the close of the Conference year. Sinners have been awakened and converted, and the seeds sown will germinate and bring harvests hereafter. The week of prayer will with many culminate in an eternity of praise. God is faithful to fulfill His promises.—*San Francisco Spectator.*

COLORED CONFERENCES.

THE ALABAMA COLORED CONFERENCE OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH.—This Conference will meet in Talladega, Alabama, November 25. All the colored preachers in the State of Alabama, who are the duly authorized pastors of congregations in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church South, are requested to be present and participate in the organization of the Conference. Colored preachers duly recommended by Quarterly Conferences are also invited to be present. This call embraces those colored presiding elders and pastors who, though living in Alabama, are now embraced in the territory of the Memphis Colored Conference.

All who respond to this call, if not accompanied by a presiding elder, should bring suitable testimonials of personal and official character.

Statistics of the number of church buildings, members, and Sunday schools, should be as complete as possible.

The ministers, traveling and local, of the Mobile and Montgomery Conferences, and the Alabama portion of the Tennessee Conference, are requested to circulate this information, and to furnish those concerned whatever information and documents may be necessary to the organization of the Conference.

H. N. McTYEIRE.

THE third session of the Tennessee (Memphis) Colored Annual Conference will be held in Nashville, September 29, 1869. Bishop Paine is to preside.

THE second session of the Kentucky Colored Annual Conference will be held at Winchester, Kentucky, October 13, 1869. Bishop Kavanaugh is to preside.

THE second session of the Mississippi Colored Annual Conference will be held at Crystal Springs, Mississippi, December 15, 1869 Bishop McTyeire is to preside.

GEORGIA COLORED CONFERENCE.—This body, in connection with our church, is appointed by Bishop Pierce to meet in Macon, on the 16th of December. Bishop Pierce desires that the members of the two Georgia Conferences, within the bounds of whose work members of the other Conferences reside, should inform them of the appointment. So says the *Southern Christian Advocate*

WE EXTRACT the following items of interest from the St. Louis *Christian Advocate*:

SAD ANNOUNCEMENT.—The *Observer*, in its last issue, has the following announcement of the dying condition of its chief editor, the Rev. S. Hargiss:

"At the time we go to press this morning with our regular edition all hope of the recovery of Rev. S. Hargiss is gone.

"It was not believed last night that he could last until this time, and all we can now say is, that he is breathing his last. Before this reaches our subscribers his friends will have performed the last sad office.

"He bears his sufferings with perfect Christian resignation, and is resigned to the will of Him who 'doeth all things well.'"

BISHOP MARVIN.—The San Francisco *Spectator*, of the 26th ultimo, contains the following intelligence, which will be read with deep regret. Late letters of the Bishop to his family in this city are of similar tenor, with expression, however, of his expectation that it will be only a temporary disability. His friends here feel a just concern lest in the ardor of his zeal he may tax his physical strength beyond endurance. The *Spectator* says:

"We regret to learn that Bishop Marvin's health continues to be bad. A letter from Rev. W. A. Finley, dated Corvallis, August 15, says: 'I write you a few lines to inform you of the ill health of our beloved Bishop. He has not been able to preach for near three weeks. I received a short letter from him written on the 12th, in which he speaks of some little improvement in his eye, though it was still much inflamed.'"

REVIVAL MEETINGS of great power and resulting in large accessions to the church, we learn from the preachers in attendance on the Conference, have occurred in many parts of the work during the past few weeks. Brethren will confer a favor by reporting them to us, in writing, before they leave the city.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

The Rev. T. F. Mangum writes from Demopolis, Mobile Conference, September 9, 1869: "We have had a very interesting meeting at this place, and at Jeffurson also. The church is in an improving condition. We have taken into the church ten members, and hope to get others soon. Methodism is regaining her individuality in this section of the country."

ATLANTA CT., LOUISIANA CONFERENCE, August 25, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: Thank God I can report a glorious revival of religion at one appointment within the bounds of my work. Assisted by Brother Cox, a class leader, I began a meeting at Pleasant Hill, a new appointment, at which we now have twenty eight lively church members, last Friday, which was protracted till Tuesday evening. Sinners were pungently convicted, about fifteen penitents powerfully converted, Christians graciously blessed, and thirteen added to the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Fraternally yours,

J. F. WYNN.

MARIAN JUNCTION, ALABAMA, September 6, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: The Lord has done great things for us. In the first place He has favored us with a good corn and cotton crop. And now He is sending down the latter rain in showers of divine grace, until the hard and stony hearts have been mellowed into praise and thanksgiving to the Donor of all that is good.

I have just closed a most excellent meeting at this place, in which there were twenty or more professions of faith in Christ, and twelve accessions to our church. The entire community was greatly blessed. To God be all the praise.

J. W. VEST.

SHARON, MISS., Sept. 6, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: The Lord has graciously visited His people in Sharon. About the 1st of August we began daily services in the Methodist church, the only one in the place, and closed the exercises with the week of prayer, on the 19th ultimo. Cold hearts were warmed, the dying were revived, and the entire church was, we trust, strengthened and encouraged. Fifty-four were added to the church, principally, though not exclusively, from among the pupils of the Sunday school. There is scarcely a young person in the community who has not united with the church. The superintendent of the Sunday school is a man of extraordinary zeal and energy in that good work. Though formerly a Cumberland Presbyterian, he adapts himself to Methodist peculiarities as readily as if he had never known any others. Persistently maintaining the final perseverance of the saints, he will tolerate no perseverance that is not evidenced by works of righteousness in the daily life. I see no necessity for objecting to that kind of perseverance.

Almost all the children of the Sunday school, who are old enough to read, have our church hymn book, and during the eleven o'clock service seem as much interested in all its parts as any persons in the house. We try to teach them that persons are never too young to be Christians.

We have been using an organ in our church. Some Methodists used to think that an instrument of music in a church must necessarily prove fatal to all spiritual devotion. Once, during the daily meetings of which I have spoken, the pulpit was unoccupied on a Sunday, because of my absence at a Quarterly Meeting. The superintendent of the Sunday school read a portion of the Scriptures, and after a short exhortation, announcing a hymn, invited penitents to the altar. While the organ was played and the hymn was sung, sixteen mourners knelt solemnly at the altar for prayer. The fact is that the music is not in the instrument at all, but in the soul of the performer, and one whose spirit is properly attuned to the heavenly melodies of sacred music can impart the sweet influences of holy sound as well from an instrument at the ends of the fingers as from one at the root of the tongue.

Yours truly,

W. L. C. HUNNICUTT.

LETTER FROM OREGON.

L. E. V. Coan, writing to the San Francisco *Spectator*, under date of Oregon City, August 18, 1869, says:

"My camp meeting for Oregon City circuit has just closed. We had one of the most remarkable outpourings of the Holy Spirit of God I ever witnessed. The meeting resulted in thirty-nine conversions and accessions, making a total of one hundred and four for this Conference year. To God be all the glory, honor and praise for what He has done for us. We are indebted to Rev. Bros. Emery, Kelsay, Vanslyke, Oliver and Stovall for ministerial labor. Our beloved Bishop was not with us in person, but we know he was with us in heart and in prayer. I have ten days to spend with this people before Conference, which I intend to use in holding protracted meetings. Pray for us. May God bless you and yours.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

There will be a Sunday School Convention of the Union Springs district, Methodist Episcopal Church South, held in Troy, Alabama, beginning September 30 and ending October 3.

The pastors and Sunday school delegates of the charges, and Sunday school superintendents, teachers and friends, are invited to attend. Ample accommodations for all.

PROGRAMME.

Thursday night, eight o'clock.—Sermon by Rev. W. W. Graham.

Friday morning, half-past eight o'clock. Devotional exercises and organization.—Nine o'clock.—Hindrances to the Sunday school, Rev. A. Dowling. Ten o'clock.—Qualifications and duties of superintendents, W. C. Menefee, Esq. Eleven o'clock: The objects and aims of the Sunday school and its instructions, Rev. J. B. Cottrell. Afternoon, three o'clock.—Devotional exercises. Twenty minutes past three.—Opening and closing the Sunday school, Rev. J. W. Shores. Four o'clock.—Qualifications and duties of teachers, J. D. Gardner, Esq. Eight o'clock.—Relation of the Sunday school to benevolent enterprises of the church, Rev. J. W. Glenn.

Saturday morning, half-past eight o'clock. Devotional exercises. Nine o'clock.—The best method of teaching, Rev. H. B. Cottrell. Ten o'clock.—Celebration of the Troy Sunday school.—Address by Colonel R. H. Powell. Subject: The influence of Sunday schools on the well-being of society. Night, eight o'clock.—The relation of the Sunday school to the church, and the duty of the pastor and members.

Sunday, eleven A. M.—Sermon by ——. Three P. M.—Sermon by ——. Eight P. M.—Sermon by ——.

J. W. SHORES, P. E.,
J. F. DICKINSON,
Chairman Com. of Arrangements.

CAMP MEETINGS.

A camp meeting will be held at Salem church, Pascagoula circuit, Mobile district, Mobile Conference, commencing on the evening of the 22d of October. Ministers are requested to attend.

A. M. JONES.

There will be a camp meeting, on the primitive Methodist style, at Flurry church, West Pascagoula circuit, Mobile district, Mobile Conference, commencing on Friday night before the fifth Sabbath in October. Everybody is invited, and ministers specially.

U. B. PHILIPS, P. C.
JAS. A. HEARD, P. E.

There will be a camp meeting held at Lower Peach Tree, on the Alabama river, commencing on the 7th of October next. Ministers especially invited.

A camp meeting will be held at Bethlehem, four miles north of Fayette C. H., Fayette circuit, commencing on Friday night before the fourth Sabbath in October next.

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1869.

THE SURE REFUGE.

Oh! I know the Hand that is guiding me
Through the shadow to the light,
And I know that all befalling me
Is meted out aright.
I know that the thorny path I tread
Is ruled with a golden line,
And I know that the darker life's tangled thread,
The brighter the rich design.

When faints and fails each wilderness hope,
And the lamp of faith burns dim,
Oh! I know where to find the honey-drop
On the bitter chalice brim;
For I see, though veiled from my mortal sight,
God's plan is all complete,
Though the darkness at present be not light,
And the bitter be not sweet.

I can wait till the day-spring shall overflow
The night of pain and care;
For I know there's a blessing for every woe,
A promise for every prayer.
Yes, I feel that the Hand which is holding me
Will ever hold me fast,
And the strength of the arms that are folding me
Will keep me to the last.

—*Crewdson.*

Dr. Newman, Reason, Certainty and Faith.

MR. EDITOR: Time is an infallible revealer of facts. In days past who would have thought that a believer in popery could ever be induced to write on reason, certainty and faith? The *Morning Star and Catholic Messenger* of Sunday, August 22, 1869, thus informs the world: "Dr. Newman is engaged on a philosophical work which will treat, we understand, of reason, certainty and faith. Controversy with Protestantism is at an end. As a system it is completely exploded, and the world holds it in contempt. The contest now is between reason and faith, the natural and the supernatural."

Dr. Newman will appeal to reason, and by it show that the true church is based on Peter, and that the Redeemer so designed when He said: "Thou art *Petros*, and on this *Petra* I shall build my church." When the doctor accomplishes his undertaking by reason, in this particular, it will be an easy task for him to prove by reason that a boy and girl, paying no respect to gender, are the same, for *Petros* and *Petra*, as used by the Saviour, are as distinct as boy and girl in English. In opposition to Dr. Newman's faith and reason we boldly assert, metaphysically speaking, that it was impossible for the Saviour to make *Petros* the rock of the church, as He himself, according to prophecy, was to be the rock. Does not David thus pray: "Lead me to the rock which is higher than I?"—Psalms 61: 2. The fathers think, and truly so, that Messiah is meant by this *high rock*. As the fathers are law to Roman Catholics, Dr. Newman will not indirectly by reason contradict their opinion. Prophecy having made the Redeemer the rock, it was therefore metaphysically impossible to Him to make a substitute, except at the expense of truth, which He was bound to respect. Let Dr. Newman try the full power of his reason on this problem, and the previous consideration that *Petros*, from which we have Peter, is a masculine noun, and *Petra*, from which we have rock, a feminine noun, and he will soon discover the task unreasonable to faith, and that the evidence of certainty is on our side.

"This is my body, this is my blood." Dr. Newman will tax his ability to prove by reason that Christ transformed His body into bread and His blood into wine toward the close of His last supper with the chosen twelve. The creed of his church on this point is: "That in the most holy sacrament of the eucharist there is truly, really and substantially the body and blood, together with the soul and divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ, and that there is made a conversion of the whole substance of the bread into the body, and of the whole substance of the wine into the blood, which conversion the Catholic Church calls transubstantiation." Now as the Saviour continued to talk to His disciples after He had given them bread and wine, we are strongly tempted to think that Dr. Newman will fail by reason to convince intelligent men that His body, blood, spirit, soul and divinity were in their stomachs, while their eyes and ears told them that He was still before them, as on past occasions. Reason, certainty and faith infallibly informed them that the God-man was not in their stomachs—that He still lived to make atonement for the sins of the world. As it was metaphysically impossible to the Saviour to convert His body and blood into bread and wine, and at the same time maintain His special identity, we are forced to the conclusion that it was also physically impossible, and that those who teach otherwise outrage the province of reason, insult the dignity of faith, and totally disregard the doctrine of certainty.

A Roman Catholic takes the wafer on his tongue, then swallows it, being informed that it contains, by transubstantiation, the body, blood, soul, spirit and divinity of Messiah. He returns to his home, drinks a glass of ale or something stronger, then eats a hearty dinner, and thus mixes matter, spirit and divinity together, all destined to corruption. What an idea! And this is what Dr. Newman will demonstrate, by reason and certainty, to be worthy of the enlightened faith of mankind. The heathen, bad as they were, never ate their gods. This was reserved for a people called Christians, who, in eating the divinity of the Saviour, eat the unoriginated nature of *Elohim*.

We fully indorse one sentence of the quotation: "The contest now is between reason and faith, the natural and the supernatural."—We confidently look to a day in which no man will profess to eat his Lord and Master; when Roman Catholics will abandon the doctrine, and regard it as unworthy of a place in human records.

As to "controversy with Protestantism" being at an end—"completely exploded"—we reply that popery has scarcely seen the beginning of the end of the question. Are not its advocates, as a general rule, poorly informed in languages, history and the Scriptures? How many school books are traceable to popish talent? How many lexicons have priests published? How many editions of the Scriptures have been published at Rome in the last five hundred years? In their silly conceit they imagine that the Pope is infallible; and the "controversy with Protestantism" is at an end. They ought to bless God at the end of every mass for Protestantism, for only for it they would rush mankind into the savagery of superstition. We would not injure them, but would inform and reform them in all things perverted by popery.

AN OLD MAN.

A VOCAL DUEL.—I remember hearing a stage driver's story of Jenny Lind when she was riding in the country. A bird of brilliant plumage perched on a tree near by, as they drove slowly along, and trilled out such a complication of sweet notes as perfectly astonished her. The coach stopped, and reaching out, she gave one of her finest roulades. The beautiful creature arched its head on one side and listened deferentially; then, as if determined to excel its famous rival, raised its graceful throat and sang a song of rippling melody, that made Jenny rapturously clap her hands in ecstacy; and quickly, as though she was before a severely critical audience in Castle Garden, she delivered some Tyrolean mountain strains that set the echoes flying, whereupon little birdie took it up, and sang till Jenny, in happy delight, acknowledged that the pretty woodland warbler decidedly out-caroled the great Swedish nightingale.

He Don't Know the Worth of Money.

MR. EDITOR: On a certain occasion I was standing near two gentlemen who were engaged in conversation, and overheard one of them remark about some one of whom they were conversing: "He don't know the worth of money." I happened to be in a serious mood, and it struck me with considerable force, and I was led to inquire seriously whether the person who made the remark with so much self-complacency, himself knew the worth of money; for a person may prove his ignorance of the value of a commodity as much by overestimating as by placing too low a value upon it. In this view of the subject very few know the worth of money. Perhaps none but the dying man can estimate it properly.

The man who suffers the love of money to shut the love of God out of his heart, and whose thoughts are so occupied by schemes and plans of money-making that he cannot take time to think about God or heaven, don't know the worth of money.

The man who is so occupied in seeking wealth that he totally neglects the moral and religious training of his children, don't know the worth of money.

The man who never gives to benevolent objects, or does not give in proportion to his income, don't know the worth of money.

The man who sacrifices principle to acquire wealth, don't know the worth of money.

The man who flatters himself that he will be made happy by the acquisition of wealth, don't know the worth of money.

He who imagines his money will make him respectable, while he disregards the rights and privileges of others, don't know the worth of money.

The man who barters away his soul for the sake of filthy lucre, don't know the worth of money.

The wealthy man, who is still toiling and harassing himself to increase his store, who totally neglects his moral and religious culture, suffering his evil passions and unsanctified tempers and desires to rankle in his heart, watching his pecuniary interests with the utmost vigilance, while manifesting the greatest recklessness in regard to his spiritual welfare, don't know the worth of money.

The rich man who faithfully instills into his children the love of wealth, while he shows but very little interest for the salvation of their souls; who often instructs and warns them upon temporal interests, but rarely admonishes them about the evil of sin and the danger of losing their souls, and feels more anxiety for their temporal prosperity than for their eternal well-being, don't know the worth of money.

He who flatters himself that money will secure true friendship, don't know the worth of money.

"Can gold gain friendship?
Impudence of hope; as well
Mere man an angel might beget."

Money is a very useful article, and can command a great many of the luxuries and comforts of this life; but there are several things it cannot accomplish.

Money can't make a man happy while his heart is not right with God.

Money can't deliver the soul from the punishment of sin.

Money can't bribe disease and death.

G. SHAEFFER.

COLUMBUS, MISS, Sept. 3, 1869.

"I AM THE DOOR."—In a town in the north of Scotland, some boys were in the habit of meeting together for prayer. A little girl was passing and heard them sing. She stopped to listen, and thinking it was just an ordinary prayer meeting, she felt anxious to get in.—Putting up her hand, she pulled the latch, but the door would not open; it was fastened inside. She became very uneasy, and the thought arose in her mind: "What if this were the door of heaven, and me outside?" She went home, but could not sleep. Day after day she became more and more troubled at the thought of being shut out of heaven. She went from one prayer meeting to another, still finding no rest. At length, one day reading the tenth chapter of John, she came to the words: "*I am the door.*" She paused, and read the verse again and again. Here was the very door she was seeking, and *wide open* too, and she entered in and found peace.—*Eclectic Treasury.*

GADSDEN DISTRICT MEETING.

This meeting was held at Lebanon, Alabama, commencing July 23, Bishop McTyeire presiding. The attendance was not as great as we anticipated, but those who were present seemed to be filled with the Spirit, and exhibited a zeal for the Master that will produce good fruit in the history of Methodism in this district. The meeting throughout was one of great interest. There was not a dull hour from the opening to the close. In consequence of so much business we had no preaching until night, which sermon was delivered by Brother Brandon, of Talladega district, with power from on high. His subject was calculated to excite great interest, as it was a Holy Ghost sermon in support of the ministry. The business meetings were far from dry, dull or tedious. The presence of a heart-warming spiritual influence was felt more or less at every meeting, when some question would kindle the Christian sympathies of the members. The sole object of the meeting was the growth and increase of Methodism. The committees were as follows, viz: Churches and parsonages, books and periodicals, Sabbath schools, education, missions and church extension, church finances, state of the church. These committees were appointed prior to the reports of the pastors, and as they reported each committee drew their estimates for reports. After culling from the reports of the pastors and consultation with the delegates from each charge, the committees reported as follows, viz:

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

The average subscription to the church papers was about one to every seventeen members, but the increase of subscription was gradual, and ere long the Gadsden district would have her proportion of religious papers. It is a noted fact that the ablest and most pious members are subscribers to religious papers. The following papers were recommended, and the pastors exhorted to discharge their duties in obtaining larger circulations to these papers: The NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE was warmly supported as the organ of our Conference, and from this cause a necessity in every family. The Nashville *Christian Advocate*, the *Southern Christian Advocate* and the Baltimore *Episcopal Methodist* had each their claims presented for a larger circulation. Special attention was called to our Publishing House at Nashville, and the duties of the church to support it were strongly advocated and recommended.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

The committee reported an increase of fifteen schools over that of last year, and a larger attendance at each school. The good derived from this powerful organization is being fully appreciated, and strenuous efforts are made to increase its utility, and impress upon parents the necessity of its support, both with purse and personal attendance. There is an increase of fifty-seven Sabbath school visitors over that of last year. A large number of the students are members of the church. The interests of Sabbath schools are gaining, and the cause is warmly supported in almost every community.

EDUCATION.

We have no denominational schools or colleges in the bounds of this district, but it was deemed expedient to build immediately, especially a female high school. The cause was nobly supported, and parents exhorted to patronize the institutions of our own church. The necessities of a complete and thorough education of the young were ably set forth, and the following institutions had their claims, as able and efficient schools, placed before the meeting: The East Alabama College, at Auburn, Alabama, the Female College, at Tuskegee, and the Centenary Institute, at Summerfield. The following resolutions were adopted in connection with the report on education:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that we should look to the immediate construction of a school for females in this district.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to do what we can to aid any worthy brother who may engage in this laudable enterprise.

MISSIONS AND CHURCH EXTENSION.

This report shows a sad neglect, but in a better condition than heretofore. Not quite half the assessment has been collected, but most of the pastors believe they will raise the amount assessed. As to church extension, we find that there are a number of new church buildings in course of erection, and that they are of a better style, more comfortable and durable. Although the entire district is occupied by our church, yet there are large neighborhoods destitute of Methodist church meetings. Resolutions of a local tenor were passed to remedy this evil.

CHURCH FINANCE.

The committee finds this subject covering so great a scope that they felt their inability to treat the subject properly, considering the time they had to prepare their report. Recommendations were drawn up and presented, which, if executed, will insure success to the stewards. The stewards of the district were exhorted to make the claims of the church a cash consideration, and collect the whole amount in advance; that the stewards hold their meeting as soon as they could ascertain the wants of the pastor, assess the different churches according to their ability to pay, and each steward of the different churches assess the members, and read it aloud at the first church meeting, and endeavor to secure the indorsement of each member, or heads of families, to the amount assessed. The Quarterly Conferences were urged to be more rigid with the stewards, and require of them a more prompt discharge of their duties. The pastors were recommended to take up their collections early in the year, so as to give time for renewing their collections, if necessary. The committee found most of the charges dilatory in supporting their preachers, but most of the stewards vouched for the amount assessed.

STATE OF THE CHURCH.

The church is in a peaceable condition as to its relations with other denominations. There is a wanting of Christian vitality and spiritual mindedness. Worldly amusements exist to some extent, and in some cases they have led to open violation of the Discipline. A spirit of non-action, a masterly inactivity, pervades to some extent. These errors appear to be of the past more than present, for now there is evidently a spiritual growth over the entire district. The great size of the charges renders pastoral instruction and visitation almost impossible. The pastors, in their reports showing the number of miles traveled and sermons preached during the month, sustained the report of the committee. There is a larger church attendance than formerly. It is evident that so much labor or work as there is on large circuits has a bad influence, and the committee introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that small contiguous societies be consolidated wherever practicable, and the circuits so reduced as to enable the pastor to give each appointment Sabbath preaching.

It was decided to hold the next District Meeting at Spring Creek camp ground.

The selection of delegates to the Annual Conference resulted in the election of F. M. Roberts, local preacher, W. T. Shook, church steward, W. T. Slaton, Sunday school superintendent, P. W. Harbour, church steward; alternates: Jool Weems, P. J. Chisolm, W. N. Cowan and Stephen Furgerson.

Resolution to form a North Alabama Conference was offered and adopted.

A motion, made and carried, to publish a synopsis of the proceedings in the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

The meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

W. T. SLATON, Sec'y.

THE average time required for a finger nail to attain its full length (from the root to the commencement of the free edge,) is about four and a half calendar months. The toe nails grow much more slowly.

Jasper District, Mobile Conference.

JASPER, ALA., Aug. 25, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: We have entered upon the camp meeting season in this district. The campaign opened on the 13th instant, in Bristoe's Cove, Murphree's Valley circuit. The attendance was large, the behavior was good, and the result far beyond our expectations. The only seeming drawback was the want of ministerial help. Instead of finding twenty or more preachers there from abroad, we only found Brother J. B. Powers, the pastor, and his faithful corps of local preachers. This made heavy work for those who were there; but the Lord was there in great power. The good accomplished in the church was certainly great, and in the right direction. In addition to the usual work of reclaiming backsliders, stirring up the lukewarm and quickening the vitality of all, there was much done in raising the standard of holiness and enlarging the sphere of Christian duty. From the best information we could get there must have been at least fifty conversions. So large was the congregation, and so general was the work—so many going and coming—that it was impossible to get correct statistics. On one occasion the entire stand or harbor was one vast altar, all over which sinners were crying aloud for mercy, or some new-born soul was telling the story of redeeming love! I noticed one scene that was truly touching. On the very outskirts of the congregation I saw a group deeply interested, watching the result of something which they seemed to regard as of great moment. As I drew near I saw, in the centre of the circle, a little girl, who had just found the pearl of great price, talking to an old gray-headed sinner. There was a man who had steeled his stubborn heart for many long rebellious years; who had stood unmoved by the heaviest artillery on the walls of Zion; but now, as he listens to the simple story of the Cross, as it falls from those tiny lips, he is cut to the heart—he bows, he prays, he believes, and he is saved!

Mr. Editor, it is true we had some noise, but not half as much as John heard in heaven; we admit that there was also some excitement, but can there be any true work of grace without excitement? Yet, after watching and analyzing every development closely, we do not hesitate to pronounce it a genuine revival—just such a revival as we pray God to send the church in all this country.

Bristoe's Cove is a little world of itself; and if all the world were doing as well as this little one, we would begin to look for the millennium. There is a Sunday school at the camp ground church whose praise ought to be "in all the churches." It is composed of nearly everybody in the community. Old and young, parents and children, all take part in its exercises. They meet daily every Sabbath, bring their dinners, and make a day's work of it. A good deal of time is devoted to singing; hence nearly everybody in this community sings, and the most of them have a pretty good knowledge of vocal music. With such a choir as this to lead a camp meeting congregation, you may easily imagine that the anthems of praise which arose from that vast song-inspired throng were grand beyond description!

There are many, many more items I would like to notice, but I am too feeble to write more at present. I am literally worked down. In making two rounds on the district I have preached enough to have filled the regular appointments for two years. We have four more camp meetings to hold. Nearly every pastor in the district is now in the midst of a revival. Cries for help are coming in from every quarter. May the great Head of the Church bless His workmen and carry on His work. Yours in Christ,

J. M. BOLAND.

ILLINOIS is said to be the most thoroughly organized Sunday school State in the Union. Every county has its convention, and in fifty counties each township has an organization, and several of the townships have precinct organizations.

Christian Advocate.

URDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1869.

E SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY.

GREENSBORO, ALA., Sept. 1, 1869.

t the last annual meeting of Board of Trustees of the thern University we were apointed a committee to prepare address to the people of the th in behalf of that institution: had a liberal endowment at the mencement of the late national culties, but like all other South- institutions it was prostrated the result of the war. It has to rely for its existence upon liberality of an impoverished generous and enterprising peo- and upon their encouragement patronage. The University is ated in a healthy region of coun- fertile in soil, abounding in pro- tions, and blessed with an intel- ent and refined population. No ce or community in this vast ntry possesses a greater share the elements which make life de- able and felicitous than the town Greensboro. Its moral and in- llectual characteristics are of the t order, and the young men of country can obtain boarding and ial intercourse in the most cul- ated and refined families in Ala- ma. The people are hospitable generous, and all are willing to ertain as many young men as ey can accommodate in their uses. There is a sufficiency of ivate boarding houses of the class luded to for the entertainment of as ny students as the University is repared to receive. As to instruc- on, the curriculum is of the highest andard. The faculty consists of Dr. Wadsworth, chairman, Prof. Wills, fessor of mathematics, Prof. Ca- y, of languages, Prof. Lupton, of the atural sciences, and the prepara- ry department will be under the harge of an able and competent acher. We can confidently say at no institution in this country ossesses an abler or more indus- ious faculty. Their instruction is horough, and no one can obtain a iploma without possessing a high tandard of scholarship.

We do think that the University as strong claims on the Southern eople, and especially on the mem- ers of the Methodist Church South, nder whose patronage it was es- ablished and has been sustained, and e make an earnest appeal in its ehalf, in this the hour of its need, o the public and to the church.

Let us try, by all means, to sus- ain our institutions, and they, un- er the providence of God, will be blessing to this and coming gen- rations. A commendable State ride, a love of country, a love f virtue and pure religion should timulate us to maintain and up- old this noble and Christian in- titution. What more can we say? We leave the subject with the pub- lic and the church. Do your duty, nd heaven will bless you and crown the University with success nd prosperity.

Very respectfully,

W. M. BYNE,
JOSEPH W. TAYLOR,
JAMES J. GARRETT,
Committee.

Brookhaven District Meeting.

FOREST HOME, near Summit, Miss., September 7, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: This meeting convened September 2, 1869, at Beauregard station, on the New Orleans Jackson and Great Northern Railroad. No quorum on the 2d. Rev. Geo F. Thompson, presiding elder, in the chair. Rev. Robert B. Downer elected secretary. September 3 and 4 were profitably spent by a very fair representation from most every part of the district. Some circuits not represented, owing to a series of protracted meetings being in progress, and pastors would not leave the work to come down. Brother E A. Flowers being sick, reported nigh unto death, prayer was offered in his behalf.

The various committees appointed at the meeting duly reported, and the resolutions annexed to them were passed, but not without careful inspection. Some ultra measures, a little out of the order of our Book of Discipline, found a burial, not on account of any defect in love for Southern Methodism, however, but the District Meeting not being indued with power to execute them. Religious services held each day, morning and night, with marked spiritual good. The district, from the report of pastors for the past two months' labor, shows an awakening upon all that pertains to a closer walk with God. A resolution was passed asking the General Conference to legalize District Meetings. Lay delegates to the Annual Conference were elected, to wit: Rev. William H. Mullins, local preacher, Jessie Thompson, Isaac V. Enochs, Captain D. C. Wright; alternates, Rev. E. G. Cook, Henry Hoskins, J. C. Williamson and David Gillis.

ROBERT B. DOWNER, Sec'y.

BE YE ALSO READY.

Brother minister, are you ready? Ready for what? To give an account of your stewardship this hour.

Come, leave the business of worldly matters for a short time. Let the Spirit of God accompany you into your closet, light your lamp, disrobe your soul, stand before the bar of God's word, witness the Holy Spirit, and your own conscience; then ask yourself: "Am I called of God to minister in holy things? If so, what evidence have I that I am *entirely* the Lord's—that I am doing the will of God on earth as angels do it in heaven—that my eye is single to God's glory in everything I think, say and do? Not that I have preached so many sermons, am appreciated by a loving congregation, as a talented speaker or doctor of divinity; that I am a Bishop or presiding elder, and therefore must be acceptable in God's sight. No, nothing of the kind. But am I *entirely* consecrated to the service of God, pay or no pay, sunshine or clouds, appreciated or overlooked, hard appointment or an easy one?" Are your body, time, talents, property, yea wife, children, reputation, all, all calmly resting, as a living sacrifice, on God's altar, to be forever the Lord's? Have you once made the consecration, then removed the sacrifice? Is it before the Lord now?

Are you a *local* preacher? Why are you local? Come, brother, are you ready, even while sin abounds in the land and the love of many has waxed cold? "Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh."

D.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Sept. 9, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: I greet you profoundly. After raising near $500 at Bovina, $450 at Vicksburg, I was commended to the merchants here who have a Vicksburg trade. Trip delightful, scenery grand. The sermon on Sunday, August 22, from a Dr. Marshall, at Columbus, Kentucky, was a delightful exhibition of God's truth. Arrived on the 24th. Please acknowledge the following contributions to the Bovina church enterprise: Mr. Fogg, of Planter's House, in the way of board, $40; forty-four ministers of the St. Louis Conference, and one from the Georgia, $45; J. L. Buskett & Co., (in nails,) $15; Brother Cupples, $20; J. W. Loucus, $10; Chase & Cabot, $10; Appleton & Noyes, $10; Bridge, Beach & Co., $10; William Waddingham, $10; Co. of D. A. January, $10; S. M. Eddgell, $10; Y. P., of Young Men's Christian Association, $5; J. Kennard, $5; Bell & Son, $5; McLaurin & Williams, $5; Sells & Co., $5; Bussy & Co., $5; Shadburn & Foster, $5; Mr. Benton, $5; Dr. Whittier, $3; from sundry persons in smaller amounts, $13.

Yours truly, J. J. CLARK.

IT IS SAID by an old trapper in the Rocky mountains that the winds are milder and damper than formerly. It seems, too, that the fall of rain is more frequent and copious in Utah and other parts of the far West than formerly, and the rivers have increased in volume.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

REV. ENOCH NICHOLAS TALLY.

The subject of this notice was born in St. Mary's county, Georgia, April 25, 1800, but removed with his parents to St. Landry parish, Louisiana, in 1804. Of his childhood and youth we have no data, only that at an early age his heart became the subject of Divine operations, and, yielding to the overtures of mercy, he experienced and professed conversion, connected himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for a time ran well. But subsequently, through the influence of wicked associates, and perhaps for lack of faithful admonition by the church and ministry, he relapsed into sin, and continued therein till he was about twenty-four or twenty five years of age, when it pleased God to reawaken and restore him to His gracious favor. Soon afterward, feeling that to him was committed a dispensation of the Gospel of the grace of God, he applied for and obtained license to preach. He was recommended and admitted into the Mississippi Conference at a session held at Woodville, about 1825-26—we judge only from circumstances, and therefore may be incorrect. He entered with alacrity upon what he intended should be his life-long employment; and feeling that his early educational advantages and acquirements had not been commensurate to the demands of his new position, he applied himself assiduously to the acquisition of knowledge, both scientific and theological, in connection with and as an adjunct to the great work of saving souls, in which he was "in labor most abundant." And such were his efforts and success that only a few years had elapsed before his name had become a tower of strength, and his earnest piety, zeal in and devotion to the cause a guarantee of usefulness. An unction from the Holy One accompanied his ministrations, so that many were awakened, converted and comforted through his instrumentality.

We cannot, from the data before us, name the different charges filled by him during the fifteen years of his connection with the regular pastorate. But this we do know, that he occupied the highest positions in the gift of the Bishop. Well do we remember him in the days of our nonage, first as pastor of the charge, and subsequently as presiding elder of the district in which we lived, and can testify that in the estimation of the church in that region none excelled him in those developments of mind and traits of character which constitute the true ministerial status. He is still remembered by many of the old members of the church in that section as the instrument, in the hand of God, of their salvation.

When he had traveled fifteen years his physical energies had become so exhausted, through excessive labors, as to require rest in order to recuperation; and believing that it was in accordance with the Divine will that he should become the head of a family, he united in marriage with Mrs. Leonida Catching, located and settled on the east bank of Pearl river, in Simpson county, Mississippi, where he lived—with the exception, perhaps, of a brief sojourn at Georgetown for the purpose of affording his children some educational advantages—up to the time of his death.

As a local preacher he labored zealously and effectively whenever his often and constantly increasing infirmities would permit. He loved the ministry and church, and was a faithful and able counselor of the one, and a jealous guardian of the interests of the other. He had ever a kind word and godly admonition for all with whom he mingled. We always felt that time was well spent in association with him, and are thankful that, from early youth up to the high noon of life, it was our privilege to enjoy an acquaintance with him. The last time we met him was at the church at Georgetown, and but a short time before his death. He was then in feeble health, but strong in faith, giving glory to God. During service his countenance became radiant with celestial light, while tears of heartfelt joy rolled down his time furrowed cheeks. Little did we think that would be our last interview on earth, but He who doeth all things well so ordered, in His providence, that before our next visit he was gone to the better land. During his illness, and when it was apparent that he must die, his eldest daughter asked him what she must write to Uncle Turner—Rev. J. M. Turner, an old and valued friend of his, residing in Texas; to which he replied, "Tell him that I am going home to heaven."

He suffered much, but patiently, until on the 23d of November, 1868, the weary wheels of life stood still, and our dear friend was numbered with the blessed on high. Thus passed away from earth a Christian of earnest, active piety, and a minister of far more than ordinary ability and usefulness. Truly, a prince and a leader has fallen in Israel; but heaven has gained a saint richly endowed with all the traits which constitute the true nobility of blood-redeemed and sanctified spirits on high.

He has left an aged companion, two sons, two daughters, and a numerous circle of relatives, friends and brethren to mourn their loss. But we sorrow not as others who have no hope.

"Servant of God, well done,
Rest from thy loved employ;
The battle's fought, the victory won,
Enter thy Master's joy."

B. B. W.

COUNSELS TO YOUNG MEN.

Extracts from Commodore Maury's address to the graduates of the Virginia Military Institute:

"Ye'll try the world soon, my lad,
And Andrew, dear, believe me,
Ye'll find mankind an unco' squad,
And muckle they may grieve ye."

You have requested me, gentlemen of the graduating class, to give you a few parting words of advice. Considering the people to which you belong; the Christian principles and moral virtues which have been instilled into you at home; the precepts taught you here; and the examples that have been set before you by your teachers and professors in the daily walks of life, I might content myself by simply reading the advice given by Burns to a young friend, from which I have snatched a couplet to attract your attention, with the hope that you will read it at leisure, and profit by it also.

But you desire something fresher than that, and I agree with you in this; for I think that the time, the occasion and the circumstances by which we are surrounded, all call for something especial.

You are about to turn over a new leaf in life's history, and to commence, each one of you, upon a stage as wide as the world, to enact your part in the great drama. What that part shall be depends mainly upon your own choice. As to the brilliancy of the performance, that depends not a little upon the opportunity; but for its real merits it will depend chiefly upon the resolves which you may write upon that newly-turned leaf, and upon the fidelity with which you may carry them out. What these resolves should be are suggested by the cardinal virtues and dictated by the golden rule. It is needless for me to repeat them to you. * * *

Cast your eye over the world, and you will see that the men who observe and think are few. Why? Because we are all prone to indolence. One of the thinkers of the day tells us that "an immense majority of men always remain in a middle state, neither very foolish nor very able; neither very virtuous nor very vicious; but slumbering on in a peaceful and decent mediocrity, adopting, without much difficulty, the current opinions of the day, making no inquiry, exciting no scandal, causing no wonder; but just holding themselves on a level with their generation, and noiselessly conforming to the standard of morals and of knowledge common to the age and country in which they live." A vast majority! He means not ten, but tens of thousands to one.

I take it for granted that every young man that is trained up as you have been goes out into the world with aspiration for something higher than merely to drift down the tide of time with such as these.

"Are we, then," you may ask, to "devote our lives mainly to physical research, and to the observation and study of nature—her laws?" By no means. Every one of you will probably adopt some calling or other. It may be in the arts, it may be in literature, it may be in the humanities, or it may be in some branch of the applied sciences. But, be the specialty what it may, your first aim is to master the calling, striving so to acquit yourself in it as to win the confidence and esteem of all with whom it may bring you in contact. But no one calling satisfies the craving of the truly noble mind. You are members of society; you owe duties to it, and will possess influence upon it—some more, some less. But every one will have, may you already have, influence with some members of it—powerful for good or for evil. Let it be a rule always to use that influence for good.

But there is time for all this, and to spare. To keep the mind vigorous, healthful and strong, the different faculties—the different apartments of the brain—like the different muscles of the body, require frequently to be brought into play and exercised, that they may be strengthened. Therefore give now and then a moment of relaxation from the stern duties of life, to observation and contemplation of such features of God's handiwork as may be congenial to your tastes, aspirations and fancies. If you have a fancy for literature, poetry or the fine arts, cultivate it. It is a gift, and therefore not, without irreverence, to be despised or neglected. Take care, gentlemen; these gifts and advantages of yours are as money lent you, to be put out on usury. They are precious talents and not to be buried in a napkin.

Strive, also, to cultivate at least some one of the departments of physical science—not as a smatterer, nor, necessarily, as an expert, but master it sufficiently to understand its principles and to find companionship among its phenomena. I know of no mental habit more worthy of zealous cultivation than the habit of close and attentive observation. Man, you know, more than any other creature, has the facility of observing and remembering, of collecting and comparing, and of drawing conclusions by the lights of reason. Now, remember, that it is chiefly by bringing these powers and attributes to bear upon the facts and phenomena of nature that the world has been brought from the rude condition of ancient days to its present advanced state of industrial energy and material prosperity. Remember, that to observe nature does not require those rare powers that the young, especially, are apt to fancy. All of us, each in his way, are observers of nature; and it is the faculty of noticing what comes under the eye, and of striving, each in his own way, to trace effect back to cause, that I am advising you to cultivate and nourish until it ripens into habit.

You remember it was the fact, familiar to others, no doubt, but first noticed by a pump maker, that led to the invention of the barometer, an instrument which now daily and hourly saves ships and their crews, merchants and their fortunes, from wreck and disaster.

The whole science of electricity has grown out of a fact first noticed in the kitchen.

A traveler bought a writing desk in England, brought it to this country, and observed that it soon began to warp, crack and split. The fact led to the discovery of a most important meteorological circumstance, viz: that the climate of America is dryer than the climate of England.

And so with many other discoveries—as the aberration of light, by noticing that the wind-vane on board a vessel under sail pointed differently the moment she anchored.

Every physical fact, by whomsoever observed, is, when placed in its true connections, a discovery, an invention; and all such facts are like the sheaf of magic wheat—the more it is thrashed the more it yields.

Here let me remind you that I do not wish you to infer too much. In citing these examples, and urging you to observation and study, I do not wish you to understand that I am holding them up to you as the chief incentive why you should observe and study the phenomena of nature. Far from it. The chief incentive which I wish to hold out to you for study is, the idea that it will certainly make you wiser and better men, and may make you benefactors, if not of the world, at least of your own people. What you are to observe is the work of God—a writing by holy fingers, and spread out before you by omnipotent hands, with gems and precious stones, for your good, your enjoyment and your delight. The pleasures and the profit which the fondest student of history, or the most devoted admirer of romance, of song or of story, or the greatest lover of music derives from reveling in his specialty, is not to be envied for a moment by the observing student of nature as he passes over this great and mighty tome, which the Creator has garnished with the stars above, spread out in the air, suspended in the trees, written upon the landscape, engraved upon the rock, and buried in the earth.

THERE are twenty-two American students at the University of France.

A REMARKABLE CONVERSION.

Adoniram Judson, the illustrious American missionary, was a minister's son; he was very able and very ambitious. He was early sent to college. In the class above was a young man of the name of E——, brilliant, witty and popular, but a determined Deist. Between him and the minister's son there sprang up a close intimacy, which ended in the latter gradually renouncing all his early beliefs, and becoming as great a skeptic as his friend. He was only twenty years of age, and you may be sure it was a terrible distress and consternation which filled the home circle when, during the recess, he announced that he was no longer a believer in Christianity. More than a match for his father's arguments, he steeled himself against all softer influences, and with his mind made up to enjoy life and see the world, he first joined a company of players at New York, and then set out on a solitary tour. One night he stopped at a country inn. Lighting him to his room, the landlord mentioned that he had been obliged to place him next door to a young man who was exceedingly ill, in all probability dying, but he hoped that it would occasion him no uneasiness. Judson assured him that, beyond pity for the poor sick man, he should have no feeling whatever. Still the night proved a restless one. Sounds came from the sick chamber—sometimes the movements of the watchers, sometimes the groans of the sufferer, and the young traveler could not sleep. "So close at hand, with but a thin partition between us," he thought, "there is an immortal spirit about to pass into eternity, and is he prepared?" And then he thought, "For shame of my shallow philosophy! What would E——, so intellectual and clear-headed, think of this boyish weakness?" And then he tried to sleep, but still the picture of the dying man rose up to his imagination. He was a "young man," and the young student felt compelled to place himself on his neighbor's dying bed, and he could not help fancying what, in such circumstances, would be his thoughts. But the morning dawned, and in the welcome daylight his "superstitious illusions fled away." When he came down stairs he inquired of the landlord how his fellow-lodger had passed the night. "He is dead!" was the answer. "Dead?" "Yes; he is gone, poor fellow; the doctor said he would probably not survive the night." "Do you know who he was?" "Oh, yes; it was a young man from Providence College; a very fine fellow; his name was E—." Judson was completely stunned. Hours passed before he could quit the house; but when he did resume his journey, the words Dead! lost! lost! were continually ringing in his ears. There was no need for argument. God had spoken, and from the presence of the living God the chimeras of unbelief and the pleasures of sin alike fled away. The religion of the Bible he knew to be true; and turning his horse's head toward Plymouth, he rode slowly homeward, his plans of enjoyment all shattered, and ready to commence that rough and uninviting path which, through the death prison at Ava and its rehearsal of martyrdom, conducted to the grave at Maulmain.—*Dr. James Hamilton.*

THE Bechuana mission in South Africa indirectly owed its establishment to the Moravian missions in Greenland. When the famous English missionary, Robert Moffat, was a lad of twenty years, he happened to see, in crossing a bridge into Warrington, a missionary placard on the wall. He says:

"I read, and looked, and read again. I felt as if I could not leave the spot. I am persuaded that some standing by who saw me standing so long looking at a placard must have supposed that I was learning to read. I found the meeting had been held some time before. I hastened to transact the little I had to do in town, returned after taking another look at the old placard, and wended my way back to High Leigh another man. An entire revolution had taken place in my views and prospects within those few hours. On my homeward path memory brought out of her store stories which, when a little boy, I was wont to hear my mother read of the labors and toils of the Moravian missionaries in Greenland and elsewhere. These had from that period lain dormant, but now rose to view with all the influences of living realities."

He immediately sought out a man whose name was on the placard, gave up his flattering prospects for life, and devoted himself to the mission work. During the half century he has been among the Beohuanas he has seen them advance very far from barbarism to civilization, with an influence radiating around for hundreds of miles.

THE *Engineer* is speculating on the existence of a coal bed in the vicinity of London.

The Christian Advocate.

Official Organ of the Montgomery, Mobile, Mississippi, and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1869.

OFFICE—No. 112 CAMP STREET.

Three Dollars per Annum, in Advance.

Address—Rev. J. C. KEENER, 112 Camp St., New Orleans, La.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.—*Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so by paying his Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.*

N. B.—*Agents are requested, wherever practicable, to invest and remit funds in a* Post Office Order, DRAFT, *or by* express. *If this cannot be done,* REGISTER *the letter at our expense.*

When money is forwarded in either of the above methods we will be responsible for it, *but not otherwise.*

TO AGENTS.

It will greatly simplify matters if brethren who have funds in hand which they propose to pay over at Conference, will send them forward at once. We wish to enjoy preaching at Conference, and not be compelled to occupy the whole time in collecting bills.

REWARD THE MESSENGER.

We appeal to our agents to send us five hundred subscribers during the next two months. We think the request reasonable. Our church is alive again, if we may judge by the gracious seasons that are everywhere refreshing her. This ADVOCATE adds fuel to the flame, because it is the messenger bearing good news from one part of Zion to another. It has ever been the custom with princes to reward those who were so fortunate as to be the bearers of important information, when favorable and desirable. Great victories have conferred upon the swift courier a necklace of gold; and shall this faithful bearer of such blessed news, as was in our columns last week and this, go unrewarded? Are not the triumphs of the kingdom of our Lord worthy of some return, some faint recognition in the person of one who brings the note of victory? "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace, that bringeth good tidings of good, that publisheth salvation!"

Let those warm-hearted men and women who praise God for every revival prolong the sound by spreading this paper. New converts should be indoctrinated at once. Begin by putting in their hands the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. Show them of what the church consists—her bulwarks, her palaces. Let them walk about Zion, and see how beautiful and how strong is the Israel of God. Let them feel a hedge is about them to protect them from the enemy. Arm them with the word of God, the Discipline, the hymn book and the ADVOCATE, if you would teach one to chase a thousand, or two to put ten thousand foes to flight.

BISHOP PAINE'S LIFE OF BISHOP MCKENDREE — The Nashville *Advocate* gives copious extracts from the advanced sheets of this interesting biography. Judging from the chapter quoted this is the most important and original contribution to Methodist history ever published in this country.

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY.

Our literature is becoming every day richer in history and biography. These histories of Methodism ought to exert a quickening and wholesome influence upon the church. Our doctrines are the subject of misrepresentation, and the circumstances attending the beginning and growth of the church are habitually warped and misstated. Our doctrines and government are caricatured by our enemies, and our youth are led away from the communion of their fathers. Were they thoroughly instructed in the history of the denomination, they could not thus easily be perverted and imposed on. Observation leads us to the conclusion that our denominational history, including biography, is sadly neglected, and that there is a surprising amount of indifference and ignorance among Methodists in reference to the origin and growth of the church. In this respect we may be growing worse rather than better, and the younger generation now coming upon the stage is perhaps not so well informed as that which is passing away.

The distinctive doctrines of our church are better presented historically than in any other form. We see them in the great revivals of the Wesleys, and of their sons in the Gospel in America, as the very life of the movement. Justification by faith, the witness of the Spirit, and the new birth are no abstractions under the preaching of those chosen men of God. Free grace, as opposed to the horrible dogma of Calvinism, is illustrated and displayed in the proclamation of mercy to all. The formal statement of our doctrines, and their vindication in the pulpit and in the catechetical instruction of the young, is necessary; but there is a peculiar advantage in the study of them, as they glow in the stirring conflicts and triumphs of the church in its organization and subsequent development. They have in their historical exhibition an overwhelming authentication, and a singular seal of their divine truth. The success of Methodism is in a large measure due to her distinctive doctrines, and these doctrines, to be fully appreciated, should be seen in their historical statement.

The same is true of church polity. Our discipline and government are illuminated by the history of their adoption. What is peculiar to us is best understood when seen in its historical associations, and the entire structure needs no other vindication than that which impartial history supplies. The growth of Methodism into a church, and the origin of its usages and various disciplinary provisions, attest its providential mission. In the light of history our government is displayed as eminently practical and scriptural. Every feature of it was adopted under the clearest indications of immediate utility. The results, as recorded by the pen of history, sufficiently exhibit the wisdom and effectiveness of our organization.—People have been sometimes grossly imposed on by ignorant or willful falsifications in reference to the purpose of Mr. Wesley in forming a church, and in reference to the character of our ministry. Churchmen, in their attempts to pervert our members, represent Mr. Wesley as opposed to the entire plan of Methodism as a distinct church organization. The facts of history, especially as they relate to American Methodism, plainly refute these errors.

It is a very difficult matter to comprehend our church as it is, in its doctrines and government, without referring to their origin and manifestation in our history. An intelligent and thorough understanding of our ecclesiastical structure must be based upon a knowledge of its history. The influence of denominational history is of a conservative tendency. The old landmarks are not easily obliterated when seen in their relation to the effectiveness and glory of the past. Reckless innovations are generally associated with ignorance or forgetfulness of the early times. It is thus in political matters, and also in the affairs of churches. An accurate acquaintance with the reason and origin of our institutions and usages tends to caution. Where this knowledge exists we shall not, without abundant deliberation, part with the old or take up that which is new. Whilst the lesson of our history is a check upon extreme and revolutionary measures, it is also an incentive to real progress. Conservatism and true progress are in perfect harmony when guided by historical experience. When separated from such experience, the one assumes the character of obstinate stupidity, and the other of rash improvidence.

There is that in our history which is calculated to improve the spirituality of the church. The demonstration and power of the early ministry, and the tides of converting grace which have swept over communities and countries, serve to strengthen our faith and to rebuke our unbelief. The examples of self-denial and suffering in the cause of Christ, which abound in the planting of Methodism, both in the Old and the New World, condemn self-indulgence and incite to a more rigorous self-renunciation. In those days "of the right hand of the Most High" the Gospel was indeed "the power of God," and miracles of grace were displayed on every side. Apart from the Bible itself, we believe there is no reading so adapted to stimulate our piety, and to give it tone and depth, as Methodist history. This is true of all ecclesiastical history. Daubigney's History of the Reformation has fired many a cold, backslidden heart with renewed interest in the service of God. Our own histories have doubtless imbued thousands of laggard souls with new life and devotion; and they have been a perennial fountain, to replenish the sometimes wasted and flagging energies of the church.

Another and important influence of our denominational histories is their power to incite devotion and love to the church. They foster a right sectarianism, and instill an unconquerable attachment to the doctrines and usages of Methodism. Our past as a church is one of which we need not be ashamed. It is a record of moral heroism, and the relation of events which transcend the wonders of epic creation. The chapters which describe the heroic times of our church are invested with more than romantic interest, and the great characters who occupy our attention draw us with a magnetic power. No one can rise from the perusal of such a work as the Life of McKendree without feeling a more enthusiastic devotion to Methodism. It is this aspect of historical influence that we must cherish—this special phase of it which deepens our affection for the church, and that kindles an ardor for the Wesleyan economy. Where love and enthusiasm for Methodism is thus implanted and inspired, our people will rarely be shaken in their allegiance to the church. Thus taught to love and admire our institutions, the young will seldom do so disgraceful a thing as to repudiate the people amongst whom they have been reared.

For these and many other reasons we would urge the utmost circulation of our historical literature. A thorough acquaintance with it will cure many evils in the church, and be productive of the greatest benefits. The young, especially, should be instructed in the history of Methodism, and be thus fortified and guarded against the arts of those who would seduce and alienate them from our communion. Our Sunday schools ought to have historical catechisms and a text-book of Methodist history, and parents should make their children familiar with the rise and progress of the church. In our family libraries, and those of our Sunday schools, the histories and biographies of the denomination should be prominent. Our pastors might, with great profit, deliver occasional lectures to their congregations on Methodist history.

*

RIGHTEOUSNESS exalteth a nation. It makes the laborious cheerful, the studious useful, the poor rich in faith, and the rich poor in spirit.

ROME OR NOTHING.

To advance the Romish Church is the one idea, the one controlling policy of the Catholics who are now in office. To this they are forced by the priests who determine who shall and who shall not receive the solid Catholic vote. By losing sight of every other interest, this body of voters have succeeded to an extent that is incredible in accumulating for this church an immense property. A writer in the *Atlantic Monthly* is of opinion that "our Roman Catholic brethren" own $50,000,000 worth of buildings and lands in the diocese of New York alone; and this diocese includes only the southern part of that State. This vast sum has been accumulated in the past sixty years. In 1847 the politicians of New York began to recognize this church party, and to buy it up with appropriations. In 1849 $9,000 were given to certain Sisters of Charity in Buffalo. From year to year these benefactions increased, until in 1866 the "Charity Bill," for various religious asylums, amounted for the State at large to $129,025,49. Of this a Jewish society received $2,484 32, four Protestant organizations had $2,367 03, while the balance, $124,174 14, went to Roman Catholic establishments. This is aside from the sums voted in the city of New York by its Common Council. In 1867 it paid to Catholic ecclesiastical institutions the sum of $200,000. The comptroller of that State reports as paid to orphan asylums, etc, during 1868, $141,328,84, and added that this sum is exclusive of $201,000 appropriated by the "Charity Bill." In the same report it is stated that in 1857 three blocks of property were leased *perpetually* to Sisters of Mercy, to two asylums—property worth the sum of $3,000,000—for the annual rent of $3; so that by political art alone the Romanists managed to raise their annual receipts from $13,000 in 1849, to nearly $500,000 in 1868.

While this was going on the same church party began its war upon the public schools of that State. First it objected to the Bible in the schools; next it insisted that the public schools be made rigorously secular; then that sectarian schools be supported by the State; and now it urges vehemently that all secular schools shall be abolished as seminaries of atheism.

It even goes beyond this, and insists on having a certain proportion of the educational funds handed over to the Catholic clergy. This is, to be sure, exactly what the Roman priests try to secure everywhere, but exactly what every government in Europe, even in Catholic countries, now denies them. What they have had wrested from them in Austria and Italy they expect to obtain here.

This open-handedness, which has bestowed millions in value of the best lands belonging to the city of New York upon the Catholic Church, may find its explanation in the following list of its office holders, for 1868, who are Catholics: The sheriff, register, comptroller, city chamberlain, corporation counsel, police commissioners, president of the Croton Board, acting mayor and president of the Board of Aldermen, president of the Board of Councilmen, president of the Board of Supervisors, clerk of the Common Council, clerk of the Board of Councilmen; five justices of the Courts of Record, all the civil justices, all but two of the police justices, all the police court clerks, three out of four coroners, two members of Congress, three out of five State Senators, eighteen out of twenty-one members of Assembly, fourteen-nineteenths of the Common Council, and eight-tenths of the supervisors. In reading this list one asks, Does the Catholic Church so far outnumber the Protestant in the State and city of New York? Not at all; the Catholics compose not over one fifth of the population. The result is secured by their sticking together, and knowing nothing but the political and financial advancement of the Romish Church. Should such a predominance of Methodists be in the New York Council it would create some alarm, especially if it were perceived that they were using the resources of the State to build up their own churches and schools.

The New York *Independent*, in its last issue, sets down the aggregate population of the Methodist Church in the United States at eight millions. Let us suppose that this body of Protestants swarmed and held together politically, as the Catholics are now doing in New York, Louisiana and everywhere else, and had but one idea, one policy, namely, the enriching the Methodist Church; that it voted in block, whipped in every one of its own politicians to its support, lost sight of every public interest, made war upon the public schools, and sacrificed every other public good to the aggrandizement of itself. Would the country endure it?

Previous to the recent election we had occasion to show that twenty out of twenty-four of the aldermen of New Orleans were Catholics; that the annual appropriations of this State, for the support of Catholic institutions, had swelled from $6,000 in 1846, to $56,000 in 1867; that this city is giving away the public money largely to the same object; and that, like the horse-leech, these Romanists are still unsatisfied, but moving heaven and earth to get control of the school funds. To those statements we have now added the above summary of the doings of this church party in the State of New York. They show the organization of Rome in this country to be compact, thorough and unrelenting. The immense advantage which this drill and system give amid the loose and shifting course of politics in a republic cannot be overestimated. A country whose population consists of twenty-seven millions of Protestants and five millions of Catholics we might suppose to be safe enough; but if this five millions constitute one phalanx under one leader, while the twenty-seven millions are divided about equally into two parties, Whig and Democrat, it is easy to see which may control the country. Whether a republican system of government *can* survive a large infusion of Romanism is the fearful problem which we are now solving. Under Roman guidance the Republic of Mexico passed into hopeless anarchy.—What this python may grow to here, in the next twenty-five years, may be estimated by the facts which we have presented

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

We do not know what are the conditions which are thought to be absolutely essential to a good advertising medium. But if a paper that goes to more towns, cross roads and settlements of the States of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana than any other in the Southwest be one of the conditions, then this ADVOCATE is, in so far, a good medium. Several hundred Southern Methodist preachers are in the four Annual Conferences lying in these States, every one of whom is a reader, and an agent for its dissemination. We believe that *there is no other such complete agency* in the Gulf States for widely circulating a paper. To those who wish to advertise for city readers we may offer no unusual advantages; to those who wish to be known in the country we do present the most superior.

Our terms are precisely those of the city weeklies; but we are so far from competing with them that it is doubtful if nine-tenths of our readers ever see any other New Orleans paper. The merchant who puts his card in this ADVOCATE addresses a new audience, no matter how much he may advertise elsewhere. The main object of the paper is to furnish religious, literary, agricultural and scientific information for the families of our people. We also furnish them the current commercial, financial and political news. To this we add a few advertisements.

THE New Orleans District Meeting will be held in the Carondelet street church of this city, on the first Saturday and Sunday in November—6th and 7th.

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

THE REV. SHADRACH HARGISS.

This excellent man died on the 27th of August, at his home in West Virginia, of typhoid fever. His last words were: "Blessed Jesus, blessed Jesus." We had a delightful acquaintance with him, which began in 1866, during the session, in this city, of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of which he was a member. As a minister he had seen much service in various appointments on mission, circuit, station and district. He was also for some time the editor of the *Christian Observer*, published at Catlettsburg, Kentucky. He was born in Burke county, North Carolina, on the 5th of May, 1805; was licensed to preach in 1846, and was admitted into the traveling connection in 1852. We quote from the *Observer* the following just estimate of this beloved servant of Christ:

Brother Hargiss was a man of much study and thought; of a calm, reflective mind, yet a mind of great energy and zeal, putting forth efforts and unwearied labor in his investigations for the discovery of truth. And although a man who felt and appreciated the joys of social and domestic life, yet he ever felt a deep sympathy for the prosperity and happiness of all around him. As a friend he was constant, true, generous and confiding; as a counselor he was clear, prudent and reliable; as a Christian he was humble, conscientious and trustful; as a minister of the everlasting Gospel he was unswerving in the discharge of duty, sound in doctrine, ardent in his attachment to the church, clearheaded in his illustrations, and spiritual in his devotions. Although he had passed the bright meridian of manhood, yet he ceased not to labor and investigate the doctrines of the Bible, and delve deeper into the mysteries of redemption, and was continually bringing forth the hidden stores of knowledge and giving them to the church.

Before becoming the editor of the *Christian Observer*, he matured his subjects of thought and investigation under the process of his pen, and his writings were abundant, and though deep and grave subjects claimed the attention of his pen, yet he frequently turned aside and consulted the *Muses*, and his poetical productions were characterized with richness of thought and delicacy of feeling, showing the influences of religion upon the heart under the various vicissitudes of life.

The Colored Church Paper.

The following programme has been put forth in the Memphis *Christian Advocate*. Brother Watson has the enterprise, the generosity, and the indomitable purpose which can command success; and we wish him success in all the good that his heart devises. We think it about time for the more sensible part of the colored people to be tired of the *whang* and sing song which for several years past they have had in place of the Gospel. Occasionally of late they are to be seen in their old places listening to the word of life. We patiently wait for their sober second reason to assert itself. A paper properly edited will greatly enlighten and conserve them.

THE COLORED CHURCH PAPER—The Colored Conferences desiring an organ, and having been requested to undertake the publication, I have consented to do so, whenever sufficient subscribers have been obtained to defray actual expenses—say one thousand subscribers.

The object of the paper will be to promote the moral and religious, and the mental and physical well-being of the colored people, and to aid in carrying out the policy, present and prospective, of the Southern Methodist General Conference in reference to those of them in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

TERMS.—One dollar a year in advance, the money to be refunded if the paper should not be published. The preachers, white as well as colored, will please act as agents.

Address S. WATSON,
Memphis, Tennessee.

All our church papers will please copy this notice and keep it standing.—*Memphis Christian Advocate.*

REVIVALS.

The gracious shower still falls. One of our oldest itinerants writes that he has not seen such an outpouring in forty years. A letter from a friend, dated Marshall, Texas, August 31, says: "There has been a most gracious revival of religion in this town during the past two weeks, resulting in the conversion of between sixty and seventy souls, and about fifty accessions."

One or Two Political Items.

THE OHIO ELECTION.—Great interest is naturally felt in the approaching State election in Ohio. The issues involved are sharply defined, and are of a very momentous character. The Democrats, with Mr. Pendleton as their champion, go into the contest without conditions, on the following grounds:

1. Opposition to the fifteenth amendment and to negro suffrage.
2. Payment of the bonds in green backs
3. Taxation of bonds on the same terms as all other property.

The old questions about the war are ignored, dismissed and avoided by the Democrats. They insist that the war is no longer before the people, and the questions to be decided are of present and future interest.

These principles have a commonsense ring which will, we think, command the support of the masses throughout the country. That $2,000,000,000 of property should be held entirely exempt from taxation is a marvel of legislation. We cannot believe that either justice or wisdom requires that any such burden should be carried by this generation, not to say by the one hundred generations unborn upon whom it is entailed.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION has produced among the Radicals a profound disgust. The Hon. Henry Wilson attributes the result to a "want of principle, violence and treachery so characteristic of Tennessee politicians." He cites Emerson Etheridge and Andrew Johnson as notable instances of bad faith and ingratitude, and even hints of other unfaithfulness. There is so much to grieve over just now, politically, that one can afford to withhold his commiseration until these gentlemen expose each other's frailties still more thoroughly.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE is pronounced capable of organizing without the test oath. Attorney General Hoar, in giving this opinion, says further that it is really not a State Legislature until Congress approves and admits its representatives; that one thing only it can do—that is, ratify the fifteenth amendment—and this it can do before Virginia has any real existence as a State. If Mr. Hoar sees his way out of this maze, the Radicals do not.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BLACKMAN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, corner of Canal and Carondelet streets. Mr. Blackman has now been in this city since 1857, engaged in teaching; and his school stands No. 1 among commercial colleges.

J. R. Powell, cotton factor and commission merchant, 186 Common street. W. R. Stuart, agent. We take great pleasure in commending this house to our friends in Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana We have done so repeatedly, and we do it every time with greater emphasis.

H. F. Given, No. 11 Union street, cotton and tobacco commission merchant. One of the most experienced and most reliable merchants of the Southwest. See advertisement.

The *American Agriculturist* is certainly one of the cheapest and most useful agricultural papers in the whole country. We never look over it without wondering at the enterprise that can afford to give so much for so little. See advertisement.

UNION CONCERT OF PRAYER.—The New Orleans District Sabbath School Union Concert of Prayer will be held next Wednesday, September 22, at half-past seven o'clock P. M., in the Dryades street Methodist Episcopal Church South. A full attendance is solicited.

SUPREME COURT.—The Supreme Court opened its session at this place on Monday last. Present, Chief Justice Lindsling, Associate Justices Taliaferro, Howell, Wyloy and Howe.

A docket of about one hundred cases is before the court. Among them are the cases of the State vs. Watkins, Judge of the Eleventh District, State vs. Garrigues, Parish Judge of St. Landry, State vs Hayes, Sheriff of St. Landry, and State vs. D'Avy, Recorder of the same parish, who are all contestants for the offices to which they have been elected by the people, in opposition to other appointees by Governor Warmoth. *Opelousas Courier, September 11.*

A LETTER OF THANKSGIVING.

SUMMERFIELD, September, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: You are a father and can no doubt sympathize with me in my feelings of joy. I have an only son, who has lain with great weight on my heart, and for whom my soul has long and earnestly prayed to God for his salvation; but he seemed indifferent to these things. Although he was respectful and attentive to the outward decencies of religion, was constant in his attention to church, and was a constant and useful officer of the Sabbath school, yet he remained away from the Cross. A few days since I received a letter from him bringing the joyful news of his happy conversion to God. It seems to have been a clear conversion. He sought earnestly for the witness of the Spirit, and God answered him to the joy of his heart. At the same time one of my grandsons, a student at Emory College, was also powerfully converted to God. Ought I not praise God for His abundant mercy to me and mine? My precious Amelia bore me nine children, and in the course of years God has taken six of them to rest in the heavenly home, leaving me but three, and of these my two daughters have been for years trying to walk in the ways of the Lord, but my son was long the subject of alternate hope and fear; but now, thanks to my gracious God, I can rejoice to feel that our whole family will at last meet the loved and lost who have preceded me to the home of God and the good. I know that hundreds who have long known me will unite their thanksgivings with me that God has heard my prayers, and I want you all to pray that God may enable him to stand firm in the grace of God, and that he may become a burning and shining light in the church. God bless you and your work and your household!

Yours very affectionately,

JAMES O. ANDREW.

P. S.—When my wife lay on the death-bed our old and valued friend, Dr. Capers, dedicated James to God in the sacred ordinance of baptism, and just before she breathed her last she blessed our precious boy; and, having blessed him, she charged me to train him for heaven, which I have tried to do. J. O. A.

IF AN earthly prince quit his palace to visit the cottage of a poor peasant, it is thought great condescension. What then shall we think of the King of kings, who designs to fix His abode in the contrite spirit of an humble soul?

GREENVILLE DISTRICT MEETING.

GREENVILLE, Miss., Sept. 1, 1869.

The first District Conference of Greenville district will be held in Greenville October 8 to 10, 1869.

All traveling and local preachers, exhorters, stewards, class leaders and Sunday school superintendents are expected to attend. Delegates to our coming Annual Conference will be elected at this meeting. Pastors will please bring full statistical reports of their charges. Indian Bayou having no pastor, Brother Wm. B. Smith is requested to prepare a report of that charge.

Consultations will be had on the subjects named below. To facilitate discussion, I request the following committees to give special attention to collecting information upon the subjects named in connection with their names:

1. State of the church, R. H. Herbert, R. A. Davis, J. D. Murff, William T. Ashford and William B. Smith.
2. Camp meetings, D. N. Anderson, O. C. Rives, J. Mann and K. R. Wilson. To suggest a plan, time and place of holding a camp meeting in the district next year.
3. Sunday schools, W. L. Sibley, G. A. Kirkland, J. H. T. Anderson and Berry Marshall.
4. Church finances, W. L. Nugent, A. G. Baxton, W. H. Worthington and L. T. Wade.
5. Church literature, James Maclenan, G. W. Thomas, W. R. Trigg and W. D. Brown.

Preaching at night during the Conference, and to be protracted. Address to the Sabbath school on Saturday night. Preaching twice on Sunday.

We trust this meeting will do something toward securing more concert of action on the district, and stimulating us to more enterprise and vigor in prosecuting our Master's work. That these fruits may follow, and that we may be baptized afresh with the Holy Ghost and with fire, let us pray fervently.

W. W. DRAKE, P. E.

MARRIED.

On the 2d of September, 1869, in the Protestant church of Pascagoula, Mississippi, by the Rev. A. M. Jones, of the Mobile Conference, Mr. ENOCH G. JORDAN, of New Orleans, to Miss MARGARET E. PICKETT, of Pascagoula.

OBITUARIES.

JAMES PRENTICE, SR., died at the residence of his son, near Montevallo, Alabama, July 25, 1869. He was born in Sevore county, Tennessee, October 9, 1792. He was married, in 1813, to Miss Margaret Pierce, who was his companion until removed by death in 1853.

Father Prentice came to Alabama in 1818. He settled near Montevallo, and remained in that section until he died. He came to the State when there were but few living in this part of it—when the horse could live on the cane, and the hunter could find plenty of game. He joined the Methodist Church in 1834, and continued a member of her communion until he died. He served long as steward for the itinerants of the Alabama Conference. He loved the preacher, the church and all her ordinances. He loved to entertain a man who came as a minister of Christ. He rejoiced at the prosperity of Zion and wept over her decline, and was ever ready, when able, to obey the injunction: "Forsake not the assembling of yourselves together." When he was not able to get to the church, by his request the brethren would meet at his house and hold prayer meeting. He would meet them with tears, and enjoy the meeting; and if they chanced to sing his favorite hymn,

"How firm a foundation,"

he was sure to get happy, and rejoice in the fulfillment of the promise given in the sixth verse:

"E'en down to old age all my people shall prove
My sovereign, eternal, unchangeable love."

In his last illness he often rejoiced in the hope of the glory of God, and we have no doubt his spirit rests with the good in heaven.

Where all the ship's company meet,
Who have sailed with their Saviour beneath;
With shouting each other they greet,
And triumph o'er sorrow and death.

The voyage of life's at an end,
The mortal affliction is passed;
The age that in heaven they spend
Forever and ever shall last.

E. A. WEST.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. F. GIVEN,
COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTOR,
—AND—
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 11 Union street,
se18 6m NEW ORLEANS.

J. R. POWELL,
Cotton Factor & Commission Merchant,
186 Common street,
NEW ORLEANS.
W. R. STUART, Agent. se18 1y

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS!
BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Established in 1837.
Church, Academy, Factory, Farm, Fire-Alarm Bells, etc., made of pure Bell Metal, (copper and tin,) warranted in quality, tone, durability etc., and mounted with our Patent Improved Rotating Hangings. Illustrated catalogue sent free. VANDUZEN & TIFT,
102 and 104 East Second street,
je12 1y Cincinnati, Ohio.

BEAUTIFUL PICTURES
FOR NOTHING.
VALUABLE READING FOR NOTHING
THREE MONTHS FOR NOTHING.
A WHOLE YEAR FOR NOTHING.
THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
Established in 1842.
A beautifully illustrated monthly of forty-four pages, full of the most interesting and valuable matter for the
Farm, Garden and Household,
Including a special department for
THE BOYS AND GIRLS.
The Pictures alone are worth more than the subscription price.
We will give the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, for the last three months of 1869, to all new subscribers for 1870 received in September, whether singly or in clubs.
For a club of ten and $12, or a club of twenty and $20, we give the sender the paper free for a year.
Terms, $1 50 per annum, in advance; four copies for $5; ten for $12; twenty or more, $1 each.
ILLUSTRATIONS AND ORIGINAL MATTER THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PAPER IN THE WORLD.
Remit by checks, post office money orders, or registered letters.
ORANGE JUDD & CO.,
se18 1t 245 Broadway, New York

THE ESTEY COTTAGE ORGAN is the best and cheapest Contains the latest improvements—Vox Humana and Vox Jubilante. J. ESTEY & CO.,
se18 4tr Sole Manuf'rs, Brattleboro, Vt.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE "NOVELTY"
Is the only Wringer that has the
PATENT FLANGE COG-WHEELS
ON BOTH ENDS OF THE ROLLS.
The cogs on one end of a roll are set relatively *between* those on the other end of the *same* roll, virtually forming a
DOUBLE GEAR,
and thereby nearly doubling the purchase.—(The importance of setting gears in this position is not generally understood.)
Notwithstanding the rolls can separate freely at either end, the Cog-wheels cannot be thrown out of gear on both ends of the Wringer at the same time, unless the pressure is taken off.
The "NOVELTY" is fastened to a tub or box by a patent Curved Clamp, which has an equal bearing on a tub the whole length of the Wringer. Other Wringers are merely fastened to a stave at each end, and are thus liable to wrench the staves from their proper position and ruin the tub.
The Cog-wheels, Thumb screws, etc., are nicely galvanized.
Buy the "NOVELTY," or at least take it on trial with any or all others, and keep the best.
For sale everywhere.
N. B. PHELPS & CO.,
General Agents,
se18 4tr 17 Cortlandt st, New York.

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
OF
HYACINTHS, TULIPS, LILIES,
AND OTHER
Hardy Bulbs for Fall Planting,
IS NOW PUBLISHED,
And will be sent free to all who apply. Address
JAMES VICK,
se18 4tr Rochester, New York.

WANTED, EVERYWHERE, AGENTS. $100 to $250 per month, male and female, to introduce the Genuine Improved Common Sense Family Sewing Machine. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the Elastic Lock Stitch. Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made Address GEO. McEATHRON & CO.,
Nashville, Tennessee.
CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast iron machines, under the same name or otherwise.—Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured. se18 4tr

THOMPSON'S PATENT SLEEPING COLLAR,
FOR RETAINING BED CLOTHES OVER CHILDREN.
Allows perfect freedom of movement. Effectually secures the Bed Clothes. Applied in a moment, and requires no further trouble.
From Mrs. Stowe's *Hearth and Home*, August 14:
"A simple and effective contrivance for keeping the bed clothes on children who kick in their sleep. Parents who find that their children are constantly taking cold because they throw the covering off, can surely afford to invest a dollar in an article which obviates this difficulty."
Sent, postpaid, on receipt of $1.
THOMPSON BROS.,
se18 4tr 39 Park Row, New York.

SOMETHING NEW.—In musical circles the ESTEY ORGANS are the rage.—They are the most durable and have the finest tone, remarkable for their sweetness and power. The Vox Humana and Vox Jubilante are the greatest novelties and best inventions ever introduced. J. ESTEY & CO.,
se18 4tr Brattleboro, Vt., Sole Manuf'rs.

THE MAGIC COMB will change any colored hair or beard to a permanent Black or Brown. One Comb sent by mail for $1. For sale by merchants and druggists generally. Address MAGIC COMB CO.,
se18 4tr Springfield, Mass.

GOLD INK—VIOLET AND FANCY Colored Inks. Over one dozen of the most brilliant and delicate shades. These Inks flow freely from the pen, and are unequaled for private correspondence. They can be used as paint, with a brush, and for coloring Photographs or Pictures are unrivaled. Sent free for fifty cents Great inducements to Agents.—Send stamp for circular
ROBERTS & CO.,
se18 4tr P. O. Box 3,086, New York.

GOOD BOYS LIKE EXCELLENCE Better than Sham. Inquire concerning
Riverview Military Academy,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
A wide awake, thorough going School for Boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy. OTIS HISBEE, A. M.,
se18 4ts Principal and Proprietor.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 40 Park Row, New York.
WHAT ADVERTISERS SAY.
We believe there has never been an advertising contract given out in New York city for which the competition was so great as for the one which was awarded us in September last by P. H. Drake & Co. They had also made application to the publishers direct in all cases.—Their letter states the result:
OFFICE OF P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
New York, Sept. 18, 1868.
MESSRS. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 40 PARK ROW, N. Y.—*Gentlemen:* Having compared your figures with those furnished us by other advertising agencies, and with the terms obtained from publishers direct, for the insertion of advertisements of Plantation Bitters and Magnolia Water, we find them satisfactory, and accept your contract as given in letter of this date.
Oblige us by causing the advertisements to appear without unnecessary delay. Your bills for the amount, $43,776 26 (forty-three thousand seven hundred and seventy-six dollars and twenty six cents,) will be paid in accordance with the terms proposed.
Yours, very respectfully,
P. H. DRAKE & CO.
Send for our Twenty-four Page Circular, which contains a List of over One Thousand Newspapers, (the best Advertising Mediums,) and price cards showing advertising rates, and much valuable information on the subject of advertising.
FREE FOR THREE CENT STAMP.
Address
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Advertising Agents,
se18 4tr 40 Park Row, New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEARTH AND HOME.
To any person who remits us $1 before the 1st of October next we will send HEARTH AND HOME for *three* months, and, postpaid, P. T. Quinn's new book, "Pear Culture for Profit," just published by the New York Tribune Association. The volume is handsomely bound in cloth, and retails at $1.
PETTENGILL, BATES & CO.,
se1 1tr 37 Park Row, New York.

THE WALTER GRAPE.—WE INvite all who wish to see the Walter Grape on the vine to come before the 13th of September, as a portion will then be removed for the Exhibition.
We here repeat that the "Walter" is the best flavored of the American Grapes now disseminated. The vine is a strong grower, and fruit about the size of Catawba.
PRICES—No. 1, $3 50; No. 2, $2 50; No. 3, $1 50. Large deductions made for quantities. Send stamp for price list
FERRIS & CAYWOOD,
Duchess Nurseries, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Journals inserting the above will be paid in vines. se1 3tr

PAIN PAINT still stands between
The living and the dead,
A *Rock* on which to lean
When hope and strength are fled.

A *Lighthouse* on the shore
Saves human ships from wreck,
Lost health and strength restore
To every man on deck.

'Tis *Water* to the faint
To cool the parching tongue,
The blessings of Pain Paint
A million men have sung.

Pain Paint is like the *Sun*—
Gives life and vigor new,
To every nation run,
Refreshing as the dew.

'Tis *Freedom* to the slave—
Pain Paint those fetters broke;
No drugs or dosing knave
Reblads the heathen yoke.

'Tis *Summer* to the drear,
'Tis *Victory* to the lost,
'Tis *Fruit* and *gold* in ear
To those by famine tossed.

A *Friend* amid our foes,
A *Breeze* in torrid zones,
Pain Paint will banish woes,
'Tis *Meat* instead of bones.

A *Horse* to weary legs,
'Tis *Money* in the till,
Or *Wine* instead of dregs;
Pain Paint is better still.

What Physicians Say.
I have not lost a single patient in sixteen months past, since using Dr. WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT and ANNIHILATOR in my practice. The cause of my success I owe to his medicines. I cured a case of Cancer with thirty ounces of Pain Paint. This patient was resigning himself to a surgical operation. He is now entirely well. Also cured a woman with Cancer of the Womb of six years' standing. I have two other cases under treatment nearly well. I can refer you to Judge Dixon, of McConnellsburg, Fulton county, Pennsylvania, for the validity of my statements.
H. BUSHEY, M. D.,
Sipes Mills, Fulton county, Penn.
August 2, 1869.
Water will not stain nor smart; neither will Pain Paint.
Water is harmless for injection; so is Pain Paint.
Water can be drank freely; so can Pain Paint.
Inflammation is the cause of all physical pain. Matter or corruption will never form unless caused by high inflammation; absorption and evaporation remove inflammation with wonderful rapidity. This is the *new* principle of Pain Paint. Cancers are healed as readily as a cut. Old fever sores, including ulcers of every name or of the foulest description, are cured by simply keeping them under the cooling influence of Pain Paint. Diarrhea and Dysentery cured within ten minutes by a faithful application across the bowels of the patient. A pint of Pain Paint applied properly to the head, when the pulse reaches the highest point, will positively cure Typhoid, Yellow, or any other known fever; by cooling the brain properly no fever can exist in the body. Pain Paint applied to a burn, with several folds of cotton cloth dripping wet, will positively prevent blistering, if done immediately. It removes pain or swelling from bee stings, musquito bites or poisonous wounds; stops Headache or Neuralgia in a few minutes. Pains in the Liver, Heart or Kidneys relieved at the first application. Removes stiffness in joints and muscles, including all kinds of Rheumatic ailments.
Large bottles are much the cheapest, and should always be used for violent pains, spasms, fits, tumors or chronic ailments, or the whites. Beware of counterfeits. Dr. Wolcott's remedies are put up in *white wrappers*; buy none other. One gallon of Pain Paint, double strength, sent free of express charges on receipt of $20, or one quart $8, or one pint $5; or six pints of Annihilator, for Catarrh and Colds in the head, for $5, including directions and medical advice. All who come to the office treated free of cost, and no dosing the stomach. Small bottles sold at all drug stores. All remittances should be by post office orders or registered letters or by express, to R. L. WOLCOTT, No. 181 Chatham Square, New York. se4 4tr

Soule's
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
80 and 82 Camp Street, New Orleans.
This is a Chartered Institution; a full course Business College, in all its departments perfect. Banks and Stores are connected, and business regularly transacted. Sixteen premiums, gold and silver medals, diplomas and honorable awards attest the superior merits of this institution. Scholarships issued by Soule's College are good throughout the International Business College Association.
For College Journal, containing full information, call at the office or address
se4 3m GEO. SOULE.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad Dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black* or *brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond street, New York. jy24 1yr

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN EMployed. Picture business. Very profitable. No risk. Seventeen specimen pictures and catalogue sent for twenty cents; twice as many, thirty cents.
MANSON LANG,
se4 4tr 94 Columbia st., New York city.

A VALUABLE GIFT.—80 pages.—Dr. S. S. Fitch's "Domestic Family Physician" describes all Diseases and their Remedies. Sent by mail free. Address
DR. S. S. FITCH,
mh13 9mr 714 Broadway, New York.

USE B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERmifuge. se18 4tr

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York, and 10 State St. Boston,
Are Agents for all the Newspapers in the United States and Canadas. They have special arrangements with the religious, Agricultural and other Newspapers. dec7 1y

AUTUMN, 1869.
Rochester Commercial Nurseries.
Established 1830
The new Circular of Prices is just published, and will be sent free to all applicants Also
FINE COLORED PLATES
Of the "Mount Vernon" Pear, and "Marechal Neil" Rose.
Descriptive catalogue, eighty pages, ten cts
Address WM. S. LITTLE,
Commercial Nurseries,
se1 4tr Rochester, N. Y.

COMFORT AND BLISS, OR PAIN, and Agony.
Dr. Tobias' celebrated VENETIAN LINIMENT, whose wonderful cures, sure and instantaneous action, in cases of Chronic Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache, Croup, Cuts, Burns, Colic, Cramps, Dysentery, etc., have astonished the civilized world, is no new catch penny, but an article that has stood the test of twenty-two years. The enormous sale and rapidly increasing demand is at once the surest evidence of its usefulness and popularity. No family should be without a bottle in the house. Hundreds of dollars and many hours of suffering may be saved by its timely use.
Colic, Cramp and Dysentery yield at once to its pain curative properties. It is perfectly innocent, and can be given to the oldest person or youngest child. No matter if you have no confidence in Patent Medicines—try this, and you will be sure to buy again, and recommend to your friends. Hundreds of physicians recommend it in their practice.
Sold by the Druggists and Storekeepers.—Price, Fifty Cents and $1. Depot, 10 Park Place, New York. se4 5tr

DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS
Are just what most people need. A dose or two will set your Liver to work, and the result will be your Headache will be cured, your appetite will be restored, you will sleep sound, and wake up good natured with all the world. All persons are troubled at times
WITH A TORPID LIVER,
AND
McLANE'S LIVER PILLS
Are just what they need. They will thoroughly cleanse the Liver and put it in healthy motion. TRY THEM, and you will never be without a box in your house.
BE SURE YOU GET
DR. C. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS,
PREPARED BY FLEMING BROTHERS.
They can be had at any Drug or Country store in the United States. no7 1y

BRAN NEW LETTERS!
FRESH TESTIMONIALS.
DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.
THE ASTONISHING FAMILY MEDICINE.
Saved from Death!—Read!
MONTGOMERY, ALA., June 28, 1869.
MESSRS. J. DARBY & CO., 161 WILLIAM ST., N. Y.—*Gents:* Yours of the 23d is before me, and has attention. It gives me pleasure to say that my belief is that your "Fluid," under the supervision of a kind Providence, *saved the life of my youngest child*, some six years ago; the child being wasted to a skeleton by the effects of teething, and an affection of the bowels therewith. I had never seen any one reduced so low to recover.
"Physic" had been tried in vain, until the physicians stated it was useless. A friend recommended your "Fluid," or Ozone, which he stated was one of the component parts of it. I did so, and the effect was like magic, plainly discernible in one hour in its good effects, producing quiet and sleep almost at once, where irritation and sleepless restlessness had previously possessed the child to nearly entire exhaustion.
I at first administered it in a small way, two and three drops in a spoonful of water, and increased it to six and ten drops. It completely checked the bowels, and had the happiest effect, the child rapidly recovering.
I have tried your "Fluid" on animals, with the same effect—both horses and cows—mingling more or less in water, and letting them drink.
I have no hesitation in saying I believe it a specific for Chronic Diarrhea, or any violent affection of the bowels.
I would not be without it in my family under any consideration. Yours truly,
WILLIAM FOWLER.
Mr. Fowler is a member of the celebrated Basking House of Fowler & Somerville, Montgomery, Alabama.
AND AGAIN!
Read the following letter from Mr. Frank Saunders, a well known citizen, and brother-in-law of the beloved Bishop Pains, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South:
189 BROADWAY, N. Y., July 29, 1869.
MESSRS. J. DARBY & CO., 161 WILLIAM ST., N. Y.—*Gents:* About the 10th of June last one of my children was taken with Scarlet Fever, in its most malignant form, and as soon as I could I procured your valuable disinfectant, "Darby's Prophylactic Fluid." Although it was several days after the appearance of the disease before I began using the Fluid, still, by a free use of it, the disease was not only confined to the one case, but the malignity of that case somewhat mitigated.
During the use of the Fluid as a disinfectant in my family it was also tried in a case of headache, and one of toothache, the results in each case being instantaneous relief. It was afterward tried in a case of Erysipelas, with almost equal success.
It is due to the merits of this compound, also, to state that the case of Erysipelas in question, being located in the feet, the Fluid, in its application, was brought in frequent contact with a troublesome corn on one of the feet, to the utter discomfiture of said corn, for, upon subsequent examination, it had disappeared, and though it was sought for diligently, it could not be found.
I hand you this, hoping it may be the means of inducing others of earth's poor sufferers to test for themselves, as I did, the great merits of this great remedy.
Very respectfully yours,
FRANK SAUNDERS.
Never was a medicine so universally esteemed and extolled. It never fails. It may be depended on.
Every Druggist and Country Merchant keeps it. Manufactured only by
JOHN DARBY & CO.,
161 William street, New York.
Wholesale Agents,
REDWINE & FOX,
de5 1y Atlanta, Georgia.

YOU CAN MAKE LARGE PAY with our Stencil Dies. Samples free.
S. M. SPENCER & CO.,
se18 4tr Brattleboro, Vermont.

THE CHILD'S CORNER.

CURIOSITIES OF ANIMAL LIFE.

THE MANATEE.

Inhabiting the mouths of the Amazon, Oronoco, and other South American rivers, is a singular-looking creature, appearing like a curious mixture of several dissimilar animals, the seal and the hippopotamus being predominant. Its name, the manatee, or lamantin, has reference to the peculiar form of its swimming paws. These, as in the other genera of the same family, are composed of soft parts, and a membrane which enfolds the bones of the hand and fingers; but in the manatee four flat nails are seen attached to the edge of the paw. The tail, also, is peculiar, being about one-fourth the length of the body, and oval-shaped, not unlike that of the otter. The head is round, and attached to the body without a neck. The muzzle, in which the nostrils are placed, is large and fleshy; the upper lip cleft and bristled at the sides; the lower lip much shorter, and the mouth small. The teeth, which are all molars, bear a resemblance to some cloven footed quadruped. The mammæ of the manatees are pectoral, and this structure, joined to the adroit use of their finger-like flippers, has caused them, when seen at a distance, with the fore part of the body out of the water, to be taken for some creature approaching the human shape. The effect is deepened by the thickest hairs of the muzzle, giving somewhat the appearance of human hair or beard. From this fancied resemblance to man, the Spanish give the manatee a name which signifies woman fish, and the Dutch call it the Baardmanetze, or little bearded man, while with the English its common designation is the man-fish. It is not unlikely that some of the stories about mermaids have originated from sailors catching a glimpse of these singular creatures; and "it is not improbable," says Scoresby, "that the walrus has afforded foundation for others. I have myself," continues the navigator, "seen a sea-horse in such a position that it required little stretch of the imagination to mistake it for a human being; so like indeed was it that the surgeon of the ship actually reported to me that he had seen a man with his head just appearing above the surface of the water."

There are at least three species of the manatee, two of which are found in America and one in Africa, but always on the Atlantic shores.

The manatee generally measures from six to seven feet in length, though zoologists have accorded to it seven or eight feet more. But as its flesh is highly esteemed, the war of extermination waged against it does not allow of its obtaining its full growth. Its meat is dried, and its fat tried out for exportation. The skin of the manatee is remarkably tough, and makes an excellent substitute for "cowhides." It is commonly met with in great herds at the mouths of the larger rivers, where it feeds upon the algæ and other herbage so plentiful there. It has been said to sometimes leave the water entirely and to seek its food on land, but later researches have disproved this. It does, however, crawl partly out of the water.

"The young manatee," says a recent French traveler in South America, "swims by the side of its dam, like the whale-cub by the whale. The affectionate mother directs it, watches over it, frolics with it, calls it to order with a flap of her paddle, defends it, if necessary, lets it suck at discretion, but would be considerably puzzled to hug in her swimming paws, like a nurse with her nursling."

"On one occasion," writes the same author, "our pirogue was coasting a tongue of land planted with willows and other trees peculiar to the low grounds of the country. Rounding this point, our attention was suddenly drawn to a splashing in the water and a cracking in the branches. We ceased paddling, and seizing the overhanging boughs of a willow, drew our boat under this curtain of greenness.

"Twenty steps from us, on the bank in front, some three feet high, a jaguar of the largest kind, with tawny robe magnificently ocellated, was crouched in act to spring, ears straight and body motionless. The bright, golden disks of his eyes were relentlessly following every motion of a poor manatee, busied in grinding, between its flat-crowned molars, stalks of the false maize and of the water plantain growing there.

"Suddenly, just as the cetacean raised it shapeless, clumsy head above water, the jaguar pounced upon it, and burying the claws of his left foot in the folds of the manatee's shoulder, stopped its muzzle with its right paw, and held it under water.

"The suffocating manatee made a tremendous spring, in the endeavor to throw its adversary off, but it had met its master, who never relaxed his hold on the struggling victim.

"A few moments later and the manatee ceased to struggle. It was dead. Backing out of the water, the jaguar squatted down, and, bracing himself upon one fore paw, managed with the other to haul out upon the bank the mangled body of his prey. At this moment, recovering from their surprise, one of our native boatmen let fly an arrow, which, whizzing past the jaguar's head, stuck in a tree farther on. Startled by this attack, the animal sprang to one side, and turned on our willowy curtain his round eyes, whose yellow lustre now reddened like fire. A second arrow missed him as the first had done; but the shoutings of our boatmen, who heaped upon him their most insulting epithet of *sua-sua*, or double robber, caused him to prudently take to flight. Before he disappeared in the thicket he once more directed his eyes toward us, and then toward the manatee upon the shore, as if regretfully abandoning the trophies of his prowess.

"The abandoned victim was cut up and jerked upon the spot by our crew, whilst I wandered out into the forest, at the risk of being called to personal account by the savage provider of our feast. We saw no more of him, however, and I met with no living creature except some large sphinx-moths, flitting from tree to tree with that uncertain flight peculiar to bats and to twilight butterflies. It was a fine opportunity to philosophize on this creation, ever in commotion, and on its creatures, ever at war; to count, like beads on a rosary, the links of that chain of destruction which begins with the infusoria and ends with man; to shrink with terror before blind Force, or to kneel before the Supreme Intelligence, so awful in its causes, so sublime in its effects, which educes the order, the harmony, the beauty, the preservation of the universe out of the inveterate war of the elements that compose it, and the unceasing destruction of the beings that people it."—*Once a Month.*

FARM AND GARDEN.

STOCK FARM COMPANIES.

Since you promise to put in proper shape articles sent you, I have concluded to venture my thoughts from home, and tell you what I've been pondering over. We have railroad, navigating, banking, insurance and manufacturing companies. All of them are good in their places, yet they do not meet the demand. Why can't we have stock farm companies? Now, that it is almost as easy for a camel to go through the eye of a needle as a hog to roam in the forest, or a cow to venture further than the tinkling of her bell can be heard from home, and return unmolested, we must study up a remedy. The idea seems yet to prevail that cotton is king, and all wisdom can't root it out. The propensity for buying mules and planting more cotton is deep seated, and practiced now to an alarming extent. The extravagant prices of mules and bacon reduce the profits now to a bare support, and in many localities the farmer falls short of meeting his liabilities. We have tried three years the Western prices, with cost of transportation, and find at best but poor pay. We can't make the negroes honest, nor can we raise stock on a cotton farm and make it profitable; the two must be separate branches of industry. As we can't change the order of things, we must try to lessen the expense and let them go on. Can't we do this with a stock farm in Georgia? I give you my idea of such a farm and ask if you think it would work. Can a charter be obtained for a stock farm? If yea, then organize a company from stockholders, consisting of president, treasurer, superintendent and board of directors, buy a farm, erect necessary buildings, purchase improved labor-saving machines, employ laborers, etc. The dams to be used in cultivating the land, to raise forage for the entire stock, horses, mules, cattle, hogs and sheep. (Hogs and sheep a specialty.)

Let us look to the expense of running such a farm. With labor-saving machines we can do so much more work, and with so much more ease, that laborers would work for nearly or quite half the present wages; more than three times the amount of work can be performed, the feed for the animals would cost less than half its present value; no commercial manures would be needed. Why, then, would such a farm not be profitable? Would not such a farm under good management pay a much larger dividend to stockholders than any of the above named companies? My opinion is that in three or four years' time it would pay a hundred per cent. more than the best railroad in the State. The question may be asked by some reader, how would we manage to protect the stock? I answer, from sickness, by a veterinary surgeon—from theft by day and night, by watchmen. Why not raise stock on a cotton farm and make it profitable? I answer, why not run a railroad, a foundry and a factory on a cotton farm? And you have my idea, not because they do not pay, but because in running them jointly they would conflict with each other; separate them, then, and you derive mutual benefit.—*H. P. M. in Southern Cultivator.*

Cotton Culture, Clover, Etc.

I have a three acre lot which I plowed twice, very deep, with a common scooter, and laid off my rows three feet by two and a half; subsoiled the three feet rows, and crossed with my subsoiler two and a half feet. I then had the soil, as also the clay which the subsoiler brought to the surface, scraped out with a common cotton hoe, to the depth the subsoiler went into the clay, and put the guano in; then made a hill on the guano, and rolled my seed in a composition of guano, salt, wood, ashes and plaster, (about twice the quantity of salt, ashes and plaster, as guano.) I then opened with the hoe and covered with the same. I completed the planting about the 10th of May; had a big rain same night—ground baked in two or three days; cotton did not all get up, but think I have two thirds of a stand; looks better and is larger now than cotton planted in the old way 15th of April. Think you this plan will answer? Is it not pretty much the same plan Mr. Dickson has followed? I have barred it off with a common turning plow, taking care not to break down the hill, and am now hoeing it the first time by thinning to two stalks in a hill, and drawing up the dirt *all* the time, instead of digging it away. I intend to cover up the grass that may come up on the hill, by drawing from the middle of the row, and not take any dirt from the cotton the whole year. What think you of the idea? If you do not like it, will you or Mr. Dickson give your objections to the plan, and suggest a better? Experience is what we all need in attempting to inaugurate any new system in farming, and most assuredly the experience of older and wiser heads will keep the young and unwary beginner from falling into that old beaten track in which so many have walked to ruin since the close of the war.

I propose in the future, when I can find leisure time, to give you some of my experience on clover culture on my place, as it seems to be an important subject to our country now.

I desire to be informed through your columns what is the best and cheapest cotton press for plantation use, and the price, and where to be obtained, before another cotton crop comes on. I wish one that is durable, can be worked with fewer hands than the old ones, and will pack a large bale. By giving such information, you will not only confer a favor on me, but many others.—*J. in Southern Cultivator.*

One Cause of Insanity.—The intelligent physician of the Mount Hope Institution for the Insane, in Boston, in his late report, enunciates a sentiment of which any thoughtful observer must have seen enough to convince him to be very near the truth. Without being so absurd as to deny all utility or excellence to works of fiction, or their harmlessness upon some minds, there is no question that their perusal by the young, particularly females, is hurtful and dangerous to a degree little dreamed of.—Parents owe a stern and solemn duty to their children, to watch their reading, and to preserve their opening minds and hearts from the vitiating influence of much of what is called popular literature. The opinion below is worth pondering.

"Another fertile source of this species of derangement has appeared to be an undue indulgence in the perusal of the numerous works of fiction, with which the press is so prolific of late years, and which are sown broadcast over the land, with the effect of vitiating the taste and corrupting the morals of the young. Parents cannot too cautiously guard their young daughters against this pernicious practice. We have had several cases of moral insanity, for which no other cause could be assigned than excessive novel reading. And nothing is more likely to induce this disease than the education which fosters sentiment, instead of cherishing real feeling—such as results from the performance of active benevolence, and the sacred duties of ordinary life, and of religious obligations—which awakens and strengthens the imagination, without warming the heart; and, to borrow the language of an eloquent divine, places the individual 'upon a romantic theatre, not upon the dust of moral life.'"

Spurgeon on Methodism.—Oh, how I delight to listen to a brother who talks to God simply and from his heart; and I must confess I have no small liking to those rare old-fashioned Methodist prayers, which are now quite out of date. Our Methodist friends, for the most part, are getting too fine and respectable now-a-days; too genteel to allow of prayers such as once made the walls to ring again. Oh, for a revival of those glorious, violent prayers which flew like hot shot against the battlements of heaven! Oh, for more moving of the posts of the doors in vehemence; more thundering at the gates of mercy! I would sooner attend a prayer meeting where there were groans and cries all over the place, and cries and shouts of "hallelujah," than be in your polite assemblies where everything is dull as death, and decorous as the whitewashed sepulchre. Oh, for more of the prayers of God, the body, soul and spirit working together, the whole man being aroused and started up to the highest pitch of intensity to wrestle with the Most High!

A Chinaman Taking Notes.—The Mandarin in Burlingame's troupe, who writes up the manners and customs of the various countries for the Chinese archives, has given the Paris correspondent of the London *Post* a translation of his last letter. In it he speaks of the table habits of the Paris barbarians: "We have dined," he says, "at their tables, where the stomach is expected to receive with pleasure some thirty different objects of food, and perhaps ten different liquids. The French and other foreigners eat until they feel very uncomfortable, and require much medicine drugs, as may be seen by the many chemists' shops of this city. They have the same capacity as our pigs. Had you been here the other night, and observed how these people rudely scrambled for food at the supper table when we gave our fête! They put their hands violently on the dishes, and disputed with each other most roughly."

In telling about Burlingame's ball he writes: "Oh! if you had seen the women at our ball! They came half undressed; that is to say, the upper part of the body was wholly exposed, but they are jealous of showing their feet, and seem to desire to hide the floor also, as each woman drags about with her a long robe, on which it is not etiquette to place your shoe. Their eyes are painted round (not all of them,) and they use coloring for the lips and a pearl powder for various exposed sections of the frame. They purchase the hair of the dead, and artists work it into various designs; then the women put it on their heads with flowers; and yet they are not a dirty people. The high caste women are allowed every license. At our fete they were clasped round the waist by men they knew not, and danced with painful vigor, for it was hot."

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jy24 1m Staunton, Va.

TENNESSEE FEMALE COLLEGE, Franklin, Tennessee.

Fall Session for 1869 will begin WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1. In a healthful, beautiful and bountiful region, complete in railroad and telegraph connections, with admirable grounds, buildings and equipments, with every thing refitted in handsome style, with the most improved apparatus for ventilating, for heating, for supplying water and for bathing, its physical appointments are very superior.

The Curriculum is extensive, embracing Latin and French, without extra charge.

Music and Painting have due prominence.—The charges are low.

REFERENCES.—Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South; Rev. J. C. Keener, D. D., New Orleans, and L. C. Garland, LL. D., of the University of Mississippi.

Circulars, with full details, sent on application.

R. K. HARGROVE,
jy31 1m President.

CHURCH BELLS.—We are prepared to furnish Church Bells, of Steel composition, having a rich, deep tone, at the following prices, which place it within the power of all Churches to be provided with a good Bell:

	Weight.	Wt. of Bell and mountings.	Price.
28-Inch Bell,	250 lbs	400 lbs	$65 00
30-Inch Bell,	650 lbs	800 lbs	00
40-Inch Bell,	800 lbs	1000 lbs	00
48-Inch Bell,	1200 lbs	1500 lbs	265 00

These Bells are warranted for one year against breakage in ordinary use.

THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,
ja16 1y No. 9 Perdido st., New Orleans.

ALEX. BRITTON. RICH F. BRITTON.

A. BRITTON & CO.,

GENERAL STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

No. 90 Common street, New Orleans
oct3 1y

GEO. W. RACE. W. H. FOSTER. E. T. MERRICK,
Late Chief Justice La

RACE, FOSTER & E. T. MERRICK

Attorneys at Law,

CORNER OF CAMP STREET & COMMERCIAL PLACE

sep15 1y New Orleans.

TO THE MERCHANTS OF

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE,

The great number of points to which

THE NEW ORLEAN

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

Is sent the States of

ALABAMA,

MISSISSIPPI,

LOUISIANA AND

TEXAS,

Constitutes it as good a medium for reaching the people who trade with this city and Mobile as any offered in the Southwest.

Our Circulation is Widening Daily

Under the care of

FIVE HUNDRED SOUTHERN METHODIST PREACHERS,

Who are both the agents and owners of this sheet.

A man who wishes to be known in the country is certainly much in his own light who does not display his name in our advertising columns.

Our terms are precisely the same as those of other weekly newspapers in this city.

We have fewer advertisements than the secular papers, but what we have are read with that conscientious regard for everything that appears in a Christian paper which takes hold—in fact, too strong a hold—and holds the editor responsible for all the patent medicines, hardware, shoes, pork, flour, and even *whisky*, which may be set forth in its columns.

The terms of advertising are as follows:

SQUARES.	1 MO.	3 MOS.	6 MOS.	12 MOS.
One (8 lines)	$5 00	$12 00	$20 00	$30 00
Two	7 50	15 00	25 00	40 00
Three	10 00	20 00	30 00	50 00
Four	12 50	25 00	35 00	60 00

Larger advertisements in proportion.

Address

Rev. J. C. KEENER, D. D.,
112 Camp St., New Orleans.

METHODIST FEMALE COLLEGE, TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF the Mobile Conference.

The regular scholastic year will begin on the first Monday in OCTOBER next, and end the last of June. It is divided into two terms of four and a half months each.

EXPENSES.

Primary Department, per term,	$20 00
Collegiate Department, per term,	25 00
Latin and Modern Languages, each,	10 00
Music on Piano and Guitar,	25 00
Use of instrument,	5 00
Drawing and Painting,	20 to 25 00
Contingent fee,	3 00
Board, including washing, lights and fuel, per month,	22 00

Young ladies must furnish their own towels, sheets, pillow cases and table napkins.

Payments for each term in advance. Pupils entering within the first month will be charged from the beginning. Itinerant ministers charged no tuition in the Literary Course.

Strict attention given to the manners and morals of the young ladies, and to their habits of study.

Refer to Dr. Keener.

For information address the President.

au7 3m C. D. OLIVER, Principal.

MARTHA WASHINGTON COLLEGE,

ABINGDON, VIRGINIA.

The Fall Term begins first Wednesday in AUGUST, and closes last Thursday in December, before Christmas. Winter vacation about two months. Capacity for one hundred and twenty-five boarders. Full faculty of instruction.

BILLS.

Board, per session of ten months,	$150 00
Fuel, per session of ten months,	16 00
Tuition, Collegiate Department,	60 00
Tuition, Preparatory Department,	40 00
Instrumental music,	50 00
Vocal, (special lessons.)	50 00
Use of instrument,	5 00
Modern languages, each,	20 00

Ornamental work at usual rates. No extra charge for Latin or Greek.

Boarders furnish their own towels, lights, and pay their own wash bills.

The daughters of ministers in the regular work will receive instruction in the Collegiate Department free of charge.

For particulars apply to

B. ARBOGAST, President, or
W. G. E. CUNNYNGHAM,
jy24 6t Professor, etc.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE, VIRGINIA.

The Fall Session of this institution begins on the 19th OF AUGUST, 1869.

We have never been better prepared to furnish the facilities for a thorough Collegiate training. Our Board of Instruction is filled with men of large experience as College officers and of acknowledged ability as professors. Our buildings—now undergoing repairs—and boarding arrangements afford pleasant homes for students.

One Hundred and Fifteen Dollars, payable in advance, will meet the expenses for tuition, board, room rent, fuel, contingent fee and washing for five months.

A catalogue, or special information on any points, may be obtained by addressing

E. E. WILEY, President,
jy10 3m Emory Post Office, Va.

MEMPHIS CONFERENCE

FEMALE INSTITUTE, Jackson, Tennessee.

Rev. A. W. Jones, President, assisted by a full corps of competent teachers.

Fall Session opens SEPTEMBER 6, 1869.

Tuition, Collegiate Department,	$25 00
Music and use of piano	30 00
Other charges in proportion.	
Board, including washing, fuel, bedding, etc.,	90 00

Tuition required in advance, and one-half the board.

The location is every way favorable and the facilities ample.

We solicit patronage and insure satisfaction on fair trial. au7 3m

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FRANKLIN SEMINARY

Will be reopened for the reception of pupils on the 9th of AUGUST, which will be the beginning of the scholastic year.

Board can be had in good families, for $15 per month, exclusive of lights and washing.

The following are the terms of tuition, payable in advance, per session of five months:

Elementary branches,	$20 00
Higher branches,	25 00
Latin, Greek, etc.,	30 00
French and Music,	extra.

For further information apply to

B. CLEGG, Principal,
au7 4m Franklin, La.

CENTENARY MALE INSTITUTE Summerfield, Alabama.

The twenty-eighth annual session of this school will begin on the

FIRST MONDAY IN OCTOBER, 1869,

and continue nine months.

The expense for tuition, incidental fees, board, washing, fuel and lights, for the session, will be $231 50, one-half to be paid on entrance and one-half on the 14th of February, 1870.

Persons wishing to patronize this school may address JOHN MASSEY,
jy31 2m Principal, Summerfield, Ala.

CENTENARY COLLEGE, Jackson, Louisiana,

was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, $75 per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance.

Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month.

The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, are all unsurpassed by those of any institution the Southern States.

The past history of the College is the pledge its future prosperity.

The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the Institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

PHOTOGRAPHS. PHOTOGRAPHS.

S. ANDERSON

Has the pleasure of announcing to his numerous friends and the public that he has removed from 61 Camp street to

183 Canal Street,

where he is prepared with all the recent improvements in the Art to execute the most beautiful works that can be desired, at the old rates of $3 per dozen.

He would call especial attention to his new style,

THE SUN PEARL PICTURES,

which surpass the finest Ivory miniature. Copying in every style and size.

Call and see. ja16 6m

J. L. DUNNICA, New Orleans, La. THOS. A. HAMILTON, Memphis, Tenn.
G. P. HARRISON, New Orleans, La.

J. L. DUNNICA & CO.,

COTTON AND PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

99.....POYDRAS STREET.....99

New Orleans, La.

Agents for the following

BRANDS OF FLOUR,

which we are constantly receiving, and always have a good supply on hand:

Crescent Mills, Can't "B" Beat.
Heinrichsholen's Extra.
Red Sea.
W. Rosborough & Co.
Union Mills, "Sparta, Ill."
Sparta Belle.
Olive Branch.
City Mills, "Sparta, Ill."
Missouri Mills, St. Louis.
Saxony Belle.
Berg & Becker's Choice.
Pleasant Ridge.
Camp Spring Mills, St. Louis.
Great Western Mills, St. Louis.

Also, various brands of

SUPERFINE, SINGLE, DOUBLE AND TREBLE EXTRAS,

which we are selling at the lowest market rates. ja2 1y

H. W. DRAKE, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

will practice his profession in the parishes of Carroll, Madison, Richland, Tensas and Concordia.

Office—At FLOYD, Carroll parish, Louisiana.

REFERENCES.—Race, Foster & Merrick, J. M. Dirrhammer, Judges Howell and Wyly, and J. R. Powell, New Orleans; Farrar & Reeves, St. Joseph, Louisiana. au21 1y

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BOOTS AND SHOES.

D. TILLOTSON.

SUCCESSOR TO

C. E. Cate & Co.,

AT THE OLD STAND,

18 CAMP STREET,

UNDER THE CITY HOTEL,

Keeps constantly on hand

THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ALSO, CONTINUES TO MANUFACTURE

Sumter Brogans and Russets

LADIES AND GENTS'

—AND—

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S SHOES,

—AT—

Hammond Station.

Nov9 1y

G. W. W. GOODWYN, (SUCCESSOR to Austin & Goodwyn,)

Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of

TINWARE,

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES

of all kinds; sole Agent for the Fashion Cooking Stove.

No. 62 Camp Street,

Next door to the Picayune Office,
oct29 1y NEW ORLEANS.

MAGIC PRESS.

J. P. WILSON,

JOB PRINTER.....JOB PRINTER

77 Magazine street, corner of Poydras,
nov1 New Orleans, La.

EAST ALABAMA MALE COLLEGE, AUBURN, ALABAMA.

Rev. James F. Dowdell, A. M., Ll. D., President and Battle Professor Moral Science.

John Darby, A. M., Emeritus Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.

John T. Dunklin, A. M., Professor of Latin and Greek Languages.

Thomas C. Bragg, A. M., Professor of Mathematics

A. R. Holcomb, A. M., Professor of Natural Sciences.

———, Professor of Modern Languages.

A. S. Douglas, A. B., Instructor in Preparatory School.

The Fall Term opens on the 1st of September and closes on the 20th of December. Spring Term opens on the 26th of January and closes on the 13th of July.

Mr. Douglas will be aided by the Faculty in the discipline and instruction of the Preparatory Department.

Tuition and incidental fee in College, Fall Term, $32 00

Tuition and incidental fee in Preparatory Department, Fall Term, 15, 20, 25 00

Board in best families, exclusive of lights and washing, $15 to $20 per month.

Auburn is located on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad. It is unrivaled in healthfulness, and unsurpassed in moral and social advantages.

The Board of Trustees are rejoiced in securing the above Faculty, and are confident that nothing is wanting to make this Institution equal in the best.

For farther information apply to President Dowdell, at Auburn, Alabama.

JOHN B. GLENN,
jn7 1m President Board of Trustees.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, Greensboro, Alabama.

The schools of Moral Philosophy, Ancient Languages, Modern Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry are in successful operation. The Faculty consists of gentlemen whose reputation is well established. The Preparatory School is taught by the Faculty. We offer the best facilities for thorough education.

The session is divided into two terms. It begins the first Wednesday in October, and closes the first Wednesday in July.

Tuition in University, per term,	$35 00
Tuition in Preparatory School, per term,	30 00
Contingent fee, per term,	2 50
Board in private families, per month,	16 to 20 00

Fees must be paid in advance. Send for a circular. Direct to

au7 1jt J. C. WILLS.

WHITWORTH FEMALE COLLEGE, Brookhaven, Mississippi, will reopen

SEPTEMBER 22, 1869.

Provision will be made for all who apply for admission.

To send your daughter here will cost you $260 for the term of ten months, or forty weeks. This amount will pay for board, fuel, lights, washing, tuition in English, English text books, slates, pencils and all the stationery used in the school room. A deduction of $50 will be made for ministers' daughters.

All the branches are taught.

Our Music Teachers are believed to be unexcelled.

Music and the Languages are extra.

Send for circular.

H. F. JOHNSON,
jy17 3m President.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

FACULTY.

A. H. Cenas, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

James Jones, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

Warren Stone, M. D., Professor of Surgery.

T. G. Richardson, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

Samuel M. Bemiss, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

Stanford E. Chaille, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy.

Frank Hawthorn, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Joseph Jones, M. D., (late of the University of Nashville,) Professor of Chemistry.

C. J. Bickham, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Thirty-second annual course of instruction in this Department will commence on Monday the 15th of November, 1869, and terminate on the second Saturday of March, 1870. Preliminary Lectures on Clinical Medicine and Surgery will be delivered in the amphitheatre of the Charity Hospital, beginning on the 18th of October, without any charge to students. The Anatomical rooms will be opened at the same time.

The members of the Faculty are Visiting Physicians and Surgeons to the Charity Hospital, and give instruction daily at the bedside of the sick. The practical advantages thus offered to students are unrivaled.

FEES.—For all the Lectures, $140; Matriculation, $5; Practical Anatomy, $10; Graduation, $30. Payment required in advance.

For further information address

T. G. RICHARDSON, M. D.,
jy31 2m Dean.

ROBERT L. WALKER,

Cotton Factor & Commission Merchant,

190 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
aug8 6m

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1869.

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
FEB.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
MAR.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
APR.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
MAY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
JUNE			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
JULY							3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AUG.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
SEP.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
OCT.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
NOV.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
DEC.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received, and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

We have again to notice a fair degree of animation in the general market. The wholesale trade, especially dry goods, boots and shoes, clothing, etc., shows increased activity, under a lively demand from Texas and the upper Red river districts. Stocks of all kinds are ample and well assorted, offering both in styles and prices annual inducements to country merchants to come forward freely. Very little of any moment has been reported in sugar and molasses, and the movement in Western produce has been of inconsiderable extent, there being no stocks to invite any operations for foreign export. The only exception to this remark is treble extra and choice flour, the stock of which is in excess of the home demand. The stock of foreign sugar is ample, and importers are offering it at prices which present unusual inducements to buyers, but the latter stand aloof.

The weather was clear and cool on Saturday, but on Monday a heavy rain fell, with but little intermission throughout the day, and partially suspended outdoor operations. Our accounts from the interior are quite as discouraging as those noticed last week. Drouth and worms in some districts, and stormy weather in others, have evidently done great injury to the crops, while from all points we hear of a deficiency of labor for picking. Ten days ago the indications were that we should have an increase in the receipts at this port of 150,000 to 200,000 bales. We are now compelled to reduce these figures at least one-half, with the chances of a still greater reduction from future contingencies. We notice, moreover, that telegrams received at New York, on Monday, report "half the cotton crop of Florida and Georgia destroyed by caterpillars," but this we hope must be put down to the credit of the sensationalism of the New York press, and worthy of little more consideration than the same authorities' unqualified assurance, a few days ago, that the crop would be 3,000,000. We presume, however, that the caterpillars have done a good deal of injury, which must be taken into the account as affording a reasonable cause for a reduction of estimates. We regret to say that our accounts from the sugar districts, also, are discouraging, although we have little doubt the crop will be of liberal extent.

The river continues falling slowly, and is now about eleven feet four inches below high water mark.

Cotton.—The following are the arrivals since the 10th instant:

Louisiana and Mississippi ..... bales..	3085
Lake	5
Mobile	128
Texas	24
Total	3242

On Saturday the sales embraced 430 bales, at 30 to 30¼c. for low middling, 30⅛ to 30⅜c. for strict middling, and 31½c. for middling. On Monday the movement was almost entirely suspended by a heavy rain which fell throughout the business hours, and the sales were confined to 21 bales, at easier prices. On Tuesday the market opened with a fair inquiry, but buyers claiming concessions of ½c., to which factors would not submit, the morning passed with very little movement. A further heavy decline at New York, and more liberal receipts, then caused the latter to meet the demand more freely, and 413 bales changed hands at prices indicating a decline of ¼c. in low middling, and ⅛c. in middling.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 864 bales, taken mostly for the North, but partly for Great Britain.

The receipts proper since Friday evening comprise 3,090 bales, against 1,400 during the corresponding period last week, and 4,039 last year. Receipts proper since the 1st instant, 5,814 bales, against 10,632 last year.

Referring to our remarks above, we quote as follows:

Ordinary	— to —
Good ordinary	29 to 29¾
Low middling	29¾ to 30¼
Middling	30¾ to 31
Strict middling	— to —

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1869, bales		770
Arrived past three days	3212	
Arrived previously	3131—	6373
		7143
Exported past three days	2091	
Exported previously	1043—	3134
Stock on hand and on shipboard		4009

Molasses.—No lots of Louisiana molasses are coming in now, and fewer quotations are consequently nominal.

Monetary.—Gold opened at 134⅜ to 134⅝, (against 135¾ at New York,) and closed at 134¾ to 135.

Operations in silver have been of moderate extent, the only sales reported being a small amount in American half dollars at 131½, $500 at 132, and $900 at 132.

CATTLE MARKET.

New Orleans,
Tuesday Evening, Sept. 14, 1869.

Texas cattle, choice, per head	$35 to 40
Texas cattle, second qual, per head.	25 to 30
Texas cattle, third qual, per head ...	12 to 16
Hogs, per lb gross	9 to 11c
Sheep, first quality, per head	$4 to 5
Sheep, second quality, per head	3 to 3½
Sheep, third quality, per head	— to —
Milch cows, choice, per head	80 to 100
Milch cows, per head	50 to —
Texas cows, with calves	— to —
Yearlings, per head	8 to 10
Calves, per head	7 to 10

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers ...	8 50	9 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	17 00
Spades	11 00	18 00
Axes	10 00	15 00
Bagging, ₩ yard:		
Kentucky	25½	27
East Indies	24½	25½
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₩ lb ..	..	..
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs	1 10	..
Bread, ₩ 100 lbs.: Pilot	5 00	..
Crackers	6 00	..
Bricks, Lake, ₩ M	8 00	16 00
English, Flro	85 00	100 00
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	..	50
Tallow	..	..
Adamantine	15	21½
Star	15½	22
Chocolate, No 1 ₩ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₩ bbl	..	..
Northern	13 00	..
Coal, Cannel ₩ ton	..	15 00
Anthracite ₩ ton	9 50	10 00
Western, ₩ barrel	..	50
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb	14	16½
Havana	..	..
Java	33	35
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₩ ton	15 00	.. ..
Hulled, ₩ bushel	..	.. ..
Copper, Braziers' ₩ lb	35	..
Sheathing	..	.. ..
Copper Bolts	35	37
Yellow Metal	29	30
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb	24	25
Tarred, American	..	21
Russia	30	.. ..
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl	..	5 00
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	4	4½
St. Domingo	4½	4½
Fustic, Tampico	5	.. ..
Indigo, ₩ lb	1 75	1 85
Madder	22	24
Eggs, ₩ doz. Western	15	20
Feathers, ₩ lb	95	1 00
Fish, Cod, ₩ box	1 75	.. ..
Herrings	70	..
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl	..	27 00
No. 2	..	15 00
No. 3	13 00	14 00
Flaxseed, ₩ lb	4	6
Flour, ₩ bbl:		
Superfine	5 75	5 85
Extra	6 00	8 25
Fine	..	5 25
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb	14	15
Figs, Drum	20	..
Dried Apples	11½	..
Currants, Zante	11	11½
Almonds, soft shell	27	28
Raisins, M R, ₩ box	none	here
Layer	3 75	.. ..
Lem's Sicily ₩ box	none	here
Malaga, ₩ box	..	.. ..
Oranges, La. ₩ 1000	..	.. ..
Sicily ₩ box	..	.. ..
Glass, ₩ box of 60 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 25	3 75
10 x 12	3 50	4 00
12 x 18	4 00	4 50
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 40	2 50
Canada	2 60	2 65
Oats	60	..
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel	1 00	1 10
Beans, ₩ bbl	..	.. ..
Hops, ₩ lb	12	14
Gunpowder, ₩ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag	19	19½
Hay, Western, ₩ ton	30 00	31 00
Northern	..	.. ..
Louisiana	..	.. ..
Hides, ₩ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	16	17
Wet salted, city slaughter.	9	14
Kip Skins	..	.. ..
Dry country	17	18
Polts ₩ piece	..	.. ..
Iron, Pig ₩ ton	45 00	.. ..
Country, Bar ₩ lb	5	0
English, ₩ lb	4	5
Hoop, ₩ lb	6	8½
Sheet	6½	9
Boiler	8	10
Nail Rods	7½	8
Iron Cotton Ties	6½	..
Castings, American	0½	7
Lime, Western ₩ bbl	1 05	2 00
Shell Lime	1 75	.. ..
Rockland, &c	2 00	2 25
Cement	3 00	.. ..
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana	60	70
Muscovado	..	..
Refinery, Reboiled	60	75
Moss, ₩ lb:		
Gray, Country	2	3½
Black do	5	6
Select, water rotted	7	8
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₩ lb	4 75	5 00
Wrought, German	14	16
English	14	16
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Tar	.. ..	.. ..
Pitch	2 50	.. ..
Rosin A No. 1	3 00	4 25
No. 2	2 00	.. ..
No. 3	1 75	.. ..
Spirits Turp ₩ gallon	35	36
Varnish, bright	56	55
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon	1 40	1 42½
Coal Oil	37	38
in cases	44	46
Cotton Seed, Crude	..	..
Refined	95	1 00
Tanners' ₩ gallon	1 15	1 30
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton	.. ..	.. ..
Cotton Seed	35 00	40 00
Meal	.. ..	.. ..
Provisions, ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
Western	.. ..	.. ..
North half bbl.	.. ..	.. ..
Dried, ₩ lb	..	..
Tongues ₩ doz	..	..
Pork, Mess	35 00	.. ..
Prime Mess	.. ..	.. ..
Hog, round, ₩ lb	.. ..	..
Bacon, Hams, ₩ lb	22	23
Do., canvassed	24	25
Sides	19½	20
Shoulders	16½	..
Green Shoulders	15	15½
Lard, Prime, in tierces	20	..
In kegs	22½	..
Fair, in tierces	..	..
Butter, Northern	35	44
Western	18	30
Cheese, American	15	20
Potatoes, ₩ bbl	2 00	2 50
Onions	3 00	3 50
Green Apples	2 50	4 00
Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana	5½	10
India	4	..
Carolina	5½	16
Saltpetre, refined, ₩ lb	14	25
Crude	..	..
Salt ₩ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse ..	..	.. ..
from store	2 35	2 45
coarse, cargo	.. ..	.. ..
from warehouse ..	.. ..	.. ..
from store	2 20	2 30
Turks Island, ₩ bushel	50	60
Soap, ₩ lb, Western	7	7½
Northern	8	12
Southern	6	10½
Castile	14	16
Sugar, Louisiana, ₩ lb:		
In the city	10	16
Havana, White	15½	16½
Yellow	13½	14½
Brown	12½	12½
Tobacco, in hhds, ₩ lb:		
Balers & Cutters	—	—
Choice and Selections	15	19
Fine Leaf	12	15
Medium Leaf	9	11
Fair Leaf	10	12
Common Leaf	8	10
Good Refused	7	10
Common Refused	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₩ lb	—	—
Bailing	21	22
Wool, Washed, ₩ lb	..	..
Burry	16	20
Louisiana, Native	28	30
Texas, [@] Merino	30	31

SPECIAL NOTICES.

READVILLE SEMINARY.

Studies will be resumed in the new building October 1, 1869. Catalogues containing all desired information relative to this institution will be sent free on application. Address

Mrs. Mary W. Read,
Principal, Baton Rouge, La.

Centenary Female College, Summerfield, Alabama.

The scholastic exercises of this institution will be resumed on the first Monday in October next.

For particulars address
W. J. Vaughn, President.

COLUMBUS DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Meeting for Columbus district, Mobile Conference, will be held at Columbus, Mississippi, October 7, commencing at half-past seven o'clock P. M., with an introductory sermon by Rev. Jas. A. Peebles.

The brethren whose names appear below are requested to act as chairmen of committees, and to prepare brief essays on the subjects assigned to them respectively:

Rev. E. Hardy—Church polity.

Rev. William Murrah, D. D.—Our mission to the colored people.

Hon. S. A. Brown—Sunday schools.

Col. J. W. Taylor—Church literature.

Dr. W. L. Lipscomb—Revivals.

John T. Terry, Esq.—Duties of a steward.

Rev. J. F. Tarpnal—Local preachers.

Rev. T. Y. Ramsey—Pastoral duties.

Pastors will be prepared with short written reports, statistical and general, of their respective charges. Bishop Paine is expected to preside over the meeting.

T. C. Wier, P. E.

WOODVILLE DISTRICT MEETING.

The Woodville District Conference will be held at Midway, near Centreville, Mississippi, on Thursday and Friday, September 23 and 24. Full written reports by pastors, recording stewards and Sunday school superintendents will be expected. Delegates to the Mississippi Annual Conference will be elected. An educational society, auxiliary, for the assistance of candidates for the ministry, will be formed.

Jas. A. Godfrey, Prest.
Thos. W. Brown, Sec.

MARIANNA DISTRICT MEETING.

Change of Time.—Owing to the unhealthfulness of Gordon I am compelled to change the time of holding our district meeting there. It will be held October 14-17.

Preachers, both traveling and local, will be expected to hand in a report of their labors on the first day of the meeting. The opening sermon will be preached by the Rev. William A. Sampey, on Thursday, at eleven o'clock A. M. Members, on arriving, will apply to Rev. L. Patterson to find their homes.

Wesley B. Dennis, P. E.

Opelousas District, La. Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Vermilionville ..... Oct.	14
Franklin	30, 31
New Iberia ..... Nov.	6, 7
Calcasieu	13, 14
Bellevue	20, 21
Bayou Mallet	27, 28
Waxia ..... Dec.	3, 4
Opelousas	5, 6
Plaquemine Brulee	11, 12
Abbeville	18, 19
Grand Cheniere	25, 26
District Conf., Vermilionville. Oct.	14-17

All the official members of the district are requested to attend.

J. D. Adams, P. E.

Paulding Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mt. Carmel, at Sonlee ..... Sept.	11
Columbia, at Boyd's Chapel ...	19
Chinn Grove, at Water Holes ..	25
Coleville, at White Plains ..... Oct.	9
Handsboro, at Biloxi	16
Sylvarena, at Carr's	23
Paulding, at Pleasant Hill	30
Black Creek ..... Nov.	13
Ocoha	20
Rankin ..... Dec.	4

H. P. Lewis, P. E.

Brandon Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Hillsboro, at Fannin ..... Aug.	21, 22
Trenton, at County Line	28, 29
Hickory, at Decatur ..... Sept.	25, 26
Walnut Grove ..... Oct.	2, 3
Philadelphia	9, 10
Forest	16, 17
Garlandsville, at Hickory ...	23, 24
Brandon	30, 31
Brandon circuit ..... Nov.	6, 7

The district meeting will be held at Forest, commencing on Thursday before the third Sabbath in October, at nine A. M. We hope to see a full attendance of all the official members. Visiting brethren are respectfully invited.

W. Price, P. E.

Wetumpka Dist., Montgomery Conf'e.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Wetumpka ..... Sept.	24, 25
Prattville ..... Oct.	3, 4
Autaugaville and Ivy Creek, at Autangaville	9, 10
Pleasant Hill ct., at Pleasant Hill	16, 17
Lowndesboro, Hayneville and Union, at Lowndesboro ..	23, 24
Tallassee ct., at Mt. Zion ..	30, 31
Socopatoy ct., at N. Prospect. Nov.	6, 7
Carolina ct., at Ellis' Chapel.	13, 14
Autauga ct, at Pine Level ..	20, 21

Wm. S. Turner, P. E.

Meridian District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Pearce's Sp'gs, camp meeting. Sept.	24-29
Meridian ..... Oct.	2, 3
Enterprise	9, 10
Shubuta and Waynesboro ...	16, 17
Clarke, at Salem	23, 24
Gaston, at camp ground	30, 31
Butler, at Warmach Hill .... Nov.	6, 7
Belmont	13, 14
Livingston	20, 21
Bladon Springs	27, 28
Enterprise circuit ..... Dec.	4, 5

Joshua T. Heard, P. E.

Columbus District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Fayetteville, at Unity Grove. Sept.	18, 19
Gordon, at Hopewell	25, 26
Caledonia, at camp ground .. Oct.	2, 3
Columbus District Meeting ..	9, 10
Pickensville	16, 17
Carrollton, at Union Chapel.	23, 24
Athens, at Ragan's Chapel ..	30, 31
Bexar ..... Nov.	6, 7
Yellow Creek, at Piney Grove	13, 14
Green	20, 21
Eulaw	27, 28

Persons attending the District Meeting will report at the Methodist church, where a committee will be in attendance to direct them to their homes.

T. C. Wier, P. E.

Vicksburg Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Fayette ..... Sept.	18, 19
Natchez ..... Oct.	2, 3
Port Gibson	9, 10
Rocky Spring, at Beech Grove	16, 17
Cayuga, at Utica	23, 24
Vicksburg ..... Nov.	6, 7
North Warren, at Oak Ridge	13, 14
South Warren, place to be fixed by the pastor	20, 21

J. G. Jones, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist., Miss. Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Holmesville ct., at Holmesv'e. Aug.	28, 29
Bogue Chitto ct., Monticello. Sept.	11, 12
Scotland ct., at Wright's Ch.	18, 19
Pleasant Valley and Rehobath stations, at Rehobath.	25, 26
Wesson and Beauregard, at Wesson ..... Oct.	2, 3
Burleaton ct., at Burleaton.	9, 10
Bahala circuit, at Pleasant Grove	16, 17
Georgetown ct., at Georget'n.	23, 24
Summit and Magnolia, at Magnolia ..... Nov.	6, 7
Crystal Springs and Huzlehurst, at Crystal Springs ..	13, 14
Brookhaven station	27, 28

Brethren will please have their reports ready. Brethren will oblige me very much if they will make arrangements for me to get from the railroad to their Quarterly Meetings.

G. F. Thompson, P. E.

Woodville Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Jackson, at Jackson ..... Sept.	18, 19
Wilkinson, at Midway	25, 26
St. Helena, at Centre ..... Oct.	16, 17
Woodville and Percy Creek.	23, 24
Tunica, at Tunica	30, 31
Liberty, at Liberty ..... Nov.	6, 7
Meadville, at Meadville	11
Buffalo	20, 21
Amite, at Adams	27, 28

Jas. A. Godfrey, P. E.

Camden Dist., Montgomery Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Camden ..... Sept.	4, 5
Oak Hill, at Pineville	11, 12
Snow Hill, at Snow Hill	18, 19
Sepulga, at Ashury	25, 26
Evergreen, at Evergreen .... Oct.	2, 3
Farmersville, at Buford's	9, 10
Black's Bend, at Mt. Carmel.	16, 17
Mt. Pleasant, at Hollow Cr'k.	23, 24
Monroeville and Flat Creek, at Claiborne ..... Nov.	6, 7

Anson West, P. E.

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL, GRADUate of the Philadelphia Dental College, has established himself at No 109 Carondelet street, near Poydras, where he will perform all Dental Operations in a skillful and satisfactory manner. Teeth inserted upon Gold or Vulcanite base. Being familiar with all Anesthetics, he will extract teeth without pain, by the use of such as best suits the case. Particular attention given to the medical and surgical treatment of diseases of the mouth and teeth. oct31 1y

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Should be kept in every nursery. If you would have your children grow up to be healthy, strong and vigorous men and women, give them a few doses of
McLANE'S VERMIFUGE,
TO EXPEL THE WORMS
and give tone to the system. It is a vegetable compound, and perfectly harmless. You need not be afraid to give it to an infant.
BE SURE YOU GET
DR. C. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE,
PREPARED BY FLEMING BROTHERS.
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This is a private institution, with its number of pupils limited, and is authorized by the Legislature of Louisiana to confer degrees, diplomas and literary honors. It was in successful operation from 1843 until interrupted by the events of the war in 1862, and reopened January, 1867.
Teachers of a high grade of talent and merit are in charge of the different departments—English, Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, Painting, etc.
Pupils charged from the time of entrance to the close of the session. All pupils received with the understanding that they are to remain and attend the examination at the close of the session in which they enter, and no deduction made on the bills for absence, except in cases of protracted illness, when the loss may be divided between the institution and the patron.
In her outfit each pupil should be provided with toilet boxes, towels, napkins, sheets, pillow cases and blankets or comforts. She should also bring knife, fork, spoon, cup and napkin ring.
All articles and clothing brought to the Seminary should be distinctly marked, lists of which should be permanently placed on some part of the trunk convenient for reference. The scholastic year commences October 1 and ends in July.
EXPENSE.

Board and tuition per year	$275 00
The Modern Languages a small extra charge.	
Music, per year	75 00

Payments due a half session in advance.
Monthly reports of the studies, health and general deportment of the pupils are sent to the parents or guardians at a distance.
The main Seminary building, recently destroyed by fire, will be replaced by one of ample accommodations, now in process of construction, which will be ready for the reception of pupils at the opening of the next session.
For other information desirable in reference to the school apply to
MRS. MARY W READ,
jy24 1y Principal, Baton Rouge, La.

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The building, furniture and apparatus of the school are among the most complete and valuable in the West.
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For particulars address the Principal.
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oct3 1y

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VOLUME XV.—NUMBER 30. WHOLE NUMBER.....750.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1869.

$3 00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE. OFFICE—124 CAMP STREET.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Specials to New York papers to night say that the government repudiates Sickles' action on the Cuban question.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The United States government, learning through parties who had visited Spain that its mediation between Spain and Cuba would be accepted, instructed Minister Sickles to tender its friendly offices.

Spain has formally replied, thanking the United States government, and declining to enter into any arrangements with the insurgents on the basis proposed. There is no reason to believe that Spain invited other European powers to intervene in the affairs of Cuba.

Spain having declined mediation, there is nothing else proposed by our government.

There are no more apprehensions here.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The Methodist Book Concern, No. 505 Broadway, have lost several hundred thousand dollars by corruption and fraud. The deficit was discovered by Rev. Dr. Lanahan, the new agent. The frauds have been going on for eight or nine years. Investigation still in progress.

NEW YORK, Sept 21.—The alleged fraud discovered in the Methodist Book Concern seems to lie in the fact that Dr. Porter, the former agent, allowed his son, who was a paper broker, to charge heavy commissions on the purchase of paper used in the establishment. Irregularities are also reported in the binding department.

EUROPE.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The *Times*, in an editorial article to day, comments on Sickles' note to the Spanish government on the Cuban question, says: "It was generally believed that President Grant would not interfere, or allow interference, in the Cuban question until Congress could vote upon it. Is he less resolute than formerly, or has the pressure forced him to sanction the demands upon Spain for the abandonment of Cuba?"

The *Times* has an editorial on Sickles' note, saying no ultimatum is offered Spain but abandonment of Cuba, or American recognition of the insurgents. The struggle will be hopeless, so far as Spain is concerned, but the government cannot control the impulses of the people. The pride of the Spanish people is fast kindling, and the government, in striving to check it, will be extinguished. From the most tranquil provinces come offers of men and arms, so that the regulars may go to Cuba. An aggressive policy by the United States cannot be justified by the attitude of Spain toward Cuba.

MADRID, Sept. 16.—Two iron-clads and three thousand men have been ordered to Cuba; seven thousand more will follow this week.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—Bullion in the Bank of France has decreased four millions of francs.

Prim has another interview with Napoleon to-morrow.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Storms continue, with much rain.

MADRID, Sept. 16.—Prim telegraphs the government from Paris, advising diligence in sending troops to Cuba.

MADRID, Sept. 21.—*Epoca* says that Sickles has withdrawn his note on the Cuban question. This statement is not believed.

MADRID, Sept. 21.—City journals are still violent against the presumed unfriendliness of the American government. Some urge an immediate declaration of war, if the Cubans are recognized as belligerents.

The ministry, after discussing the propriety of returning Sickles' note unanswered, decided to postpone reply until the arrival of Prim.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says the note of the American minister to the Spanish government, in regard to Cuba, varies both in tone and conclusions from diplomatic communications between the Spanish minister at Washington and the government of the United States. The diplomatic experience of Sickles is limited, and probably insufficient to enable him to rightly estimate the value and effect of his words.

MADRID, Sept. 22.—Prim returned here to day. The council resolved to use every effort to save Cuba and dispatch more troops to the Island of Cuba.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The *Times* says: The Spanish have found their advantage in a grand display of patriotism and national courage. They met an imagined affront with immediate defense, though their threatened adversary is ten times more powerful than themselves.

Sickles is manifestly alarmed at the result of his proceedings, and has requested further instructions. Pending a reply from Washington, he desires to withdraw his notes. If this is actually his position, Spain owes it to her own friendliness, which may savor of unreason, but does not partake of the nature of bravado; she declares that if driven to extremes she will fight. No doubt she will. For her to gain advantages by doing so, is out of the question; but, as matters stand, she would lose less than her adversary.

America may fairly decline an easy victory on such onerous terms.

The people and government of Spain have resolved not to part with Cuba without a struggle.

The contest could only result in the sacrifice of Cuba, coupled with other but slighter losses.

Sickles expected no such resistance as it provoked.

Possibly in the face of such opposition, his proceedings may be qualified, or repudiated by his government.

It is believed he exceeded his authority, and that America is not responsible for his act.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RICHMOND, Sept. 21.—Governor Walker was installed as provisional governor, at the gubernatorial mansion to-day at noon, General Canby being present. Governor Wells turned over the office to the new incumbent, who took the iron-clad oath of office. There were no ceremonies or demonstration, save the gathering of a considerable crowd of white and colored people to congratulate the new Governor, who shook hands with them.

RICHMOND, Sept. 21.—The first appointment made by Governor Walker, after assuming the duties of his office, was that of Captain William E. Cameron, editor of the Petersburg *Index*, as his secretary. Captain Cameron was an officer in the late Confederate army, and one of the first and most determined supporters of the Walker Republican ticket in the late political campaign.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 22.—Mr. Peabody met the trustees of the Peabody Institute to-day and made an additional donation of $300,000 in Tennessee sixes and $100,000 in Pennsylvania sixes.

MORE CONVENT HORRORS.—The Cracow revelation has brought to the light other convent cruelties. Ireland furnishes its share. Italy is crying from the ground for vengeance. It is boldly asserted that there is a nun at this moment in the Carmelite Convent of Bologna whose condition may be perhaps similar to that of Barbara Ubryk. Some forty years ago two young ladies of good family were placed in this convent against their will, for a love affair which their parents disapproved. They escaped from the building, but were detected and brought back again. One expressed repentance for the offense she had committed, and gave so many proofs of contrition that she ultimately became abbess of the convent. The other could not overcome her repugnance to a conventual life, for a long time refused food, and acted with such violence that the nuns declared her insane, and placed her in an isolated part of the establishment, where only the doctor occasionally visited her. There she still is, and the persons who live near the convent constantly hear her wild cries.

In Berlin two thousand persons met and demanded of the Prussian government the suppression of convents and the expulsion of the Jesuits.

A thorough examination of all these prisons is demanded. And in no country in the world are these convents more carefully guarded against the public eye than in our own "free land." Doubtless scores of women are this moment in durance vile, who are pining and perishing for liberty and air and food.—*New York Observer.*

A FARMER in a remote district of the Yorkshire wolds recently met a country rector who had been two years absent on travel. "Mr. Rector," said the farmer, "you've been to the Holy Land I hear." "I have, John, and got safe back, you see." "Well, I often thou't I'd like to hear about that spot; it's a fine country, I hay." "Well," said the rector, "I saw Lebanon and Jerusalem, and the twelve palm trees and the wells of water in the great desert, and we went across the Jordan, and we went up Mount ——." "Excuse me interruptin' you, Mr. Rector, one. But if it be a fair question, how was the turmets (turnips) looking out yonder?"

The Cotton Crop of Last Year.

The New York *Shipping List* has the following returns of the cotton crop of last year:

We publish our annual statement of the cotton crop of the United States for the year ending August 31, ultimo. It will be seen that we make the crop 2,260,557 bales, against 2,430,893 the preceding year, a decrease of 170,336 bales. This result, though below the general expectation at the beginning of the year, is about as has been foreseen for some time past. We exported the past year 1,447,643 bales, a decrease of 208,173 bales. The consumption in the Northern States we find to have been 821,924 bales, an increase of 22,107 bales; and in the Southern States 173,203, an increase of 4,855 bales. The total consumption in the United States was 995,127 bales, against 968,165 the previous year, a net increase of 26,962 bales. This figure of the quantity consumed has never before been reached. That nearly one-half of the whole production of the country last year was consumed at home is, indeed, a fact full of significance in connection with the future of a great branch of home industry. Every particle of enterprise in that direction by so much lessens our dependence upon foreign nations, and is, therefore, a national boon, whether manifested North or South, East or West. We hope and expect to see the growth of cotton manufactures in this country proceed *pari passu* with the growth of the raw staple in the coming years. The stocks of cotton at all the ports, and throughout the country, have not been so low, probably, in a long series of years, in view of which the next crop will come upon a comparatively bare market and command good prices.

The crop is distributed as follows:

	1869.	1868.	1867.
Louisiana	794,579	579,231	702,131
Alabama	230,726	366,193	239,516
Texas	147,817	111,666	185,919
Florida	13,392	34,639	58,349
Georgia	357,253	494,000	255,965
South Carolina	198,943	240,225	162,247
North Carolina	35,912	38,587	38,522
Virginia	160,418	187,487	123,627
Tennessee	223,821	374,860	185,712
Total	2,260,557	2,430,893	1,951988

COMPARATIVE CROP STATEMENT.

	Bales.
1868-69	2,260,557
1867-68	2,430,893
1866-67	1,951 988
1865-66*	2,154,476
1864-65 (Est.)	300,000
1863-64 (Est.)	500,000
1862-63 (Est.)	1,500,000
1861-62 (Est.)	4,800,000
1860-61	3,656,086
1859-60	4,669,770
1858-59	3,851,481
1857-58	3,113,952
1856-57	3 939 519
1855-56	3 527,845
1854-55	2,847,339
1853-54	2,930,027
1852-53	3,262,882
1851-52	3,015,039
1850-51	2,355,257
1849-50	2,096,706
1848-49	2,728,596
1847-48	2,347,634
1846-47	1,788,651
1845-46	2,100,537
1844-45	2,394,503
1843-44	2,030,509
1842-43	2,378,875
1841-42	1,683,674
1840-41	1,634 945
1839-40	2,177,835
1838-39	1,360,532
1837-38	1,801,497
1836-37	1,422 930
1835-36	1,360,752
1834-35	1,254,328
1833-34	1,205,324
1832-33	1,070,438
1831-32	987,477
1830-31	1,038,848
1829-30	976,845
1828-29	870,415
1827-28	727,593
1826-27	957,281
1825-26	720,027
1824-25	569,249
1823-24	569,158
1822-23	495,000
1821-22	455,000
1820-21	430,000

*Est. growth in 1865-66, 500,000 bales.

CROP OF SEA ISLAND COTTON.

This year's crop of Sea Island cotton, included in the general statement, is as follows:

	Bales.
Florida	6,718
Georgia	6,410
South Carolina	4,726
Total, 1868-69	18,054
1868-69	18,054
1867-68	20,927
1866-67	33,316
1865-66	19,015
1860-65	no account.
1859-60	46 646
1858-59	47,592
1857-58	40,506
1856-57	45,314
1855-56	44,512
1854-55	40,841
1853-54	39,686

The True Story of Lady Byron's Life.

An article under this title, written by Mrs. Beecher Stowe, commences the September number of *Macmillan's Magazine*. It will be read with world-wide interest, for though forty-five years have worn out the spell which once belonged to Byron's verse, though criticism has dealt coldly and calmly with it, rejecting its meretricious sentiment and determining its sterling qualities, the man himself remains much the same as he was first pictured to us in Moore's biography and Macaulay's brilliant and pathetic essay. To those who cannot rest content with an author's writings, but must concern themselves with his individuality, he is still the *beau ideal* of a poet. He stands out from them all with his handsome face, his susceptible and impetuous temperament, his sorrows and dissipations, his loves and hatreds. Condemned at the bar of opinion as a dissolute man, of violent, uncontrolled passions, his misfortunes to this day have averted judgment. By virtue of them he has, like his predecessor, "the wicked Lord," claimed a benefit of clergy, and not got off scot free.

There is no doubt that Mrs. Stowe's narrative will owe much of its universal interest to the fact that it gratifies the lowest kind of curiosity; but it was not written and ought not to be read with this end in view. It is a late and necessary act of justice—of justice to the wife clearing her from the accusation of cold-heartedness and uncharitable prudery made so repeatedly during her life and since her death—and of justice on the husband, destroying at once and forever the romance which has so long been allowed to drape the falsehood and meanness of his character. Leaving the present revelation out of the question, the fact that those interesting misfortunes which at one time the world delighted to weep over were the natural consequence of the vices of their victim, has all along been clear enough, yet seldom, if ever, has this been boldly insisted on, while in nearly every extant biographical notice of the poet—and their name is legion—his wretchedness has been pleaded in mitigation of his errors.

His domestic quarrels have been discussed wherever English poetry is read, and the public, forced reluctantly to take Lady Byron's part, has done so with the worst grace. To blame her was, indeed, impossible; but it was easy to pity him; coadole with this genius thrown away on a woman who could not understand him, and paying so dearly for his mistake. Men, and women, too, made haste to revile the cold and ungenerous prude, who left her husband to make what wreck he pleased of his life, when, by bearing with his faults, as the good wife of a great man ought to bear, she might have saved him from himself, and done the duty she owed no less to the world than to its poet.

The public, however, has had some excuse for its tacit condemnation of the most devoted wife that ever sacrificed herself to an unworthy man, for Lady Byron never uttered a word in her own justification, and it is only now, when she herself and all those whom the dreadful revelation would overwhelm are in their graves, that it is given to the world. As it is, the seals of it would have remained unbroken, perhaps for ever, were it not for the recent publication by Byron's mistress of a book reviving the old and threadbare calumnies against his wife, and referring his reckless indulgence and miserable life to the despair which took possession of him when he found himself abandoned by the woman on whom he rested his hopes of better things.

* * * * *

Mrs. Stowe states fully her unimpeachable authority for the narrative laid before us. When, as the authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," she first came to England, she formed a friendship with Lady Byron; crossing the Atlantic a second time, in 1856, this was renewed, and Mrs. Stowe received one day an invitation, in which her friend "indicated that she wished to have some private conversation upon important subjects." Lady Byron, of delicate health for many years, had at that time been warned by her physicians that she had not long to live; she considered that the time had come when her long silence should at last be broken, or when, at least, the means of breaking it should be placed in other hands than her own.

* * * * *

The daylight has thus at last streamed in on the stage romance of Lord Byron's life; has struck the thin tinsel and the dirty paint, and now the curtain may be dropped, and the play, still dragging on, put an end to. As far as Lord Byron himself is concerned, we do not regret it; the truth is the truth, and we would sooner know him for what he was than take him for what he might have been. Sad it is beyond everything how black a mark is forever set against some of the most perfect poems—those to his half sister Augusta—in this, our mother tongue; but, horrible as is the crime now divulged, the unutterable meanness of the man is still more despicable. When we learn that the author of Childe Harold not only brutally ill-used his wife and turned her out of his house, but challenged her before the world to say a word against him, well knowing that her noble nature sealed her lips, and that he all the while kept her money, which she had scorned to secure to herself, to be the means of his debaucheries, we almost feel that we can never open his works again.—*London Times, August 30.*

DENYING OF CHRIST.—Bishop Heber said: "It is a fatal mistake to suppose that there can be no apostacy from Christ, where we are not absolutely called on to deny His name or to burn incense to an idol. We deny our Lord whenever, like that Demas, we, through love of this present world, forsake the course of duty which Christ has plainly pointed out to us. We deny our Lord whenever we lend the sanction of our countenance, our praise, or even our silence to measures or opinions which may be popular or fashionable, but which we ourselves believe to be sinful in themselves or tending to sin. We deny our Lord whenever we forsake a good man in affliction, and refuse to give countenance, encouragement, and support to those who, for God's sake and for the faithful discharge of their duty, are exposed to persecution and slander."

ALL EQUAL HERE.—It is related of the Duke of Wellington, that once when he remained to the sacrament at his parish church, a very poor old man had gone up the opposite aisle, and reaching the communion table, knelt down by the side of the Duke. Some one—a pew owner probably—came and touched the poor man on the shoulder, and whispered to him to move further away, or rise and wait until the Duke had received the bread and wine. But the angle eye and quick ear of the great commander caught the meaning of that touch and that whisper. He clasped the old man's hand, and held him to prevent him rising, and in a reverential undertone, but most distinctly, said: "Do not move—we are all equal here."

The Colored Church Paper.

The Colored Conferences desiring an organ, and having been requested to undertake the publication, I have consented to do so, whenever sufficient subscribers have been obtained to defray actual expenses—say one thousand subscribers.

The object of the paper will be to promote the moral and religious, and the mental and physical well-being of the colored people, and to aid in carrying out the policy, present and prospective, of the Southern Methodist General Conference in reference to those of them in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

TERMS.—One dollar a year in advance, the money to be refunded if the paper should not be published. The preachers, white as well as colored, will please act as agents.

Address S. WATSON,
Memphis, Tennessee.

CAMP MEETINGS.

A camp meeting will be held at Salem church, Pascagoula circuit, Mobile district, Mobile Conference, commencing on the evening of the 22 l of October. Ministers are requested to attend.

There will be a camp meeting, on the primitive Methodist style, at Flurry church, West Pascagoula circuit, Mobile district, Mobile Conference, commencing on Friday night before the fifth Sabbath in October. Everybody is invited, and ministers specially.

There will be a camp meeting held at Lower Peach Tree, on the Alabama river, commencing on the 7th of October next. Ministers specially invited.

A camp meeting will be held at Bethlehem, four miles north of Fayette C. H., Fayette circuit, commencing on Friday night before the fourth Sabbath in October next.

The High Church and the Low.

Many Episcopalians, as well as other people, are at a loss to know the distinctive difference between Ritualists and Low Churchmen. We copy from one of the ablest of the Protestant Episcopal organs, the *Christian Witness*, a very lucid statement as to the essential difference between the two.

In a former article we indicated the dangers which threaten the peace and the unity of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Two conflicting elements are struggling within her fold. Two great schools, historic schools, coming down from the days of the Reformation, live and labor and contend side by side. Call them by whatever names we please—Evangelical and Sacramentarian or High Churchmen and Low Churchmen—they exist as most marked and distinctive schools, representing different conceptions of the Gospel and the church of God, of the method and the means of salvation. It is upon the central and vital doctrine of justification that these schools divide most surely. "We disagree," says Hooker (of the Church of England in her attitude to Rome,) "about the nature of the very essence of the medicine whereby Christ cureth our disease." And our difference with our brethren of the churchly school is on this point scarcely less wide and vital. With them baptism is the sole instrument of justification; with us it is *faith* alone. That saintly Evangelical man, Dr. William Marsh, in the early stages of the Tractarian controversy, sent to one of the leaders of that movement at Oxford this summary of his belief on this great point: That we are justified—

Freely by grace (Romans 3:2)

Meritoriously by Christ (Romans 5:19)

Instrumentally by faith (Romans 5:1)

Evidentially by good works (James 2:26)

The paper was returned to him with the third sentence struck out, and the following substituted: "*Instrumentally by the sacrament of holy baptism.*"

It would be difficult to find the contrast between the two schools more definitely stated. Hence the earnestness of the struggle around the baptismal office. To the one side baptism is the instrument of justification, and conveys to adult and infant alike the pardon of sin, the new birth. To the other baptism is the sign and seal of the great blessing received through faith alone.

"THE SINGING PEOPLE."—This paper advocates "congregational singing." It is issued quarterly. Fifty cents per annum. No. 805 Broadway. The following article is a good sample of its merits:

One serious difficulty in the way of cultivating congregational singing in some of our churches is the fact that, following the fashion prevailing in some other churches, we have placed the leading singers, the choir, in the rear of the congregation. The position is not a proper one for leaders, but only for those who do not expect to be followed. In any case in which the people are expected to sing, the leaders ought to be in front of them and facing them. They, the people, can then have the aid of both sight and sound. Besides, the leaders, by occupying a position in front of the people and in close proximity to the pulpit, place it in the power of the preacher to make any suggestion to them that he may wish, without rendering it necessary for him to speak to them over the heads of the congregation. In several of the most popular churches in the United States the leading singers occupy positions just behind or just in front of the pulpit.

A writer, speaking of a service in Mr. Spurgeon's church, in London, says: "His hymn read through, he returned, as is his uniform practice, and re-read a verse at a time, directing the singing—a chorister standing at his side—now soft, now slow, now with force and energy, and when a whole congregation joined, it was singing such as we seldom hear."

The same writer, in speaking of a service in Dr. Cumming's church, says: "The singing, as in most of the dissenting chapels, was congregational, the chorister occupying a place in front of the speaker's desk."

It is possible to have congregational singing in all our churches, and certainly it is desirable. Let the advocates of it earnestly and constantly insist upon it as a prominent feature in church worship. God loves the praises of the people,

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1869.

A LESSON.

BY ALICE CARY.

The great good sun at morning
Maketh a fair adorning
  Out of the cold, uncomely
And else disastrous cloud—
  Each sullen hill-top tinges
  With light of yellow fringes,
  And calls the lark to celebrate
The time with matins loud.

With face veiled darkly over
He holds his place as lover,
  And for his low, lorn sweetheart
Bringeth miracles to pass,
  Dropping rain in cooling showers
  On the dry tongues of her flowers,
  And setting green and straightly up
Her fainting blades of grass.

Even while we tell the story
Our eyes are filled with glory,
  Both with crimson of the clover
And with tassel of the corn,
  And the pity of the shadow
  Turns to pleasure in the meadow,
  For the high noon's burst of splendor
Of the early rain was born.

O heart! so wild and widowed,
Of thy shadow be disshadowed,
  Get thee up from lamentation,
And from weeping, low and loud;
  Think how the sun at morning
  Doth make his fair adorning,
  And all with yellow fringes
Trims the borders of his cloud.

O soul! so bowed and broken,
Take for a sign and token
  His thrusting of a golden horn
From out the clouds so dim;
  No flower so poor in blushes
  But 'neath her chin he pushes
  And turns her timid little face
Up trustfully to him.

ROMANISM.—NO. 1.

In the fall of 1855, during the epidemic season, when there was but little travel, I found myself on board of a Mississippi steamer, bound for Vicksburg. There were but four or five passengers, among them a distinguished Roman Catholic dignitary. This gentleman, I should judge, was sixty years old, but excellently well preserved. He was above six feet in height, straight as a column; richly but plainly dressed, and with the exception of a massy gold guard chain, and his ring and seal of office, there were no ornaments. He was a noble-looking man, most urbane and affable, with the easy manners of a traveled and cultivated gentleman. I had no formal introduction. I know not that he ever knew anything particular of my position, save that I was a Protestant. We were formally thrown together by intercourse at the table, and traveling talk as we sat on the guards.

It occurred to me that I might never have such an opportunity again for a free conversation with so distinguished a Roman dignitary on the points of difference between Catholics and Protestants, and that I would avail myself of the opening to ask some questions and learn whatever I could. I said: "Archbishop, I have the Catholic catechism, published under your authority, in my house. I see in it prayers addressed to the Virgin Mary. Do Catholics pray to the Virgin?" He replied: "Oh, yes; all good Catholics pray to the Virgin." I then asked: "Does the Catholic Church hold that the Virgin Mary is finite or infinite?' He replied: "What do you mean?" I answered: "I mean, does the church hold that the Virgin is everywhere present, and does she see and know all things at the same time, like God. Or is she, like other creatures, confined to one locality, and limited in her knowledge?" He replied: "The church holds that she is finite. There is but one Infinite Being." I then asked: "How does the Virgin hear and comprehend the prayers addressed to her—many millions in all parts of the world, at the same moment of time, in scores of languages?" He answered: "God is everywhere present, knows all things, and the Virgin is in the presence of God." I replied: "Very true. But, Bishop, we are in the presence of God too, but we know very little. How does the Virgin know our wants and griefs?" He answered: "God tells the Virgin what the pious wish and say in their prayers." I replied: "Bishop, I have always understood that your church taught that we were such sinners that we could not or should not pray directly to God, but that we should approach Him through the intercession of the Virgin or the saints; but if it be as you say, that our prayers reach God first of all, that is all that a Protestant wants. If our prayers first of all reach the great heart of our Father, who alone knows how and has power to answer them, we wish nothing more." I added further: "Bishop, you will excuse me for saying, I do not know whether it is most blasphemous or ridiculous to suppose the great and infinite God as incessantly engaged in saying to the Virgin: Such persons in Spain, France, Italy or England are saying so and so in Spanish, in French, in Italian or English." He seemed to see the apparent awkwardness of this, and replied: "When we go to the King, the President, or the Governor, we always prefer to go in the name or through the introduction of some one, or to refer to some one of influence." I replied: "Very true, because these civil dignitaries are finite mortals, and it is necessary to post them up as to the merit of our claims. But," said I, "in the case under consideration the Governor knows infinitely more about it than the referees." He replied: "Tradition and the custom of the church had long settled the question of prayer to the Virgin, and that all good Catholics did and should pray to her." As this was outside of the Book, and nothing but human authority, I considered it no satisfactory solution, and so closed the conversation on that point.

W.

THE COLORED WORK.

MR. EDITOR: I have recently held my first Quarterly Meeting with the colored people. Hitherto there has been no opening on this district for anything of this kind. Since 1867 we have had two authorized colored ministers, one ordained deacon, the other elected to orders; but until of late they were unable to make headway among their people. The way for sober religious instruction seemed hedged up by the influence exerted over the race by political disturbers and unauthorized colored preachers. After a long, fruitless effort to get them to hear me preach, I found that they were always taken to task severely by their own preachers whenever they came to hear me. The colored preachers having authority from our church had pretty much the same reception from them as we ourselves. Most of the freedmen in this country call themselves Baptists, though their doctrine and government is a grotesque mixture of different denominations, largely interspersed with absurd superstitions of their own. The radical error which renders them impregnable in their superstitions seems to be this, that the Bible is intended only for the white people who can read, while they who cannot read receive their revelation directly from the Spirit. This error I believe is common among them in this region. With such a view they must inevitably go further and further from the truth, "heaping to themselves teachers, having itching ears." It is with us to bring them into contact with intelligent religious ideas. But how to get them in sympathy with those who will teach them the truth, this is the question. Preachers from the North can get their ear; but as a general rule they pander so to their political proclivities as to paralyze the effect of their religious teachings. Our church, always the best friend of the negro, has looked into the merits of the question, and wisely set on foot the plan which seems to me the only one which will meet the case. When we find a good colored man, who is measurably in sympathy with us, we ordain him and help him all we can, and thus get fully into his confidence. We instruct him as he is able to receive the truth, and in the meanwhile we send him out among his people. Slowly, it may be, but surely, if he is a faithful man, he wins them to himself and to our church. He has full access to them, which we have not; he is "a native helper." Through him we can work upon them, and after a while can get access to the masses. We find those who have been won over to us and our church by him, and even himself, it may be, still full of their old superstitions. Dreams and visions make up most of their religious experience. They preach and pray and groan and sing in the "heavenly tone," and lay a great deal of stress upon all these things, perhaps more than upon the right ordering of their lives. Their characters are still very far below the standard of intelligent Christian morals. But we have their ear, their confidence, and if faithful to our charge we can teach them, and by degrees can elevate them to higher views and purer morals. As long as they look to us for instruction we have a powerful hold upon them. As Christ called sinful and ignorant men to be His disciples, and bore with their failures and imperfections as long as they clung to Him for instruction, and at length by His contact with them educated them to be good and wise men, so we, who are His representatives as far as we are imbued with His Spirit and His knowledge, by bearing with the ignorance and consequent imperfection of the colored people, may draw them up to a much higher standard, both of faith and morals. To witness their present ignorance, and their dullness in learning the truth, to hear them go over their foolish dreams with such zest, as if this was religion, tends indeed to throw a damper over the zeal of him who would engage in this great work; but "charity hopeth all things and endureth all things."

At one point only on this district have we gotten a hold upon them—the Duncan plantation, in Issaquina county. There Charles Lewis, who was ordained in 1867 by Bishop Paine, has been faithfully at work in the interest of our church, now and then gathering a few, until now he has nearly a hundred members. Brother R. A Davis instructs and advises him, which he receives gladly. Brother Davis often preaches to them also, and they come to hear him in large numbers. On Sunday of our Quarterly Meeting we had about three hundred out in spite of much opposition from a colored Baptist preacher in the neighborhood. I organized them into a Quarterly Conference, with all the necessary officers, including a secretary. The Conference was a fine looking body of men, of more than average intelligence. They seemed highly gratified at our coming, and we trust the meeting will result in good. In other parts of the district the freedmen are leaning toward us more than they have been, and I may say the whole aspect of the colored work here is hopeful.

W. W. DRAKE.

GREENVILLE, MISS., Sept. 11, 1869.

A WRITER to the *Methodist Recorder* from France says: "There is a deep religious awakening in France, and a strong undercurrent in favor of Protestantism is setting in. Numbers of people in Paris and its neighborhood especially are alienated from Romanism, and only need a little more weight in the Protestant scale of the balance to lend them at once to renounce Romanism and rally under the Protestant banner. Now is the time for Methodism to be awake, and not let its opportunity go. There is something in Methodism exactly adapted to the genius and modes of thought of the French people, and there is now a good chance of establishing it in a place neighboring Paris, where at present there is no Protestant chapel."

TREATMENT OF SUNSTROKE.—The new treatment of this terrible complaint by *heat* is being received with favor. Recently Dr. F. G. Horron, one of the city physicians of Cincinnati, Ohio, tried it in two cases with success. Instead of cold water be applied warm water to the head, in cloths, the water as hot as the skin could bear without injury. The effect was very striking, restoring the patient to consciousness very soon. Then, as a stimulant, he administered *liquor ammoniæ acetatis*. In this city it was tried in a number of cases, with, it is said, excellent results.—*Medical and Surgical Reports.*

HONEST industry is always rewarded. No young man need complain of being kept poor if he rolls up his sleeves and goes cheerfully to work.

A MISSIONARY NECESSITY.

MR. EDITOR: A remark made by one of the brethren at our last Annual Conference, asserting the deficiency of missionary information among the clergy and laity of our church, has been ringing in my ears ever since, and has awakened my attention to the subject to a degree I never experienced before. The fact stated by the brother has become more and more apparent to my quickened observation every day since he made it, and I am satisfied that right here is one of the great causes of the missionary apathy of our church. Sparse information in any given cause awakes but a feeble spirit in that cause, and as a consequence it languishes. This is as true of the missionary cause as of any other, and hence my belief that the disgraceful, unchristly neglect of missions, becoming so characteristic of our church, is largely owing to the equally characteristic deficiency of information among us on the subject. This deficiency of information is unquestionable, whatever may be the opinion of the very few who "sit over against" the missionary treasury. You may point me to the numerous appeals that are published from pulpits and platforms, and in circulars and journals; but, sir, these are, from the nature of the case, uncommunicative of the very information so greatly needed to render them effective; grand generalities necessarily constitute the staple of these eloquent addresses—the need for brevity and the laws of rhetoric will have it so. Figures, names, incidents, local necessities, and difficulties and successes, and the like—all manner of detail—this is the sort of information needed, and of which, generally speaking, we are almost totally deficient.

You may point me to the *Advocates* and say: "There you will find all these things". Yes, sir; but in so fragmentary a style that even with them before us we "know nothing yet as we ought to know;" and then, were they full of the information so much needed, they do not reach scarce a tithe of our people, for the subscribers to our *Advocates* are "few and far between," to our reproach be it said. But you may rally again, and point me to the Conference minutes, if figures are what I am seeking. Ah! that would be unkind, sir. Whom do their tabular A B Cs enlighten? Who learns anything of actual missionary information from their homeopathic and scarified reports? Say what you will, sir, we are all in lack of satisfying information concerning the missionary operations of our church. Who, even of our clergy, knows any details as to the appropriation of missionary funds? Who of them can understand why, with the thousands of dollars raised for foreign missions every year, the one or two missionaries we have in China are obliged to "minister to their own necessities" by laboring with their own hands? And if the clergy cannot get this information, much less can the laity get it. Moreover, we need such other information—details about places and people, and as to the work being done—as shall familiarize our minds with everything concerning missions; and we need this information often and regular, to keep the facts before us. The friction of facts upon the mind is essential to warm it up to a degree of ardor in this as in any other cause. This done, our people would take greater interest in missions, feel more responsibility for supporting the missionaries, pray more fervently for and be more systematic and liberal in their gifts to the missionary cause. Supply the information here indicated—broadcast it among our membership—and there is sound reason to believe that the present mortifying condition of our missionary work would gradually change to one more worthy of the characteristic liberality of our Southern people.

But how shall this desideratum be accomplished? I suggest nothing new. I simply suggest that our church follow the example of sister churches distinguished for their missionary spirit and abundant missionary labors—that is, publish a missionary magazine of some sort, that shall furnish all the needed information as its specialty; publish it at as low a figure as possible, so as to insure it the largest circulation possible; publish it monthly, that its contents may refresh and stir up the minds of our people on this subject regularly. Let our next General Conference authorize the issuance of such a publication: and if there be any argument in precedent, our missionary work will soon recover from its weakness and sickliness, and grow strong and vigorous.

The necessity and suggestion are here given. I leave to others the elaboration of the blessed consequences which would result to us as a church were we to become more faithful in our missionary duty.

J. W.

OPELOUSAS, September 6, 1869.

LETTER FROM ANACOCO CIRCUIT

ANACOCO CIRCUIT, Sept. 1, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: Perhaps it would be interesting to some of your readers to hear of the progress our country is making in the advancement of the Gospel. The month of August has, upon the whole, been an auspicious one for our country at large, and our circuit in particular. On the second Sabbath our beloved elder, Bro. Fred. White, met us at Kisatchie Union church, where he had appointed our second Quarterly Meeting. On Saturday he gave us some "sweet morsels" just out of "one corner of the loaf;" but on Sunday the loaves and fishes were spread before us, and our souls were feasted. His text was Psalms 119: 57-60; and when he came to the crowning thought, "Thou art my portion, oh! Lord," we all had forgotten where we were. The presiding elder was lost in the preacher, and ourselves, "on Pisgah's top, viewing the landscape o'er," were about to break forth in a shout that would have echoed in every part of the house, when the brother, too full of love, could go no further, but sat down rejoicing. We had a glorious time around the table whereon were spread the sacred emblems.

We paid Brother White one-fourth of his salary, and if God blesses us we will pay him all, and more too. His claim is only $50, but that is no consideration when compared with his labors. Oh, may he come again!

On the third Sabbath in August we attended the Oak Grove Union Sabbath school celebration, under the superintendence of Brothers Presley and H. B. Miller, a Baptist brother. For two days beforehand we were preparing the scholars, and in decorating the church, which was accomplished by our friends in the community in a worthy and appropriate manner. On Sunday, about nine o'clock, the congregation began to collect, and soon the house was filled to overflowing. The scholars of three other schools were present by invitation, viz: The Holly Grove, the West Anacoco, and the Taureau. The singing was good, the music being taken from the Sabbath School Bell. The performances were confined almost entirely to the scholars. We would like to mention the names of some of those who spoke, in a manner complimentary to themselves and the school. The services lasted about five and a half hours, and were very edifying to all. About the prettiest performance was a temperance song, which was accompanied with the suitable movements. We thought if Brother "Socks and Sirup" were there he would have valued it as worth more than all the rest together. On the whole, the services revived the cause of Sunday schools in this part of our country.

Some time ago Brother J. M. Franklin promised to assist us in a meeting at Holly Grove church, on the fifth Sunday. The time found many people on the ground, and seven preachers to minister to them. Among these was old Father Weeks, a veteran of the cross; and after thirty-five or forty years he still says his evidence is bright. The preachers all had power with God. On Sunday Bro. Tanner preached a soul-stirring sermon, which was listened to with profound interest, and many felt that God was at hand. The weather was extremely unfavorable, but while it stormed without God stormed within. We have had twenty-seven accessions—nineteen white and eight colored persons. The colored members were taken in by an old colored class leader whom we sent to a school house near by to talk to the negroes. Some of the best people of our land have united with us as church members. We are now looking forward to glorious times in this country, and if we work God will bless us. We have had forty-three accessions this year. Yours, in love,

PRAIRIE.

To the Preachers of the Mobile Conference.

DEAR BRETHREN: The Joint Board of Finance, at the last Conference, made the following assessments—For Conference collection: Mobile district, $700; Meridian, $425; Demopolis, $650; Enterprise, $500; Tuscaloosa, $800; Columbus, $600; Jasper, $200; and for Bishops' collection: Mobile, $250; Meridian, $175; Demopolis, $250; Tuscaloosa, $300; Columbus, $275; Jasper, $50. At the last Conference our dues to the Bishops were not met by several hundreds of dollars, and they were embarrassed on account of it, for they had calculated upon the full payment of their claims. This I *know*. The Conference collection, also, was a good many hundreds of dollars short of the assessment; and, when divided, afforded a shamefully small amount to each one of the claimants. It was painful to send off these little sums to the needy widows and orphans of our fallen comrades, and to the aged and infirm veterans who once led us to victory and conquest.

We venerate our Bishops and love the wives and children of our brethren, but we have failed to do our duty to them. We are the stewards of the Bishops and the guardians of the widows and orphans, and we owe a debt of gratitude to our infirm brethren which money cannot pay, but which cannot be met without money. Between this time and the meeting of Conference let every one of us do his whole duty in this respect, and see if we cannot once more pay our Bishops the full allowance, and send food to the needy and helpless in fuller measures than we did last year. Justice, mercy, duty, gratitude, truth and honor all urge us to this work.

If Brother A. cannot raise the amount assessed him, let him tell the presiding elder so, and let the presiding elder tell Brother B. to increase his collection. Let the presiding elder, as he passes up and down his work, take private contributions to help out the weaker charges in his district. Bring the money—all of it. That is the thing; and you will feel good, and so will others.

Yours, etc., J. W. RUSH.

JOHN BUNYAN, being once asked a question concerning heaven which he could not answer, because the Bible had furnished no reply, very wisely advised the querist to follow Christ, and live a holy life, that he might by and by go to heaven and see for himself. "Lord, are there few that be saved?" asked a curious questioner of Christ. "Strive to enter in at the straight gate," was the instant and pertinent reply.

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1869.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

EVERGREEN, LA., Sept. 2, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: You may say to the friends of Zion that the good Lord is reviving His work greatly on the Alexandria district, Louisiana Conference. Nearly the entire district is in a revival flame. More than one hundred were added to the church during the round of Quarterly Meetings which has just closed.

The Spring Creek mission is stirred from centre to circumference. I have just closed the third revival on the mission. Brother John S. Davis, of the Evergreen circuit, and Brother Henry Thomas, local preacher, were with me, and did efficient service. Forty have been added to the church in the bounds of the district. To God be all the glory.

FRED. WHITE, P. E.

WINONA, MISS., Sept. 4, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: The revival on Winona circuit is extending. At Bethesda a six day's meeting resulted in sixteen conversions, and an accession of eighteen members to our church. At Salem, during the week of prayer, we had a fine accession to the church, in the spirit of renewed consecration to God and ardent aspiration for holiness. Four persons professed faith, and four joined the church. At these meetings very efficient labor was performed by those excellent local elders, Billy Holmes and Hollis Williams.

At Friendship the Quarterly Meeting continued nine days. Here our popular presiding elder and his equally worthy brother, Ransom Jones, were with us, most while preaching in demonstration of the Spirit and of power. Some thirty-seven souls were converted, and as many received into the church.

At all these meetings congregations were large and serious, a profound religious influence pervading the several communities. Many persons are still seeking religion, while stated prayer meetings (at Salem, class meetings also) are held.

The revival at these meetings is not the result of labored effort to get up excitement. There was only simple, earnest preaching, singing and prayer, and a people prepared, it would seem, of the Lord Some excitement has attended the work. Some soul moving, glorious shouts we have heard. But usually, with intense interest and much feeling, the services have been remarkably quiet for Methodist meetings in the country.

At Friendship, during one hour's service, twelve souls found peace At Bethesda an angry man came one night and led his daughter from the altar. The second day after this he was there. Father and daughter were converted. Father Applewhite, in his seventy-seventh year, was with me in all the fervid zeal, I must think, of fifty years ago, when he was a young preacher.

JOHN A. ELLIS.

CRAWFORD CIRCUIT, LEE CO., ALA., September 9, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: Through the mercy of God and the riches of His grace we are prepared to say to you and your readers that the Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad. The churches on this circuit have been blessed with an outpouring of the Holy Spirit, in such power and to such an extent as recalls vividly to my mind Methodism forty years ago. Our third Quarterly Meeting for the circuit was held at Mount Zion, embracing the second Saturday and Sunday in August. The first day of the meeting the question was repeatedly asked, Where did these people come from? The services began, the Holy Spirit was with the preacher and with the people. Sunday night about thirty were at the altar. Monday night about fifty, and fifteen conversions. Thus the good work went on for twelve days, increasing in power and interest, resulting in an accession to the church of sixty-one members. About fifty of this number are converts. There were men and women who, during the war and its close, overcome by the pressure of the times, and yielding to the despondency of the hour, had wandered far out into the desert, and had lain themselves down beneath the juniper tree in repining and murmurings. They now heard the "still small voice," What doest thou here? They have left the desert. They are come to Mount Zion. They are happy, rejoicing in the love of God Our presiding elder, Brother M. S. Andrews, labored with us for ten days, both in pulpit and at the altar, with an ability, efficiency and power rarely equaled, endearing himself and his labors to the hearts of the multitude who came and went. A minister of the Gospel of Jesus Christ has his poverty, his afflictions, and "labors more abundant;" but when he feels that souls are being born into the kingdom of God, how brightens the crown!

This meeting will never be forgotten. At the same time, and on the same ground, our colored friends held a meeting, resulting in an accession to the church of one hundred and nine; total, one hundred and seventy. Closing this work we went to Mechanicsville, and there found a meeting of great spiritual power. It was a Holy Ghost time. Six converts, fifteen backsliders reclaimed, and the church greatly edified. The entire community is blessed. While the other churches have had no special revival season they have had many comfortable meetings. We now leave for Silver Run. The Lord is already pouring out His Spirit upon the people there. We expect the Lord will do great things for us there. We hope for it, we pray for it.

I very much doubt if there has been such an universal work of the Spirit on this district in twenty-five years as now. It is a significant fact that the churches, being so abundantly blessed now, are principally those that have fostered the Sabbath school with an untiring zeal. And that prophecy of old seems now to be fulfilling: "The hearts of the fathers are turning to the children, and the hearts of the children to the fathers." Let good men everywhere pray, "Thy kingdom come, thy will be done."

M. C. TURRENTINE, P. C.

Ouachita District Meeting, Louisiana Conference.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

Your committee are much gratified in being able to report Homer College, the only school in the Ouachita district in our charge, as yet alive, and could it but receive that fostering care and attention from those who are and should be its friends, which its importance demands, we doubt not that in a very short time it would become the pride of the church, and the praise of the country around.

Homer College has labored under many difficulties during the past nine or ten years; and for a time its strongest friends could but regard it as dead. It had passed into other hands, and to redeem it seemed impracticable. With a debt of four or five thousand dollars hanging over it, the building was in a dilapidated condition, glass all gone from the windows, many of the sashes broken, doors and mantlepieces destroyed, floors torn up, some of the pillars supporting the building torn down, and plastering broken off. Our people, in their resources and feelings completely exhausted by the war, worm, Federal and State exaction, and seemingly scarcely a friend left, all hope that it could again be ours was well nigh lost. But we are proud to inform you that with money and management the college is ours, and will so remain, if we are true to ourselves.

The greater portion of its debts have been cancelled, and could some five or six hundred dollars be added to its assets, we believe at your next session it might be presented to you not owing one dollar.

This much has been done for the college by persons in its immediate vicinity. We would recommend that some means be devised by which it may receive aid from its friends abroad. For their encouragement we remark, during the last session there were near a hundred pupils in the college, and the instruction highly satisfactory.

We offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That Homer College is worthy the support of its friends in the Ouachita district.

Resolved, That the friends of education be requested to co-operate with our agent in raising the funds necessary to enable the trustees to relieve Homer College of all pecuniary embarrassment.

Resolved, That in view of the fact that the tuition is not sufficient to enable the president to pay such salaries as will secure the assistance of experienced and competent teachers, that this District Meeting respectfully ask the Louisiana Conference to appoint an agent to represent the college throughout the Conference, with the view of securing an endowment fund for the college.

Respectfully submitted,

W. F. MORELAND,
R. RANDLE,
G. W. TIGNER,
Committee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE CIRCULATION OF THE HOLY SCRIPTURES.

We, your committee, to whom was referred the subject of the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, beg leave to report that we have spared no pains in eliciting all the information within our reach.

We have before us the report of Rev. B. F. Alexander, the collecting and distributing agent of the Southwestern Bible Society, and we have conferred with ministers and laymen from the various parts of the six parishes represented in this District Meeting.

From the agent's report we learn that of the twenty-two parishes within his field, he has visited ten. He found that in the ten parishes there had been organized, prior to the beginning of his agency, seventeen Bible societies and Bible committees. He has visited all these, and found most of them in an entirely disorganized condition, and doing nothing. These have all been reorganized, and their depositories supplied with books. He has also organized twenty-one new societies and committees, making in all thirty-eight actively engaged in the circulation of the Bible. Books to the value of about $4,000 have been sent out from the Bible House of New Orleans. A large number of these have been disposed of by sale and donation; but the agent has received from the societies only about $550. He has also received, as donations to the Bible cause, about $700, making a total of $1,250 received by the agent for the Southwestern Bible Society. The few societies that have been formed in the six parishes represented in this District Meeting are of but recent date, and have accomplished but little in the great work of supplying all the people of this widely extended country with the word of God. From all the facts that have come before us, we are convinced there is great destitution in these parishes. In the total absence of a system of colportage we have no means of ascertaining the exact amount, but we believe that at least one half of the families of this land are destitute of the Holy Bible, not to speak of the multitudes of young persons and others who have no Bible as their own property. These facts are truly appalling, but we believe them true; and, if true, they should no longer be hidden. They should not be hidden from our own eyes, nor from the eyes of those who are more especially charged with the responsibilities of distribution and supply. The important question before the Christian public, and the Bible society in particular, is, By what means shall this destitution be met, and these families and individuals be supplied? We are ready to believe and declare that the present agent, Rev. B. F. Alexander, has done much for the supply of his field, probably more than all who have preceded him from the beginning. But he has done little more than organize societies and establish depositories. And this, from the nature of the case, can be done only in towns, villages and more central and populous neighborhoods, where, though the destitution is great, yet not so great as in the more remote settlements, where there are no churches, no ministers, no Bibles. In these remote places societies cannot be formed, nor can they be supplied by societies in distant towns, nor can voluntary distributers be engaged to do this work.

We are well acquainted with the people of this country, and with their condition. We know how far they may be enlisted in church enterprise. And we know that it is impossible to induce them to undertake and accomplish the distribution of the Bible. We are fully convinced that the only means by which a general and thorough supply can be effected is a systematic colportage. It is now hoped that the society and the agent will enter promptly and with energy upon the great work of supplying this vast field with the word of God.

We recommend the following resolutions for adoption:

Resolved, That, as heretofore, we will continue to co-operate with the Southwestern Bible Society, and to encourage and assist the same to the utmost of our ability.

Resolved, That the agent of the Southwestern Bible Society is invited to visit all our churches and congregations, and organize Bible societies and raise funds for the Bible cause.

Resolved, That we do recognize the importance and necessity of a general system of colportage within this field. And we do respectfully recommend the Southwestern Bible Society to inaugurate and prosecute the same, until the whole country shall have been visited and supplied with the word of God.

Resolved, That the foregoing report and resolutions be furnished the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE and the *Southwestern Presbyterian*, of New Orleans, for publication.

Respectfully submitted,

THOS J. UPTON,
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
N. A. CRAVENS,
W. F. MORELAND,
Committee.

A true copy.
G. W. TIGNER, Ass't Sec.

Union Springs District Meeting.

MR. EDITOR: The fourth meeting of the Union Springs district, Montgomery Conference, convened in Brundidge, Pike county, Alabama, August 26, at nine o'clock A. M There being no Bishop present, the meeting was opened with religious exercises by the presiding elder, Rev. J. W. Shores, who presided over its deliberations with impartiality and general satisfaction.

W. H. Parks, of Troy, was elected secretary, and Rev. A. Dowling assistant.

The Rev. S. F. Pilley, who had been appointed to preach the opening sermon, was not present on account of feeble health, but his place was filled by the Rev. J. B. Cottrell, who preached an able and appropriate discourse on Gall. 5: 1. All the charges in the district, except one, Greenville circuit, were represented.

In all, including pastors, local preachers and laymen, the meeting numbered sixty-three members.—Committees were raised on the following subjects, viz: The state of the church and discipline, finance, Sunday schools, education, church property and parsonages, the arrangement of the work, local preachers, missions, religious interests of freedmen, church literature, and the Bible cause.

The presiding elder gave a verbal report of his work, stating that he had met all his appointments, having held forty-two Quarterly Conferences for the white charges and five for the colored. He represented the condition of the district generally as encouraging, and in some charges that there are evidences of spiritual development and growth.

Written reports were submitted by nearly all the pastors, representing the spiritual state of the church and attendance on social meetings, the finances and Sunday schools.

These reports were, in the main, encouraging, and in some instances very much so indeed. Written reports, also, were presented by most of the local preachers in the district, from which it is evident that they are most heartily co-operating with the pastors. Able and appropriate reports were made by the different committees that had been raised.

A preamble and resolutions, expressive of the feelings of the district, were offered by the Rev. J. B Cottrell, and unanimously adopted, on the sad and lamented death of the Rev. James M. McKee, of the Presbyterian Church, who was drowned in Pea river, last May, while prosecuting his labors as an evangelist of the South Alabama presbytery.

A resolution, offered by Rev. J B. Cottrell, was unanimously adopted, indorsing the able and candidly Christian reply of our Bishops to the overtures of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The following were elected delegates to the Annual Conference, viz: Colonel R. H. Powell, of Union Springs, William H. Parks, Esq., of Troy, W. Capers Menefee, Esq., of Orion, and Rev. P. R. Clements. M. D., of Brundidge. The reserves are: D. T. McCall, of Greenville, G. N. Gilmer, of Fort Deposit circuit, William Threadgill, of Union Springs, and H. D. Cowart, of Troy circuit.

There was preaching every day and night during the meeting, and it was able indeed, and "in demonstration of the Spirit and of power."

Suitable resolutions of thanks to the citizens of Brundidge and vicinity, for their generous hospitality in entertaining the meeting, were passed. Also, thanks to the president and secretaries of the meeting.

Respectfully yours, etc.,

WM H. PARKS, Sec'y.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

MRS ELIZA KIMBROUGH BOWEN was born February 19, 1800, in the State of South Carolina, Darlington district, on Great Pedee river.

Her childhood was spent among the early pioneers of Methodism, and from them she received her earliest impressions of Christianity. These were her models of earnest, active and uncompromising men of God, and their lives the true examples of piety.

At the age of fourteen years she embraced religion, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church at Fayettevillo, North Carolina. For fifty-six years she was true to her profession, and unintermitting in her piety and devotion to God. In 1815 she was married to W. H. Bowen, at Stoney Hill, being fifteen years of age, and with him began the career of a long, varied life. Together, hand in hand, they traveled the pathway of life, up the hill to its summit, and down the declivity to the shadowy valley. Their heads grew gray and whitened together; for fifty-five years sharing the same joys and griefs. In youth and prime, in old age and feebleness their lives were one; for years they walked along the brink of the river until she first stepped into its waters. Only a short space separates them.

In 1847 she moved to Monticello, Mississippi, where she lived until 1852. She then moved to Union Church, Mississippi, where she lived, respected and beloved, until her death, July 26, 1869.

She gave birth to eleven children. Ten of them lived to mature life, and eight of these preceded her to the land of spirits. Though they have died, one in Texas, one at sea, one upon the tented field, two in South Carolina, and three under the same roof where she breathed her last, all have left clear evidence of reunion above. Her piety and Christian life impressed them all. Her prayers were answered in the salvation of her children. Her two surviving children are ministers of God in the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and, together with one son-in-law and one grandson, are four members of the Mississippi Conference. May her life inspire them with great fervency and zeal in the great work of preaching Christ. She leaves four heralds of the Cross to widen and extend the waves of her influence.

She had passed from prosperity and temporal abundance in youth, through many vicissitudes, to humbler circumstances in old age, yet maintained the same integrity and uncompromising spirit of right.

When misfortune came she surrendered all to the exactions of justice and a good conscience rather than use the privilege granted by law. Her property was given up, her integrity saved. She was industrious, provident and cheerful in all her labors. She loved and respected her husband through long life, and made a home happy and bright to all, which gathered around the declining years of the aged couple the brightness and tenderness of first life. She was true in every relation of life, and true to her God. She died as she long had lived, full of faith and love to God. She needed no reiteration of this, nor expression of her thought, for in many years of her past life it was the daily utterance of her lips and abiding comfort of her soul. Her Bible, through which she had read once each year for years past, is now marked by her hand where she last paused in her course, to read no more forever.

She leaves an aged companion, the partner of a long life. May God prepare him by abundant grace for his approaching end.

W. G. MILLSAPS.

UNION CHURCH, MISS., Aug. 18, 1869.

THE COTTON TAX.—The Macon *Telegraph* says it has seen a circular from Washington, which states that it is now certain that the entire Supreme Bench, with one exception, are of the opinion that the cotton tax was unconstitutional, and will have to be refunded. A case is to be made in court next December, and no doubt is felt about the ultimate result. It is further said that a company is being organized in New York with a capital of five or ten millions to buy up these claims, and that parties are now selling them for a song, when they are worth their face. Planters and others, who have paid this tax, are earnestly advised not to part with their claims for the present. No doubt they will be collected at the proper time, at a very moderate per centage.

A CALIFORNIA Chinaman having been shown by his mistress how to make a pudding containing three eggs, but having seen her throw one bad egg away, continued for months after, whenever he made the pudding, to use four eggs, regularly breaking, examining and throwing one away as he had seen her do.

HENRY WARD BEECHER says he owns one farm, and if he owned another he should think himself on the high road to the poor house.

SCIENTIFIC.

PAPER is now employed in the manufacture of innumerable articles for which it was once thought utterly unadapted. Paper collars were once thought quite an invention, but now it is used for water-pails and racing boats, and for various sorts of clothing. Paper petticoats have been introduced into England, either printed in imitation of the fashionable skirts of the day, or stamped out with open-work of such beauty and delicacy as no amount of labor with needle and scissors could imitate. The paper used for these "garments" is of great strength and flexibility, and can be sewn with a machine. Another use to which paper is applied is the production of imitation cretonnes and chintzes for bed furniture, a set costing retail about a dollar and a quarter. The material of which these are composed is so flexible that a curtain may be twisted into a rope and shaken out again, showing as little creasing as a chintz similarly treated. White day-covers for beds, and table cloths embossed with designs of great beauty, are also manufactured; and imitation leather, made impermeable to water, forms a cheap covering for furniture, and even for shoes. The Japanese custom of using paper for the manufacture of pocket handkerchiefs has not yet, that we have heard of, been introduced into Europe or America.

HOW TO CATCH RATS.—The following is said to be a cheap and effective way to catch rats: Cover a common barrel with stiff, stout paper, tying the edge round the barrel; place a board so that the rats may have easy excess to the top; sprinkle cheese parings or other feed for the rats on the paper for several days, until they begin to think that they have a right to their daily rations from this source; then place in the bottom of the barrel a piece of rock about six or seven inches high, filling with water until only enough of it projects above the water for one rat to lodge upon. Now replace the paper, first cutting a cross in the middle, and the first rat that comes on the barrel top goes through into the water and climbs on the rock. The paper comes back to its original position, and the second rat follows the first. Then begins a fight for the possession of the dry place on the stone, the noise of which attracts the others, who share the same fate. — *Scientific American.*

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Rev. Linus Parker, D.D.

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N. B.—*Agents are requested, wherever practicable, to invest and remit funds in a* **Post Office Order,** DRAFT, *or by* express. *If this cannot be done,* REGISTER *the letter at our expense.*

When money is forwarded in either of the above methods we will be responsible for it, *but not otherwise.*

TO AGENTS.

It will greatly simplify matters if brethren who have funds in hand which they propose to pay over at Conference, will send them forward at once. We wish to enjoy preaching at Conference, and not be compelled to occupy the whole time in collecting bills.

THE New Orleans District Meeting will be held in the Carondelet street church of this city, on the first Saturday and Sunday in November—6th and 7th.

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

Plan of Episcopal Visitations for 1869

FIRST DISTRICT.—BP. PIERCE, SPARTA, GA.

St. Louis Conference, at St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 1.
Missouri, at Chillicothe, Mo., Sept. 15.
Indian Mission, Oakmulgee, Sept. 29.
Arkansas, at Fayetteville, Ark., Oct. 20.
Little Rock, at Magnolia, Ark., Nov. 24.

SECOND DISTRICT—BISHOP KAVANAUGH, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

Kentucky, Cynthiana, Ky., Sept. 1.
Western Virginia, at Point Pleasant, Sept. 15.
Memphis, at Holly Springs, Miss., Nov. 3.
South Georgia, at Cuthbert, Ga., Dec. 1.
South Carolina, at Cheraw, S. C., Dec. 15.

THIRD DISTRICT—BISHOP PAINE, ABERDEEN, MISSISSIPPI.

Tennessee, at Murfreesboro, Tenn., September 15.
Montgomery, at Union Springs, Ala., December 1.
Mobile, at Selma, Ala., Dec. 15.

FOURTH DISTRICT—BISHOP M'TYEIRE, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Illinois, at Bloomington, Ill., Sept. 15.
Louisville, at Owensboro, Ky., Sept. 22.
Mississippi, at Jackson, Miss., Dec. 8.
Louisiana, at Shreveport, La., January 12, 1870.
Baltimore, at Baltimore, Maryland, Mar. 2, 1870.

FIFTH DISTRICT—BISHOP DOGGETT, RICHMOND, VA.

Holston, at Abingdon, Va., Sept. 22.
Virginia, at Richmond, Va., Nov. 10.
North Carolina, at Newbern, N. C., November 24.
North Georgia, at Rome, Ga., Dec. 8
Florida, at Lake City, Fla., Dec. 22.

SIXTH DISTRICT—BP. WIGHTMAN, CHARLESTON, S. C.

East Texas, at Henderson, Texas, October 20.
Trinity, at Paris, Texas, Nov. 3.
Northwest Texas, at Weatherford, Texas, Nov. 17.
West Texas, at Goliad, Texas, Dec. 8.
Texas, at La Grange, Texas, Dec. 22.

SEVENTH DISTRICT—BISHOP MARVIN.

Columbia, at Corvallis, Oregon, Sept. 1.
Pacific, at Vacaville, Cal., Oct. 6.

COLORED CONFERENCES.

Mississippi, at Crystal Springs, Bishop McTyeire, president.
Memphis, at Nashville, Tenn., Bishop Paine, president.
Kentucky, at Winchester, Ky., Bishop Kavanaugh, president.
Georgia, at Macon, Ga., Bishop Pierce, president.

THE MASTER'S FRIENDS.

We are apt to think that if *we* had had the manna we should never have complained of it; no, we should regard it as at once settling the question whether the Gospel *can* be sent to every creature. There is nothing, however, in the history of the Israelites that looks as if they took any undue advantage of the mysterious mercy. They did not, because of it, hesitate to offer of their flocks and herds, of their silver and gold for the support and adornment of God's service; but gave of their goods with a freeness that will be for all time an example of enlightened piety. Between their conduct and our own a comparison may be instituted, if we consider that our daily bread has been as sure to us as the manna was to them. They, as well as we, gathered from the ground as much as was meet for the support of life. The Lord is the Lord of the harvest in either case; only their supply grew in a night, while ours matures in a season. Is not, therefore, the question of daily bread fully settled, and are we not left as free to support the service of God as they, or as we could reasonably ask? Let us believe that, though we are not in a desert, our "bread shall be given us, and our water shall be sure." Until this matter is settled in the mind of a man, we may expect but little from his Christianity. And if the church is to be halting forever at these "first principles," she will never attain perfection.

Yet this bread and meat case seems to be the chief concern of our people—they hardly get beyond it. A gracious dependence upon a gracious God is not their habit. The support of God's poor is too frequently lost sight of in the engrossing inquiry, What shall we eat, what shall we drink, and wherewithal shall we be clothed? Every year an appeal comes up in the behalf of the Conference orphan and widow, and superannuate, stating the deficiency of the previous year. And it is heard as the agonizing cry of some starving creature, which it were a pity and a sin not to heed. Yet these are necessary expenses of the church. We have known nothing otherwise all our lives than that they are as just and as imperative as the claims of heaven. Such claimants stand to us as our own; and to refuse them a support is to show ourselves "worse than an infidel." If a member of the church can be found who will not pay, according to ability, for such an object, surely he dishonors the name of Christ.

We are ashamed to tell all we know about this matter and things kindred; so we forbear. But as they value eternal life let our people not fail to *inquire* what are the widows, the orphans, the superannuates and the worn out Bishops receiving? For they are the Master's friends; and of this none may plead ignorance or affect surprise in the day of judgment.

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP.

It is the duty of all to become members of the visible church. In entering the church certain and important obligations are voluntarily assumed. Some of these relate particularly to the welfare of the church itself, and to what we contract to do by virtue of our union with it. Our obligations chiefly centre in the particular church to which we have attached ourselves; and with greater specialty still to the charge or congregation where our names are recorded. Whatever we owe to the church of Christ, in its widest aspect, is mostly discharged by and through our connection with some single religious congregation. It is here that we have confessed Christ, that our souls have been nourished in piety, and that we have our very existence as a part of the Saviour's body. It is through the denominational and local organization that we claim association with the universal church. Our love is due the whole church, and our devotion and charity should embrace the entire limits of Zion; but for the most part we are practically confined to a particular society. Here is the field of our labor, and here our zeal for Jerusalem is exhibited. Every believer is under specific vows of faithfulness to his church and society. If he fail in this, we may be sure that he is wanting in the duties of his profession as a disciple of Christ. A piety that has no local habitation, and owns allegiance to no particular church, is scarcely worth any serious consideration. It contributes nothing to the general effectiveness, and is on the road to self-destruction. The man who is deeply devoted to his own church is the faithful and valuable laborer. He may be thus devoted without taint of bigotry or offensive sectarianism, while his religious fervor, nursed at home, is ever bursting forth in streams of generous deeds and love to all.

One object of church membership is our own personal benefit. It is resorted to as a means of grace, and as affording help in working out the salvation of the soul. This association with the godly is not to bring us in contact with sacraments saving in themselves, but to extend the social religious influences and sympathies, to hedge us in from the world, and to give us the advantages of all the ordinances of the house of God. It is clear that the church will do any one little good without diligent improvement of all the gracious helps which are furnished. It is of no use that the public profession has been made, and that the name is recorded, if we are neglectful of those very things which have been appointed to encourage and edify. This object of union with the church may be employed as a criterion by which to judge of our faithfulness. Is this end being subserved by the active and habitual improvement of the means of grace? That we are growing better and holier may be regarded as a test of fidelity, for we can safely assume that no one can be thorough and sincere in waiting upon God in His ordinances without evident progress in religion. If our connection with the church has secured little occasional spiritual benefit, it is because this connection has been of a merely nominal character, and we have neglected the most obvious aids to a spiritual life. People are bound to be benefited and blessed in the church if they do their duty. Governed by the desire of spiritual benefits, they will fail in none of the appointed services, and they will be always in their places in the congregation.

Another object of membership in the church is to do good. It is in the church that many duties must be performed. In no other way can one realize "the communion of saints" or obey God in the sacraments. We cannot otherwise adequately confess Christ and be identified with the Saviour's kingdom. Men are supposed to do all of these things when they join the church. They enter the religious communion that they may do them, and that obligations due directly to God and Christ may be performed.—Through the church organization the ministry, missions and every good enterprise are maintained. The congregation is a centre of influence in the community, sending out streams of life to the social and political world. Through the church the individual believer exerts an influence wide as the earth. The power and usefulness of the congregation to which he is attached depends upon the faithfulness of the members, and in a proportionate degree upon his fidelity. If a churl in giving, besides his own deficiency, his example tells upon others. If absent from his post in the prayer meeting, besides the loss of his personal spirituality, he depreciates and damages the piety of all. If an easy-going steward, the contagion of such a standard puts the finances of an entire circuit in peril.

Some seem to forget that this purpose of doing good should constitute a leading motive in the duties of church membership. They are religiously selfish, seeking only to be pleased and profited, with no absorbing concern for the advancement of the divine kingdom. The point we would make is that the church member is under obligations to do good in the church. He is to aim at the highest possible usefulness in sustaining the institutions of religion, and in bringing the world to Christ. He is most alarmingly recreant to his vows if he does not feel the binding force of these considerations, and seek most earnestly to do something in the church for the glory of God. Whether to get good or to do good should be the leading principle need not be determined. The former may operate most powerfully in our entrance, the latter in our continuance in the church. Both may be present, however, in every period and stage of religious experience. The greatest benefit to ourselves usually coincides with the conditions of greatest usefulness to others. Those who wander about, governed only by the desire to be gratified, and, as they may imagine, also to be profited, miss of the highest blessedness. Generally, where we can be most useful is the place where we shall find the most grace. There are probably a few who have never thought of their relations to the church except as the means of being benefited. The idea of being of service to the church does not enter their minds. Where church membership is under consideration, these two motives should have their due and proportionate weight. Where can I be most benefited? In what church or society can I find the greatest helps to piety? And where, with the means of my own salvation assured, can I do most for the church and its divine Head? In the changes of membership from place to place, convenience, the talent of the preacher, the music, and the social standing of the members are less to be thought of than the real good of our souls, and the opportunities of laboring for Christ and helping to build the waste places of Zion. The older members especially should feel themselves called to work rather than to enjoy themselves. *

SPECIE POWER OF THE SOUTH.

The right to make money has been illustrated by the Congress of the United States upon a scale that rhetoricians might place among their examples of "the sublime." The distance from this planet to the sun, the diameter of the earth's orbit in miles, and our national debt in dollars, we consider of about an equal value in giving one an idea of a quantity of which, in fact, the human mind can have no adequate conception. To this vast financial creation must be added the hundreds of millions of greenbacks that constitute our national currency, if one would have a just expression of the ability of Congress to make a floating universe out of nothing. And yet not exactly out of nothing, but out of that absolute power which, in defiance of the Constitution, presumes to enact that paper money shall be a legal tender.

To determine that paper, for which gold and silver cannot be demanded at the counter that issues it, is equal to specie, is a wonderful artifice. It is as artificial as the creations of Aladdin, though seeming to be as real as those seemed to childhood. By the drawing up of a bill, by three several readings and three signatures, reams of common paper are declared to be millions of money—money that no man shall refuse! Now, until the *third* department in the government has fixed its seal nothing is law; and until the judiciary affirms that greenbacks are gold we may be excused for doubting the Arabian Nights. The wonderful lamp had many rubbings, we know, but its genii were not more industriously plied than has been this new found alchemy by the party in power.

It is difficult to overcalculate the advantages which Eastern and Northern mercantile centres have from being able to make as much money as they want. And we are not surprised that they monopolize the art. By it they can command the offices of the country, control elections, preserve the Union, build a railroad to the Pacific, and enable one man to make $10,000,000 in a single day by dealing in stocks. It is the art that turns the spindles of New England, and digs the mines of Pennsylvania. It keeps Virginia out of the Union, hands Mississippi over to a military autocrat, enables the Governor of Louisiana to publicly drive about in company with negro women, and emboldens negro policemen in this city to drag to prison white women by the wrist with iron nippers.

Can any value of the South based upon real production ever compete with this 'baseless fabric' of the United States Congress? That is the question. Is there not in gold and silver a universal, intrinsic value which cannot be obliterated or ignored by base legislation? Can all the Congresses ever held in this country so far destroy the value of five hundred millions of the precious metals as to make them worth only one million of $500 Treasury notes, with the heads of Senators Wilson, Sumner, Stevens, and the lamented Lincoln finely engraved upon their face, but promising to pay—nothing? Europe doubts, California doubts, Texas doubts, China doubts, and the North itself doubts, if we may judge by recent nominations in Ohio.

The South is immensely interested in testing the vitality of this financial monster, paper money. If it be all that its holders claim for it, we shall be no worse off by actual demonstration. If it be not, the sooner its power for evil is destroyed the better. By determining that that which is worth specie in all the markets of the world shall be sold here for specie or its equivalent, and for that only, the whole money system of Congress will come to its bearings. So far as an individual planter is concerned, it can make but little difference whether he sells his crop for gold, or for greenbacks which can be sold for gold; but if the *whole crop* of cotton and sugar and rice and tobacco be exchanged for specie, it will compel the United States Treasury to resume specie payment, to say the least. This will take the creation of money out of the hands of Congress, and lift the party in power out of the city of Washington. It will give to those who produce values the true power that inheres to them, whether in Virginia or Mississippi. It will not disturb the tender relations which exist between the Radical and the negro, but it will afford them both a more retired sphere for their cultivation. And we think it worth the experiment.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We have received from Messrs Krull & Dickey, No 106 Canal street, the following recent works:

HARPER'S HAND BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. By W Pembroke Fetridge. With a railroad map up to 1869.

This is a small octavo of six hundred and seventy closely printed pages, compiling a vast amount of information useful to a traveler, in one volume, that can only be had in Europe by purchasing ten or twelve costly hand books. It is on the plan of Murray's English edition of hand books for the several countries of the continent.

WHITE LIES. By Charles Reade.

FOUL PLAY. By Charles Reade.

FALSE COLORS. By Annie Thomas

META'S FAITH. By the author of "A Quiet Life."

SEVEN CURSES OF LONDON. By James Greenwood.

The book itself is the eighth.

We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Harper & Brothers, through Mr. G Ellis, No. 7 Old Levee street, the five last named works.

THE IMPROVISATORE. By Hans Christian Andersen. Translated from the Danish by Mary Howitt. New York: Hurd & Houghton. 1869. 12mo, pp. 341.

This work is a beautiful ramble, with many natural touches of sentiment. The scene lies wholly in Italy.

TRUE wisdom is to know what is best worth knowing and to do what is best worth doing.

A MAN too busy to take care of his health is like a mechanic too busy to take care of his tools.

CUBA.

Private information received in this city within the past few days, direct from one of the principal camps of the Cuban insurgents, represents their cause as very desperate. This change in the before bright prospects is said to have been brought about wholly by the interference of the United States government with their plans. In view of the heavy reinforcements Spain is certain to send at the end of the sickly season, it is thought they cannot maintain themselves without assistance from abroad. This may account for the rumor current in Washington—as reported by our correspondent—to the effect that England, France and Austria will coalesce to sustain Spain. This action could only have been brought about by a great change in the situation, since it was only a few weeks ago that the absorption of Cuba by the United States was looked upon with favor by all these countries. In Europe diplomacy is always a little in advance of events, but with our present Blunderbore administration we are always hopelessly behind.—*New Orleans Times.*

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The *Times*, in an editorial on the Cuban question, says if American negotiations for the accession of Cuba have failed it must be because the sum tendered was deemed insufficient. The Washington government dreads the opposition of those who feel confident Cuba must fall into the hands of the United States, and deem it folly to incur liability. The Spanish government has been admonished to put an end to the insurrection or give up the island on any terms. If these circumstances have prompted the Madrid government to play its card for Cuba, and stake all on it, it cannot be congratulated on its resolution. The subjugation of Cuba cannot be achieved by soldiers, nor will it result from a series of victories. Troops may hold the seaports, but the inland regions will be against them. Armed columns may traverse the island, but can nowhere establish a footing. With the exception of a few traders, Spain has no friends on the island. Prim and Serrano have often told the Cortes that the loss of Cuba is merely a question of time. For four months they have been advising the most advantageous terms. It is to be hoped that wisdom and consistency will enable them to see that it is good to be rid of the island on any terms, and cause them to consider before wasting men and money, which they cannot spare, in the furtherance of an enterprise which will never yield a hundredth part of what it has already irreparably lost.

Our people want Cuba, because they want everything. Then it is just such a strong position as England, Russia or France *would have*, if it were as near to them as it is to us. The opportunity presented by the revolution in the island would seem to be specially favorable to our acquiring this Queen of the Antilles. But, on the other hand, capital is timid, and the bondholders would have nothing done without the consent of every European power. Yet the Radicals know that if they neglect this auspicious moment for annexing this much coveted island the next election will tell the popular disappointment. This constitutes the dilemma that at this moment perplexes the cabinet at Washington.

The South does not specially desire Cuba, because three cents in gold would vanish from the present price of sugar in the instant of its annexation. She only hopes that the production of the island may be enhanced by the substitution of free labor for slaves. A little while back the powers of Europe seemed to be getting ready to assent with a good grace to our having this important naval point; but by the last news we see that the combination is to sustain Spain in retaining it. Like ourselves, Great Britain covets the whole world in the East, in the West, in Africa, in Asia, the islands in every sea, and the seashore of every continent. Just returning from the subjugation of Abyssinia, she deprecates all wars for conquest. Stretching her lines over all central and eastern Africa by the help of those adventurous chain carriers, Livingstone, Speke and Baker, she is just about to take in a greater breadth of land and water than are included in her entire possessions in North America. Russia, too, has scarcely recovered from her huge territorial gorge of the regions of the Amoor. In fact nations, like individuals, become covetous in proportion to the greatness of their

wealth, until the spirit of rapacity and the ambition for empire give birth at home to parties and passions which work out dissolution.

THE MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—The Rev. S. Register, D. D., formerly the presiding elder of the Baltimore district of the Southern Methodist Church, is the president of this institution. It is situated in Prince George's county, Maryland. Its curriculum embraces ancient and modern languages, mathematics, etc. The peculiar feature of the institution is the blending of the theory and practice of agriculture with the usual educational training. It is not expected to make practical farmers out of youths, but with the aid of a well stocked farm, and a garden and orchard, to put the student in the way of becoming a thoroughly informed agriculturist.

Always and Everywhere Against Public Education.

The two scraps below, one from England, the other from Ohio, are specimens of the way the "unrelenting opponents of public schools at every extremity" are at work in Europe and America. The common school system and the Bible are fatal to Roman Catholicism under every clime.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The *Times* comments as follows on Cardinal Cullen's last pastoral letter, and on the claims put forth by the Roman Catholic Bishops of Ireland: "They demand the overthrow of common education and the exaltation of denominationalism. The language of Archbishop Cullen must provoke resentment. The pretensions of the Catholic hierarchy toward the State are intolerable. There is not one of their resolves on education which the people will not emphatically repudiate, and which, if brought before Parliament, will not be rejected. The lesson of the past two years seems lost on these prelates. They have not understood how a proposal of great moderation and acknowledged wisdom proved abortive last session, through the profound antipathy of Parliament to applying public money to Catholic uses. The present proposals are about as hopeless as any that could be propounded. England and Scotland will not listen to them; even in Ireland they will not command the assent of classes interested in higher education; and in Parliament they would be mentioned only to be condemned."

CINCINNATI, Sept. 14.—The attempted compromise between the Protestants and Catholics, in regard to public schools, failed.

Petitions against the exclusion of the Bible were presented, signed by ten thousand persons.

The conference session was stormy and lasted until after midnight.

Finally the proposition to exclude the Testament as a text book was tabled.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

There will be a Sunday School Convention of the Union Springs district, Methodist Episcopal Church South, held in Troy, Alabama, beginning September 30 and ending October 3.

The pastors and Sunday school delegates of the charges, and Sunday school superintendents, teachers and friends, are invited to attend. Ample accommodations for all.

PROGRAMME.

Thursday night, eight o'clock.—Sermon by Rev. W. W. Graham.

Friday morning, half-past eight o'clock Devotional exercises and organization.—Nine o'clock.—Hindrances to the Sunday school, Rev. A. Dowling. Ten o'clock.—Qualifications and duties of superintendents, W. C. Menefee, Esq. Eleven o'clock. The objects and aims of the Sunday school and its instructions, Rev. J. B. Cottrell. Afternoon, three o'clock.—Devotional exercises. Twenty minutes past three.—Opening and closing the Sunday school, Rev. J. W. Shores. Four o'clock.—Qualifications and duties of teachers, J. D. Gardner, Esq. Eight o'clock.—Relation of the Sunday school to benevolent enterprises of the church, Rev. J. W. Glenn.

Saturday morning, half-past eight o'clock. Devotional exercises. Nine o'clock.—The best method of teaching, Rev. H. B. Cottrell. Ten o'clock.—Celebration of the Troy Sunday school. Address by Colonel R. H. Powell. Subject: The influence of Sunday schools on the well-being of society. Night, eight o'clock.—The relation of the Sunday school to the church, and the duty of the pastor and members.

Sunday, eleven A. M.—Sermon by ——. Three P. M.—Sermon by ——. Eight P. M.—Sermon by ——.

J. W. SHORES, P. E.
J. F. DICKINSON,
Chairman Com. of Arrangements.

MEN are rendered happy by the exemption of pain, rather than by the enjoyment of any pleasure.

BATHING IN OIL.—It has often been asked whether it would be possible for a man to swim in oil. The question was practically solved the other day by a workman employed in an oil manufactory at Nice, who fell into a tank of olive oil nine feet deep. He was an expert swimmer, but he went to the bottom like a plummet, and was only saved from drowning by the timely aid of a comrade. Oil is too light to swim in; it is not sufficiently buoyant, and does not offer the resistance necessary to keep a man afloat. On the other hand, it is worth knowing that if a bath in oil offers dangers to the swimmer, there are occasions on which it may be of valuable use, for it is the best of all remedies for serious burns. A German ballet girl, whose dress had caught fire and who had been horribly burned in consequence, was put into a bath full of oil by the chief physician of the Leipsic Hospital. She was suffering excruciating agonies, but the oil caused her pains to cease almost immediately. She remained in the bath nine days and nights, the oil being renewed five times during that period, and her burns were then so far healed that she could be taken out without pain or danger. Three weeks after she had completely recovered. This is an admirable form of cure, because it suppresses the intolerable tortures which do more to kill the victims by fire than the actual gravity of the wounds. Unfortunately, like most good things in life, it is a remedy beyond the reach of small purses.

MARRIED.

At the residence of Mr. C. M. DIXON, in Yazoo county, Mississippi, on the 8th instant, by Rev. A. B. Stewart, Mr JAS. PEASTER to Miss MARY DIXON, all of Yazoo county.

OBITUARIES.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, a veteran member of the Methodist Church, died at his residence in Carroll county, Mississippi, June 11, 1869. He was born in South Carolina, October 11, 1791.

The deceased was the son of William Williams, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Thirty-four years ago he came to Mississippi and settled on the place where he died.

He was the father of nine children, who grew up to maturity. Two of these are effective Methodist preachers in the local ranks—A. J. Williams, of Alabama, and Hollis Williams, of Mississippi.

Father Williams loved the church, illustrated the Christian religion, and did, in his retiring way, the part of a faithful servant in the cause of God.

He bore with soldierly fortitude the infirmities of age and the sufferings of his last illness. From early life even down to old age he lived a Christian life. "The end of that man is peace."

By resolution of Quarterly Conference, Winona circuit. JOHN A. ELLIS.

WINONA, Miss., Sept., 1869.

SISTER PERMELIA JACKSON was born October 12, 1821, and died July 2, 1869.

She was early given to God in baptism by her parents, at the hands and ministry of the Rev A. G. Brewer. During the year 1839 she was convicted of sin. She sought and found pardon through the blood of the Lord Jesus Christ, and at once joined the Methodist Protestant Church, in which connection she remained until the year 1850. She was led to the marriage altar by Brother Lemuel Jackson, who had been for years a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. She thought best to sever her connection with the Methodist Protestant Church and join the church of her husband's choice. This she did, and was a faithful member to the day of her death, and in every way a model Christian.

Sister Jackson was one of those calm, quiet spirits that rarely became greatly excited upon any subject. She was a good wife, and a very kind, affectionate stepmother of two children. For several months before she died her bodily suffering was very intense, and probably no one ever exhibited more patience and resignation than she. While sick she said nothing special about the future; but she lived the life of the righteous, and her last end was like his. R. A. TIMMONS.

Southern Christian Advocate please copy.

IN MEMORIAM.

At a meeting of the Sunday school at Pleasant Valley church, Mississippi Conference, on the 29th of August, 1869, it was

Resolved, That the superintendent be requested to appoint a committee of three to prepare a tribute of respect to the memory of the Rev. C. J. HENDAY, who has been removed from our midst by death.

Whereupon the superintendent appointed Brothers W. H. Mullins, B. F. Granberry and William Wadeworth as the committee.

The committee submitted the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The great Head of the Church has seen fit to take from us one of our number; therefore,

Resolved, That as individual Christians and members of the Sunday school we humbly bow in submission to the Divine will. But while we acquiesce in the afflictive dispensation of Divine Providence, which has removed from the Sunday school our esteemed and efficient teacher of the Bible class, we nevertheless sensibly feel our loss, and know not upon whom his mantle will fall. He was always at his post, and prepared to elucidate any passage of Scripture that might be at all obscure. No one took a deeper interest in his Bible class. He always prepared himself with great care upon every lesson, and took delight in explaining to the young the great doctrines of the Bible.

Resolved, That the superintendent and teachers in the Sunday school and members of his class be requested to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE and the *Copiahan* be requested to publish the above preamble and resolutions, and that a copy of the same be furnished the bereaved family, with the condolence and prayers of the school.

W. H. MULLINS,
B. F. GRANBERRY,
WM. WADSWORTH,
Committee.

MRS. ELIZA M. DUNNING, daughter of Francis and Malinda Patton, was born in Claiborne county, Mississippi, November 25, 1827. Her parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and she was taught to reverence and fear God in early life. With such instruction she sought the Saviour, and soon after reaching womanhood—in her twentieth year—while praying in an upper room, she was happily converted to God, and went down rejoicing, and told her friends of her strange joy.

Some time after this she was married to Mr. Davenport, who lived but a few years. Passing a few years in the loneliness of widowhood, she was subsequently married to Mr. Hugh Dunning, in the month of May, 1852.

In 1853 she united with the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in which she remained until her death, on the 10th of August, 1869, at Hazlehurst, Mississippi. Sister Dunning told her pastor that religion had made much of her life very happy, but for a few years past she had enjoyed but little of its comforts. At the first meeting of her pastor for this year she said she had no religion—had neglected and almost entirely given up religious duty, and became indifferent to the claims of Christianity, and the dreadful future to which it pointed the negligent and indifferent. But after one or two interviews of serious conversation, reading and prayer, this dreadful spell of indifference was broken, and thought and penitence and faith sprung up in the heart, and the sweet life, and the glowing hope, and rejoicing praise, and the patient suffering followed. She told her pastor that the angels were in her room and around her bed, to watch her and care for her in slumber, and waiting to escort her to that bright world where loved ones awaited her coming. In this frame of mind she lived and suffered, and talked and sang, and shouted the praise of God for five or six weeks, and then her triumphant spirit leaped from its cumbering casket, and, mountine its angel chariot, was borne to its mansion and the society of sainted loved ones.

A stricken husband and several children remain to sorrow; but not as those who have no hope. May they prepare to join her in that glorious inheritance.

WM. B HINES.

TANGIPAHOA, LA., Aug. 25, 1869.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TAKE THE

NEW ORLEANS DAILY NEWS,

A cheap first class Family and Commercial

DAILY NEWSPAPER.

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J. H. KEEFE & CO., Publishers.
WM. BLOOMFIELD.
J. H. KEEFE.
Carriers and Newsboys wanted. se25

BELLS, STEEL COMPOSITION,

For Churches, Schools, Etc.

BLYMER, NORTON & CO., Manufacturers, Cincinnati, Ohio.

These celebrated Bells (*not* Cast Iron or "Amalgam") rival in purity and volume of tone those of copper and tin, are more durable, and cost only *one-third* as much.

Send for descriptive circular. se25 1y

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DR. JOHN G. ANGELL, GRADUata of the Philadelphia Dental College has established himself at No 109 Carondelet street, near Poydras, where he will perform all Dental Operations in a skillful and satisfactory manner. Teeth inserted upon Gold or Vulcanite base. Being familiar with all Anæsthetics, he will extract teeth without pain, by the use of such as best suits the case. Particular attention given to the medical and surgical treatment of diseases of the mouth and teeth. oct31 1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OXFORD BIBLES.

These justly celebrated editions of the BIBLE have long been considered the best that are anywhere published, as regards the Type, Paper, and Binding. An assortment of them may be found at all respectable Book Stores, or at the

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THOS. NELSON & SONS,

52 BLEECKER STREET, NEW YORK.

se11 13t

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS!

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Established in 1837.

Church, Academy, Factory, Farm, Fire-Alarm Bells, etc., made of pure Bell Metals (copper and tin,) warranted in quality, tone, durability, etc., and mounted with our Patent Improved Rolling Hangings. Illustrated catalogue sent free. VANDUZEN & TIFT,

102 and 104 East Second street,

je12 1y Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE "NOVELTY"

Is the only Wringer that has the

PATENT FLANGE COG-WHEELS

ON BOTH ENDS OF THE ROLLS.

The cogs on one end of a roll are set relatively *between* those on the other end of the *same* roll, virtually forming a

DOUBLE GEAR,

and thereby nearly doubling the purchase.—(The importance of setting gears in this position is not generally understood.)

Notwithstanding the rolls can separate freely at either end, the Cog-wheels cannot be thrown out of gear on both ends of the Wringer at the same time, unless the pressure is taken off.

The "NOVELTY" is fastened to a tub or box by a patent Curved Clamp, which has an equal bearing on a tub the whole length of the Wringer. Other Wringers are merely fastened to a stave at each end, and are thus liable to wrench the staves from their proper position and ruin the tub.

The Cog-wheels, Thumb-screws, etc., are nicely galvanized.

Buy the "NOVELTY," or at least take it on trial with any or all others, and keep the best. For sale everywhere.

N. B. PHELPS & CO.,
General Agents,
se18 4tn 17 Cortlandt st., New York.

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

OF

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, LILIES,

AND OTHER

Hardy Bulbs for Fall Planting,

IS NOW PUBLISHED,

And will be sent free to all who apply. Address

JAMES VICK,
se18 4tn Rochester, New York.

THOMPSON'S PATENT SLEEPING COLLAR,

FOR RETAINING BED CLOTHES OVER CHILDREN.

Allows perfect free lom of movement. Effectually secures the Bed Clothes. Applied in a moment, and requires no further trouble.

From Mrs. Stowe's *Hearth and Home*, August 14:

"A simple and effective contrivance for keeping the bed clothes on children who kick in their sleep. Parents who find that their children are constantly taking cold because they throw the covering off, can surely afford to invest a dollar in an article which obviates this difficulty."

Sent, postpaid, on receipt of $1.

THOMPSON BROS.,
se18 4tn 39 Park Row, New York.

SOMETHING NEW.—In musical circles the ESTEY ORGANS are the rage.—They are the most durable and have the finest tone, remarkable for their sweetness and power. The Vox Humana and Vox Jubilants are the greatest novelties and best inventions ever introduced. J. ESTEY & CO.,
se18 4tn Brattleboro, Vt., Sole Manufrs

GOOD BOYS LIKE EXCELLENCE better than Sham. Inquire concerning

Riverview Military Academy,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

A wide awake, thorough going School for Boys, wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy. OTIS BISHEE, A. M.,
se18 4tn Principal and Proprietor.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,

ADVERTISING AGENTS,

No. 40 Park Row, New York.

WHAT ADVERTISERS SAY.

We believe there has never been an advertising contract given out in New York city for which the competition was so great as for the one which was awarded us in September last by P. H. Drake & Co. They had also made application to the publishers direct in all cases.—Their letter states the result:

OFFICE OF P. H. DRAKE & Co.,
New York, Sept. 18, 1868.

MESSRS. GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., 40 PARK ROW, N. Y.—*Gentlemen:* Having compared your figures with those furnished us by other advertising agencies, and with the terms obtained from publishers direct, for the insertion of given descriptions of Plantation Bitters and Magnolia Water, we find them satisfactory, and accept your contract as given in letter of this date.

Oblige us by causing the advertisements to appear without unnecessary delay. Your bills for the amount, $43,776 26 (forty-three thousand seven hundred and seventy six dollars and twenty six cents,) will be paid in accordance with the terms proposed.

Yours, very respectfully,
P. H. DRAKE & CO.

Send for our Twenty-four Page Circular, which contains a List of over One Thousand Newspapers, (the best Advertising Mediums,) and price cards showing advertising rates, and much valuable information on the subject of advertising.

FREE FOR THREE CENT STAMP.

Address

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Advertising Agents,
se18 4tn 40 Park Row, New York.

THE ESTEY COTTAGE ORGAN is the best and cheapest. Contains the latest improvements—Vox Humana and Vox Jubilante. J. ESTEY & CO.,
se18 4tn Sole Manufrs, Brattleboro, Vt.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEARTH AND HOME.

To any person who remits us $1 before the 1st of October next we will send HEARTH AND HOME for *three* months, and, postpaid, P. T. Quinn's new book, "Pear Culture for Profit," just published by the New York Tribune Association. The volume is handsomely bound in cloth, and retails at $1,

PETTENGILL, BATES & CO.,
se18 4tr 37 Park Row, New York.

THE WALTER GRAPE.—WE INvite all who wish to see the Walter Grape on the vine to come before the 13th of September, as a portion will then be removed for the Exhibition.

We here repeat that the "Walter" is the best flavored of the American Grapes now disseminated. The vine is a strong grower, and fruit about the size of Catawba.

PRICES—No. 1, $3 50; No. 2, $2 50; No. 3, $1 50. Large deductions made for quantities. Send stamp for price list

FERRIS & CAYWOOD,
Duchess Nurseries, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Journals inserting the above will be paid in vines. se18 4tr

PAIN PAINT still stands between
The living and the dead,
A *Rock* on which to lean
When hope and strength are fled.

A *Lighthouse* on the shore
Saves human ships from wreck,
Lost health and strength restore.
To every man on deck.

'Tis *Water* to the faint
To cool the parching tongue,
The blessings of Pain Paint
A million men have sung.

Pain Paint is like the *Sun*—
Gives life and vigor now,
To every notion run,
Refreshing as the dew.

'Tis *Freedom* to the slave—
Pain Paint those fetters broke;
No drugs or dosing knave
Bebinds the heathen yoke.

'Tis *Summer* to the dear,
'Tis *Victory* to the lost,
'Tis *Fruit* and golden ear
To those by famine tossed.

A *Friend* amid our foes,—
A *Breeze* in torrid zones,
Pain Paint will banish woes,
'Tis *Meat* instead of bones.

A *Horse* to weary legs,
'Tis *Money* in the till,
Or *Wine* instead of dregs;
Pain Paint is better still.

What Physicians Say.

I have not lost a single patient in sixteen months past, since using DR. WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT and ANNIHILATOR in my practice. The cause of my success I owe to his medicines. I cured a case of Cancer with thirty ounces of Pain Paint. This patient was resigning himself to a surgical operation. He is now entirely well. Also cured a woman with Cancer of the Womb of six years' standing. I have two other cases under treatment nearly well. I can refer you to Judge Dixon, of McConnellsburg, Fulton county, Pennsylvania, for the validity of my statements.

H. BUSHEY, M. D.,
Sipes Mills, Fulton county, Penn.
August 2, 1869.

Water will not stain nor smart; neither will Pain Paint.

Water is harmless for injection; so is Pain Paint.

Water can be drank freely; so can Pain Paint.

Inflammation is the cause of all physical pain. Matter or corruption will never form unless caused by high inflammation; absorption and evaporation remove inflammation with wonderful rapidity. This is the new principle of Pain Paint. Cancers are healed as readily as a cut. Old fever sores, including ulcers of every name or of the foulest description, are cured by simply keeping them under the cooling influence of Pain Paint. Diarrhea and Dysentery cured within ten minutes by a faithful application across the bowels of the patient. A pint of Pain Paint applied properly to the head, when the pulse reaches the highest point, will positively cure Typhoid, Yellow, or any other known fever; by cooling the brain properly no fever can exist in the body. Pain Paint applied to a burn with several folds of cotton cloth dripping wet, will positively prevent blistering, if done immediately. It removes pain or swelling from bee stings, musquito bites or poisonous wounds; stops Headache or Neuralgia in a few minutes. Pains in the Liver, Heart or Kidneys relieved at the first application. Removes stiffness in joints and muscles, including all kinds of Rheumatic ailments.

Large bottles are much the cheapest, and should always be used for violent pains, spasms, colds, tumors or chronic ailments, or the whites. Beware of counterfeits. Dr. Wolcott's remedies are put up in *white wrappers*; buy none other. One gallon of Pain Paint, double strength, sent free of express charges on receipt of $20, or one quart $8, or one pint $5; or six pints of Annihilator, for Catarrh and Colds in the head, for $5 including directions and medical advice. All who come to the office treated free of cost, and no dosing the stomach. Small bottles sold at all drug stores. All remittances should be by post office orders or registered letters or by express, to R. L. WOLCOTT, No. 181 Chatham Square, New York. se4 4tr

Soule's

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

80 and 82 Camp Street, New Orleans.

This is a Chartered Institution; a full course Business College, in all its departments perfect. Banks and Stores are connected, and business regularly transacted. Sixteen premiums, gold and silver medals, diplomas and honorable awards attest the superior merits of this institution. Scholarships issued by Soule's College are good throughout the International Business College Association.

For College Journal, containing full information, call at the office or address

se4 1m GEO. SOULE.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad Dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black* or *brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond street, New York. jy24 1yr

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN EMployed. Picture business. Very profitable. No risk. Seventeen specimen pictures and catalogue sent for twenty cents; twice as many, thirty cents.

MANSON LANG,
se4 4tr 24 Colombia st., New York city.

A VALUABLE GIFT.—80 pages.—Dr. S. S. Fitch's "Domestic Family Physician" describes all Diseases and their Remedies. Sent by mail free. Address

DR. S. S. FITCH,
mh13 9mr 714 Broadway, New York.

USE B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERmifuge. se18 4tn

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

37 Park Row, New York, and 10 State St. Boston,

Are Agents for all the Newspapers in the United States and Canadas. They have special arrangements with the religious, Agricultural and other Newspapers. dec7 1y

AUTUMN, 1869.

Rochester Commercial Nurseries.

Established 1830

The new Circular of Prices is just published, and will be sent free to all applicants. Also

FINE COLORED PLATES

Of the "Mount Vernon" Pear, and "Marechal Neil" Rose.

Descriptive catalogue, eighty pages, ten cts

Address WM. S LITTLE,
Commercial Nurseries,
se4 4tr Rochester, N. Y.

COMFORT AND BLISS, OR PAIN and Agony.

Dr. Tobias' celebrated VENETIAN LINIMENT, whose wonderful cures, sure and instantaneous action, in cases of Chronic Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache, Croup, Cuts, Burns, Colic, Cramps, Dysentery, etc., have astonished the civilized world, is no new catch-penny, but an article that has stood the test of twenty-two years. The enormous sale and rapidly increasing demand is at once the surest evidence of its usefulness and popularity. No family should be without a bottle in the house. Hundreds of dollars and many hours of suffering may be saved by its timely use.

Colic, Cramp and Dysentery yield at once to its penetrative properties. It is perfectly innocent, and can be given to the oldest person or youngest child. No matter if you have no confidence in Patent Medicines—try this, and you will be sure to buy again, and recommend to your friends. Hundreds of physicians recommend it in their practice.

Sold by the Druggists and Storekeepers.—Price, Fifty Cents and $1. Depot, 10 Park Place, New York. se4 5tr

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

Are just what most people need. A dose or two will set your Liver to work, and the result will be your Headache will be cured, your appetite will be restored, you will sleep sound, and wake up good natured with all the world. All persons are troubled at times

WITH A TORPID LIVER,

AND

McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

Are just what they need. They will thoroughly cleanse the Liver and put it in healthy motion. TRY THEM, and you will never be without a box in your house.

BE SURE YOU GET

DR. C. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS,

PREPARED BY FLEMING BROTHERS.

They can be had at any Drug or Country store in the United States. no7 1y

BRAN NEW LETTERS!

FRESH TESTIMONIALS.

DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID,

THE ASTONISHING FAMILY MEDICINE

Saved from Death!—Read!

MONTGOMERY, ALA., June 28, 1869.

MESSRS. J. DARBY & Co., 161 WILLIAM ST., N. Y.—*Gents:* Yours of the 23d is before me, and has attention. It gives me pleasure to say that my belief is that your "Fluid," under the supervision of a kind Providence, *saved the life of my youngest child*, some six years ago, the child being wasted to a skeleton by the effects of teething, and an affection of the bowels therewith. I had never seen any one reduced so low to recover.

"Physic" had been tried in vain, until the physicians stated it was useless. A friend recommended your "Fluid," or Ozone, which he stated was one of the component parts of it. I did so, and the effect was like magic, plainly discernible in one hour in its good effects, producing quiet and sleep almost at once, where irritation and sleepless restlessness had previously possessed the child to nearly sotire exhaustion.

I at first administered it in a small way, two and three drops in a spoonful of water, and increased it to six and ten drops. It completely checked the bowels, and had the happiest effect, the child rapidly recovering.

I have tried your "Fluid" on animals, with the same effect—both horses and cows—mingling more or less in water, and letting them drink.

I have no hesitation in saying I believe it a specific for Chronic Diarrhea, or any violent affection of the bowels.

I would not be without it in my family under any consideration. Yours truly,

WILLIAM FOWLER.

Mr. Fowler is a member of the celebrated Banking House of Fowler & Somerville, Montgomery, Alabama.

AND AGAIN!

Read the following letter from Mr. Frank Saunders, a well known citizen, and brother-in-law of the beloved Bishop Paine, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South:

189 BROADWAY, N. Y., July 29, 1869.

MESSRS. J DARBY & Co., 161 WILLIAM ST. N. Y.—*Gents:* About the 10th of June last one of my children was taken with Scarlet Fever, in its most malignant form, and as soon as I could I procured your valuable disinfectant, "Darby's Prophylactic Fluid." Although it was several days after the appearance of the disease before I began using the Fluid, still, by a free use of it, the disease was not only confined to the one case, but the malignity of that case somewhat mitigated.

During the use of the Fluid as a disinfectant in my family it was also tried in a case of headache, and one of toothache, the results in each case being instantaneous relief. It was afterward tried in a case of Erysipelas, with almost equal success.

It is due to the merits of this compound, also, to state that the case of Erysipelas in question, being located in the feet, the Fluid, in its application, was brought in frequent contact with a troublesome corn on one of the feet, to the utter discomfiture of said corn, for, upon subsequent examination, it had disappeared, and though it was sought for diligently, it could not be found.

I hand you this, hoping it may be the means of inducing others of earth's poor sufferers to test for themselves, as I did, the great merits of this great remedy.

Very respectfully yours,

FRANK SAUNDERS

Never was a medicine so universally esteemed and extolled. It never fails. It may be depended on.

Every Druggist and Country Merchant keeps it. Manufactured only by

JOHN DARBY & CO.,
161 William street, New York

Wholesale Agents,

REDWINE & FOX,
de5 1y Atlanta, Georgia.

YOU CAN MAKE LARGE PAY with our Stencil Dies. Samples free.

S. M. SPENCER & CO.,
se18 4tn Brattleboro, Vermont.

THE CHILD'S CORNER.

"PUT A RING ON HIS HAND."

This may seem a small thing for Jesus to mention in so thrilling a description of the welcome home of the wayward but penitent son. And if it were to be estimated merely as it is used for ornament, by its costly jewels and cunning workmanship, it would be trifling with a solemn occasion. But the ring, from time immemorial, has been employed as a signal or token of precious things. Did you ever have a wife or sister die, and as she passed away take a ring from her finger and give it to you, saying, "Wear that for me?" If so, you have some appreciation of its value.

General Price related, shortly before he fell on the battle field, the following touching incident. They had been some time resting in camp, where they had a large prayer meeting tent, under which they were accustomed to meet for worship. Among those who were active in that meeting, and whom the general frequently met around the throne, was an orderly sergeant. Then they were called into action, and when the battle was over the general rode over the field to see whom he could relieve. Among the wounded he found this orderly. He dismounted and went up to him, and found him bleeding to death.—"Sergeant," said he, "you will soon go into bivouac."

"How! shall we encamp so soon?"

"Yes, you will soon pitch *your* tent."

Then he began to comprehend the general. "Do you mean that I am about to die?"

"Yes; you have but a few hours to live."

His eye kindled with a heavenly smile. "Well," said he, "thank God, I am ready, and I am glad to die for my country."

Then he drew a ring from his finger and kissed it, and handed it to the general, saying, "I wish you would take that and send it to my mother, and tell her that her son blessed her memory in dying." Then he drew another ring from his finger and kissed it, and handed it to the general. "Take this, and send it to her to whom my heart was betrothed, and tell her to come to me in heaven;" and he sunk in death.

"Put a ring on his finger," says Jesus. Let him know that he is not only *forgiven*, but *loved*. So with the forgiven sinner; all that ever has been symbolized by the ring is given to him. It is the emblem of an inviolable *covenant of love*. So God declares, "I have made an everlasting covenant with you. I have loved you with an everlasting love." If the poor, self-condemned sinner ever doubts the love of God, let him think of the ring on his hand.

It is also an emblem of delegated power and protection. When Joseph interpreted the dreams of the Egyptian King, and was appointed his deputy, Pharaoh drew a ring from his finger and placed it on Joseph's finger; then whoever touched Joseph touched Pharaoh. So with Ahasuerus and Mordecai. So with Jesus: "Whoso receiveth you receiveth me, and whoso rejecteth you rejecteth me." The *ring* of divine protection is on the finger.

It is, too, the emblem of the marriage covenant and conjugal fidelity. So Jesus: "I am married unto you." "Come hither, and let me show you the bride, the Lamb's wife." Look at the ring on her hand.

Let us wear it ever in remembrance of Him.—*American Messenger.*

"NO TIME."

I once took dinner at the house of a very intelligent man, until that day a stranger to me. He was at home on all subjects of conversation: the news of the day, past and present history, mechanics and recent inventions. I thought as I heard him entertain a company composed of laymen, clergymen and ladies, "how fortunate he is to have received a superior education in early life, and to have leisure to continue his reading and study."

He showed me his new house just built, and seemed especially proud of one room, well lighted, and fitted with tables, books, pictures and easy chairs. "This is my children's study," said he; "here they learn their lessons with no one to disturb them, and they disturb no one. I spare no expense to make it an attractive room, and feel rewarded by their enjoyment of it."

As I looked at the comfortable chairs I remarked, "These seats are very unlike the stools and benches without backs upon which we sat in school."

"Madam, I never went to school a day in my life," was the astonishing reply.

Boys, what do you think of that? I afterward learned that this accomplished, intelligent gentleman, exerting an influence in the city where he lived, whose society was sought by men of culture and renown, was a poor boy who had always worked for his living, and though never in school, had never known a vacation.

I wish some young men I know, who are behind the counter or learning trades, who have said in my hearing, "I am anxious for an education, but have *no time*," could see the gentleman I have been describing; it might shame them out of their folly. He had no short business hours, evening classes, lectures, or public libraries, or associates to help him. He did not tell me of any cigars, fancy neckties, *Police Gazettes*, or of kid gloves he bought during the years in which he obtained his education. His mind was upon something better.—*American Messenger.*

WANTING TO CONFESS.

Not many years ago, as a lady was sitting in the veranda of her Burmese house, a jungle boy came bounding through the opening in the hedge which served as a gateway, and approaching her, inquired with eagerness:

"Does Jesus Christ live here?"

He was a boy about twelve years of age, his hair matted with filth, and bristling in every direction like the quills of a porcupine, and a dirty cloth of plaided cotton disposed in a slovenly manner about his person. "Does Jesus Christ live here?" he asked, as he hastened up the steps of the veranda, and crouched at the lady's feet.

"What do you want of Jesus Christ?" she asked.

"I want to see Him; I want to confess to Him."

"Why, what have you been doing that you want to confess?"

"*Does He live here?*" he continued, with great emphasis: "I want to know *that*. *Doing*? why, I tell lies, I steal, I do everything bad. I am afraid of going to hell, and I want to see Jesus Christ, for I heard one of the Loogyees say that He can save us from hell. Does He live here? O, tell me where I can find Jesus Christ."

"But He does not save people from hell if they continue to do wickedly."

"I want to stop doing wickedly," said the boy; "but I can't stop; I don't know how to stop. The evil thoughts are in me, and the bad deeds come of evil thoughts. What can I do?"

"Nothing but come to Christ, poor boy, like all the rest of us," the lady softly murmured; but she spoke this last in English; so the boy only raised his head with a vacant "Ba ha-lia?"

"You cannot see Jesus Christ now," she added, and was answered by a sharp, quick cry of despair. "But I am His humble friend and follower," said the lady, at which the face of the little listener brightened, and she continued: "He has commissioned me to teach all those who wish to escape from hell how to do so."

The joyful eagerness depicted in the boy's countenance was beyond description. "Tell me, O tell me! Only ask your Master, the Lord Jesus Christ, to save me, and I will be your servant for life! Do not be angry! Do not send me away! I want to be saved! Save me from hell!"

The next day this little boy was introduced to the little bamboo school house in the character of the wild Karen boy; and *such* a greedy seeker after truth and holiness had been seldom seen. Every day he came to the white teachers to learn something more concerning the Lord Jesus and the way of salvation, and every day his feelings enlarged, and his face gradually lost its look of indescribable stupidity. He was at length baptized, and commemorated the love of that Saviour he had so earnestly sought. He lived awhile to testify his sincerity, and died in joyful hope. He had "confessed;" and had found a deliverer from those sins from which he could not free himself. The lady died also, and she and the wild Karen boy have met in the presence of their common Redeemer.—*Moravian.*

THE Pope recently, as a penance, went up the "Stairs of Pilato" on his knees. An English paper says: "Of course all the high functionaries were obliged to follow, and it was a rare sight to see the throng, old and young, and slim and fat, kneeling their way up, stair by stair, with the Pope at their head—the dark ages lingering at the end of the nineteenth century."

THE Czar of Russia has decreed that all parents forcing their children to marry, or to enter monasteries or convents, shall be liable to a punishment of from four months' to one year's imprisonment, besides any punishment that may be inflicted by the religious authorities.

LORD CHATHAM, who was almost as remarkable for his manners as for his eloquence and public spirit, has thus defined good breeding: "Benovolence in trifles, or a preference of others to ourselves in the little daily occurrences of life."

FARM AND GARDEN.

To Make and Pack Butter for Winter Use.

Among the hundreds of thousands of tubs of butter which are yearly sent to market, the extra quality A No. 1 is a *rara avis*. Housekeepers who taste of a hundred tubs are one suits their fancy fully understand this statement.

To make good, deliciously-flavored butter, which will keep the year round perfectly, requires more brains and cultivation than Bridget usually possesses. First of all, the milk must be skimmed at the right time. The best butter makers do not wait till the milk has clabbered, but skim it when it is the least bit sour to the taste, which is easily ascertained. When milk sours before it is skimmed, the cream appears thicker, but in reality it is not. Sannet tried the experiment with two equal quantities of milk. The one which was skimmed just before souring—that is, in thirty hours—made thirty pounds of butter; the other, allowed to stand sixty hours, yielded twenty-seven pounds. When a milk room has an even temperature, say sixty degrees, all the cream that is desirable for butter will rise in thirty to thirty-six hours. It never should stand an hour longer. The cream after this period is deprived of the delicious flavor and aroma so essential to the taste of good butter. Of one thing we are certain, from various experiments: the sooner the cream can be made to rise, the better is its keeping qualities. All travelers inform us that in London and Paris the butter far exceeds ours. One of the chief points with their dairy women is to skim the milk at *the right time*. The most celebrated butter in the New York market is from Orange county, and they adhere strictly to the thirty-six hour rule. Cream must be sour to make butter; this is a fixed fact in our mind. In winter, when the cream foams and bubbles in the churn, and refuses to come to butter, it is because it has not experienced a change. The weather has been too cold to allow of it, and we add a tablespoonful of powdered alum to produce the desired results. The cream which boiled and raged like a mad creature is subdued, and in a few moments the welcome splash announces the butter.

This summer has been cold, damp and moldy in its tendency. Cream is easily affected by the atmosphere. Our dairy consists of one lovely Alderney, Juno by name. Sweet as June roses is her milk, golden as its butter cups her cream. But it must stand a week before enough is collected to churn. Juno supplies a family of six with milk and cream and butter, though she is but three years old last June, and is farrow this year. Something must be done to keep that cream fresh. On due deliberation, we decide that if a tablespoonful of powdered saltpetre must be added to every four pounds of butter put down for winter use, why not put one tablespoonful of it into the first cream we put in the pot, and stir it well up with every fresh addition? It is done, and the results are most happy. We seek medical information. Are its effects injurious? Not at all; taken in large quantities, like epsom salts, it is poisonous, but, like most poisons, efficacious in infinitesimal doses. All corned beef, hams, etc., are pickled with its aid. It cannot hurt our butter; so we continue the process, and our cream retains its fine aroma. The buttermilk is pronounced by connoisseurs delicious. We beg our readers who are preparing butter for winter use to put saltpetre in the cream as it collects. We make all our table butter from this one cow; its flavor and color are unsurpassed by Philadelphia butter, and we add no coloring matter now, while *we know* that the far-famed "Continental" butter is colored with annotto. In winter we color with orange carrots, grated, or with yolks of eggs, preferring the latter. The churns of the present day are a great aid in working out the buttermilk; still, butter-paddles are needed; few women have hands or wrists strong enough to refuse their aid. We think that butter-paddles might be manufactured like a large fork, or in imitation of four fingers and a thumb, which would greatly hasten the flow of the buttermilk. Cannot some Yankee youth benefit by our suggestion? When the butter is waxen in texture, as all Aldernoy butter is after a little molding, and it ceases to color the water which drips from the ice (we never wash butter; the sugar of milk is soluble and the water takes away the sweetness of the butter—that is our experience,) then we work it into cakes, which are placed in a stone jar containing a brine made thus:

To one gallon of water add three quarts of fine salt, one pound of saltpetre, one pound of white sugar. Boil and skim well, strain through a cloth, and when cold, turn upon the butter.

This brine has kept butter for us the year round. We are now using butter for cooking purposes made last September, put down in a firkin, with a tablespoonful of powdered and sifted saltpetre and of sugar to every four pounds, and it is better than much of the butter which will be marketed this year. It has no odor or taste which would indicate its age. It has been kept in an ice house since June, entirely covered with brine.

We consider butter made in September and October much more desirable for table use in winter than that made in June. The reason is obvious: it has not had to endure the summer's heat. We are decidedly particular in butter. Few hotels supply an article to our taste. We could not agree with the sailor returned from a three-years' cruise, who was sent among the farmers to to buy a tub of butter. He tasted and tasted of the best butter the country afforded—none had the desired flavor. At length, at a poor hovel, he found a tub with the proper twang, that suited, was purchased, and brought home, but his mother pronounced it "fit only for soap grease!" Such might be the verdict upon many of the tons of butter sent cityward. If proper precautions are taken, all might feast upon good butter. Care is the requisite and *some brains*. With them, all butter can be A No. 1, and bring the highest price.—*Hearth and Home.*

PHILISTINISM. — A correspondent writes to the *Independent*, trying to explain "Philistinism." It is strange that he does not succeed with such a striking example of that *ism* before him.

Philistinism believes in its stomach, and is not particularly conscious of its soul. It worships "big things"— success, large fortunes, noisy notoriety and the general yell of the hour. Excellencies which it does not see it does not believe in. The quiet mining of unseen powers are unknown to it. "The Philistine" goes in for brag, for noise, for "flaming placards," for mass meetings, for demonstrations, for big organs, for blanket newspapers, the auction of pews and enormous fortunes in dry goods and groceries. He has faith in the outside. The "Son of Light" is his opposite in all this, has a quiet contempt, sometimes an outspoken one, for the "Philistine's" gods. Stewart, Vanderbilt and the New York *Ledger* are, to him, not particularly heroic. A little sheet we get monthly—*Packard's Monthly*, so-called—is the organ of *young* Philistinism in New York. The *Independent* is the undoubted organ of the old Philistines, who have grown gray in the service.—*Churchman.*

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LOUISIANA AND

TEXAS,

Constitutes it as good a medium for reaching the people who trade with this city and Mobile as any offered in the Southwest.

Our Circulation is Widening Daily

Under the care of

FIVE HUNDRED SOUTHERN METHODIST PREACHERS,

Who are both the agents and owners of this sheet.

A man who wishes to be known in the country is certainly much in his own light who does not display his name in our advertising columns.

Our terms are precisely the same as those of other weekly newspapers in this city.

We have fewer advertisements than the secular papers, but what we have are read with that conscientious regard for everything that appears in a Christian paper which takes hold—in fact, too strong a hold—and holds the editor responsible for all the patent medicines, hardware, shoes, pork, flour, and even *whisky*, which may be set forth in its columns.

The terms of advertising are as follows:

SQUARES.	1 MO.	3 MOS.	6 MOS.	12 MOS.
One (8 lines)..	$5 00	$12 00	$20 00	$30 00
Two.....	7 50	15 00	25 00	40 00
Three.....	10 00	20 00	30 00	50 00
Four.....	12 50	25 00	35 00	60 00

Larger advertisements in proportion.

Address

Rev. J. C. KEENER, D. D.,
112 Camp St., New Orleans.

METHODIST FEMALE COLLEGE,

TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF the Mobile Conference.

The regular scholastic year will begin on the first Monday in OCTOBER next, and end the last of June. It is divided into two terms of four and a half months each.

EXPENSES.

Primary Department, per term,	$20 00
Collegiate Department, per term,	25 00
Latin and Modern Languages, each,	10 00
Music on Piano and Guitar,	25 00
Use of instrument,	5 00
Drawing and Painting,	20 to 25 00
Contingent fee,	3 00
Board, including washing, lights and fuel, per month,	22 00

Young ladies must furnish their own towels, sheets, pillow cases and table napkins.

Payments for each term in advance. Pupils entering within the first month will be charged from the beginning. Itinerant ministers charged no tuition in the Literary Course.

Strict attention given to the manners and morals of the young ladies, and to their habits of study.

Refer to Dr. Keener.

For information address the President.

an7 3m C. D. OLIVER, Principal.

MARTHA WASHINGTON COLLEGE,

ABINGDON, VIRGINIA.

The Fall Term begins first Wednesday in AUGUST, and closes last Thursday in December, before Christmas. Winter vacation about two months. Capacity for one hundred and twenty-five boarders. Full faculty of instruction.

BILLS.

Board, per session of ten months,	$150 00
Fuel, per session of ten months,	16 00
Tuition, Collegiate Department,	60 00
Tuition, Preparatory Department,	40 00
Instrumental music,	50 00
Vocal, (special lessons,)	50 00
Use of instrument,	5 00
Modern languages, each,	20 00

Ornamental work at usual rates. No extra charge for Latin or Greek.

Boarders furnish their own towels, lights, and pay their own wash bills.

The daughters of ministers in the regular work will receive instruction in the Collegiate Department free of charge.

For particulars apply to

B. ARROGAST, President, or
W. G. E. CUNNYNGHAM,
jy24 6t Professor, etc.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE, VIRGINIA.

The Fall Session of this institution begins on the 13th OF AUGUST, 1869.

We have never been better prepared to furnish the facilities for a thorough Collegiate training. Our Board of Instruction is filled with men of large experience as College officers and of acknowledged ability as professors. Our buildings—now undergoing repairs—and boarding arrangements afford pleasant homes for students.

One Hundred and Fifteen Dollars, payable in advance, will meet the expenses for tuition, board, room-rent, fuel, contingent fee and washing for five months.

A catalogue, or special information on any points, may be obtained by addressing

E. E. WILEY, President,
jy10 3m Emory Post Office, Va.

MEMPHIS CONFERENCE

FEMALE INSTITUTE, Jackson, Tennessee.

Rev. A. W. Jones, President, assisted by a full corps of competent teachers.

Fall Session opens SEPTEMBER 6, 1869.

Tuition, Collegiate Department,	$25 00
Music and use of piano	30 00
Other charges in proportion.	
Board, including washing, fuel, bedding, etc.,	90 00

Tuition required in advance, and one half the board.

The location is every way favorable and the facilities ample.

We solicit patronage and insure satisfaction or fair trial. nn7 3m

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FRANKLIN SEMINARY

Will be reopened for the reception of pupils on the 9th of AUGUST, which will be the beginning of the scholastic year.

Board can be had in good families, for $15 per month, exclusive of lights and washing.

The following are the terms of tuition, payable in advance, per session of five months:

Elementary branches,	$20 00
Higher branches,	25 00
Latin, Greek, etc.,	30 00
French and Music,	extra.

For further information apply to

B. CLEGG, Principal,
au7 4m Franklin, La.

CENTENARY MALE INSTITUTE Summerfield, Alabama.

The twenty-eighth annual session of this school will begin on the

FIRST MONDAY IN OCTOBER, 1869,

and continue nine months.

The expense for tuition, incidental fees, board, washing, fuel and lights, for the session, will be $231 50, one-half to be paid on entrance and one-half on the 14th of February, 1870.

Persons wishing to patronize this school may address JOHN MASSEY,
jy31 2m Principal, Summerfield, Ala.

CENTENARY COLLEGE, Jackson, Louisiana,

was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, $75 per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance.

Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month.

The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, are all unsurpassed by those of any institution the Southern States.

The past history of the College is the pledge its future prosperity.

The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the Institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

PLOWS. PLOWS. PLOWS.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS' Agents at New Orleans for

Avery Plows, Peacock Plows,
Calhoun Plows, Brinley Plows,
Garrett & Cottman Plows,
Hall's Valley Plows, cast iron,
James H. Hall Cotton and Eagle Plows.

We sell all these at manufacturers' prices, and all other kinds of Plows at lowest market rate. THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,

Dealers in Machinery and Agricultural Implements,
jal6 1y No. 9 Perdido st., N. Orleans, La.

J. L. DUNNICA, New Orleans, La. THOS. A. HAMILTON, Memphis, Tenn. C. P. HARRISON, New Orleans, La.

J. L. DUNNICA & CO.,

COTTON AND PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

99.....POYDRAS STREET.....99

New Orleans, La.

Agents for the following

BRANDS OF FLOUR,

which we are constantly receiving, and always have a good supply on hand:

Crescent Mills, Can't "B" Beat.
Heinrichshofen's Extra.
Red Sea.
W. Rosborough & Co.
Union Mills, "Sparta, Ill."
Sparta Belle.
Olive Branch.
City Mills, "Sparta, Ill."
Missouri Mills, St. Louis.
Saxony Belle.
Berg & Becker's Choice.
Pleasant Ridge.
Camp Spring Mills, St. Louis.
Great Western Mills, St. Louis.

Also, various brands of

SUPERFINE, SINGLE, DOUBLE AND TREBLE EXTRAS,

which we are selling at the lowest market rates. ja2 1y

H. W. DRAKE, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

will practice his profession in the parishes of Carroll, Madison, Richland, Tensas and Concordia.

Office—At FLOYD, Carroll parish, Louisiana.

REFERENCES.—Race, Foster & Merrick, J. M. Dirhammer, Judges Howell and Wyly, and J. R. Powell, New Orleans; Farrar & Reeves, St. Joseph, Louisiana. an21 1y

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BOOTS AND SHOES.

D. TILLOTSON.

SUCCESSOR TO

C. E. Cate & Co.'

AT THE OLD STAND,

18 CAMP STREET,

UNDER THE CITY HOTEL

Keeps constantly on hand

THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ALSO, CONTINUES TO MANUFACTURE

Sumpter Brogans and Russets

LADIES AND GENTS'

—AND—

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S SHOES

—AT—

Hammond Station.

Nov9 1y

G. W. W. GOODWYN, (SUCCESSOR to Austin & Goodwyn,)

Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of

TINWARE,

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES

of all kinds; sole Agent for the Fashion Cooking Stove.

No. 62 Camp Street,

Next door to the Picayune Office,
oct20 1y NEW ORLEANS

MAGIC PRESS.

J. P. WILSON,

JOB PRINTER.....JOB PRINTER

77 Magazine street, corner of Poydras,
nov1 New Orleans, La.

EAST ALABAMA MALE COLLEGE, AUBURN, ALABAMA.

Rev. James F. Dowdell, A. M., LL. D., President and Battle Professor Moral Science.

John Darby, A. M., Emeritus Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.

John T. Duncklla, A. M., Professor of Latin and Greek Languages.

Thomas C. Bragg, A. M., Professor of Mathematics.

A. R. Holcomb A. M., Professor of Natural Sciences.

———, Professor of Modern Languages.

A. S. Douglas, A. B., Instructor in Preparatory School.

The Fall Term opens on the 1st of September and closes on the 20th of December. Spring Term opens on the 26th of January and closes on the 13th of July.

Mr. Douglas will be aided by the Faculty in the discipline and instruction of the Preparatory Department.

Tuition and incidental fee in College, Fall Term,	$32 00
Tuition and incidental fee in Preparatory Department, Fall Term,	15, 20, 25 00

Board in best families, exclusive of lights and washing, $15 to $20 per month.

Auburn is located on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad. It is unrivaled in healthfulness, and unsurpassed in moral and social advantages.

The Board of Trustees are rejoiced in securing the above Faculty, and are confident that nothing is wanting to make this institution equal to the best.

For further information apply to President Dowdell, at Auburn, Alabama.

JOHN B. GLENN,
an7 1m President Board of Trustees.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, Greensboro, Alabama.

The schools of Moral Philosophy, Ancient Languages, Modern Languages Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry are in successful operation. The Faculty consists of gentlemen whose reputation is well established. The Preparatory School is taught by the Faculty. We offer the best facilities for thorough education.

The session is divided into two terms. It begins the first Wednesday in October, and closes the first Wednesday in July.

Tuition in University, per term,	$35 00
Tuition in Preparatory School, per term,	30 00
Contingent fee, per term,	2 50
Board in private families, per month,	16 to 20 00

Fees must be paid in advance. Send for a circular. Direct to

au7 11t J. C. WILLS.

WHITWORTH FEMALE COLLEGE, Brookhaven, Mississippi, will reopen

SEPTEMBER 22, 1869.

Provision will be made for all who apply for admission.

To send your daughter here will cost you $260 for the term of ten months, or forty weeks. This amount will pay for board, fuel, lights, washing, tuition in English, English text books, slates, pencils and all the stationery used in the school-room. A deduction of $50 will be made for ministers' daughters.

All the branches are taught.

Our Music Teachers are believed to be unexcelled.

Music and the Languages are extra.

Send for circular.

H. F. JOHNSON,
jy17 3m President.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

FACULTY.

A. H. Cenas, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

James Jones, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

Warren Stone, M. D., Professor of Surgery.

T. G. Richardson, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

Samuel M. Bemiss, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

Stanford E. Chaille, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy.

Frank Hawthorn, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Joseph Jones, M. D., (late of the University of Nashville,) Professor of Chemistry.

C. J. Bickham, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Thirty-second annual course of instruction in this Department will commence on Monday the 15th of November, 1869 and terminate on the second Saturday of March, 1870. Preliminary Lectures on Clinical Medicine and Surgery will be delivered in the amphitheatre of the Charity Hospital, beginning on the 18th of October, without any charge to students. The Anatomical rooms will be opened at the same time.

The members of the Faculty are Visiting Physicians and Surgeons to the Charity Hospital, and give instruction daily at the bedside of the sick. The practical advantages thus offered to students are unrivaled.

FEES.—For all the Lectures, $140; Matriculation, $5; Practical Anatomy, $10; Graduation, $30. Payment required in advance.

For further information address

T. G. RICHARDSON, M. D.,
jy31 2m Dean.

ROBERT L. WALKER,

Cotton Factor & Commission Merchant,

190 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
aug8 6m

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1869.

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
FEB.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
MAR		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
APR					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
MAY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
JUNE			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JULY					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AUG	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
SEP.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
OCT						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
NOV		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
DEC				1	2	3	
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received, and a *half-circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The general market has exhibited a fair degree of animation since our last issue. The wholesale trade, especially dry goods, boots and shoes, clothing, etc., has shown increased activity, under a lively demand from Texas and the interior, while stocks of all kinds are ample and well assorted, offering both in styles and prices unusual inducements to country merchants. The demand for both Louisiana and Cuba sugar has improved, but very little of any moment has been reported in molasses, and the movement in Western produce has been of inconsiderable extent, and mostly confined to the local trade. The arrival of wheat, noticed in our last issue, is held above the limits of pending orders, and is yet unsold.

The weather has been cloudy and windy, with indications of rain, and our accounts from the interior are by no means reassuring—if anything less so than last week—but still indicate that, although the yield will fall short of the amount generally anticipated a fortnight since, yet it will nevertheless be in excess of last year's, and probably as large as there will be force to pick. We remarked in our last report that, taking a view of the whole field, we had been compelled to materially reduce our estimates of the probable receipts at this port, to 850,000 or 900,000 bales, since which nothing has occurred to materially modify these figures. We regret to say that our accounts from the sugar districts, also, are discouraging, although we have still little doubt the crop will be of liberal yield.

The river is about at a stand, being ten feet five inches below high water mark.

Cotton.—The following are the arrivals since the 17th instant:

Louisiana and Mississippi	bales..	2970
Lake		33
Mobile		636
Texas		26
Total		3665

On Saturday the sales embraced 1,190 bales, at 28 to 28¼c. for low middling, 28⅝c. for strict middling, 29¼ to 29½c. for middling, and 29¾c. for strict middling. On Monday the market opened with a fair inquiry, but buyers claimed concessions of ¼c., to which factors would not submit, and the morning passed with very little movement. Later, however, the latter found themselves compelled to give way, and 1,177 bales changed hands at prices indicating a decline of ½c. in low middling, and ¾c. in middling. On Tuesday very little was done during the early part of the day, factors being unwilling to meet the demand at further concessions, but still asking above the views of buyers. Later in the day, however, the unfavorable tenor of the New York and Liverpool telegrams compelled the former to accept lower rates, and a fair business, summing up 1,022 bales, was done at irregular prices, showing a further decline of ¾ to 1c. per pound. In fact exceptional sales were made at a still greater reduction. Strict good ordinary selling as low as 26¼c., and low middling down to 26¾c., but not to a sufficient extent to serve as a basis for quotations.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 3,389 bales, taken for France, Great Britain and the North.

The receipts proper since Friday evening comprise 3,003 bales, against 3,090 during the corresponding period last week, and 6,643 last year. Receipts proper since the 1st instant, 12,348 bales, against 24,825 last year.

Referring to our remarks above, we quote as follows:

Ordinary	—	to —
Good ordinary	26	to 26½
Low middling	27	to 27¼
Middling	—	to —
Strict middling	—	to —

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1869, bales		770
Arrived past three days	3665	
Arrived previously	10265	13930
		14700
Exported past three days	1482	
Exported previously	3134	4616
Stock on hand and on shipboard		10084

Monetary.—Gold opened at 136 to 136½, (against 137½ at New York) and closed at the opening rates.

Operations in silver have been of moderate extent. American half dollars are quoted at 132 to 133, and Mexican dollars 3 to 3¼ premium in gold.

We have heard of but little movement in stocks, the only sales reported being 2,800 shares Ship Island Canal at $3 to $3 05, $1,600 at $3, $3,000 at $2 85 to $3, $3 05, $3 10 and $3 12½; 43 Bank of New Orleans at $41 75, and $500 do. at $42 50.

The business in bonds embraces a small amount of city sevens at 74½, and $10,000 at 75¼, $5,000 at 75, and a round amount of railroad city bonds at —.

CATTLE MARKET.

New Orleans, Tuesday Evening, Sept. 21, 1869.

Texas cattle, choice, per head	$35 to 40
Texas cattle, second qual, per head	25 to 30
Texas cattle, third qual, per head	12 to 16
Hogs, per lb gross	9 to 11c
Sheep, first quality, per head	$4 to 5
Sheep, second quality, per head	3 to 3½
Sheep, third quality, per head	— to —
Milch cows, choice, per head	85 to 100
Milch cows, per head	50 to —
Texas cows, with calves	— to —
Yearlings, per head	8 to 10
Calves, per head	7 to 10

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	8 50	9 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	17 00
Spades	11 00	18 00
Axes	10 00	15 00
Bagging, ₩ yard:		
Kentucky	24	26½
East India	21½	26½
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₩ lb	..	..
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs	1 10	..
Bread, ₩ 100 lbs.: Pilot	5 00	..
Crackers	6 00	..
Bricks, Lake, ₩ M	8 00	16 00
English, Fire	85 00	100 00
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	..	50
Tallow	..	..
Adamantine	15	21½
Star	16	22
Chocolate, No 1 ₩ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₩ hhl	..	..
Northern	13 00	..
Coal, Cannel ₩ ton	..	15 00
Anthracite ₩ ton	0 50	10 00
Western, ₩ barrel	..	50
Coffee, Rio, (gald) ₩ lb	14	16½
Havana	..	..
Java	33	35
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₩ ton	15 00	..
Hulled, ₩ bushal	..	..
Copper, Braziers' ₩ lb	35	..
Sheathing	..	..
Copper Bolts	35	37
Yellow Metal	29	30
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb	24	25
Tarred, American	..	21
Russia	30	..
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl	5 00	5 12½
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	4	4¾
St. Domingo	4¼	4½
Fustic, Tampico	5	..
Indigo, ₩ lb	1 75	1 85
Madder	22	24
Eggs, ₩ doz. Western	..	30
Feathers, ₩ lb	95	1 00
Fish, Cod, ₩ box	1 75	..
Herrings	70	..
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ hbl	..	27 00
No. 2	..	15 00
No. 3	13 00	14 00
Flaxseed, ₩ lb	4	6
Flour, ₩ bbl:		
Superfine	5 75	..
Extra	5 85	8 50
Fine	..	5 50
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb	14	15
Figs, Drum	20	..
Dried Apples	10	11
Currants, Zante	11	11½
Almonds, soft shell	..	28
Raisins, M R, ₩ box	none	here
Layer	3 75	..
Lem's Sicily ₩ box	none	here
Malaga, ₩ box	..	..
Oranges, La. ₩ 1000	..	..
Sicily ₩ box	..	..
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 25	3 75
10 x 12	3 50	4 00
12 x 18	4 00	4 50
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 00	2 20
Canada	..	..
Oats	58	60
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel	1 00	1 10
Beans, ₩ bbl	..	..
Hops, ₩ lb	..	..
Gunpowder, ₩ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag	19	19½
Hay, Western, ₩ ton	30 00	31 00
Northern	..	..
Louisiana	..	..
Hides, ₩ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	16	17
Wet salted, city slaughter	9	14
Kip Skins	..	..
Dry country	17	18
Pelts ₩ piece	..	..
Iron, Pig ₩ ton	45 00	..
Country, Bar ₩ lb	5	6
English, ₩ lb	4	5
Hoop, ₩ lb	6	8½
Sheet	6½	9
Boiler	8	10
Nail Rods	7½	8
Iron Cotton Ties	6½	..
Castings, American	6½	7
Lime, Western ₩ bbl	1 65	2 00
Shell Lime	1 75	..
Rockland, &c	2 00	2 25
Cement	3 00	..
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana	60	70
Muscovado	..	..
Refinery, Reboiled	60	75
Moss, ₩ lb:		
Gray, Country	2	3½
Black do	5	6
Select, water rotted	7	8
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₩ lb	4 75	5 00
Wrought, German	14	16
English	14	16
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Tar	..	..
Pitch	..	..
Rosin A No. 1	3 00	4 00
No. 2	1 75	2 00
No. 3	..	..
Spirits Turp ₩ gallon	38	40
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon	1 42½	1 45
Coal Oil	40	42
In cases	44	46
Cotton Seed, Crude	..	..
Refined	95	1 00
Tanners' ₩ gallon	1 15	1 30
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton	..	..
Cotton Seed	35 00	40 00
Meal	..	..
Provisions, ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
Western	..	..
North half bbl	..	..
Dried, ₩ lb	..	..
Tongues ₩ doz	..	..
Pork, Mess	34 12½	..
Prime Mess	..	..
Hog, round, ₩ lb	..	..
Bacon, Hams, ₩ lb	22	23
Do., canvassed	24	25
Sides	20½	20½
Shoulders	17	17½
Green Shoulders	15½	15½
Lard, Prime, in tierces	19½	..
In kegs	22	..
Fair, in tierces	..	..
Butter, Northern	33	45
Western	20	31
Cheese, American	15	22
Potatoes, ₩ bbl	2 00	2 25
Onions	2 50	3 50
Green Apples	2 00	3 50
Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana	5½	9½
India	4	..
Carolina	8½	10
Saltpetre, refined, ₩ lb	14	25
Crude	..	..
Salt ₩ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	..	..
from store	2 35	2 45
coarse, cargo	..	..
from warehouse	..	..
from store	2 20	2 30
Turks Island, ₩ bushel	50	60
Soap, ₩ lb, Western	7	7½
Northern	8	12
Southern	6	10½
Castile	14	16
Sugar, Louisiana, ₩ lb:		
In the city	12½	14½
Havana, White	16	17
Yellow	13½	14½
Brown	12½	13½
Tobacco, in hhds, ₩ lb:		
Balers & Cutters	—	—
Choice and Selections	15	19
Fine Leaf	12	15
Medium Leaf	9	11
Fair Leaf	10	12
Common Leaf	8	10
Good Refused	7	10
Common Refused	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₩ lb	—	—
Bailing	21	22
Wool, Washed, ₩ lb	..	..
Burry	..	..
Louisiana, Native	..	..
Texas, ₩@ Mexico	..	..

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Centenary Female College, Summerfield, Alabama.

The scholastic exercises of this institution will be resumed on the first Monday in October next.

For particulars address

W. J. Vaughn, President.

COLUMBUS DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Meeting for Columbus district, Mobile Conference, will be held at Columbus, Mississippi, October 7, commencing at half-past seven o'clock P. M., with an introductory sermon by Rev. Jas. A. Peeb'es.

The brethren whose names appear below are requested to act as chairmen of committees, and to prepare brief essays on the subjects assigned to them respectively:

Rev. E. Hardy—Church polity.

Rev. William Murrah, D. D.—Our mission to the colored people.

Hon. S. A. Brown—Sunday schools.

Col. J. W. Taylor—Church literature.

Dr. W. L. Lipscomb—Revivals.

John T. Terry, Esq.—Duties of a steward.

Rev. J. F. Tarrant—Local preachers.

Rev. J. Y. Ramsey—Pastoral duties.

Pastors will be prepared with short written reports, statistical and general, of their respective charges. Bishop Paine is expected to preside over the meeting.

T. C. Wier, P. E.

MARIANNA DISTRICT MEETING.

Change of Time.—Owing to the unhealthfulness of Gordon I am compelled to change the time of holding our district meeting there. It will be held October 14-17.

Preachers, both traveling and local, will be expected to hand in a report of their labors on the first day of the meeting. The opening sermon will be preached by the Rev. William A. Sampey, on Thursday, at eleven o'clock A. M. Members, on arriving, will apply to Rev. L. Patterson to find their homes.

Wesley B. Dennis, P. E.

Alexandria District, La. Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Columbia circuit	Sept.	25, 26
Harrisonburg circuit		29, 30
Centreville circuit	Oct.	2, 3
Big Cane and Evergreen		9, 10
Atlanta circuit		16, 17
Rapides ct., at Big Creek		30, 31
Alexandria station	Nov.	13, 14
Anacoco circuit		20, 21
Spring Creek mission		27, 28

The Alexandria District Meeting will be held at Big Creek church, Rapides circuit, October 30 and 31. The preachers are kindly invited to attend with their officials.

Fred. White, P. E.

Opelousas District, La. Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Vermilionville	Oct.	14
Franklin		30, 31
New Iberia	Nov.	6, 7
Calcasieu		13, 14
Bellevue		20, 21
Bayou Mallet		27, 28
Waxia	Dec.	3, 4
Opelousas		5, 6
Plaquemine Brulee		11, 12
Abbeville		18, 19
Grand Cheniere		25, 26
District Conf., Vermilionville	Oct.	14-17

All the official members of the district are requested to attend.

J. D. Adams, P. E.

Columbus District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Fayetteville, at Unity Grove	Sept.	18, 19
Gordon, at Hopewell		25, 26
Caledonia, at camp ground	Oct.	2, 3
Columbus District Meeting		9, 10
Pickensville		16, 17
Carrollton, at Union Chapel		23, 24
Athens, at Ragan's Chapel		30, 31
Bexar	Nov.	6, 7
Yellow Creek, at Piney Grove		13, 14
Green		20, 21
Eutaw		27, 28

Persons attending the District Meeting will report at the Methodist church, where a committee will be in attendance to direct them to their homes.

T. C. Wier, P. E.

Brandon Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Hillsboro, at Fannin	Aug.	21, 22
Trenton, at County Line		28, 29
Hickory, at Decatur	Sept.	25, 26
Walnut Grove	Oct.	2, 3
Philadelphia		9, 10
Forest		16, 17
Garlandsville, at Hickory		23, 24
Brandon		30, 31
Brandon circuit	Nov.	6, 7

The district meeting will be held at Forest, commencing on Thursday before the third Sabbath in October, at nine A. M. We hope to see a full attendance of all the official members. Visiting brethren are respectfully invited.

W. Price, P. E.

Yazoo District, Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Sunflower ct., at McNutt	Oct.	2, 3
Mt. Olivet ct., at Mt. Olivet		16, 17
Yazoo city		23, 24
Richland ct., at Richland		27-31
Durant ct., at Wesley chapel	Nov.	6, 7
Black Hawk ct., Sweet Water		13, 14
Yazoo ct., at Mt. Carmel		20, 21
Carrollton circuit		27, 28
Lexington circuit	Dec.	4, 5

W. P. Barton, P. E.

Wetumpka Dist., Montgomery Conf'e.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Wetumpka	Sept.	24, 25
Prattville	Oct.	3, 4
Autaugaville and Ivy Creek, at Autaugaville		9, 10
Pleasant Hill ct., at Pleasant Hill		16, 17
Lowndesboro, Hayneville and Union, at Lowndesboro		23, 24
Tallassee ct., at Mt. Zion		30, 31
Socopatoy ct., at N. Prospect	Nov.	6, 7
Carolina ct., at Ellis' Chapel		13, 14
Autauga ct., at Pine Level		20, 21

Wm. S. Turner, P. E.

Meridian District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Pearce's Sp'gs, camp meeting	Sept.	24-29
Meridian	Oct.	2, 3
Enterprise		9, 10
Shubuta and Waynesboro		16, 17
Clarke, at Salem		23, 24
Guston, at camp ground		30, 31
Butler, at Warmach Hill	Nov.	6, 7
Belmont		13, 14
Livingston		20, 21
Bladon Springs		27, 28
Enterprise circuit	Dec.	4, 5

Joshua T. Heard, P. E.

Paulding Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mt. Carmel, at Santee	Sept	11
Columbia, at Boyd's Chapel		19
China Grove, at Water Holes		25
Coleville, at White Plains	Oct.	9
Handsboro, at Biloxi		16
Sylvarena, at Carr's		23
Paulding, at Pleasant Hill		30
Black Creek	Nov.	13
Ocoha		20
Rankin	Dec.	4

H. P. Lewis, P. E.

Vicksburg Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Fayette	Sept.	18, 19
Natchez	Oct.	2, 3
Port Gibson		9, 10
Rocky Spring, at Beech Grove		16, 17
Cayuga, at Utica		23, 24
Vicksburg	Nov.	6, 7
North Warren, at Oak Ridge		13, 14
South Warren, place to be fixed by the pastor		20, 21

J. G. Jones, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist., Miss. Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Holmesville ct., at Holmesv'e.	Aug.	28, 29
Bogue Chitto ct., Monticello	Sept.	11, 12
Scotland ct., at Wright's Ch.		18, 19
Pleasant Valley and Rehobath stations, at Rehobath		25, 26
Wesson and Beauregard, at Wesson	Oct.	2, 3
Burtenton ct., at Burtenton		9, 10
Bahala circuit, at Pleasant Grove		16, 17
Georgetown ct., at Georget'n.		23, 24
Summit and Magnolia, at Magnolia	Nov.	6, 7
Crystal Springs and Hazlehurst, at Crystal Springs		13, 14
Brookhaven station		27, 28

Brethren will please have their reports ready. Brethren will oblige me very much if they will make arrangements for me to get from the railroad to their Quarterly Meetings.

G. F. Thompson, P. E.

Woodville Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Jackson, at Jackson	Sept.	18, 19
Wilkinson, at Midway		25, 26
St. Helena, at Centre	Oct.	16, 17
Woodville and Percy Creek		23, 24
Tunica, at Tunica		30, 31
Liberty, at Liberty	Nov.	6, 7
Meadville, at Meadville		11
Buffalo		20, 21
Amite, at Adams		27, 28

Jas. A. Godfrey, P. E.

Camden Dist., Montgomory Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Camden	Sept.	4, 5
Oak Hill, at Pineville		11, 12
Snow Hill, at Snow Hill		18, 19
Sepulga, at Asbury		25, 26
Evergreen, at Evergreen	Oct.	2, 3
Farmersville, at Buford's		9, 10
Black's Bend, at Mt. Carmel		16, 17
Mt. Pleasant, at Hollow Cr'k		23, 24
Monroeville and Flat Creek, at Claiborne	Nov.	6, 7

Anson West, P. E.

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Should be kept in every nursery. If you would have your children grow up to be healthy, strong and vigorous men and women, give them a few doses of

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Teachers of a high grade of talent and merit are in charge of the different departments—English, Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, Painting, etc.

Pupils charged from the time of entrance to the close of the session. All pupils received with the understanding that they are to remain and attend the examination at the close of the session in which they enter, and no deduction made on the bills for absence, except in cases of protracted illness, when the loss may be divided between the institution and the patron.

In her outfit each pupil should be provided with toilet boxes, towels, napkins, sheets, pillow cases and blankets or comforts. She should also bring knife, fork, spoon, cup and napkin ring.

All articles and clothing brought to the Seminary should be distinctly marked, lists of which should be permanently placed on some part of the trunk convenient for reference. The scholastic year commences October 1 and ends in July.

EXPENSE.

Board and tuition per year	$275 00
The Modern Languages at small extra charge.	
Music, per year	75 00

Payments due a half session in advance.

Monthly reports of the studies, health and general deportment of the pupils are sent to the parents or guardians at a distance.

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For other information desirable in reference to the school apply to

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ORGAN OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH FOR THE MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES

VOLUME XV.—NUMBER 37.
WHOLE NUMBER..... 751.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1869.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 29.—A better feeling prevails in the gold market to day.

The clearing proceeding in the hands of the committee appointed by the Gold Board to facilitate the arrangement of Friday's business is progressing satisfactorily.

Stocks have advanced ten per cent. Gold is quoted at 130.

Numerous cotton orders sent South have been cancelled.

Sterling is unsettled.

New York, Sept. 29.—Noon.—The Gold Bank is paying checks, and many settlements are being made privately.

The present price of gold is 131½. The banks announce that they will remain open for the transaction of business hey and official hours.

The failures of Meigs Sons, Fuller, Treat & Cox are officially announced.

New York, Sept. 29.—Lockwood & Co., the heaviest broking house on Broadway, has stopped paying checks. The proceeding looks "rough."

New York, Sept. 29.—The day's business closes uncertain and variable, with violent fluctuations. Official sales of gold are still suspended, the committee being at a dead lock.

The Gold Bank has failed, and a receiver has been appointed. Other banks will probably outride the storm.

New York, Sept. 30.—The feeling this morning is feverish, but hopeful. Capitalists are investing at low figures. The depreciation in railway stocks, since Thursday, may be represented by $130,000,000.

Money is active, sterling steady and cotton declining.

The following dispatch was received at the opening of business:

Liverpool, Sept. 30.—Cotton has a downward tendency. The quotation for December shipments is 1td. *Picayune.*

PANIC IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

We copy as follows from the Louisville *Courier Journal:*

THE BULLS WORSTED.

New York, September 21.

To-day has witnessed the rupture of the bull clique in gold, amid scenes of excitement and confusion seldom if ever witnessed. Business has been nearly suspended, and merchants have gathered in knots to watch the gold indicators or rushed to the Gold Board to witness developments and look after interests that were involved in the struggle. The streets in the neighborhood were blocked up by an eager and excited crowd, upon whose faces were depicted frantic rage, or reckless with blank despair or gleeful hope, just as the turn of affairs affected individuals.

The opening quotation was 150, at which a number of the shorts came forward and settled. From this figure there was a rapid rise, and 162½ was reached at twenty minutes to twelve. Other parties who were short now settled at 155. It was then stated that Brown Bros. had borrowed $5,000,000 gold from the government, and, as if to sustain the report, a million was immediately sold for account of that firm. Then Jay Cooke offered whole blocks of three millions each, at which the bulls took the alarm, and commenced selling at the best rate. It was then announced that the Treasury would sell $4,000,000 to-morrow, when a regular panic set in, attended with a decline to 133.

WRATH OF THE OPERATORS.

To add to the wrath of the operators, neither bulls nor bears appear to have made much money. Mr. Boutwell is accused of having gone back on the leaders of the bull clique, and they sacrificed their brokers, who in turn sacrificed their customers, and the howls of indignation which these things provoked would have put bedlam to shame.

FAILURES.

Among the principal failures reported were the following: A. G. Speyor, Belden & Co., P. H. Williams, Galway, Hunter & Co., Chas. McClure & Co., S. M. Waller & Co., William Heath & Co., and W. Smith asked till to-morrow to make up their accounts. It should be stated with reference to most of the above that their transactions in gold have been so large, and business has got so much in arrears at the Gold Exchange Bank, that the bank was unable to settle the balances due from them to brokers. This caused great confusion, and many brokers were unable to make up their currency account at other banks.

NARROW ESCAPES.

Mr. Speyer announced his failure himself, and stated that the gold he had bought to-day was on verbal orders from J. Fisk, Jr., from whom he had neglected to obtain any margins, and he could not take his purchases. At this he was compelled to make a hasty retreat from the board. The crowd soon after made a rush upon the office of Smith, Gould, Martin & Co., and only the active efforts of the police prevented its being gutted. They seized Fisk and threatened to hang him, but he was rescued with no more damage than a black eye. The crowd continued in the street until a late hour, and the presence of a large body of police was necessary to preserve order.

EXCHANGE.

The effect upon exchange on Europe was most marked. Good sterling bills declined to 99, or more than 10 per cent. below par, and francs sold at six for one dollar, or about 15 per cent. discount.

BOUTWELL DENOUNCED.

Mr. Boutwell is severely denounced, in all strictly mercantile circles, by both Republicans and Democrats. His refusal to sell gold last night, and his selling to-morrow, after the bears had been forced to settle, and the market had begun to decline, is counted as good enough evidence that he was in the bull clique, whose operations have brought the business of the whole country to a standstill. It is probable that the whole matter will be investigated by the Chamber of Commerce. It was proposed at one time to call a meeting of merchants to denounce him, and demand his removal, but other counsels prevailed.

ANOTHER FEATURE.

It was noted that when gold was higher it was impossible to sell small amounts at the quoted rates. The highest price paid over the counter was 152, and but little was done over 118.

DEFECTION IN THE BULL CLIQUE.

Another account of the movement this morning is this: It was yesterday discovered that two or three mere boys of the combination which have been working for a rise secretly sold their gold, and, in addition, large amounts on speculative account, thinking that their defection would thwart the purposes of the remainder of the combination, and that a decline would follow. That for this defection the remainder of the combination determined to punish them, and that the rise this morning was in pursuance of that determination. To show the mammoth scale on which this speculation has been conducted, it is but necessary to refer to the gold clearings at the Gold Exchange Bank. The return shows that on Wednesday $321,524,000 of gold were bought and sold. Thursday's business was much larger than this, and the transactions to-day larger than on either of the preceding days.

The money market was wholly unsettled. On call loans of government collaterals 7 per cent. in coin was the nominal rate, while on railway shares the market price is less than par. The rate was from one-eighth to one-half of one cent per day on stocks above par.

Governments fluctuated between 117½ and 120 for 1867s, and closed dull.

Railway shares, etc., were without special interest. Most of them gave way under the money pressure. The most decided feature was New York Central, which declined to 173, when Commodore Vanderbilt appeared on the street and bought all that was offered, upon which it advanced to 185, falling back 4 or 5 per cent. after he returned.

Loss of the Honduras Steamer.

At nine o'clock on Thursday morning last, after proceeding to sea, the Trade Wind commenced leaking. She nevertheless continued on her voyage, Captain J. T. Morrill endeavoring to keep her free. Nevertheless, the leak continued to gain on her, and it was found necessary to put the ship back to the bar. All hands were now employed at the pumps in keeping her afloat, which was done for twenty-four hours after the leak was discovered. On Friday morning the vessel was discovered to be sinking fast. The captain, crew and passengers now took to the boat at eleven A. M. Shortly after the Trade Wind went down. She was then in the Gulf, within seventy miles of Southwest Pass. The Trade Wind probably accomplished some forty or fifty miles back on her return before she went down. The event came so slowly and steadily that at no time was there any confusion on board of the doomed steamer up to the moment of sinking.

The final denouement having been witnessed, and the passengers and crew having taken to the four boats that were attached to the vessel, these at once headed for the bar. The boats kept together until night, when they were separated during the darkness. The mate's boat was spoken on Saturday; neither the captain's two boats nor the fourth remaining boat were afterward seen. The pilot's boat reached the bar, or the neighborhood of the ships, on Sunday, and the crew have since been brought to this city on one of the Morgan line of steamships. The fact that this boat succeeded in reaching the land so quickly was due to the fact that the boat in which the five men sailed was a very light one, and that the men rowed without intermission, and to the great seaman qualities of Henry Arnobl, the Honduras pilot.

Arnold says he has not much fears for the safety of any of the boats.

The only dangers to be apprehended arose from the tremendous blow of wind which might have carried the boats out into the Gulf—from the absence of sufficient water, and of any provisions but such as would produce thirst. It is, however, very probable that some or all three of the boats may have been picked up by the steamships which sailed from here on Saturday.

All of the passengers were in the life-boat commanded by the captain and another which was in tow, and there were also with him seven of the crew.

Captain E. A. Yorke, manager of the Associated Towboat Company, dispatched the towboats Equator and Wabash Monday morning from the passes, in search of the missing boats of the Trade Wind.—*New Orleans Times, September 28.*

Safety of Two of the Missing Boats.—We have been courteously favored with a copy of the following telegram:

Southwest Pass, Sept. 29, 7 20 A. M.—*To G. W. Hynson & Co.:* Captain Morrill, Mr. Briggs, and thirteen others, were picked up in two boats, by steamship Clinton, yesterday afternoon, near Ship Shoals, and on their way to town. Nothing heard of the second mate's boat.—*Picayune.*

The Preparations for the Ecumenical Council.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:

The preparatory congregations of the council have elaborated two propositions, which, I am positively assured, the fathers of the council will be required to approve, and to promise all their efforts to carry them to a successful issue. The first proposition relates to the Peter-penny, the collection of which is to be so organized as to produce annually a sum sufficient to pay the interest of three-quarters of the Pontifical debt, the fourth quarter being undertaken by the Italian government. The second proposition demands the maintenance by the Catholic world of a Pontifical army of six thousand men so long as the Holy See shall remain in its present exceptional state—that is, severed from the Romagnas and the Umbria. The proposition declares that this force is necessary for the maintenance of order in Rome and the patrimony of St. Peter, and that the Holy See is without the means of supporting it until the lost provinces are restored.

The congregations of cardinals has again debated the question of the admission of the representatives of the Catholic powers, and now recommends that they shall be allowed to attend as "spectators." Any propositions they may wish to make must be addressed to Cardinal Antonelli, who will lay them before the council.

The Pope expresses his conviction that he has a mission to replace the principles of the Revolution of 1789 by those of the Syllabus, which the council is to pronounce canonical law. He will resist any opposition to this design, or to the adoption of the Cogula of infallibility, and lately a Roman bishop was told by one of his physicians that the rejection of these propositions might have the most serious, even fatal, consequences to his holiness.

As to the accommodation for the sittings of the council, we are told that the right transept of the grand shrine of St. Peter's and the side chapels of St Michael and the Annunciation, are set apart as the council chambers.

From the papal platform will extend right and left an amphitheatre of seven rows of stalls for the bishops, to which an eighth row may be added, if necessary. The two amphitheatres, including the eighth row of seats, will accommodate about seven hundred and fifty bishops, and probably this will be the extreme number of prelates who will come to claim seats at the council. The seats are to be covered with serge. They are considered to be rather narrow, so that obese prelates will be somewhat squeezed in them. Each stall has a writing desk in front, with a spittoon underneath. At the foot of the amphitheatres seats are to be arranged for the Pope's theologians. The open space between the two amphitheatres will be occupied by the orator's tribune and the altar on which will be exposed the holy sacrament, in order to remind the assembly of its sacred character as a general council of the church, and not a mere profane Parliament.

When the preparations will be completed, the Pope will bless them according to the formula of the ritual. There now remains to finish the amphitheatres—to cover them and the platform with tapestry, to place the tribune and the altar, to construct the galleries for the stenographers and the Bishops' theologians, and to decorate with tapestries and distemper paintings the inclosures of the transept.

Arrangements are making with regard to lodgings, a steam transport service for the conveyance of pilgrims, and, finally, for the striking off of commemorative medals! So far all is *couleur de rose.* But there is another side of the question; for, says the *Pall Mall Gazette* correspondent:

The council is not only distasteful to the Mazzinians; it is warmly opposed by many of the Italian episcopacy. Monsignor Charvaz has resigned the archbishopric of Genoa rather than consent to attend. This resignation has been accepted by the Pope, and the ex-prelate has retired to Savoy, to reside with his family. The Court of Florence, if we are to believe the Italian journals, is not disposed to make such a quiet end to its objections, and General Menabrea is reported to have sent an envoy here to try to effect some understanding with the Pope about them. I have not been able to verify this statement, but I can confidently predict that such a mission would be of no avail, as the present temper of the Vatican is very hostile to Italy.

TUSKEGEE FEMALE COLLEGE.

Mr Editor: Let me beg you to state through your columns that the prospects of the Tuskegee Female College are more flattering than at any time since the close of the war. We have opened with about eighty pupils. The music department is fuller than usual; boarding department rapidly filling up with a very excellent class of young ladies. We hope to do a good work for the church and for the glory of God. Fraternally yours,

George W. F. Price.

September 18, 1869.

TO THE MOBILE CONFERENCE.

The presiding elders of the Mobile Conference will please forward me the names of the lay delegates to said Conference.

Preachers who propose bringing their wives to Conference will please inform me.

Will be glad to see brethren from other Conferences, and if they will give us due notice we will make their stay as pleasant as possible.

E. M. Bounds.

Selma, Ala., Sept. 20, 1869.

CAMP MEETINGS.

A camp meeting will be held at Salem church, Pascagoula circuit, Mobile district, Mobile Conference, commencing on the evening of the 22d of October. Ministers are requested to attend.

There will be a camp meeting, on the primitive Methodist style, at Flurry church, West Pascagoula circuit, Mobile district, Mobile Conference, commencing on Friday night before the fifth Sabbath in October. Everybody is invited, and ministers especially.

There will be a camp meeting held at Lower Peach Tree, on the Alabama river, commencing on the 7th of October next. Students especially invited.

A camp meeting will be held at Bethlehem, four miles north of Fayette C. H., Fayette circuit, commencing on Friday night before the fourth Sabbath in October next.

No. 112 Camp Street, New Orleans.

Mr. Editor: You occasionally call attention to books sold by the Rev. R. J. Harp, agent of the Southern Methodist Publishing House, at 112 Camp street. Few of your readers know what Brother Harp's book store is, for few of them have been in there. It is one of the most neatly arranged and best conducted houses in the Crescent City; and I do not hesitate to say that its shelves are the best filled of any book store there; that is to say, filled with the best books. Brother Harp discards all trash; his literature is of the purest kind. He has taken great pains to keep on hand not only our own church publications, but also the most excellent productions of modern Christian thought. He includes in his category of Christian literature not only treatises on doctrine and devotion, but also whatever in science, art and history takes its standing point from distinctly Christian grounds, or proceeds from a definite recognition of Christ in the philosophy and providence of nature. I observed on his shelves Lange's Commentary on the New Testament, F. W. Robertson's Sermons, Dr. Arnold's History of Rome, the Bampton Lectures, by Monsel, and Bernard, and Liddon; and many other works that are not to be found in the popular book stores—works, too, that are of the very highest usefulness and interest, both to the student and to the general reader. Brother Harp keeps on hand, or at his command, all school books most generally used, and is very accommodating in getting any unusual book that may be asked for. He is an exceedingly prompt and judicious business man; and he is certainly doing the church great service, and deserves the support of all who deal in books. So far as cheapness is concerned I am sure the advantage will be found in dealing with Brother Harp. He is in communication with London houses also, and can supply any English print desired. And let it be understood that all the business done there is so much help to our Publishing House, and the great cause of Christian literature in our church. And surely there is an obligation upon us to drive back the tide of profane literature and so-called philosophy that comes in from a worldly press and an infidel mind. A book store, Mr. Editor, is a thing of power—it is part of the press.

Brother Harp occupies the first floor; it is easy and pleasant to walk in there.

What is done in the second and third stories of 112 Camp street the Advocate shows every week.

T.

TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

Murfreesboro, Tenn., Sept. 17, 1869.

Mr. Editor: The Tennessee Conference is now in session at Murfreesboro, Tennessee. The secretary, Dr. R. A. Young, reports that the attendance is larger than ever before. The lay representatives are here in full sympathy and harmony with the preachers. Bishop Paine is in the chair, in fine health. Bishop Early is expected. Dr. William H. Anderson, the newly elected president of Florence Wesleyan University, was with us the first day. His admirable remarks in reference to the reopening of the halls of our university under encouraging auspices, and his earnest gospel-sermon, won many hearts among our brethren, many of whom never met our worthy brother of the Louisville Conference before.

Dr. A. H. Redford made an interesting exhibit of the financial condition of our Publishing House, showing great prosperity in our publishing department. The net profits of the fiscal year are $44,000—enough to pay the entire indebtedness of the Publishing House; but it has been deemed advisable to increase our capital, to secure greater prosperity.

Dr. E. E. Wiley, president of Emory and Henry College, Holston Conference, is here modestly presenting the claims of that excellent college in Virginia.

The vote has just been taken upon the question of a division of our Conference territory, laying the report on the table which favored appointing a committee to confer with committees of other Conferences on the subject of division, showing the Conference to be decidedly opposed to changing the boundaries of our Conference. We had a splendid speech from Rev. S. P. Whitten, Bible agent, strongly opposing State line boundaries.

Dr. McFerrin is present in feeble health, but improving.

S. M. Cherry.

Assessments for the Mobile District.

To the Preachers of the Mobile District—*Dear Brethren:* The following is the assessment made by the Joint Board of Finance for this district. These amounts must be collected, if possible, for the needs of the ministers, widows and orphans concerned will be urgent. Let no efforts be spared.

For Conference collection, $700; for Bishop's collection, $250. Of these amounts I have made the following apportionment:

	Conf. Coll.	Bps Coll.
Franklin street....	$210 00	$70 00
St. Francis street...	210 00	70 00
St. Paul's.....	40 00	15 00
Whistler	25 00	10 00
Citronelle	40 00	15 00
Cottage Hill.....	40 00	15 00
Eastern Shore.....	30 00	12 00
Pascagoula.....	50 00	20 00
Ocean Springs.....	30 00	12 00
St. Stephen's.....	25 00	10 00

J. A. Heard, P. E.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

Starkville, Mississippi.

Mr. Editor: There have been some very successful meetings in this section recently—one at Smyrna church, which resulted in the conversion of quite a number; one at Choctaw ageney, where there were between twenty and thirty conversions, and twenty-one additions to the church. At both places the presence of the Spirit was manifest in His quickening and reviving influences upon the church.

R. J. Jones.

Florence Wesleyan University.

On the 8th of September this grand old institution opened her doors and commenced the annual session for 1869-70, under auspices the most cheering and hopeful.

Present on her inaugural day were those venerable in years, ripe in learning, and high in the affections and esteem of all.

The address of the occasion was delivered by the Rev. Dr. W. H. Anderson, the noble president elect, whose ability and experience place him in the front rank of teachers. His address was cogent, forcible, practical, elegant and eloquent.

* * * Prof. B. F. Meek, late of Tuscaloosa, who is to fill the chair of ancient languages, being next introduced, delivered a beautiful, classic and eloquent extemporaneous speech. Prof. S. P. Rice, so long and so acceptably connected with this university, was then introduced as professor of mathematics. Bishop Paine, the first president of La Grange College, on the mountain, and who had opened the exercises here with a most fervent and appropriate prayer, then gave a short and pointed speech. The words of wisdom which he uttered were refreshing; the reminiscences of the early struggles of the college thrilled and charmed us all. He was its first, its present and its future friend, and will work and pray for its success. Chancellor Keys and Judge Wood being then introduced by Dr. Anderson as professors of the law departments, made their acknowledgment, through Judge James S. Clark, who gave us the law of the occasion. At the close of the exercises a most sumptuous picnic was spread in the grove for the large assembly present. Now the university is under way, with an able and efficient faculty. Her endowment, nearly $50,000, is well secured.—*Nashville Christian Advocate.*

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1869.

ROMANISM.—NO. 2.

After closing our conversation in relation to prayer addressed to the blessed Virgin, I said: "Bishop, your doctrine of the real presence of Christ, flesh and blood, spirit and divinity, in the holy communion, so that each several celebration is a new manifestation of God in the flesh, and 'new sacrifice and shedding of the blood of Christ,' is a great difficulty to the Protestant mind." He responded: "Yes; but the church (meaning the Roman) takes the words just as she finds them; believes that the words, 'This is my body, and this is my blood,' are to be literally understood; that there is no spiritual signification involved or to be understood beyond the literal and ordinary import of the words." I replied: "Protestants think that they are to be spiritually understood, and the apostles so understood them, because they were accustomed to figurative language in the holy Scriptures. God, for example, is called 'a rock,' 'a sun,' 'a high tower.' Not that He is literally any of these, but because these material things express the idea of some of the revealed characteristics and developments of God. So Joseph said to the butler: 'The three branches (of the vine) are three days;' and to the baker: 'The three baskets are three days'—that is, of course, as the butler and the baker and all must understand, *represent* three days. So Daniel said certain beasts, as the lion, the bear and the leopard, 'are kings'—most clearly represent kings, and not literally the kings themselves. And, further, Christ himself used much figurative language, in His parables and elsewhere, that could not be literally understood; that the apostles, thus accustomed to figurative language, would understand this expression, 'This is my body,' to mean, this represents my body, and not that they were eating and drinking Christ's body and blood; that they were not cannibals, and would have shrunk with horror from such an act."

The Bishop replied: "It is a great mystery, but no greater than many others which we all devoutly believe." I answered: "I was aware of their line of argument in that direction, but that I thought it sophistical. For example," said I, "you say 'we must and do admit the eternal and unoriginated being of God, the creation of matter and spirit, the inspiration of the Scriptures, and the regeneration of the human soul—all mysterious, inexplicable and incomprehensible.'—Then why not the literal statement, 'This is my body?' Because this is not an analogous case. The great mysteries to which your writers call attention, as matters believed by all assuming the Christian name, are matters which lie outside the field of human investigation. We cannot reason about them at all. We have simply to accept what God has been pleased to reveal. But this is not the case in relation to bread and wine. No substances were more familiar; that Protestants could not believe that the apostles believed that the bread and wine, just the same as they had been eating in the Passover supper, was really their Master's body and blood. There He sat before them intact, in all His corporeal integrity, not yet scourged, crowned with thorns or nailed to the cross, not a drop of His blood shed. How was it possible for them to believe that when Christ handed them bread to eat that it was His flesh, and when He handed them a cup of wine that it was His blood?" Said I: "Bread is one of the most common and least mysterious of things.—When the priest consecrates it, and, as he affirms, transubstantiates it from bread and wine into flesh and blood—into God indeed—it still looks like bread, feels like bread, smells like bread and tastes like bread. We Protestants cannot believe that it is anything more. Certainly it is consecrated to a holy use, and it is intended to represent the broken body and shed blood of Christ; but that is all."

The Bishop replied that our senses were imperfect; that they sometimes deceived us; that we could not implicitly rely upon them. I answered that if his statement about the senses was true, or proved anything, that it proved too much; that it was only by our senses we knew there were any such words in the Bible as "This is my body and this is my blood," or that we knew there was any such book even as the Bible itself, and, in short, any real world at all; that we must rely upon our senses, or all knowledge and all investigation in relation to material things must be set down among the things impossible. He closed by appealing to tradition and the authority of the church.

W.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

CHOCTAW CORNER, ALA., Sept. 9, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: While writing on other business, allow me to say that a revival of religion is going on, in the bounds of the Choctaw Corner circuit, that promises to become general, and do much for the cause of Christ in this interesting field of labor. I hope soon to be able to give you, in the shape of facts and figures, a more substantial and encouraging account.

Yours truly,

GEORGE F. ELLIS.

ATLANTA CT., LA. CONFERENCE, September 15, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: I have another glorious meeting to report for the comfort of those who love the prosperity of Zion.

Our third Quarterly Meeting was held at Atlanta, and lasted from Saturday, the 4th, till Thursday, the 9th instant. We had no presiding elder, but the Lord was with us from beginning to end. Ten or twelve made a profession of religion, church members greatly blessed, and nineteen persons added to the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Brother T. S. Collier was with us, and did effectual service.

Yours, etc., J. F. WYNN.

GEORGETOWN CIRCUIT, MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

MR. EDITOR: Again it is our privilege to record the dealings of a gracious covenant-keeping God with His people in this charge.

On the 11th ultimo we commenced a meeting at Bethesda, closing yesterday. The Lord was with us in reviving influences and converting power. The church was greatly refreshed. Sinners were awakened and converted. Ten were added to the church, and about an equal number converted, which, in view of the fact that there was but little material outside of the church to operate upon, is truly encouraging. We rejoice to know that the good work goes on, widening and deepening in its evangelizing influences; and our prayer is that it may pervade and permeate all classes of society until the tabernacle of God shall be filled with men, and He shall dwell with them and be their God, and they shall be His people.

Yours in Christ,

R. B. WHITTINGTON.

CAMDEN, ALA., Sept. 14, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: On the Camden district, Montgomery Conference, we are having some refreshing times. The third Quarterly Meeting for Black's Bend circuit, held at Reaves' school house, was protracted. The church was greatly revived, a goodly number were converted, and twenty-six were received into full connection.

Brother Armstrong, the preacher on this circuit, has just closed a good meeting at Mount Carmel.—The church was wonderfully blessed. Though a number were converted, the influence did not extend much beyond the membership. Only two joined the church.

Brother Gillis commenced a meeting in Camden with the week of prayer, which he carried on, in spite of the opposition of the devil, the world and bigoted sectarians, for three weeks. Six members were received into full connection and one by certificate.

At a meeting recently held by Brother Hudson, at McKinzie's, on the Oak Hill circuit, the Lord revealed himself in power. The church rejoiced and praised God, sinners were converted, and about ten were added to the church.

The preacher of the Evergreen circuit closed a meeting on the 19th ultimo, at Moore's church, at which seven were converted and twelve were added to the church. Other good meetings have been held on that work.

Other parts of the district have not been reported to me within the last month. I am now on my fourth round. ANSON WEST.

GADSDEN CT., MONTGOMERY CONFERENCE.

MR. EDITOR: It will be remembered that Cedar Hill is the place where Brother Stimpson promised, last winter, to hold class meetings during the year. I do not know how many meetings he has held; but one thing I do know—that is, the Lord has wonderfully blessed the people of Cedar Hill with a gracious revival of religion. Our third Quarterly Meeting was held there, embracing the fourth Sunday in August. I was too sick to be present at the beginning of the meeting. Brother Slaughter, presiding elder, was there, however, in the spirit of the Master, aided by the local brethren of the circuit, and two or three visiting brethren. Brother Clifton, from Van Buren, and Brother Ramsay, from Gadsden, were there, abundant in labors and strong in faith.

The meeting continued eleven days, and I assure you it was no surface work. It was deep, thorough and powerful. The people were ripe for a revival. Consequently the meetings were good from the beginning. The congregations were large and attentive. The preaching was unctious. Convictions were pungent and conversions bright. Old men were converted, young people were brought in by the score, and the strong ones were made to tremble and cry for mercy, and the cry was heard and answered. Frequently the congregations were melted to tears during the reading of the introductory lesson or the singing of the introductory hymn. Sometimes it seemed as if "all the Lord's people would become prophets." "Their faith gave character to their works, while their works gave quantity to their faith." We had seventy or seventy-five conversions, and sixty-five accessions to the church.

Other points on the circuit have been blessed. All praise to the great Head of the Church.

P. K. PINKLEY.

THE BEULAH CAMP MEETING, MANSFIELD, LA., Sept. 23, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: We have just returned from the Beulah camp meeting. We got there late on Saturday evening, and found that Brother Franklin, presiding elder, had borne the burden of the meeting for two days—had looked for preachers till he was well nigh desperate.—When we arrived everything had assumed the appearance and proportions of a camp meeting. The seats and pulpit were covered over with a large board shed. The tents, some of boards and some of cloth, were arranged on two sides of the encampment. The camp fires were burning and the people were moving hither and thither; and as we listened at some distance in the grove we heard singing and praying and shouting, and it occurred to us that if Brother Parvin knew that this was going on here in the Louisiana Conference, Arkansas would not hold him another year.

On Saturday night there were some thirty-five penitents at the altar for the prayers of the church, some of whom were converted.—Sabbath was a day of great religious interest. There was preaching at eight A. M. and at eleven A. M. At three P. M. the sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered to a large number of earnest communicants. At night the preacher commenced services in the usual way, but while offering the first prayer he got happy, began to shout, went into the altar and fell on the straw, shouting: Glory, glory, etc. One after another followed suit, till a large number of persons were shouting and praising God. The preacher in charge, as if at his wit's end, said: "What shall we do?" There being no room left for a sermon, penitents were called and the altar was literally filled. Much has been said about "old style camp meetings,"—but we thought this rather new.

On Monday night the scene was indescribable. Imagine from sixty to seventy penitents in and about the altar crying for mercy, with perhaps not less than one hundred unrestrained voices singing familiar camp meeting songs, and mingling their prayers and shouts with the praises of the newly converted.—Many affecting things were heard from parents whose children were converted, and so of others; but we cannot enumerate.

The result of the meeting was fifty-three accessions, fifty-two baptisms and about the same number of conversions.

Eighty-six dollars were collected for missions, and Brother Franklin was stirring the interests of the ADVOCATE.

Revivals are common in all the churches in these parts. I don't think that I have ever seen so much religious interest manifested. We would remind the irreligious that while the "waters are troubled" is the most favorable time for them.

JOHN PIPES.

Macon District Meeting, Mobile Conference.

MR. EDITOR: The District Meeting for the Macon district was held at Gainesville, Alabama, commencing September 9. Its deliberations were presided over by the efficient presiding elder of the district, Rev. S. H. Cox. The Mobile Conference contains no man within her borders more devoted to the interests of the church and to the cause of religion than this eminent Christian gentleman.

The various interests of the church came in review before the meeting, and were thoroughly discussed by its members, both lay and clerical, in a spirit of brotherly love and kindness, the paramount desire seeming to be to adopt those measures and inaugurate that policy best adapted to promote the interests of the church and advance the cause of Christianity. Interesting essays were read by several members of the Conference, which, if it were practicable, we would like to notice in detail.

The committees appointed by the Conference reported upon the various subjects intrusted to them.—Prominent among the reports of the committees was the one upon Sabbath schools. We were glad to see, from the interest manifested in the reading of this report, that the preachers and laymen of the district are fully alive to the importance of cultivating this nursery of the church.

As there is agitation in some quarters as to the propriety of making State lines the boundaries of Conferences, the meeting appointed a committee to report on this subject. They reported adversely to the proposed change, and their report was unanimously adopted by the meeting. It is here perhaps proper to state that more than two thirds of the district is situated in that part of Mississippi which belongs to the Mobile Conference.

The meeting resolved to do one thing which we think was eminently right and proper—to build or purchase at Macon, the central part of the district, a district parsonage. We believe the district is able to do this, and hope it will respond to and carry out the resolution of the meeting in this regard.

The Rev. Thomas Taylor, superintendent of the colored work South, was present during the session.—We think, from what we saw and heard of Brother Taylor, that the church has made a happy selection, and that he is eminently suited for the work assigned him, and which he is so successfully carrying out.

Altogether the meeting was one of interest, and, we hope, of profit to the church and to the cause of Christianity.

The Conference unanimously adopted resolutions of thanks to the citizens of Gainesville for the generous hospitality extended to its members during the session. We could name a score of generous, noble-hearted men and women, residents of this town, with whom it is a pleasure and a profit to meet and associate.

Gainesville, we believe, is one of the oldest towns in west Alabama, and before the era of railroads was the principal trading and shipping point for the surrounding country and several counties in east Mississippi. We were pleased to note, while there, evidences of its former vitality. T. P. BELL,

Sec. Macon Dist. Meeting.

CHURCH POLITY.

And there are differences of administrations, but the same Lord.—First Cor., 12: 5.

One grand peculiarity and sublime excellency of Methodism is that, while it adheres to and is controlled by the divine constitution of doctrines found in God's word, it also adapts itself, in its practical workings, to the times, circumstances and wants of each and all unto whom it proclaims this word. It legitimately adapts itself to the successful proclamation and elucidation of truth, with equal ease, to the civilized and savage, the frontiersman and cityman, the man of letters and the unlettered African, ever unchangeably changing, ever various in its oneness.

The divine conception of itineracy, as evinced in the commission, "Go ye into all the world," and practically applied in the sending of the seventy, "two and two, before his face into every city and place whither he himself would come," after having been buried in the rubbish of ages, was resurrected through the agency of Wesley, and by him reapplied to church machinery; and though ever one, its plurality of adaptation has been equal to all necessities. This, with its unprecedented success, makes it a wonder of the world. Sublime the thought; "The world is my field!" More sublime the act to let go all and enter this field. None but the divine spirit of love could inspire the thought; none but God impel to the work!

"Who is able for these things?" exclaim we. He who said "Go!" said "Lo! I am with you alway." This Eternal One within maketh us equal to the task, giving light to the mind and love to the heart, courage to the will and nerve to the soul. The true itinerant is the living embodiment of the hero, the philosopher and the saint—a hero in his work, a philosopher in his ratiocinations, and a saint in his aspirations. Until the conquest of the world by Christ is a realized fact, may itineracy be the grand centre and controlling lever of Methodist machinery. It is not a change of tactics to simply change the order of battle. The same great principle obtains, whether in the skirmish or the set battle, whether on the plain or among the mountains. Under all circumstances we must act with reference to the object to be attained, the number and character of the equipped force, and the means of supply. Our object is the speedy conversion of the world to God.

"The harvest is white, but the laborers are few;" and while our supplies are bountiful if properly gathered and well garnered, still there is nothing to waste, either in muscle, mind or grace. The battle waxes hot, the great Captain heads the charging lines; the God-bannered hosts move forward. They are hundreds of thousands, some giants, some "babes in Christ." They need not only the inward fire and living Head, but the eye-seen General, the ear-heard Captain shouting: To the battle. To effect this we must put our great commanders into greater nearness and community with the members.

In our division we have twenty-six Annual Conferences, about two thousand pastors, two hundred and fifty presiding elders and ten Bishops. Can we not so arrange it that some of the friction will be removed, some of the expenses curtailed, pastors increased and our general supervisors brought more in contact with the people? To effect either or all of these would be well. I think it can be done.

1. Merge the Quarterly Meeting Conference into the monthly church meeting and the District Conference meetings. Give the local interests attended to in the Quarterly Meeting Conference to the church meeting, and the more general work of the Quarterly Meeting Conference to the District Conference.

2. Merge the presiding elder and Bishop into one office. The pastors will supervise the monthly meetings, and from these will be elected semi-annually delegates to the semi-annual District Conference, which is to be supervised by the Bishop. Let each Annual Conference be divided into about fifteen District Conferences, so that each Bishop will hold during the year about thirty District Conferences and one Annual Conference. Let each Annual Conference be composed of the itinerant preachers and delegates from the District Conferences. Let each Annual Conference have its Bishop's parsonage. Let neither pastor nor Bishop be eligible to the same work for but four years in succession, and not again until four years have elapsed in some other field. Let both pastors and Bishops be liable to removal annually, if thought necessary. Let the Bishops' annual meeting determine the work of the Bishops for the ensuing year. Let the Bishop presiding at an Annual Conference appoint his cabinet officers for the next ensuing Conference. To do this we will increase the number of Annual Conferences to about thirty, and consequently the Bishops to thirty effective. We will increase the number of real pastors about two hundred and thirty. We will do away with the friction and the expense of one "wheel." We will bring into each community annually a Bishop, with his superior talent and grace to edify. Thus all these ends are accomplished. We have a large increase of direct pastors, still a real decrease in expense and friction, and bring the Conference superintendent directly to the people. *Deo adjuvante, non timendum.*

B. F. WHITE.

ORLEOBAS, September, 1869.

DYING OF RESPECTABILITY.—Dr. Scott, of New York, while preaching one Sunday on the prophet Balaam, came to speak of earnestness, zeal and enthusiasm in the cause of God, and while referring to the objections to "excitement," which are often made, he remarked:

"A man who, in the midst of his family, receives a bill larger than he expected, may walk up and down the room and tear his hair, and rave in his excitement and no one blame the extravagance of his conduct. Men in the stock market may be wild with excitement as the prices are going up or down and they are making or losing money, and this is only a reasonable diligence in the pursuit of business! But the moment a man wakes up to the necessity of seeking the kingdom of God, or the church begins to be earnest about the salvation of souls perishing in sin at her gates, we are told that this is enthusiasm, fanaticism, madness! The fact is, brethren, we are dying of respectability! Afraid to be in earnest in the great work of the soul's salvation, lest we be reproached for our zeal and earnestness, as if it were possible for us to be too much in earnest when the immortal interests of ourselves and our fellow-men are at stake. Our churches are DYING OF RESPECTABILITY."

Oh! for the voice of one crying in the wilderness to awake such people from their repose, and warn the careless multitudes to flee from the wrath to come. O, God, send help to the workers in this evil time.

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1869.

Brother on Self-Examination.

One of the first matters of self-examination is conduct. Conduct lies within our knowledge, and is therefore much easier to be examined by us than the other parts of our life. Conduct is, or should be, open to every man's scrutiny. Upon that every man can reason. It is true that conduct depends for moral character upon the motives from which it springs—that is, upon the faculties which produce it—and hence many have supposed that the first step of self-examination should be to inspect the source of moral conduct; but that is not philosophical. In the external and worldly knowledge we first find out what are facts, and then we generalize from facts to principles, and ascertain what the principles are. Self-examination should begin with the outward conduct. It gradually will work deeper, and come to the motive from which the conduct springs.

In examining our conduct, or that part of our life which embodies itself into action, there should be some classification. Of course the duties which we owe to ourselves will form one distinct line of investigation. Our own personal habits ought to be a matter of study. What they are no one knows so little as we ourselves. Every man in the street knows you better than you know yourself. There is not a person that lives with you who can not tell you things about yourself that you will not believe, but which are perfectly true. We are continually denying that we have habits which we have been practicing all our life. Here is a man who has lived forty or fifty years; and a chance slug sentence or word lances him, and reveals to him a trait which he always possessed. For forty or fifty years he has been fooling himself about a matter as plain as the nose on his face.

One reason why we know so little of ourselves is, that we are, by our self-love, by our sensitiveness, and by our vanity, kept from looking at things with a clear, open eye. We ought to know what is the condition of every part of our bodily nature. We ought to acquaint ourselves with the temperance or intemperance of our desires. We ought to understand distinctly our habits in relation to health and all its economies. We ought, as a religious duty, to study our habits in regard to personal neatness and order. And it should be understood that neatness and order are not the same thing. Neatness has respect to a man's person, and order has respect to things about him. One may be neat, and destitute of order; or he may be orderly and very nasty. We ought, also, to understand what our habits are in respect to industry. In short, we ought to be aware, from day to day, of what we are really doing with our bodies, which are more wonderful than any jewel that human hands ever wrought. The human frame, all its economies, its many relations to health and activity and usefulness—these, though not as important as a man's soul and its connection with moral laws and duties, nevertheless are not unimportant, ought not to be thought of lightly, and cannot be let go in any true self-examination.

We should also keep ourselves informed of conduct in its relations to sympathy and affection. Are we acting upon men by our selfish instincts, our animal natures and our executive forces? or are we acting upon them by our affections, our moral sentiments and our understanding? What is the part of ourselves that we are using in our intercourse with our fellowmen?

We imagine with wonder the passage of a comet through space, flaming and sparkling along strange paths, and glowing upon stars innumerable as it goes; but that is not half as wonderful as the passage of the human heart, flaming and sparkling and glowing with ten thousand effects shot out upon every man we meet as we move through life. Planets are cold and dead, and all their radiance falls without effect; but the human soul, as it passes up and down the ways of experience, is producing ten thousand effects at every single movement, many of which we know nothing about.

Our conduct, as it stands connected with the active flow of daily business life, should be a matter of careful consideration. Did you ever sit down and make an inventory of what you do, in order to come to a distinct understanding with reference to your use of time? You probably know all about your possessions. You know every bond, if you have bonds; you know every mortgage, if you have mortgages; you know every dollar that is deposited, if you have deposits of money; you know every piece of property, if you own real estate; you know all your debts and credits. These things you look at both in detail and in the sum. But God has given us our chief treasure in the use of time. And how many of us understand that matter? How many of us have ever taken a cursory view of one single year, saying, "I am anxious to know, on the whole, how I have carried myself from month to month. Of the time that is given me, how much do I use well, how much do I use indifferently, and how much do I squander?" There is not one man in a hundred who has ever thought of these things.

There are a great many persons who examine themselves as to motives, but how many persons examine themselves in the matter of speech? Do you know what your habits are about talking? Do you talk a great deal too much? Do you say a great many things heedlessly? Do you indulge a great deal in outswelling words of pride? Are your words like sparks of fire, or are they like drops of oil? Do you make life sweet with your tongue wherever you go, or is your tongue like the tongue of a serpent, carrying terror whenever your mouth opens and it comes forth? How often do you think of your speech? Do you know anything about it? I venture to say that every person in your neighborhood knows more about it than you do.

Did you ever think what a volume your talk would make if it were printed. If everything that some persons say in a single day were printed, what a volume it would make! And if all that they say in a year were printed, what a library it would make! I pity the man who should have to read the one or the other. And yet all their sayings from day to day, and from year to year, are flying in every direction, producing their effects on those on whom they fall. The exaggerations, the over-colorings, the misrepresentations, the lies (for we all lie continually) which escape us when we are speaking about ourselves, about our children, about our property, about our neighbors, about everything that we have to do with—what must be their influence upon the world? Still, how few there are that know anything about the use of their tongue, which is forever on the move! A man might as well undertake to keep an account of what goes out of his chimney, of smoke, and gas, and cinders, as to keep an account of what goes out of his mouth of wondrous influences for life or for death. And therefore how vastly important it is that we should examine ourselves in the matter of speech!

How many of us examine the daily habits of life in regard to truth or untruth, in regard to honor, and in regard to what is just? Very few, I think.

How many of us examine ourselves with reference to the use of our ears? If there is one thing that has been repeated over and over again, it is the caution about hearing. How many persons there are that use their ears, not to hear what they do not want to hear, or what it might do them good to hear! How many there are that use their ears as a bolting-cloth, only to catch the bran and let the flour go! How many there are that hear everything that is keen and pungent and salient in scandal, and nothing that is favorable, commendable, praiseworthy of men! How many persons are, in regard to hearing, like sentinels, who, when set to take care of things that are good, are always asleep, but, who, when set to take care of things that are bad, never go to sleep! How many persons are there that form any conception of what the character of their life is in this matter?

One man goes home and sits down, and his companion says to him, "My dear, what have you heard to-day?" and he commences to descant on the things that he has heard; and it would seem as if he had been carried by God's providence into so many pleasant ways, as if he had heard so many pleasant things, that he had been signally blessed. Another man goes home and sits down, and when he is asked, "What have you heard to-day?" says, "Heard? I have heard some queer things?" And he goes on and tells something that he has heard about His man to his discredit; something derogatory to that woman's character; something that implicates his next-door neighbor; some story that a man should never hear, or, having heard, should never repeat—things that one would suppose he must have gone through a pandemonium to hear. How many men take account of their habits of hearing? I think it is important that a man should examine himself for the purpose of coming to some knowledge of his conduct in this regard.

How many persons know what their habits are, and which way their life is tending, in regard to self-indulgence? Self-indulgence and self-denial are the fine antitheses of human life. Prosperity, praise and success naturally tend toward self-indulgence. It is only grace that ever tends toward self-denial. I do not by self-denial mean simply denying ourselves of great outward things on extraordinary occasions. We shall do that easy enough, if we practice self-denial in the million little things which occur in our daily life. Our self-denials lie just where our duties do. If it is difficult for you to speak, overcome that difficulty, and in that way you will practice self-denial. If it is hard for you to be benevolent, correct your avarice, and make it give away the things that you would hoard; and thus you will practice self-denial. Are you proud? Then practice self-denial by being humble. Are you envious? Then the way for you to be self-denying is to cultivate generosity in your consideration of other men's conditions as compared with your own. Are you narrow? Then to you self-denial means being large in your circumstances. How many men know what is the play of their conduct in the direction of self-indulgence or self-denial during any day of their life?

How many of us have been accustomed to examine ourselves to know which part is growing, which part is standing still, and which part is receding, morally? One of these things is true: we are going up the stream, we are going down the stream, or we are caught fast in the stream. We are either anchored, or else drifting one way or the other, in regard to our whole moral state. How many persons take any pains to ascertain which of these things is true about themselves? How many examine into the relative condition of the elements of their life? Are you constantly gaining advantage over things that formerly had advantage over you? Are you getting control of your selfishness, your pride, your vanity and your jealousy? Are you consciously increasing in the love of things that is right, and true, and noble, and divine, and eternal? Which way is your life going?

How many of us examine ourselves in reference to our uses of property? Is the love of gain growing stronger in us? Are we more and more employing wealth as an instrument of self-advancement? or do we make it more and more a means of benefiting others? Here is a sphere of examination that is very important.

I know that many persons suppose that in old times when men examined themselves they had days of fasting and prayer. If anybody wants to fast, he may; but he need not unless he wants to. It is a matter that is entirely optional to him. The New Testament puts a slight upon fasting. The Old Testament seems to favor it but in one single instance; but it is doubtful whether it really favors it at all. It is neither an Old Testament institution nor a New Testament practice.

A man may fast if he has a mind to; but these formal examinations, accompanied by ceremonies of this kind, are apt to be so abstract and philosophical that they scarcely touch our real life in any single point.

Though I have thus far spoken of conduct, I would not have you think that our examination should stop upon this. We ought to examine character as well. It may seem as if this looking at conduct was superficial. So it is; but at the best our self-examination and self-knowledge will be superficial and imperfect. Only God can know perfectly what the character or conduct is. When men have had training that will enable them to examine their own faculties they may look inward, but they should do it with due restraint and caution. For the most part the wisest of this world are ignorant concerning these things. There are very few that can look in upon their thoughts and feelings with any considerable degree of profit. And I think that, as a general rule, the best thing for persons to do who attempt to examine themselves inwardly, is to take the divine law which commands us to love God with all our heart, and soul, and mind, and strength, and our neighbors as ourselves, and ask, "What is the drift of my disposition as compared with that law?" If you go much more minutely into your heart you will confuse yourself, mystify the whole matter, and get more darkness than light.—*Herald of Health.*

TWO RELIGIONS IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—"We should say, in brief, that one was the religion of the Bible, the other the religion of the church. * * * The cast of their minds—*i. e.*, of the two parties holding these religions—is radically opposite, and we cannot find a phrase which points out the characteristic and central element of each side so well as that which describes the one as preaching the Bible and the other as preaching the church. The immediate instinct of the one, whenever any religious practice or question may present itself to the judgment, is to think of the Bible; the other of the church."—*Contemporary Review.*

A MIGHTY AGITATION.

The Atlantic cable brings us the news of a great uprising of the people of Prussia, in the form of a mass meeting to protest against nuns, convents and convents, and to petition the government for the abolition of the one, and the expulsion of the others. And the entire Catholic world seems to be in a state of great excitement regarding a series of outrages perpetrated in various convents, some of which have recently come to light, such as the immuring within stone walls of a nun for over twenty years, on account of a non-compliance with some of the requirements of the order.

The people seem thoroughly aroused at these fearful crimes, and demand nothing less than national action in the suppression of these cruelties. And the Austrian government seems to have taken the initiative in this movement, and is now adopting measures that will probably soon result in the entire extinction of these establishments in a land that has hitherto been their stronghold.

It would, indeed, seem that the gods have made these people mad that their destruction might be imminent; and recent revelations have so unfolded their dark misdeeds to the world, that the unsheathed sword of justice would appear to be in hot pursuit of them. The signs of the times, throughout Catholic Europe, indicate a complete disenthralment of the people from the clutches of the Catholic hierarchy. It would seem that the Pope himself has a clearer insight into the real condition of things than many of his subordinates, for he is said to have sent some sharp reproofs to some of his prelates in Germany to be less reckless in irritating the faithful. But a mighty agitation is now commencing among the lay Catholics of Europe, and Germany especially, and their activity is mainly directed against the reactionary ultramontanism that is ever ready to hem the course of every progressive movement, and to take the first possible step in retrogression.

There is just now, in view of the approaching Ecumenical Council, a most significant lay movement for reform in that church; there are doubtless millions of intelligent Catholics that would desire to remain within the bosom of their church if such a condition can be made sufferable; but the most reliable reports from Rome indicate the adoption of dogmas that will bury Catholicism still more deeply in idolatry and especially in mariolatry, and these liberal members of the church have therefore more fears of a backward than hopes of a forward movement. These fears have aroused the nations of South Germany to the extent of inducing some of them to propose a league in advance against the tyrannical movements of the church in its opposition to the State.

These liberal laymen are endeavoring to influence the Catholic clergy of Germany to join this movement and control it in the interest of the German church, even to the extent of breaking away from the mother church of Rome, but it is very doubtful whether there can be found among the clergy men of sufficient courage to raise decided voices in this cause. There is to be a convocation of German bishops during the present month to consult about the special interests of the German church, but few intelligent men place any hope in their action. In the meanwhile the movement of the laity is assuming greater proportions every day, and extending its influence to all parts of the country.

The Prussian provinces of the Rhine are the stronghold of Catholicism, and the "Rome of the north" is to be found in Treves, of "holy coat" renown. The Bishop of Treves has just been favored with an address from a large number of citizens of Coblence, while the Archbishop of Cologne, the seat of the famous cathedral, has had a similar missive sent to him from Bonn, and this movement is extending to the smaller towns on the Rhine. Now when we reflect that this is not a movement of Protestants against Catholics, but an agitation in the very bosom of the church itself, we can form some idea of its significance. The Catholic laity are accustomed to observe blind obedience toward all the institutions and officers of the church, and the feeling must be very deeply seated that could induce them to depart so far from their inherited and intuitive custom.

This same Archbishop of Cologne recently paid a visit to Bonn, a part of whose university is a Catholic school of theology, and his presence gave rise to a decided division among the students, on account of his ultra conservative opinions and practice. A torchlight procession was arranged in honor of his eminence, but a very strong party of students protested against it, and held aloof from it; and these future priests were bold enough to say in a published address that in the bosom of the growing clergy a power is maturing that is not willing to suffer in silence the interference of a few ultramontane zealots in the life or the doctrines of the church, nor inclined to be frightened by childish insinuations nor hights of long phrases. Thus the majority of the Catholic students of Bonn to a man with the citizens who had presented the famous address signed by a score of the university teachers, lawyers, physicians and municipal authorities of the town. So the ecclesiastical lord met with a very poor time in Bonn all around.

In the Grand Duchy of Baden, according to the most recent accounts, "Catholic unions" are everywhere being formed to repel ultramontane aggression; and in Breslau a brilliant ovation was recently offered to the chief prefect, as an antidote for an insult heaped upon him by priestly powers. An address of confidence contained thousands of signatures, to many of which was attached the addition of "Catholic." But, as it would seem, in accordance with the old saying, that extremes meet, nowhere is this agitation greater than in Austria, where, but a few short years ago, priests and convents ruled supreme. Accustomed to authority and the exercise of unlimited power, Austrian prelates have found it extremely difficult to adapt themselves to the new order of things, and submit to the decrees of civil rule. Among the most assuming of these clerical lords was the Bishop of Linz, a grand old town on the Danube, with its lordly castle, and still more lordly convent. He absolutely refused to bow to civil control, and he was accordingly arrested, tried, convicted and committed to prison. As this whole proceeding was more to show the clergy the intentions of the State, than anything else, the Emperor immediately pardoned the Bishop; but the latter, desirous of becoming a martyr, resolved to suffer the indignity of fine and imprisonment, in the hope of rousing up the church to a sense of its fallen condition.

But neither he nor his compeers seem to receive much sympathy. The abuses of the church have been too great, even for an ignorant Catholic laity, which seems now prepared to rise and throw off the terrible incubus; while the nation at large demands the suppression of the convents, and the expulsion of the Jesuits.—*Northwestern Advocate*

ANECDOTES OF EDWARDS.

The great theologian was extremely absent-minded, carrying about with him everywhere the atmosphere of the study—treading on clouds and breathing rarefied air—in the world, but not of it. A country parishioner, at a loss for topics of conversation, once asked him how many cows he possessed. "Really I do not know," he replied: "but Mrs. E. could tell you. She attends to all such matters." Now, Mrs. Edwards was fully as pious as her husband—almost a religious devotee. She was oftener in her closet than in her dairy; yet she knew how many cows paid tribute to the house of Edwards, which fact would seem to prove that a woman may be eminently spiritual and eminently practical at the same time.

The lofty abstraction of Mr. Edwards caused frequent domestic disarrangement, sometimes playing strange pranks with his costume, especially with his wig; while his profound ignorance of ordinary worldly affairs gave rise to many ludicrous incidents. One of the old family stories runs thus:

Mr. Edwards having preached for a poor country parson, found to his dismay on Monday morning that there was no man or boy about the premises to bring up his horse for him. On his confessing that he knew little about such things, his hostess, on "hospitable cares intent," went to the pasture, caught and bridled the staid, clerical steed, and led it up to the gate. Then, as she was about to put on the saddle, the great minister came out and gallantly protested against her performing any further groom service, saying he thought he could manage the rest for himself. So she went about her household affairs.

The good man was a long time wrestling with the mysteries of that saddle; but just as the lady was going again to his assistance he came in to get his saddle-bags and take his leave. "Ah! Mr. Edwards, how have you succeeded?" she asked. "Very well, madam, I thank you," he replied; "but it was unusual employment for me, and I was a little awkward. I had some difficulty in properly adjusting the straps and buckles; and there is still a superfluous piece of leather, the office of which I cannot divine. But it hangs over the neck of the animal, and will not incommode me at all."

The lady, somewhat curious, stepped to the gate to find Mr. Edwards had put on the saddle to crupper, the pommel pointing backwards; perhaps with a vague idea that, as he was going back to Northampton, that was the way to do it. The superfluous piece of leather was the crupper.

EARLY MARRIAGES.—At no period, perhaps, in their life, do young men need the inspiration of virtuous love, and the sympathy of a companion in their self-denying toil, as when they enter the battle for their own support. Early marriages are permanent moralities, and deferred marriages are temptations to wickedness. And yet every year it becomes more and more difficult, concurring with the reigning ideas of society, for young men to enter upon that matrimonial state which is the proper guard of their virtue, as well as the source of their courage and enterprise. The battle of life is almost always at the beginning. Then it is that man needs wedlock. But a wicked and ridiculous public sentiment puts a man who is in society, or out of society, for that matter, largely on the ground of condition, and not of disposition and character. The man who has means wherewith he can, visibly, live amply, is in good society as a general rule. The man who has virtue and sterling manliness, but has nothing withal external to show, is not usually considered in good society. Ambitious young men will not, therefore, marry until they can meet their expenses; but that is deferring for years the indispensable virtue. Society is bad where two cannot live cheaper than one! and young men are under bad influences who, when in the very morning of life, are better fitted than at any later period to grow together with one who is their equal and mate, are debarred from marrying through scores of years from mere prudential considerations, and the life is sacrificed to the pocket. They are tempted to substitute ambition for love, when at last, over the ashes and expiring embers of their early romance, they select their wife. It is said that men who wait till they are forty or forty-five years of age select prudently.—Alas, for the wife who was not *first* a sweetheart!

FARM AND GARDEN.

KEEPING GRAPES.—The *Rural New Yorker* says: "Simply gather when ripe and put for a few weeks where the air, under shelter, without artificial heat, has access to them, say in a chamber, or any outroom with the windows open. The object is to dry the stems. Then there will be no evaporation, and consequently no mold, or but little at the worst, as the grape itself loses but little moisture, its thick skin holding it. Then put in dry wooden boxes, covering the boxes. Lay dry leaves or cotton in the bottom, and cover with the same for a second tier of grapes. Two are enough, or at most three. This way is varied somewhat. By it we keep our Clintou's nice and winy till May; March and April find them prime. Put boxes in a cellar where the temperature is uniform and cool, with the medium between the dry and damp, such as will keep fruit generally.

Another Mode.—Take boxes the size of candle boxes; nail pieces across the ends to lay slats on; put in the bottom a newspaper. Have ready a dish of hot sealing wax, and dip the ends of stems in this. Put a layer in the box carefully, then a paper, then put in your slats, then a paper, then grapes again, and so on till full, not more than three layers in a box. Nail up tight; keep in a cool, dry place until cold weather, then place in a dry cellar. Grapes in this way will keep till March.

MEDICINAL PROPERTIES OF CELERY.—I have known many men, and women too, who from various causes had become so much affected with nervousness that when they stretched out their hand they shook like aspen leaves on windy days, and by a daily moderate use of the blanched footstalks of celery leaves as a salad they became as strong and steady in limbs as other people. I have known others so very nervous that the least annoyance put them in a state of agitation, and who were almost in constant perplexity and fear, who were also effectually cured by a daily moderate use of blanched celery as a salad at meal times. I have known others cured by using celery for palpitation of the heart. Everybody engaged in labor weakening to the nerves should use celery daily in season, and onions in its stead when not in season.—*Correspondent Prairie Farmer.*

THERE is a man in Ohio who has written three thousand communications to the newspapers, not one of which has ever been published.

The Christian Advocate.

Official Organ of the Montgomery, Mobile, Mississippi, and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

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OUTSTANDING MONEYS.

We fear lest in the abundance of good things in which our brethren are now rejoicing they forgot that religion *has a body as well as a soul.* We are receiving a good many reports of District Meetings and of revivals, and are prepared to rejoice with those who rejoice; and, on the other hand, we hope that our brethren are ready "to weep with those who weep." We are not receiving either new subscribers nor money in any degree that indicates spiritual prosperity anywhere.

Moreover, we respectfully request those of the preachers who have money belonging to us to favor us with a remittance. Send it *registered* or in a *post office order.* We live by daily bread.

TO AGENTS.

It will greatly simplify matters if brethren who have funds in hand which they propose to pay over at Conference, will send them forward at once. We wish to enjoy preaching at Conference, and not be compelled to occupy the whole time in collecting bills.

Camp and Protracted Meetings,

The interest that has recently marked these special means does not abate. Everywhere the glory of the Lord is rising in beauty and power. All of our Israel is stirring and getting ready to follow the mysterious cloud of the Holy Spirit. News from Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana show that most gracious outpourings have been vouchsafed at points widely apart on the same day by that Holy One who works according to His own will. These inspiring evidences of the vitality of our church and ministry should be to us the occasion of profound gratitude to God, and of earnest, constant prayer. There are places that have suffered a long drought of the Holy Spirit; everything is sere and withered; the hearts and lips of the old and the young are parched; and their cry is, Oh, that we might taste of that stream that makes glad the City of God! Like a farmer who waits for rain and watches the cloud that is now refreshing his neighbor's land, but threatens to pass away without visiting him, so do *we* wait and look.

THE New Orleans District Meeting will be held in the Carondelet street church of this city, on the first Saturday and Sunday in November—6th and 7th.

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

—Not of cotton, but of preachers. Our standpoint may not be the best to judge of the relation there is between the pulpits of the South and the men there are on hand to fill them. But it is evident that the war has driven a considerable number of valuable ministers from the itinerancy to various local employments, who have not reappeared since the peace. They are still struggling with the debts and financial complications which that event superinduced. The same trouble which drove men out of the pulpit kept young men from entering it; so that the usual supply was cut off during the years of actual war and those which immediately succeeded. The poverty of the people was or seemed to be so deep as to put the maintenance of churches out of the question. The result of all which is that now, when our crops promise an abundant support for this vital interest, there is a scarcity of men fitted for the work of preaching.

We may at least speak for Louisiana. A great change has come over her so far as ability to support preachers is concerned. Circuits which last year would or could do nothing in the way of support, are this year asking earnestly for a preacher. We know of some single appointments on such works which now offer to maintain a man. Our Bishops would do well to note this. We want several transfers for both the sugar and the cotton regions of this Conference. We hear of no young men who are coming up. They have been driven to the farm and the counting room, until the zeal for God's work has been chilled in them.

A dearth of preachers is a calamity as great as any we have yet suffered. Every support which can resist those influences which are viciously at work breaking down society is now doubly important, and should be strengthened. We used to think the judiciary one of the great bulwarks of the country; but it is so no longer, if we may credit the testimony of those who seek justice at the courts. With the disregard of the Constitution there seems to be a general giving way among all classes of public men. If we would find honest men we must search for them among those who ask for no office or favor from the government or the State. Wherever the "salt" of this people is, it is surely not in office. In this state of affairs we cannot spare one church, one Sabbath school or one minister—no person who either reads or teaches or obeys the Ten Commandments. Our own belief is, that as a class no men have done more to uphold the laws of honesty, of purity, and of obedience to God and man, than the itinerant Methodist ministry. They have been present at the laying of the foundations of society all through the South and West, and they have ever placed the Bible at the bottom of the structure. They are still the unflinching advocates of the truth as it is in Jesus. No class of men have been freer from extravagances of theory or action, or truer as patriots to the fortunes of the people among whom they were bred and born. No class of men have done so much work at so slight a cost as they. After a century of labor they show no fortunes amassed or incorporations that threaten the welfare of the community by the weight and power of their accumulations. Without vows of poverty, they encounter the world literally as their Master did before them, seeking not the goods but the souls of men.

Every one who wishes well to his country cannot, therefore, look with indifference upon any falling off in the supply of these godly servants of Christ. Much more do we, who believe that by them, to a very great degree, is the kingdom of Christ to be advanced, look most earnestly in the direction of the revival meetings now progressing for a fresh supply of young men who shall be called to the work of the ministry. It should be a specific object kept in view by all who partake of those glorious outpourings of the Spirit to pray that the Lord would send forth more laborers into His vineyard.

Southern Methodist Germans in Texas.

The communication from the Rev. F. Vordenbaeumen, which we give below, comes opportunely. He is one of our most efficient and influential German preachers. After the proceedings of the German District Meeting, which we published two weeks since, the whole Southern Church will be glad to read the reassuring statements of Brother V. As to the matter of "missionary money," Dr. McFerrin can speak for himself; but our German friends in Texas suffered probably as little from the events of 1860-64 as any other part of the church. We had hoped to make a collection among them for the "poor saints" in *this* "Jerusalem." We have the eloquent messenger already; he has a good cause; the spirit of an apostle stirs him; and he pants to go out into Asia Minor—the broad regions of Texas. It is with no little sorrow that we now hear that the "poor saints" are out there also. We have always had most invigorating accounts of the quantity of cotton that a single German Methodist there can make and pick out with no help, save it may be, that of his hardy sons and daughters. It seemed to us to be a sort of refuge where, if things got worse, one might go with the certainty of finding plenty of beef and bread, and a genuine "old style" article of German Methodism; and in fact that picture is so deeply fixed in our imagination that we think we shall send Brother Pauly over anyhow.

"OUR GERMANS IN TEXAS."

MR. EDITOR: Under this superscription you published recently certain resolutions adopted at our German District Meeting, prefaced by some very pertinent remarks. I am obliged to you for the remarks; but, sir, let me request you, do not pour out the child with the bath. "Our Germans in Texas," that is, a large majority of them, of whom I am a member, are as true to the Church South, our mother church, as you or any other Christian gentleman can be. It would, indeed, seem that some of said resolutions did not indicate what I now avow; but my avowal is nevertheless founded in truth. We, the majority of "our Germans," may have erred in acquiescing to certain odious enactments; but we deemed it, under the circumstances, a necessary evil. Secession was at the time making headway among us. An abundant influx of missionary money from a certain quarter had put the ball of ecclesiastical commotion in motion. Then suddenly, when least looked for, came the "episcopal diplomacies" promising good times to come. I admit that I at the time believed that a speedy reunion of the two Methodisms was feasible. Hence our efforts to initiate measures by means of which we could prevent a split among us. As matters now stand, believe me that "our Germans in Texas" are unflinchingly true to the church of our choice.

We are warmly attached to our American brethren in Texas. They have laudably built up and supported our missions thus far. I am sure they will not hereafter forsake us. But I think the church at large should, through its domestic missionary board, take charge of us, instead of as now being solely dependent on the one Texas Conference for maintenance. I wish you would bring this to Dr. McFerrin. If "our Germans in Texas," with our brethren in New Orleans, were organized into a mission Conference, under the guardianship of the missionary secretary, I have no doubt that we would then be enabled to extend our operations throughout all the Southern States. If we fail, others will begin to do it.

Yours affectionately,

F. VORDENBAEUMEN.

NEW BRAUNFELS, TEXAS, Sept. 20, 1869.

SOME people carry their hearts in their heads; very many carry their heads in their hearts. The difficulty is to keep them apart, and yet both actively working together.

PAPER MONEY VARIATIONS.

On September 23d the telegram was received that in the New York money market gold was at 160, and in fifteen minutes afterward that it had fallen to 138. This is one way of stating the fact that greenbacks had fallen to 160, and in a quarter of an hour had gone up to 138.—This so-called advance in gold began on Wednesday, the 22d, and continued throughout Thursday, and on Friday culminated in a financial panic. Our readers may gather some idea of the extent of these inflations and contractions, which partake much more of the nature of hydrogen than that of any known metal, from the estimate that in those three days over $1,000,000,000 *in gold* were sold and bought, the price running up and down thirty per cent.

There could be no greater evidence of the fictitious character of the currency of the country than this record of three days' work in the city of New York. This was not a change in the quotation of some fancy stock, but in what is gravely declared to be the true measure of all values—money. The stupendous fiction of making a cowry shell or a piece of engraved paper to be equal to either one dollar, ten thousand or five hundred thousand dollars in gold, when at the same time not one dollar in gold or silver can be demanded for it at the government counter, must be subject to all changes to which the human imagination is liable. This fiction at present enters more or less into all transactions of barter and sale, producing unsoundness and a corresponding want of confidence in all kinds of business. What merchant knows where he is when in an hour the profits of a year's trade can be destroyed by the dial hand of the New York gold room? Yet all these *gold* operations have really little or no gold in them. They are but huge paper transactions with gold margins. The gambling is not in gold, but in United States paper. The greatest gambler of all is the Secretary of the Treasury. It was for his accommodation mainly that the gold room was started. He is the great broker who uses the revenue of the country—so much of it as is in gold—to raise or to depress the "legal tender" issues of the government; so that we have the marvelous spectacle of a government entering the markets of the country as a competitor with every branch of home industry, and attempting to quicken or impede at will the flow of commerce. There can be no question that if the Secretary would go into the tobacco market he could control it, and that to contend with him and the backing of the vaults of the United States Treasury would be madness in any one. So, too, he might make a very serious affair of the shoe and leather business, or of the immense trade that is going on in plaster, phosphates and other manures—that is, if the Treasury "ring" should take a notion to operate in those values. He does not directly enter one of these branches of commerce and production, but *indirectly* he enters all of them. He does not interfere with the goods on the shelf, only with the money in the till. The Treasurer is like any other man; he uses the power which he finds at his command. The people have put it in his power to destroy the savings and the toil of a year in one hour. To maintain the arbitrary value of greenbacks the whole country stands a fair chance of bankruptcy. That this huge bubble of Treasury notes will burst is as certain as that mere credit is not gold, nor indeed anything beyond soap and water, the moment that it ceases to represent gold. Let our people *stand from under.* The hysterical heavings of the New York gold market during the past ten days look like the first symptoms of a greenback collapse. We subjoin an item:

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—There are fresh symptoms of another panic, such as occurred on Friday last.

Stocks are declining heavily, and distrust and confusion are apparent on all sides.

The Gold Board have not resumed operations.

The counter price for gold is 130, and tending downward.

A failure of the Gold Bank is threatened.

Government bonds have declined.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

We call special attention to the Southern Methodist High School, which commences October 4, under the auspices of the several Methodist congregations of this city, in the basement of the Dryades street church. Mr. D. I. Rast, an experienced teacher, is the principal. He will be assisted in the German department by the Rev. J. B. A. Ahrens. The object of the school is to prepare young men for college, as well as to furnish suitable instruction for primary classes. We have many families in the city who wish for a decidedly Protestant school; and who are unable or unwilling to send their children away from home. They will find in this one what they are seeking. Having sent to Mr. Rast the past year, we speak confidently. The names of the gentlemen who indorse the enterprise are a sufficient guarantee of its merits and claims upon the patronage of our people. See advertisement.

TRINITY HIGH SCHOOL, AT PASS CHRISTIAN.—The Rev. William Cameron, A. M., specially under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, opens his school at the Pass on the first Monday in October. The course of study will embrace all branches of an education—mathematical, English and classical—usually taught in the best schools in the country. We are glad to see a Protestant school planted on that lake shore. It is needed. We need schools all over the South to stem the tide of European Jesuits that has set in and threatens the very foundations of this Republic. See advertisement for particulars.

MESSRS. WALSH, SMITH & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, MOBILE. This house imports coffee direct, and are agents for various phosphates, land plaster, etc. See advertisement. When recently in the canebrake of Alabama we learned that cotton planters were at last waking up to the fact that every pound of cotton or other product sold is a pound of the best of the soil carted off; that the time had come when something must be returned to the land if the farmer would not wholly destroy its value. We heard marvelous statements of the results of an application of phosphe Peruvian guano to poor lands. It was proved by actual experiment that one-half the labor and one-half the land yielded as much when fertilized as the whole produced under the old method of farming. The planter, therefore, has the choice of putting one half the cost of a crop either in the shape of manageable phosphates or unmanageable negroes. The true policy certainly is fewer negroes and less land, if by them and the fertilizers an equal amount of cotton can be raised. We hope Messrs. Walsh, Smith & Co. will do a good business, for the sake of themselves and Alabama.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—*Contents.* The City of Brass; The Egotist in Life; Parlor Singing; The Foe in the Household; Garibaldi; Hunting in the British Isles; German Songs; The Brick Moon; Earthquakes of the American Continent; An August Pastoral; Pennsylvania Dutch; Wettstein; The Increase of Human Life; At Rydal; A Dredging Excursion in the Gulf Stream.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.—The first three numbers of this monthly are to hand. It is published at Charleston, South Carolina. Subscription price, $3 50. Address F. G. De Fontaine, Charleston, South Carolina.

We are so thoroughly Southern that we may be somewhat incapacitated for judging the literary productions of our own people. But we are impressed with the merits of the three numbers of this publication. The table of contents in each is unusually rich, and if the publishers can sustain the work at its present standard of excellence, they need have no doubt of the largest success. We shall give our readers a taste of its variety and spice next week, in an article translated from the Sanscrit, by one of its contributors. The contents of the last number are: The Political Crisis; Reminiscences of Public Men; Among the Ruins; An Irish Story; Our Early Authors and Artists; Rambling in Rome; Stories from the Sanscrit; China Music; Mental Delights of Early Life; Shoulder to Shoulder; Bearding the Lion; Confederate Blockade Runners; Editorial Workshop; Department of Science, Art and Discovery; Passes en Passant; Olla Podrida; Funny Graphs; Serious Illness of Miss S. Carolina; Odds and Ends for the Public at Large. The magazine has an efficient agent in Colonel W. S. Dogan, whom we had the pleasure of seeing in this office.

THE ST. LOUIS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE comes this week greatly enlarged. It has a broad, strong, fresh look, and is full of excellent reading. It evidently has the advantage of good editing and good backing. Its agents are diligent, and they are moving in a wide-awake region, where there are many white men to the square mile, and where every man takes a newspaper. As one gets into a latitude where the winter is long, and there is of necessity a good deal of indoor fireside life, the *Advocate* becomes a member of the household, and no decent religious family will venture to keep house without one. Sometimes two or three different ones are taken. It may be somewhat owing to this fact that the northwest part of our church is moving forward so grandly. We wish our St. Louis *confrere* success, ample and quick, in the shape of several thousand new subscribers.

TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

We are indebted to the Nashville *Advocate* for the following items of the session of this Conference. It must have been a joyous reunion of godly men.

The fifty sixth session of the Tennessee Conference was held in Murfreesboro, September 15-22. Bishop Paine presided. Fifty-one years ago he was admitted into the Tennessee Conference, of which he remained a member till his appointment to the episcopate in 1846. He is therefore at home in this body. We need not add that he is greatly loved and revered by the members. Only one who joined the Conference when he did, besides himself, now survives, the venerable Dr. Maddin, who was present at this session. Dr. Young, of course, was elected secretary, and Messrs. Jackson, Moody and Vick, lay delegate, assistants. There were fifty-two lay representatives entitled to seats in the Conference, and most of them were in attendance, and rendered valuable assistance in the business of the session. Such men as Judge Wood, Colonel House, General Palmer, Jones, of Pulaski, Dibrell, Cook, Holder and Harris, (who were elected delegates to the General Conference,) Morgan, Vick, Webb and others, are a great acquisition in any deliberative body. The Conference was honored with the attendance of several distinguished visitors, among whom we may notice the book agent, who was received with great kindness, and his advocacy of Publishing House interests listened to with marked attention. Dr. Anderson, president of Florence Wesleyan University, made a fine address in the interest of that promising institution, which was received with marked favor. So was a speech of Dr. Wiley, in the interest of Emory and Henry College. The doctor's visit, including his speech and sermon, and his sermons on Sunday in Nashville, will not soon be forgotten. They are spoken of with great satisfaction. The Rev. J. K. Stringfield, also of the Holston Conference, accompanied the doctor, both to Murfreesboro and Nashville, and preached in both places. Dr. Munsey was also in attendance, though in infirm health. He delivered a discourse on Sunday morning to an immense audience, which we will not attempt to describe—it was perfectly *sui generis*, and fully sustained the high reputation of this wonderful orator. His theme was the eternity and immutability of God.

* * * * *

We trust Dr. Munsey's health will improve, so that he may be able to visit every part of the connection, not merely to gratify the curiosity of the people, who wish to hear him, but to promote the in-

terests of Foreign missions, which he has been sent forth to advocate, and which lie very near his heart. His address to the Conference, on this subject, produced a most powerful effect.

From the minutes, furnished us by the courteous secretaries, we gather the following items:

Admitted on trial, T. B. Fisher, S. A. Ellis, I. G. Gross, L. E. Whitten, W. J. Hale, J. W. Hill, W. M. Doyle, R. T. Roland, A. Brown.

Died, T. N. Lankford, W. Randle.

Number of members, forty-one thousand nine hundred and seventeen white; four hundred and ten colored; four hundred and thirty-six local preachers. Baptized, two thousand two hundred and forty-five adults, eight hundred and fifty-four infants—sadly imperfect reports.

Contributed for domestic missions, $2,601 60; foreign, $1,565 35.—Collected for superannuated preachers, widows and orphans, $2,605 61—nearly all that was required.

The next session is to be in Pulaski.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.—Ministers: John B McFerrin, A. L. P. Green, John W Hanner, Robert A Young, S. P. Whitten, R. P. Rawson, E. E. Pitts, Adam S. Riggs. Alternates: Thomas Maddin, Joseph B. West, John F Hughes. Laymen: Hon. John F House, Hon. William B. Wood, Major T. M. N. Jones, William F. Holder, General Joseph B. Palmer, General George G. Dibrell, Colonel Watson M. Cook, Colonel J. W Harris. Alternates: Colonel A. S Colyar, Dr M. C. Baldridge, W. L J. Wilkes, Dr. J. J. Dement and T. B. Miles.

MISSOURI CONFERENCE.

Prof. Stark left Chillicothe, September 18—the Missouri Conference being in session, under the presidency of Bishop Pierce, who, we are sorry to learn, was quite sick, so as to have to leave the chair on Saturday, and was unable to fill his appointment to preach on Friday night. The delegates to the General Conference are: William M. Rush, C. I Vandeventer, W. M Leftwich, B. H. Spencer, A. Monroe, ministers—alternates: J. H. Pritchett, J D Vineil, T. E. Thompson, J. O. Swinney, D. K. Pittman, Charles D. Epperson, James H Birch, laymen—alternates: Allen H. Voories, James L. Davis.

ST. LOUIS CONFERENCE.

White members, 18,538; increase, 1,764; colored, 187; decrease, 31; local preachers, 202; increase, 77 Baptized—infants, 760; adults, 1,208—a sorry showing. Why do not our ministers report their baptisms? Sunday schools, 181; teachers, 567, scholars, 9 698. Necessary for superannuated preachers, etc., $9 900; raised for them, $1,959 13. For domestic missions, $3,758 15; foreign missions, $196 50. Next session at Bonneville.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS CONFERENCE.

Delegates to the General Conference—Clerical: M R Jones, R. Smithson. Reserves: J. W. Wescott, D. T Sherman. Lay: Dr. W. B. Ballard, John Alsopp. Reserves: J. M Charlton, I. M. A Drake.

Next Conference to be held at Kinmundy, Illinois.

Increase of church membership the past year, 1,630.—*Nashville Advocate.*

The Colored Church Paper.

The Colored Conferences desiring an organ, and having been requested to undertake the publication, I have consented to do so, whenever sufficient subscribers have been obtained to defray actual expenses—say one thousand subscribers.

The object of the paper will be to promote the moral and religious, and the mental and physical well-being of the colored people, and to aid in carrying out the policy, present and prospective, of the Southern Methodist General Conference in reference to those of them in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

TERMS.—One dollar a year in advance, the money to be refunded if the paper should not be published. The preachers, white as well as colored, will please act as agents. Address

S. WATSON,
Memphis, Tennessee.

A REMARKABLE trial has lately taken place in Paris, the culprits being a priest and a layman, who were engaged in the business of securing the saying of masses in behalf of the dead. There are very large orders sent in to the priests in Paris by the friends of deceased persons for the purpose of liberating their souls from purgatory. But it would take much more than all the time of the ecclesiastics of the city to say these masses; and accordingly it is the custom to hire priests in small country places to supplement this lack of service. These men undertook to act as agents between the city and country clergy, and would take orders to any extent for masses; but they seem to have pocketed the money, and cheated all parties, leaving the souls of the dead also to suffer. During eight months the accused agreed to have seventy-two thousand six hundred and seventy-nine masses said, and there is no proof that the engagements were met. This scandalous affair has brought new discredit on the Catholic religion in France.

ANY man who can bound out of bed as soon as he wakes of a mid-winter's morning is worth something; no fear of his not making his way through the world creditably, because he has the elements of a promptitude, decision and energy which guarantee success.—*Dr Hall.*

ENVY pursues its victim through life. It ceases to gnaw only when the grave worm, its brother reptile, begins.

THE conscientious person may often make mistakes, but he is on the sure road to excellency at last.

MARRIED.

In Evansville, Indiana, the Rev. ROBERT J. HARP, of the Louisiana Conference, to Miss AGNES M. PENNINGTON.

OBITUARIES.

REV. W. H. CARTER, a member of the Mobile Conference, after a painful and protracted illness from pulmonary consumption, died at his home in Clarke county, Alabama, on the 12th of August, 1869.

As might have been expected by his friends, his end was tranquil, peaceful and triumphant. It was the end of a good man, in whose life and labors were exemplified in an eminent degree that purity of heart and that rectitude of life and conduct so essentially necessary to the enjoyment of the favor of God here, and the Christian's rest hereafter. But I forbear to say more of this dear brother, as the materials for a more extended notice will be furnished to his Conference at its ensuing session. GEO. F. ELLIS.

Died, in Covington county, Mississippi, July 13, 1869, Sister SARAH AINSWORTH, consort of Brother J. B. Ainsworth, and daughter of William and Edia Laflin. She was born in Covington county, Mississippi, June 6, 1834, and departed this life July 13, 1869, aged thirty-five years, one month and seven days.

Sister Ainsworth was an exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. At the early age of ten years she gave herself up to Christ. Although she withdrew herself from the world so young, none ever found fault with her Christian walk.

One so good, so pure and so lovely was destined ere long to attract the attention of the true and the noble. In November, 1851, she was wedded to Brother Oliver Byrd, a brave and gallant youth, who yielded his life as a sacrifice on the altar of his country in the eventful struggle of July 22, 1864, near Atlanta, Georgia. He left to her care and keeping three fatherless babes. One had gone with its father to the spirit land.

On the 29th of October, 1865, she formed an alliance with her second husband, with whom she lived in peace and tranquillity until death removed her from earth to heaven. She leaves two sweet children by her last husband, and many relatives and friends to mourn her loss. Her last moments were spent in exhorting all around her to meet her in heaven.

J. M. WEEMS.

Died, at his residence in Carroll county, Mississippi, August 11, 1869, Dr. JOSEPH J. DAVIS, son of Lewis and Mary Davis. He was born at Laurel Hill, West Feliciana parish, Louisiana, June 11, 1813.

He was a graduate of Augusta College, Kentucky, then under the care and management of the great and good Bishop Bascom. Afterward he studied medicine and graduated in the Philadelphia Medical College. He practiced the profession of his choice a number of years in Madison county, Mississippi. After that he moved to Carroll county, and, being of feeble constitution, retired from the active duties of his profession until the breaking out of the war. All or nearly all of our physicians being in the army, and many of the families of our soldiers being left helpless, this good man would visit them and administer to their wants, without any compensation or expectation of the same, and frequently when he was barely able to travel.

He first married Miss Cage, a noble, good woman, who lived only a short time. He married his second and now bereaved companion, Miss Emily M. Lane, daughter of S. T. Lane, Esq., June 21, 1853, and by her has six living children left to mourn a father's loss, and without a father's love and care to shape their course through this unfriendly world.

Dr. Davis had been in declining health for a number of years. Being a very prudent man, and by taking great care of his sheltered constitution, he lived, we have no doubt, much longer than one of less care would have done.

The fatal hour at last arrived. He asked a friend if he thought his time had come. Being answered in the affirmative, and at the same time feeling his own ft ckering pulse, he raised his arms toward heaven and repeated that beautiful hymn:

"Father, I stretch my hands to thee,
No other help I know;
If thou withdraw thyself from me,
Ah! whither shall I go?"

His heart-stricken companion then embraced him, saying: "Oh! how can I give you up, my dear husband?" To which he, in an audible voice, calmly replied: "My wife, put your trust in God. Write it on a piece of paper, and put a seal to it, with my name on the seal. Put your trust in God. Keep it where you can always see it." His sister, Mrs. Lane, in his last moments asked him to say something to her, that she might remember him. "Raise your children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord." Previous to this she seemed anxious to know the future fate of her only brother, then dying. He, with an eye dimmed in death, but now for the moment animated, said: "Write, Victory, victory over death, hell and the grave, and keep it, my sister, to remember me."

Dr. Davis had been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South for a number of years, and it has never been our lot to know a more sincere, humble, devoted Christian. He was a gentleman of culture and refinement, and truly one of the most conscientious men we ever saw in all his dealings with his fellow-man; and being a true and devoted follower of his Lord and Master, who could help but love him while he lived, and who could help but weep at the loss of such a friend, such a neighbor, such a brother, such a father, such a husband? But we weep not as those who have no hope. "Our loss is his eternal gain."

While around his dying bed, several days previous to his death, we felt more like we were in the company of an angel than a mortal, dying man; and we also thought that the greatest treasure this earth can give is the consciousness of knowing that we have done right.

Since death is an inevitable consequence, we thank God that it has been our happy privilege to witness the triumphant death of this Christian brother, for by it we have seen fully demonstrated and exemplified the teachings and doctrine of our divine and blessed Saviour.

JOHN R. APPLEWHITE.

The following is the action of the Quarterly Conference for the Winona circuit, Methodist Episcopal Church South, August 21, 1869:

WHEREAS, Our beloved brother, Dr. Joseph Davis, who was for many years a member of our body as class leader; and

WHEREAS, In the providence of God, after protracted illness and much suffering, he has been called out of this world; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Dr. Davis the church has lost one of its most ardent and substantial friends, and the world one of the finest illustrations of the Christian religion.

Resolved, That while we grieve to lose so good and useful a man, we bow to the will of our Heavenly Father, and feel assured that to our departed brother to die was gain.

Resolved, That we cherish fondly the memory of his deeply Christian spirit and exemplary life.

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved wife and little ones our most hearty sympathy; and while we commend them in earnest prayer to the Divine Father, we will not be unmindful of our duty to extend to them the affectionate and watchful care of the church.

Resolved, That Dr. John R. Applewhite and the Rev. John A. Ellis be a committee to prepare a suitable obituary of the deceased, and forward for publication in the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be handed Sister Davis, and a copy furnished the editor for publication in the Wesonon *Democrat*.

K. A. JONES, P. E.
WM. A. D. BRYAN, Sec'y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOUTHERN METHODIST HIGH SCHOOL,
NEW ORLEANS.

The exercises of the first session of this institution will commence on MONDAY, the 4th day of October next, in the basement of the German Methodist Church, Dryades street, between Felicity and Enterpe.

In founding this institution our purpose is to supply the desideration long felt in this city, viz: an acknowledged Protestant School of a high order, in which boys and young men can be thoroughly prepared either for college or the active business of life.

The government of the School will be strict and firm, yet mild and parental in its administration. Thoroughness in the preparation of lessons will be uniformly required of all pupils.

The sons of ministers engaged wholly in the work of their Church will be received at half price; and young men preparing for the ministry without charge.

A Preparatory Department and an Evening School are attached.

In the selection of Teachers the greatest care will be exercised, not only in regard to their mental qualifications, but also in reference to their ability to impart instruction to their pupils.

For further information apply at the School.

D. I. RAST, Principal.

REFERENCES.—Rev J. C. Keener, D. D., Rev. J. B. Walker D. D., Rev. Lunus Parker, D. D., Rev. J. C. Miller; Messrs. J. P. Harrison, William H. Fesser, H. F. Given, John G. Parham, William H. Bonnerea.

Circulars can be had at the ADVOCATE office. oc2 lf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. P. WILSON, MAGIC PRESS,

77 MAGAZINE ST., CORNER POYDRAS,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has reduced his prices to suit the times.

He will give a ream. (not two thirds of a ream.) and 1,000 (not 700 or 800 for a 1,000) cards.

One ream of Bill Heads, 6 on a sheet... 2,75
One ream of Bill Heads, 4 on a sheet... 2,25
One ream of Bill Heads, 2 on a sheet... 3,12

He would inform the public that it would be well for them to count their work when brought home, as there have been some mistakes made lately. oc2 2t

CHAS WALSH. ROBT. W. SMITH. F. W. BUTT.

WALSH, SMITH & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

IMPORTERS OF RIO COFFEE,

AND

Exclusive Authorized Agents for the sale of Phospho Peruvian Guano,
Ammoniated Alkaline Phosphate,
Ammoniated Super Phosphate,
Land Plaster, etc., etc.

MOBILE, ALA.

Orders will meet with prompt attention.

We are importing our Coffee direct from Rio, and are offering buyers as great inducements as any other market possesses, while shorter lines of communication by rail with the West, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia give us material advantages, in low rates of freight to supply these sections.

The Fertilizers we offer are of the most reliable character, and may be confidently relied upon by planters.

oc2 6m WALSH, SMITH & CO.

TRINITY HIGH SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,
Pass Christian, Mississippi.

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The cogs on one end of a roll are set relatively *between* those on the other end of the *same* roll, virtually forming a

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Allows perfect freedom of movement; Effectually secures the Bed Clothes. Applied in a moment, and requires no further trouble.

From Mrs. Stowe's *Hearth and Home*, August 14:

"A simple and effective contrivance for keeping the bed clothes on children who kick in their sleep. Parents who find that their children are constantly taking cold because they throw the covering off, can surely afford to invest a dollar in an article which obviates this difficulty."

Sent, postpaid, on receipt of $1.

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We believe there has never been an advertising contract given out in New York city for which the competition was so great as for the one which was awarded us in September last by P. H. Drake & Co. They had also made application to the publishers direct in all cases.—Their letter states the result:

OFFICE OF P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
New York, Sept. 18, 1868.

MESSRS. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 40 PARK ROW, N. Y.—*Gentlemen* Having compared your figures with those furnished us by other advertising agencies, and with the terms obtained from publishers direct for the insertion of advertisements of Plantation Bitters and Magnolia Water, we find them satisfactory, and accept your contract as given in letter of this date.

Oblige us by causing the advertisements to appear without unnecessary delay. Your bills for the amount, $33,775 25 (forty-three thousand seven hundred and seventy-six dollars and twenty six cents,) will be paid in accordance with the terms proposed.

Yours, very respectfully,
P. H. DRAKE & CO.

Send for our Twenty-four Page Circular, which contains a List of over One Thousand Newspapers, (the best Advertising Mediums,) and price cards showing advertising rates, and much valuable information on the subject of advertising.

FREE FOR THREE CENT STAMP.

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37 Park Row, New York, and 10 State St. Boston,

Are Agents for all the Newspapers in the United States and Canadas. They have special arrangements with the religious, Agricultural and other Newspapers. dec7 1y

THE WALTER GRAPE.—We invite all who wish to see the Walter Grape on the vine to come before the 13th of September, as a portion will then be removed for the Exhibition.

We here repeat that the "Walter" is the best flavored of the American Grapes now in cultivation. The vine is a strong grower, and fruit about the size of Catawba.

PRICES.—No. 1, $3 50; No. 2, $2 50; No. 3, $1 50. Large deductions made for quantities. Send stamp for price list.

FERRIS & CAYWOOD,
Duchess Nurseries, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Journals inserting the above will be paid in vines. se18 1y

COMFORT AND BLISS, OR PAIN and Agony.

Dr. Tobias' celebrated VENETIAN LINIMENT, whose wonderful cures sure and instantaneous action, in cases of Chronic Rheumatism Headache, Toothache, Croup, Cuts, Burns, Colic, Cramps, Dysentery, etc., have astonished the civilized world, is no new catch penny, but an article that has stood the test of twenty-two years. The enormous sale and rapidly increasing demand is at once the surest evidence of its usefulness and popularity. No family should be without a bottle in the house. Hundreds of dollars and many hours of suffering may be saved by its timely use.

Colic, Cramp and Dysentery yield at once to its pain curative properties. It is perfectly innocent, and can be given to the old or youngest child. No matter if you have no confidence in Patent Medicines—try this, and you will be sure to buy again, and recommend to your friends. Hundreds of physicians recommend it in their practice.

Sold by the Druggists and Storekeepers.—Price, Fifty Cents and $1. Depot, 19 Park Place, New York. se4 51f

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

Are just what most people need. A dose or two will set your Liver to work, and the result will be your Headache will be cured, your appetite will be restored, you will sleep sound, and wake up good natured with all the world. All persons are troubled at times

WITH A TORPID LIVER,

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McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

Are just what they need. They will thoroughly cleanse the Liver and put it in healthy motion. TRY THEM, and you will never be without a box in your house.

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DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS,

PREPARED BY FLEMING BROTHERS.

They can be had at any Drug or Country store in the United States. no7 1y

BRAN NEW LETTERS!

FRESH TESTIMONIALS.

DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.

THE ASTONISHING FAMILY MEDICINE.

Saved from Death!—Read!

MONTGOMERY, ALA., June 28, 1869.

MESSRS. J. DARBY & CO., 161 WILLIAM ST., N. Y.—*Gents:* Yours of the 23d is before me, and has attention. It gives me pleasure to say that my belief is that your "Fluid," under the supervision of a kind Providence, *saved the life of my youngest child*, some six years ago, the child being wasted to a skeleton by the effects of teething, and an affection of the bowels therewith. I had never seen any one reduced so low to recover.

"Physic" had been tried in vain, until the physicians stated it was useless. A friend recommended your "Fluid," or Ozone, which he stated was one of the component parts of it. I did so, and the effect was like magic, plainly discernible in one hour in its good effects, producing quiet and sleep almost at once, where irritation and sleepless restlessness had previously possessed the child to nearly entire exhaustion.

I at first administered it in a small way, two and three drops in a spoonful of water, and increased it to six and ten drops. It completely checked the bowels, and had the happiest effect, the child rapidly recovering.

I have tried your "Fluid" on animals, with the same effect—both horses and cows—mingling more or less in water, and letting them drink.

I have no hesitation in saying I believe it a specific for Chronic Diarrhea, or any violent affection of the bowels.

I would not be without it in my family under any consideration. Yours truly,

WILLIAM FOWLER.

Mr. Fowler is a member of the celebrated Banking House of Fowler & Somerville, Montgomery, Alabama.

AND AGAIN!

Read the following letter from Mr. Frank Saunders, a well known citizen, and brother-in-law of the beloved Bishop Paine, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South:

189 BROADWAY, N. Y., July 29, 1869.

MESSRS. J. DARBY & CO., 161 WILLIAM ST., N. Y.—*Gents:* About the 10th of June last one of my children was taken with Scarlet Fever, in its most malignant form, and as soon as I could I procured your valuable disinfectant, "Darby's Prophylactic Fluid." Although it was several days after the appearance of the disease before I began using the Fluid, still, by a free use of it, the disease was not only confined to the one case, but the malignity of that case somewhat mitigated.

During the use of the Fluid as a disinfectant in my family it was also tried in a case of headache, and one of toothache, the results in each case being instantaneous relief. It was afterward tried in a case of Erysipelas, with almost equal success.

It is due to the merits of this compound, also, to state that the case of Erysipelas in question, being located in the feet, the Fluid, in its application, was brought in frequent contact with a troublesome cancer on one of the feet; to the utter discomfiture of said cancer, for, upon subsequent examination, it had disappeared, and though it was sought for diligently, it could not be found.

I hand you this, hoping it may be the means of inducing others of earth's poor sufferers to test for themselves, as I did, the great merits of this great remedy.

Very respectfully yours,

FRANK SAUNDERS.

Never was a medicine so universally esteemed and extolled. It never fails. It may be depended on.

Every Druggist and Country Merchant keeps it. Manufactured only by

JOHN DARBY & CO.,
161 William street, New York.

Wholesale Agents,
REDWINE & FOX,
de5 1y Atlanta, Georgia.

YOU CAN MAKE LARGE PAY with our Stencil Dies. Samples free.

S. M. SPENCER & CO.,
se18 4tn Brattleboro, Vermont

THE CHILD'S CORNER.

THE SAILOR BOY.

BY ONE OF THE AUTHORS OF "CHILD WORLD."

O sailor boy! this is the day;
We count each hour and each minute;
Our hearts are as light and as gay
As the ship that brings you in it.
The house is merry with flowers;
The hearth is blazing with light;
We live through the glorified hours,
And laugh, to think of to-night.

The minutes and hours slip on;
Alas! they have passed into days;
The beautiful rapture is gone,
And only a weary hope stays—
A hope that weeps in our eyes,
As silently, by and by,
Each blossom we gather dies,
And with each a hope must die.

O sailor boy! when will you come
To turn all our grief to jetting?
O sailor boy! sail to your home,
Our hearts are so tired with waiting;
Your mother's step is so sad,
Her heart is heavy with pain;
Oh, darling! she would be glad
To see your sweet face again!

And when we were eager with joy,
Adorning the room in our bliss,
And saying fond things of our boy,
Disputing who'd got the first kiss,
List'ning for steps on the path,
Smiling with tremulous lips—
The wicked storm in its wrath
Was slaying our ship of ships!

Our darling was dragg'd on the wave,
(Oh had we dreamt of it only!)
The sea is a wonderful grave,
So wide, and deep, and lonely.
With a wild and dreadful shock—
The wicked storm was so proud—
It drove the ship on a rock,
And changed her sail to a shroud!

And when he could never come back,
And our hearts were ready to break,
And even the baby wore black
For his dear sailor-brother's sake,
There came a hope and a cry,
A joy that was almost pain,
And our darling, who did not die,
Was clasped in our arms again!

—*Good Words.*

AN INFANT CHOIR.

There is a large infant school in London (in District W., not to make it blush by more defining,) where about an hour a week is spent in a performance of a somewhat novel kind. The tiny scholars number, on the average, as nearly as possible, two hundred, and they sit close, row upon row, head over head, on a properly-built orchestra. ("Gallery" is the name given to this in school parlance, but it is the same thing.) Not one of these children is more than seven years of age; many are mere babies a little over two; the mass are young "betwixts and betweens," ranging from four to five. It is quite dazzling to come all at once upon this compact mass of fair round heads, of smiling mouths, of bright, lively-looking eyes. It is a maze of movement—confined, as much as it is, to regular-placed pink white discs—out of which feature is distinguishable, and in which there seems uncommon likeness between all the little cheeks and chin-choppers, and but one mold for every wee button nose. It is only after a minute or two that form is developed. We can tell then high foreheads from low foreheads, noble outlines from outlines of too base type, red cheeks from pale cheeks, black eyes from blue eyes, faces as promising as angels' from faces from which the divine has all been stamped away. We can tell, too, the children of neat mothers from the children of slatterns; the child who is as yet "mother's" only one, with its sleeves tied up daintily with bows of riband, from the dusky garmented little mannikin, who is one of eight or ten, and who bears upon his face, as well as upon his corduroy, the stains of the streets that are his playground, his battle-field, his solitude and his refectory. It is quite evident, also, who are energetic little folks and who are indolent; who have a spark in them of true fire, and who will tread their way out coldly on a gray plain. But at the moment these characteristics have been noted the signal is given for the beginning of a song, and we have to use our ears as well as our eyes, since there is interest at once enough for all.

The little folks are singing *Little Bopeep*. So many millions of little folks have sung Little Bopeep (though it is scarcely a melody chosen by orthodox dominies for school,) that this would not be worth mention were it not that, at the words "Little Bopeep fell fast asleep," every one of the two hundred little heads droops snugly on the left shoulder, and every one of the four hundred eyes is closed. Then at the words, "She dreamt she heard them bleating," every little mouth begins to baa, baaing loudly, hasing low, till the little performers seem turned into veritable lambkins, and the wisest ewe would be deceived; and at the words, "Then up she took her little crook," each tiny index finger bends to mimic it, and catches at an imaginary sheep's leg, stepping it as it is attempting to run friskily away. The second song sung is the *Song of Sixpence*. In this, when the marvelous pie is opened, not twenty-four, but two hundred little chickbirds sing; leaving off the tune to whistle, chirrup, chirp and warble, as heartily—at any rate—as the original two dozen, if these had been really let out, uncooked, from their historical pastry-cage. When the queen eats bread and honey, so do the two hundred—vigorously, and with enjoyment; when the maid hangs out clothes, the two hundred hang clothes out too; and when that one impudent little blackbird deprives the young lady of her nose, they peck theirs off with such intention and *aplomb* the wonder is that they are not gone from their young faces in reality.

Then the young mites sing *Sea-saw*; not the rural one alluding to Miss Margery Daw, but that of cosmopolitan tendencies, embracing the great Mogul and the little Bashaw. They link all their little arms together in their low, close row; they rock themselves backward and forward in time to their song; and, when "The Bashaw sets up a great roar, and never leaves singing hee-haw, hee-haw," they enter into the amusement of his highness so energetically, and kick their legs up so high to do it, they get tipped over, even like the Great Mogul they mock at, and finish the tune out, many of them, on their supple little backs. Closely upon this, before they have hardly had time, laughingly, to pick themselves up, follows *Oh dear! what can the matter be?* and the little choristers apply themselves to it, when they are bidden, with undiminished relish. "Oh dear!" they cry, with four hundred little fists rubbed lamentingly into four hundred little eyes. "Oh dear! what *can* the matter be?"—and they cry it so lustily they make each other laugh; and when they come to the line "Johnny's so long at the fair," (he has been sent there to buy a wax dolly, in place of anything requiring more adult comprehension,) they make known how much they are afraid something has happened to him by sobbing and wailing and wringing their hands, till they want their pinafores to dap up their tears, and they enjoy the joke so much they ask to have it encored. After this has been done, they turn at a word into the most earnest little laundresses. To the tune of *There is nae luck about the house*, they sing:

Rub a dub dub, rub a dub dub,
Rub a dub dub away!
If you wish to have clean clothes,
Why, that's the only way!—

and four hundred little hands dip with a will into soap suds and hot water, and keep industriously washing in imaginary wooden tubs. In another moment they have changed again. "Dance the thumbkins, dance!" is now their melody, and every little pair of bare arms (most of them) is lifted up, and every wee thumb is raised as much as it can be higher still. It is an extraordinary sight, certainly. The rows of little arms are up and down, as the time takes them; and up and down again; and up and down quicker; and jumping, turning, twisting, stopping, in exact copy of the bigger pair that leads them on.—When the song turns to "Dance, the foremen, dance," (meaning the forefingers,) the little singers are so tiny it is a puzzle to more than half of them to make the needful change. When the song says, "Dance, the middlemen, dance," there is an effort to crumple up the other fingers and hold them prisoners with the Lilliputian thumbs; but when the song says, "Dance, the longmen, dance," and after, "Dance, the littlemen, dance," the attempt to disentangle those dainty little digits is abandoned utterly, and the reiteration, "Dance, the thumbkin, foreman, middleman, longman, littleman" (where each finger should be raised at the moment of his naming,) seems so magic to the little people, from its nimbleness and its rapidity, they drop their small arms down, heaten, and, instead of imitating, laugh. They are up again, though, at the refrain, "Dance them all together! Dance them all together! Together! Together!" and they are working up and down like little muscular machines, rather than soft young limblets capable of being tired.

It would never do to give a catalogue of *all* the songs these little choristers sing. Although *they* could go through every one of them without flagging, *we* would much rather not. We stay a few minutes more, whilst they all turn into windmills (crossing their little arms, and twirling them as near round as bones and joints will let them;) and into water-wheels (flying one fist over and over the other, too swiftly for us, ungiddily, to look at;) and whilst they become pendulums, and ducks, and bees, and ponies, and bluebottles, and cows, and donkeys; and then we kiss our fingers (French fashion) to them, and they kiss their fingers (French fashion) to us, and we shut the doors upon their noise and prettiness, and we are beyond it and are gone. The echo and the flash of it come back to us, though, as we walk away. What measurable good does it do? is our question. Under what schedule is the progress made in this trifling put?

Oh dear! is obliged to be our answer—none. Government inspectors do not recognize it; government grants do not take it into account. Then ought it to be allowed? Ought the management to waste the time upon it? If it is no good, let it be swept away!—if it has no purpose, let it be taken out and be killed! But after a while our feelings undergo a change. We think of a tiny two year old (a pretty little, gold-haired, blue-eyed thing) who had walked gravely from her seat in the front form and insinuated herself on to the teacher's knee. She was so young and tender she had no speech yet nor language; nothing but a pair of round, wondering eyes. She could not ask to be taken up; she did not plead—neither by a mute pull at teacher's dress nor by a coaxing or a roguish smile. She had simply gone, full of thorough trust and love, knowing she would be taken, sure of the sympathy, utterly void of any fear of a repulse. When she was in the lap, she had sat there contentedly, tranquilly; with no overbrimming joy, it is true, but passing her little fingers over the dress of the teacher, and touching the ornaments of it, and emptying out the pockets, and quietly possessing herself of their contents, with such security of acceptance, such certainty of being allowed, it had been quite a charming thing to see. And we come to the conclusion that this mere growth of trust, this mere exercise of confidence, is something, even if it is all. Take the heart of this little child as a sample of the others, and they could not be impressed, as this one's was impressed, thoroughly in vain. The little people will grow some day into men and women, and then the memory will cling to them of these simple nursery songs, and when they are teaching themselves to succeeding little toddlers—who shall look into *their* eyes and climb upon *their* knees—they will have their own childhood recalled to them, and will, surely, not be the worse for the recalling.—*Once a Week.*

SCIENTIFIC.

SPECTRUM ANALYSIS.

Beyond all comparison, the most brilliant and startling conquest which the human mind has yet made over the domain of nature, consists in that groupe of discoveries which is described by the term, *Spectrum Analysis*. It provokes amazement in every aspect. In the first place, the developments have been made with a rapidity that is almost astounding; the whole thing has been done in ten years. Dr. Wollaston discovered, in the year 1802 that, by looking carefully at the solar spectrum with a spy-glass, dark lines could be seen crossing it. In 1815 Fraunhofer, a German optician, rediscovered and made a map of several hundreds of them, and from that time they were called, after him, *Fraunhofer's lines*. But few supposed that there was the slightest possible significance in them; they were regarded as mere optical curiosities, having no higher use than to serve as landmarks for measuring the spaces of the colored spectrum. But in 1859 the two German chemists, Kirchoff and Bunsen, made the capital discovery that each chemical element, when burning in a flame, gave out a light that had its peculiar marks or lines, so that these lines could become a means of detecting the element. A totally new mode of chemical analysis was thus hit upon, far more delicate than anything hitherto known, and a method, moreover, which was capable of becoming a *revelator of the constitution of the universe*. Chemistry, at a single stroke, was fused with astronomy, and the universal agent, light, became the powerful servant of the laboratory.

At the very first step several new elements were discovered, the existence of which had never before been suspected. Examining with the spectrum the ash of some mineral waters, Prof. Bunsen thought he saw some lines which did not belong to substances already known. He then boiled down forty-four tons of Durkheim spring water, and got a couple of hundred grains of residue, from which he extracted two new metals, cæsium and rubidium, which resemble potassium. This rubidium has been since found in the ash of oak, of beet-root, of tobacco, coffee, tea and cocoa.

The spectrum analysis, however, is not a mere instrument of original chemical research; it has a "practical" applicability. The "Bessemer process," as it is called, is a method of converting cast iron directly into steel. Cast iron contains more carbon than steel, and it is converted into steel by burning this carbon out of the molten, white hot mass by a blast of atmospheric air. In this operation five tons of cast iron are converted in twenty minutes into five tons of cast steel. But the success of the process depends upon being able to stop it at just the right time. If continued ten seconds too long, or stopped ten seconds too quickly, the batch is spoiled. The flame, of course, is an index of the advance of the combustion, and, by watching it with the spectroscope, the appearance and disappearance of the lines indicate the exact moment at which the operation is to be arrested.

The spectroscope promises also to become a very valuable instrument in medico-legal investigations into the evidences of criminality. Blood-stains may be detected by it with extreme delicacy. Mr. Sorby has shown that the one thousandth part of a grain of the red coloring matter of a blood-stain may be detected with the greatest certainty.

But it is in its celestial applications that the spectroscope has performed its most wonderful achievements. The constitution of the sun, for example, which, ten years ago, was a matter of the purest conjecture, is now a matter of definite and positive knowledge. We know what it is composed of—its chemical constituents—not as completely, but with the same certainty, as we know the chemical constitution of the earth. Sixteen of the elements, with which we are familiar upon earth, are proved also to exist in the atmosphere of the sun. They are the following: sodium, calcium, barium, magnesium, iron, chromium, nickel, copper, zinc, strontium, cadmium, cobalt, hydrogen, manganese, aluminum, titanium.

The stars have been also subjected to spectroscopic study with equal success. They are shown to resemble our sun, their light coming from white-hot matter in their atmospheres. About eighty lines in the spectrum of the light from Aldebaran have been mapped, and it has been ascertained that the atmosphere of this star contains sodium, magnesium, hydrogen, bismuth, tellurium, antimony and mercury. Sirius contains sodium, magnesium, iron and hydrogen. About sixty other stars have been examined, and all seem to have some chemical element known on earth.—*Appleton's Journal.*

It is not polite to repeat a story, especially if it is a long one, to your friends. If you are apt to be forgetful, just inquire if you have not told the story before.

It is said that an unpublished oratorio by Mendelssohn has been discovered.

San Francisco has a slipper manufactory which is worked by Chinese.

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The daughters of the preachers of the Mississippi Conference, and the orphans of deceased preachers, and also the orphans of deceased Masons, on application, shall have their tuition free of charge.

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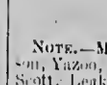

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A man who wishes to be known in the country is certainly much in his own light who does not display his name in our advertising columns.

Our terms are precisely the same as those of other weekly newspapers in this city.

We have fewer advertisements than the secular papers, but what we have are read with that conscientious regard for everything that appears in a Christian paper which takes hold—in fact, too strong a hold—and holds the editor responsible for all the patent medicines, hardware, shoes, pork, flour, and even *whisky*, which may be set forth in its columns.

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EXPENSES.

Primary Department, per term,	$20 00
Collegiate Department, per term,	25 00
Latin and Modern Languages, each,	10 00
Music on Piano and Guitar,	25 00
Use of instrument,	5 00
Drawing and Painting,	20 to 25 00
Contingent fee,	3 00
Board, including washing, lights and fuel, per month,	22 00

Young ladies must furnish their own towels, sheets, pillow cases and table napkins.

Payments for each term in advance. Pupils entering within the first month will be charged from the beginning. Itinerant ministers charged no tuition in the Literary Course.

Strict attention given to the manners and morals of the young ladies, and to their habits of study.

Refer to Dr. Keener.

For information address the President.

au7 3m C. H. OLIVER, Principal.

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The Fall Term begins first Wednesday in AUGUST, and closes last Thursday in December, before Christmas. Winter vacation about two months. Capacity for one hundred and twenty-five boarders. Full faculty of instruction.

BILLS.

Board, per session of ten months,	$150 00
Fuel, per session of ten months,	10 00
Tuition, Collegiate Department,	60 00
Tuition, Preparatory Department,	40 00
Instrumental music,	50 00
Vocal, (special lessons,)	50 00
Use of instrument,	5 00
Modern languages, each,	20 00

Ornamental work at usual rates. No extra charge for Latin or Greek.

Boarders furnish their own towels, lights, and pay their own wash bills.

The daughters of ministers in the regular work will receive instruction in the Collegiate Department free of charge.

For particulars apply to

B. ARBUCKLE, President, or
W. G. E. CUNNYNGHAM,
jy24 6t Professor, etc.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE, Virginia.

The Fall Session of this institution begins on the 12th OF AUGUST, 1869.

We have never been better prepared to furnish the facilities for a thorough Collegiate training. Our Board of Instruction is filled with men of large experience as College officers and of acknowledged ability as professors. Our buildings—now undergoing repairs—and boarding arrangements afford pleasant homes for students.

One Hundred and Fifteen Dollars, payable in advance, will meet the expenses for tuition, board, room rent, fuel, contingent fee and washing for five months.

A catalogue, or special information as to any points, may be obtained by addressing

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jy10 3m Emory Post Office, Va.

MEMPHIS CONFERENCE

FEMALE INSTITUTE, Jackson, Tennessee.

Rev. A. W. Jones, President, assisted by a full corps of competent teachers.

Fall Session opens SEPTEMBER 6, 1869.

Tuition, Collegiate Department,	$25 00
Music and use of piano,	30 00
Other charges in proportion.	
Board, including washing, fuel, bedding, etc.,	90 00

Tuition required in advance, and one half the board.

The location is every way favorable and the facilities ample.

We solicit patronage, and assure satisfaction on fair trial. au7 3m

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FRANKLIN SEMINARY

Will be reopened for the reception of pupils on the 9th of AUGUST, which will be the beginning of the scholastic year.

Board can be had in good families, for $15 per month, exclusive of lights and washing.

The following are the terms of tuition, payable in advance, per session of five months:

Elementary branches,	$20 00
Higher branches,	25 00
Latin, Greek, etc.,	30 00
French and Music,	extra.

For further information apply to

B. CLEGG, Principal.
au7 1m Franklin, La.

CENTENARY MALE INSTITUTE Summerfield, Alabama.

The twenty eighth annual session of this school will begin on the

FIRST MONDAY IN OCTOBER, 1869,

and continue nine months.

The expense for tuition, incidental fees board, washing, fuel and lights, for the session, will be $231 50, one-half to be paid on entrance and one-half on the 14th of February, 1870.

Persons wishing to patronize this school may address JOHN MASSEY,
jy31 2m Principal, Summerfield, Ala.

CENTENARY COLLEGE, Jackson, Louisiana,

was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, $75 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month.

The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, are all unsurpassed by those of any institution in the Southern States.

The past history of the College is the pledge of its future prosperity.

The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

PLOWS, PLOWS, PLOWS.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS' Agents at New Orleans for

Avery Plows, Peacock Plows,
Calhoun Plows, Brinley Plows,
Garrett & Cottman Plows,
Hall's Valley Plows, cast iron,
James H. Hall Cotton and Eagle Plows.

We sell all these at manufacturers' prices, and all other kinds of Plows at lowest market rate. THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,
Dealers in Machinery and Agricultural Implements,
jal6 1y No. 9 Perdido st., N. Orleans, La.

J. L. DUNNICA, New Orleans, La. THOS. A. HAMILTON, Memphis, Tenn. G. P. HARRISON, New Orleans, La.

J. L. DUNNICA & CO.,

COTTON AND PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

.....POYDRAS STREET.....

New Orleans, La.

Agents for the following

BRANDS OF FLOUR,

which we are constantly receiving, and always have a good supply on hand:

Crescent Mills, Can'l "B" Heat
Hebarichshofen's Extra.
Red Sea.
W. Roshorough & Co.
Cuton Mills, "Sparta, Ill."
Sparta Belle.
Olive Branch.
City Mills, "Sparta, Ill."
Missouri Mills, St. Louis.
Saxony Belle.
Berg & Becker's Choice.
Pleasant Ridge.
Camp Spring Mills, St. Louis.
Great Western Mills, St. Louis.

Also, various brands of

SUPERFINE, SINGLE, DOUBLE AND TREBLE EXTRAS,

which we are selling at the lowest market rates. jy2 1y

H. W. DRAKE, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

will practice his profession in the parishes of Carroll, Madison, Richland, Tensas and Concordia.

Office—At FLOYD, Carroll parish, Louisiana.

REFERENCES.—Race, Foster & Merrick, J. M. Dirmanger, Judges Howell and Wyly, and J. B. Powell, New Orleans; Farrar & Reeves, St. Joseph, Louisiana. au21 1y

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BOOTS AND SHOES.

D. TILLOTSON.

SUCCESSOR TO

C. E. Cato & Co.,

AT THE OLD STAND

18 CAMP STREET,

UNDER THE CITY HOTEL

Keeps constantly on hand

THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ALSO, CONTINUES TO MANUFACTURE,

Sumpter Brogans and Russets

FOR

LADIES AND GENTS'

—AND—

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S SHOES

—AT—

Hammond Station.

Nov9 1y

G. W. W. GOODWYN, (SUCCESSOR to Austin & Goodwyn,)

Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of

TINWARE,

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES

of all kinds; sole Agent for the Fashion Cooking Stove.

No. 62 Camp Street,

Next door to the Picayune Office,

oct2 1y NEW ORLEANS

MAGIC PRESS.

J. P. WILSON,

JOB PRINTER.....JOB PRINTER,

77 Magazine street, corner of Poydras,

nov1 New Orleans, La.

EAST ALABAMA MALE COLLEGE, AUBURN, ALABAMA.

Rev. James F. Dowdell, A. M., Ll. D., President and Battle Professor Moral Science.

John Darby, A. M., Emeritus Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.

John P. Franklin, A. M., Professor of Latin and Greek Languages.

Thomas C. Bragg, A. M., Professor of Mathematics.

A. R. Holcomb A. M., Professor of Natural Sciences.

———, Professor of Modern Languages.

A. S. Douglas, A. B., Instructor in Preparatory School.

The Fall Term opens on the 1st of September and closes on the 20th of December. Spring Term opens on the 2d of January and closes on the 13th of July.

Mr. Douglas will be aided by the Faculty in the discipline and instruction of the Preparatory Department.

Tuition and incidental fee in College, Fall Term $32 00

Tuition and incidental fee in Preparatory Department Fall Term, 15, 20, 25 00

Board in best families, exclusive of lights and washing, $15 to $20 per month.

Auburn is located on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad. It is universally healthfulness, and unsurpassed for moral and social advantages.

The Board of Trustees are rejoiced in securing the above Faculty, and are confident that nothing is wanting to make this institution equal to the best.

For further information apply to President Dowdell, of Auburn, Alabama.

JOHN H. GLENN,
au7 1m President Board of Trustees.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, Greensboro, Alabama.

The schools of Moral Philosophy, Ancient Languages, Modern Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry are in successful operation. The Faculty consists of gentlemen whose reputation is well established. The Preparatory School is taught by the Faculty. We offer the best facilities for thorough education.

The session is divided into two terms. It begins the first Wednesday in October, and closes the first Wednesday in July.

Tuition in University, per term,	$35 00
Tuition in Preparatory School, per term,	30 00
Contingent fee, per term,	2 50
Board in private families, per month,	16 to 20 00

Fees must be paid in advance. Send for a circular. Direct to

au7 1it J. C. WILLS.

WHITWORTH FEMALE COLLEGE, Brookhaven, Mississippi, will reopen

SEPTEMBER 22, 1869.

Provision will be made for all who apply for admission.

To send your daughter here will cost you $200 for the term of ten months, or forty weeks. This amount will pay for board, fuel, lights, washing, tuition in English, English text books, slates, pencils and all the stationery used in the school room. A deduction of $50 will be made for ministers' daughters.

All the branches are taught.

Our Music Teachers are believed to be unexcelled.

Music and the Languages are extra.

Send for circular.

H. F. JOHNSON,
jy17 3m President.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA—

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

FACULTY.

A. H. Cenas, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

James Jones, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

Warren Stone, M. D., Professor of Surgery.

T. G. Richardson, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

Samuel M. Bemiss, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

Stanford E. Chaille, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy.

Frank Hawkins, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Joseph Jones, M. D., (late of the University of Nashville,) Professor of Chemistry.

C. J. Bickham, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Thirty-second annual course of instruction in this Department will commence on Monday, the 15th of November, 1869 and terminate on the second Saturday of March, 1870. Preliminary Lectures on Clinical Medicine and Surgery will be delivered in the Amphitheatre of the Charity Hospital, beginning on the 18th of October, without any charge to students. The Anatomical rooms will be opened at the same time.

The members of the Faculty are Visiting Physicians and Surgeons to the Charity Hospital, and give instruction daily at the bedside of the sick. The practical advantages thus offered to students are unrivaled.

FEES.—For all the Lectures, $140; Matriculation, $5; Practical Anatomy, $10; Graduation, $30. Payment required in advance.

For further information address

T. G. RICHARDSON, M. D.,
jy31 2m Dean.

ROBERT L. WALKER,

Cotton Factor & Commission Merchant,

100 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

aug8 6m

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1869.

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.					1	2	3
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
FEB.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
MAR.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
APR.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
MAY						1	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
JUNE			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
JULY					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AUG.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
SEP.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
OCT.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
NOV.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
DEC.				1	2	3	
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received, and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

We have again to notice a fair degree of activity in most branches of the wholesale trade. Our leading staple, also, has shown considerable animation, although the movement has been checked by the disturbance in the exchange market, caused by the course of gold and bills at New York. Prices, at the same time, have shown more firmness, and buyers were unable to operate at the inside figures of last Friday, but toward the close they fell back to their previous position. Very little has been done in sugar and molasses, and the movement in Western produce has been confined to a limited local and jobbing business.

Our accounts with regard to the cotton crop are more discouraging, and it becomes doubtful if the falling off in Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and considerable portions of Arkansas and Mississippi, will be more than made up by the increase in the rest of the cotton districts. Our accounts with regard to sugar, also, are decidedly discouraging.

The river remains about at a stand, being two feet below high water mark.

COTTON.—The following are the arrivals since the 24th ultimo:

Louisiana and Mississippi ..... bales..	7368
Lake	36
Mobile	542
Texas	61
Total	8007

On Saturday operations were restricted during the early part of the day by a difference between the views of buyers and sellers, as well as by extreme difficulty in negotiating foreign exchange, but at a later hour, under the influence of favorable telegrams from Liverpool, the demand became more animated, and 2,350 bales changed hands at irregular prices, with the advantage on the side of the factor; low middling closing at 25¾ to 26c., and middling at 26¼ to 26¾c. On Monday the movement was again checked by the unsettled state of exchange, but the inquiry was more general, and the indications were that with the ample supply offering, a large amount would have been done could buyers have obtained a concession of ¼c., which factors refused to admit. The sales were consequently confined to 1,825 bales, while prices were fully maintained. On Tuesday the market opened with a good inquiry, and more stringent pretensions on the part of factors, but after the receipt of the gold telegrams from New York, at meridian, buyers found they could operate at easier rates, the demand became more animated, and the business summed up 2,210 bales, mostly at prices ¼c. under Monday's figures. The movement was materially restricted by the difficulty of passing foreign exchange, and the sales were principally for the North.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 6,385 bales, taken for the North, France and Great Britain.

The receipts proper since Friday evening comprise 7,404 bales, against 3,003 during the corresponding period last week, and 9,061 last year. Receipts proper since the 1st instant, 29,803 bales, against 40,360 last year.

Referring to our remarks above, we quote as follows:

Ordinary	— to —
Good ordinary	24½ to 25
Low middling	25½ to 25¾
Middling	— to 26¾
Strict middling	26¼ to 27

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1869, bales....		770
Arrived past three days.....	8007	
Arrived previously.....	24971—	32978
		33748
Exported past three days	1978	
Exported previously	6033—	8009
Stock on hand and on shipboard....		25739

SUGAR.—The stock of Louisiana sugar is very small, and the demand is restricted in consequence. Job or resales are being made at 12½c. per pound for good common, 12½c. for fair, 13¼ to 13½c. for fully fair, and 14½c. for prime. City refinery sugar is selling at 15½ to 16¼c. per pound for yellow clarified, and 16½ to 17c. for white.

MOLASSES.—There is little or no plantation molasses on the landing.

MONETARY.—Gold opened at 134 to 135, and after selling as low as 132½ closed at 133 to 134.

Operations in silver have been of moderate extent, the only sales reported being $1,500 in American half dollars at 132½ and 133, and $850 at 129 to 132½. American half dollars are quoted nominally at 131½ to 132½, and Mexican dollars 3 to 3¼ premium in gold.

We have heard of but little movement in stocks, the only sales reported being 100 shares Bank of Louisiana at $1, and 10 shares Carrollton Railroad at $89 50, and 100 Canal Bank at $47.

CATTLE MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS,
Tuesday Evening, Sept. 28, 1869.

Texas cattle, choice, per head	$35 to 45
Texas cattle, second qual, per head.	25 to 30
Texas cattle, third qual, per head ...	16 to 20
Hogs, per 25 gross	9 to 11
Sheep, first quality, per head	4 to 5
Sheep, second quality, per head	3 to 3½
Sheep, third quality, per head	— to —
Milch cows, choice, per head	80 to 100
Milch cows, per head	50 to —
Texas cows, with calves	— to —
Yearlings, per head	8 to 10
Calves, per head	7 to 10

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(*Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire*)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements:		
Cotton and Sugar Plows.....	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers...	8 50	9 50
Cotton Scrapers.....	6 00	6 50
Sweeps.....	6 00	6 50
Cultivators.....	10 00	11 00
Shovels.....	10 00	17 00
Spades.....	11 00	18 00
Axes.....	10 00	15 00
Bagging, ₱ yard:		
Kentucky.....	21	26½
East India.....	21½	26½
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₱ lb..	...	...
Bran, ₱ 100 lbs.....	1 15	1 20
Bread, ₱ 100 lbs.: Pilot....	5 00	...
Crackers.....	6 00	...
Bricks, Lake, ₱ M.....	8 00	16 00
English, Fire.....	85 00	100 00
Candles, ₱ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford.....	..	50
Tallow	..	...
Adamantine.....	15	21½
Star	16	22
Chocolate, No 1 ₱ lb.....	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₱ bbl.....	..	...
Northern	13 00	...
Coal, Cannel ₱ ton	...	15 00
Anthracite ₱ ton	9 50	10 00
Western, ₱ barrel.....	..	50
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₱ lb.....	14	16½
Havana.....	...	...
Java.....	53	57
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₱ ton.....	15 00	...
Hulled, ₱ bushel.....	..	...
Copper, Braziers' ₱ lb.....	35	...
Sheathing.....	35	37
Copper Bolts.....	29	39
Yellow Metal.....	21	25
Cordage, Manilla, ₱ lb.....	..	21
Tarred, American.....	30	...
Russia.....	...	...
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl.....	5 00	...
Dyes, ₱ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y.....	4	4½
St. Domingo.....	4½	4½
Fustic, Tampico.....	5	...
Indigo, ₱ lb.....	1 75	1 85
Madder.....	22	24
Eggs, ₱ doz. Western.....	35	40
Feathers, ₱ lb.....	95	1 05
Fish, Cod, ₱ box.....	1 75	...
Herrings.....	70	...
Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ bbl.....	..	27 00
No. 2.....	..	15 00
No. 3.....	13 00	14 00
Flaxseed, ₱ lb.....	4	6
Flour, ₱ bbl:		
Superfine.....	5 75	...
Extra.....	6 00	7 00
Fine	...	5 50
Fruit, Prunes, ₱ lb.....	14	15
Figs, Drum.....	20	...
Dried Apples.....	10	11
Currants, Zante.....	11	11c
Almonds, soft shell.....	..	28
Raisins, M R, ₱ box.....	none	here
Layer.....	3 75	...
Lem's Sicily ₱ box	none	here
Malaga, ₱ box.....	...	...
Oranges, La. ₱ 1000.....	...	...
Sicily ₱ box	...	...
Glass, ₱ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10.....	3 25	3 75
10 x 12.....	3 50	4 00
12 x 18.....	4 00	4 50
Grain, ₱ bushel:		
Malt, Western.....	2 00	2 20
Canada.....	...	...
Oats	58	60
Corn, shelled ₱ bushel....	1 10	1 12½
Beans, ₱ bbl.....	8 00	10 00
Hops, ₱ lb.....	...	...
Gunpowder, ₱ keg.....	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₱ bag.....	19	19½
Hay, Western, ₱ ton.....	26 00	29 00
Northern.....	26 00	...
Louisiana.....	...	...
Hides, ₱ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican.....	16	17
Wet salted, city slaughter.	9	14
Kip Skins.....	...	...
Dry country.....	17	18
Pelts ₱ piece.....	...	...
Iron, Pig ₱ ton.....	45 00	...
Country, Bar ₱ lb.....	5	6
English, ₱ lb.....	4	5
Hoop, ₱ lb.....	6	8½
Sheet.....	6½	9
Boiler.....	8	10
Nail Rods.....	7½	8
Iron Cotton Ties.....	6½	...
Castings, American.....	6½	7
Lime, Western ₱ bbl.....	1 65	2 00
Shell Lime.....	1 75	...
Rockland, &c.....	2 00	2 25
Cement.....	3 00	...
Molasses, ₱ gallon:		
Louisiana.....	60	70
Muscovado.....	..	...
Refinery, Reboiled.....	60	75
Moss, ₱ lb:		
Gray, Country.....	2	3½
Black do.....	5	6
Select, water rotted.....	7	8
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₱ lb.....	4 75	5 00
Wrought, German.....	14	16
English.....	14	16
Naval Stores, ₱ bbl:		
Tar.....	..	...
Pitch.....	..	...
Rosin A No. 1.....	3 00	4 00
No. 2.....	1 75	2 00
No. 3.....	..	...
Spirits Turp ₱ gallon.....	38	40
Varnish, bright.....	50	55
Oils, Lard ₱ gallon.....	1 42½	1 45
Coal Oil.....	40	42
Linseed.....	44	46
Cotton Seed, Crude.....	..	...
Refined.....	95	1 00
Tanners' ₱ gallon.....	1 15	1 30
Oil Cake, Linseed ₱ ton.....	...	...
Cotton Seed.....	35 00	40 00
Meal.....	...	...
Provisions, ₱ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern.....	none	here
Western.....	...	...
North half bbl. ...	...	...
Dried, ₱ lb.....	...	...
Tongues ₱ doz.....	7 50	8 00
Pork, Mess.....	33 75	34 00
Prime Mess.....	...	...
Hog, round, ₱ lb.....	...	...
Bacon, Hams, ₱ lb.....	22	23
Do., cnuvassed.....	24	25
Sides.....	20½	21½
Shoulders.....	...	17½
Green Shoulders.....	15½	15½
Lard, Prime, in tierces....	19	19½
in kegs.....	21½	...
Fair, in tierces.....	...	...
Butter, Northern.....	33	45
Western	22	32
Cheese, American.....	12	23
Potatoes, ₱ bbl.....	2 00	2 50
Onions.....	3 00	3 00
Green Apples.....	2 75	3 75
Rice, ₱ lb, Louisiana.....	4½	9½
India.....	4	...
Carolina.....	8½	10
Saltpetre, refined, ₱ lb.....	14	25
Crude.....	..	...
Salt ₱ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse ...	...	...
from store.....	2 35	2 45
coarse, cargo.....	...	...
from warehouse...	...	...
from store.....	2 20	2 30
Turks Island, ₱ bushel....	50	60
Soap, ₱ lb, Western.....	7	7½
Northern.....	8	12
Southern.....	6	10½
Castile.....	14	16
Sugar, Louisiana, ₱ lb:		
In the city.....	12½	14½
Havana, White.....	15	17
Yellow.....	13½	14½
Brown.....	12½	13½
Tobacco, in hhds, ₱ lb:		
Bakers & Cutters.....	26	...
Choice and Selections....	15	19
Fine Leaf.....	12	15
Medium Leaf.....	9	11
Fair Leaf.....	10	12
Common Leaf.....	8	10
Blood Refuse.....	7	10
Common Refused.....	6	7
Twist ₱ lb.....	...	...
Bulling	21	22
Wool, Merino, ₱ lb.....	..	...
Bury	..	...
Louisiana Native.....	..	...
Texas, (Col. Merino.....	..	...

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SHREVEPORT DISTRICT MEETING.

The Shreveport District Meeting will be held at Keachie, Louisiana, beginning on Thursday, October 28. Pastors, boards of stewards and boards of trustees will please render their usual reports on the first day of the meeting.

B. F. ALEXANDER, P. E.

MARIANNA DISTRICT MEETING.

CHANGE OF TIME.—Owing to the unhealthfulness of Gordon I am compelled to change the time of holding our district meeting there. It will be held October 14-17.

Preachers, both traveling and local, will be expected to hand in a report of their labors on the first day of the meeting. The opening sermon will be preached by the Rev. William A. Sumpey, on Thursday, at eleven o'clock A. M. Members, on arriving, will apply to Rev. L. Patterson to find their homes.

WESLEY B. DENNIS, P. E.

Jackson Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Carthage, at Mount Zion....	Oct.	9, 10
Raymond		16, 17
Camden, at Camden.....		23, 24
Madisonville, at Union.....		30, 31
Canton	Nov.	6, 7
Clinton, at Brownsville.....		13, 14
Sharon		20, 21
Livingston and Vernon, at Livingston.....		27, 28
Jackson.....	Dec.	4, 5

R. ABBEY, P. E.

Mobile District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Franklin street.....	Oct.	2, 3
St. Paul's		9, 10
Eastern Shore.....		16, 17
Pascagoula and Bay Shore..		23, 24
West Pascagoula.....		30, 31
Citronelle	Nov.	6, 7
St. Francis street.....		12-14
Cottage Hill.....		20, 21
St. Stephen's.....		27, 28
Whistler	Dec.	4, 5

A District Meeting will be held in connection with this meeting; and as delegates to the Annual Conference are to be elected, it is hoped there will be a full attendance.

JAS. A. HEARD, P. E.

Macon District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Macon	Sept.	25, 26
Brooksville, at Brooksville ..	Oct.	2, 3
Cookville, at Warsaw		9, 10
Marion, at Lockhart		23, 24
Summerville, at Mashuluville.		30, 31
Crawford, at Tibbee	Nov.	6, 7
Trinity, at Woodlawn.....		13, 14
Gainesville, at Sumpterville..		20, 21
De Kalb, at New Hope....		27, 28

Preachers in charge will please notify the colored preachers to be present with full accounts of their work, and to receive the proper testimonials to enable them to attend the Colored Conference to be held by Bishop McTyeire, at Talladega, Alabama, November 25.

It is to be hoped that the stewards will make especial efforts to settle in full with their preachers at the fourth Quarterly Meetings.

S. H. COX, P. E.

Alexandria District, La. Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Columbia circuit	Sept.	25, 26
Harrisonburg circuit.....		29, 30
Centreville circuit	Oct.	2, 3
Big Cane and Evergreen....		9, 10
Atlanta circuit.....		16, 17
Rapides ct., at Big Creek...		30, 31
Alexandria station.....	Nov.	13, 14
Anacoco circuit		20, 21
Spring Creek mission.....		27, 28

The Alexandria District Meeting will be held at Big Creek church, Rapides circuit, October 30 and 31. The preachers are kindly invited to attend with their officials.

FRED. WHITE, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist., Miss. Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Holmesville ct., at Holmesv'e.	Aug.	28, 29
Bogue Chitto ct., Monticello.	Sept.	11, 12
Scotland ct., at Wright's Ch.		18, 19
Pleasant Valley and Rehobath stations, at Rehobath.		25, 26
Wesson and Beauregard, at Wesson	Oct.	2, 3
Burtenton ct., at Burtenton.		9, 10
Bahala circuit, at Pleasant Grove		16, 17
Georgetown ct., at George't'n.		23, 24
Summit and Magnolia, at Magnolia	Nov.	6, 7
Crystal Springs and Hazlehurst, at Crystal Springs.		13, 14
Brookhaven station		27, 28

Brethren will please have their reports ready. Brethren will oblige me very much if they will make arrangements for me to get from the railroad to their Quarterly Meetings.

G. F. THOMSON, P. E.

Yazoo District, Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Sunflower ct., at McNutt...	Oct.	2, 3
Mt. Olivet ct., at Mt. Olivet.		16, 17
Yazoo city		23, 24
Richland ct., at Richland....		27-31
Durant ct., at Wesley chapel.	Nov.	6, 7
Black Hawk ct., Sweet Water		13, 14
Yazoo ct., at Mt. Carmel,...		20, 21
Carrollton circuit.....		27, 28
Lexington circuit.....	Dec.	4, 5

W. P. BARTON, P. E.

Wetumpka Dist., Montgomery Conf'e.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Wetumpka	Sept.	24, 25
Prattville	Oct.	3, 4
Autaugaville and Ivy Creek, at Autaugaville		9, 10
Pleasant Hill ct., at Pleasant Hill.....		16, 17
Lowndesboro, Hayneville and Union, at Lowndesboro...		23, 24
Tallassee ct., at Mt. Zion...		30, 31
Socopatoy ct., at N. Prospect.	Nov.	6, 7
Carolina ct., at Ellis' Chapel.		13, 14
Autanga ct., at Pine Level..		20, 21

WM. S. TURNER, P. E.

Opelousas District, La. Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Vermilionville	Oct.	14
Franklin		30, 31
New Iberia.....	Nov.	6, 7
Calcasieu		13, 14
Bellevue		20, 21
Bayou Mallet		27, 28
Waxia.....	Dec.	3, 4
Opelousas		5, 6
Plaquemine Brulee.....		11, 12
Abbeville.....		18, 19
Grand Cheniere		25, 26
District Conf., Vermilionville.	Oct.	14-17

All the official members of the district are requested to attend.

J. D. ADAMS, P. E.

Columbus District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Fayetteville, at Unity Grove.	Sept.	18, 19
Gordon, at Hopewell.....		25, 26
Caledonia, at camp ground..	Oct.	2, 3
Columbus District Meeting..		9, 10
Pickensville		16, 17
Carrollton, at Union Chapel..		23, 24
Athens, at Ragan's Chapel..		30, 31
Bexar	Nov.	6, 7
Yellow Creek, at Piney Grove		13, 14
Green		20 21
Enlaw		27, 28

Persons attending the District Meeting will report at the Methodist church, where a committee will be in attendance to direct them to their homes.

T. C. WIER, P. E.

Meridian District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Pearce's Sp'gs, camp meeting.	Sept.	21-29
Meridian	Oct.	2, 3
Enterprise.....		9, 10
Shubuta and Waynesboro...		16, 17
Clarke, at Salem		23, 24
Gaston, at camp ground		30, 31
Butler, at Warmach Hill....	Nov.	6, 7
Belmont		13, 14
Livingston		20, 21
Bladon Springs		27, 28
Enterprise circuit.....	Dec.	4, 5

JOSHUA T. HEARD, P. E.

Paulding Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mt. Carmel, at Suntee	Sept.	11
Columbia, at Boyd's Chapel ...		19
China Grove, at Water Holes..		25
Coleville, at White Plains....	Oct.	9
Handsboro, at Biloxi.....		16
Sylvarena, at Carr's		23
Paulding, at Pleasant Hill.....		30
Black Creek	Nov.	13
Ocoha.....		20
Rankin	Dec.	4

H. P. LEWIS, P. E.

Vicksburg Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Fayette	Sept.	18, 19
Natchez	Oct.	2, 3
Port Gibson.....		9, 10
Rocky Spring, at Beech Grove.		16, 17
Cayuga, at Utica.....		23, 24
Vicksburg	Nov.	6, 7
North Warren, at Oak Ridge		13, 14
South Warren, place to be fixed, by the pastor.....		20, 21

J. G. JONES, P. E.

Woodville Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Jackson, at Jackson.....	Sept.	18, 19
Wilkinson, at Midway.....		25, 26
St. Helena, at Centre	Oct.	16, 17
Woodville and Percy Creek.		23, 24
Tunica, at Tunica.....		30, 31
Liberty, at Liberty	Nov	6, 7
Meadville, at Meadville.....		14
Bolivar.....		20, 21
Amite, at Adams		27, 28

JAS. A. THOBURN, P. E.

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Teachers of a high grade of talent and merit are in charge of the different departments—English, Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, Painting, etc.

Pupils charged from the time of entrance to the close of the session. All pupils received with the understanding that they are to remain and attend the examination at the close of the session in which they enter, and no deduction made on the bills for absence, except in cases of protracted illness, when the loss may be divided between the institution and the patron.

In her outfit each pupil should be provided with toilet boxes, towels, napkins, she is, pillow cases and blankets or comforts. She should also bring knife, fork, spoon, cup and napkin ring.

All articles and clothing brought to the Seminary should be distinctly marked, lists of which should be permanently placed on some part of the trunk convenient for reference. The scholastic year commences October 1 and ends in July.

EXPENSE.

Board and tuition per year..... $275 00
The Modern Languages a small extra charge.
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Payment is due a half session in advance.

Monthly reports of the studies, health and general deportment of the pupils are sent to the parents or guardians at a distance.

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ORGAN OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH FOR THE MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES

VOLUME XV.—NUMBER 38.
WHOLE NUMBER..... 754.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1869.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Letters from Cuba, received here yesterday, confirm previous accounts of insubordination and treachery in the Cuban army.

General Cespedes and General Quesada are untiring in their endeavors to harmonize the conflicting elements, but without success. The Americans are anxious to get away. They report that every promise made them before leaving New York has been violated, and the representations of the state of affairs on the island are entirely false. The Americans who have escaped describe the condition of their comrades as most piteous. They are compelled to take the front of all contests, and receive no quarter from the Spaniards. The wounded who, in the exigency of battle, are left upon the field, are invariably murdered. To this is to be added the almost daily assassinations of their comrades by those whose independence and liberty they were induced to volunteer to assist in securing.

Several engagements have taken place, in all of which the Spaniards have been defeated, and in each of which Americans have lost largely. These fights are stated to have been unimportant in their result as affecting the conclusion of the war.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The *Evening Post* says, referring to the *Sun's* attack on Grant and Corbin, who married Grant's sister, in connection with Corbin's taking to Washington a certified and indorsed check for $100,000 in gold, which he did not bring back, that Corbin, who is severely sick, is preparing a statement in reply.

Fisk and Jay Gould have notified Corbin that unless he settles the differences on gold and stocks ordered by himself and associates, amounting to half a million, that legal proceedings will be commenced.

The sheriff has attached Fisk's Opera House, valued at $1,000,000.

The *Tribune* says: Letters have been received here from many Americans in the field, and thus far no word has been written by them indicative of a desire to leave the island until the war shall have resulted in victory for the Cuban cause.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 4.—The privateer Hornet, alias Cuba, appeared off Smithville, on Saturday evening, flying the Cuban colors. It has been definitely ascertained that she has two hundred men and thirty officers aboard; a majority of the latter are ex Confederates. Her armament consists of eight heavy guns. She yesterday anchored inside the bar and sent the engineer and purser to the city to secure a supply of coal, that which was taken aboard off New York not being adapted to quick movement.

Suspicions being soon aroused, the officers, after engaging a supply of coal, returned to the vessel.—Without making arrangements to get the coal aboard, they left this city last night, about twelve o'clock, for Smithville, thirty five miles below this city, in small rowboats. Collector of Customs Rumley chartered the steam tug Alpha, this morning at four o'clock, and having placed in his hands a United States deputy marshal's warrant, issued by the United States commissioner, placed him aboard with a part of the customs force, with orders to detain the privateer until further orders. Colonel Frank, commanding the United States troops at this port, is expected to co-operate with the deputy marshal, and to use force, if necessary. The Alpha has not returned, but further intelligence, by telegraph, reports that on her arrival the officers who visited the city were bold and spoke quite confident, saying that there was no process by which the privateer could be detained. The event creates much excitement and comment.

The privateer Cuba was, this evening seized at Smithville by the United States deputy marshal, and brought and anchored about half a mile below this city.

A number of the officers are now in this city. They are pointed in their declarations that there is no pretext under which she can be detained by the authorities any longer than it is necessary to have an investigation in regard to her armament and crew. The Cuba is a formidable vessel, and is represented as having great speed. She is now short of coal and provisions, and her machinery considerably deranged.

The following is a complete list of her officers: Commodore, Edward Higgins; Commander, Thomas S. Dorain; Lieutenant Commander, David A. Tilfaw; Navigating Officer, Lieutenant C. W. Reed.

RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 5.—The Legislature convened to-day with a full attendance. In the House a temporary organization was effected, with William McLaughlin, of Rockbridge, as speaker, and H. G. Jones, of Albermarle, as clerk. They adjourned until to-morrow, when permanent officers will be elected.

Bowden Wells, Republican, protested against any officers, temporary or permanent, taking their seats who had not taken the ironclad oath.

The Senate met, with Lieutenant Governor Lewis in the chair. No organization has as yet been completed; but it will be as it was decided at the caucus last night. Davis, old incumbent, as clerk; West Harrison, the old incumbent, as sergeant at arms; Minor, of London, as first, and Abraham Hall (colored) as second doorkeeper.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 4.—The General Assembly convened at twelve o'clock. The House was called to order by the Secretary of State, the former principal clerk having been elected public printer at the last session. Eighty members answered to their names and were sworn in.

As no organization of the General Assembly was effected, the election of United States Senator goes over until the 19th instant, under an act of Congress relating to such election.

There is an evident determination on the part of Middle and West Tennessee members not to let any offices fall to East Tennessee, and the members from that section are correspondingly stubborn.

MISSING BOAT PICKED UP.

The following telegram which has been kindly furnished us by Mr. Hynson, gives the gratifying information of the last of the Trade Wind's boats having been picked up:

PENSACOLA, Oct. 6.—To G. W. Hynson, New Orleans: Schooner Abbie E Campbell, Captain Dennison, picked up Trade Wind's boats with second mate and three men; landed them at this place.

C. L. LEBARON.

COTTON FOR GOLD.

We notice that the subject of selling cotton for gold has attracted the attention of the Chamber of Commerce. At their meeting on Tuesday a resolution was adopted, calling for a meeting of the merchants to discuss the propriety of such a course. The whole subject should be thoroughly and candidly investigated in all its lights and bearings, and the sense of our mercantile community sent forth to the planter. The various points of political economy, the laws of commerce and finance involved, are more perfectly understood by the more intelligent of our merchants, and their interests are so bound up with the planting community that they will no doubt be impartial judges. No political points whatever are involved in this question, and it is very unlikely that any respectable portion of the Northern people would for a moment attempt to interpose. On the contrary, the recent financial earthquake has warned the whole country of the dangers to be apprehended from a paper currency. The New York *Shipping List*, a paper of high standing, comments in this manner on the subject:

"The late convulsion, it is to be hoped, will tend to strengthen the teachings of those who have never omitted an occasion to urge a prompt return to specie payments. It will, at all events, serve to impress upon business men generally the fact that the present currency system is but an organized opportunity for the wealthy to enrich themselves at the cost of other people; that it doubles the risk of all kinds of business, and that it diminishes transactions by the uncertainty that must attend them. A sudden derangement of values in all kinds of business throughout the country, at the arbitrary will of a few individuals, is a calamity of such wide dimensions as to insure mischief to some, however much caution may be generally exercised in keeping out of its reach. There is but one remedy for the odious speculation which an irredeemable paper currency engenders, viz: a return to the true standard of values. So long as gold remains an article of merchandise simply, speculation therein is unavoidable and uncontrollable, and all the newspaper homilies upon the necessity for a better code of morals will go for naught"——

But the subject must finally rest with the planters, and some manner of laying the whole matter before them should be adopted, and should it be convenient, we would recommend to the Chamber to issue an address to the planters of the South, gotten up by able men, in which the whole subject shall be carefully and impartially discussed, with all the light afforded by the ablest financiers.—*Picayune.*

THE TRADE WIND DISASTER.

LETTER FROM CHIEF JUSTICE CORNER.

The following letter has been addressed to the New Orleans *Picayune*:

CITY HOTEL, NEW ORLEANS,
September 30, 1869.

As one of the passengers by the late Belize packet Trade Wind, which foundered at sea about noon on the 24th instant, I feel it incumbent on me publicly to acknowledge the generous hospitality and sympathy which, in common with all others in the boats, I received at the hands of Captain Beckett, of the Morgan line steamship Clinton, and all the officers of that ship, when we were picked up by them, on Tuesday afternoon, a considerable distance to the westward of the passes of the Mississippi, to which we had drifted after being driven off shore as we were approaching the bar on the forenoon of Sunday, by the norther that set in on that day. Nothing could exceed the alacrity and courtesy with which every assistance was rendered us as soon as the state of the case was understood, or the kindness with which our wants were supplied and everything possible done to alleviate our sufferings, which, after five days and nights of unrest, privation and incessant exposure to heat, cold, thirst, and a raging sea in open boats, were not slight, for which services all payment was almost indignantly refused, and I can, therefore, only offer the expression of deep gratitude which I feel and shall ever entertain for the kindness we so experienced.

I ought not to conclude this letter without speaking in admiring and grateful terms of the conduct of Captain Morrill, of the Trade Wind, to whose staunch and thoroughly seamanlike qualities and wonderful skill all with him, I am convinced, (under God,) owe their lives, for having no one in the boat capable of rendering him efficient assistance in navigating her, he had to be almost unremittingly at the helm, seldom able to snatch a few moments of rest, and during the greater part of the time steering the boat through raging seas such as I never before witnessed, and in which I could previously scarcely have believed it possible that any boat could live; but which are accurately described by, and vividly recalled to my memory the words of the one hundred and seventh Psalm, twenty-third verse: "They that go down to the sea in ships and occupy their business in great waters; these men see the works of the lord and His wonders in the deep, for at His word the stormy wind ariseth which lifteth up the waves thereof; they are carried up to the heaven and down again to the deep. Their soul melteth away because of the trouble. They reel to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man, and are at their wits' end. So when they cry unto the Lord in their trouble, He delivereth them out of their distress, for He maketh the storm to cease so that the waves thereof are still. Then are they glad because they are at rest, and so He bringeth them unto the haven where they would be. Oh, that men could praise the Lord for His goodness, and declare the wonders that He doeth for the children of men."

Trusting that you will be able to find space in your journal for this communication, I am, sir, very respectfully yours,

RICHARD JAMES CORNER,
Chief Justice of British Honduras.

SPAIN.—HER KINGS.

The following interesting historical anecdotes are taken from the *Edinburg Review*, and are from works on Spain, under Charles II:

Charles V had his funeral rites celebrated before him. Philip II, shortly before he died, called for a skull, and placed his crown upon it. Philip IV went and lay in the nich destined for him in the Pantheon. So, too, a visionary sepulchral fancy animated the decaying brain of Charles II. He, the last decrepid relic of a great race, would descend into their mausoleum, and open their coffins, and look face to face on the chiefs of his race, who had worn the crown before him.

It has been said that Charles V was a warrior and a King; Philip II only a King; Philip III and Philip IV not even Kings, and Charles II not even a man. This successive degeneration of the race, still preserving the family likeness, is one of the most curious facts in history, and there can be no doubt that it was caused by the influence of the traditional habit of the sovereign, the inflexible rules of Spanish etiquette and the unchangeable monotony of royal life. But what is still more curious, is, that the Bourbon Kings of Spain became intellectually and socially the exact image of their predecessors. * * *

The consequence of being forced to do everything by rote, day by day produced a distinct set of mental weaknesses, which degenerated at last into absolute imbecility. Philip IV was said to act as though he were made of wood; sometimes at last he would not speak for weeks together and never smiled; even when he spoke it was said there seemed to be nothing movable about him but his lips and tongue.

The Oriental style of the Spaniards came from incessant contact with the Moors. The Arab guttural in the Spaniard is a singular fact in the history of language. In the days of Charles II the ladies took their meals squatting on the ground like Arab women, and apart from the men; Spanish women still in churches sit on the ground in Oriental fashion, and Oriental fatalism, procrastination, pride, indolence, habits of thought, contempt of books, book learning and statistics have deeply entered into the mental constitution of the Spaniard and characterize him nearly as much now as in the days of Charles II.

ST. JAMES.

St. James is the Elijah of the New Testament. Compare that grand account of the wild Tishbite, coming from the wilderness through the famine-stricken land to meet and to menace Ahab the King with the wrath of God for his cruel crime, with this passage in the fifth chapter, in which he denounces the selfish and the thoughtless rich: "Go to now, ye rich men, weep and howl for the miseries which are come upon you. Your riches are corrupted, and your garments are moth-eaten," etc.

Almost we hear, as we read it, the mighty desert voice of Elijah. We see in the Epistle of St. James, while breathing Christian air, the landscape of the Old Testament. And this sort of double sensation of the Jewish past, and of the early Christian present, which comes to us while reading this peculiar letter, is just the sort of impression which ought to delight an historian. Passing from this, look at St. James as the ethical preacher. His hatred of evil is not so much a general one, like that of St. John. He speaks to particulars. He is the prophet of the practical. He comes home to daily common life. He attacks vulgar sins, and calls them by their names. There is no finely shaded casuistry, no covering of evil with a veneer of excuse, no misty moral atmosphere. He lives in the daylight. He cannot endure a sham, an hypocrisy, a pretense of outward goodness when the heart and life are foul. He tears away the covering, and probes home clean to the wound beneath. He strips the jeweled robe off Dœssa, and displays her deformity to the horror of men. He adduces examples, he uses short and telling illustrations, to make his meaning obvious. He has the clearest head of all the apostles. He does not penetrate into the lofty sphere into which St. Paul sometimes ascends, or the still loftier region where walked the spirit of St John; but, in his own region, he is superior to both these great teachers.

We want, in these slipshod days, some one of St. James' temper. Religion wears easily too sentimental an air, has drawn art to her side, and is so decked out that men are half forgetting the awful vision of the Cross, proclaiming alike the suffering which is linked to love, and the stern aspect with which we must look at sin. We are shown, on the one side, religion—under the mask of holy contemplation—the exaggerated or the one-sided representation of the doctrine of St. John. We are shown religion under the mask of freedom—the doctrine of the liberty of St. Paul exaggerated into irreverent license of thought. We are shown religion as imprudent impulsiveness—the exaggerated caricature of the character of St. Peter. We want, in order to rectify these exaggerations, some man of St. James' temper; a cool, prudent, clear-headed, practical moralist—above all, a just man. It is asking much, for, of all qualities difficult to attain, and when attained, to use, justice is that which requires the most harmonious arrangement in the nature of the man.

And when we have got our just man, we want him to have boldness enough to speak the truth—not the truth which is one-sided, leaning too much either to mercy or severity—but the truth which springs from justice—which arises naturally in the heart of the man who, because his own character has all its qualities justly harmonized, can see where, in life around him, men have failed, or when have sinned, from exaggeration or from defect. Such a man was St. James, and it was well for the infant church that he was at its head. To none so well as to him—possessing such a character as we have indicated—could have been so well entrusted the presidency of that first great council and the decision of the first great religious social controversy.—*People's Magazine.*

The Conference Boundary Question.

We extract an item from the editorial correspondence of the Memphis *Christian Advocate*, which is important in this matter:

Immediately before my arrival the Conference considered and settled a question of general interest—one which has engaged much attention during the last year. The committee appointed a year ago to report to this session "an equitable line of division" of the Conference, met several months since, and their report was soon afterward published in the Nashville *Christian Advocate*, also in our paper. The report represented that "from various communications laid before the committee, and other trustworthy sources of information, it was ascertained that * * * the idea of making Conference boundaries conform to State lines seemed to prevail generally, * * * and that in all future changes of Conference boundaries it will exert a controlling influence;" and after declaring the committee "wholly unable to designate any line of division of the Tennessee Conference" at that time, they recommended the adoption of the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That we recommend that the Tennessee, Memphis, Mississippi, Louisiana, Mobile, and Montgomery, and any other Conferences interested, at their next session, appoint a committee from each Conference, consisting of two clerical and two lay members, to be taken from the delegates elected to the General Conference, who shall meet at Memphis, Tennessee, two days before the assembling of the General Conference, and agree, if they can, upon the lines and boundaries of these several Conferences, and the new ones, and submit their agreement to the General Conference for adoption.

This report was discussed at some length; but the most able, convincing and impressive argument against its adoption was made by the Rev. S. P. Whitten. An overwhelming opposition to the report was developed, and a motion to lay on the table received almost, if not quite, a unanimous vote. Thus the Tennessee Conference has put itself unequivocally on the side of opposition to "the idea of making Conference boundaries conform to State lines."

Progress of the Work in Indiana.

J Ditzler, writing to the Baltimore *Episcopal Methodist*, under date of September 11, says:

I am happy to inform you that all is working well. The Indiana Conference may be considered a fixed fact. Half of the churches have voted, and so far it has been unanimous for the movement. The circuit in Ripley county and one in the south part of the State, near the place where our Conference meets, Owensboro, Kentucky, September 22, are the only ones of large membership remaining. Of these two, the large society at Westport, from all I saw of it in August, will vote unanimously, and I have every reason to believe the rest will follow.

On Friday night last Brother Harvey and I went to Waldron. We had a large congregation, though no society there. The next night we preached in Paultown, Decatur county, and here we met Brother McKee, the pastor; we have known him for more than three years. He met us cordially, and from there we returned to Mr. Cooper's pleasant residence in his carriage. Our cause meets with earnest favor among the best and most influential of the citizens. The outside influence in our favor is truly encouraging. On the Sabbath, having to explain so many things, the various ecclesiastical politics, etc., I had to preach two hours each time, three sermons, making six hours of speaking to large and most attentive congregations; at two of these societies we took the vote and it was unanimous. At Union chapel it will be taken next Sabbath. We stopped with Hon. William Majors, formerly Senator from Decatur county. We went to Galbreth's last night—preached—vote unanimous, and now I am stopping at the Hon. T. G. Lee's, where I will remain until Friday, preaching at Clifford each night. All we want here is energetic, pious and earnest preachers. We want some at least of those who come to aid those here who thoroughly acquaint themselves with the issues of the day, study the differences between the two churches, and the genius and spirit of each, and who can expand these principles and make them to be felt. The people say, only give us preaching; we will support; sacrifices we will have to make, and toil we must, but it is to save souls and build up our Zion. Brother Harvey attended me everywhere. I met Brother Reed, an earnest, old-fashioned singer of Zion, stayed with him and greatly enjoyed his company; he is a minister of some years. We have, Mr. Editor, only to expand our principles and the great object of our church, to the masses, to win them to our cause. We may easily have a Conference here in two years, numbering sixty or seventy preachers, with a corresponding membership. Look at Ohio; the same can be done there. Let the church meet the pressing demands of the day and God will enlarge her borders and strengthen her stakes.

Missouri Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church South.

The Missouri Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South commenced its thirty-fourth session in Chillicothe, Missouri, September 15, 1869, Bishop Pierce presiding. J. D. Vincil was elected secretary, and E. G. Hendricks as assistant secretary.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.—On the first ballot the following were elected: W. M. Rush, C. I. Vandeventer, B. H. Spencer and W. M. Leftwich. On the next ballot A. Monroe was elected. J. H. Pritchett and P. M. Pinckard were elected alternates.

ELECTION OF LAY DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.—At two o'clock P. M. the lay delegates to this Conference met for the election of lay delegates to the General Conference. Bishop Pierce opened the Conference, and announced the law in the case; but being under the necessity of meeting the presiding elders, he resigned the chair to Judge James H. Birch.

The following were elected delegates: J. O. Swinney, of Glasgow; James H. Birch, of Plattsburg; T. E. Thompson, of Palmyra; David K. Pittman, of St. Charles, and C. G. Epperson, of Macon City.

The following were elected alternates: Allen H. Vories, of St. Joseph, and J. L. Davis, of Gallatin.

CULTIVATION OF FLAX.—Mr. Peter Storm, who lives just outside the town limits, has a field of sixty five acres planted in flax, which is growing finely and will give a large yield of seed and straw. Mr. Storm has contracted to sell all of his flax straw at $40 per ton to the San Lorenzo Paper Mills, and other parties have agreed to take all the seed raised, at four cents per pound. One acre of land will yield from two and a half to three tons of straw, and about one thousand eight hundred pounds of flax seed. Thus it will be seen that flax raising is much more profitable than wheat growing. From the experience of old flax growers in this section, it is found that the foot hills or rolling land are better for the culture of flax than the deep rich soil of the lower portions of the valley. There is a good deal of land in this vicinity which is high and free from weeds—mustard, etc.—which lies idle for the reason that wheat cannot be grown profitably on it. Land of this description is well adapted to flax, and our farmers would do well to take advantage of this fact. *Pajaronian.*

TRUTH is violated by falsehood, and it may be equally outraged by silence.

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1869.

HARVEST TIME.

The lengthening shadows leaving the green tea
Creep down the rugged rocks, and stoop to kiss
the sea;
Then hurriedly climb up again, and turn to flee
Back to the purple hill.
Up the broad path the reapers homeward go—
The little gleaners wander to and fro;
And from the valley, lying just below,
Echoes the tinkling rill.

The lindens, leaning over the green lane,
Are hung with samples of the golden grain
Caught from the fullness of the laden wain,
As it bore home its prize.
Their clustering leaves press the bright light
away,
And so beneath reigns twilight all the day,
Save when some straying sunbeam, like a fay,
Peeps in with laughing eyes.

Beyond the harvest fields the rolling land
Slopes to the sea; toward the level strand
The waves riding proudly in to greet the sand,
Each bows its silvered crest.
Then rearing up, sweeps out again to sea,
Chanting upon their way sweet melody;
And so they rise and fall unceasingly,
And never are at rest.

Wrapped in a peaceful stillness nature lies,
As if, while gazing on the quiet skies,
She had looked past their depths and met God's
eyes,
And in that gaze grown calm;
As if awed by the solemn sight she lay,
Or, fallen asleep, was dreaming time away,
Singing unconsciously, by night and day,
A reverential psalm.

Half veiled in golden light of shimmering air
The landscape stretches wonderfully fair,
No trace of paling beauty anywhere;
Nature is in her prime.
In richest robes the hills and woods appear,
The lakes and springs lie motionless and clear,
Ruled by the fairest queen of all the year,
Beautiful harvest time.

The silver river, winding through the lea,
The singing birds on every greenwood tree,
The music of the never silent sea,
The deep and silent wood,
Are never changing witnesses that He
Who made all these fair things so graciously
Is mighty in His love; and prayerfully
I whisper: "God is good."

Hushed for the night is labor's busy hum,
The patient oxen from the home croft come,
Their yoke unloosened, and their day's work
done,
Down to the little spring.
In from the sea the fragrant breezes roam,
Bearing the scent of sea flowers freshly blown
And murmuring of their wild freedom home;
They gladden everything.

Like little lambkins hastening to the fold,
And seeking shelter from the night and cold,
Drift the white cloudlets to the gates of gold,
And enter one by one;
All day ranging about the quiet sky,
God's great wide pasture ground, stretched out
on high,
They've wandered, and now weary homeward
hie
Where gleams the sinking sun.

Into its rainbow-curtained setting place
The golden orb rides down with stately grace,
Slow sailing in the clouds its radiant face;
And lo! at its command
Longer the shadows fall on rock and tree,
From my sight fades the harvest plane and sea,
And twilight clasps its pale arms lovingly
About the peaceful land.

ROMANISM.—NO. 3.

I said: "Bishop, it strikes the Protestant mind as something singular that if Romanism is an embodiment of the most perfect expression of the love and wisdom of God, that its practical effects have not been better, and that it has not only been sadly defective, but positively despotic, persecuting and cruel." I then called his attention to the persecutions of the Albigenses, the Waldenses, the persecutions in France, and particularly the horrible and world-notorious massacre of St. Bartholomew, the persecutions in Ireland, the fires of Smithfield, England, and the horrors of the Inquisition in Flanders, Portugal and Spain.

He said these things had been exaggerated, and these persecutions and cruelties had been the work of civil rulers, who were often only nominally Catholics.

I replied that I believed it was historically notorious that those Catholic rulers who had been most renowned for their persecuting cruelties and inhuman atrocities were most under the influence of priestly advisers—Philip of Spain, Louis Fourteenth of France, and Mary of England, for example.

He said that Protestants had persecuted too, and cited examples.

I replied that Protestants admitted that those bearing their name had persecuted; but Protestants do not claim infallibility nor immutability; so we said those churches and rulers claiming to be Protestant, who had persecuted, had done wrong; that we condemned and repudiated their persecutions. But the Church of Rome claimed to be infallible and immutable, and therefore had the whole responsibility of these persecuting horrors permanently fixed upon her. I told him that it looked strange to Protestants that the best form of the best religion in the world had done so little for the people where it had long been dominant, and cited Spain, Portugal, Mexico and all South America; that I understood that these nations had made little progress in two hundred years; that their agriculture, commerce, manufactures, education and public morals were at a low ebb as contrasted with England, Scotland, Prussia, and the United States.

He replied that the church was not responsible for the results of ignorant and despotic rulers, and bad government generally.

I answered that it was generally understood that the priest exercised a controlling influence over Catholic communities, and over the rulers as well. But if this was a mistake in regard to other national communities, it could be no mistake in regard to what were known as and called the States of the Church in Italy. There Romanism had had a fair and full opportunity to show its character, and to work out its national social and moral results. There the head of the Church was the head of the State, and had been for a thousand years. All the offices of government were filled by ecclesiastics, and social and domestic life had been under their control. Education, in all its branches and institutions, had been controlled and managed by them exclusively for ages. And yet, leaving out something which had been done in a few cities in the direction of the fine arts, Italian civilization was the lowest in Europe—poor agriculture, poor manufactures, general ignorance among the masses, illegitimacy common, the highways infested with bandits, and the people oppressed with taxation. I said Protestants could not understand this, nor reconcile the high and exclusive claims of Romanism with these patent and deplorable results; that if Romanism was what it claimed to be, the true and only exponent of the religion of Christ, that all the best elements of Christian civilization ought to be best developed where Romanism ruled supreme; that we thought as this was not the case, but that the contrary was true, that it was a most damaging, and to our minds unanswerable, argument against the high pretensions of Rome.

He replied he was not sure that what we called progress was best.

I asked him if he meant to say that the state of things that existed in the Catholic countries I had named was better than the condition of the Protestant countries I had named?

He replied: "No, not that; but that much of our progress was not best."

So on this point we said no more.

W.

VICES.—A recent medical writer states that vices of the American character may briefly be summed up as follows: 1 An inordinate passion for riches. 2 Overwork of mind and body in the pursuit of business. 3 Undue hurry and excitement in all the affairs of life. 4 Intemperance in eating, drinking and smoking. 5 A general disregard of the true rules of life and health.

SLANDER.—Look on slanderers as direct enemies to civil society; as persons without honor, honesty or humanity. Whoever entertains you with the faults of others, designs to serve you in a similar manner.

THE greatest of men live unseen to view, while thousands are not qualified to express their influence.

BEAUTY in a woman is like the flowers in spring; but virtue is like the stars of heaven.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

SHUBUTA, MISS., Sept. 30, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: You can say to the friends of Zion that the good Lord is reviving His work greatly on the Clark circuit, Meridian district, Mobile Conference. More than one hundred have been added to the church since the 1st of July. The churches have been graciously revived, and the work is now in a prosperous condition. To God be all the glory.

G. M. GILMAN, P. C.
J. T. HEARD, P. E.

WINNSBORO, LOUISIANA CONFERENCE, September 24, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: As I write we are engaged in holding a meeting at Magnolia church, which eclipses anything that has been seen in this country since before the war. Up to this date we have taken into the church thirty persons, and had a goodly number of converts, with such an interest manifested throughout the entire community as I never saw before in this country. To God be all the glory. We had thought that it was a thing incredible that God should revive His work in this part of His vineyard; but His arm has gotten Him the victory.

T. H. MCCLENNON.

YAZOO CIRCUIT, MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

MR. EDITOR: God has graciously visited His people within the bounds of Yazoo circuit, Mississippi Conference. Since the 25th of July we have held five protracted meetings. At the other four the presence of the Lord was felt. The best meeting we had was under an arbor. At this place we expect, before a great while, to have a church.

At all revivals there is more or less of superficial work, and we would not exempt ours, but we believe that many were powerfully convicted, and some of them soundly converted. Many of the members of the church were revived, backsliders were reclaimed, and a number added to the church, many of them men and women of influence and stability. Thirty-seven persons have been received into the church—one of these rejoined; and twenty-five are now candidates for church membership—two of these have been members before. Several of the new members have established family altars. During our fourth protracted meeting I sent you one new subscriber to the ADVOCATE. I now send eleven more. Is not this a good sign? Is not this *rewarding the messenger?* Fraternally yours,

A. B. STEWART.

ANTANGAVILLE, ALA., Sept. 25, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: Antangaville and Ivy Creek is one of the stations in the Montgomery Conference, and co-operates two agricultural fairs with the respective names above stated.

We have just closed a ten days' meeting at the latter place, which resulted in ten accessions to the church, and eight conversions. The church was benefited greatly, and put back of meat in the strength of which they may go for the next forty days; and many, we trust, received seed in good soil, that in course of time will yield its fruits. For there was an unabated interest to the close of the services, both by the congregation and the mourners at the altar. The accessions were, with two exceptions, young persons, and members of the Sabbath school. We would have continued it longer had it not been for sickness in our family. We had no help at all but the church, which is the best help a man ever had in a protracted meeting, if it will work. I found more piety in my church than I expected existed there. May God yet bless us more abundantly.

Your brother in Christ,

WM. A. EDWARDS.

WETUMPKA STA., MONTGOMERY CONF., September 26, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: I have read with much interest, in your valuable paper, accounts of glorious revivals in many parts of our church. I would be happy, indeed, to inform you of one in this city; but alas! the sweeping fire has not yet reached us.

We concluded a meeting of three weeks, a few days since, without one accession or a single conversion. It was not for want of good scriptural, eloquent preaching, for my presiding elder, W. S. Turner, was with me, and he understands how to speak the right word in the right place.

Our principal object was to get the church awakened and revived. In this we were not entirely unsuccessful. The church has been without a pastor for three months, and consequently the members were rather lukewarm in their religious feelings. Though some were not revived, yet many were graciously blessed. I have wondered why we, too, could not be blessed like many of our churches. We prayed earnestly, and preached as best we could. But dark and lowering clouds still remained in our skies. Ever and anon a beautiful ray of light would burst through those clouds, but soon it would be obscured.

Our church here has suffered much during the past few years. Many of her strongest pillars are gone. Some of her once bright lights are now shining in other parts of our beloved Zion. I am persuaded there are some here yet that will never bow the knee to Baal. "Although the fig tree shall not blossom, neither shall fruit be in the vines, the labor of the olive shall fail, and the fields shall yield no meat, the flocks shall be cut off from the fold, and there shall be no herd in the stall, yet will they rejoice in the Lord."

I cannot better give vent to my feelings than by using St. Paul's language: "Brethren, pray for us."

ROBERT NABUS, P. C.

DEMOPOLIS DISTRICT, MOBILE CONFERENCE

SUMMERFIELD, ALA., Sept. 16, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: Having just completed the third round on the district—Demopolis district, Mobile Conference—with a single eye to the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom, I propose to furnish you with a few items relative to the state of the church and the prosperity of the cause in our midst. And in the first place, the country is more hopeful; in fact the first gleam of prosperity since the dark clouds of war settled down upon the land—like the fall of death, is just beginning to streak the eastern horizon. Up to this time every department of business throughout this Southern land seems to have been groaning beneath the universal curse of blight and failure. Merchants, planters, men in professional life, teachers, yea even preachers, as far as money or even support was concerned, seemed alike doomed to sow the wind, and those who gathered up a little means from the heaps of rubbish all around, only saved it to see it turn to dust again before their eyes, and were compelled to take their station side by side with the poorest of the poor. No one at a distance has any idea of the poverty and deep humiliation which the ravages of war and the change of our labor system have brought upon us. But the wheel of fortune, I doubt not, has found its lowest point, and has begun to ascend. The present crop will yield a handsome profit, not that it is so large, or even larger than last year, but the people are mainly out of debt, and the provision crop is much larger. Consequently there will be a good deal of surplus money in the country this winter; and there being no negroes to buy, land will go up, and money will be easy, and once more a general tide of prosperity will begin to flow in upon this unhappy land; and I pray God it may turn to the good of the country and the prosperity of the church. Almost every appointment within the bounds of this district has been visited this summer by gracious revival influences. The first in point of time, of a series of meetings held recently, was one at Union town. Josiah Barker, the pastor, had abundant and efficient help at this meeting in the persons of E. V. Levert and T. F. Mangum. The meeting moved on most delightfully without let or hindrance for two weeks, and resulted in the ingathering into the church of about thirty, some of whom are heads of families, and all prominent members of the community, and hopeful additions to the church. One of these accessions I may be allowed to mention, on account of his father's high position in the church. I mean the son of Bishop Wightman, who is located near Uniontown, in the practice of medicine. God grant to make him a useful member of the church, and a comfort to his father, and I doubt not that every Methodist who reads this will say: Amen.

The next meeting in order was at Demopolis. This meeting was appointed for the District Meeting, and expectation was high, for we expected Bishop Pierce; but, alas! when tidings came that the Bishop "was about a great work, and could not come down, the mercury suddenly went down, almost out of sight." Considering our disappointment and some other drawbacks, we had a good meeting nevertheless. Brother Mangum, the pastor, continued it, with the help of several others, for ten days, and at the close added to his communion ten or a dozen, some of these also heads of families. Demopolis has always been a hard place on some accounts, but I consider the church here now on a better basis than ever before since my connection with it.

The next meeting I attended was at Marian Junction, an entirely new place, there being no church there, and no preaching until the present year. This appointment is one of five constituting a new circuit, and undertaken this year as a kind of experiment. The results of this meeting will be the establishment of a very respectable church at this point, and making the circuit no longer an experiment, but a fixed fact.

Another circuit, lower down in the district, Choctaw Corner, has had some good meetings. Rembert Hills has also been visited at one or more appointments, with revivals and ingatherings of precious souls. Orrville, also, has been the scene of the outpouring of the Spirit, and souls have been converted to God within its bounds, by the score within the last few weeks. Peach tree is another appointment not to be overlooked. Here, however, I suppose the brethren are holding off a little, and gathering up their forces for the coming camp meeting, where last year the slain of the Lord were many, and nearly a hundred added to the church as the result of one meeting. May the ingatherings this year be numbered not by scores, but by hundreds. And as somebody, as you say, Mr. Editor, has in bad taste invited the preachers, I now take the occasion to invite everybody. Before I close let me say a word for the schools at this place, Summerfield. The prospects are decidedly good. Some have already come in, and every house in Summerfield is occupied, and others are in demand.

A. H. MITCHELL.

FARM AND GARDEN.

WORK FOR THE MONTH.

October is usually a beautiful month for cotton picking, and the work should be pushed forward vigorously. When cotton is high priced, as at present, *quality* is a very important matter—nice hand picking in picking, ginning and packing will pay handsomely. The corn crop, in most parts of the South, will be short—let it be housed, as soon as *dry*, that none may rot in the fields. To make up for deficiency of corn crop, we would urge upon our readers to sow largely of small grain. Oats would do better sown in September, but they may still succeed well if sown at once. Break the ground well and cover with turning shovel; a little guano will make a very great difference in the yield. We pray, also, that ample breadth of land be given to the wheat crop; or, rather, we should have said, let an ample quantity of *manure* be given to it; for a few acres, *well* manured and well prepared, can be relied on with more certainty than a large number poorly prepared and manured.—Plow deep, but have a care especially that the upper layer of the soil be *thoroughly pulverized*. As all know, the wheat plant sends out *numerous small fibrous roots*. These slender fibres cannot force their way through hard, cloddy masses, whereas, the object of nature, in the arrangement of roots, is to make *every part* of the soil tributary to the growth of the plant. The manure ought, therefore, for a like reason, to be thoroughly incorporated with the soil, particularly the upper layers, for it is in these that the roots especially ramify. In this vicinity the largest yields have followed the application of cotton seed with guano and dissolved bones. The wheat plant delights in nitrogenous manures, and, growing in the rainy season of the year, is less apt than other crops to suffer from the free application of such manures. Experiments have quite clearly shown that, with a given quantity of manure, it is best to make two applications of it, one in the fall, another in the spring in form of a top dressing. Another point which may now be regarded as well established by experiment, is, that drilled wheat, highly manured and of rank growth, will not fall down like the broadcasted under similar circumstances. The stem of the former, from better exposure to light and air, is not so soft and succulent as that of the latter. Experiments have not yet determined what the width of the drill should be. One thing we feel quite assured of, that a sufficient width to permit workings to destroy the weeds will be of very great advantage to the crop. Every one knows how much our wheat fields are infested with weeds in early spring, and there is no reason why the wheat plant should not suffer from these disputing the soil with it, as well as corn or cotton under like circumstances. Except along the coasts and warmer parts of the South, the grain should be in the ground before the last of October. We hope our agricultural societies will undertake *experiments* to decide the best time for sowing in different latitudes. Get the best seed, with a coarse sieve get out all the cockle, cheat and defective grains, put the balance in a pretty strong solution of bluestone and skim off everything that floats, and after soaking sow in faith, that the giver of all things may bestow upon you a bountiful harvest.—*Southern Cultivator.*

PREVENTIVE FOR CHEAT AND COCKEREL IN WHEAT.—I will give you a preventive for cheat and cockerel in wheat. We have been troubled very much with these pests in this section since the war. Last fall I sowed some white wheat that I was very anxious to keep in seed of, but it was very badly adulterated with both cheat and cockerel. I first set in to finger-pick a sufficient quantity for my seed to sow five acres, but found that the old hand sieve and finger-picking was such a slow process, that after I got about three-fourths of a bushel clean I concluded to sow that, and risk getting my seed from that in the future. There was some smut also in the seed, so I concluded to soak with bluestone, as a preventive for smut. With the hands I had it took six bushels of wheat to sow for a day's work, so on Saturday evening about sunset I took the six bushels of wheat, and put one pound of bluestone in a large trough, and filled with water, and took off every grain of wheat and cheat that rose to the top, and let it remain there until Monday morning. The wheat was in soak something like thirty-six hours; and in taking the wheat out I noticed that the cockerel was rotten, and I was satisfied that it would not come up, so I adopted that plan for the balance of my crop, which was about thirty acres; and am happy to inform you that I have not seen a sprig of cheat or cockerel in my wheat, to speak of that way, this year. My neighbors, as well as myself, are satisfied that the soaking with the quantity of bluestone, for the length of time above stated, prevented the growth of the cheat and cockerel, as well as the smut, etc.

I have adopted the Dickson sweep, and plant corn on Mr. Dickson's plan, and am well satisfied that it is the best way of making it.—*S. B. Britt in Southern Cultivator.*

TO KILL NUT GRASS.—I will tell you how to "kill nut grass without killing the land." On the plantation where I lived in 1840, there was a large pen which was filled in the fall with straw and leaves from six to eight feet deep, on which the cattle of the place were penned during the winter. In the spring the manure was hauled into the fields and directly nut grass sprang up in thick spots within the pen. I had it hoed every morning until the pen was refilled in the fall. In the following spring, when the pen had again been emptied, I noticed the grass springing up, but the spots were fewer and thinner. I started my boy again to hoe it every morning, and by fall had it entirely extirpated.—*P. W. A. in Southern Cultivator.*

A LITTLE GIRL five years of age, on being asked what is faith, artlessly replied: "It is doing just what God wants us to do, and ask no questions about it." This covers the whole field; perfect trust, combined with implicit obedience.

THE greatest temptation the devil has for the Christian is comfort.

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1869.

China Grove Camp Meeting, Dale Co., Alabama.

Mr. Editor: The second meeting was held at this camp ground, commencing on Friday night, September 10, and closing on Wednesday morning, September 15. At the first service the congregation was large, the sermon good, stirring, elevating and inspiring, and our hearts were filled with joy and our faith was increased and intensified. God was with us. Without entering into specifications concerning the preaching during the meeting; suffice it to say that it was good, better and best. It would afford me pleasure to call attention to some of the sermons replete with power and grandeur; but I will not seem to be invidious. Eternity will disclose the full measure of reward to those ministers who have made the word of God their study, so as to become master workmen, honoring God and advancing and establishing the kingdom of Jesus in the hearts of men. Thank God and the church for a pure gospel ministry in this country.

On the first night of the meeting the congregation was larger than it was last year, and increased from service to service, till on Sabbath, at eleven A. M., it was estimated to number four thousand persons, exceeding the congregation last year by at least five hundred persons.

The ascertained result of the meeting in conversions was sixty-five whites and ten colored. The believers present were also abundantly blessed. It was a sight that angels were pleased to behold. At eleven A. M. on Monday there was such a manifestation of divine power that we were disposed to believe that a full troop of holy angels were in our midst, and the rustling of their golden wings could almost be heard. Flash after flash of glory fell in wondrous power upon the church and congregation. Some of us got nearer to heaven right there than ever before. Glory beamed in hundreds of joyful countenances, and rapturous shouts fell from their lips. Intolerable burdens were lifted from many quivering hearts, and dark clouds were brushed from many obscured visions. Jesus appeared the fairest among ten thousand, and altogether lovely. In the love of Jesus we all found unity—preachers and people—so that we felt the interest of one touching and affecting the interest of all, Jesus being the centre.

This second meeting has made the China Grove camp ground an established one. On Tuesday morning the tent-holders held a meeting, and resolved to hold a camp meeting at this place for five years to come, commencing on Friday night before the second Sabbath in September, from year to year. Several other brethren and friends pledged themselves to build tents by the next meeting.

Now, Mr. Editor, if you desire to attend a camp meeting that is a camp meeting, just remember the time, and "come over" and see for yourself.

Twenty-six Methodist and six Baptist ministers were in attendance.

A. Dowling.

Vicksburg District Conference.

Mr. Editor: This Conference convened at Rocky Spring, September 9, 1869, and continued in session three days. J. G. Jones, presiding elder of the district, presided over its deliberations, and J. A. B. Jones acted as secretary.

All the pastoral charges in the district were represented except Vicksburg. After an appropriate sermon by Rev. W. F. Tilem, of Fayette, the Conference organized in due form, and proceeded to business. The usual committees were filled by adding two members to each chairman previously appointed. This being done, the remaining part of the first day's session was taken up in hearing verbal reports from each delegation on the state of the churches represented by them. This was an interesting and, we trust, very profitable service. The president drew out full reports of the state of the church in the district by asking a series of plain questions in reference to the usual size of congregations, the establishment of and attendance on weekly prayer meetings, the probable proportion of heads of families who have family prayer regularly, evening and morning; whether our general rules on the use of ardent spirits, attendance on worldly amusements, etc., were violated more than usual by our members. While in these sifting reports from true hearted men we found much to comfort and cheer our hearts, some very humiliating facts were brought out, especially the neglect of family worship and attendance on our weekly prayer meetings. Why professing Christians should hinder their own spiritual progress and jeopardize their personal salvation, and that of their families, by willfully neglecting these most important means of grace, is an unsolved mystery to those who feel it both their duty and interest to pursue an opposite course.

The second and third days were industriously employed in hearing and discussing reports and resolutions. Rev. W. H. Watkins, D. D., chairman of the Committee on the best means for Promoting the Purity and Extension of the Church, presented an original and very appropriate report, which was unanimously adopted, and the author requested to prepare a copy for publication in the New Orleans Christian Advocate at his earliest convenience.

Rev. W. E. M. Linfield, the chairman of the Committee on Education, not being present, and sending us no report, the other two members of the committee presented a preamble setting forth the fact "that it is both our duty and privilege, as a numerous, intelligent and influential church, to take an active and systematic part in the religious and literary education of the youth of our country," to which was appended two resolutions. The first, "Requesting and urging the membership and patrons of our church to patronize our own schools wherever practicable;" and the second, "That we believe it is just and right, where the qualifications are equal, to employ the members of our church in preference to others as principals and teachers in the seminaries of learning belonging to or under the patronage of our Annual Conference." These resolutions were fully debated, and unanimously adopted.

Major Thomas Reed, of Fayette, presented a very encouraging and suggestive report on the subject of Sabbath schools, which advocated the importance of confining them to the biblical instruction of the children, the extension of our Sabbath school literature, the holding of Sabbath school conventions, etc.

Brother Hayward Foote, of Claiborne, presented a report on church finances, especially in regard to the scriptural support of the ministry. He takes the ground that the pastor's whole time, week-days as well as Sundays, should be devoted, in one way or another, to the interests of the church; but before this can be done the church must assure him a competent support for himself and family. Brother Foote so transposed and remodeled this old, hackneyed subject as to make it peculiarly interesting and impressive.

Rev. F. M. Featherston presented a short report on ministerial education, which resulted in the formation of a Ministerial Educational Association in this district, auxiliary to the Ministerial Educational Association connected with the Mississippi Conference. A constitution was adopted and officers elected. The object is to assist needy young men who feel called of God to the work of the ministry in acquiring a suitable education.

Rev. H. M. Booth presented a short but telling report on the necessity and best method of circulating our church literature. We should circulate it because it contains the eternal truths of the Bible, because we should preoccupy the minds of our people with these truths to prevent their being led away with fatal errors, and because if we do not supply them with our literature they will be supplied from anti-Methodistic sources. The church must devise some more efficient plan than we now have for the general diffusion of our denominational books, tracts and periodicals. A resolution highly approving Brother Booth's industry and success in distributing our church publications, and requesting his continuance therein, passed unanimously.

Rev. D. A. J. Parker brought in an admirable report on the administration of church discipline, in which he takes the ground that our general rules and special enactments are founded on the undeniable word of God, and that no conscientious member of the church will feel at liberty to violate them; but all who come into our church fellowship do it voluntarily, and hence the inconsistency of those who, after having promised to observe and keep our rules, take the liberty, and in some instances almost claim the right, to violate them. The way for the church to enforce her godly discipline is to do it, step by step, as the book directs. Then no one can justly complain of being wrongfully dealt with.

The following delegates were elected to the Annual Conference: Thomas Reed, J. F. Rives, R. D. Howe, Rev. J. B. Holloman. Alternates: Hayward Foote, George Barnes, S. L. Guice, A. M. Cameron.

After a free and deliberate discussion the following resolution was adopted as a merited rebuke to sectarian bigotry and unchristian illiberality, viz:

Resolved, That self-respect, as well as the dictates of Christian liberality, require us to withhold the use of our pulpits from ministers of those denominations who will not extend to our ministers the same courtesy.

The following were appointed a committee to select a time and place, and arrange a programme for holding a district Sabbath school convention, viz: Thomas Reed, George Barnes, William Gutcher, William J. Linn and S. L. Guice.

The next District Conference to be at Port Gibson, subject to the call of the presiding officer.

The undersigned were appointed to prepare a synopsis for publication. The usual resolutions of thanks to the community and officers were very cordially passed. The unusual development of useful lay talent at this meeting was observed with great delight. The congregations attendant on preaching were unusually large, attentive and solemn. Several additions to the church.

J. G. Jones.
John A. B. Jones.

Port Gibson, Miss., Sept. 23, 1869.

WOMEN OF CHINA.

Shanghai, China, Aug. 14, 1869.

The mother of Che, son of the Emperor Yn, of the Hea dynasty, successor of the Emperor Sung, was a woman of the Tusan country. She gave birth to five sons, Che, Sing, Nyung, Qua, Kyer. Che is said to have wept much when a child. The Emperor Yu was absent much of his time, draining the waters which had covered the earth and caused a famine in the land. Three times he is said to have passed the door of his own house while employed in this work, but he would not enter. His wife alone instructed and taught her children, until Cho was fully grown. He gave heed to her instruction, and followed her advice, and the consequence was he had a good name. He succeeded his father to the throne, and maintained his father's good name, and did not allow it to be in the least marred. The *literati* say: "The wife of the Emperor Yu instructed her children with good firmness and ability." The book of odes says: "They who govern their sons and daughters well, their good example will be felt and followed by all their posterity."

HISTORY OF THE MOTHER OF SIH.

The mother of Sih was named Kyang Na, and was the daughter of the King of the Saw country. The history of the birth and preservation of Sih was said to have been most wonderful, but it is not believed by the thinking and more reasonable portion of the Chinese. She often prayed to the spirits that she did not desire a son, and when she gave birth to one, looking upon him as worthless, she cast him out in a filthy by-way. The cows and horses, as they passed, avoided putting their feet upon him. She then cast him into the woods, and the men who came to cut wood put branches over and under him, to protect him from the weather. Seeing this did not avail her purpose, she cast him on the ice, hoping to destroy him, but the birds of the air came and covered him with their wings. His mother was astonished at all this, brought him home and called his name Sih, meaning cast away. The disposition and temper of his mother was most agreeable, and with undivided attention she engaged in agriculture. As Sih grew up she taught him how to plant trees, the mulberry and the flax. The natural disposition of Sih was benevolence, and his intellect was brilliant. He received the instruction of his mother with all willingness. In consequence of this obedience he became famous in history.

The Emperor Yu appointed him to be the chief officer of all agricultural works in the country of Edo, and changed his name to Herche. When the Emperor Yu died, and the Emperor Sung ascended the throne, he commanded Sih, saying: "While the people are perishing for food it becomes you, as the officer of all agricultural works, to plant at the appointed time all kinds of grain, and dispense to the people." From generation to generation his posterity held this office until the Chow dynasty, which was 1021 B. C. Emperor Vung and Voo, father and son, the posterity of Sih, succeeded to the throne of China 1121 B. C. The *literati* say: "The mother of Sih was of an exceedingly quiet disposition, and was well able to instruct her son." The book of odes says: "The mother of Sih was a woman of superior mind, and her virtue was immovable. The heavens also trusted in her." The book says in another place: "As the Emperor Vung and Herche were able to bring together a portion of the heavens, so were they able to give to all the people grain to eat." The Chow dynasty continued over eight hundred years.

HISTORY OF THE WIFE OF TAE WONG, WHOSE NAME WAS TAE KYANG.

Tae Kyang was the mother of Wong Ke, and a woman of the Yerle country. She had three sons, Taepuk, Taeing Yung and Woug Ke. She was chaste, agreeable, and an observer of the most exact rules of propriety, and without any fault. Tae Wong, in removing from one place to another, would always consult with his wife, Tae Kyang. The *literati* says: "Tae Kyang was of a high order of mind, and her virtue was an example to many." The book of odes says: "All persons should come and give praise to Tae Wong and his wife, Tae Kyung." From generation to generation the posterity of Sih were unwilling to become Emperor, but chose rather to be high officers. It was said Tae Wong desired to be Emperor, but at the time of the Emperor Tsoo Kyar, who was a tyrant of the Shang dynasty, Tae Wong was a wise and prudent officer, serving the Emperor. From generation to generation, through the whole of the Shang dynasty, his posterity had no desire to be rulers of the Empire, as has been falsely stated. "Taepuk, the eldest son, being unwilling to act as ruler, should he be supplanted and his younger brother placed in his stead?" This was simply tradition, and to this day has not been corrected. Taepuk was a man of superior ability, but his father did not wish him to fill his office, for he knew full well that he, being a man of high ability and of superior mind, would soon take possession of the whole country. The son, hearing of the decision of his father, reported that he would be absent among the hills for a time in search of valuable medicine, and thus made his exit from the country. Accordingly, in the Chow dynasty, his line of ancestry is in comparison as a small thread. Emperor Voo, the first Emperor of the Chow dynasty, ascended the throne at an advanced age, and the glory of the Empire, at that time, was complete. All the renown and glory of the Chow dynasty is due to the wisdom and excellence of Tae Wong, who lived about one hundred and twenty years before the Chow dynasty, who was a most energetic officer, and desired no higher distinction. Tae Kyang, his wife being chaste, agreeable, and a strict observer of the rules of propriety, was unwilling to receive praise, or to be observed by any one. Among all women her virtue was most exalted and highly spoken of. Taepuk, her eldest son, escaped to the south of the Yangtsz Kiang, among the barbarians of the south, the name by which all the people in the province of Kiangsu are known. To this day his image is worshiped by thousands of the people, but more especially near Soochow. There is a temple dedicated to him a few doors from where I am now writing.

J. W. Lambuth.

HOUSEKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT.

DIRECTIONS FOR PRESERVING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

As we are receiving many inquiries concerning the preservation of fruits, etc., we give the following directions in full, furnished by a correspondent of the *Farm Journal*. Our readers will do well to save this article for future reference:

The following suggestions for canning and preserving fruits and vegetables have been carefully tested by experience, and approved as simple and reliable. If the fruit be fresh and healthy when put up it may be safely relied on to keep in its natural condition for a long time, and almost as fresh as when first gathered. An important part of the success in canning and preserving fruit consists in selecting that which is fresh, sound and healthy. This done, secure good tin cans, or, if you can get them, glass jars and bottles, and when filled, be sure that the air is entirely expelled, and that they are perfectly sealed or soldered. Glass jars are to be preferred, at all times, to tin cans. Be careful to preserve the fruit as nearly whole and unbroken in the process as possible. Fruit and vegetables will always keep better if fresh and unbroken than if bruised.

The rules for preserving fruits are simple and few, and can be successfully observed by any one. There need be no failure if reasonable care and attention are exercised. There are two ways of expelling the air from jars or cans, either of which will answer. The first is to heat the fruit after putting it into cans or jars, and the other to pour the hot fruit into them, which itself will expel the air. The first method is usually preferred. It preserves the form and beauty of the fruit, which is likely to become bruised and broken by pouring it, hot, into the jars. Great care should be taken in canning cherries, currants and all small fruits, to do so without breaking or bruising them. When broken the juice escapes and prevents a clear syrup. Too much cooking has the same effect.

To prevent breakage, when glass jars or bottles are used, they should be immersed in warm water before filling with hot fruit; or wetting a towel in cold water and folding it around the jar, before pouring in the hot fruit, will answer the same purpose.

All fruit and vegetables should be packed in as closely as they permit. In heating the jars, pieces of wood should be laid in the bottom of the boiler to keep them off the hot surface, and as soon as the fruit is sufficiently heated or cooked they should be sealed or soldered, and set away. Before setting them away be sure that they are perfectly air-tight. The least air will spoil the fruit.

A good general rule, in canning fruit, is to use one pound of sugar with four pounds of fruit, and enough water to keep it from burning. Tin cans should be soldered, or sealed with sealing wax, or cement made of equal parts of rosin, beeswax and tallow. Sealing wax is best for such cans as have grooved rims.

	Time for boiling fruits.	Quantity of sugar to quart.
Cherries	5 min.	6 oz.
Raspberries	6 ..	4 ..
Blackberries	6 ..	6 ..
Strawberries	8 ..	8 ..
Plums	10 ..	8 ..
Whortleberries	5 ..	4 ..
Pie plant, sliced	10 ..	10 ..
Small sour pears, whole	30 ..	8 ..
Bartlett pears, halved	20 ..	6 ..
Peaches	8 ..	4 ..
Peaches, whole	15 ..	1 ..
Pine apples, sliced	15 ..	6 ..
Siberian or crab apples	25 ..	8 ..
Sour apples, quartered	10 ..	5 ..
Ripe currants	6 ..	8 ..
Wild grapes	10 ..	8 ..
Tomatoes	20 ..	none.
Gooseberries	8 ..	8 oz.
Quinces, sliced	15 ..	10 ..

To Preserve Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, Cherries and Currants.—Strawberries, being very juicy, require but little water. Fill the jars as soon as possible without crushing the fruit, place in a boiler of cold water—let the water heat, not boil—when reduced one-third of their bulk remove from the boiler, empty every third jar into the other two, replace in the boiler, boil three or four minutes, and fill with hot syrup, using only sufficient water to dissolve the sugar, let the steam escape, and seal as directed for other fruits.

Or use three quarters of a pound of sugar to one pound of fruit, sugar the berries, and let them stand ten minutes, put in a preserving kettle, and let them boil three or four minutes. Prepare the jars as directed, and seal quickly while the contents are hot.

Apples.—Take well flavored apples—pare, quarter and boil till tender, but not to break in pieces. Add sugar to the taste, and let the whole boil up once or twice. Fill the jars, and seal.

Another Recipe.—Halve and core ripe and tender apples, fill the jar, pour in syrup till the jar is half full, place in a boiler of cold water, boil ten minutes—if there is a vacuum, fill the jar or can with hot syrup—after standing a short time to settle, seal as before directed.

Peaches.—Secure fine ripe peaches; pare them; part them in halves, and take out the stones; put them in water as soon as pared, to retain the color; fill the jars with peaches, pack as closely as possible; add syrup till the jar or can is half full. Place in a vessel of cold water and boil, (see recipe for time,) and seal according to general directions.

Another Recipe.—After preparing the peaches as above, fill the jars first with peaches, then with pure water; boil ten minutes and seal up hot. When wanted for use, pour off the water; put the peaches in a dish and sprinkle with sugar an hour before wanted, same as for fresh peaches.

Quinces.—This fruit should be sliced and boiled in water till tender, then fill the jars or cans, add the hot syrup, and seal as directed.

Pears.—Pears, like peaches and quinces, should be put in cold water immediately after paring, to preserve the color. Let them boil till tender. Fill the jars, and fill with hot syrup; seal immediately.

Another Recipe.—Take good preserving pears, pare and quarter them. Boil in a small quantity of water till tender. Take about one-fourth the quantity of quinces, and prepare in the same way, then put both together, with as much sugar as will sweeten to the taste, into a preserving kettle and let them boil three or four minutes. When hot, pour into the jars; reference should be made to the time table.

Plums.—Make a syrup, using half a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit. Take off the skins; boil the plums in this syrup ten minutes, or until the fruit is tender, fill the jars, and seal hot.

Plums may also be cooked in jars, and by many are preferred. Fill the jars with plums, and half full of syrup, place in a boiler of cold water, boil ten minutes, and seal.

Tomatoes.—Scald and remove the skins, place in the jars or cans, reduce and treat as directed for strawberries. Boil from ten to fifteen minutes, fill up and seal.

Another Recipe.—Take off the skins, put in a preserving kettle, or other convenient vessel, without salt; and boil a quarter of an hour, fill the jars, and seal hot.

To Can Whole.—Scald and remove the skin, place in the jars until full. Boil twenty minutes, and at the same time boil some tomatoes in a dish or pan; when ready to seal, fill up the jars or cans with tomatoes and juice from this dish, and seal boiling hot. Tomatoes should be cooked and canned in nothing but their own juice.

Preserving Vegetables.—To preserve vegetables it is absolutely important to take nothing but that which is fresh from the vine or stalk. If at all withered or decayed, success is impossible.

Corn.—Cut from the cob, put the corn in the jars or cans with the milk of the corn. Very young and tender corn has been preserved by boiling one hour. But corn generally should be boiled four hours.

Another Recipe.—Cook the corn on the cob, as much as when it is prepared for eating; then cut it off and press it tightly into the jars; boil one hour, seal and set away in a dry, cool, dark place. Jars or cans should be temporarily closed while boiling.

It requires a much longer time to expel all the air from vegetables than from fruit. This fact, not being understood, has caused much failure in attempts to preserve them. *Farm Journal.*

The Christian Advocate.

Official Organ of the Montgomery, Mobile, Mississippi, and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1869.

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N. B.—*Agents are requested, wherever practicable, to invest and remit funds in a* Post Office Order, DRAFT, *or by* express. *If this cannot be done,* REGISTER *the letter at our expense.*

When money is forwarded in either of the above methods we will be responsible for it, *but not otherwise.*

OUTSTANDING MONEYS.

We fear lest in the abundance of good things in which our brethren are now rejoicing they forget that religion *has a body as well as a soul.* We are receiving a good many reports of District Meetings and of revivals, and are prepared to rejoice with those who rejoice; and, on the other hand, we hope that our brethren are ready "to weep with those who weep." We are not receiving either new subscribers nor money in any degree that indicates spiritual prosperity anywhere.

Moreover, we respectfully request those of the preachers who have money belonging to us to favor us with a remittance. Send it *registered* or in a *post office order.* We live by daily bread.

TO AGENTS.

It will greatly simplify matters if brethren who have funds in hand which they propose to pay over at Conference, will send them forward at once. We wish to enjoy preaching at Conference, and not be compelled to occupy the whole time in collecting bills.

COLORED CONFERENCES.

THE ALABAMA COLORED CONFERENCE OF THE M. E CHURCH SOUTH.—This Conference will meet in Talladega, Alabama, November 25. All the colored preachers in the State of Alabama, who are the duly authorized pastors of congregations in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church South, are requested to be present and participate in the organization of the Conference. Colored preachers duly recommended by Quarterly Conferences are also invited to be present. This call embraces those colored (presiding elders and pastors who, though living in Alabama, are now embraced in the territory of the Memphis Colored Conference.

All who respond to this call, if not accompanied by a presiding elder, should bring suitable testimonials of personal and official character.

Statistics of the number of church buildings, members and Sunday schools, should be as complete as possible.

The ministers, traveling and local, of the Mobile and Montgomery Conferences, and the Alabama portion of the Tennessee Conference, are requested to circulate this information and to furnish those concerned whatever information and documents may be necessary to the organization of the Conference.

H. N McTYEIRE

THE New Orleans District Meeting will be held in the Carondelet street church of this city, on the first Saturday and Sunday in November—6th and 7th.

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

LIFE OF BISHOP McKENDREE.

LIFE AND TIMES OF WILLIAM McKENDREE, BISHOP OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH By Robert Paine, D D, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.—Volume I Nashville, Tennessee: Southern Methodist Publishing House. 1869. 12mo, pp. 491.

In 1851 the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, during its session at Columbus, Georgia, united with Bishop Soule in a request that Bishop Paine should prepare for publication the valuable papers left in the hands of the senior Bishop by Bishop McKendree. The present work is the first volume of the Bishop's response to that request.

This biography of our "first native American Bishop" is replete with facts and themes of intense and weighty interest—such as may be supposed to cluster about the person of a Bishop whose life and career embraced the eventful period immediately succeeding Bishop Asbury. The action, power and success of the first episcopoch (if we may make a word) of Methodism in the United States were so great that it was more a period for collecting material than for building and arranging it. Bishop McKendree was elected to the superintendency some seven or eight days just preceding the passage of the law which established a delegated General Conference as the supreme ecclesiastical council of the church. All radical changes in government have to pass through an adjusting and testing period. The changing and conserving elements require time to regulate their forces to the new order of things. Those who have succeeded in effecting modifications of long established methods are apt to suppose that more might have been done safely in the same direction; and, on the other hand, those who were for the old order of things are unduly suspicious and fearful of new agitations. The waves of legislation require time to subside, as do natural elements, whenever they reach in their depth to the foundations of either the State or the Church. It was during such a period of contending but subsiding forces that the providence of God placed William McKendree at the helm of American Methodism. We agree entirely with the author in the very high estimate he places upon the legislative and administrative worth of the Bishop: "He combined in a high degree the prescience and strong common sense required in a legislator, and evinced also the highest ecclesiastical statesmanship in his administrative acts." It is only in the materials which the life of one in the midst of the action furnishes that the history of the constitution of the church can be studied to advantage. The various shapes and tentative struggles by which all important conclusions are arrived at by human wisdom are very necessary to a proper understanding of their true meaning. It is in this light that this work is so valuable. It is a capital treatise upon the genius and constitution of Methodism, presented in the original force of its birth. And as such every one of our ministers and members should read it.

The church is more than repaid for its long waiting by the opportune moment at which this valuable work has at last appeared—just at the juncture when both Methodisms, Northern and Southern, have adopted constitutional changes only less in importance than those of 1808. A large infusion of the lay element into the supreme governing body of a church, which has existed for one hundred years without any such element, must be regarded as no ordinary event in the history of its life. Not that there is anything new or untried in such an ecclesiastical organization, for it is as old as Calvin or Luther, and as familiar as congregational or presbyterial forms of church constitution are to us, or were to Mr. Wesley himself when he excluded all laymen from his conferences. But the point to which all eyes will be directed is whether Methodism will continue to be as compact, as effective and as active with the new factor as she has heretofore been. The wisdom of the two divisions of American Methodism has come independently to the deliberate conclusion that such a change is demanded, and that it promises to bring a new power into the organization. This is no ordinary ground of assurance that such will be the case, and we gladly avail ourself of it. But in the meanwhile, we need to know whence we came to ascertain exactly where we are. And every delegate to the next General Conference would do well to study this admirable log-book of our constitution—the diary of Bishop McKendree.

The author has reproduced very faithfully, we doubt not, the clear, beautiful and delicate lines which made up the person and character of the Bishop. When a very small boy we remember sitting to tea with this venerable man at the house of Dr. Henry Wilkins, of Baltimore. Mrs. Wilkins, the Bishop and "mother" were the only ones at the table. The impression made upon a child of five years of age is not worth much, but it was that of a very elegant old gentleman, with piercing, beautiful eyes, a very pearly skin, and a very penetrating, soft voice. He wore knee-breeches with buckles, and was dressed in a suit of black. The dignity and sweetness of his address made an ineffaceable impression upon a child, who, though small, had two eyes that could see quite well. That early picture comes forth in unusual distinctness while reading this life. Indeed the work is full of very nice touches which enables the reader to realize one of the noblest, strongest and best balanced personages to be found on the pages of any history.

The atmosphere, if we may so call it, of the narrative is full of exciting incident. Great men formed and great men kept company with the Bishop. We need only mention the names of Asbury and Soule; so that with the direct movement of this work we have also a considerable amount of collateral information about the best and grandest men who ever adorned a Christian church; a great deal in it that contributes toward a fuller estimate of the apostles of Methodism in this country.

We think that the publishers would do well to give it forth in the best *binding* that can be found. The type, paper and presswork are all that could be asked.

We conclude this notice by a specimen of the accurate and pleasant way in which Bishop Paine has executed his delightful task:

With the journal of Bishop Asbury and the diary of McKendree before the writer, he is more than ever impressed with the sentiment that all great practical, useful men are remarkable for *method* and *pains taking*. The truly great man attends to little as well as great things. See this diary—how neatly kept! as legible now, after the lapse of half a century, as if written an hour since; every day filled up with the name of the person with whom he stayed, the distance traveled, the meeting house in which he preached, (his text given perfectly,) where the Conferences were held, how long, etc. And when it is remembered that he was almost constantly in the saddle, frequently starting before day and traveling until dark, often in dirty and uncomfortable taverns, never having more than a day's rest in the month, and consequently without the quietude or facilities of keeping a regular journal, it is astonishing that he was able, from year to year, to commit so many facts to paper in so regular and consecutive a manner. The love of order was a striking trait of Bishop McKendree's character; so that while he seemed constantly intent upon great and important matters, he was never known to neglect the minute affairs of life. * * * * *

It displayed itself in the systematic arrangement of all his business. He was a man of method. He could not preach, debate or converse satisfactorily without regard to it. His plan of traveling and preaching on the way must always be pre arranged. His traveling equipage, whether he went on horseback or in a carriage, was ever most carefully adjusted. His horse was never neglected, nor could he retire to rest after having been exhausted by a long and wearisome day's journey, until he knew he had received the best possible attention. As "a righteous man regardeth the life of his beast," so this good man regarded the comfort of his horse. This was strikingly displayed in the provision made by his will for the support of his faithful "old Gray."

His clothes were packed in his saddle bags, or carriage trunk, by his own hands—for who could do it so neatly? His papers were folded, labeled, and put up as he only could do it. In his dress and address you perceived in a moment the neatness, simplicity and courteousness of a gentleman who respected both himself and his company too highly to seem careless of his appearance. And while he was far from being stiff or unsocial in his manners, there was always about him a dignified and respectful demeanor, mingled with affability, which bespoke his character and his position. His presence always commanded respect, and his manners won the confidence of strangers; so that even those who loved to ridicule preachers felt constrained to treat *him* civilly; and children, reading his feelings in his face, would instinctively smile, climb upon his knees, and nestle in his bosom. There was an indescribable persuasiveness in his manner, whether in the pulpit or in the social circle. When animated, there was a kind of illumination of his features, reminding one of the gleaming of lightning behind a thin cloud. Before his tongue uttered the words, his eyes and mildly radiant face had already half told what was coming. His sense of propriety was such that he was rarely known to say or do anything of questionable fitness. His delicacy and sensibility were remarkable. The same mental peculiarity which dictated order in everything relating to business matters, dress, etc., induced him to be careful of his words—so that "proper words in proper places," best defines his sermons and conversations. Hence, too, the ease with which he could adapt his style and manner to the capacities and circumstances of his hearers.

FATHER HYACINTHE.

By a cable dispatch it is announced that this eloquent divine of the Roman Church has publicly in advance repudiated the doctrines which the Ecumenical Council has been assembled to indorse, that he has left his convent, and retired to his home. He is a monk of the Carmelite order. By his preaching in Paris he became distinguished as a pulpit orator, and for some years, in the judgment of both the people and the scholars of France, he has been ranked as the first preacher in the church. This reputation is world-wide. His mind is as broad as it is polished, and he may be considered as the true front of a body of Protestants that is again springing up in the Roman Church. He leads off in denouncing the ultramontane doctrines which the Jesuits are determined to incorporate into the Catholic faith—personal infallibility and supremacy of the Pope. This order is the embodiment of ambition. To rule the church and the world is the one passion to which all its dark policy subserves.—Checked during the last century, it has, by its prodigious capacity for accumulating property and its military drill, in the short period of seventy years, recovered its original influence at Rome. Never since the Reformation has it had greater control of the policy and the faith of the entire Catholic world. Following up the advantage which its services to the See during the eventful period of 1848 in Italy gave it, this order has outstripped all others, and may be said now to rule absolutely the Roman Church. It hurries to stamp the entire body of Catholicism with its image and superscription. The formal adoption of the dogma of the immaculate conception was its work; the Ecumenical Council is its projection. Never has audacity carried the church to a higher pinnacle, or tempted it to greater presumption than in this convening of its Bishops and Cardinals to accept and declare that the Bishop of Rome is personally an infallible creature, that he cannot fall or err, and that if he were to "cast himself down" the angels have charge concerning him, to bear him up in their hands, lest at any time he should dash his foot against a stone.

No wonder that Father Hyacinthe, seeing the depth of this gulf and feeling in advance the horror of this blasphemy, cries out; and, as a warning to the faithful in the Church of Rome, flies from the contemplated deed. He meets so great a temptation with the decision which it demands, and by action protests against him who, "*as God, sitteth in the temple of God, showing himself that he is God.*" For what is so characteristic of God as infallibility? and with what greater solemnity of a proud and depraved nature can blasphemy be uttered than by this single human assumption of this exalted attribute of the Divine Being? The distinguished Carmelite does well to announce that he cannot partake of this sin, and in the just alarm of a pure and reverential mind, flies from its approach. He had already declared that the Catholic Church was not encouraging the distribution and perusal of the Holy Scriptures as it should; that the prosperity of the English people and the state of English society was to be traced to the diffusion of the Bible among the people. The present step is in the same direction, and shows that in the bosom of the Roman Church there has sprung up a party of liberal Catholics, who cannot and will not leave the faith of the Christian martyrs and apostles. There can be but little doubt that this important fact will find a greater utterance, and that one of the effects of the Ecumenical Council will be to call out action and expression from those in the Roman Church who are opposed to the peculiar dogmas and policy of the Jesuits. There will be created a *via media* between Catholics and Protestants—a sort of liberal Catholicism, which will probably coalesce with the Catholic High Church element of the Protestant Church. The letter of Father Hyacinthe was published in the Paris papers on the 21st of September. It has not yet appeared in this country. So soon as we can lay our hands upon it we will give it full room in the columns of the ADVOCATE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

From Messrs. Krull & Dickey, 106 Canal street:

THE COUNTESS GESELA. By E. Marlitt.

From Messrs. Harper & Brothers, through Mr. G. Ellis, No. 7 Old Levee street:

META'S FAITH. By the author of St. Olaves, etc.

HENRY ESMOND, AND LOVEL, THE WIDOWER By William M. Thackeray. Harper & Bros.

We have these well known works from two houses—Mr. G. Ellis, No. 7 Old Levee st., also from Messrs. Krull & Dickey, No. 106 Canal street.

From Messrs. V. O. Lelievre & Co., 174 Royal street, we have several excellent publications of music by the house of Messrs. Barnes & Co., New York, viz:

THE MOUNT ZION COLLECTION. By Theodore E Perkins.

This is an excellent collection of songs and of hymns for sacred, social and Sabbath school worship, prefaced with a grammar of the science of singing Also

SABBATH CAROLS, for the special use of Sabbath schools. By the same author. Also

SONGS FOR CHRISTIAN WORSHIP IN THE CHAPEL AND FAMILY. By Rev. C. S. Robinson, pastor of the American chapel in Paris.

This is arranged by placing the music on the upper part of the page and the hymn on the lower. It is a selection from Congregational, Presbyterian and Methodist sources.

MAGAZINES.

THE NEW ECLECTIC FOR OCTOBER, formerly The Land we Love.—Turnbull & Murdoch, Baltimore.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Rich as ever in its table of contents, and surpassingly cheap. Orange Judd & Co., New York. See advertisement.

The October number of the NINETEENTH CENTURY is at hand, richly freighted.

THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE FOR OCTOBER. Edited by Dr. Guthrie, of Scotland. It is republished in this country by J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia. Contents: Episodes of an Obscure Life; Some Harvest Thoughts; The Mother's Knee and the Rainbow; Sundays on the Continent; Bird of Joy; The Miracles of our Lord; The Companions of Saint Paul; Upward Glances; Immortality Brought to Light; The Struggle in Ferrara; How to Study the Old Testament; The Portrait of Charity; Questions which are always Turning up.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

REMBERT HILLS CT., MOBILE CON. September 20, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: Permit me to say to the lovers of Christ that the Lord has graciously revived His work on this circuit Nearly all the appointments have experienced times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. Forty-seven have been added to the church, and the membership greatly blessed.

JOHN C. HREKABEE.

WINNSBORO CT., LOUISIANA CONF., September 28, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: We have just closed a meeting at Magnolia church, of nine days, at which it pleased the Lord to abundantly revive His work. At this place we have just completed a new church of good size and material; and God was pleased to accept the offering of both the altar and the sacrifice on the altar.

We had thirty six accessions to the church and upward of twenty conversions, and, best of all, the membership abundantly revived. A deep religious feeling prevails throughout the settlement, uprooting every branch of bitterness and cementing the membership in one lump of love. To God be all the glory. THOS. H. McCLENDON.

CENTRE CT., CHEROKEE CO., ALA., September 30, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: You may say to the friends of Zion that the good Lord is reviving His work in our midst. During the week of prayer and up to this time about fifty souls have been converted, and forty-one joined the church. Bros. Joel Weems and Allen Weems, local elders, have done successful labor during the past part of this revival season.—The work is still going on in our midst.

The Lord has converted souls at nearly every appointment on this circuit. At Centre we had Brother T. Moody with us one day. He preached to us with power. His labor was not in vain. A part of the last week we had Brother T. G. Slaughter, presiding elder of the Gadsden district, with us. He preached with power. God blessed his labors in the conversion of souls. The church is in a live condition. To God be all the glory.

HENRY YOUNG, P. C.

BLACKMAN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—This well known commercial institute has been removed to 61 Camp street, corner of Commercial Place, opposite the *Picayune* office, and is now open day and evening. Penmanship, book keeping, mathematics and languages taught by experienced professors. The penmanship is under charge of the premium penman, Prof. R. B. Montgomery. A separate apartment for ladies. Instruction private to each pupil.

Division of the Mississippi Conference.

The committee appointed to consider this subject will meet at the church in Jackson on Tuesday, the 7th of December next, at ten A. M. The members are: Revs. J. A. Godfrey, R. J. Jones, Jr., John G Jones, J L. Forsyth, Stephen Johnson, and L. K. Barber and J. E. Watts, Esqs. All persons interested in this subject are invited to communicate with me or any other member of the committee.

R. ARNEY, Chairman.

CANTON, October 3, 1869.

The Colored Church Paper.

The Colored Conferences desiring an organ, and having been requested to undertake the publication, I have consented to do so, whenever sufficient subscribers have been obtained to defray actual expenses—say one thousand subscribers.

The object of the paper will be to promote the moral and religious, and the mental and physical well-being of the colored people, and to aid in carrying out the policy, present and prospective, of the Southern Methodist General Conference in reference to those of them in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

TERMS.—One dollar a year in advance, the money to be refunded if the paper should not be published. The preachers, white as well as colored, will please act as agents.

Address S. WATSON,
Memphis, Tennessee.

BISHOP MARVIN.

"After the excessive labors of Bishop Marvin on the Pacific coast, we are not surprised to hear of his illness. We fear our California brethren are working the Bishop beyond his strength. They must take better care of him."—*Richmond Christian Advocate.*

We gave our brethren just such a warning six months ago. But the fact is, to our good Bishop's own zeal his overwork is mainly to be attributed. The zeal of the Lord's house hath almost literally consumed him. The divine blessing has attended his labors, and the fruits of his self sacrificing toils will remain. This is his consolation, and ours.

Bishop Marvin reached this city on Saturday evening last, by the overland route from Oregon. We are happy to report the Bishop's health greatly improved, though he looks thin and pale.—*San Francisco Spectator.*

Illinois Conference, M. E. Church South.

APPOINTMENTS.

Salem District.—M R Jones, presiding elder. Salem circuit, one to be supplied; J L Bandstetter; Xenia circuit, W S Ashbury; Clay city and Olney, B T Pierson; W J Snively; Fairfield circuit, Thomas C Scruggs; Rome circuit, N P Hulsey, one to be supplied; Effingham circuit, T D Deeds; Louden City, W B Beagle; Patoka mission, J D Gray; New Douglas circuit, J R Pritchett, J A Beagle; Marshall mission, to be supplied; Lawrenceville mission, to be supplied; Randalia mission, to be supplied.

Cairo District.—J W Westcott, presiding elder: Cairo, to be supplied; Jonesboro and Carbondale, R Tucker; Murphysboro circuit, B R Hester, G R Nickols; Chester circuit, M E Gallagher; Nashville and Ashley, T B Harben; Benton circuit, T M Ragsdale; Murion circuit, T L Foster; McLeansboro circuit, to be supplied; Equality circuit, W P Nance; Metropolis mission, to be supplied; Graysville mission, John Campbell; Mount Vernon circuit, W G Davis, Avery circuit, to be supplied by A D Horker; Vienna mission, T Spann.

Springfield District.—R Smithson, presiding elder. Springfield circuit, W R Howard; Bloomington station, R H Read; Jacksonville station, to be supplied; Quincy station, to be supplied by R Trippet; Clinton circuit, R P Holt; Taylorville circuit, J W Nicodemus; Waverly circuit, T L Duke; Detroit mission, W D Cox; Barry circuit, J H Davidson; Mount Sterling circuit, D Richmond; Rushville circuit, William B Johnsey; Gerard mission, to be supplied; Heyworth circuit, J B Harris.

Peoria District.—Daniel T Sherman, presiding elder. Peoria station, to be supplied; Cannon station, S J Catlin; Lewiston station, G Murchison; Cuba circuit, B F Zumwalt; Marietta mission, G O Hilton; Ottawa circuit, T R Kendal; Rochester mission, to be supplied; Lancaster mission, to be supplied; Farmington and Midway, H G Carden; La Prairie circuit; Samuel Myers; Lima circuit, J H Posey; Knoxville circuit, O Smithson.

CAMP MEETINGS.

A camp meeting will be held at Salem church, Pascagoula circuit, Mobile district, Mobile Conference, commencing on the evening of the 22d of October. Ministers are requested to attend.

There will be a camp meeting, on the primitive Methodist style, at Furry church, West Pascagoula circuit, Mobile district, Mobile Conference, commencing on Friday night before the fifth Sabbath in October. Everybody is invited, and ministers specially.

A camp meeting will be held at Bethlehem, four miles north of Fayette C. H., Fayette circuit, commencing on Friday night before the fourth Sabbath in October next.

MARRIED.

On the 29th of September, 1869, by the Rev. B Jones, Mr. H. B. Bostwick to Miss Kate A. Wesson, all of Wesson, Mississippi.

OBITUARIES.

STARKVILLE DISTRICT MEETING, MISSISSIPPI.

The Committee on Obituaries would respectfully call the attention of this District Meeting to the memory of Rev. Brother Jesse Bates, who died at his residence near Newport, Attala county, Mississippi, on the 12th of October, 1868.

Brother Bates, we are informed, left satisfactory evidence with his friends that all was well with him, and that he has gone to his reward. Brother Bates was about sixty-five years of age. He had been a professor of religion and an active official member of the church for many years. His first connection with the church was among the Lutherans; but after his removal from South Carolina he joined the Methodist Church, in the year 1839. The Methodist Church licensed him to preach soon after, and he continued in labor as a local preacher, much to the satisfaction and, we trust, greatly to the profit of the church, until removed by death.

Your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That we deeply mourn the loss of our brother, and regret the absence of his counsels in this body; and that this be forwarded to the editor of the New Orleans Christian Advocate, and that he be requested to give to his memory such notice as his Christian virtues demand.

James Applewhite,
Parton Randell,
Committee.

John Flowers, of Choctaw county, Mississippi, died on board the vessel Mexico, at Havana, March 17, 1869. The deceased was born in North Carolina, October 5, 1813. He was married to Miss Eliza Ingraham in June, 1841.

Brother Flowers had gone to Honduras, thinking to find a country where he could do better for himself and family than in this trouble'd land. He was returning on the Mexico, *via* Havana. To a friend he said the country did not suit him, and, unless compelled, he would never leave his home to seek a fortune in Honduras. Four days before his death he had a chill. After this he suffered much.

Brother Flowers became religious in early life. For many years he had been a prominent and useful member of the Methodist Church. He excelled in singing, and in this contributed much to the pleasure and edification of the congregations with whom he worshiped. He was a liberal supporter of the ministry and of the various enterprises of the church. In short, he was a zealous, consistent Christian man, known throughout the country around him as a pillar in the church of God. He held an office in the church, but such was the esteem in which he was held that the Quarterly Conference of the Winona circuit, in which he resided, thought it meet they should order the writing of a suitable tribute to his memory. And it is at their instance I write this, and request its publication.

Brother Flowers was a valued citizen, a good neighbor, and a successful planter. Extensively known, the intelligence of his death caused a general sadness. All felt that the country had sustained a loss.—Such was the confidence reposed in his integrity of character and soundness of judgment, that many persons were waiting to know his conclusions about Honduras, determined to take the hazard of breaking up in this and removing to that country, should he recommend such a course.

A devoted husband and a fond parent, Brother Flowers was particularly happy in his family. To his affectionate wife, three dutious daughters and a promising little son the loss is beyond calculation. But God is good. In their grief, therefore, let no murmuring thoughts arise.—Though "His path is in the great waters and His footsteps are not known," yet His ways are right, and all things work together for good to them that love Him.

John A. Ellis.

Winona, Miss., Sept., 1869.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Business Office and Sales Room, 159 and 161 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. oct9 6teowr

A MAN SEVENTY YEARS OLD

I have had Catarrh over thirty years.

I have tried doctors and medicines almost without number, my strength constantly failing under their treatment, and without any relief from any one, until I commenced using Dr. Wolcott's Annihilator for Catarrh. I gladly know how to express my gratitude for the wonderful benefit I have derived from its use. I owe my very life to Dr. Wolcott's Remedy; of this fact I am fully convinced. When I commenced using the Annihilator I only weighed 119 lbs.; my weight now is 149 pounds. This increase in solid flesh for a man of my years is the best proof of the efficacy of Wolcott's Annihilator, as I am now in my seventieth year.

SAMUEL SCHENDLER,
240 Washington st., Hoboken, N. J.,
August 6, 1869.

My father is proprietor of the Peconic House, Greenpoint, L. I. I had rheumatism over five years. A portion of this time I was unable to walk. My legs, my arms and my body also have been contracted and drawn up shorter, and became crooked in consequence of the severity of this disease. I have poured out money without stint to doctors and for medicines without any earthly benefit or use, until I felt almost completely discouraged and disheartened. My pain and sufferings were beyond all description, and no language that I can use can portray the agony I have endured. I saw Dr. Wolcott's advertisement day after day and month after month, but could not believe his Pain Paint could reach my case, although I heard many people give the strongest testimony in its favor. I finally was induced to purchase a quart or an $8 bottle of his Pain Paint. This small amount did wonders for me. It removed the most of my pain, but not my stiffness. I continued purchasing and using until I bought five quarts, and I can say without hesitation that I am entirely cured. I can use my limbs and every part of my body with as much freedom and strength as I ever did in my life. Wolcott's Pain Paint, I can say from experience, is the best remedy and the greatest invention ever offered to suffering humanity. Instead of its being a dear remedy at $8 a quart, it is really worth more than $100 a quart.

H. F. STETSON,
Peconic House, Greenpoint, L. I.,
August 6, 1869.

Dr. Wolcott's remedies are put up in *white wrappers*; buy none other. One gallon of Pain Paint, double strength, sent free of express charges on receipt of $20, or one quart $8, or one pint $5; or six pints of Annihilator, for Catarrh and Colds in the head, for $5, including directions and medical advice. All who come to the office treated free of cost, and no dosing the stomach. Small bottles sold at all drug stores. All remittances should be by post office orders or registered letters or by express. H. L. WOLCOTT, No. 181 Chatham Square, New York. oct9 4tr

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Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, Old Sores, Swellings, Musquita Bites, and Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs. Also taken internally for Cholera Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Croup, Colic, Sea Sickness, Spasms etc. It is perfectly harmless to take internally. (See oath accompanying each bottle.) It has never failed to cure every case of Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Croup, if used when first taken. Always have a bottle in the house in readiness, and you will never regret it.

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SOUTHERN METHODIST HIGH SCHOOL,

NEW ORLEANS.

The exercises of the first session of this institution will commence on MONDAY, the 4th day of October next, in the basement of the German Methodist Church, Dryades street, between Felicity and Euterpe.

In founding this institution our purpose is to supply the desideratum long felt in this city, viz: an acknowledged Protestant School of a high order, in which boys and young men can be thoroughly prepared either for college or the active business of life.

The government of the School will be strict and firm, yet mild and parental in its administration. Thoroughness in the preparation of lessons will be uniformly required of all pupils.

The sons of ministers engaged wholly in the work of their Church will be received at half price; and young men preparing for the ministry without charge.

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For further information apply at the School.

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Is the only Wringer that has the

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ON BOTH ENDS OF THE ROLLS.

The cogs on one end of a roll are set relatively *between* those on the other end of the *same* roll, virtually forming a

DOUBLE GEAR,

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Notwithstanding the rolls can separate freely at either end, the Cog wheels cannot be thrown out of gear on both ends of the Wringer at the same time, unless the pressure is taken off.

The "NOVELTY" is fastened to a tub or box by a patent Curved Clamp, which has an equal bearing on a tub the whole length of the Wringer. Other Wringers are merely fastened to a stave at each end, and are thus liable to wrench the staves from their proper position and ruin the tub.

The Cog-wheels, Thumb screws, etc., are nicely galvanized.

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FOR RETAINING BED CLOTHES OVER CHILDREN.

Allows perfect freedom of movement. Effectually secures the Bed Clothes. Applied in a moment, and requires no further trouble.

From Mrs. Stowe's *Hearth and Home*, August 14:

"A simple and effective contrivance for keeping the bed clothes on children who kick in their sleep. Parents who find that their children are constantly taking cold because they throw the covering off can surely afford to invest a dollar in an article which obviates this difficulty."

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Advertisements taken at very low rates.

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BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad Dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful, *black* or *brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond street, New York. jy24 1yr

SOMETHING NEW.—In musical circles the ESTEY ORGANS are the rage.—They are the most durable and have the finest tone, remarkable for their sweetness and power. The Vox Humana and Vox Jubilante are the greatest novelties and best inventions ever introduced. J. ESTEY & CO.,
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We believe there has never been an advertising contract given out in New York city for which the competition was so great as for the one which was awarded us in September last by P. H. Drake & Co. They had also made application to the publishers direct in all cases.—Their letter states the result:

Office of P. H. Drake & Co.,
New York, Sept. 18, 1868.

Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 40 Park Row, N. Y.—*Gentlemen:* Having compared your figures with those furnished us by other advertising agencies, and with the terms obtained from publishers direct, for the insertion of advertisements of Plantation Bitters and Magnolia Water, we find them satisfactory, and accept your contract as given in letter of this date. Oblige us by causing the advertisements to appear without unnecessary delay. Your bills for the amount, $13,776 26 (forty-three thousand seven hundred and seventy-six dollars and twenty six cents,) will be paid in accordance with the terms proposed.

Yours, very respectfully,
P. H. DRAKE & CO.

Send for our Twenty-four Page Circular, which contains a List of over One Thousand Newspapers, (the best Advertising Mediums,) and price cards showing advertising rates, and much valuable information on the subject of advertising.

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S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

37 Park Row, New York, and 10 State St. Boston,

Are Agents for all the Newspapers in the United States and Canadas. They have special arrangements with the religious, Agricultural, and Family Newspapers. dec7 1y

THE WALTER GRAPE.—WE INvite all who wish to see the Walter Grape on the vine to come before the 13th of September, as a portion will then be removed for the Exhibition.

We here repeat that the "Walter" is the best flavored of the American Grapes now disseminated. The vine is a strong grower, and fruit about the size of Catawba.

Prices—No. 1, $1 50; No. 2, $1 50; No. 3, $1 50. Large deductions made for quantities. Send stamp for price list

FERRIS & CAYWOOD,
Duchess Nurseries, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Journals inserting the above will be paid in vines. se18 4tr

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

Are just what most people need. A dose or two will set your Liver to work, and the result will be your Health—he will be cured, your appetite will be restored, you will sleep soound, and wake up good natured with all the world. All persons are troubled at times

WITH A TORPID LIVER,

AND

McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

Are just what they need. They will thoroughly cleanse the Liver and put it in healthy motion. Try them, and you will never be without a box in your house.

BE SURE YOU GET

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS,

PREPARED BY FLEMING BROTHERS.

They can be had at any Drug or Country store in the United States. no7 1y

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186..... COMMON STREET 18

NEW ORLEANS.

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BRAN NEW LETTERS!

FRESH TESTIMONIALS.

DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.

THE ASTONISHING FAMILY MEDICINE.

Saved from Death!—Read!

Montgomery, Ala., June 29, 1869.

Messrs. J. Darby & Co., 161 William St., N. Y.—*Gents:* Yours of the 23d is before me, and has attention. It gives me pleasure to say that my belief is that your "Fluid," under the supervision of a kind Providence, *saved the life of my youngest child*, some six years ago, the child being wasted to a skeleton by the effects of teething, and an affection of the bowels therewith. I had never seen any one reduced so low to recover.

"Physic" had been tried in vain, until the physicians stated it was useless. A friend recommended your "Fluid," or Ozone, which he stated was one of the component parts of it. I did so, and the effect was like magic, plainly discernible in one hour in its good effects, producing quiet and sleep almost at once, where irritation and sleepless restlessness had previously possessed the child to nearly entire exhaustion.

I at first administered it in a small way, two and three drops in a spoonful of water, and increased it to six and ten drops. It completely checked the bowels, and had the happiest effect, the child rapidly recovering.

I have tried your "Fluid" on animals, with the same effect—both horses and cows—mingling more or less in water, and letting them drink.

I have no hesitation in saying I believe it a specific for Chronic Diarrhœa, or any violent affection of the bowels.

I would not be without it in my family under any consideration. Yours truly,

WILLIAM FOWLER.

Mr. Fowler is a member of the celebrated Banking House of Fowler & Somerville, Montgomery, Alabama.

AND AGAIN!

Read the following letter from Mr. Frank Saunders, a well known citizen, and brother-in-law of the beloved Bishop Paine, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South:

189 Broadway, N. Y., July 29, 1869.

Messrs. J. Darby & Co., 161 William St., N. Y.—*Gents:*—About the 10th of June last one of my children was taken with Scarlet Fever, in its most malignant form, and as soon as I could I procured your valuable disinfectant, "Darby's Prophylactic Fluid." Although it was several days after the appearance of the disease before I began using the Fluid, still, by a free use of it, the disease was not only confined to the one case, but the malignity of that case somewhat mitigated.

During the use of the Fluid as a disinfectant in my family it was also tried in a case of headache, and one of toothache, the results in each case being instantaneous relief. It was afterward tried in a case of Erysipelas, with almost equal success.

It is due to the merits of this compound, also, to state that the case of Erysipelas in question, being located in the feet, the Fluid, in its application, was brought in frequent contact with a troublesome corn on one of the feet, to the utter discomfiture of said corn, for, upon subsequent examination, it had disappeared, and though it was sought for diligently, it could not be found.

I hand you this, hoping it may be the means of inducing others of earth's poor sufferers to test for themselves, as I did, the great merits of this great remedy.

Very respectfully yours,

FRANK SAUNDERS.

Never was a medicine so universally esteemed and extolled. It never fails. It may be depended on.

Every Druggist and Country Merchant keeps it. Manufactured only by

JOHN DARBY & CO.,
161 William street, New York.

Wholesale Agents,
REDWINE & FOX,
de5 1y Atlanta, Georgia.

YOU CAN MAKE LARGE PAY with our Stencil Dies. Samples free.

S. M. SPENCER & CO.,
se18 4tr Brattleboro, Vermont.

THE CHILD'S CORNER.

THE NEW SLATE.

See my slate! I got it new,
Cos I b'oke the other,
Put my 'ittle foot right froo,
Runnin' after mother.

I tan make you lots o' sings,
Fass as you tan tell 'em,
Ts and Bs and big O rings,
Only I tan't spell 'em.

I tan make a funny pig
Wid a turly tail-y,
'Ittle eyes, and snoat so big
Pokin' in a pail-y.

I tan make a elephant,
Wid his trunk a-hangin';
An' a boy—who says I tan't?—
Wid his dun a baagin'.

An' the smoke a-tummin' out,
(Wid my t'omb I do it,
Ruddin' all the whitte about,)
Sparks a-flyin' froo it.

I tan make a pretty house
Wid a tree behind it,
An' a 'ittle mousy-mouse
Runnin' round to find it.

I tan put my hand out flat
On the slate, and draw it,
(Ticklin' is the worst of that!)
Did you ever saw it?

I tan draw *me* runnin' 'bout—
Mamma's 'ittle posset,
(Slate's so dusty, rubbin' out,
Dess oo'd better wass it.)

Now, then, s'all I make a tree
Wid a birdie in it?
All my piesurs you s'all see
If you'll wait a minute.

No, I dess I'll make a man
Juss like Uncle Rolly.
See it tummin', fass's it tan!
Bet my slate is jolly!

—*Hearth and Home.*

The Birth and Death of Friendship.

Now, as the delightful salaam was being given and received by the mole Hiranyaca and his friends the pigeons, there drew near a hawk named Shikra, who, witnessing the endearing conduct of the friends, could not conceal his astonishment. Having gained the rat hole, he cried out and said, "Oh! Hiranyaca, pundit rat, what a noble person thou art! Thy hospitality is royal, and thy dignity becoming, perceiving which, I greatly desire to secure thy friendship! It is my delight, also, according to my ability, to do good and bless a friend!" Having said which he wiped his beak, and carefully laid his feathers

The rat, hearing the strange voice, took counsel of his fears, and nestling closely to the inner door, ventured to ask:

"Who art thou?"

"Only a hawk," answered Shikra, "only a friendly hawk." "Ha, ha," cried Hiranyaca, "a hawk—a h-a-w-k," and his tones assumed a peculiar and wise cadence; "and being a hawk," continued the rat, with a muffled laugh, "I cannot think of contracting a friendship with thee. If a man who has faithfully served his country and race, and attains honor and fame, takes to his side a wise companion, such a companion partakes of his merit, but thou wilt make a dinner of me, and devour me up, flesh, blood and bones; how, then, can I consent to an intimacy? The intimacy would be too one-sided, and I find myself unprepared to change my present agreeable home and mode of life for even a prominent place in thy stomach. The friendship of a devourer is one of the greatest causes of danger.—Where confidence is reposed faults are apt to be overlooked or to appear as virtues. Yet I would not proscribe thee rudely, for I remember how a beautiful, tender fawn was saved by a hawk from destruction by a jackal."

"And how was that?" said the hawk.

Having heard which, Hiranyaca answered: "Away in the Magadha country there is a well known forest called Champaca Vati, in which blessed retreat an antelope and a hawk long resided in quiet friendship. They roved where they desired, and feasted on the best of the country. Safe in each other's love, they enjoyed the respect of all their neighbors, and oven received the salutations of travelers. The antelope, having roved at will, and feasting in contentment so long, grew sleek and fat, forgot that such a thing as an enemy could live in the world. One day as she was pleasantly loping along, an ugly natured jackal fixed his wanton eyes upon her, and coveted her tender flesh and young, innocent blood. 'Ah,' thought he, shrugging his shoulders and smacking his lips, 'if I could but feast on yonder fawn, how happy I should be! How can I secure the creature? What a sleek coat, betokening healthy blood, and what clean limbs, and what lovely eyes and neck, not to speak of her fat, delicious quarters. Good fortune help me! I may gain my object by assuming the character of a friend and scenting my words. Fawns are very unsuspecting, and a little flattery and caution will prove an attractive bait.' Having said which, the jackal approached and thus spake: 'A good morrow, my friend; how excellent thou art in health, and how delightedly thou art enjoying this lovely day!'

"'Who art thou?' cationsly asked the antelope.

"'A proper, a very proper question,' said the cunning jackal. Having said which, he answered: 'I'm nothing but a jackal, living here like a dead person, with no one to love, caress or care for. Your lovely presence cheers my loneliness, and bids me hope, and if I may but secure your friendship I shall commence a new life—a real life, and will worship at your feet your constant servant.'

"They walked side by side, toward the home of the antelope. The many-rayed sun was sinking, and his last beams were breaking over the mountain tops, and falling in graceful and delicious fragments upon the variously colored plains as they gained the champaca tree under whose branches dwelt the antelope's friend, the hawk.

"The hawk's surprise was great, and with much firmness said to the fawn, 'Who is this companion of thine?'

"'A friendly jackal,' answered the antelope. 'My chosen friend and comrade.'

"The hawk, hearing this, drew his countenance, and having sighed said, 'O, my dearest friend, you have acted unwisely; it is very wrong to place confidence with so little acquaintance; friendship so suddenly ripened must suddenly die.'

"Taking breath, he continued 'It is written that one should learn the tribe, the temper and the intention of a stranger before opening to him your house. A smooth tongue and graceful manner, with kindest attentions, may be but the seemings of reality, and intended to deceive.'

"Let me tell you how by means of a cat the vulture Jaradgabah was slain.

"On a mountain, near the Ganges there grew a large tree, in the hollow trunk of which feeble, dim of sight, fearful of danger and gray with age lived a vulture named Jaradgabah. It was a difficult way for him. His pantries were never well stocked, and he barely secured a livelihood for his children, by the proper prey which he captured from time to time for himself. Being old, he was composing himself for the next birth, and longed for the happy day.

"Now there prowled about that region a very ill-natured cat named Longears, who used to devour the young birds, and with great wit secrete herself from observation, and always succeeded in escaping danger.

"One day the young birdies saw her approaching with noiseless pace, and they immediately set up an alarm. Their cries resounded far and wide, and echoed through the mountain fastnesses. The old vulture in the hollow trunk, hearing the uproar, said, 'Who cometh, who cometh?' and walked to the entrance. The cat, seeing the fury of the vulture, trembled with fear, and mewed out in a very plaintive tone to herself, 'Alas! alas! I am lost; there can be no safe retreat from such a fiery and powerful enemy. What shall I do? Oh, dear me! oh, dear me! I must put on my wisdom cap, and instead of showing fear, appear humble and wise. This is my last chance, and so here goes, luck or woe, rise or sink! Was ever cat in such a strait?'

"Upon which resolve she, stroking her ears down and arranging her whiskers, also putting great modesty in her eyes, approached the vulture, and with a most flattering bow said:

"'Mighty and most noble sir, I beg to be your humble and obedient servant;' and down went the long ears, and modestly waved the bushy tail.

"'What art thou?' said the vulture sternly.

"'But a very humble cat, good sir,' said she, with another humble bow.

"'Well, then, cat,' said the vulture, 'leave my premises, and get thyself far away, or thou shalt be made to suffer for thy temerity.'

"'Give me a moment's hearing,' said the cat, 'and upon this, if I deserve punishment, then inflict it, but hear me.'

"'Thus I find it written,' continued the cat, 'it is everywhere established among all classes, that he alone can judge whether another is worthy of punishment or praise, who can detect thoughts and read dispositions.'

"'Say what thou wilt,' responded the vulture.

"Hearing which, the much assuming cat said: 'My home is near the Ganges, in whose sacred waters I perform my daily vows. I observe the tasks and austerities of a devout person, and correct my appetite by eating neither fish nor flesh, (here she cast her eyes among the young birds above,) and hearing of your great wisdom and justice, I have come to honor and learn from you in your delightful retreat. And can so eminent and virtuous a being prepare to beat and chastise a stranger? Thus sings the poet: as the tree complains not of the woodman who, ax in hand, stands beneath its shade, so should the offices of hospitality and friendship be extended to an enemy who stands before our door. Four things are always found in the houses of the virtuous: a bed to lie on, food to eat, water to purify and quench thirst, and welcome words, and these are freely given. If the stranger meets cold air on approaching the dwelling, he turns away, carrying the fragrance of a good act with him, and leaving a festering crime in the heart of the owner. The moon does not refuse to shine upon the meanest caste, (sudra,) so in like manner do the good bless the ignorant and wayfaring.'

"Hearing which, the vulture said, 'Ah, but thou art a cat, claws and teeth; and bring a cat, loving tender flesh, I cannot consent for thee to dwell here with these young birds. On their account I say to thee, Be gone, cat!'

"Then the cat, stroking her ears and bowing to the ground, said, 'True in the concrete, oh! vulture, but false in the abstract! I have studied the shastras, and have thus destroyed my natural appetite for flesh. I am a devotee, and in spite of the many opinions in the sacred books, have attained unto perfect loveliness of disposition, meekness of action and truthfulness of speech. The man who is the same to all, who hears all things with undisturbed mind, and who harbors no wicked passion, is certainly near heaven, and may expect to get there in the end. And the true friend is he who opens his hand in need, and exhibits constancy in sorrow and death. There is a friendship like that which exists between the fowl and the man who eats it. Look at their relative positions. The friendship of the one endures only long enough to eat up the other. Why should I eat innocent birds? Do I not know that pain is great in dying? and this truth has confirmed me in my resolution to live and let live. Will you, my noble vulture, not adopt the same?

"'And again,' stroking her ears 'why should a person do a deadly thing, and stain his conscience with crime, when the woods and fields abound with fruits and vegetables of all descriptions? An appetite that cannot be gratified with these is unnatural and sinful.'

"The vulture, hearing such excellent teaching from the cat, destroyed his fears, and received him kindly into his house. Days passed sweetly and calmly, and the cat began to long for a dinner of birds. Watching her opportunity, she sprang upon them, carried them off and feasted to her heart's content. While she was stripping their feathers and sucking their life, their plaintive cries filled the air. They appealed for help to every one, and soon aroused the community, and the inquiry was started, 'What's the matter? where's the cat?' Hearing which, and fearing for her life, the deceitful, unworthy cat left fast as her legs could carry her, for parts unknown. The mother birds were inconsolable, and rent the air with their frantic cries.

"Seeing the vulture sitting so demure (for he was pained at the trick of the cat) they suspected him of the bloody deed, and seizing the scattered bones of their young, attacked him, and in a short time killed him outright.

"Having finished the instructive story, the hawk said: 'I have caused you to know the true story of the deceitful cat and innocent vulture, and, therefore, I said you have acted unwisely; it is wrong to place confidence with so little acquaintance; friendship so suddenly ripened must suddenly perish.'

"On hearing the story and the excellent moral, the jackal became very angry, for he knew that he was well represented by the cat.

"Having sneezed, and blown off his temper, addressing the hawk he said: 'Before I saw or knew anything about you, friend hawk, I saw and loved this antelope, and we each pleased the other, and contracted a friendship that continually increases. Let me teach you a verse,' said the jackal; 'to a wise and virtuous man the whole world of beings is related; high and low, rich and poor, every man is my brother and I am his friend, and since your dear fawn has fallen in love with me, why may you not also give me confidence, and secure my happiness and friendship?'

"'Yes,' said the antelope, 'let us debate no longer; let true harmony and friendship unite us, and let us enjoy life in one home, and compose one family.'

"The hawk liked not the speech of the antelope; and correctly reading the nature of the jackal, said: 'As you desire, dear antelope, since it is your pleasure to adopt this animal into our family, let it be so.'

"The sun rose next morning and called forth the slumberers, but the hawk was nowhere to be found, having in the night started for another part of the country."—*The Nineteenth Century.*

LORD BYRON.

The *Tribune*, in one of its editorials on the subject, cites from the *Temple Bar* magazine, London, an article on "Byron's Married Life," which alludes to Lushington's opinion. "What," says the *Tribune*, "could have induced an advocate in the ecclesiastical court to give an opinion so apparently at variance with all ecclesiastical usages? We leave the writer in *Temple Bar* to reply: 'There is but one answer. Dr. Lushington must have assumed the existence of a fact from which inevitably followed the same consequence that Lord Thurlow pointed out to the House of Lords when he prevailed with them to give, what had never been allowed before, the right of marrying again to a woman seeking divorce for the cause of her husband's adultery. As a general rule, the right was given to a man whose wife had committed adultery, because he could not take her again, and was denied to a woman whose husband had been guilty of the same offense, because they might be reconciled. In the particular instance before the House of Lords, *the husband had been guilty with his wife's sister.* The wife could not without guilt return to him, and therefore she was permitted to marry again. *When Dr. Lushington declares reconciliation to be impossible and that if attempted he could take no part in the attempt professionally or otherwise, he must be understood to mean that "duty both to God and man" forbade Lady Byron to return to her husband.* This," continues the *Tribune*, "is a guarded passage, but its meaning is clear enough now that Mrs. Stowe has given us the clue. Lady Byron could not return to her husband for the same reason that a wife could not return to a husband who had committed adultery with her sister; adultery with a wife's sister, by English law, is incest. So long as Byron was afraid of provoking his wife to make a full disclosure, he was ready enough in a romantic sort of way to shoulder a load of indefinite blame, and to paint his partner and victim as a suffering angel:

"'To others' share let female errors fall;
For she had not ev'n one—the worst of all.'

It was easy for him to deny all knowledge of the specific offense for which he was discarded, and the world then would suspect nothing more than the fashionable infidelities of which he never made a secret. 'But the true cause,' says the article from which we have quoted, 'was always present to his mind, and if it were of the class to which Dr. Lushington's opinion points, his consciousness would prompt the answer that he gave. * * * * It seems impossible to avoid the conclusion that the cause had never been explained to him—that he knew the cause—and did not dare to ask for explanation.'"

A MAN is apt to think that his personal freedom involves the right to make his fellow men do just as he pleases.

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The daughters of the preachers of the Mississippi Conference, and the orphans of deceased preachers, and also the orphans of deceased Masons, on application, shall have their tuition free of charge.

sel 1m J. M. PUGH, President.

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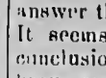

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Our terms are precisely the same as those of other weekly newspapers in this city.

We have fewer advertisements than the secular papers, but what we have are read with that conscientious regard for everything that appears in a Christian paper which takes hold—in fact, too strong a hold—and holds the editor responsible for all the patent medicines, hardware, shoes, pork, flour, and even *whisky*, which may be set forth in its columns.

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Latin and Modern Languages, each,	10 00
Music on Piano and Guitar,	25 00
Use of instrument,	5 00
Drawing and Painting,	20 to 25 00
Contingent fee,	3 00
Board, including washing, lights and fuel, per month,	22 00

Young ladies must furnish their own towels, sheets, pillow cases and table napkins.

Payments for each term in advance. Pupils entering within the first month will be charged from the beginning. Itinerant ministers charged no tuition in the Literary Course.

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Refer to Dr. Keener.

For information address the President.

au7 3m P. D. OLIVER, Principal.

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BILLS.

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Tuition, Collegiate Department,	60 00
Tuition, Preparatory Department,	40 00
Instrumental music,	50 00
Vocal, (special lessons,)	50 00
Use of instrument,	5 00
Modern languages, each,	20 00

Ornamental work at usual rates. No extra charge for Latin or Greek.

Boarders furnish their own towels, lights, and pay their own wash bills.

The daughters of ministers in the regular work will receive instruction in the Collegiate Department free of charge.

For particulars apply to

B. ARBOGAST, President, or
W. G. E. CUNNYNGHAM,
jy24 6t, Professor, etc.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE,

VIRGINIA.

The Fall Session of this institution begins on the 19TH OF AUGUST, 1869.

We have never been better prepared to furnish the facilities for a thorough Collegiate training. Our Board of Instruction is filled with men of large experience as College officers and of acknowledged ability as professors. Our buildings—now undergoing repairs—and boarding arrangements afford pleasant homes for students.

One Hundred and Fifteen Dollars, payable in advance, will meet the expenses for tuition, board, room rent, fuel, contingent fee and washing for five months.

A catalogue, or special information on any points, may be obtained by addressing

E. E. WILEY, President,
jy10 3m Emory Post Office, Va.

MEMPHIS CONFERENCE

FEMALE INSTITUTE, Jackson, Tennessee.

Rev. A. W. Jones, President, assisted by a full corps of competent teachers.

Fall Session opens SEPTEMBER 6, 1869.

Tuition, Collegiate Department,	$25 00
Music and use of piano,	30 00
Other charges in proportion.	
Board, including washing, fuel, bedding, etc.,	90 00

Tuition required in advance, and one half the board.

The location is every way favorable and the facilities ample.

We solicit patronage, and insure satisfaction on fair trial. au7 3m

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FRANKLIN SEMINARY

Will be reopened for the reception of pupils on the 9th of AUGUST, which will be the beginning of the scholastic year.

Board can be had, in good families, for $15 per month, exclusive of lights and washing.

The following are the terms of tuition, payable in advance, per session of five months:

Elementary branches,	$20 00
Higher branches,	25 00
Latin, Greek, etc.,	30 00
French and Music,	extra.

For further information apply to

B. CLEGG, Principal,
au7 4m Franklin, La.

CENTENARY MALE INSTITUTE
Summerfield, Alabama.

The twenty-eighth annual session of this school will begin on the

FIRST MONDAY IN OCTOBER, 1869,

and continue nine months.

The expense for tuition, incidental fees, board, washing, fuel and lights, for the session, will be $231 50, one-half to be paid on entrance and one-half on the 14th of February, 1870.

Persons wishing to patronize this school may address JOHN MASSEY,
jy31 2m Principal, Summerfield, Ala.

CENTENARY COLLEGE,
Jackson, Louisiana,

was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, $75 per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance.

Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month.

The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, are all unsurpassed by those of any institution the Southern States.

The past history of the College is the pledge its future prosperity.

The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the Institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

PLOWS. PLOWS. PLOWS.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS' Agents at New Orleans for

Avery Plows, Peacock Plows,
Calhoun Plows, Brinley Plows,
Garrett & Cottman Plows,
Hall's Valley Plows, cast iron,
James H. Hall Cotton and Eagle Plows.

We sell all these at manufacturers' prices, and all other kinds of Plows at lowest market rate.

THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,
Dealers in Machinery and Agricultural Implements,
jul6 1y No. 9 Perdido st., N. Orleans; La.

L. L. DUNNICA, New Orleans, La. THOS. A. HAMILTON, Memphis, Tenn.
G. P. HARRISON, New Orleans, La.

J. L. DUNNICA & CO.,

COTTON AND PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

99.....POYDRAS STREET.....99

New Orleans, La.

Agents for the following

BRANDS OF FLOUR,

which we are constantly receiving, and always have a good supply on hand:

Crescent Mills, Can't "B" Beat
Heinrichshofen's Extra.
Red Sea.
W. Rosborough & Co.
Union Mills, "Sparta, Ill."
Sparta Belle.
Olive Branch.
City Mills, "Sparta, Ill."
Missouri Mills, St. Louis.
Saxony Belle.
Berg & Becker's Choice.
Pleasant Ridge.
Camp Spring Mills, St. Louis.
Great Western Mills, St. Louis.

Also, various brands of

SUPERFINE, SINGLE, DOUBLE AND TREBLE EXTRAS,

which we are selling at the lowest market rates. ja2 1y

H. W. DRAKE, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

will practice his profession in the parishes of Carroll, Madison, Richland, Tensas and Concordia.

Office—At FLOYD, Carroll parish, Louisiana.

REFERENCES.—Hyde, Foster & Merrick, J. M. Dirthammer, Judges Howell and Wyly, and J. R. Powell, New Orleans; Farrar & Reeves, St. Joseph, Louisiana. au21 1y

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SUCCESSOR TO

C. E. Cate & Co.'

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UNDER THE CITY HOTEL

Keeps constantly on hand

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BOOTS AND SHOES.

ALSO, CONTINUES TO MANUFACTURE

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LADIES AND GENTS'

—AND—

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S SHOES

—AT—

Hammond Station.

Nov9 1y

G. W. W. GOODWYN, (SUCCESSOR to Austin & Goodwyn,)

Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of

TINWARE,

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES

of all kinds; sole Agent for the Fashion Cooking Stove.

No. 62 Camp Street,

Next door to the Picayune Office,
oct20 1y NEW ORLEANS

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nov1 New Orleans, La.

EAST ALABAMA MALE COLLEGE, AUBURN, ALABAMA

Rev. James F. Dowdell, A. M., LL. D., President and Battle Professor Moral Science.

John Darby, A. M., Emeritus Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.

John T. Duncklin, A. M., Professor of Latin and Greek Languages.

Thomas C. Rogg, A. M., Professor of Mathematics.

A. R. Holcomb A. M., Professor of Natural Sciences.

———, Professor of Modern Languages.

A. S. Douglas, A. B., Instructor in Preparatory School.

The Fall Term opens on the 1st of September and closes on the 20th of December. Spring Term opens on the 2d of January and closes on the 15th of July.

Mr. Douglas will be aided by the Faculty in the discipline and instruction of the Preparatory Department.

Tuition and incidental fee in College, Fall Term	$32 00
Tuition and incidental fee in Preparatory Department Fall Term,	15, 20, 25 00

Board in best families, exclusive of lights and washing, $15 to $20 per month.

Auburn is located on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad. It is noted for healthfulness, and unsurpassed in moral and social advantages.

The Board of Trustees are rejoiced in securing the above faculty, and are confident that nothing is wanting to make this institution equal to the best.

For further information apply to President Dowdell, at Auburn, Alabama.

JOHN B. GLENN,
an7 1m President Board of Trustees.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY,
Greensboro, Alabama.

The schools of Moral Philosophy, Ancient Languages, Modern Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry are in successful operation. The Faculty consists of gentlemen whose reputation is well established. The Preparatory School is taught by the Faculty. We offer the best facilities for thorough education.

The session is divided into two terms. It begins the first Wednesday in October, and closes the first Wednesday in July.

Tuition in University, per term,	$35 00
Tuition in Preparatory School, per term,	30 00
Contingent fee, per term,	2 50
Board in private families per month,	16 to 20 00

Fees must be paid in advance. Send for a circular. Direct to

au7 1lt J. C. WILLS.

WHITWORTH FEMALE COLLEGE, Brookhaven, Mississippi, will reopen SEPTEMBER 22, 1869.

Provision will be made for all who apply for admission.

To send your daughter here will cost you $260 for the term of ten months, or forty weeks. This amount will pay for board, fuel, lights, washing, tuition in English, English text books, slates, pencils and all the stationery used in the school room. A deduction of $50 will made for ministers' daughters.

All the branches are taught.

Our Music Teachers are believed to be unexcelled.

Music and the Languages are extra.

Send for circular.

H. F. JOHNSON,
jy17 3m President.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA—

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,

FACULTY.

A. H. Cenas, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

James Jones, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

Warren Stone, M. D., Professor of Surgery.

T. G. Richardson, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

Samuel M. Bemiss, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

Stanford E. Chaille, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy.

Frank Hawthorn, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Joseph Jones, M. D., (late of the University of Nashville) Professor of Chemistry.

W. J. Buckham, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Thirty-second annual course of instruction in this Department will commence on Monday the 15th of November, 1869 and terminate on the second Saturday of March, 1870. Preliminary Lectures on Clinical Medicine and Surgery will be delivered in the amphitheatre of the Charity Hospital, beginning on the 18th of October, without any charge to students. The Anatomical rooms will be opened at the same time.

The members of the Faculty are Visiting Physicians and Surgeons to the Charity Hospital, and give instruction daily at the bedside of the sick. The practical advantages thus offered to students are unrivaled.

FEES.—For all the Lectures, $140; Matriculation, $5; Practical Anatomy, $10; Graduation, $30. Payment required in advance.

For further information address

T. G. RICHARDSON, M. D.,
jy31 2m Dean.

ROBERT L. WALKER,

Cotton Factor & Commission Merchant,

190 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

aug8 6m

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1869.

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
FEB.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
MAR		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
APR					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
MAY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
JUNE			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JULY						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
AUG		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
SEP.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
OCT							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
NOV			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
DEC					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received, and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

Most branches of the wholesale trade have exhibited increased animation since our last report. The stocks, at the same time, are ample and well assorted, and freely offered at satisfactory prices. Very little has been done in sugar and molasses, and the movement in Western produce has been confined to a limited local and jobbing business.

We have nothing of marked importance to note in our accounts from the country, and presume that picking is progressing satisfactorily in nearly every quarter.—Nothing, however, has occurred to give a more cheering prospect to the crop, which very few are now willing to estimate at over 2,500,000 bales. Nor have we any more favorable intelligence with regard to sugar, the yield of which promises no increase over last year.

The river has fallen six inches since our last report, and is now ten feet two inches below high water mark.

COTTON.—The following are the arrivals since the 1st instant:

Louisiana and Mississippi ....bales..	10713
Lake	51
Alabama and Tennessee	391
Mobile	315
Florida	20
Texas	49
Total.....	11560

On Saturday the movement commenced with increased spirit, and although the supply was only moderate, very few of Friday's receipts being ready, and other causes conspiring to check operations, yet the sales summed up 4,400 bales, at prices showing no improvement of fully ¼c., low middling closing at 24¼c. In fact there were some sales of strict at a fraction higher, but not in sufficient amount to serve as a basis for quotations. On Monday the movement was materially checked by advancing freights and a scant supply of freight room, and in some degree also by a decline in exchange, but still, as the demand was quite general, 3,500 bales changed hands at an average improvement of ⅛c., prices having advanced during the morning ¼c., but subsequently ruled more in favor of buyers. On Tuesday the market opened with by no means a liberal supply, and the movement checked by an unwillingness on the part of buyers to go on unless at some concessions, which factors would not admit. Later in the day, however, parties came together more freely, and as the demand was general and quite animated the business proved to be much the heaviest of the season, amounting to 6,100 bales. Prices showed some irregularity, but closed rather more in favor of factors. Low middling sold as low as 24⅛c., and strict low middling, good staple, as high as 24¾c., but neither could be regarded as furnishing a fair basis for quotations.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 14,000 bales, taken for the North, France and Great Britain.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 52,967 bales, against 60,152 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 35,537 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is a decrease of 4,472 bales to Great Britain, 3,026 to France, and an increase of 293 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we quote as follows:

Ordinary.....	— to —
Good ordinary	— to 23¾
Low middling.....	24 to 24¼
Middling.....	— to 25
Strict middling.....	25¼ to 25½

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1869, bales....		770
Arrived past three days.....	11560	
Arrived previously.....	46291—	57851
		58621
Exported past three days	6405	
Exported previously	9396—	15771
Stock on hand and on shipboard....		42850

SUGAR.—The stock of Louisiana sugar is very small, and the demand is restricted in consequence. Job or resales are being made at 12¼c. per pound for good common, 12¾c. for fair, 13½ to 14c. for fully fair, 14¼c. for prime, 15c. for choice, and 16½c. for white.

MONETARY.—Gold opened at 130¼ to 130¾, (against 129⅛ at New York,) and closed at 130¾ to 131.

Operations in silver have been of moderate extent, the only sales reported being $1,500 in American half dollars at 129½ to 130⅛.

We have heard of but little movement in stocks, the only sales reported being 400 shares Ship Island Canal at $1 60, and 40 shares Bank of New Orleans at $41 25.

CATTLE MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS,
Tuesday Evening, Oct. 5, 1869.

Texas cattle, choice, per head	$35 to 45
Texas cattle, second qual, per head.	25 to 30
Texas cattle, third qual, per head ...	15 to 20
Hogs, per lb gross	9 to 11c
Sheep, first quality, per head.....	4½ to 5
Sheep, second quality, per head.....	3½ to 4
Sheep, third quality, per head.....	— to —
Milch cows, choice, per head.....	80 to 100
Milch cows, per head	50 to —
Texas cows, with calves.....	— to —
Yearlings, per head.....	8 to 10
Calves, per head.....	7 to 10

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows.....	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers:..	8 50	9 50
Cotton Scrapers.....	6 00	6 50
Sweeps.....	6 00	6 50
Cultivators.....	10 00	11 00
Shovels.....	11 00	17 00
Spades.....	11 00	18 00
Axes.....	10 00	15 00
Bagging, ₩ yard:		
Kentucky.....	26	27½
East India.....	21	26½
Bale Rope Kentucky, ₩ lb.....	..	..
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs.....	.. ..	1 20
Bread, ₩ 100 lbs.: Pilot....	5 00	.. ..
Crackers.....	6 00	.. ..
Bricks, Lake, ₩ M.....	8 00	16 00
English, Fire.....	85 00	100 00
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford.....	..	50
Tallow	..	..
Adamantine.....	15	21½
Star	16	22
Chocolate, No 1 ₩ lb.....	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₩ bbl.....	.. ..	.. ..
Northern	13 00	.. ..
Coal, Cannel ₩ ton	.. ..	15 00
Anthracite ₩ ton	11 00	12 00
Western, ₩ barrel.....	.. ..	50
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb.....	11	16½
Havana.....	..	..
Java	33	35
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough ₩ ton.....	15 00	.. ..
Hulled, ₩ bushel.....	.. ..	.. ..
Copper, Braziers' ₩ lb.....	35	..
Sheathing.....	..	.. ..
Copper Bolts.....	35	37
Yellow Metal.....	29	30
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb.....	25	26
Tarred, American:.....	..	21
Russia.....	30	.. ..
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl.....	4 75	.. ..
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y.....	4	4½
St. Domingo.....	4½	4½
Fustic, Tampico.....	5	.. ..
Indigo, ₩ lb.....	1 75	1 85
Madder.....	22	24
Eggs, ₩ doz. Western.....	35	40
Feathers, ₩ lb.....	95	1 00
Fish, Cod, ₩ box.....	1 80	.. ..
Herrings.....	75	.. ..
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl....	.. ..	27 00
No. 2.....	.. ..	15 00
No. 3.....	13 00	14 00
Flaxseed, ₩ lb.....	4	6
Flour, ₩ bbl:		
Superfine.....	5 75	.. ..
Extra.....	5 85	8 50
Fine	5 25	5 50
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb.....	14½	15
Figs, Drum.....	20	..
Dried Apples.....	10	11
Currants, Zante.....	14	..
Almonds, soft shell.....	..	28
Raisins, M R, ₩ box.....	none	here
Layer.....	4 00	.. ..
Lem's Sicily ₩ box	none	here
Malaga, ₩ box.....	.. ..	.. ..
Oranges, La. ₩ bbl.....	7 00	.. ..
Sicily ₩ box	.. ..	.. ..
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10.....	3 25	3 75
10 x 12.....	3 50	4 00
12 x 18.....	4 00	4 50
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western.....	1 70	2 00
Canada.....	.. ..	.. ..
Oats	..	60
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel.....	1 12	1 15
Beans, ₩ bbl.....	8 00	10 00
Hops, ₩ lb.....	..	..
Gunpowder, ₩ keg.....	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag.....	19	19½
Hay, Western, ₩ ton.....	26 00	28 00
Northern.....	25-00	.. ..
Louisiana.....	.. ..	.. ..
Hides, ₩ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican.....	16	17
Wet salted, city slaughter.	9	14
Kip Skins.....	.. ..	.. ..
Dry country.....	17	18
Pelts ₩ piece.....	.. ..	.. ..
Iron, Pig ₩ ton.....	45 00	.. ..
Country, Bar ₩ lb.....	5	6
English, ₩ lb.....	4	5
Hoop, ₩ lb.....	6	8½
Sheet.....	6½	11
Boiler.....	8	10
Nail Rods.....	7½	8
Iron Cotton Ties.....	6½	..
Castings, American.....	6½	7
Lime, Western ₩ bbl.....	1 65	2 00
Shell Lime.....	1 75	.. ..
Hockland, &c.....	2 00	2 25
Cement	3 00	.. ..
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana.....	..	.. ..
Muscovado.....	..	..
Refinery, Rebolled.....	65	75
Moss, ₩ lb:		
Gray, Country.....	2	3½
Black do.....	5	6
Select, water rotted	7	8
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₩ lb.....	4 75	5 00
Wrought, German.....	14	16
English.....	14	16
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Tar.....	.. ..	.. ..
Pitch.....	.. ..	.. ..
Rosin A No. 1.....	3 00	4 00
No. 2.....	1 75	2 00
No. 3.....	.. ..	.. ..
Spirits Turp ₩ gallon... .	38	40
Varnish, bright.....	50	55
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon.....	1 40	1 42½
Coal Oil.....	..	44
In cases.....	41	46
Cotton Seed, Crude.....	..	..
Refined.....	95	1 00
Tanners' ₩ gallon.....	1 15	1 30
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton.....	.. ..	.. ..
Cotton Seed.....	35 00	40 00
Meal.....	.. ..	.. ..
Provisions, ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern.....	none	here
Western.....	.. ..	.. ..
North half bbl.	.. ..	.. ..
Dried, ₩ lb.....	..	..
Tongues ₩ doz.....	7 50	8 00
Pork, Mess.....	.. ..	34 00
Prime Mess.....	.. ..	.. ..
Hog, round, ₩ lb.....	.. ..	..
Bacon, Hams, ₩ lb.....	22	23
Do., canvassed.....	24½	25½
Sides.....	21½	21½
Shoulders.....	..	18
Green Shoulders.....	16½	..
Lard, Prime, in tierces....	19	19½
in kegs.....	23½	..
Fair, in tierces.....	..	..
Butter, Northern.....	33	45
Western.....	25	32
Cheese, American.....	12	23
Potatoes, ₩ bbl.....	1 50	2 00
Onions.....	2 75	3 50
Green Apples.....	2 50	3 50
Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana.....	6	6½
India.....	4	..
Carolina.....	10	11
Saltpetre, refined, ₩ lb.....	14	25
Crude.....	..	..
Salt, Teack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	.. ..	.. ..
from store.....	2 35	2 40
coarse, ener go....	1 70	1 75
from warehouse...	.. ..	.. ..
from store.....	2 20	2 25
Turks Island, ₩ bushel....	50	60
Soap, ₩ lb, Western.....	7	7½
Northern.....	8	12
Southern.....	6	10½
Castile.....	14	16
Sugar, Louisiana, ₩ lb:		
In the city.....	12½	14½
Havana, White.....	16	17
Yellow.....	13½	14½
Brown.....	12½	13½
Tobacco, In hhds, ₩ lb:		
Balers & Cutters.....	—	—
Choice and Selections....	15	19
Fine Leaf.....	12	15
Medium Leaf.....	9	11
Fair Leaf.....	10	12
Common Leaf.....	8	10
Good Refused.....	7	10
Common Refused.....	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₩ lb.....	—	—
Bailing.....	21	22
Wool, Washed, ₩ lb.....	..	..
Burry	..	..
Louisiana, Native.....	..	..
Texas, J@J Merino.....	29	..

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SHREVEPORT DISTRICT MEETING.

The Shreveport District Meeting will be held at Keachie, Louisiana, beginning on Thursday, October 28. Pastors, boards of stewards and boards of trustees will please render their usual reports on the first day of the meeting.

B. F. ALEXANDER, P. E.

MARIANNA DISTRICT MEETING.

CHANGE OF TIME.—Owing to the unhealthfulness of Gordon I am compelled to change the time of holding our district meeting there. It will be held October 14-17.

Preachers, both traveling and local, will be expected to hand in a report of their labors on the first day of the meeting. The opening sermon will be preached by the Rev. William A. Sumpey, on Thursday, at eleven o'clock A. M. Members, on arriving, will apply to Rev. L. Patterson to find their homes.

WESLEY B. DENNIS, P. E.

Jackson Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Carthage, at Mount Zion...,Oct.	9, 10
Raymond	16, 17
Camden, at Camden.....	23, 24
Madisonville, at Union.....	30, 31
Canton .....Nov.	6, 7
Clinton, at Brownsville.....	13, 14
Sharon	20, 21
Livingston and Vernon, at Livingston.....	27, 28
Jackson.....Dec.	4, 5

R. ABBEY, P. E.

Mobile District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Frank'in street.....Oct.	2, 3
St. Paul's	9, 10
Eastern Shore.....	16, 17
Pascagoula and Bay Shore..	23, 24
West Pascagoula.....	30, 31
Citronelle .....Nov.	6, 7
St. Francis street.....	12-14
Cottage Hill.....	20, 21
St. Stephen's.....	27, 28
Whistler .....Dec.	4, 5

A District Meeting will be held in connection with this meeting; and as delegates to the Annual Conference are to be elected, it is hoped there will be a full attendance. JAS. A. HEARD, P. E.

Macon District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Macon .....Sept.	25, 26
Brooksville, at Brooksville ..Oct.	2, 3
Cookville, at Warsaw	9, 10
Marion, at Lockhart	23, 24
Summerville, at Mashulaville.	30, 31
Crawford, at Tibbee .....Nov.	6, 7
Trinity, at Woodlawn.....	13, 14
Gainesville, at Sumpterville..	20, 21
De Kalb, at New Hope....	27, 28

Preachers in charge will please notify the colored preachers to be present with full accounts of their work, and to receive the proper testimonials to enable them to attend the Colored Conference to be held by Bishop McTyeire, at Talladega, Alabama, November 25.

It is to be hoped that the stewards will make especial efforts to settle in full with their preachers at the fourth Quarterly Meetings. S. H. COX, P. E.

Alexandria District, La. Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Columbia circuit .....Sept.	25, 26
Harrisonburg station.....	29, 30
Centreville circuit .....Oct.	2, 3
Atlanta circuit.....	16, 17
Rapides circuit.....	30, 31
Big Caoc.....Nov.	6, 7
Alexandria	13, 14
Anaeoco	20, 21
Spring Creek mission.....Dec.	4, 5

The Alexandria District Meeting will be held at Big Creek church, Rapides circuit, October 30 and 31. The preachers are kindly invited to attend, and bring with them their official members.

FRED. WHITE, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist., Miss. Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Holmesville et, at Holmesv'e.	Aug. 28, 29
Bogue Chitto et., Monticello.	Sept. 11, 12
Scotland ct., at Wright's Ch.	18, 19
Pleasant Valley and Rehobuth stations, at Rehobath.	25, 26
Wesson and Beauregard, at Wesson .....Oct.	2, 3
Burtenton ct., at Burlenton.	9, 10
Bahala circuit, at Pleasant Grove	16, 17
Georgetown et., at Georget'n.	23, 24
Summit and Magnolia, at Magnolia .....Nov.	6, 7
Crystal Springs and Hazlehurst, at Crystal Springs..	13, 14
Brookhaven station	27, 28

Brethren, will please have their reports ready. Brethren will oblige me very much if they will make arrangements for me to get from the railroad to their Quarterly Meetings.

G. F. THOMPSON, P. E.

Yazoo District, Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Sunflower et., at McNutt...Oct.	2, 3
Mt. Olivet et., at Mt. Olivet.	16, 17
Yazoo city	23, 24
Richland et., at Richland...	27-31
Durant et., at Wesley chapel. Nov.	6, 7
Black Hawk et., Sweet Water	13, 14
Yazoo et., at Mt. Carmel...	20, 21
Carrollton circuit.....	27, 28
Lexington circuit.....Dec.	4, 5

W. P. BARTON, P. E.

Wetumpka Dist., Montgomery Conf'e,

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Wetumpka .....Sept.	24, 25
Prattville :.....Oct.	3, 4
Autaugaville and Ivy Creek, at Autaugaville	9, 10
Pleasant Hill et., at Pleasant Hill.....	16, 17
Lowndesboro, Hayneville and Union, at Lowndesboro...	23, 24
Tallassee et., at Mt. Zion....	30, 31
Socopatoy et., at N. Prospect.	Nov. 6, 7
Carolina et., at Ellis' Chapel.	13, 14
Autaugaville, at Pine Level..	20, 21

WM. S. TURNER, P. E.

Opelousas District, La. Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Vermilionville .....Oct.	1-4
Franklin	30, 31
New Iberia.....Nov.	6, 7
Calcasieu	13, 14
Bellevue	20, 21
Bayou Mallet	27, 28
Washia.....Dec.	3, 4
Opelousas	5, 6
Plaquemine Brulee.....	11, 12
Abbeville	18, 19
Grand Cheniere	25, 26
District Conf., Vermilionville,	Oct. 14-17

All the official members of the district are requested to attend.

J. D. ADAMS, P. E.

Columbus District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Fayetteville, at Unity Grove.	Sept. 18, 19
Gordon, at Hopewell.....	25, 26
Caledonia, at camp ground..	Oct. 2, 3
Columbus District Meeting..	9, 10
Piekensville	16, 17
Carrollton, at Union Chapel.	23, 24
Athens, at Ragan's Chapel..	30, 31
Bexar .....Nov.	6, 7
Yellow Creek, at Piney Grove	13, 14
Green	20, 21
Eutaw	27, 28

Persons attending the District Meeting will report at the Methodist church, where a committee will be in attendance to direct them to their homes.

T. C. WIER, P. E.

Meridian District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Pearce's Spgs, camp meeting.	Sept. 24-29
Meridian .....Oct.	2, 3
Enterprise.....	9, 10
Shubuta and Waynesboro...	16, 17
Clarke, at Salem	23, 24
Gaston, at camp ground	30, 31
Butler, at Warmach Hill....Nov.	6, 7
Belmont	13, 14
Livingston	20, 21
Baden Springs	27, 28
Enterprise circuit.....Dec.	4, 5

JOSHUA T. HEARD, P. E.

Paulding Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mt. Carmel, at Santee .....Sept.	11
Columbia, at Boyd's Chapel ...	19
Chica Grove, at Water Holes..	25
Coleville, at White Plains.....Oct.	9
Handsboro, at Biloxi.....	16
Sylvarena, at Carr's	23
Paulding, at Pleasant Hill.....	30
Black Creek .....Nov.	13
Ocolna.....	20
Rankin .....Dec.	4

H. P. LEWIS, P. E.

Vicksburg Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Fayette .....Sept.	18, 19
Natchez .....Oct.	2, 3
Port Gibson.....	9, 10
Rocky Spring, at Beech Grove	16, 17
Cayuga, at Utica.....	23, 24
Vicksburg .....Nov.	6, 7
North Warren, at Oak Ridge	13, 14
South Warren, place to be fixed by the pastor.....	20, 21

J. G. JONES, P. E.

Woodville Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Jackson, at Jackson.....Sept.	18, 19
Wilkinson, at Midway.....	25, 26
St. Helena, at Centre .....Oct.	16, 17
Woodville and Percy Creek.	23, 24
Tunica, at Tunica.....	30, 31
Liberty, at Liberty .....Nov.	6, 7
Meadville, at Meadville.....	11
Buffalo	20, 21
Amite, at Adams.....	27, 28

JAS. A. GODFREY, P. E.

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Pupils charged from the time of entrance to the close of the session. All pupils received with the understanding that they are to remain and attend the examination at the close of the session in which they enter, and no deduction made on the bills for absence, except in cases of protracted illness, when the loss may be divided between the institution and the patron.

In her outfit each pupil should be provided with toilet boxes, towels, napkins, sheets, pillow cases and blankets or comforts. She should also bring knife, fork, spoon, cup and napkin ring.

All articles and clothing brought to the Seminary should be distinctly marked, lists of which should be permanently placed on some part of the trunk convenient for reference. The scholastic year commences October 1 and ends in July.

EXPENSE.

Board and tuition per year	$175 00
The Modern Languages a small extra charge.	
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jy24 1y Principal, Baton Rouge, La.

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VOLUME XV.—NUMBER 39.
WHOLE NUMBER..... 753.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1869.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—By the President of the United States—a proclamation:

The year which is drawing to a close has been free from pestilence. Health has prevailed throughout the land, and abundant crops reward the labor of the husbandman. Commerce and manufactures have fully prosecuted their peaceful paths. The mines and forests have yielded liberally. The nation has increased in wealth and in strength. Peace has prevailed, and its blessings have advanced every interest of the people, in every part of the Union. Harmony and fraternal intercourse is restored, and is obliterating the sparks of the past conflict and estrangement. Burdens have been lightened, means increased, and civil and religious liberty are secured to every inhabitant of the land, whose soil is trod by none but freemen. It becomes a people thus favored to make acknowledgment, to the Supreme Author from whom such blessings flow, of their gratitude and their dependence, to render praise and thanksgiving for the same, and devoutly to implore a continuance of God's mercy.

Therefore I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do recommend that Thursday, the 18th day of November next, be observed as a day of thanksgiving and of peace and prayer to Almighty God, the creator and ruler of the universe; and secondly, I do further recommend to all the people of the United States to assemble on that day in their accustomed places of public worship and to unite in the homage and praise due to the bountiful Father of all mercy, and in fervent prayers for the continuance of the merciful blessings He has vouchsafed to us as a people.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed this the 5th day of October, A. D. 1869, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-fourth. U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

THE DEATH OF EX PRESIDENT PIERCE

The following was made public this afternoon:

WASHINGTON, Oct 8, 1869.—The painful duty devolves upon the President of announcing to the people of the United States the death of one of his honored predecessors, Franklin Pierce, which occurred at Concord, early this morning.

Eminent in the public councils, and universally beloved in public and private life, his death will be mourned with a sorrow befitting the loss which this country sustains by his decease.

As a mark of respect to his memory, it is ordered that the Executive Mansion and the several departments at Washington be draped in mourning, and that all business be suspended on the day of the funeral. It is further ordered that the War and Navy Departments cause suitable military and naval honors to be paid on this occasion to the memory of the illustrious citizen who has passed from among us.

U. S. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Pennsylvania elections—44 counties heard from; the remaining 22 counties must average a Democratic gain of over 200 to elect Packer.

Geary's majority in 36 counties is nearly 5,000. The vote among 30 counties must average each 157 gain to elect Packer. Contest very close, with the chances in favor of Geary.

Geary's majority will probably reach 4,000.

The Legislature is Republican.

Nothing definite has been received from Ohio beyond the fact that a Legislature has been elected that will defeat the sanction of that State to the fifteenth amendment.

Iowa has gone Republican.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—The chairman of the Republican Committee has returns from all but nine counties. His figures show Geary's election by 4,000 majority.

Senator Sherman telegraphs from Ohio: Fifty-six counties heard from; they show a loss of 6,000 on last year's vote—leaving a margin of 11,000. Sherman thinks Hayes will be elected by 5,000 majority.

The chairman of the Ohio Republican Executive Committee telegraphs that Hayes is elected by 8,000 to 10,000 majority. The Legislature is close, but I think it will be Republican.

EUROPE.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Lord Derby has been insensible for several hours.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The *Times* has an article on the present condition of affairs in Spain, in which it states that they have little sympathy and less faith in Spanish republicanism.

The failure of the present government causes an unnecessary prolongation of the present anomalous condition of affairs, though there is now no King forthcoming; the better plan is to continue the remedy already adopted in the suspension of constitutional guarantees, and leave matters as they are.

It regards the Regency as a half way house—less objectionable than a monarchy and less dangerous than a republic. Prim leans to this policy.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—There are several public reunions announced, at which disturbances are feared, but the government will enforce the law for suppressing meetings calculated to disturb the peace.

MADRID, Oct. 13.—Prim reviewed the city troops to-day. Government officials declare the rebellion subsiding. The Republicans say the rebellion is increasing. Interrupted communication prevents reliable information, but insurrection undoubtedly extends throughout the country.

ITALY.—The government offers no opposition to the attendance of the Italian bishops at the Ecumenical Council.

ROME.—The *Figaro* says that M Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, will defend liberal ideas before the Ecumenical Council, and that fifty American bishops give him their support.

The Paris *Patrie* contradicts a report that the French troops are to retire from Rome on the 15th of November.

PERE HYACINTHE comes over only on a ten months' visit—not to remain in America, as has been inferred. We suppose he wishes to hold aloof from the agitations his letter has excited, leaving the members of the General Council, so far as he is concerned, to form their own unbiased judgment upon his appeal to that body. This would be but in keeping with the character of the great preacher.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 6.—The fight for the Senatorship is more exciting than ever. Johnson has his headquarters at the Maxwell House, the two finest rooms in the establishment—the bridal chambers—being appropriated to his use. He electioneers with as much vim and vigor as he ever did in his palmiest days. After legislative hours members begin to drop in, and in the evening it is not uncommon to see a score of Senators and Representatives seated round a long table, while the ex-President, with animation and earnestness, lays down the law and defends his policy.

Etheridge holds forth at the City Hotel. He exerts remarkable conversational and persuasive powers, albeit he is often very indiscreet in his utterances. His slurs about East Tennessee have lost him votes from that section. Johnson is certainly the more wily and politic of the two. Each has hosts of zealous friends, who are working as if the fate of the Republic depended on the result.

Each member of the Legislature had placed on his desk to-day a package containing Johnson's messages to Congress, including his principal vetoes. It is hardly probable that this appeal to ancient history will make any votes one way or the other. Viewing the whole matter from an impartial standpoint, it may be stated that Andy is still in the lead and is likely to retain his advantage.

HARTFORD, CONN., Oct. 6.—The *Courant*, of to-morrow, will contain the following card from Mrs. Stowe:

To the Editors of the Courant:

Mrs. Stowe desires the friends of justice and fair dealing to publish for her this announcement, that she has kept silence heretofore in regard to the criticism on her article on Lady Byron for two reasons: First, because she regarded the public mind as in too excited a state to consider the matter dispassionately; and secondly, because she has expected the development of additional proofs in England, some of which are of great importance, and have already come to hand. Mrs. Stowe is preparing a review of the whole matter, with further facts and more documents, including several letters of Lady Byron to her attesting the vigor and soundness of her mind at the time referred to, and also Mrs. Stowe's own letters to Lady Byron at the same time, which were returned to her by the executors soon after that lady's death. She will also give the public a full account of the circumstances and reasons which led her to feel it to be her duty to make this disclosure—as a duty alike to justice, gratitude and personal friendship.

JEFFERSON, TEXAS, Oct. 8.—All the prisoners recently on trial for the murder of Smith and two negroes, in October, 1868, except five, were released to-day. The five retained in the stockade are Colonel L. P. Alford, Oscar Gray, Matt. Taylor, C. L. Pitcher and Dr. J. A. Richardson. The findings of the commission in regard to them have not yet transpired.

EASTPORT, ME., Oct. 9.—A fearful hurricane has prevailed here to-day. Wharves, vessels and fish houses are smashed—most of the fishing vessels are in pieces. Twenty-four vessels are ashore in Rumney's Bay, and many lives are lost. The loss cannot be less than $5,000,000. A large part of the town is a perfect wreck.

LEWISTOWN, ME., Oct. 9.—A great freshet here. The farmers in the valleys barely escaped with their lives, carrying their children in their arms.

THE TRADE WIND DISASTER.

NARRATIVE OF THE SECOND MATE.

Mr. George Thomas, second mate of the steamship Trade Wind, which sunk about seventy miles southeast of Southwest Pass recently, gives the following interesting account of his adventures for seven days, without water, in an open boat, his rescue, etc.:

After the discovery of the leak and the determination to abandon the vessel, the captain told me to take the gig. The most of the crew and passengers were then in the other boats. The gig was not overloaded, and I put in her what things I thought were wanted. We got into her and pulled off from the ship. I then went back to the vessel to get a sail. After getting the sail the captain told me to throw the lifeboat overboard, and the first mate assisting, we launched the lifeboat and hailed her out and got two more men into her. We got what water and bread we could. The rest of the boats were at that time moored and had their stores in them. We then kept off until the vessel sunk. There were in the boat at that time myself, Frank Dillon and Abner Reeis. The captain took the latitude at twelve o'clock. We then started, the captain giving us the course and distance, seventy miles northwest by north. We kept together that evening, and about four o'clock I pulled up and took Thomas Tomios from the captain's boat, making four of us.

We staid together until dark; I then proposed to the captain that we would divide the men among the other boats and leave the lifeboat. The captain said no, but that when we were tired of rowing he would give us a tow. He towed us, and we rowed all Friday night. The pilot left us during the night and made for the bar. We saw him no more. The captain brought us in tow Friday night and Saturday. On Saturday night the wind died away and the captain cast us off, telling us that when the breeze came on he would take hold of us again. He gave us the course and we started for the Pass. On Sunday morning the captain was about six miles astern and the mate in the other boat four miles ahead; saw shipping at the Pass, about ten miles off.

The norther then struck us, and drove us off. We spoke to the captain, and told him we were out of water. He said he was out too. He gave us about a pint of water on Saturday. On Sunday morning we had no water, but bread and ham plenty. The captain said he could not take us; his boat had sprung a leak. We kept the boat's head to sea, and drove before the wind until Wednesday—three full days. On Sunday night our provisions were wet and destroyed. It rained on Wednesday, and we caught about a quart of fresh water. On Wednesday night the wind shifted to the southeast. We rowed for some time, but finally lost an oar, and were rendered almost helpless. We slept and rested two at a time. We caught, during the time, a small shark and two or three fish. These were our provisions. On Wednesday saw the smoke of a steamer to the northwest, as we supposed. We suffered severely from thirst, but little from hunger. We drank considerable salt water, without any ill effects.

On Friday, at eleven or twelve o'clock, we reached the schooner ——, Captain Dennison, master, from Galveston to Pensacola. She was lying at anchor. We saw her in the morning, and drifted down to her, driven by the wind and tide, which we aided with the little strength we had, and with the aid of the one oar left. We would have passed her without being able to come alongside, but the captain saw us, and sent his boat to our assistance. We were taken on board, kindly cared for, and taken to Pensacola, from whence we came to this city. At Pensacola we learned that the remainder of the crew and passengers were all safe; and so our adventure ended. The three men with me never lost heart, nor did their courage droop for a moment; every man was prompt and ready for his watch; and we always kept the two chances in view—first, to reach the north shore, guided at night by the stars, and in the day by the sun; second, to get picked up by a passing vessel. We were very weak, and nearly exhausted with sores, commencing to break out over our hands and bodies, but soon recovered; and we are now ready for another cruise.

The Tennessee Colored Conference.

This body held its third session in Capers chapel, Nashville, September 29 to October 3. Bishop Paine presided. He organized this Conference—the first of its kind—in Jackson, Tennessee, November, 1867. Last year it met in Memphis—and as the most of its membership is embraced within the limits of the Memphis Conference, it is called the Colored Memphis Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. T. N. Stuart and J. W. Lane, members, were the secretaries. The Revs. J. H. Brooks, McKamie and Taylor were present, assisting in minute business. These brethren have taken much interest in the colored churches, and have materially aided in their organization and development. Before the close Bishop McTyeire arrived from Kentucky, and took part in the proceedings. On Sunday, at eleven A. M., Bishop Paine preached and ordained twenty-eight deacons; in the afternoon, six elders; at night, after votes of thanks duly rendered, the appointments were read out, and Conference adjourned, to meet next year in Brownsville, Tennessee.

The congregations were large and well behaved. Besides the multitudes of colored people who attended, several of our leading white citizens and friends were present from time to time, and were most favorably impressed. The General Conference plan of organizing our colored membership into a separate ecclesiastical jurisdiction looks hopeful from the standpoint of an Annual Conference in working order. The Bishops are much encouraged with this experiment, now in its third year. They will go forward carefully, but hopefully. Of course difficulties are in the way—but where shall we not find them? We are persuaded, more than ever persuaded, that the best hope of the colored people lies in the success of this plan. The preachers have been firm and stable in their trusts and charges to a degree that ought to give confidence to those who need it. The members have increased. They have found favor with the people. They are building churches, and putting the district, circuit and station work into permanent form. The moral and educational qualifications for orders are being raised and rigidly insisted on. Let our preachers and people everywhere read the list of appointments below, and they will be directed thereby how to bestow help and co-operation wisely and well. Help them in their Sunday schools—help them to build houses of worship—help them as they have need.—Dr. Watson was present part of the time, giving useful assistance, and obtaining a large list of subscribers for the *Colored Christian Advocate*—their organ—which he will soon begin to publish.

APPOINTMENTS.

Thomas Taylor, superintendent colored work.

MEMPHIS DISTRICT.—Benjamin Ballard, presiding elder; Collins chapel, Job Cronch; Memphis circuit, Benjamin Giles, Thomas Chapman; Raleigh circuit, Cyrus Leath; Greenwood circuit, Frank Dotson; Olive Branch circuit, Allen Fraction, A Cowan; Hernando circuit, Michael Robertson, E Horton; De Soto Front, Jackson Harrison, F Cowan; Goldwater circuit, Philip Austin; Horn Lake circuit, Evans Miller; Springdale circuit, Thomas Cross.

SOMERVILLE DISTRICT.—Silas Phillips, presiding elder; Somerville station, Seaborn Jordon, S Booker; Oakland circuit, to be supplied; Macon circuit, Ham Gaither; Dancyville circuit, John Collier, Joseph Taylor, of Tennessee; Fayette Corner circuit, Austin Haywood; Newcastle circuit, Richard Jones, William Hunt, Emanuel Mask, sup; Lagrange and Fairview, Joseph Miller.

BROWNSVILLE DISTRICT.—Samuel Williams, presiding elder; Brownsville and Prospect station, Samuel Williams; Bethesda circuit, Bedford Mitchell; Covington circuit, John Baskerville, Reese Poindexter; Brownsville circuit, Cyrus Henning, one to be supplied.

SARDIS DISTRICT.—To be supplied; Sardis circuit, Thomas Henning; Harmony circuit, Jacob Downs; Senatobia circuit, Nelson Hewlet; Cockrum circuit, to be supplied by Robert A Neblett; Chulahoma circuit, Robert Sharp.

HOLLY SPRINGS DISTRICT.—B. Ford, presiding elder; Holly Springs circuit, Robert Wall; Early Grove circuit, John Stinson; Lemer circuit, Moses Shaw; Salem, Bryant Stinson; Hickory Flat, to be supplied; Lafayette Springs circuit, to be supplied by Joseph Taylor, of Mississippi; Abbeville circuit, Andrew Pignes; Waterford circuit, Spencer Martin.

BYHALIA DISTRICT.—S B Stinson, presiding elder; Byhalia circuit, Jacob Hawks, H Stinson; Marshall circuit, James F Gilbert; Bethlehem and Vernon circuit, Henry Stinson; Collierville and Germantown, Squire Bobo; Fountain Head, to be supplied.

JACKSON DISTRICT.—Isaac Lane, presiding elder; Jackson station, Jordan Merriweather; Jackson circuit, Charles Lea; Tabernacle circuit, Henry Holmes; Denmark circuit, Daniel Davis; Bolivar station, Israel Jones; Mount Pinson circuit, Griffin Atwater; Trenton and Mount Pleasant, to be supplied by W P Lane; Rock Spring circuit, Henry Reeves; Dyersburg circuit, Robert Cooper; Cageville circuit, Lewis James; Trenton circuit, Georgo Jones; Pleasant Plains circuit, to be supplied.

DRESDEN DISTRICT.—To be supplied by H C Wheeler, presiding elder; Montpelier circuit, to be supplied; Troy circuit, Dudley King; Madrid Bend, to be supplied; Dukedom, David Box; Union City, to be supplied.

PARIS DISTRICT.—To be supplied by J H Witt; Paris station, Prince Jones, Joseph Warren, sup.; Manlyville circuit, Burton Walls; Conyersville circuit, Wiley Morris; Palestine circuit, to be supplied; Cottage Grove circuit, to be supplied by Simon Pragne; Caledonia circuit, Abraham Covington; Paris circuit, Charles Dawson; Camden circuit, John Moore.

NASHVILLE DISTRICT.—T N Stuart, presiding elder; Capers chapel, Charles Dickerson; Edgefield and White's Creek, Wesley Wilkerson; Goodlettsville circuit, Edward Martin; Franklin, Joseph Oly; Murfreesboro, Frank Williams; Columbia, Fortune Daniel; Petersburg circuit, Archibald Statou; Hillsboro circuit, Joseph Stump.

LEBANON DISTRICT.—Caleb Peyton, presiding elder; Carthage circuit, to be supplied; Station Camp, Caleb Peyton; Second Grove, James K Daniel; Walton's, Philip Joyner; Lebanon, Andrew Davis, one to be supplied; Goose Creek, to be supplied.

COURTLAND DISTRICT.—James Lewis, presiding elder; Moreton circuit, Thomas Caldwell; Danville circuit, John Fergnson; Summerville circuit, Stephen Tarney; Jonesboro circuit, Sanford Livingston.

TUSCUMBIA DISTRICT.—Ephraim Goodloe, presiding elder; Tuscumbia, Frank M. Pherson; Russellville, to be supplied; Leighton, Benjamin Ricks; Florence circuit, Robert Casey; Cherokee circuit, Isaac Hunt; Bear Creek, to be supplied.

ATHENS DISTRICT.—Edmund Frazier, presiding elder; Athens circuit, to be supplied; Huntsville circuit, to be supplied; Nubbin Ridge circuit, Richard Mason; Meridianville circuit, Wesley Johnson; Vienna circuit, to be supplied; New Garden circuit, Allen Malone; Whitesburg circuit, to be supplied; Round Island circuit, Jack Malone; Elk River circuit, Peter Malone.

IUKA DISTRICT.—To be supplied by Joseph E Douglas, presiding elder; Iuka, to be supplied by Richard Leake; Bethel circuit, to be supplied; Corinth, to be supplied; Hamburg, Squire Woods; Adamsville circuit, Jackson Cherry; Ripley circuit, Edmund Bynum; Middleton circuit, to be supplied; Savannah circuit, York Graham.

CLARKSVILLE DISTRICT.—To be supplied by A. Mizell; Clarksville station, to be supplied by Harvey Nelson; Clarksville circuit, Edward Brock; Bethel, to be supplied by Sterling Grant; Dover circuit, George Easley; Yellow Creek, Horace Massey; East Fork, to be supplied; Lickson, to be supplied; Springfield, to be supplied; Johnsonville, to be supplied by George Doleman.

SUNFLOWER DISTRICT.—Jackson White, presiding elder; Tunica, to be supplied; Austin, to be supplied; Friar's Point, to be supplied by Henry Moore; Sunflower, to be supplied by Lewis Thomas.

GRENADA DISTRICT.—Raleigh Mitchell, presiding elder; Calhoun circuit, Tobias Cole; Coffeeville circuit, to be supplied; Pea Ridge circuit, Francis Auerum; Charleston circuit, A. Merriweather; Panola circuit, Thomas James; Oxford circuit, Austin Slate; Water Valley circuit, to be supplied; Sarepta circuit, J Bradford.

VERONA DISTRICT.—John W. Lane, presiding elder; Verona and Palmetto, Sandy Rivers; Richmond, Henry Hamlin; Pontotoc, H. Thompson; Blackwell, Joseph Thomas; Houston, William Rodgers; Shiloh and Pierce's chapel, L. Edwards; Guntown and Tupelow, Alfred Sample; Asbury chapel, Vincent M. McGee; Rienzi, William Starks.

Next Conference to be held at Brownsville, Tennessee.—*Nashville Christian Advocate*

THE SWEET QUININE IMPOSTURE.—*Its Author Expelled.*—At the recent annual meeting of the National Apothecaries' Convention of the United States, at Chicago, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, A member of this association has put forth a nostrum called "sweet quinine," which contains no quinia, and is therefore a fraudulent imposture; therefore,

Resolved, That Mr. Frederick Stearns has, in his so called "sweet quinine," and in the advertisement concerning it, violated the sense of moral rectitude of this association, and has violated its constitution and the general purposes of its organization.

Resolved, That for these offenses Mr. Frederick Stearns be expelled from this association.

Poor Stearns! He will be famous as the first and last of the series.

THE most important event of the week is the announcement made by Father Hyacinthe that he leaves his monastic order and withdraws from his allegiance to Pope and council. Father Hyacinthe has become the most famous preacher of his day and the popular orator of the Madeleine and Notre Dame, and his "defection" may bring with it the most important consequences to Romanism in France. This is not the first time that he has been called to consider the step, and last year he was summoned to Rome to answer for some of his liberal utterances. The telegraph now tells us that he will be excommunicated.

LOUISVILLE CONFERENCE.—We have not yet received reports from the session of this body, which began at Owensboro, September 22. On September 25 the following were elected delegates to the General Conference: Clerical—A. H. Redford, N. H Lee, E. W. Sehon, David Morton; Reserves—W. H. Anderson, T. C. Frogge. Lay—J. T. Lithgow, W. B. Mocken, B. F. Biggs, J. C. Walker; Reserves—Dr. Darnett, C. F. Harvey, Prof. Scott, Judge W. P. Fowler.—*Nashville Christian Advocate.*

IN ONE of his late sermons, the rector of St. Albans Protestant Episcopal church, in this city, affirmed that the Episcopalian and Roman Catholic belief is positively alike, although the members do not commune together, owing to intrigues at the Court of Rome at the time of the Reformation. The preacher boldly asserted that the churches referred to are but actually one, and that the members are all Roman Catholics; and he hoped to see the day when both should be united under the latter name and unite in communion.—*Independent.*

A FAVORABLE NOTORIETY.—The good reputation and extended use of Brown's Bronchial Troches for coughs, colds and throat diseases have caused the Troches to be extensively imitated. Obtain only the *genuine* Brown's Bronchial Troches, and do not be influenced by those who make more profit by selling worthless imitations.

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1869.

WAITING.

Mors janua vitæ.

I have waited till spring's first breath came over the rippling streams,
And kissed the opening flowers as it lightly skimmed along;
Till the woodland lilies waved all white in the morning beams;
And the deep dells echoed again to the sound of the wild bird's song.

I have waited till summer came forth all wreathed in a thousand flowers,
Shedding a luscious balm over the meadows, and glades, and hills,
Twining the daffodil sweet with the rose in her fragrant bowers,
And fringing with verdant moss the sides of the bubbling rills.

I have waited till autumn has gone from the woods' waning sigh,
Leaving the half dead trees of their emerald tresses all shorn;
When the branches revealed in the night the stars in the far-off sky,
Or shook in a tremulous chill at the sob of the early morn.

I have waited through dreary December's hours of darkness and gloom,
Till the old year, weary and worn, had passed away to his rest;
Till his midnight knell had rung in the dark with a tongue of doom,
And floated above the snow that lay like a shroud on his breast.

I have waited a dreary time on the verge of the border land,
Consumed by languishing pain, and shadowed by grief profound;
Living again in the thrill of the grasp of a long-loved hand,
Lingering over the tones of a voice of the tenderest sound.

I wait in the balmy hours of the twilight soft and still,
Watching the crimson flecks in an azured western sky;
Lulled by the vesper chimes from the church on the far-off hill,
Borne on the softest wings of the night wind's tenderest sigh.

I linger here on the verge of this shadowy border land,
How long, Lord, yet to stay, from the land I have seen afar?
Thine own time, Lord, then lead me up with a gentle hand!
And open thou wide the gates that have stood so long ajar!

ROMANISM.—NO. 4.

Continuing my conversation with the Bishop, I said: "Bishop, your doctrine of a purgatory is to Protestants a great objection to your church. We think if our sins are pardoned, our hearts renewed, and we live and die in the path of duty, that we enter at once into rest. We believe that we are saved by grace through faith; that it is Christ's atoning and meritorious blood that washes our sins away, and not purifying, purgatorial fires."

He replied that the doctrine of a purgatory was a very comfortable one; that none of us were as good as we ought to be, or ready for the holy presence of God.

I replied that he must excuse me for differing from him; that to me it was not comfortable to think I must pass through the tortures and pains of purgatory; in fact it was a most appalling thought, and if I believed it I should shrink from death with unutterable horror and alarm; that I did not see how, in view of this doctrine, Paul could say it was "far better to depart and be with Christ," or how to die could be considered "gain," or how it could be written: "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." I asked the Bishop if they did not hold that the priest, by offering the sacrifice of the mass and praying for the souls of the dead, could deliver souls from purgatorial pains and bondage?

I understood him to say that that was the doctrine of the church.

I answered that Protestants so understood them to teach, and that we thought if Roman priests believed that they could deliver souls out of the dreadful pains of purgatory by offering the sacrifice of the mass and repeating some Latin prayers, and yet would not do it, but could take their ease and pleasure, and wait a long year until a poor family could scrape together and save money enough to pay the priest's charge for the job, that he must be a most unfeeling and heartless man. But if he did not believe that he possessed the power—that it was a work beyond his strength—then we thought the priest a great knave to be bumbugging ignorant people and cheating the poor out of their money; that we left them to take which ever horn of the dilemma they preferred.

He said something in relation to the faith exercised by the friends of the departed, and the expression of that faith through the offerings they made, in the shape of fees to the priest.

As we neared the place of the Bishop's destination I said, in parting: "Bishop, I am a Protestant." "So I perceive," said he. I said I had asked him many questions, because I wished information, and I knew from his position he was competent to impart it; that I had stated my objections to the views of the church freely and plainly, but that I had not intended to be impertinent or offensively obtrude myself upon him. I hoped I had not been disagreeable.

With great blandness and affability of manner he replied: "Certainly not;" that he was pleased to have had the interview. He then, in a manner that seemed to me a combination of the explanatory and apologetic, said: "I believe many things which you do not. They seem difficult, if not impossible, to you, because you have never been taught to believe them; but they do not seem difficult to me, because I have been taught to believe them, and have been accustomed to believe them from my earliest youth. Do you know," said he, "that I was seventeen years old before I ever heard of a Protestant? In my seventeenth year I came home on a visit from the college. My father presented me with a gold watch, and said: 'My son, this watch was made in Geneva, Switzerland, by a Protestant.' I said: 'Protestant? What is that?'"

This struck me as a wonderful admission. The idea that a young man belonging to a good family, enjoying collegiate advantages, and seventeen years old, never hearing of Luther or the Reformation, or those great wars that grew out of it, that shook the thrones of Europe, and put a new face upon the politics of the world, was most strange, and showed most plainly the priests had eschewed and most carefully weeded from their school histories all facts that they did not wish their youths and students to know. Here our interview closed, and I parted with the Bishop to see him no more until we meet before the Judge of all. W.

Tobias Gibson and Rev. B. M. Drake.

MR. EDITOR: In the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, bearing date of August 28, I saw a communication referring to the erection of the Gibson monument in 1857.

It might, perhaps, have been best that the memory of that event should have slept, as do the ashes of many who were most deeply interested on the occasion. As, however, the former has been awakened, and the voices of the departed cannot reach us from the "enbodess shore," I think it expedient that the living should speak for them, and, as far as circumstances will permit, explain to the author of that article, and its readers, why Dr. Drake took no part in the celebration alluded to.

Most of his best beloved friends, who were cotemporary with him, and best understood the noble and unselfish motives which constrained him to a life of forty years' toil in the itinerant ministry, preceded or soon followed him to the church triumphant. To them this communication would have been entirely superfluous. But an almost new generation has arisen, who may not so fully understand the ambiguous language. I refer to ——.

There are, among the papers in possession of the doctor's family, sufficient items to correct any misunderstanding of the kind which may occur. Being unable, however, immediately to refer to them, and having been fortunate enough to make his acquaintance at an early period of his ministry, and continuing it till its close; having, also, a full knowledge of the events alluded to, I think my recollection will enable me faithfully to present to those who may feel interested a summary of the facts.

There are still a few left who remember Dr. Drake's ardent zeal for God and the salvation of men; his desire to honor the memory of departed saints, and to leave their example on record for the benefit of succeeding ages; his unostentatious and dignified bearing, and the absence of those petty demonstrations of pique or wounded pride characteristic of little minds. He had, as early as 1832, commenced a history of Methodism in the Southwest, in which are related some interesting incidents of the labors of Rev. Tobias Gibson. Unfortunately other pressing duties interfered, and he made but little progress in the work, though still hoping at some future day to find time for its completion, and endeavoring, meanwhile, to retain in memory and collect otherwise all that might aid his purpose. This design was known to a number of his friends, as well as to myself, and many contributed what they knew. In 1833 he requested Rev. Mr. Sneid to make inquiry concerning the burial place of Rev. R. Nolley. A letter, which is preserved, gives evidence of this, and that the brother was successful in finding his grave. He had long been trying to ascertain the burial place of Rev. T. Gibson, and favorable circumstances determining its location with certainty, during the Conference of 1856 he suggested the propriety of having its members contribute to the erection of a monument to his memory, and of making the occasion, also, one of interest and usefulness. His design was approved, and he was appointed to act for them. Among the numerous relatives of the Gibson family he had many personal friends, whose good opinion he highly prized. But I do not think he was at first aware that there were any so near to the deceased as a great nephew and nieces. With many of them, however, he consulted on the subject, and received their cordial approbation. The idea had never occurred to him that any one was chargeable with neglect, or that it could be regarded as casting a reflection on any person or persons. His wish was to assemble a number of ministers and members from various parts of the Conference, hoping to promote brotherly feeling and religious social intercourse, the ultimate object of all being the glory of God and the salvation of immortal souls. In his personal arrangements and division of time he had reference to the convention he was to attend, his duties as presiding elder, and to his family. He visited the marble yard just before leaving Vicksburg (in April, I think,) with other brethren, and chose such a monument as the Conference could afford, and such a one as they had erected for Dr. Leavel and others. Some of the friends who were present objected to the plain monument, as Mr. Gibson's relations were wealthy. He replied that he was acting as agent for the Conference, which could not afford a costly monument for all whom it might desire to honor, and it would be a bad precedent. Besides, he thought if Mr. Gibson could himself express his opinion, he believed it would not be in favor of a fine one. He then gave directions for the inscription to be cut, as intended, and started homeward. There had then been no co-operation offered by Mr. Gibson's relations. Ignorant of what was about to transpire, he spent a short time with his family and started for Nashville, having arranged to return home from thence, perfect his address for the occasion, and go by land to Vicksburg, where he had appointed his Quarterly Meeting to precede, by a few days, the expected celebration.

A few days before leaving Nashville Dr. Drake received a short communication from a friend of Mr. Gibson's relations, whom they had authorized to confer with him, stating that they positively refused to have the plain monument set up. There was no other suggestion or offer of co-operation, whatever may have been intended. The impression forced itself upon him that he had most unintentionally offended the family, lost their friendship, and appeared to them as an officious intruder. Utterly at a loss what course to pursue, as the time was at hand, and not foreseeing results which followed, he wrote immediately to his brother-in-law, Dr. Magruder, of Vicksburg, to have the appointment simply recalled, in the city papers and otherwise, and to the preachers of the various circuits and stations, where it had been announced to do the same thing. The Christian submission and cheerfulness he had so long cultivated, under disappointment and sorrow, did not forsake him now, and he returned to his family without giving expression, even to them, to any feeling of vexation, but explained with regret the failure of his purpose.

His opinion then was that the relatives of Mr. G. preferred conducting the services at a time and in a manner most convenient to themselves, and selecting whatever minister they preferred. At the appointed time he started to his Quarterly Meeting in Vicksburg. On the way he was met by various questionings and rumors on the subject, and as he approached the city found that a splendid monument had been prepared, and extensive arrangements were being made to set it up at the time first appointed. To the numerous inquiries of his friends and others, he could only state that there had been no definite consultation with him. I cannot think that those who took the most active part in the second monument intended unkindness, but so entirely misunderstood Dr. Drake as to render his circumstances tryingly perplexing.

Had the family requested him to go out and take part in the services he would have done so, though he had not the preparation he desired; but this was not the case.

A friend said to him: "You will be greatly misunderstood, perhaps misrepresented. Had you not better go?" He answered: "I think not. I have not been invited and cannot intrude myself." During the Saturday of his Quarterly Meeting the prospects of losing the good opinion of so many valued friends caused him excruciating mental anguish. Notwithstanding which no word of censure or suspicion escaped his lips. To the communication of a brother who spoke with him he answered: "I leave my cause in the hands of my heavenly Father." Doubtless the appeal was heard, and is remembered. To the same watchful care his friends commit his memory. Z.

Montgomery District Meeting.

MR. EDITOR: The Montgomery District Meeting convened in Salem, Lee county, September 2, 1869, and was organized with Rev. M. S. Andrews, presiding elder, in the chair, and William Lowther elected secretary. The attendance was full, especially of the lay delegates. The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. William Shapard, in place of Brother Ross, who was detained by sickness.

The exercises of the entire meeting were characterized by a high degree of spirituality. Saturday night will long be a bright spot in the spiritual history of all present. There was a most gracious outpouring of the Holy Spirit, recalling the early days of Methodism. It was a precious reunion. The brethren were filled with love to God and each other. They prayed and sang and rejoiced together. It was indeed a time of refreshing from the Lord. The experience meeting on Sunday morning was but a continuation of this gracious manifestation.

Whatever else the meeting accomplished, it has been the means of a great spiritual blessing to the church. The fruit will doubtless be reaped many days hence.

The following were elected delegates to the Annual Conference: D. Clopton, William Lowther, Rev. S. W. Harris, Benjamin Rush. Alternates: Rev. G. W. F. Price, I. H. Swearingen, J. B. Bilbroe.

The next District Meeting will be held at Loachapoka. The report on the

SPIRITUAL CONDITION OF THE CHURCH

showed a highly encouraging and satisfactory condition of the church throughout the bounds of the district. The week of prayer was observed in all the charges with the happiest results. Revivals had occurred in nearly every church. The members had been blessed, and quickened, sinners converted, and large additions to the church, and the work was still progressing.

COLLEGES AND EDUCATION.

The Tuskegee Female College, under the presidency of the Rev. G. W. F. Price, has been more prosperous during its late session than at any time since 1862.

The East Alabama Male College opens the new year with flattering prospects. The faculty is now full, and each professor can now be recommended for scholarship and efficient working power.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

The report on Sabbath schools showed a very gratifying condition of this auxiliary of the church. Large numbers have been transferred from its ranks to the church during the late revivals. While recognizing the great work it has already accomplished, there is yet a great field open for vigorous effort. Nor can the church or society ignore the claims of the children and youth to early religious training by means of this instrumentality without serious loss. The Sunday school institute is a valuable auxiliary in awakening a deeper interest and securing better trained teachers. The more general circulation of the *Sunday School Visitor* is especially urged upon our schools. Experience has demonstrated that it is an invaluable adjunct, and exercises no little influence in drawing in scholars and retaining them, thereby securing permanency to our schools. There is no literature sought after with such avidity by the scholars as Sunday school papers.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we recommend, as an important auxiliary in keeping up a healthy interest among the pupils of the Sunday schools, the supplying them liberally with *Sunday School Visitors* and other suitable papers.

Resolved, That the Sunday School Institute, which was created by the act of this District Meeting, at its session in 1867, deserves the sympathy and hearty support of the church in this district.

Resolved, That the ministers throughout the entire district be requested to give it their support, and to attend to annual meetings.

COLORED WORK.

The Rev. S. N. Harris has been acting as superintendent of the colored church in this district. Four circuits have been organized, served by colored preachers. The work is in a decidedly improving condition.

Resolved, That this meeting fully sympathize with and indorse the efforts now making to furnish the Gospel to the colored people in the bounds of this district.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that every consideration of interest and Christian duty demands that our people shall give them all possible encouragement by assisting to furnish them houses of worship, and by organizing them into societies and Sabbath schools.

The report on

CHURCH PUBLICATIONS

urges the church to rally to the support of its *Advocates*, especially the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, the organ of our Conference. It is emphatically our paper; for it we must work until it is in every Methodist family in the bounds of the Conference. It is a grave reproach to our church that our church papers are not more generally patronized, and it suffers great spiritual loss. Our Publishing House ought to be patronized, especially as books can be procured at as cheap rates as in New York or Philadelphia. There is every reason to hope it will soon be relieved of its pecuniary embarrassment, if the church will rally to its support, instead of patronizing Northern houses, establishments of other denominations, or unfriendly branches of our own church. A more general diffusion of our own literature is a grave need of our church.

CHURCH PROPERTY.

There is great carelessness in the titles of our church property. In many cases it is doubtful, if the question of title was raised, if any deed of conveyance could be produced. The history of the times admonishes us to look to our church property. The flimsy pretexts upon which courts, in many sections of the country, are dispossessing us of our heritage and giving it to strangers, warn us of the necessity of care and diligence.

Resolved, That pastors and church members conform strictly to the requirements of the Discipline on this subject, by having a board of trustees elected by the Quarterly Conference in each church.

Resolved, That these trustees have a deed executed in due form, as near as may be in the form prescribed by the Discipline, and that the deed be duly attested and recorded in the office of the Judge of Probate of the proper county.

MINISTERIAL SUPPORT.

The report urges that the system of assessments now established be continued, and that every member of the church, man, woman and child, be assessed something, especially the youth. They should early be trained to habits of Christian liberality, which will be invaluable to themselves, the church and the world. And not only should every member be assessed, but every regular attendant of the church should be asked to contribute, not as a matter of charity, but as a matter of simple justice.

It also urges a more extended circulation of our church papers, for experience abundantly proves that where these are taken there is very little difficulty in securing a prompt and ready response to the claims of the ministry, and all the benevolent enterprises of the church. There is no more successful method of awakening our entire membership to their duty in these respects than by putting a church paper in the hands of every member. Let our ministers work energetically to this point.

It also suggests, to meet the difficulty of incompetent or inefficient stewards in some charges, the appointment of a steward who shall have general oversight of the whole circuit. To that effect the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That each Quarterly Conference be requested to appoint a steward, whose duty it shall be to supervise, assist and co-operate with the local stewards throughout the circuit.

A report was made from a special committee to make provisions for continuing, at the East Alabama Male College, the student that this district is educating for the ministry, and the assessments for that purpose were duly apportioned. A gratifying report of his ministerial labors was received in the reports of the local preachers.

REPORT ON FAMILY RELIGION

The elaborate, able and exhaustive report of Rev. G. W. F. Price, upon this subject, was listened to with deep interest. We forbear to give even an abstract of it, as by order of the District Meeting it is to be read in all the churches.

WM. LOWTHER, Sec.

[There is a full column more of this report, which we have not space to insert.—ED.]

THE *Journal of Applied Chemistry* tells of the exceedingly thin castings of the Chinese used for kettles, having bottoms much thinner than was found possible to make at Birmingham. Being so thin, they are exceedingly liable to crack, and are mended by wandering tinkers. These mechanics not only mend cracked wares, but also repair such as have holes an inch square knocked in them. The sides of the hole are filed and cleaned with brick dust, the pot is then inverted over a tripod, so that the hands can have full play upon the outside as well as inside. A crucible not larger than a thimble is taken, and a bit of cast iron put into it, and the iron brought to fusion by a charcoal fire in a furnace not larger than a goblet. The melted iron is poured upon ashes on a piece of felt, and introduced under the pot by the left hand, while it is pressed on the top by the right hand, also protected by felt and ashes. The protruding portions of the iron are filed and polished off, and the vessel is tested to see if it is water-tight. The price for the job is from six to eight cents. This is a decided advance on what our Western household science has yet reached.

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1869.

Jasper District, Mobile Conference.

Mr. Editor: The work still moves on in our midst. Since I wrote you before, we have seen precious times. Our second camp meeting was on the Elyton circuit, at Grimley's chapel, a new camp ground gotten up through the efforts of their energetic pastor, T. P. Roberts. In many respects it was the most extraordinary meeting I ever attended. I tremble under the responsibility of trying to record such a work of divine grace. From the very hour we pitched our tents the divine presence and glory came down upon us. The preachers' tent shared largely in this baptism of glory. Every hour's service the heralds of the Cross went out of this sanctum as from the immediate presence of the Lord, and thus baptized, while they spoke, signs and wonders followed. Nearly every manifestation of which we have ever read or heard in connection with revivals in modern times was witnessed here. In addition to the usual shout of "glory," welling up from hearts filled with joy unspeakable, some would weep, while others would laugh; some would have the "jerks," while others would fall down helpless and remain so for hours. It was here I saw, for the first time, what is called the "swimming" exercise. Occasionally, among those who would lose the power of speech and locomotion, there would be one who would retain the use of their arms, and who would lie for hours gazing steadfastly upward toward heaven, during which time their hands would be going through the exercise of swimming. In all these various manifestations, regardless of age or social position, the person exercised seemed to have no power, for the time being, to resist the strange impulses, or the overpowering awe that came upon them. One might find much to puzzle his philosophy and psychology, but the most callous could not come in contact with these demonstrations without reaching the conclusion "that surely God is in this place, and I knew it not." Though the work first began among the Sabbath school scholars, yet it became general; it was not confined to any one class. Some of the most hopeless cases were powerfully converted. A great many small children gave the most satisfactory evidences of the fact that they had been made "partakers of the divine nature, and tasted of the powers of the world to come."

One little girl, just ten years of age, after giving vent to her feelings in shouts of praise, seemed to lose sight of all below, and gazing heavenward, her face became radiant with glory, her little hands gently moved now and then, as though she was trying to clap them together, as an act of praise. Never, to my latest breath, shall I forget that radiant countenance! It was the most unearthly thing I ever expect to see this side of heaven!

To give you some idea of the moral power that pervaded the entire place, the great congregation on Sunday had no restraining influence whatever; the interest rather increased, so that all that vast throng was brought more or less under its bland sway! At the close of the eleven o'clock services at least fifty persons crowded their way to the altar; so it was again at three P. M.

Monday night was set apart for the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Such a communion service I never witnessed before. During the introductory remarks a flood of light and power was poured upon the speakor and the people that seemed to light up the very heavens! It appeared as though we all had been borne on down the stream of grace, until now we were

"Plunged in the Godhead's deepest sea,
And lost in His immensity!"

Such heatific visions are seldom seen by mortals here below! O, it was good to be there.

The entire results of the meeting will only be realized in great eternity. No one could ascertain the exact number of conversions; there must have been over one hundred. There were eighty-five reported up to Monday morning, and then the work became so general in the tents, in the grove, all over the camp ground, that we could not get correct statistics. The influence of this meeting will give the church power all over Jones' valley. Methodism, Southern Methodism, has not run its race yet. We believe, in the hands of God, the Southern Methodist Church is just entering upon one of the most powerful revivals of modern times! We are not alone in this opinion. Some others we "wot of" are beginning to "opine the same thing," and are changing their position accordingly. But more of this anon.

Brother Roberts is doing a great work in harmonizing conflicting elements, and developing the latent resources of the church on the Elyton circuit. He has received already one hundred and twenty-five into the church, and has but just begun his services. The field is now truly white to the harvest. May the great Head of the Church sustain him while he is gathering sheaves for garners in the skies!

Brother J. E. Andrews, on the Jasper circuit, has had a revival all over his work. Some ninety-eight have joined the church, and over one hundred have been converted. Brother E. Nicholson, of Jonesboro circuit, has not labored in vain. At more than one place on his work the Lord has come already in reviving and saving power. He has other meetings yet to hold. Brother R. W. Coons, of Cahaba, Mississippi, is doing well. He is trying to prize that work up into a self-sustaining circuit. May the Lord give him a fulcrum, and increase the strength of his lever! Brother J. G. Gurley, of Elyton and Irondale, has put his house in order, and hung out his fleece of wool, and is waiting the answer. May Gideon's God send him speedily not only the "distilling dew," but pour a floodtide of glory upon his entire pastoral charge!

We have three more camp meetings to hold, after which we will report from the rest of the district. Through the mercy of God I have entirely recovered my health. I want to be a better man. Pray for us. Yours, in the kingdom and patience of Jesus,

J. M Boland.

Jasper, Ala., Sept. 24, 1869.

DR. NEWMAN TURNED TURK!

Mr. Editor: The New York *Methodist* of the 25th ultimo, which has just come into my hands, contains a sermon in full, preached by Rev. Dr. Newman, in the Bedford street Methodist church, New York, from which I extract the following blasphemous utterance: "Nowhere, not even in the blessed Bible, can you find such spiritual, such lofty, such majestic conceptions of the Divine Being as are to be found in Mohammed's Koran."

What an assertion this beside the declaration of Jesus: "No man knoweth the Father but the Son, and he to whom the Son will reveal Him." Is it not evident that the glamour of orientalism hath blinded the eyes of the said doctor when he can thus avow that we derive a higher conception of God through the Koran of Mohammed than through the revelation of Jesus Christ? Who knows but the doctor has inscribed upon his broad phylacteries: "Great is Allah, and Mohammed is his prophet!" Has not the doctor, indeed, turned Turk?

J. W.

Ocklocnas, October 1, 1869.

Getting Ready for Heaven.—When Ben's master died they told him he had gone to heaven. Ben shook his head. "I 'fraid massa no gone there." "But why, Ben?" "Cos when massa go North, or go a journey to the springs, he talk about it a long time, and get ready I never hear him talk about heaven; never see him get ready to go there."

Drunkenness in Sweden.—In Sweden a man who is seen drunk four times is deprived of his vote. Such a rule enforced in this country would materially change some of our election returns.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

Escambia Mission, Montgomery Con., October 5, 1869.

Mr. Editor: The Lord has again visited His people, and displayed His power in the conversion of souls and establishing the church. Brothers J. L. Skipper, L. A. Parker and myself have just closed a meeting of great interest at Pollard. It continued six days, and was a signal triumph, resulting in eight conversions and eight accessions to the church at this place. We feel that Methodism is on a firmer footing than ever in Pollard. Also, I have just closed another meeting near Pensacola, Florida, during which the Lord was present in power. It resulted in eleven accessions, and, as in the other case, a general revival of religion in the church. Blessed be the name of the Lord.

Your brother,

R. F. Mountain.

Williamsburg, Miss., Sept. 27, 1869.

Mr Editor: I have just closed my third round on the Paulding district, Mississippi Conference, for this year. We have had a series of revivals. At Mount Zion, Mount Carmel circuit, thirty accessions to the church. At Wesleyanna, Rankin circuit, twenty accessions. At Mount Moriah, Mount Carmel circuit, eleven accessions. At Souter Mount Carmel circuit, fifty accessions. At Byrd's chapel, Columbia circuit, twenty accessions, and during the meeting thirty five children were baptized.

A revival spirit pervades the church in many parts of the district; and God is present with His people, converting sinners from the error of their ways.

The following are our delegates to the Annual Conference: —— McLaurin, J. B. Lewis, J. E. Holloway and Rev. J. H. Holland. Alternates: Major Blackwell, E Enochs, J M Applewhite and Rev. J. J. Lezeby

H. P. Lewis, P. E.

Macon district, mobile conference.

Mr Editor: I am about to close up my fourth year's labors on this district. I wish to say a few things in regard to it. Each year we have had revivals to a greater or less extent, and our numbers have been gradually increased; but this has been the grand jubilee year for Macon district. The preachers in charge have from the start worked with a will. Among their first efforts was the purpose to circulate the New Orleans Christian Advocate—place it in every Methodist family, if possible. Your books will tell of their success. Pastoral visiting was promptly entered upon, and many families out of the church and a few in it have this year been blessed with the presence and prayers of God's messengers, who had not seen the face of one within their doors for many long months. Some of them have literally preached from house to house. Where they could do so they have held class meetings and love-feasts, and called for penitents at their regular appointments, and showed that they were in earnest. The people were impressed and the church was moved, and the foundation for a good work was thus laid.

When the time came for the battle to join they rallied their forces. The local preachers came up as true soldiers to the help of the Lord and the itinerants. The praying men, and the singing men and women turned out to each battle field in force. The preachers opened the batteries. The Spirit of the Lord helped. The people shouted. Satan's forces gave way. Sinners wept and prayed, repented, trusted in God, and were made happy. So the work has gone on, until now every circuit has had a general revival. One of the preachers said to me: "This is the first year I ever had a good revival on my work at every church. I believe I shall get all my collections."

At Macon station Brother Leith commenced a protracted meeting, a few days ago, which is still in progress. We hope God will reward his labors with a glorious success.

The district sends one young preacher to Greensboro, and Macon station pays half the board of another who goes to Summerfield.—The brethren at Summerfield assume the payment of the other half. Thanks to Summerfield, say I. Her liberality is magnificent.

Our old veteran, Rev. E. Callaway, has been with us at a number of our protracted meetings. He knows no abatement. He stands ready for every good word and work. In meekness he suffers many bodily afflictions, and is willing to live or to die. God bless him, and smooth his way down the declivities of life!

I leave this district feeling that I love every soul in it, and I hope, when the great reunion takes place, to meet them where friends part no more forever.

S. H. Cox.

TEN DOLLAR PRAYER MEETINGS.

Mr. Editor: I have often been pained to see the little interest manifested by professors of religion in the weekly prayer meetings in our towns and cities. A dozen or two, out of a membership of two or three hundred, compose the congregation generally. This shows great indifference to spiritual things, and a low appreciation of the riches of grace in Christ Jesus.

If some great and powerful personage, from whom we expected to derive honor and patronage, should promise to meet us on such occasions, would we not exert ourselves to the utmost to be there? What shall be thought of our regard for the honor and power of Him who has said:—"Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them," when we suffer trifling excuses to keep us from the house of prayer?

I have sometimes thought if it were proclaimed, upon reliable authority, that every man, woman and child who should attend the weekly prayer meeting should receive, on every occasion, $10 in specie, what an alteration would be witnessed in the congregation! Church members who are scarcely seen there from year to year would become our most regular attendants. Parents would bring out all their children. The sisters would break through every difficulty. Business men would never be too much fatigued to be there. Methinks I hear a wife expostulating with her husband: "My dear, you are not very well, and you have been all day engaged in business. Stay at home to-night." "Oh, no, my dear," he replies; "you know it is our duty to serve God. I am not very tired. I can venture out to-night." At another time the wife will say: "It is cloudy and dark; you had better not go." "Oh, never mind; I can take my lantern and umbrella; you know we are commanded to endure hardness for the sake of Christ."

No doubt members of our sister denominations would be found there. They would say: "It is our duty to cultivate a catholic spirit. I am not a bigot. I can enjoy worship with any of God's people. I will go." What a revival we should have! The churches would not hold the congregations. They would come from all parts of the city. Ah! friends, does not this clearly expose our self-deception? We love money more than the riches of Christ's kingdom, and will make sacrifices for it that we would not make for spiritual gifts and graces. There is great reason to fear that many professors of Christianity will not be able to stand when the Son of Man cometh. They are deceived and blind, and do injury to the cause they professedly espouse. God help us to examine ourselves, and place all our feet firmly on the rock of ages.

G. Shaeffer.

Columbus, Miss., Sept 21, 1869.

Improve your talent in song as a means of worship, health and enjoyment. For every moment thus spent you will be amply and abundantly blessed.

IS IT A SIN TO USE TOBACCO?

I affirm that it is, and the following are my reasons for the affirmation:

The appetite for it is morbid, not natural. It is not nutritious. In ninety-nine cases out of every hundred it is positively injurious.

We are not our own. All we have and are belongs to God. We are His stewards. Now can we take God's money and spend it for tobacco with which we make our bodies sick and our minds feeble — those bodies and minds with which we are to glorify God, and not sin? I trow not! We are to do all that we do in the name of Christ and to the glory of God. Can we chew, smoke, snuff and dip tobacco in the name of Christ and to the glory of God? If we cannot, do we not commit sin when we gratify our morbid appetites with this bane to Christian decency?

Does God wink at this thing in ministers and church members? If our conscience goes down at our bidding, and we lose the compunction of our sin in this thing, will God forget, or will not a reckoning be had where no errors will be rectified or forgiven?

May God help us to keep ourselves pure, and be always ready to give an account of our stewardship.

S.

For the Advocate.

Mr. Editor: I see a correspondent of the Advocate, incidentally alluding to the apostles, says our Saviour chose sinful and ignorant men.

While I incline to think much more has been made out of Acts 4: 13 than was intended by Luke, I do not remember any statement to the effect that the apostles were *sinful* men, unconverted, irreligious, when called to discipleship with Jesus; and in the absence of any testimony, we would naturally look for Him to select pious men for such an office.

The point may be considered a small one in theology, but I incline to think that some consequences might flow from either hypothesis which would carry with them some importance, and so I have thought worth while to notice it.

X. Y. Z.

CHICAGO.

Chicago is more than one thousand miles of railway journey from Boston. Situated on the south shore of Lake Michigan, it has direct communication with the vast coast line of that great inland sea, whose circumference is about eight hundred miles. But as Lakes Superior and Huron form with it one individual expanse of water, the whole coast in immediate command of Chicago, leaving Lake Erie to the care of Detroit, extends upward of two thousand five hundred miles. Vessels load at Chicago, and by the lakes, canals, and the river St. Lawrence, find their way by a navigation of two thousand miles to the Atlantic, and do not shift their cargo till they reach Liverpool. Moreover, at Chicago railways converge from Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois, bringing to its markets, warehouses and wharfs the produce of the great northwest country, and of the vast and now cultivated prairie lands of the far West. Before long Chicago will be in direct railway communication with California, and thence by steamers with China, by the Union Pacific Railway. It is not, therefore, surprising that Chicago should have a vast trade in timber, beef, pork and all live stock; that it should be the chief primary market for grain in the world, and that it should promise to rival even New York in its commerce.

Its rapid growth is a marvel of the age. In 1831 it was only an Indian maze. In 1840 it had not five thousand inhabitants. Now, in 1869, it numbers upward of two hundred and fifty thousand, and is rapidly increasing in trade, manufactures and population.—The character of its population is influenced by its history. "Go ahead" is written in every countenance, seen in almost every action, and heard in almost every conversation. The people of Chicago naturally think "they are the people." They look quite down upon the old folks at Boston, and even of New York, as behind the age. Travelers have not seen America who don't go to Chicago. The cities of the eastern shore are but suburbs. Instead of Chicago being "far West," it is the centre of civilization, the fountain of progress. Would you know the true genius of America? Go to Chicago. Would you see how business should be transacted? Go to Chicago. Would you learn how to perform impossibilities? Go to Chicago. Would you ascertain the direction that political questions will take? Ask the people of Chicago. And if you desire an example of benevolence and religious zeal in building churches, providing schools, conducting Young Men's Christian Associations, then, also, go to Chicago.—*The Broadway.*

THE MASTODON.

On the same day that we received the news of the discovery of mastodon remains near Burlington, New Jersey, says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, a California paper brought intelligence of the exhumation of the huge tusks and bones of the same animal near Oakland, California. The California editor is a good deal puzzled over this singular find, and invites the Academy of Natural Sciences of his State to look into and explain it. Here in the East, and also in the South and many Western States, the disinterment of mastodon skeletons in whole or in fragments, is so common as to have ceased to excite astonishment. The opening up of almost every new marl pit, peat bed, and salt lick brings them to light. It is evident that at one time—at a very late geological period—mastodons were the most abundant of quadrupeds, ranging over the American continent in droves probably as large as those of the buffalo at the present time, on the far western prairies. The habitat of the animal was the whole temperate zone, though the climate and products of what are now the Middle, Western and Southern States seem to have been most suited to its tastes. Thus far the remains of the mastodon have been chiefly found in New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama and Texas, though specimens have been occasionally dug up in British North America, even as far north as sixty-fifth parallel. The first nearly complete skeleton ever taken out was discovered in Orange county, New York, early in the present century, and was taken to London for exhibition, and afterward placed in Peale's Museum, Philadelphia. The swamps about Newburg, New York, are rich in these fossil treasures, and it is from those sources that the museums of the country have been supplied with such curiosities. One perfect skeleton was found in Newburg, New York, last year, and digging for them in the old swampy ground of that region would probably reveal hundreds of others. The same remark is true of swamps everywhere on this continent. The mastodon probably resorted to them to drink or feed on the roots of water plants, and becoming mired, was unable to extricate itself, and sank lower and lower, into the treacherous mud or quicksands, and was there drowned or suffocated. Since then decaying vegetation has gradually filled up the swamps, and the mastodon is now buried at a depth of from ten to fifty feet below the surface. This explains the frequent occurrence of its bones in marl and peat formations, and also in the salt licks of the West, to which the mastodons flocked at different seasons of the year. Of the genus *mastodon giganteus* there are estimated to be about thirty varieties, differing from each other in trifling respects. In general appearance and size they resembled the Asiatic elephant. The skeletons are from ten to twelve feet high, and from sixteen to twenty feet long, with tusks projecting from seven to nine feet beyond the sockets, and twenty-four teeth, the largest of which are about eight inches long on top and seven inches deep, thigh bone nearly a foot through at the thickest part, and four feet nearly two feet in diameter. At some stage in the history of the earth, prior, it is supposed, to the appearance of the mastodon on this continent, the creature flourished in Siberia; and the finding of its tusks, known as "fossil ivory," constitutes an important trade in that part of the world, even to this day.

A clergyman, once traveling in a stage coach, was asked by one of the passengers if he thought that pious heathen would go to heaven. "Sir," answered the clergyman, "I am not appointed judge of the world, and, consequently, cannot tell; but if you ever get to heaven you shall either find them there, or a good reason why they are not."

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When money is forwarded in either of the above methods we will be responsible for it, *but not otherwise.*

THE New Orleans District Meeting will be held in the Carondelet street church of this city, on the first Saturday and Sunday in November—6th and 7th.

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

N. B.—All itinerant preachers, local preachers, exhorters, class leaders, stewards and superintendents of Sabbath schools are members of this meeting, and are expected to be present with written reports of their various works. The meeting will begin at ten o'clock on Saturday morning.

A GOOD OPENING.

A note from President J. F. Tarrant, of the Columbus Female School, Mississippi, says: "Our institute opened yesterday with one hundred and thirty-four pupils." He adds further: "Brother Ramsay has been carrying on a meeting for two weeks. Prospects encouraging."

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

A letter from Rev. D. Merchant, dated Buckhorn, Mississippi, October 11, says: "We have had some gracious revivals on the Zainsville circuit this fall. At one of my appointments (Mount Zion) we commenced a meeting on Friday before the second Sabbath in September, and continued it eight days. It resulted in sixteen conversions and twenty accessions to the church. Brothers Glenn, Hill and Murph, all local preachers, were present during a part of our meeting and did effective service. One brother had nine children, or rather nine of his family, to join the church during the meeting. Nearly all the converts were Sabbath school scholars. Oh! what a blessing is the Sabbath school.

"I am glad also, with this good news of the church, to send you some new subscribers."

Moreau Street, New Orleans.

MR EDITOR: We have enjoyed a precious season of "refreshing from the presence of the Lord." About eighteen souls profess to have obtained the "pearl of great price," and as many united with the church. We are in a prosperous condition. Affectionately.

T. B. WHITE, Pastor.

OCTOBER 10, 1869.

THE recent Wesleyan General Conference, held in Hull, England, spent several hours discussing the case of a member who had written a book to show that attendance at class meetings ought not to be rigidly enforced. Many were in favor of suspending him from the ministry; but a mild rebuke was all that finally prevailed.

THE OUTDOOR MINISTRY.

The art of teaching, valuable as it is, constitutes but a part of the gifts essential to a minister of the Gospel, and that not the greater part. It was the power of the Saviour's life that impressed the multitudes, fully as much as the choice wisdom of his mouth. He was born in that sphere which admits no alternative for physical toil. His ministry was an immense labor, full of motion, of endurance and of exhausting service. He literally "went about doing good." The "chief rulers" had driven him from the synagogue to the seashore and the mountain. Every fibre of his body was taxed in the demonstration of a Son's obedience. The highest action of his life was at his exit from earth. It was not the fading out of a strong nature under the pressure of burdens insupportable, but his sun went down at midday, as a darkness brought suddenly over all the earth, from the sixth to the ninth hour. He was in the full morning of his wonderful life, in all its manhood, when his foes closed his career. How much more he might have done, but for the blind malignity of his enemies, can scarcely be imagined. That he would die at that time Jesus foreknew, as he foresaw any other event of history in advance; but that knowledge added nothing to the intensity of the Pharisees or priests' hatred for him, nor, on the other hand, in any degree lessened it. The Father did not arrest the natural flow of causes, for the Son came to be truly man, liable to all disasters incident to flesh. He himself had "power to lay down his life," and in the sense that he interfered not with any evil that might have overtaken any other just man, such as in a lower sense did overtake Socrates, He "gave himself for us." His death was then, in so far, an act of the Son of the Highest. He "bore our sins" in this action—he "carried our sorrows." It was the mightiest energy of love and the essential power of all life, in combined purpose holding back the curse of the law from a world of sinners. It was a support given to the human family in its hour of need, such as only could be given by a being of infinite holiness and infinite majesty, as well as of infinite sympathy.—And, looking at the greatness of this labor, there was a fitness in the age at which the Saviour entered into death—that is, when he was strongest in all manly attributes. His dying was the work of a Redeemer.

In all this we lose sight, for the time, of him as a teacher. His life seems to so far transcend anything that speech can hold. It is this import of *action* in the system of Christianity that must be kept in view by all true ministers of the Gospel. Sin was not met merely by word, nor will it ever be successfully, for it is much more than word itself. The constant tendency of those whose office is to teach is, to lose sight of the active forms of truth—the motion, the diligence involved in preaching the Gospel, by visiting the sick, aiding the poor, guiding the ignorant, looking after the weak and leading the young. Teaching is a small part of that service that is to bring the world to Christ. There is a great deal of heart and hand work, pure work, to be done, and burdens, actual pounds' weight, to be carried by the true minister. And those who, merely by speech *ex cathedra*, would reform the world, attempt more than the Son of Man attempted, though "never man spake like this man." The churches that merge the ministry of life into scholarship and scriptural dissertations, or into the indoor work of a Sabbath service, have remanded the New Testament church to the confined courts of the temple. They forget that the Saviour has said of that grand system: "There shall not be left here one stone upon another." God forbid that we should attempt to rebuild that which the wisdom of Christ has finally pronounced against!

St. Paul was more than a teacher—he was an apostle. His writings and sermons were prison notes, or speeches delivered to excited crowds of impatient Jews, or discussions with Greeks or Hebrews in schools or synagogues. He went into market places and theatres in the day time, or addressed the judges of the Areopagus by night. He visited the centres of action, and could not be repressed from delivering his great message either by magistrates, by stocks, by "stripes" or by Nero himself. He was "a day and a night in the deep," "three times shipwrecked," and the whole Adriatic could not quench his zeal. "Onward" was his motto. His action was as grand as his speech.

Mr. Wesley was another instance of the outdoor force that is required to constitute a minister. He was an extensive and finished scholar; but ten thousand have equaled him in that. He was a man of great faith, of surpassing courage and of pure spirit; yet even in all that there have been many his equals. But he was beyond and above all in the devotion of a life that could not be kept indoors. The world, he soon found, was outside of his closet, and in truth outside of his church. He went after that outdoor world.

"Confined to neither court nor cell,"

he planted the banner of the Cross in the alleys, the mines and the fields of Great Britain.

Bishop Asbury and his successors were true followers of Mr. Wesley. They put a great deal of living movement into the work of preaching the Gospel on this continent, and unfortunate will be the day when Methodism withdraws itself to the study and loses the characteristic of an active outdoor ministry.

GOLD AND "MACKEREL."

The world will, we suppose, never be too old to learn, if we may judge by the new theories that are presented for daily consumption. Among the latest is that in regard to "money." A writer of no ordinary experience and ability asks if,

"In the nature of things, and from a strictly commercial standpoint, there is any more reason why a monetary system should be organized and maintained on the exclusive basis of gold coin, than there is reason why it should be organized and maintained on the exclusive basis of pig iron, of block tin, of cotton bales, of sacked wheat, of barreled flour or whisky, of silk, linen, woolen or cotton fabrics in bolts, of dried herrings in boxes, or pickled mackerel in kits; of diamonds, rubies, garnets, emeralds, topazes, pearls, or corals in any of their various forms and settings—in short, of any substance that may be named in the catalogue of things eatable, drinkable, wearable, usable, valuable?"

This is to the point, and an answer to this question involves a solution of the real nature of money. We think there *are* many reasons why a "monetary system should be organized upon the exclusive basis" of gold and silver coin," and we can see none why it should be based upon "dry herrings in boxes," or "cotton fabrics in bolts." The statement that gold or silver coin is a "commodity" fully as much as "pickled mackerel in kits" is a quiet way of assuming the matter in question, and has no color of fact in it excepting in the case of bullion or uncurrent coin—uncurrent because its value is not readily known. In the very nature of mackerel it is not of a permanent value, but liable to many changes from age, moisture, heat, fermentation and other elements which, irrespective of the quantity taken, constantly and seriously affect the worth of "mackerel in kits," as compared with itself. It is this perishable and changeable quality in "dried herring," "sacked wheat" and "barreled flour" which preclude them, as well as mackerel, from being organized into any part of a monetary system. They are not and cannot be money from any comparative scarcity, or abundance. One of the uses of money is to measure values; and a value the least liable to change is very naturally taken for that purpose. The changes going on in mackerel can be ascertained by gold, because none are going on in it. To call gold a "commodity," and mackerel a "commodity," and thence to conclude that everything is money, and that in fact nothing is money, is a wholesale way of disposing of facts by the mere play upon words. All civilized nations have sought for a value-meter in some value that of all is the most equable and the most permanent; and all of them have fixed upon gold as the least liable to destructive change. Quicksilver has been fixed upon for ascertaining the changes of the temperature of solids and fluids. All substances are liable to thermal change. Hydrogen, as well as quicksilver, expands by heat and contracts by cold. But hydrogen, from the greatness of its expansion and contraction, is poorly adapted as a meter for other bodies. Yet everything is a thermometer, or can be, just as everything is a "commodity." "Pig iron" is not very perishable, but its value would lessen every hour by the labor required to handle it, and as a currency would soon be worth a great deal less than nothing. Emeralds and diamonds are sufficiently portable and imperishable; but they are not found in sufficient quantities to answer the purpose of a *valuometer*, nor can their purity or intrinsic worth be readily ascertained, excepting by practiced lapidaries.

Yet it must be admitted that, in one respect, "pickled mackerel" has one quality essential to a monetary basis: its quantity is limited—that is, as compared with the basis of our present monetary system. Countless as the mackerel are in the sea, yet there is really *some* limit to them; but there is absolutely none to a currency consisting of engraved paper, requiring only a resolution of Congress for its manufacture.

The discovery of the mines of California and of Australia has largely increased the quantity of precious metals, but so gradually that the fact is scarcely perceived. Twenty years have transpired since the flow from those sources began, but the depreciation of gold is barely appreciable. It is in its nature so valuable, because of its exemption from loss by fire, oxygen or moisture, that it is withdrawn from circulation nearly in the proportion of any surplus production. This is not the case with United States Treasury notes. During three days, the 23d to the 25th of last month, over $1,000,000,000 of this currency, under the name of "gold," changed hands in New York. The manipulation is said to have been attended with a variation of value equal to *thirty per cent.* The total circulation of all forms of paper money, national bank notes, United States notes, compound interest notes, three per cent. certificates and fractional currency, only amounts to the sum of $740,322,000; so that this variation equaled in amount *one half of the whole circulation.* This was a *three days' change.* The whole amount of gold received at New York from California during the past ten years is $283,153,493—considerably less than the variation in greenbacks during seventy hours. This was an exceptional case, but we doubt if under any circumstances "pickled mackerel," by every imaginable combination of destructive forces, could have been made to disappear with the same rapidity. We are not surprised that one who consents to believe that so variable a substance is really money, should be able to see no difference between money and a commodity. There are few substances in nature capable of such dilation and contraction as this present paper currency of the country, and nothing but the madness of the hour could induce any one to soberly regard it as anything but a commodity, for it has but few of the qualities essential to money.

Nothing but the rapidity of its changes saved the whole country from realizing the extent of the disaster. The motion was too rapid to communicate itself, and so the loss was confined to the people of New York.

One object of money is to *fix* values, as well as to measure them.—The precious metals constitute the fly-wheel of commerce. The gold in Europe acts as a check upon the gold in America, and the flowing in and out of specie prevents any undue accumulation of this universal currency. This steadiness gives an equal motion to all the operations of commerce, and it acts also as a check upon all tendencies to speculative excess. But when we adopt a currency which is in itself the very soul of speculation, we have determined that trade needs no check. This is virtually the meaning of one who gravely tells you that mackerel is money and money is mackerel. The experience of the last several thousand years in commerce is worth something, and that experience has determined that not only is a check necessary to the existence of profitable trade, but the most severe and uniform one that possibly can be discovered. Something must remain as firm as a natural law in order that trade may go on. At present, with a currency as light as hydrogen, we have no check. The whims of the Secretary of the Treasury, the changeable affections of the President, are the only reliance for stability the country has, unless it be the mercurial principles of those politicians who now rule Congress. Most anything "pickled" would be preferable as a stand-by.

Government—that is, the politics of the hour—is the most changeable thing in the world. But money should be the most immovable. If, therefore, the money of the country cannot be kept distinct from the government, and independent of it, the very uncertainty of its currency will eventually prove its commercial ruin.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We have received from the publishers, through Mr. George Ellis, No. 7 Old Levee street, the following works:

ADAM BEDE. Harper & Brothers, New York. 1869. With illustrations.

THE MILL ON THE FLOSS. Harper & Brothers. 1869

These are both by the same author, George Eliot, (Miss Evans, of England.) For power and distinctness of conception we know of no writer who can surpass this one in her characters. We class them as No. 1 in this department of literature, though the story in each is an agonizing picture of life among the middle classes of England. The reader here finds the English language in its purity; not even the works of Sir Walter Scott can repay more in this direction. The sentiment is elevated, and both works have in them the unmistakable stamp of genius of the highest order. They will outlive whole mountains of common "novels."

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY. By Thomas C. Upham, D D., professor of mental and moral philosophy in Bowdoin College, etc. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1869. Two volumes, 12mo.

The most of college students are familiar with this admirable treatise and text book. We well remember how, when we first read it, light broke in upon us at every page—light as from a new world, and light, too, which seemed to include all other worlds of knowledge. Every young person should read some treatise upon "mental philosophy." And we can heartily recommend the one before us as exhaustive and thorough in its treatment of the sublime science of the intellect, the sensibilities and the will.

THE HISTORY OF METHODISM IN TENNESSEE. By John B. McFerrin, D. D. Vol. 1. From the year 1783 to the year 1804 Nashville: Southern Methodist Publishing House, 1869. 12mo, pp. 527.

The day has come for unlocking the records of the past, and for bringing forth the rich treasures of heroic experience which Western Methodism has been so long accumulating. Tennessee was the centre of the revival of 1800, which went out in widening circles over all the West. It is immediately around that wonderful event that this "history" revolves. No one has better access to the people, the family and church records of Tennessee than the author, for he was raised in the State, and his family have had no ordinary influence in its social and religious development. The reader, therefore, will find in this work the best data for estimating the phenomenon of that great spiritual outpouring; the part especially which Methodists took in it, and its depth and consequences, both immediate and remote, upon all branches of the Christian church. We meet, in the pages of this "history," copious extracts from the autobiographies of William Burke and Jacob Young, from McAnally's Sketches of Holston Methodism, Garret's Recollections of the West, as well as from the more recent work of Dr. Redford. Then there are original letters in it from authentic sources, full of strange interest. We cannot complete this notice more satisfactorily to the reader than by giving an extract from one of these original contributions. John Adam Granade had been noted for his wickedness, his poetic genius and his eccentricity. After a terrific struggle, which called up Gadara, he found the Saviour. Instantly he began to preach, and "in a few moments sinners fell screaming on every side." He was soon sent out by Bishops Asbury and Whatcoat, and was appointed to Cumberland circuit.

"On his way to his first appointment he was so powerfully wrought upon by the Spirit that his limbs were so distorted that he could hardly ride. Those places where he had been so sorely tried, and which seemed as perdition to him, now became as heaven. He visited his old neighborhood on Barton's Creek, and as he went from house to house God attended his strange exhortations with great power, and many souls were converted. Having received permission from the Rev. Mr. Page to go and preach where he liked, and having resolved, by God's help, to attack the devil's crew anywhere, he 'took the great county road leading to Nashville,' and at places of drinking, and taverns where rude rowdies met, he went right in, and, filled with the Spirit, warned them of their danger. Some cried for mercy, and found peace. Others, blaspheming, went off raving mad. On his way he heard of a ball, and resolved at once to go and meet the enemy on his own ground, saying:

'In Jesus' name this day I'll stand,
As soldier bold with sword in hand,
The breastplate, helm and shield;
Thus armed, the powers of hell shall yield.'

He reached the place, and being invited in, he says: 'I went up to Mr. Musician, and stroking him on the head, asked him if he would not stop fifteen minutes. They were dancing, drinking, swearing and buzzing like loons. The fiddler swore at me, and kept on playing. That moment the glory of God, as a mighty stream or blaze of fire, flashed all over me, and my face burned with glory. I took a book from my pocket, striking it in my hand, and thundered out upon them. The dancers were so frightened they hardly knew whether they were dancing a jig, or reel, or what. A general fright ran all over the house. Mr. Fury, one of the 'bulls of Bashan,' ran at me and landed me on the door step. I stepped into the yard; the crowd without and from within surrounded me like bees. Hell was troubled, and threw up angry billows; but, glory to God, he was with me! I thundered away upon them on every hand. Some said I was a hypocrite, some said I was crazy or drunk; another thought I would be a better fighter than preacher. I told them Christ had spilt his blood for them, and if they did not repent and quit frolicking they would all go to hell. A bold orator of the devil said: 'If there was such a man as Jesus Christ, and if he had done so much for him, he was much obliged to him; but that he thought Tom Paine a greater man than Jesus Christ, and would stand on the right hand of God in the day of judgment like a game-cock,' jumping and huzzaing at the same time in the name of Satan. I left them and went on my way rejoicing. This was a remarkable day to me. As I was riding along the glory of the Lord came down upon me, and constrained me to cry aloud for half a mile in praising God. What I saw and felt no mortal tongue can express. O how near was God to me!"

Correction.—Mobile District Meeting.

MOBILE, October 8, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: By omitting the asterisk that connected our District Meeting with the time of the St. Francis street Quarterly Meeting your printer misleads nearly all the charges in the district.

I wish to say that it will be held in this city, November 12-14. Let all the preachers bear this in mind.

J. HAMILTON.

Letter from Father Hyacinthe.

The following is the text of the letter which, as advised by cable, Father Hyacinthe has addressed to the General of his order in Rome:

PARIS-PASSY, Sept. 20, 1869.

MY VERY REVEREND FATHER: During the five years of my ministry at Notre Dame de Paris, despite the open attacks and secret accusations of which I have been the object, your esteem and confidence have never failed me for a moment. I preserve numerous testimonies of them written by your own hand, and which were addressed as much to my preaching as to myself.—Whatever may happen, I shall hold them in grateful remembrance. To-day, however, by a sudden change, the cause of which I do not seek in your heart, but in the intrigues of a party all powerful at Rome, you arraign what you encouraged, you censure what you approved, and you require that I should speak a language or preserve a silence which would no longer be the entire and loyal expression of my conscience. I do not hesitate an instant. With language perverted by a command, or mutilated by reticence, I shall not ascend the pulpit of Notre Dame. I express my regret for this to the intelligent and courageous Archbishop who has given his pulpit to me, and sustained me there against the bad will of men of whom I shall speak at the proper time. I express my regrets to the imposing auditory who surrounded me there with its attention, its sympathies, I was nearly going to say its friendship. I would not be worthy of the auditory of the Archbishop, of my conscience, nor of God, if I would consent to act before them in such a *rôle!* I separate myself at the same time from the convent in which I have resided, and which under the new circumstances that have happened, to me renders it for me a prison of the soul. In acting thus I am not unfaithful to my vows. I have promised monastic obedience, but limited by the honesty of conscience, the dignity of my person and my ministry. I have promised under the benefit of that superior law of justice and of royal liberty which is, according to the Apostle St. James, the proper law of the Christian.

It is for the more perfect practice of this holy liberty that I came to ask at the cloister, now more than ten years ago, in the *élan* of an enthusiasm free of all human calculation, I shall not venture to add, free of all the illusion of youth. If, in exchange for my sacrifices, I am today offered chains, I have not only the right but the duty to reject them. The present hour is solemn. The church passes through one of the most violent, dark and decisive crises of its existence here below. For the first time in three hundred years an Ecumenical Council is not only convoked but declared necessary. Such is the expression of the Holy Father. It is not in such a moment that a preacher of the Gospel, were he the last of all, can consent to remain as the mute dogs of Israel, infidel guardians, whom the prophet reproaches as unable to bark. *Canes muti, non valentes latrare.* The saints were never silent. I am not one of them, but, nevertheless, I belong to their race. *filii sanctorum sumus*, and I have always been ambitious to place my steps, my tears, and, if necessary, my blood, in the tracks which they have left. I raise, therefore, before the Holy Father and the council, my protestation as Christian and preacher against these doctrines and practices, calling themselves Roman, but which are not Christian, and which in their encroachments, always most audacious and most baneful, tend to change the constitution of the church, the bases as well as the form of her teaching, and even the spirit of her piety. I protest against the divorce, as impious as it is insane, which it is sought to accomplish between the church, who is our mother according to eternity, and the society of the nineteenth century, of whom we are the sons according to the times, and toward whom we have also some duties and attachments. I protest this more radical and dreadful opposition to human nature, which is attacked and made to revolt by these false doctrines in its most indestructible and holiest aspirations. I protest, above all, against the sacrilegious perversion of the Word of the Son of God himself, the spirit and the letter of which are equally trodden under foot by the Pharisaism of the new law. It is my most profound conviction that if France in particular, and the Latin races in general, are delivered over to social, moral and religious anarchy, the principal cause is, without doubt, not in Catholicism itself, but in the manner which Catholicism has, during a long time, been understood and practiced. I appeal to the council about to meet to seek for remedies of the excess of our evils, and to apply them with as much force as gentleness. But if fears of which I do not wish to share, come to be realized, if the august assembly has not more liberty in its deliberations than it has already in its preparation, if, in a word, it is deprived of the essential characters of an Ecumenical Council, I will cry to God and men to call another, truly united in the Holy Spirit, not in the spirit of party, and representing really the universal church, not the silence of some men, the oppression of others. "For the heart of the daughters of my people am I hurt; I am black; astonishment hath taken hold on me. Is there no balm in Gilead? Is there no physician there? Why then is not the health of the daughter of my people recovered?"—Jeremiah, 8. In fine, I appeal to your tribunal, O Lord Jesus! *Ad tuum Domine Jesu tribunal appello.* It is in your presence that I write these lines; it is at your feet, after having prayed much, reflected, suffered and wailed much, that I sign them. I have confidence that if men condemn them on earth you approve them in heaven. That is sufficient for me, living and dying.

FR HYACINTHE,
Superior of the Barefooted Carmelites of Paris, second preacher of the order in the province of Avignon

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TRUE wisdom is to know what is best worth knowing and to do what is best worth doing

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CAMP MEETINGS.

A camp meeting will be held at Salem church, Pascagoula circuit, Mobile district, Mobile Conference, commencing on the evening of the 22d of October. Ministers are requested to attend.

There will be a camp meeting, on the primitive Methodist style, at Ffurry church, West Pascagoula circuit, Mobile district, Mobile Conference, commencing on Friday night before the fifth Sabbath in October. Everybody is invited, and ministers specially.

A camp meeting will be held at Bethlehem, four miles north of Fayette C. H. Fayette circuit, commencing on Friday night before the fourth Sabbath in October next.

OBITUARIES.

Died, at Cuba, Louisiana, August 27, 1869, Mrs. ELIZABETH ALEXANDER.

Sister Alexander had been among us but a short time, having come here on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Robertson.—Although she was but little known, she was much beloved as a Christian and a lady. She had the happy art of making all about her happy and cheerful.

Sister Alexander was a native of Rapides parish. She was born on Red river in 1804, where she still lived, when at home, until God relieved her from sorrow and suffering, taking the bright sainted spirit of one so worthy to that mansion of bliss prepared for her in our Father's house above.

Her maiden name was Hendrie. She was married three times in life—first to Mr. Barlow, in 1821. Her second marriage was to Mr. B. C. Dake, of Harrisonburg, Louisiana, a high-toned gentleman and an unfaltering Christian. He only lived about six years after their marriage, leaving two children, a son and daughter, who still live. Her third marriage was to Mr. Alexander, who died in 1862, a short time before the fall of New Orleans.

Sister Alexander joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in early life. The time of her conversion is not known, but she ever lived a consistent member. She was like the Elizabeth of the Gospel, "walking in all the ordinances of the Lord blameless," embalming her name in the sweet odor of Christian virtues.

She was a friend of the poor and destitute. Being in good circumstances herself, she was peculiarly qualified by Divine Providence to administer to their wants.

Her house was ever the home of the ministers of the Gospel, many of whom will remember her Christian liberality and motherly kindness with joy, mingled with grief. Though we weep, it is but for a night. The bright morning of eternity will soon break in upon us all. "Then shall we know, even as we are also known."

"The palms of death are past,
Labor and sorrow cease;
And life's long warfare closed at last,
Her soul is found in peace."

T. H. MCCLENDON.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affliction, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, free of charge, with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
oc16 3mr Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. Y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PACIFIC GLEE BOOK.

BY F. W. ROOT AND J. R. MURRAY.

With copious contributions from such authors as George F. Root P. P. Bliss, T. M. Towne, S. Wesley Martin, R. S. Taylor, T. Wood, C. T. Lockwood, W. J. Robjohn, etc. This Glee Book is full of new, fresh and beautiful things. Same size and price as "New Coronet"—$1 35, or $12 a dozen. For sale at all Book and Music stores. ROOT & CADY,
oc16 1tr Chicago, Ill.

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or at least take it on trial with any or all others, and keep the best.

For sale everywhere.

N. B. PHELPS & CO.,
General Agents,
nc16 4tr 17 Cortlandt st., New York.

THE CHURCHMAN.—THE BEST and largest Weekly Newspaper with the largest circulation in the Protestant Episcopal Church. Sent free for one month for examination, and till January 1, 1870, to new subscribers for that year. $3 a year in advance.
M. H. MALLORY & CO.,
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$3 50 per Annum.

Sample copies free.

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TYLER WATER WHEELS—Over three thousand in operation. Address the manufacturers, Sullivan Machine Co., Claremont, New Hampshire, for reduced price list.
oc16 1tr

THE MAGIC COMB will change any colored hair or beard to a permanent Black or Brown. One Comb sent by mail for $1. For sale by merchants and druggists generally. Address MAGIC COMB CO.,
oct6 4tr Springfield, Mass.

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It contains his celebrated lecture on the Art of Money Getting, with rules for success in business, for which he was offered $5,000. We offer extra inducements to Agents, and pay freight to the West. Send for 32 page circular, with specimen Engraving and terms to Agents. J. B. BURR & CO.,
oc16 4ta Publishers, Hartford, Conn.

OXFORD BIBLES.

These justly celebrated editions of the BIBLE have long been considered the best that are anywhere published, as regards the Type, Paper and Binding. An assortment of them may be found at all respectable Book Stores, or at the

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES,

THOS NELSON & SONS,

52 BLEECKER STREET, NEW YORK.
oct4 4ta

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ONE THOUSAND BOOK AGENTS Wanted.—The best book and largest commission offered. Circular and terms free. Address M. LAFAYETTE BYRN,
oc16 4tr 80 Cedar street, New York.

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PAYNE, HUNTINGTON & CO.

Have removed their Office to

Nos. 54 and 56 Baronne Street,

between Union and Gravier streets, and within sight of their old location
oct6 1m

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN EMployed. Picture business. Very profitable. No risk. Seventeen specimen pictures and catalogue sent for twenty cents; twice as many, thirty cents.
MANSION LANE,
oc9 4tr 91 Columbia st., New York city.

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For a club of ten and $12, or a club of twenty and $20, we give the sender the paper free for a year.

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NEW ORLEANS.

The exercises of the first session of this institution will commence on MONDAY, the 4th day of October next, in the basement of the German Methodist Church, Dryades street, between Felicity and Enterne.

In founding this institution our purpose is to supply the desideratum long felt in this city, viz: an acknowledged Protestant School of a high order, in which boys and young men can be thoroughly prepared either for college or the active business of life.

The government of the School will be strict and firm, yet mild and parental in its administration. Thoroughness in the preparation of lessons will be uniformly required of all pupils.

The sons of ministers engaged wholly in the work of their Church will be received at half price; and young men preparing for the ministry without charge.

A Preparatory Department and an Evening School are attached.

In the selection of Teachers the greatest care will be exercised, not only in regard to their mental qualifications, but also in reference to their ability to impart instruction to their pupils.

For further information apply at the School.
D. I. RAST, Principal.

REFERENCES.—Rev. J. C. Keener, D. D., Rev. J. B. Walker D. D., Rev. Linus Parker, D. D., Rev. J. C. Miller; Messrs. J. P. Harrison, William H. Foster, H. F. Given, John G. Parham, William H. Dameron.

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oc2 tf

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FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,

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The next scholastic year of this institution will commence on the FIRST MONDAY in October, and continue ten months, or forty weeks.

The Boarding Department is under the management of Mrs. John E. Caldwell.

For circulars, giving particulars, apply to the Principal, or any of the following named

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Mr. A. H. May, New Orleans.
Colonel Frank A. Bartlett, New Orleans.
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Mr. A. H. Swanson, New Orleans.
Mr. Alfred Davis, Natchez, Mississippi.
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SAMUEL SCHENDLER,
250 Washington st., Hoboken, N. J.,
August 6, 1869.

My father is proprietor of the Peconic House, Greenpoint, L. I. I had rheumatism over five years. A portion of this time I was unable to walk. My legs, my arms and my body also have been contracted and drawn up shorter, and became crooked in consequence of the severity of this disease. I have poured out money without stint to doctors and for medicines without any earthly benefit or use, until I felt almost completely discouraged and disheartened. My pain and sufferings were beyond all description, and no language that I can use can portray the agony I have endured. I saw Dr. Wolcott's advertisement day after day and month after month, but could not believe his PAIN PAINT could reach my case, although I heard many people give the strongest testimony in its favor. I finally was induced to purchase a quart or an $8 bottle of his Pain Paint. This small amount did wonders for me. It removed the most of my pain, but not my stiffness. I continued purchasing and using until I bought five quarts, and I can say without hesitation that I am entirely cured. I can use my limbs and every part of my body with as much freedom and strength as I ever did in my life. Wolcott's Pain Paint, I can say from experience, is the best remedy and the greatest invention ever offered to suffering humanity. Instead of its being a dear remedy at $8 a quart, it is really worth more than $100 a quart.

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MONTGOMERY, ALA., June 28, 1869.

MESSRS. J. DARBY & CO., 161 WILLIAM ST., N. Y.—*Gents:* Yours of the 23d is before me, and has attention. It gives me pleasure to say that my belief is that your "Fluid," under the supervision of a kind Providence, *saved the life of my youngest child*, some six years ago, the child being wasted to a skeleton by the effects of fretting, and an affection of the bowels therewith. I had never seen any one reduced so low to recover.

"Physic" had been tried in vain, until the physicians stated it was useless. A friend recommended your "Fluid," or Ozone, which he stated was one of the component parts of it. I did so, and the effect was like magic, plainly discernible in one hour in its good effects, producing quiet and sleep almost at once, where irritation and sleepless restlessness had previously possessed the child to nearly entire exhaustion.

At first administered it in a small way, two and three drops in a spoonful of water, and increased it to six and ten drops. It completely checked the bowels, and had the happiest effect, the child rapidly recovering.

I have used your "Fluid" on animals, with the same effect—both horses and cows—adding more or less to water, and letting them drink.

I have no hesitation in saying I believe it a specific for Chronic Diarrhœa, or any violent affection of the bowels.

I would not be without it in my family under any consideration. Yours truly,

WILLIAM FOWLER.

Mr. Foster is a member of the celebrated Hacking House of Fowler, & Somerville, Montgomery, Alabama.

AND AGAIN!

Read the following letter from Mr. Frank Saunders, a well known citizen, and brother-in-law of the beloved Bishop Paine, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South:

189 BROADWAY, N. Y., July 29, 1869.

MESSRS. J. DARBY & CO., 161 WILLIAM ST., N. Y.—*Gents:* About the 10th of June last one of my children was taken with Scarlet Fever, in its most malignant form, and as soon as I could I procured your valuable disinfectant, "Darby's Prophylactic Fluid." Although it was several days after the appearance of the disease before I began using the Fluid, still, by a free use of it, the disease was not only confined to the one case, but the malignity of that case somewhat mitigated.

During the use of the Fluid as a disinfectant in my family it was also tried in a case of headache and one of toothache, the results in each case being instantaneous relief. It was afterward tried in a case of Erysipelas, with almost equal success.

It is due to the merits of this compound, also, to state that the case of Erysipelas in question, being located in the feet, the Fluid, in its application, was brought in frequent contact with a troublesome emu on one of the feet, to the utter discomfiture of said corn, for, upon subsequent examination, it had disappeared, and though it was sought for diligently, it could not be found.

I send you this, hoping it may be the means of inducing others of earth's poor sufferers to test for themselves, as I did, the great merits of this great remedy.

Very respectfully yours,

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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

LITTLE NELLIE.

BY ENOLA.

What is she like? A little wren
That haunts the brushwood of the glen;
A bright-eyed, shy, brown-coated thing,
Whose simple notes so clearly ring,
We feel 'tis glad as innocent;
And which in every heart is blent,
With thoughts of simple, cheerful life,
Devoid of passion, pain or strife.

What is she like? A violet,
Amid the lowly mosses set,
Whose tender, pure and perfect tint,
Scarce noticed by the common crew,
To every eye that views it nosr,
Must render it serenely dear,
Connecting it in memory
With beauty, peace and purity.

What is she like? A quiet star,
That in the broad sky burns afar;
To vulgar minds a shining dot,
But telling unto higher thought
A beautiful and mystic story
Of spiritual strength and glory,
Of progress, without haste or rest,
Toward all that's highest, noblest, best.

—*Picayune.*

A BRAVE LITTLE BOY.

BY ALTA GRANT.

The children, Kate, Sadie and Tot—Tot is short for Thomas—were out strawberrying one day, when Tot, who was but four years old, called to Kate to come rub his back.

"It feels so kere!" he said, wriggling his shoulders.

Kate thought it was only a whim, but Tot was the baby, and she liked to humor him, for Kate was six years his senior, and had quite a motherly feeling for him. Instead of beginning the rubbing process at once, however, she first unbuttoned the little white waist to see what it was that felt "so kere," when a cry of horror escaped her; for there, inside the clothing, a small, green snake was squirming about. Perhaps he took Tot's smooth back for a new kind of tree, and wondered that he had such hard work to climb it. Both Kate and Sadie were too much frightened to know what to do, but their united screams brought to the rescue a man who was plowing in the neighboring field. Tot, meanwhile, stood "like a martyr at the stake," waiting for the snake to be taken out. This the kind farmer soon accomplished, and then the children scampered for home, running straight to mother with the frightful story.

The girls both tried to talk at once, but sympathetic little Sadie was so overcome at the remembrance of Tot's peril that she broke down at the beginning, and Kate was obliged to finish the story alone.

Tot listened to it all in silence, as unconcernedly as though he had had no part in the affair, until growing troubled at Sadie's sobs, he coolly remarked:

"What's the use o' crying, Sadie? The ole snake's dead!"—*Little Corporal.*

FARM AND GARDEN.

RED CLOVER.—I promised to give you the plan by which one of my neighbors successfully raised red clover in high perfection. The land is very old and thin, entirely devoid of sand and mold; would not have produced, treated in the ordinary way, eight bushels corn per acre; and the owner, having in view the improvement of his land, as well as being very anxious to raise fine stock, determined to try a plan he had been maturing for some time—two horse Brinly plows and subsoilers (Brinly) were procured, and not having enough mules to run ten two horse turning plows, and ten two horse subsoilers, only one subsoiler was run. Then subsoiling every other row, the entire field, in this way, every subsoiled furrow going at least fifteen inches, the others seven or eight inches. The plowing was commenced in November; wheat was then sowed and brushed in, and the operation was completed in the same month. The wheat was not pastured; thus the land was in fine condition, and when March arrived the entire field of wheat was sowed in red clover, one gallon per acre, and a sharp tooth harrow run over it. When the wheat was cut the clover appeared very thin and scattering, but was not allowed to be molested that year. This spring being one year old, the entire ground was thickly covered, apparently as thick as it could grow, and when cut, in many places of several acres area, it was five feet high, and no doubt averaged, over the whole field of forty acres, three and a half feet. No dressing was given it at any time. The gentleman, Mr. Edmonston, has since seeded thirty or forty acres more in clover, which promises to equal the first. As I before stated, this is the extreme southern part of West Tennessee, three miles from Mississippi line, and for years the opinion has prevailed that it was impossible to grow red clover in our soil and climate; but here we have it, and without manure of any kind, on very poor land.

NORWAY OATS.—T. J. Cox says they are a humbug, etc. I have tried them for two years, and without doubt can make double as much per acre with them as with any other oat used here. My neighbors say so also. I sow them on good land, and they grow from four and a half to five feet high, with a head from fifteen to eighteen inches long. I have also tried them in the fall and they do well. As Acorn says: "I have none for sale."

I am inclined to think if John W. Mattox puts five hundred hens in one house he will lose a great many. They will require at least four, twenty feet square, to insure health. Slatted sides and covered roof is the best, with nests on the ground and well protected.—*Correspondent of Southern Cultivator.*

RUST PREVENTED BY THE USE OF MANURE.—I made this year a small experiment, the details of which may be useful to persons who plant land subject to rust. Part of my plantation consists of what is popularly known in this county as Flat Woods. The geological formation of the land is peculiar. It is a strong lime land—magnesian lime stone abounding, and the waters, when chemically tested, showing the presence of lime. This land is very strong and lasting, not washing much, and for the first eight or ten years after being cleared, producing large crops of cotton. It is now almost entirely cleared up, and unfortunately no longer will produce cotton, although still excellent for corn and small grain. The rust takes the cotton in July, and ruins it—land capable of producing twenty to twenty-five bushels of corn not making more than three hundred pounds of cotton. I this year planted a field of which about four acres were Flat Woods, and knowing by experience that this land would rust, I only planted it to square out the field. I am using fertilizers this year, and about the 15th of July, seeing the rust making its appearance, I put a mixture of Peruvian guano and Pacific guano, seventy-five of the first and one hundred and twenty five of the last, at the rate of two hundred pounds per acre, on four rows of the cotton, extending through three acres. I put it immediately on the top of the cotton bed and plowed the land, and covered the guano with the hoe.

The four rows have remained green and untainted with the rust, whilst the cotton in all the adjoining rows has rusted very badly. There is no appearance of rust or disease in the manured cotton—it is fine and vigorous; the balance of the field is ruined by rust.

If this small experiment indicates what may be accomplished on a large scale, it will prove highly advantageous to planters who have land that will rust.—*Correspondent of Southern Cultivator.*

DRY EARTH AS A DEODORIZER FOR POULTRY HOUSES.—The employment of dry, pulverized earth as a deodorizer for poultry houses appears, says the *London Field*, to be worthy of more attention than it has hitherto received. The fact that from four to five hundred fowls can by this aid be kept in one building for months together, with less smell than is to be found in any ordinary farm house capable of accommodating a dozen chickens, is very conclusive as to its efficacy. In the building of the National Company, where the fact has been ascertained, seven or eight fowls are kept in each compartment, twelve feet by three feet, and yet there is no smell or trace of moisture. It should be stated that the droppings that fall from the perches during the night are removed from the runs each morning, and that the dry earth only receives the manure that falls during the day; this has its moisture absorbed so speedily by the earth that it at once becomes pulverized, mixed with the soil and ceases to smell. So powerful is the deodorizing effect of the earth that it does not require to be renewed in the runs for many weeks together.

PROPAGATION.—"Standard trees should be propagated only upon healthy and vigorous stocks, either by grafting or budding. The system of grafting upon small pieces of roots is wrong, to say the least of it. As this is the cheapest and quickest method to *manufacture* trees, it is much resorted to by some nurserymen. No lasting results can possibly be expected from trees worked upon this plan. They never form any but small fibrous, hair like roots, and when planted in the orchard they require staking, and seldom ever make a good tree. Several years ago we denounced this system as worthless, and only calculated to disappoint the planter.—*Southern Cultivator.*

RAT PROOF CORN CRIB.—"The Connecticut corn crib is the common type of the East and has many good qualities. It rests upon posts covered with inverted tin pans, which make it inaccessible to rats and mice."

These posts are a foot or more in diameter, and two or three feet from the surface of the ground to the bottom of the building. Sometimes flat stones, two or three feet broad, are substituted for the tin pans, but the latter are preferred.—*Correspondent of Southern Cultivator.*

SCIENTIFIC.

Prof. Huxley as President of the British Association.

There is, perhaps, no one in England, says the *Spectator*, (London,) outside the domain of politics, with whom we have contended so often or so fiercely as with Prof. Huxley. We usually disagree with his conclusions, always distrust his method, and occasionally, though rarely, cross-examine his testimony as to facts. Nevertheless, we cordially congratulate the British Association on the successful effort to elect him as president for 1870. It is quite clear, even from the reticent accounts which have appeared in the papers, that there was a contest about his election, and a contest in which it was of the last importance to the cause of free inquiry, or rather of scientific inquiry, of any kind, that his friends should be successful. A battle, it is pretty evident, was fought around him, between the obscurantists and the seekers after truth for its own sake, and if the former had won, as it appeared at one time probable they would win, the cause of truth—that is, in our judgment, of supernaturalism as opposed to materialism—would have been thrown back half a century. The fight, as we understand it, was in this wise: Prof. Huxley, as is well known, holds opinions—no, that is an incorrect description—avows a belief, that the processes of scientific inquiry, if strictly pursued, will yield results not consistent with certainty as to the existence of a sentient Final Cause. The Final Cause may be non-sentient, or may not exist—cause being as infinite as effect—or may be—and this is, as we understand him, Mr. Huxley's preferential view—so absolutely beyond human ken, so clearly the Unknowable, that to attempt to trace its character, or wishes, or end in the government of the universe, is an attempt to resolve a recurring decimal, a useless and perplexing waste of time. The idea is one very familiar to the scientific world, and would not worry it in the least; but Mr. Huxley is, unfortunately, very "indiscreet"—thinks it is duty not only to hold his opinions, but to propagate them; is apt to propagate them very forcibly; and, worst of all, is inclined, when propagating them, to talk English. Nobody competent to form an opinion at all can doubt for one moment that Mr. Huxley intends to say that the existence, and, still more, the character, of the Final Cause is an open question, upon which no human being, the Archbishop of Canterbury included, has any right to give an absolute opinion. Consequently, a large section of the association, like a still larger section of the British public, think Mr. Huxley "indiscreet," or dangerous, and though not prepared to affirm that his opinions are disqualifications for scientific office—to affirm that would be to give up investigation altogether—are prepared to say that "in the existing state of public opinion," and—ah! hum!—"having regard to the prejudices of the mass of English society," it would be expedient to nominate some president less liable to attack.

The *Times* reports and justifies the sort of dismay with which the election is regarded. Its reporter says: "There seems to be a very general feeling that Prof. Huxley, in the chair of the British Association, will be in as difficult a position as Mr. Bright in the ministry. He is the champion of views to which large classes of people entertain very strong objections; and however discreet he may be in the absence of opposition, his best friends tremble for him if those views should be impugned. The great object of the British Association is to render science popular, and this object is best promoted by a president whose name is not identified with one side of an unsettled question, and whose declared opinions are not calculated to provoke any kind of antagonism. About the great scientific claims of Prof. Huxley there can be no dispute; and, while we cannot look forward to his presidency quite without misgivings, we none the less cordially hope that it may fulfill all the expectations of his supporters."

If there is one thing dangerous to the faith of a people, it is that a belief should be hinted, should be veiled under sarcastic compliments to faith, should become the secret of the initiated, the *arriere pensee* of the cultivated, should filter down from mind to mind in silence, should drop through, as it were, from the supper table to the basement, and nobody be conscious that it is dropping, till accident reveals the irremediable mischief. That is how Voltarianism was diffused, and that is how English secularism will be, if the able respectables like Sir Stafford Northcote continue so dreadfully afraid of indiscretion in discussion. Discretion, in this case is simply concealment of the very thing that ought to be known, namely, the gravity of the moral result involved in the scientific inquiry—a gravity which, once realized, makes that inquiry not only much more exact, but much wider. Take, for instance, this discussion about primeval man. It does not really involve any religious point of importance—for, after all, whether man had a lemur for his ancestor or not, he is still man—but it is supposed to do so, and look how that supposition instantly widens the inquiry. Lawrence went into it as if all the data were bones and muscles, Sir John Lubbock includes the history of civilization, Mr. Wallace adds a vast mass of facts as to the moral instincts of savages, till at last, man being fairly treated, as a whole, all the facts being examined under the new pressure, Mr. Huxley, who is so much dreaded, makes what seems to us the greatest conceivable concession to the supernaturalists—that the chasm between man and the brute is beyond measurement—is infinite. There is no point of view, except one, from which the reticence now advocated can be logically defended. Of course, the unbeliever is not shocked. Suppose the observer is orthodox, then surely a frank statement that certain appearances seem inconsistent with the being of a God, is a warning not to accept those statements without the inquiry, rendered needful by that tremendous result, is infinitely better than a mere hint, apparent only to the initiated, that if it were safe to speak, that is what would be said. For the interests of the orthodox such conclusion should be stated in its clearest and least discreet form, not in its least "offensive" Nobody is really injured by plainness except that class represented by the *Times'* reporter, which holds that, next to enthusiasm, the one great evil is disturbance; that nothing is worth a fuss; that indifference is the proper state of mind, even if the subject of indifference is the existence of a Creator. This is the true English middle class stale of mind and the more it is shocked, annoyed and horrified by indiscretions like Mr. Huxley's, on one hand, and Mr. Strokes' on the other, the sooner will it begin to find a reason for the faith that is in it. If we only had an "indiscreet" Archbishop!—but that being impossible, let us be thankful that we shall next year have an indiscreet president of the British Association.—*Scientific American.*

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The daughters of the preachers of the Mississippi Conference, and the orphans of deceased preachers, and also the orphans of deceased Masons, on application, shall have their tuition free of charge.

se4 1m J. M. PUGH, President.

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Next year begins September 15, 1869. Two terms, twenty weeks each.

CHARGES FOR YEAR OF FORTY WEEKS.

Primary department	$25 00
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Music department	60 00
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Languages, each	20 00
Diploma fee	5 00
Board per month, without lights	20 00

No incidental charges of any kind. Fees for each term in advance. Total expense, without extras, about $260.

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Fuel, $18; deposit for damages, $5,	23 00
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Board will be furnished at actual cost at the hall. In private families, from $18 to $25 per month.

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Rev William A. Harris, President, with thirteen professors, teachers, etc.

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A man who wishes to be known in the country is certainly much to his own light who does not display his name in our advertising columns.

Our terms are precisely the same as those of other weekly newspapers in this city.

We have fewer advertisements than the secular papers, but what we have are read with that conscientious regard for everything that appears in a Christian paper which takes hold—in fact, too strong a hold—and holds the editor responsible for all the patent medicines, hardware, shoes, pork, flour, and even *whisky*, which may be set forth in its columns.

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EXPENSES.

Primary Department, per term,	$20 00
Collegiate Department, per term,	25 00
Latin and Modern Languages, each,	10 00
Music on Piano and Guitar,	25 00
Use of instrument,	5 00
Drawing and Painting,	20 to 25 00
Contingent fee,	3 00
Board, including washing, lights and fuel, per month,	22 00

Young ladies must furnish their own towels, sheets pillow cases and table napkins.

Payments for each term in advance. Pupils entering within the first month will be charged from the beginning. Itinerant ministers charged no tuition in the Literary Course.

Strict attention given to the manners and morals of the young ladies, and to their habits of study.

Refer to Dr. Keener.

For information address the President.

au7 3m C. D. OLIVER, Principal.

MARTHA WASHINGTON COLLEGE,

ABINGDON, VIRGINIA.

The Fall Term begins first Wednesday in AUGUST, and closes last Thursday in December, before Christmas. Winter vacation about two months. Capacity for one hundred and twenty-five boarders. Full faculty of instruction.

BILLS.

Board, per session of ten months,	$150 00
Fuel, per session of ten months,	16 00
Tuition, Collegiate Department,	60 00
Tuition, Preparatory Department,	40 00
Instrumental music,	50 00
Vocal, (Special lessons,)	50 00
Use of instrument,	5 00
Modern languages, each,	20 00

Ornamental work at usual rates. No extra charge for Latin or Greek.

Boarders furnish their own towels, lights, and pay their own wash bills.

The daughters of ministers in the regular work will receive instruction in the Collegiate Department free of charge.

For particulars apply to

B. ARBOGAST, President, or
W. G. E. CUNNYNGHAM,
jy24 6t Professor, etc.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE, VIRGINIA.

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We have never been better prepared to furnish the facilities for a thorough Collegiate training. Our Board of Instruction is filled with men of large experience as College officers and of acknowledged ability as professors. Our buildings—now undergoing repairs—and boarding arrangements afford pleasant homes for students.

One Hundred and Fifteen Dollars, payable in advance, will meet the expenses for tuition, board, room-rent, fuel, contingent fee and washing for five months.

A catalogue, or special information on any points, may be obtained by addressing

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FEMALE INSTITUTE, Jackson, Tennessee.

Rev. A. W. Jones, President, assisted by a full corps of competent teachers.

Fall Session opens SEPTEMBER 6, 1869.

Tuition, Collegiate Department,	$25 00
Music and use of piano,	30 00
Other charges in proportion.	
Board, including washing, fuel, bedding, etc.,	90 00

Tuition required in advance, and one half the board.

The location is every way favorable and the facilities ample.

We solicit patronage, and insure satisfaction on fair trial.

au7 3m

FRANKLIN SEMINARY

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Board can be had in good families, for $15 per month, exclusive of lights and washing.

The following are the terms of tuition, payable in advance, per session of five months:

Elementary branches,	$20 00
Higher branches,	25 00
Latin Greek etc.,	30 00
French and Music,	extra.

For further information apply to

B. CLEGG, Principal.
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CENTENARY MALE INSTITUTE Summerfield, Alabama.

The twenty eighth annual session of this school will begin on the

FIRST MONDAY IN OCTOBER, 1869,

and continue nine months.

The expense for tuition, incidental fees, board, washing, fuel and lights, for the session, will be $231 50, one-half to be paid on entrance and one-half on the 14th of February, 1870.

Persons wishing to patronize this school may address JOHN MASSEY,
jy31 2m Principal, Summerfield, Ala.

CENTENARY COLLEGE, Jackson, Louisiana,

was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, $75 per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance.

Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month.

The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, are all unsurpassed by those of any institution the Southern States.

The past history of this College is the pledge its future prosperity.

The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the Institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

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John T. Dunklin, A. M., Professor of Latin and Greek Languages.

Thomas C. Bragg, A. M., Professor of Mathematics.

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——— ———, Professor of Modern Languages.

A. S. Douglas, A. B., Instructor in Preparatory School.

The Fall Term opens on the 1st of September and closes on the 20th of December. Spring Term opens on the 26th of January and closes on the 13th of July.

Mr. Douglas will be aided by the Faculty in the discipline and instruction of the Preparatory Department.

Tuition and incidental fee in College, Fall Term, $32 00

Tuition and incidental fee in Preparatory Department, Fall Term, 15, 20, 25 00

Board in best families, exclusive of lights and washing, $15 to $20 per month.

Auburn is located on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad. It is unrivaled in healthfulness, and unsurpassed in moral and social advantages.

The Board of Trustees are rejoiced in securing the above Faculty, and are confident that nothing is wanting to make this institution equal to the best.

For further information apply to President Dowdell, at Auburn, Alabama.

JOHN B. GLENN,
nn7 1m President Board of Trustees.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, Greensboro, Alabama.

The schools of Moral Philosophy, Ancient Languages, Modern Languages Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry are in successful operation. The Faculty consists of gentlemen whose reputation is well established. The Preparatory School is taught by the Faculty. We offer the best facilities for thorough education.

The session is divided into two terms. It begins the first Wednesday in October, and closes the first Wednesday in July.

Tuition in University, per term,	$35 00
Tuition in Preparatory School, per term,	30 00
Contingent fee, per term,	2 50
Board in private families, per month,	16 to 20 00

Fees must be paid in advance. Send for a circular. Direct to

au7 1lt J. C. WILLS.

WHITWORTH FEMALE COLlege, Brookhaven, Mississippi, will reopen

SEPTEMBER 22, 1869.

Provision will be made for all who apply for admission.

To send your daughter here will cost you $260 for the term of ten months, or forty weeks. This amount will pay for board, fuel, lights, washing, tuition in English, English text books, slates, pencils and all the stationery used in the school room. A deduction of $50 will made for ministers' daughters.

All the branches are taught.

Our Music Teachers are believed to be unexcelled.

Music and the Languages are extra.

Send for circular.

H. F. JOHNSON,
jy17 3m President.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA—

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

FACULTY.

A. H. Cenas, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

James Jones, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

Warren Stone, M. D., Professor of Surgery.

T. G. Richardson, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

Samuel M. Bemiss, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

Stanford E. Chaillé, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy.

Frank Hawthorn, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Joseph Jones, M. D., (late of the University of Nashville,) Professor of Chemistry.

C. J. Bickham, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Thirty-second annual course of Instruction in this Department will commence on Monday the 15th of November, 1869, and terminate on the second Saturday of March, 1870. Preliminary Lectures on Clinical Medicine and Surgery will be delivered in the amphitheatre of the Charity Hospital, beginning on the 18th of October, without any charge to students. The Anatomical rooms will be opened at the same time.

The members of the Faculty are Visiting Physicians and Surgeons to the Charity Hospital, and give instruction daily at the bedside of the sick. The practical advantages thus offered to students are unrivaled.

FEES.—For all the Lectures, $140; Matriculation, $5; Practical Anatomy, $10; Graduation, $30. Payment required in advance.

For further information address

T. G. RICHARDSON, M. D.,
jy31 2m Dean.

ROBERT L. WALKER,

Cotton Factor & Commission Merchant,

190 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

aug8 6m

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1869.

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.					1	2	3
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
FEB.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
MAR.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
APR.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
MAY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
JUNE			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
JULY					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AUG.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
SEP.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
OCT.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
NOV.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
DEC.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received, and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The wholesale trade continues to exhibit a fair degree of animation, but operations in our leading staple have been restricted by moderate supplies, and the demand being checked by the unfavorable accounts from New York, and buyers claiming concessions below the views of factors. The supplies of Western produce have been too limited to admit of any other than a moderate local trade, and very little has been reported in sugar and molasses.

The weather has been clear and pleasant, with similar accounts throughout the cotton growing region. The crop prospect is consequently decidedly more cheerful, but very much depends on whether we escape storms for the rest of the picking season, or have a killing frost before or after the average period of November 4. The latter, however, would do much less damage in consequence of the advanced condition of the crop. In the meantime planters are pushing picking with all the available force at their command, but complain of the inefficiency of the laborers. We have nothing to add to our previous accounts of sugar. There appears to be no probability of our having any increase over last year.

The river remains at about a stand, being ten feet six inches below high water mark.

COTTON.—The following are the arrivals since the 8th instant:

Louisiana and Mississippi.....bales..	12494
Lake	54
Mobile	417
Florida	6
Texas	43
Total	13014

On Saturday, there being but little left unsold after the previous heavy business, and buyers standing aloof in the expectation of more liberal receipts, the sales were confined to 1,300 bales, at stiffer prices in the morning, when strict low middling commanded 25⅛ to 25¼c., but easier subsequently, when the New York telegrams had a depressing influence, without causing any quotable reduction from Friday's figures. On Monday, with a better but by no means large supply, buyers came forward more freely, with a repetition of the course of prices on Monday, the advantage being on the side of the factor in the morning, but in favor of the buyer later in the day. The business comprised 3,459 bales, and at the close the heavy decline reported at New York had a still more depressing effect. On Tuesday the market opened with a fair inquiry, but buyers claiming material concessions predicated on the decline reported at New York, while factors were unwilling to give way to the extent demanded, and only a moderate business was done during the morning, at a reduction of ¼ and ½c. The movement continued without animation, resulting in sales of 2,600 bales. The figures accepted indicated a decline of ½ to ¾c. Low middling sold toward the close as low as 24½c., and, if pressed upon the market, strict low middling would hardly have commanded over 24½c. During the day both strict low middling and Liverpool middling changed hands in small lots at 24⅝ and 24¾c.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 17,000 bales, taken for the North, France and Great Britain.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 77,019 bales, against 79,378 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 57,457 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is a decrease of 1,471 bales to Great Britain, 1,839 to France, and an increase of 1,772 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we quote as follows:

Ordinary	— to —
Good ordinary	— to —
Low middling	23½ to 24
Middling	24⅝ to —
Strict middling	— to 25

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1869, bales....		770
Arrived past three days.....	13014	
Arrived previously.....	70836—	83850
		84620
Exported past three days.....	3937	
Exported previously.....	23167—	27404
Stock on hand and on shipboard....		57216

MONETARY.—Gold opened at 130 to 130¼. (against 130⅜ at New York,) and closed at 129¾ to 130.

Operations in silver include 10,000 Mexican dollars at 1¾ per cent. premium in gold.

We have heard of but little movement in stocks, the only sales reported being 150 shares Ship Island Canal at $1 90, and 50 at the Board at the same.

CATTLE MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS,
Tuesday Evening, Oct. 12, 1869.

Texas cattle, choice, per head	$35 to $45
Texas cattle, second qual, per head	25 to 30
Texas cattle, third qual, per head	16 to 20
Hogs, per lb gross	9 to 11c
Sheep, first quality, per head	5 to 7
Sheep, second quality, per head	3 to 3½
Sheep, third quality, per head	— to —
Milch cows, choice, per head	80 to 100
Milch cows, per head	50 to —,
Texas cows, with calves	— to —
Yearlings, per head	8 to 10
Calves, per head	7 to 12

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	8 50	9 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	17 00
Spades	11 00	18 00
Axes	10 00	15 00
Bagging, ₩ yard:		
Kentucky	26	27
East India	24	28½
Bale Rope: Kentucky, ₩ lb	..	1-20
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs	.. ..	.. ..
Bread, ₩ 100 lbs.: Pilot	5 00	.. ..
Crackers	6 00	.. ..
Bricks, Lake, ₩ M	8 00	16 00
English, Fire	85 00	100 00
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	..	50
Tallow	..	..
Adamantine	15	21½
Star	16	22
Chocolate, No 1 ₩ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₩ bbl	.. ..	.. ..
Northern	13 00	16 00
Coal, Cannel ₩ ton	.. ..	16 00
Anthracite ₩ ton	11 00	12 00
Western, ₩ barrel	.. ..	50
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb	14	16½
Havana	..	35
Java	33	here
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₩ ton	15 00	.. ..
Hulled, ₩ bushel	.. ..	.. ..
Copper, Braziers' ₩ lb	35	..
Sheathing	..	.. ..
Copper Bolts	35	37
Yellow Metal	29	30
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb	25	26
Tarred, American	.. ..	21
Russia	30	.. ..
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl	5 00	.. ..
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	4	4½
St. Domingo	4½	4½
Fustic, Tampico	5	.. ..
Indigo, ₩ lb	1 75	1 85
Madder	22	24
Eggs, ₩ doz. Western	30	35
Feathers, ₩ lb	95	1 00
Fish, Cod, ₩ box	1 70	.. ..
Herrings	75	.. ..
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl	.. ..	25 00
No. 2	.. ..	15 50
No. 3	13 00	14 00
Flaxseed, ₩ lb	4	6
Flour, ₩ bbl:		
Superfine	5 65	5 75
Extra	5 75	7 50
Fine	5 15	5 35
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb	14½	15
Figs, Drum	20	..
Dried Apples	8	9
Currants, Zante	14	..
Almonds, soft shell	..	28
Raisins, M R, ₩ box	none	here
Layer	4 00	.. ..
Lem's Sicily ₩ box	none	here
Malaga, ₩ box	.. ..	.. ..
Oranges, La. ₩ bbl	6 50	.. ..
Sicily ₩ box	.. ..	.. ..
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 25	3 75
10 x 12	3 50	4 00
12 x 18	4 00	4 50
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western	1 50	2 00
Canada	.. ..	.. ..
Oats	..	63
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel	1 10	1 20
Beans, ₩ bbl	8 50	9 50
Hops, ₩ lb	..	..
Gunpowder, ₩ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag	19	19½
Hay, Western, ₩ ton	.. ..	32 00
Northern	23 00	26 00
Louisiana	.. ..	.. ..
Hides, ₩ lb:		
Dry salted Mexican	16	17
Wet salted, city slaughter	9½	14
Kip Skins	..	.. ..
Dry country	17	18
Pelts ₩ piece	.. ..	.. ..
Iron, Pig ₩ ton	45 00	.. ..
Country, Bar ₩ lb	5	6
English, ₩ lb	4	5
Hoop, ₩ lb	6	8½
Sheet	6½	9
Boiler	8	10
Nail Rods	7½	8
Iron Cotton Ties	6½	..
Castings, American	6½	7
Lime, Western ₩ bbl	1 65	2 00
Shell Lime	1 75	.. ..
Rockland, &c	2 00	2 25
Cement	3 00	.. ..
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana	..	..
Muscovado	..	..
Refinery, Reboiled	65	90
Moss, ₩ lb:		
Gray, Country	2	3½
Black do	5	6
Select, water rotted	7	8
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₩ lb	4 75	5 00
Wrought, German	14	16
English	14	16
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Tar	.. ..	.. ..
Pitch	2 50	3 00
Rosin A No. 1	3 00	3 50
No. 2	1 80	.. ..
No. 3	1 50	.. ..
Spirits Turp ₩ gallon	38	42½
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon	1 40	1 42½
Coal Oil	..	44
in cases	44	46
Cotton Seed, Crude	..	..
Refined	95	1 00
Tanners' ₩ gallon	1 15	1 30
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton	.. ..	.. ..
Cotton Seed	35 00	40 00
Meal	.. ..	.. ..
Provisions, ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
Western	.. ..	.. ..
North half bbl	.. ..	.. ..
Dried, ₩ lb	..	..
Tongues ₩ doz	7 50	8 00
Pork, Mess	33 75	34 00
Prime Mess	.. ..	.. ..
Hog, round, ₩ lb	.. ..	..
Bacon, Hams, ₩ lb	23	24
Do., canvassed	25	26
Sides	21½	21½
Shoulders	..	18½
Green Shoulders	14½	..
Lard, Prime, in tierces	18½	19
In kegs	20½	21
Fair, in tierces	..	..
Butter, Northern	33	45
Western	25	32
Cheese, American	10	23
Potatoes, ₩ bbl	1 50	2 00
Onions	3 25	4 00
Green Apples	4 00	6 00
Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana	6	8½
India	4	..
Carolina	10	11
Saltpetre, refined, ₩ lb	14	25
Crude	..	..
Salt ₩ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	.. ..	.. ..
from store	2 35	2 40
coarse, cargo	1 70	1 75
from warehouse	.. ..	.. ..
from store	2 20	2 25
Turks Island, ₩ bushel	50	60
Soap, ₩ lb, Western	7	7½
Northern	8	12
Southern	6	10½
Castile	14	16
Sugar, Louisiana, ₩ lb:		
In the city	11½	15½
Havana, White	16½	17
Yellow	13½	14½
Brown	12½	13½
Tobacco, in hhds, ₩ lb:		
Balers & Cutters	—	—
Choice and Selections	15	19
Fine Leaf	12	15
Medium Leaf	9	11
Fair Leaf	10	12
Common Leaf	8	10
Good Refuse	7	10
Common Refused	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₩ lb	—	—
Bailing	21	22
Wool, Washed, ₩ lb	..	..
Burry	..	..
Louisiana, Native	..	..
Texas, ₩ Mexico	..	..

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SHREVEPORT DISTRICT MEETING.

The Shreveport District Meeting will be held at Keachie, Louisiana, beginning on Thursday, October 28. Pastors, boards of stewards and boards of trustees will please render their usual reports on the first day of the meeting.

B. F. ALEXANDER, P. E.

Tuscaloosa District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Perryville	Oct. 9, 10
Summerfield	16, 17
Selma	23, 24
Randolph	30, 31
Tuscaloosa	Nov. 6, 7
Havana	13, 14
Forkland	20, 21
Greensboro	27, 28
Brush Creek	Dec. 4, 5
Marion	11, 12

JAS. L. COTTEN, P. E.

Jackson Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Carthage, at Mount Zion	Oct. 9, 10
Raymond	16, 17
Camden, at Camden	23, 24
Madisonville, at Union	30, 31
Canton	Nov. 6, 7
Clinton, at Brownsville	13, 14
Sharon	20, 21
Livingston and Vernon, at Livingston	27, 28
Jackson	Dec. 4, 5

R. ABBEY, P. E.

Mobile District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Franklin street	Oct. 2, 3
St. Paul's	9, 10
Eastern Shore	16, 17
Pascagoula and Bay Shore	23, 24
West Pascagoula	30, 31
Citronelle	Nov. 6, 7
St. Francis street	12-14
Cottage Hill	20, 21
St. Stephen's	27, 28
Whistler	Dec. 4, 5

A District Meeting will be held in connection with the meeting at St. Francis street; and as delegates to the Annual Conference are to be elected, it is hoped there will be a full attendance.

JAS. A. HEARD, P. E.

Macon District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Macon	Sept. 25, 26
Brooksville, at Brooksville	Oct. 2, 3
Cookville, at Warsaw	9, 10
Marion, at Lockhart	23, 24
Summerville, at Mashulaville	30, 31
Crawford, at Tibbee	Nov. 6, 7
Trinity, at Woodlawn	13, 14
Gainesville, at Sumpterville	20, 21
De Kalb, at New Hope	27, 28

Preachers in charge will please notify the colored preachers to be present with full accounts of their work, and to receive the proper testimonials to enable them to attend the Colored Conference to be held by Bishop McTyeire, at Talladega, Alabama, November 25.

It is to be hoped that the stewards will make especial efforts to settle in full with their preachers at the fourth Quarterly Meetings.

S. H. COX, P. E.

Alexandria District, La. Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Columbia circuit	Sept. 25, 26
Harrisonburg station	29, 30
Centreville circuit	Oct. 2, 3
Atlanta circuit	16, 17
Rapides circuit	30, 31
Big Cane	Nov. 6, 7
Alexandria	13, 14
Anacoco	20, 21
Spring Creek mission	Dec. 4, 5

The Alexandria District Meeting will be held at Big Creek church, Rapides circuit, October 30 and 31. The preachers are kindly invited to attend, and bring with them their official members.

FRED. WHITE, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist., Miss. Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Holmesville ct., at Holmesv'e	Aug. 28, 29
Bogue Chitto ct., Mortiecllu	Sept. 11, 12
Scotland ct., at Wright's Ch.	18, 19
Pleasant Valley and Rehobath stations, at Rehobath	25, 26
Wesson and Beauregard, at Wesson	Oct. 2, 3
Burtenton ct., at Burtenton	9, 10
Bahala circuit, at Pleasant Grove	16, 17
Georgetown ct., at Georget'a	23, 24
Summit and Magnolia, at Magnolia	Nov. 6, 7
Crystal Springs and Hazlehurst, at Crystal Springs	13, 14
Brookhaven station	27, 28

Brethren will please have their reports ready. Brethren will oblige me very much if they will make arrangements for me to get from the railroad to their Quarterly Meetings.

G. F. THOMPSON, P. E.

New Orleans Dist., Louisiana Conference

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

New Orleans circuit, at Algiers	Oct. 17
Quar. Conf., at 112 Camp street	Jan. 6
Jefferson City	Oct. 24
Plaquemine	31
Thibodeaux circuit, at Houma	Nov. 7
Carondelet street	14
Baton Rouge	20, 21
Felicity street	Dec. 26
German churches, at Craps street	Jan. 2
Quar. Conf., do., at Dryades st	Dec. 31
Moreau street	Jan. 9

Preachers in charge will please have all statistics, annual, and their quarterly reports, *in writing*.

J. O. KENNER, P. E.

Yazoo District, Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Sunflower ct., at McNutt	Oct. 2, 3
Mt. Olivet ct., at Mt. Olivet	16, 17
Yazoo city	23, 24
Richland ct., at Richland	27-31
Durant ct., at Wesley chapel	Nov. 6, 7
Black Hawk ct., Sweet Water	13, 14
Yazoo ct., at Mt. Carmel	20, 21
Carrollton circuit	27, 28
Lexington circuit	Dec. 4, 5

W. P. BARTON, P. E.

Wetumpka Dist., Montgomery Conf'e.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Wetumpka	Sept. 24, 25
Prattville	Oct. 3, 4
Autaugaville and Ivy Creek, at Autaugaville	9, 10
Pleasant Hill ct., at Pleasant Hill	16, 17
Lowndesboro, Hayneville and Union, at Lowndesboro	23, 24
Tallassee ct., at Mt. Zion	30, 31
Socopatoy ct., at N. Prospect	Nov. 6, 7
Carolina ct., at Ellis' Chapel	13, 14
Autauga ct., at Pine Level	20, 21

WM. S. TURNER, P. E.

Opelousas District, La. Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Vermilionville	Oct. 14
Franklin	30, 31
New Iberia	Nov. 6, 7
Calcasieu	13, 14
Bellevue	20, 21
Bayou Mallet	27, 28
Waxia	Dec. 3, 4
Opelousas	5, 6
Plaquemine Brulee	11, 12
Abbeville	18, 19
Grand Cheniere	25, 26
District Conf., Vermilionville	Oct. 14-17

All the official members of the district are requested to attend.

J. D. ADAMS, P. E.

Columbus District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Fayetteville, at Unity Grove	Sept. 18, 19
Gordon, at Hopewell	25, 26
Caledonia, at camp ground	Oct. 2, 3
Columbus District Meeting	9, 10
Pickensville	16, 17
Carrollton, at Union Chapel	23, 24
Athens, at Ragan's Chapel	30, 31
Bexar	Nov. 6, 7
Yellow Creek, at Piney Grove	13, 14
Green	20, 21
Eutaw	27, 28

Persons attending the District Meeting will report at the Methodist church, where a committee will be in attendance to direct them to their homes.

T. C. WIER, P. E.

Meridian District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Pearce's Sp'gs, camp meeting	Sept. 24-29
Meridian	Oct. 2, 3
Enterprise	9, 10
Shubuta and Waynesboro	16, 17
Clarke, at Salem	23, 24
Gaston, at camp ground	30, 31
Butler, at Warmach Hill	Nov. 6, 7
Belmont	13, 14
Livingston	20, 21
Bladon Springs	27, 28
Enterprise circuit	Dec. 4, 5

JOSHUA T. HEARD, P. E.

Paulding Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mt. Carmel, at Santee	Sept 11
Columbia, at Boyd's Chapel	19
China Grove, at Water Holes	25
Coleville, at White Plains	Oct. 9
Handsboro, at Biloxi	16
Sylvarena, at Carr's	23
Paulding, at Pleasant Hill	30
Black Creek	Nov. 13
Ocoha	20
Rankin	Dec. 4

H. P. LEWIS, P. E.

Woodville Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Jackson, at Jackson	Sept. 18, 19
Wilkinson, at Midway	25, 26
St. Helena, at Centre	Oct. 16, 17
Woodville and Percy Creek	23, 24
Tunica, at Tunica	30, 31
Liberty, at Liberty	Nov. 6, 7
Meadville, at Meadville	11
Buffalo	20, 21
Amite, at Adams	27, 28

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VOLUME XV.—NUMBER 40.
WHOLE NUMBER.....754.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1869.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—In the Supreme Court to day the argument in the Yerger case was commenced by Attorney General Hoar. He argued at length that to bring a case within the appellate jurisdiction of this court, in the sense requisite to enable it to amend a writ of *habeas corpus*, under the judiciary act, it is necessary that a commitment should appear to have been issued by a tribunal whose decisions are subject to a revision by this court. This court has never granted this writ when the prisoner was not, at the time he petitioned for it, in confinement under an order of a court, whose proceedings can be revised by a superior court. This court cannot exercise any appellate control by appealing to a writ of error or any other proceedings outside of its appellate jurisdiction. The military commander holds the petitioner not under any order or decree of the Circuit Court, but by the military authorities, and could discharge the prisoner at his pleasure, notwithstanding the action of the Circuit Court. The *habeas corpus* issued with the *certiorari* as an adjunct of the appellate power, is only permitted wherever the military commission by virtue of whose sentence the prisoner is imprisoned, nor has this court power in any form, or by any procedure, to remove the proceedings of the commission. In the cases of the petitioner the adducing of a writ of *habeas corpus* to the military commander in Mississippi would be an exercise of original and not appellate jurisdiction. The repeal by Congress of so much of the act of February 5, 1867, as grants an appellate power to this court, in cases of this nature, was intended and should be construed as taking away not the whole appellate power in cases of *habeas corpus*, but the appellate power in cases to which the act applied, and finally the act of 1867, providing for a military government in Mississippi, necessarily suspends the writ of *habeas corpus* in that State, which it was in the clear constitutional authority of Congress to do.

Mr. J. M. Carlisle replied. He said that, as a citizen, he confessed that there was no means of determining what Congress might have intended to do, but it was certainly difficult to tell when Congress had come into court and seized upon a cause *sub-judicio*, and strangled what might have been the intention, but, as a lawyer, it was easy to say what Congress really had done by applying the ordinary rules of interpretations, and by such means he feared that Congress, by the act of 1868, repealed only the statute of 1867, which had given special jurisdiction before the existence of the fourteenth section of the Judiciary, yet was unaffected by the repealing of the act of 1868, and it was under the provisions of that section that this proceeding was instituted and not under the act of 1867, as conceded by the Attorney General.

He had heard no argument which had in the least shown that this court was without jurisdiction under the judiciary act, and he would be inexcusable in longer detaining the court on a jurisdiction which it had iterated and reaffirmed, time and again. Mr. Carlisle spoke briefly, without notes, making the argument of the Attorney General the basis of his remarks. The excitement first caused by this case seems to have subsided, but few spectators being present to-day. The venerable Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, was present until the argument closed, and appeared much interested.

The court adjourned till Monday on conclusion of the argument.

Mr. Field, of Massachusetts, was admitted to practice in this court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Rumors that the Supreme Court had given a decision in the Yerger case adverse to the constitutionality of the reconstruction laws caused some excitement among the Radicals, and an extra session of Congress to take action in the matter has been threatened.

The Captain General of Cuba lately sent an urgent demand to the Madrid government for $2,000,000, and was informed in reply that the Spanish treasury was empty, and that hereafter he must raise in Cuba himself the money required for military purposes. Spain will supply troops, but Cuba must furnish the money.

A gentleman who called on the President to ascertain the truth regarding the proposed loan from the Rothschilds, says while it may be true that no correspondence has taken place between the President and M. Friquet, there is the best of reason to believe that there is some proposition of the kind alluded to before the government, though the exact nature of it cannot now be explained.—*Times.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The latest Cuban news is unimportant. The course of the volunteer organizations, now very formidable, is watched with much anxiety by the Spanish officials.

The number of troops reported to have arrived from Spain is greatly exaggerated, and there is much sickness among the Spanish troops The Cubans are in good spirits.

The Spanish official reports of military operations in the eastern departments of Cuba to the end of September afford ample evidence of the determination of the Cubans to harass the enemy at as many different points as possible, and of the necessity on the part of the Spaniards of maintaining the strictest watchfulness in every part of the disturbed region.

General Belknap was an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic. This settles speculations as to his political status.—*Times.*

GEN. SHERMAN IN THE WAR OFFICE.

We copy as follows from a special dispatch dated New York, October 13:

It is reported in political circles, to-night, that the immediate cause of Sherman's withdrawal from the cabinet is a disagreement with Secretary Fish on the Cuban policy Sherman, as is well known, has strong sympathies for the cause, and is no particular stickler for law. At a conference held yesterday, recent dispatches from Sickles, predicting the present extended republican movement in Spain, were under discussion, when Sherman urged immediate action in regard to Cuba, so as to take advantage of Spain's embarrassments. Partly supported by Grant's views, and because of carrying out his predecessor's urgent death bed request, Sherman at once became the great Cuban champion of the cabinet, being met, however, by the solid opposition of Secretary Fish, who again and again reminded him that the recognition of Cuba would be a *casus belli*. Sherman subsided, but immediately after insisted upon being replaced by another person in the cabinet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Father Hyacinthe has arrived on steamer from Havre.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 20.—In joint session of the Tennessee Legislature to day two ballots were taken. On the first ballot Johnson received 40 votes, Etheridge 30, scattering 38 Second ballot, Johnson 41, Etheridge 29, scattering 38.

There being no choice the Legislature adjourned until to morrow. The scattering votes are mostly complimentary and will doubtless soon be consolidated. There were twelve members absent to-day.

It is thought Johnson has done his best.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.—The full official vote of Pennsylvania shows Geary's majority to be 4,596, and Williams', for Supreme Judge, 8,703.

EUROPE.

BOMBAY, Oct. 11, via London 14. Mr. Bitkin, in a dispatch to the government here, says a caravan arrived at Zanzibar. It brings welcome news that Dr. Livingstone had arrived at Niyi alive and well. He was on the way to the coast, the road to which was open and safe. Another caravan is expected here, which will bring later information of the doctor's progress.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 14.—The Empress Eugenie has arrived. She was received by the Sultan with most imposing and magnificent ceremonies. The waters of the Bosphorus were covered with boats gaily decorated, and the banks crowded with spectators.

MADRID, Oct. 18.—The druggists report extraordinary sales of turpentine and other combustibles, which the government apprehends is to be used for incendiarism.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—Napoleon has invited the King of Belgium to meet him at Compeigne.

Marshal Bazaine will be appointed commander of the Imperial Guard.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Lord Derby is dying.

MADRID, Oct. 18.—The loss of life in fighting preceding the capture of Valencia was trifling. The troops lost two killed and seven wounded. The loss of the insurgents is unknown.

No taxpayer or householder in Valencia revolted; its capture had a tranquilizing effect throughout Spain.

MADRID, Oct. 20.—There have been three thousand more troops ordered to Cuba.

The Bishop of Orleans to Father Hyacinthe.

By mail from Europe we have the following text of a letter addressed by Monseigneur Dupanloup to Father Hyacinthe:

ORLEANS, September 25, 1869.

MY DEAR COLLEAGUE: As soon as I was informed from Paris of the step which you were about to take I endeavered, as you know, to spare you at any cost what would prove a great fault and misfortune for yourself as well as a profound affliction for the church. I sent off on the instant, and in the night, an old fellow-student and friend of yours to prevent you, if that were possible. But it was too late; the scandal had been consummated, and from this moment you can measure by the grief of all the friends of the church, and the joy of her enemies, the extent of the mischief which you have wrought. At present I can do no more than pray to God, and conjure you to pause on the declivity on which you now stand, leading as it does to abysses which your soul, in its trouble, has not discerned. You have suffered, I know; but allow me to tell you, Father Lacordaire and Father de Ravignan had to bear more than you, and they raised themselves to a higher rank in patience and fortitude, through their love of the church and Jesus Christ. How is it that you did not feel what an injury you were doing to the church, your mother, by these accusing predictions? And what an insult to our Saviour to place yourself, as you are now doing, alone, face to face in opposition to him, and in contempt of his successors. But I am willing to hope and believe that this aberration will be only a transient one. Return among us; after having caused this affliction to the Catholic world, give it a great consolation and a striking example. Go and throw yourself at the feet of the Holy Father. His arms will be open to receive you, and in clasping you to his paternal heart he will restore to you the peace of your conscience and the honor of your life.

Receive from him who was your bishop and who will never cease to love your soul, this testimonial and and these counsels of sincere and religious affection. FELIX,

Bishop of Orleans.

FATHER HYACINTHE'S REPLY.

To the above letter Father Hyacinthe made the following reply:

PARIS, September 26, 1869.

MONSEIGNEUR: I am much touched by the feeling which dictated the letter you addressed to me, and I am most grateful for the prayers you so kindly put up in my behalf; but I cannot accept either your reproaches or your counsels. What you qualify as a great fault committed—I call a great duty accomplished. Be pleased to accept, Monseigneur, the homage of the respectful sentiments with which I remain, in Jesus Christ and his church, your very humble and obedient servant,

BROTHER HYACINTHE.

EXPLORERS RETURNING.—News of the ill-fated Sir John Franklin comes to us not only from the shores of the Pacific, but from Greenland and the Northeast. Dr. C. F. Hall, the veteran Arctic explorer, who sailed for the frozen seas from New London, Connecticut, June, 1864, in the ship Monticello, fitted out by Mr. Henry Grinnell, with the aid of Messrs R. H. Chapel, H. Robinson, Prof. Bache and others, and who was heard from December, 1864, and July, 1866, arrived at New Bedford, Massachusetts, the 26th ultimo, in the ship Ansil Gibbs, from Repulse Bay, August 23. He brings with him two Esquimaux and their daughters. His five years' residence in the Arctic regions has not been without results. He is able to report interesting intelligence in regard to the death of Sir John Franklin and his companions, and conclusive proof that none of them ever reached Montreal Island. He saw natives who were the last to look upon Crozier and his party. The doctor brings with him the remains of a young man who belonged to that ill fated band of explorers, and also various relics of the explorations. He has prepared a report, addressed to his friend, Mr. Henry Grinnell, of New York, which will soon be given to the public through the press. Dr. Hall is by no means tired of exploration, and proposes next spring to start anew and push his journeying to the North Pole. He regards his experience of the last ten years as invaluable to him as a preparation and aid in the future. In his report alluded to he says: "Wherever I found that Sir John Franklin's companions died I erected monuments, fired salutes, and waved the Star Spangled Banner over them in memory of the discoveries of the Northwest Passage."

THE Methodist mission among the Germans of Paris has had a remarkable history, and one of its interesting incidents is the fact that the rationalistic German society there had applied to the Consistorium for a pastor, but been refused, as they were unwilling to accept the orthodox creed. One of the members, a wealthy merchant, asked Rev. William Schwartz, of the Methodist mission, to preach for them one Sabbath. He told them he should have to preach evangelical religion; but they were willing to hear both sides, and for two months he has been preaching for them Sabbath evenings, and now on Sunday afternoons, as he believes, with good results. They ask no rent, pay all incidental expenses, and advertise the service in every possible way. Some of the Orthodox Lutheran and Reformed Church are greatly astonished at his liberality; but he tells them that it is just the glory of Methodism that its preachers feel it their duty and privilege to preach the Gospel to all the world.—*New York Independent*

PATHOS.—The preacher was taking up the Annual Conference collection. He was not a pathetic preacher—he was a man of fact and argument rather. He had clearly stated the Bible principle, method and measure of giving for the support of the Gospel, and was making the "application" to the occasion. After expressing his approval of the policy of the Methodist Church, which is to give their preachers a fair support, he said: "I always plead earnestly for this fund, for the superannuated preachers and widows and orphans of deceased preachers who have died in the work of God; for I expect to live and die in this work, and some one will plead for my wife and little ones as I am pleading for others today." His voice was choked at the thought and mention of the dear little circle at home, his utterance ceased, and the usually fearless preacher stood silent before a tearful audience.—*San Francisco Spectator*

WHAT TO READ.—Are you deficient in taste? Read the best English poets, such as Gray and Goldsmith, Pope and Thomson, Cowper and Coleridge, Scott and Wordsworth. Are you deficient in imagination? Read Milton, and Akenside, and Burke and Shakespeare. Are you deficient in power of reason? Read Chillingworth, and Bacon, and Locke. Are you deficient in judgment and good sense in the common affairs of life? Read Franklin. Are you deficient in sensibility? Read Goethe and Mackenzie. Are you deficient in political knowledge? Read Montesquieu, the "Federalists," Webster and Calhoun. Are you deficient in patriotism? Read Demosthenes, and the "Life of Washington." Are you deficient in conscience? Read some of President Edwards' works. Are you deficient in piety? Read the Bible.

THERE has been for some weeks a great deal of interest in Cincinnati on the question of how the Roman Catholics could be induced to attend the public schools. Very liberal offers were made to them, and compromises of various sorts suggested in the school board, and a committee of the board visited the Archbishop to find just what would satisfy him; but the report which they brought back was not such as to satisfy them. What they seem determined to get is a share of the school money proportionate to their population, which they may use as they please, teaching their creeds and catechism and their own text books.

PRAYER.—Do not say you cannot pray, because you cannot speak much, or well, or long. Prayer is wrestling with God; the heart is the wrestler; holy faith is the strength; if thy heart be a good wrestler, though thou art ever so tongue-tied, thou wilt be a prevailer. Rhetoric goes for little in the heavenly court, but sincere groans have a kind of omnipotence.

Columbus District Meeting, Mobile Con

COLUMBUS, MISS., Oct. 12, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: The District Conference for Columbus district, Mobile Conference, was held in this city on the 8th and 9th instant, Bishop Paine presiding. The attendance was small—the Bishop said the smallest he had met anywhere. The various interests of the church were inquired into and carefully considered. Revivals were reported from most of the circuits, and, upon the whole, the condition of the church was found to be improving. The want of mail facilities was, in several cases, plead as an obstacle in the way of a more general circulation of our church papers. Rev. W. Murrah, from the Committee on Colored Missions, made a report, which was adopted, recommending the appointment, by the Annual Conference, of an agent to travel through the bounds of the Conference to organize churches and circuits. It is believed that many of these people, formerly under the care of our church, are willing now to return from their wanderings, and to resume their places in our church.

I send you the report of the Committee on Sunday Schools, by instruction, to publish, if you are willing to find room for it. The Bishop expressed a desire to have it published, and the brethren concurred with him.

Lay delegates to the next session of the Mobile Conference were elected as follows: Rev. Elzy Williams, John T. Terry, Esq., Dr. W. L. Lipscomb and Colonel Joseph W. Taylor. Alternates—Rev. John F. Tarrant, Charles F. Sherrod and S. A. Brown.

Bishop Paine was in fine health, and preached on Sabbath morning to the delight and profit of a large assembly. He also ordained a local deacon and elder, addressed the Sunday school and administered the holy communion during his stay. The occasion was a very pleasant and edifying one to those who attended, and we regret that it was appointed at a season when so many found it out of their power to be present.

Very truly yours,

S. A. BROWN.

[The Sabbath school report alluded to will be published hereafter. It is necessarily crowded out for the present on account of its great length.—EDITOR.]

A GEM.—The sunlight that follows a shipwreck is not less beautiful though it shines upon the remnants of the broken bark; what is saved is so much more precious than that which has been lost. The domestic circle is always too small to allow of ruptnre; it is always too precious to make excusable any neglect to prevent or to heal disturbance. There are enough to minister, by hints and reports, to domestic unkindness; and, unfortunately, the best, under such circumstances, are much prone to mistake, and thus misrepresent motives; and trifles, with no direct object, are magnified into mountains of unintentional offense. It is the same in social life. Let us guard against it. Delicate relations are like the polish of costly cutlery: dampness corrodes, and the rust, though removed, leaves a spot.

THE prejudice in England against clerical celibacy is so great that the proposals in favor of sending out unmarried missionaries, made last May, by Dr. Landels, and by some of the managers of the Baptist Missionary Society, are almost universally repudiated by the denomination. As a consequence, one of the secretaries, Mr. Trestrail, resigns his post.—*New York Independent.*

COUGHS and colds are often overlooked. A continuance for any length of time causes irritation of the lungs or some chronic throat disease. Brown's Bronchial Troches are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy, giving almost invariably sure and immediate relief.

THE Emperor of China is to be married this year with great pomp. He is fifteen years of age.

REVIVAL AT EMORY COLLEGE.

For the last week or ten days the news of a great revival in Emory College has been growing, until now we learn that it has swept almost all the students into the church. These are glad tidings of great joy, and they have carried comfort and hope to the heart of many a parent.

There is in this fact a demonstration of what we have been urging on our readers for years—that in our institutions of learning we have our most valuable religious nurseries, and the church cannot afford to let their prosperity decline. They are to be kept up at all costs, and enlarged and endowed, and made more valuable, year by year, until their full power for usefulness shall be developed. We hope that our prosperous Methodists will lay it to heart, throughout all the South, that all our institutions need money, and, while they are plowing and reaping and gathering wealth, let them ever have it in view to enlarge and endow these nurseries of the church by ample appropriations to them.

But we hail this revival as auspicious of an increase of our ministerial force in educated men. We trust that it will be the ardent prayer of the church that scores of preachers may be brought forward from the ranks of these new converts—called of God, consecrated to the work by their parents, endued with the Spirit, and all obstructions from self and sin and the world removed, until the Conferences—now crying out for laborers—shall have no lack of them in any harvest field. We have already heard more than one friend of Emory College express the wish and hope we here record—that this revival may, in God's providence, be a gathering into the church of many valiant leaders in the militant church of the near future. Let all the people say, "Amen."—*Southern Christian Advocate.*

PUNISHING CHILDREN.

In multitudes of cases parents make hasty and furious and utterly groundless charges against a child, which has so taken it aback that it could not make a reply, and this has been taken as a tacit confession of guilt, and the next question proposed in fury is, "What did you do it for?" And the child being thus confused and more alarmed, cannot assume presence of mind and composure enough to make a denial, and as the only alternative, bursts into a kind of hysterical crying. Many parents are of such temperament that when a child cannot be induced to utter a word under scolding, they utter threats which are a disgrace to civilization; we have heard them ourselves, from affectionate, indulgent and Christian parents, "I'll knock you down with a log of wood," "I'll break every bone in your body," "I'll beat you within an inch of your life," and other similar bestialities of expression from educated and civilized minds; at least that passed as such in the great world.

There is one safe rule applicable in the reproof of children; speak so low to them that no third person ten feet away could hear what was said. Angry feeling is intensified by a loud utterance. Another good rule is not to rebuke them in the presence of a third person; or if so, let it be in a soft and affectionate tone. A third precaution, and it is not a minor one either, is, do not reprove on the instant; wait a few hours, if not until the next day, or better still in many cases, defer it until the occasion is about to occur when the fault might likewise be repeated. Any intelligent and observant housekeeper knows that if a steak is put on this morning and burnt into a crisp, bouncing up from the table, running into a kitchen and blazing away at the cook is neither lady-like, nor wise, nor polite. But next morning, just before the steak is about to be cooked, be in the kitchen, and ask that it be not over done as yesterday, with some word of encouragement; whatever servant is not managed in this way had better be dismissed. Now children are as ignorant as a servant; the minds of both are weak and may be easily made perverse alike. Be assured, reader, that if you make it an inflexible rule never to scold above a whisper, you will never outrage your child's feelings, nor fracture its skull by a blow dealt in ungovernable fury.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

AN IRISHMAN is never at peace but when he is fighting; a Scotchman is never at home but when he is abroad; an Englishman never is happy but when he is miserable.

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1869.

WHO PLUCKED THAT FLOWER?

Inscription in an old English church yard:

"Who plucked that flower?"
Cried the gardener as he walked through the garden.
His fellow-servant answered,
"The Master."
And the gardener held his peace.

"Who plucked that flower?" the gard'ner said,
As, walking with his friend, he spied
A stalk with mutilated head,
Where once had bloomed his hope and pride;
A brief response his comrade made:
"The Master—let thy murm'rings cease."
The gard'ner meekly bowed his head,
And from that moment held his peace.

"Who plucked that flower?" the mother cries
In anguish deep, and dark, and wild;
"I have no more on earth to prize;
Who took my son, my darling child?"
While yet she speaks a calmness stills
The waves of sorrow's sea; they cease;
"It is the Master; thus he wills."
And so the mother holds her peace.

"Who plucked that flower—my darling boy?"
The father says in hopeless grief;
"He was my light, my life, my joy;
There's nothing now can bring relief."
But lo! there shines from heaven a light;
He sees, and all his sorrows cease;
"It is the Master; all is right."
And so the father holds his peace.

"Who plucked that flower?" the man of care
Exclaims when wealth eludes his grasp,
And vanishes in misty air
The prize he fondly hoped to clasp.
A voice falls gently on his ear:
"The Master; let thy longing cease;
Wealth cannot buy an entrance here."
And so the worldling holds his peace.

"Who plucked that flower I've watched so long?"
The aspirant for honor cries;
With it my hopes for fame were strong;
Without it all ambition dies."
An answer comes: "Humility
Will bid all love of glory cease;
It is the Master—yes, 'tis He."
And so the murm'rer holds his peace.

"Who plucked that flower?" we all inquire
When disappointment is our lot,
And hopes are blasted as by fire,
The future dark, the past a blot;
But when we list to Jesus' voice
Our murmurings all quickly cease;
"It is the Master"—we rejoice,
And all submissive hold our peace.

"Who plucked that flower, to us so sweet?"
Oh, Christian! why the question press?
In every sorrow we may meet
And bless the Lord our Righteousness.
The Master gave, the Master takes;
We are the stewards of his grace;
The garden of our joys he makes;
He plucks the flowers—we'll hold our peace.

—*Charles A. Walters.*

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

MR. EDITOR: The Sunday School Convention of the Union Springs district, Montgomery Conference, convened in Troy, Alabama, September 30, 1869. The opening sermon was preached at night by Rev. W. W. Graham.

October 1, ten A. M—Organized by electing Rev. J. W. Shores president, Rev. A. Dowling vice president, and W. C. Menefee, Esq., secretary.

The following pastoral charges were represented: Union Springs, Mount Hilliard, Pine Level, Brundidge, Mount Ida, Millville and Troy.

A number of important questions pertaining to the vital interests of the Sabbath school were brought up and discussed. At eleven A. M. an address was delivered to the convention by Rev. A. Dowling, on the hindrances to the Sabbath school. At the close of the address the following was offered by Rev. J. B. Cottrell:

Resolved, That the success of the Sunday school enterprise is largely dependent upon the efforts at home, upon the part of parents and the older members of the household, in religious training, and that it is important that ministers, while urging the importance of the Sunday school, urge the importance of family religion.

Adopted. Adjourned with benediction.

Met in the afternoon at three o'clock. After transacting important business the convention was addressed by Rev. J. W. Shores on the opening and closing exercises of the Sunday school. The convention adopted the following:

Resolved, That we recommend Sabbath school superintendents to have the whole school—teachers and pupils—repeat at the close of the first prayer, audibly, the Lord's prayer, the one who opens the school leading in a distinct, solemn voice. Also to have the whole school, at some period of its session, repeat together the Apostle's Creed, standing as they repeat it.

Adjourned.

Met in night session at eight o'clock P. M. Soul stirring music by the choir before prayer. The convention was then addressed by W. C Menefee, Esq., on the qualifications and duties of Sabbath school superintendents. At the close W. H. Parks offered a resolution that no superintendent or teacher shall be appointed in the Sunday school who is not a member of the church and professing godliness.—After much able discussion, pro and con, the resolution was laid on the table. Adjourned.

October 2.—Convened at nine A M. Rev. A. Dowling in the chair. Rev. J. W. Shores and W. C. Menefee, Esq., offered a series of resolutions, which were adopted, giving to the convention a more systematic and permanent organization. The officers under this organization, for the ensuing year, are a president, two vice presidents, one secretary, and, if need be, an assistant, and an executive committee consisting of the above officers and three others, elected by the convention. As thus organized, the following are the officers: Rev. J. W. Shores president, Rev. W. M. Motley and Hon. R. H. Powell vice presidents, and W. C. Menefee secretary. The above and Rev. W. H. Biggs, Rev. W. G. Perry and G. N. Gilmore, executive committee.

The hour having arrived for the Sabbath school procession, the convention arose and joined the Baptist and Methodist schools in their march to the grove. Here was a grand scene. What a host of young and little folks are seen following their beautiful banners! Arriving at the destined place and being seated, the schools united in songs of charming sweetness, led by Mrs. Dr S. D. Wilson, of Troy. The music ceased, and Rev. H. B. Cottrell was introduced and addressed the vast audience on the best means of teaching. The speech was listened to with rapt attention. Then came music with melting sweetness. Rev. J. B. Cottrell was then introduced and delivered an address on the aims and objects of Sunday school instruction. At the close of this stirring speech dinner was announced, and was found to consist of an abundance of such preparations as charm the eye and delight the palate. After all had partaken to satisfaction of the elegant repast, the crowd returned to the stand and listened to strains of melody, and were then addressed in pointed, telling speeches by Rev. Neil Gillis, of Camden, Hon. A. N. Worthy, of Troy, and Dr. P. R. Clements, of Brundidge. Adjourned till night.

Assembled again at eight P. M. After dispatching some business the convention was addressed by J. D. Garduer, Esq., on the qualifications and duties of Sunday school teachers. Some other questions were raised and important discussions followed.

A resolution was offered by A. Dowling and E. E. Richardson, asking the convention to have the proceedings thereof published in the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, the *Southern Christian Advocate*, and the *Messenger and Advertiser*. Adopted, and A. Dowling, W. C. Menefee and H. B. Cottrell appointed said committee.

After an appropriate resolution of thanks to the citizens of Troy for their generous hospitality in entertaining the convention, we adjourned *sine die*.

The executive committee will make arrangements for the place, time and order of business of the next convention.

Preaching on Sabbath, at eleven A. M., by Rev. J. B. Cottrell; at three P. M. by Dr. P. R. Clements, and at seven P. M. by A. Dowling.

A. DOWLING,
W. C. MENEFEE,
H. B. COTTRELL,
Committee

ONE of the dresses which Lyons gave Eugenie is a white poult with bouquets of flowers in which no less than sixty hues are blended, all so harmoniously that not one is conspicuous. The flowers are so light that they seem to wave at every passing breath. Another, to which she gave the preference, is a white grosgrain, without brilliancy, called "mat," (ivory-like,) on which are brocade satin roses. The flowers are in high relief and appear to stand out ready for some jeweled fingers to cull.

Woodville District Conference.

MR. EDITOR: The Woodville District Conference met at Midway, Wilkinson circuit, Mississippi Conference, September 23, and concluded its business on the 24th. The Rev. James A. Godfrey, presiding elder, in the chair.

The two following days were spent in preaching, religious exercises, and holding the Quarterly Conference for the circuit.

Though many of the brethren were absent, the reports of protracted meetings and revivals then in progress showed that they were at work for the Master.

The following committees were appointed, viz: Committee on the State of the Church, Committee on Ministerial Education, Committee on Religious Interests of Colored People, Committee on Memoirs.

The committee on the State of the Church report a marked improvement in the spiritual condition of some portions of the district. Revivals have commenced, and are still in progress at Salem, on the Liberty circuit; at Smyrna, Hopewell and New Hope, on Buffalo circuit; at Macedonia, on the Wilkinson circuit; and at Pipkin's chapel, on the Jackson circuit; and throughout the district there is an evident increase in the congregations, and in their attendance on divine service an unusually serious attention prevails. On some of the circuits, however, there is no special manifestation of any increased religious interest.

It is our conviction that the use of ardent spirits as a beverage, and the practice of dancing, in which some of the younger members are disposed to indulge, are among the chief obstacles to the success and prosperity of the church in our borders.

The finances are reported in an improved condition, though still not what is needed. To this report on the state of the church is appended a resolution, which was unanimously and heartily adopted, "recommending preachers, official and lay members to discourage dancing everywhere."

The same committee offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Annual Conference to petition the College of Bishops to change the time of holding the Conference to February or March. The presiding elder was requested to bring the same before the Annual Conference.

The Committee on Ministerial Education reported a constitution and by laws for the formation of a society, to be called the Woodville District Educational Society, which society was promptly formed and its object heartily indorsed.

The presiding elder of the district is president *ex officio*. Two vice presidents, a secretary, assistant secretary and a treasurer are to be elected annually, one of whom is to be a traveling and one a local preacher, belonging to the district. The officers constitute an executive board, a majority of whom, including the president and one vice president, shall be a quorum.

Five dollars paid annually entitles to membership, or twenty-five dollars paid at one time to life membership.

The presiding elder, on his first round, is to collect all dues and to pay them over to the treasurer, who is to disburse according to the direction of the executive board, which board has power to elect as beneficiary of the society any young man who professes to feel convinced of his duty to preach the Gospel, and has been recommended by the Quarterly Conference to which he belongs. The board selects the school and keeps oversight of said students, that the design of the society be carried out. The regular meeting shall be at the session of the District Conference, at which time the executive board shall make full report to the society of its condition and doings. The president may call special meetings. The above sketch gives some idea of the organization of this important and popular movement. Preachers and laity advocate it with an earnestness ominous of success. They are demanding that the workmen be "thoroughly furnished," that the "mystery of iniquity, which worketh" in high places and amidst the subtleties of science, shall be unmasked, and the Gospel correctly and fully commended to all men. God bless the work.

The Committee on Religious Interests of the Colored People report a still somewhat distracted state of things, but that there are evidences here and there of a desire to return to former relations with us. The Conference showed a readiness to enter any effectual door that may be opened in this direction.

The Committee on Memoirs report the deaths, during the past year, of two of the members of the District Conference, viz: Colonel Daniel Hoard, of Woodville, and Rev. Samuel T. Sweeney.

Of the former you have had an obituary notice in the ADVOCATE. He was a noble Christian gentleman, whose integrity was recognized in all the relations of life. He adorned the doctrine of God, and in death illustrated its power to save. We cherish his memory and emulate his virtues.

Of Brother Sweeney the report says: He died recently, full of faith and the Holy Ghost. He was possessed with an extraordinary brightness of intellect. He was truly a man without guile, evincing a holiness of life but rarely met with. He was a great but patient sufferer.

The wonderful works of God impressed him profoundly. The beauties of creation, the harmony of its laws, and the fitness of all things vividly illustrated to him the wisdom and goodness of God. He had a poetic turn of mind, and as he spoke the beauties and glories and joys of the other world would often flash upon his hearers with telling effect, and show that they were the themes of his constant meditation. His thoughts were in heaven.

He bore a superannuated relation to the Mississippi Conference, but as long as he lived he ceased not to labor in the Gospel.

His pure, bright spirit is with his Saviour. His afflictions, we doubt not, have worked out an exceeding weight of glory. His place is warm in our hearts, his memory precious to his brethren.

The NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE and *Sunday School Visitor* received a vote of approval and promise of support.

The lay delegates to the Annual Conference are: Rev. J. E Jagers, George H. Wiley, L. K. Barber and James Clinton.

The next District Conference is to be held at Jackson, Louisiana.

THOS. W. BROWN, Sec.

THE AQUARIUM IN BERLIN.—The aquarium recently opened at Berlin is described as the most magnificent in Europe, and in fact in the world. The first room is a hall paved with marble, having snake and lizard cages on either side. From this room the visitor passes to a balcony running above a large cavern, with a pool below tenanted by water fowl. An adjoining room is also arranged as a nearly circular cavern, with basins in the rock work around the side, and with a magnificent aviary in the middle, containing more than a thousand birds, appearing to occupy only a large cage of wire gauze. On closer examination, however, it is discovered that this large cage is divided by very delicate wire partitions, radiating from the centre, so that only about one hundred birds occupy the same compartment. From the aviary a rocky vaulted passage leads to the aquarium, strictly so called, and also to the lower part of the cavern. The imitation rock work is reported to be true to nature, and the general effect of the different apartments is described as very imposing.

WE are glad to chronicle the fact that sixty eight thousand children were present on the opening day of the public schools in this city. Give all the children a chance to obtain an education, and if need be compel parents to send their children to school.—*Scientific American*

DEATH is only death as viewed from the earthly side; as viewed from the heavenly side it is all birth.

Starkville District Meeting, Mississippi Conference.

MR. EDITOR: At the request of Brother J. T. McGee, who was secretary of the late District Meeting for the Starkville district, Mississippi Conference, I furnish you a brief account of the doings of that meeting. It was held at the town of Vaiden, Carroll county, Mississippi, a flourishing village on the Mississippi Central Railroad, and embraced the fifth Sabbath in August.

The attendance of the official members of the church from all parts of the district was not as general as it should have been. Not all the traveling preachers, even, were present. This may be accounted for, however, first, on the ground that the place of meeting was on one side of the district, and it was therefore not very convenient of access, except to those living near the line of railroad. Second. Some of the preachers were engaged in very interesting protracted meetings in their charges. Some thirty or forty members were present, however.

The various interests of the church were considered and reported on by appropriate committees, and some very interesting discussions were had that will no doubt result in good to the church. My observation at this, the second meeting of the kind I have ever attended, satisfies me that this may be made an almost invaluable auxiliary to the furtherance of God's cause and the prosperity of our beloved Methodism. It will require time to educate our people up to the responsibilities that this new feature in our economy imposes, and induce them to avail themselves of the opportunity it affords to become familiar with the practical working of our system. The fact that hitherto the laity of our church have confided the management of affairs entirely to the ministry, and have taken no active part in the great enterprises of the church, further than to give and to do as they were called upon, has no doubt operated to lessen rather than increase their sense of individual responsibility. It was to remedy this evil—not because of clamor from without—that our last General Conference inaugurated a plan of lay co-operation, which extends to the highest department of our church judicature.

There is still a manifest indisposition among our people to enter the door thrown open to them—to come fully and heartily up to divide the labor and share the responsibility. Many still oppose lay representation. It was strongly opposed at this meeting, and I think tacit instructions were given their delegates to the Annual Conference to cast their votes for delegates to the General Conference with reference to the repeal of this law. This, I am confident, was the ruling sentiment. The very general manifestation of this feeling, and the consequent indifference to the monthly church meetings, as well as District Meetings, I confess has made me, as well as others, question the beneficial result. If our brethren would enter spiritedly into co operation with the ministry, as is now provided by law, there can be no question as to the result.

We were favored with reports on various subjects, from committees of laymen, that would have been creditable to a general conference of experienced ministers, and that exhibited such an interest in all that affects the prosperity of the church that could not fail to impress all who heard them. Some were ordered to be sent to you for publication. Pressing engagements otherwise have prevented the secretary from complying fully. But you will have something from him.

The preaching was earnest, faithful and evangelical. Beside traveling and local preachers from the district, there were present during the meeting Brother A. W. Jones, president of Tennessee Conference Female College, Jackson, Tennessee; Brother H. F. Johnson, president of Whitworth Female College, Brookhaven, Mississippi; Brother W. P. Barton, presiding elder of Yazoo district, Mississippi Conference, and Bro. L. W. Boyle, of Blackhawk circuit. The latter is the son of Dr. Boyle, of St. Louis. All these brethren, except Brother Barton, who was only present for a few hours, favored us with some of the most profitable sermons it has ever been my privilege to hear, and such as no doubt were "a savor of life unto life" to many souls. We had a happy love-feast on Sunday at nine o'clock, and a most delightful communion season at the close of the eleven o'clock service.

The religious exercises continued for some days of the following week. I remained with Bro. P. A. Johnston, the pastor, until Wednesday morning. A deep religious interest pervaded the community. Several were added to the church, and there is reason to believe much good was done.

I have been traveling extensively in this region, embracing the counties of Holmes, Carroll and Attala, for some weeks past, and am happy to say that there is a gracious spirit of revival abroad in the country. Very many souls are being converted and added to the church. Although, by force of circumstances I cannot control, I am compelled to secularize somewhat for a livelihood, still I have preached a great deal, and hope in God I may be able soon to take my place again in the ranks. "God is good, a strong hold in the day of trouble."

Truly, your brother,

H. J. HARRIS.

GOODMAN, Miss., Sept. 21, 1869.

LOVE FOR GOD'S WORD.—Two men came one night to Mr. Ellis, the missionary of Madagascar.—They had walked a hundred miles out of their way to visit him.

"Have you the Bible?" asked Mr. Ellis.

"We have seen it and heard it read," one man said; "but we have only some of the words of David, and they do not belong to us; they belong to the whole family."

"Have you the words of David with you now?" asked Mr. Ellis. They looked at each other, and would not give answer. Perhaps they were afraid; but Mr. Ellis spoke kindly to them. Then one of the men put his hand into his bosom and took out what seemed to be a roll of cloth. He unrolled it, and after taking off some wrappers, behold, there were a few old, torn, dingy leaves of the Psalms, which had been read, passed around, lent, reread, until they were almost worn out. Tears came to Mr. Ellis' eyes when he saw them. "Have you seen the words of Jesus, or John, or Paul, or Peter?" asked the missionary.

"Yes," they said, "we have seen and heard them; but we never owned them."

Mr. Ellis then went and brought out a Testament with a book of Psalms bound up with it, and showed it to them.

"Now," said he, "if you will give me your few words of David I will give you all his words, all the words of Jesus, and John, and Paul, and Peter besides."

The men were amazed and delighted; but they wanted to see if the words of David were the same in Mr. Ellis' book; and when they found they were, and thousands more of the same sort, their joy knew no bounds. They willingly gave up their poor, tattered leaves, seized the volume, bade the missionary good by, and started off upon their long journey home, rejoicing like one who has found a great spoil. Did not these poor men prize the Bible? And had they not found a treasure?

THE CHILDREN.—Are they being converted? How many of the children of your congregation have been converted during the past year? This question will probably set some pastor to thinking—and praying.

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1869.

CLOSING WORDS.

By the time this number of our paper reaches the press the Pacific Conference will have commenced its annual session, at Vacaville, Bishop Marvin presiding

The past year has been marked by prosperity and progress. The statistical report will show a decided increase of members, and an advance in all the temporal interests of the church. The number of souls converted will reach a figure large enough to thrill every truly pious heart with joy.

This year the laborers have sowed in tears and reaped in joy. It has been a year of trial to many of our brethren. Some have had to struggle for a footing in new fields; some have been embarrassed on account of the limited support received; others have met trials in other forms; and doubtless all have had occasion to feel their dependence upon God for strength to meet and overcome the difficulties and obstacles encountered while doing their Master's work. These difficulties have been met and overcome; our brethren have achieved the victory of faith, and they meet at the close of the year rejoicing and praising God. But they rejoice with trembling. While the degree of success realized excites their gratitude and encourages their hearts, they look to the future, and their souls become burdened with a sense of the magnitude of the work yet to be done and the weight of responsibility devolved upon them as overseers of the work of God. The opening and widening fields spread out before their vision; the peculiar difficulties as well as the peculiar necessities of the work reveal themselves to their earnest minds, and they say in their hearts, "Who is sufficient for these things?" Taking in the vast dioceses of the field, stretching from British America to the Mexican border, from the Bay of San Francisco to the Missouri river, soon to be peopled by millions of our race, our little handful of laborers seem utterly inadequate to the task of its evangelization. But with God all things are possible. The history of the church furnishes ample encouragement to our faith. In 1807 the "Western Conference," embracing the entire Mississippi valley, had *fifty five preachers*, all told, and a membership correspondingly small. Into what a host have they since multiplied! These fifty-five preachers were like many of ours—very poor. Bishop Asbury, in his journal, says: "The brethren were in want, so I parted with my watch, my coat and my shirt." These were the men who evangelized the Mississippi valley—yea, the nation. Are we their legitimate descendants and successors? By our fruits we shall be known. Holiness, faith and zeal like theirs will, under God, work the same glorious results. The partial success of the past year proves this to be true. Shall not the more abundant success hereafter more gloriously demonstrate it? The Lord's arm is not shortened that it cannot save. His word is sharper than a two-edged sword. The Gospel is the power of God. We believe there will be witnessed on this coast such exhibitions of that power as have not hitherto gladdened the hearts of the Lord's people. The day of the Lord's power will come to a willing people.

No preacher has died during the year—a fact which demands our devout and thankful acknowledgment. Some have been at times apparently near the gates of death, but were spared, and will greet their brethren at Conference with peculiar feelings. The roll of our honored dead remains as it was: Fulton, Ellis, Sanders, Cox, Blythe, Stewart, Gray, Bond, Eppes, Colby, Petersen.

Not only have the lives of all our preachers been preserved, but in answer to our prayer more laborers have been sent to our aid. Our transfers have come opportunely, and will strengthen us. Among them are men of experience and tried devotion. They leave good records behind them, and will meet a hearty welcome among us. The younger men who come to us as transfers will find a welcome as hearty and will feel "at home."—*San Francisco Spectator.*

He who never looks up to an excellence higher than he has attained, who never regards himself as formed for pure and generous sentiments, who never admits the thought that exalted goodness is placed within his reach, will never put forth his powers in pursuit of virtue. He will never rise. He dooms himself to his present state. Exertion supposes that good may be attained, and vigorous exertion supposes that the mind is kindled by the prospect of attainment. What can you expect from him who sees nothing in the future better than the past?—*Channing.*

What I Saw of the Suez Canal.

NUMBER ONE.

The night of the 31st of December, 1868, had not been favorable to the approaches of "tired nature's sweet restorer" at "Sheppard's Hotel" in Cairo. First, a poor camel had fallen in the street before our window, and, having broken a leg, was instantly butchered then and there, and the pieces, even to the tail, sold to the highest bidder. At a later hour there was an arrest and an attempt at rescue; which latter, by the way, was unsuccessful, although there seemed to be nearly fifty rescuers and only one policeman. But the majesty of the law is respected in Cairo, and although there was much rattling of bamboo sticks, much tossing about of dusky arms and white turbans, and a fearful screaming and yelling in jawbreaking Arabic, yet the policeman was not touched and the culprit went to the calaboose. From that time till morning the bands of fierce and loud mouthed dogs, which have never yet settled their claims to the possession of the town, engaged in a series of battles royal, and made night hideous with their cries.

The day before we had ridden fourteen miles on donkey-back and ascended the pyramid of Ghizeh, and our muscles were still sore from being dragged over the huge stones by the four brawny guides, who evidently think that the nearer they come to breaking the neck of the traveler the more backsheesh they are entitled to; and so when, soon after daylight, a red fez cap, surmounting an ebony visage, was thrust in at the door and we were told that the train for Ismael left in an hour, I, for one, felt sure that nothing short of a sail on the Suez Canal could get me out of bed at five o'clock after a night like that.

Passing, on our ride to the depot, through crowds of kneeling Arabs and kneeling camels—the Arabs at their morning devotions and seeing up complaints, no doubt, that "Christian dogs" should come "between the wind and their nobility;" the camels receiving their daily loads, and growling loudly, and much more reasonably, because their burdens are twice as much as they should carry—and being, at length, by means of a capital courier, a little bad Arabic and a good thick stick, safely piloted through shoals of the worst and most importunate beggars in the world, beheld us seated in a first class, English-made car, with two Frenchmen and the Arab conductor, whizzing through the land of the Pharaohs at the rate of thirty miles an hour. The morning was beautiful, clear, balmy and elastic, such as only an Egyptian morning can be. On our left lay the broad, majestic Nile, calm, still, without a ripple on its mysterious surface, while far above the tall palm trees on the opposite bank, and dwarfing them into reeds by comparison, loomed up the three great pyramids of Ghizeh. On we sped, through tracts of wheat and clover, knee deep and emerald green, the fourth series of crops which the wonderfully fertile soil has produced within the year. Here a flock of snow white egrets, which catch grasshoppers as we pass and mind us not; there a crowd of dusky Nubian children, who shout after us, "Adeena backsheesh" (give alms,) in hopes of a piastre, as the train flies by; here an ancient Arab plowing, his head and beard like Aaron's; his plow, a crooked limb of mulberry wood; and his team, a woman, a dog, a camel and a cow, harnessed "tandem."

And now, suddenly and without a moment's warning, we have left the green fields of wheat and barley and cotton, and are plunging through hillocks of stones and sand. We have passed the line to which the waters of the Nile extend during the annual inundation, and are entering that which, should the Nile fail for two years, Egypt would be—the desert. Far as the eye can reach lies one vast plain of shining sand. A few stunted bushes near the railroad are the only signs of vegetation, and as we go on even these disappear, until at last the sky seems to meet the sand, and we feel that we are indeed in the wilderness. On for four long hours do we go, the tracks seeming to join in front of us and in our rear, until gradually our pace slackens, the whistle blows a feeble and tired note, and we alight to find the heat of the desert just cooling beneath the evening breeze, and ourselves at Ismael.

And now, as we are far out of the beaten track of tourists, and about to visit scenes and places about which, until we saw them, we knew very little, perhaps a little geography just here may not be amiss. Ismael—or, as the French and English call it, Ismailia—is situated on the Isthmus of Suez, about one-third of the way from the Red sea to the Mediterranean. Five years ago it was a burning desert. The jackal howled and the wild Bedouin pitched his tent where now stands a neat French town, with streets and stores, an excellent hotel and a population of about two thousand souls.

Lake Timsah, upon the bank of which it is built, was, before the canal reached it, simply a hollow in the desert; now it is a broad and beautiful sheet of water, more than a mile in width and nearly circular. At this point enters the fresh water canal from the Nile. This, of the depth and nearly the breadth of our ordinary canals, serves the purpose, if indeed such were needed, of a feeder to the grand canal, and also furnishes all the fresh water which is used from Suez to Port Said. Many boats were lying in it, laden with provisions and material for the army of men and engines, whose white tents and curling wreaths of steam we could catch glimpses of over the farther shore of the lake. This canal leaves the Nile at Cairo, just above the gardens of the Pacha of Egypt, and enters Lake Timsah at its western edge, and at right angles with the Suez Canal, whose course is along its eastern shore. The level of this fresh water canal above that of the surface of the lake is nearly ten feet.

The copings of the fresh water canal and the docks and quays on Timsah are all of cut stone, solidly built and elegantly finished. The magazines of the company, which are situated here, are immense structures, capable of holding, as they do, a vast amount of material. We strolled through the main street of this curious mushroom town of Ismailia. It reminded us strongly of one of our seaside towns; the boarded curbs, the whitewashed palings, the faint odor of smburned wood and the cool evening breeze from the desert made it difficult to believe that we were almost in the heart of the Syrian desert. Yet the houses are all neatly built, and that of M. Lesseps, the president of the company (who with his family resides here,) elegantly so.

But at this rate we shall never get to our grand canal ride. So let us pass over our capital dinner of snipe, artichokes, new potatoes and asparagus (this was New Year's eve, remember,) garnished with a bottle of good wine and a cheerful flow of conversation from mine host of the "Grand Hotel de l'Isthme de Suez," and behold us seated on the forward deck of the "Petit Prince" (which deck, as the entire length of the steamer was twenty feet, we two filled completely,) and prepared, through the courtesy of M. Lesseps, to accompany the Imperial mail in its distribution along the Suez Canal. The captain of our little craft, which was about the size and build of the steam launches now used in our navy, was a civil engineer, who had been employed upon the canal since 1857, and was now placed upon this light duty on account of failing health. He was exceedingly polite and communicative, and cheerfully afforded us all the information in his power. With true French punctuality, although we, the only passengers, had come on board with the mail bags fifteen minutes before ten o'clock, he waited, watch in hand, and on the minute we shot out into the blue waters of Timsah. Ten minutes' rapid steaming due east, a sharp turn to the left, and we entered the grand canal so suddenly that we had hardly time to take a last look at Timsah and Ismailia, the beauties of the desert, ere the sand hills shut them from our sight. Where the canal enters Timsah from the north the cuttings are deep, and the great heaps of sand lie on either side sixty or seventy feet high. The channel through which the water runs is not one hundred feet wide, and the depth not over twelve feet. Hydraulic engines of enormous power were at work dredging up and pouring out immense volumes of mud and sand. Hundreds of men, mostly Arabs, with barrow, pick and shovel, were moving the huge heaps, or, waist-deep in the water, turning from our path their uncouth boats; for much traffic is even now done upon the canal, and besides the boat loads of stores and provisions belonging to the company, we saw many a cargo that reminded us of the sutlers' stores in the "Army of the Potomac."

The Timsah cutting extends for perhaps half a mile, and then the desert is scarcely above the level of the water, and in fact in many places it is below it, so that the water covers many hundreds of acres, and the course of the canal is buoyed out sometimes for nearly a mile.—*Edward Burd Grubb in Lippincott's Magazine*

In the chief court of law in Granada there used to be the picture of a naked man with a large bundle of papers under his arm, and certain words proceeding out of his mouth, of which these are a translation: "I who won my suit am now stripped to the skin; what, then, must be the fate of him who lost it?" Spanish litigation would seem to be almost as expensive a luxury as our own.

LIGHT AND HEALTH.

The doctors are unanimous in urging the sanitary virtues of sunlight. On this point all the schools, agree—homeopathic, allopathic, hydropathic—and all consent that the sun has a first rank as a "healing medium." No pills, no powders, no lotions, no fluids are so potent in their influences, so infallible in their "exhibition" as this imponderable ray, which is never spent. Galen, Hahnemann and Priessnitz alike assume that light is essential to the effect of their remedies. The medical theory that a sick chamber must be gloomy and dark has ceased to have favor in any method of practice. A first requisite in choosing a site for a hospital is that it shall be sunny. This is quite as important as that it shall be dry, and, indeed, if it is not sunny it cannot be dry. The perfect hospital will be that which shall have the sun on all sides all the day, if the light can be so twisted by any Irish genius—which shall let it fall on all the beds in all the wards. In our recent war the unlucky patients who found themselves billeted on the shady side of the hospital wards had the trial of knowing that their confinement would probably be doubled; a severe wound on the sunny side would heal more quickly than a slight wound on the shady side. Even with the best ventilation, the malaria would cling in the blood which had only a northern light to drive it out. One could note the contrast, in passing between the beds of the patients who were sitting or lying in the sun, with those who were condemned to the shade. This large experience of the hospitals in the war converted many who were skeptics about light as a healing agent, and who went into the service with the lingering prejudice that the sick should be kept darkened as well as kept quiet. Actinic influence is now not a fancy to be laughed at, but a fact to be considered and used. Hereafter, curtains on sick beds will be not only superfluous, but a positive nuisance, to be put aside with all speed.

The exact reason, and the exact way of this sanitary influence of sunlight are not yet fully understood, but the fact is acknowledged. It is an influence which works in all kinds of disease. Inflammatory diseases, nervous diseases, digestive troubles, are all cured by a full supply of the sun's rays. These rays assist other remedies, and are the substitute for many remedies.—The direct action of the sun upon the skin is, indeed, dreaded by many, and it is not probable that any protest of a journal of health will lessen the sale of French kid gloves, or drive veils out of use. A white hand and a fair cheek will still be preferred to the bronze and tan of a sun-browned skin.

Some protection against the burning of the sun may be allowed. The best sanitary influence of the sunlight is not that of the hot ray directly upon the skin, but rather of the light in the air that is around the air, the light that envelopes, rather than the light that impinges upon the frame. The sunny atmosphere, more than the battery of rays, forces the frame into vigor. Reflected sunlight, if we can have plenty of it, is even better than the direct sunlight. The diffused stream, more than the exuberant fountain, dispenses the blessing. It is enough if we are only in the light, and it is not necessary to be always "under the sun."

We may condense into a few practical rules the substance of these remarks. First, in building, or buying, or hiring a house, choose always a site where there is abundance of light. Avoid dark lanes, neighborhoods where there are high walls or thick groves, or any obstruction which shuts out the sun. A cottage with three rooms and light in them, is better than a palace with thirty halls and chambers, where the light must be made by artificial aids.

Then, secondly, live in those rooms of the house in which the light has freest entrance, sit in them, eat in them, sleep in them. If any are to be shut up for state occasions, or for the reception of rare visitors, let them be the darkest rooms in the house, the north and east rooms, rather than the south and west. Let the sunny rooms be those which are the most constantly used.

Many a child goes astray not because there is want of prayer or virtue at home, but simply because home lacks sunshine. A child needs smiles as much as flowers need sunbeams. Children look little beyond the present moment. If a thing pleases they are apt to seek it; if it displeases they are prone to avoid it. If home is the place where faces are sour and words harsh, and fault-finding is ever in the ascendant; they will spend as many hours as possible elsewhere. Let every father and mother, then, try to be happy. Let them look happy. Let them talk to their children, especially the little ones, in such a way as to make them happy.

SCIENTIFIC.

AGASSIZ ON HUMBOLDT.

"Referring to Humboldt's career as an embassador at Paris, Prof. Agassiz described a personal interview he had with him:

"His official position and his rank in society, as well as his great celebrity, made him everywhere a cherished guest, and Humboldt had the gift of making himself ubiquitous. He was as familiar with the gossips of the fashionable and dramatic world as with the higher walks of life and the abstruse researches of science. He had at this time two residences in Paris; his lodging at the Hotel des Princes, where he saw the great world, and his room in the Rue de la Harpe, where he received with less formality his scientific friends. It is with the latter place I associate him; for there it was my privilege to visit him frequently. There he gave me leave to come and talk with him about my work and consult him in my difficulties. I am unwilling to speak of myself on this occasion, and yet I do not know how else I can do justice to one of the most beautiful sides of Humboldt's character. His sympathy for all young students of nature was one of the noblest traits of his long life. It may truly be said that toward the close of his career there was hardly one prominent or aspiring scientific man in the world who was not under some obligation to him. His sympathy touched not only the work of those in whom he was interested, but extended also to their material wants and embarrassments. At this period I was twenty-four; he was sixty-two. I had recently taken my degree as doctor of medicine, and was struggling not only for a scientific position, but for the means of existence also. I have said that he gave me permission to come as often as I pleased to his room, opening to me freely the inestimable advantages which intercourse with such a man gave to a young investigator like myself. But he did far more than this. Occupied and surrounded as he was, he sought me out in my own lodging. The first visit he paid me at my narrow quarters in the Quartier Latin, where I occupied a small room in the Hotel du Jardin de Plantes, was characteristic of the man. After a cordial greeting, he walked straight to what was then my library—a small book shelf containing a few classics, the meanest editions bought for a trifle along the quays, some works on philosophy and history, chemistry and physics, his own 'Views of Nature,' 'Aristotle's Zoology,' 'Linnæus' Systema Naturæ,' in several editions; Cuvier's 'Regne Animal,' and quite a number of manuscript quartos, copies which, with the assistance of my brother, I had made of works I was too poor to buy, though they cost but a few francs a volume. Most conspicuous of all were twelve volumes of the new German Cyclopedia, presented to me by the publisher. I shall never forget, after his look of mingled interest and surprise at my little collection, his half sarcastic question as he pounced upon the great encyclopedia: '*Was machen Sie den mit dieser Eselsbrucke*' What are you doing with this ass' bridge?—the somewhat contemptuous name given in Germany to similar compilations. 'I have not had time,' I said, 'to study the original sources of learning, and I acted a prompt and easy answer to a thousand questions I have, as yet, no other means of solving.'

"It was no doubt apparent to him that I was not over familiar with the good things of this world, for I shortly afterward received an invitation to meet him at six o'clock in the '*Gallerie Vitree*' of the Palais Royal, whence he led me into one of those restaurants, the tempting windows of which I had occasionally passed by. When we were seated, he half laughingly, half inquiringly, asked me if I would order the dinner. I declined the invitation, saying that we should fare better if he would take the trouble. And for three hours, which passed like a dream, I had him all to myself. How he examined me, and how much I learned in that short time! How to work, what to do, and what to avoid; how to live, how to distribute my time; what methods of study to pursue—these were the things of which he talked to me on that delightful evening. I do not mention this trivial incident without feeling that it may seem too familiar for the occasion; nor should I give it at all, except that it shows the sweetness and kindness of Humboldt's nature. It was not enough for him to cheer and stimulate the student; he cared also to give a rare indulgence to a young man who could allow himself few luxuries."

We learn that the Erie Railroad are about to adopt the electric, or Drummond plan, for lighting the Bergen tunnel, according to the suggestions in our article on lighting tunnels, published in these columns a few weeks ago. The Bergen tunnel is nearly one mile long, and is said to have cost the Erie Railroad $4,000,000. A number of railroad companies run their cars over the Erie track through this tunnel and so great is the traffic that a train is within it nearly all the time. The passenger coaches have now to be lighted with lamps, and thus the passage through is a gloomy one. An oxygen light in the middle of the tunnel, with the use of Fink's patent reflectors, will illuminate the dungeon brilliantly, and the traveling public will hail its adoption with great satisfaction. The railroad companies will probably find that the cost is not greater than the expense attending the oil consumed in the cars, and the liability to accident will be greatly reduced.—*Scientific American.*

Painless Cutting in Surgery.—At a late meeting of the British Medical Association Dr. B. W. Richardson exhibited a knife consisting of a revolving blade, and which divided with such rapidity that superficial incisions could be made with it without pain. The revolutions were about twenty-five per second, but the speed might be greatly increased. The knife in its action illustrated that an appreciable interval of time is necessary for fixing an impression on the mind, and for the development of consciousness. He hoped he should soon be able to give to the surgeon a small pocket instrument with which to open abscesses, and perform many minor surgical operations painlessly, without having recourse to either general or local anæsthesia.—*Scientific American.*

Consecration.—We are told that in the middle ages, ere yet a page was dubbed a knight, he entered a temple dedicated to the Most High, and, approaching the altar, placed thereon his sword and shield. A robed priest came, and holding his benedictive hands above the weapons of warfare, prayed that the blessing of God might rest upon them, and consecrated them from that moment to the use of humanity; and that man was recreant to his knightly vows who from that moment failed to listen to the cry of oppression, from whomsoever it came. He was bound to be honorable in his bearing toward all, and brave and true in every emergency. The middle ages, with their chivalry, with their shields, with their Damascus blades, have gone into the eternal past; but, brethren, to-day there is a similar duty laid upon us. We, too, can go into the temple dedicated to the Most High; we, too, can place, as we approach the altar, close to the sacred flame that burns thereon, the weapons of our warfare, the energies of our hearts, the impulses of our natures, and the thoughts of our minds. And though no priest with his white robe may come officially to bless us, believe me, when the young or the old thus dedicate themselves and all they have to God, a thousand angels come from heaven, robed in the white garments of immortality, and hold their benedictive hands over our heads, and dedicate us, by the influx of new power, a new wisdom, a new strength, to the grander, the holier and the sublimer purposes of human life.—*Hepworth.*

"Dying Hard."—"I never heard," says a Paris correspondent of the London *Star*, "a more striking instance of strong men 'dying hard' than one that is given in the Paris papers. A well known wrestler and athlete of Avignon, bearing the illustrious name of Meissonnier, caught, a few weeks ago, his death illness by carrying a little girl across a swollen ford, which she was obliged to traverse in order to take to her father his dinner. This action was performed in the most good natured way. Meissonnier seeing the child, who was to him an utter stranger, trembling and weeping on the brink, said to her, 'Take heart, little one; I'll serve as a ferry for you.' Swinging her on his shoulder, he carried her over. On returning to the bank whence he started, he slipped and was thoroughly submerged. A cold, which led to a virulent fever, was the result. As his end approached Meissonnier literally struggled with the malady, and his last words were, 'O, death, if you were a man, what short work I'd make of you.'"

A Famous Preacher.—Richard Weaver, of London, the famous lay preacher to the poor, is becoming almost as famous in England as Whitfield was a hundred and thirty years ago. He lately made a preaching tour in the country, and preached, among other places, at Ascot, where people came from all the surrounding country to hear him, some coming sixteen and twenty miles. "The whole congregation listened with great attention, many standing with streaming eyes, as he spoke of what he himself had witnessed of the power of the Gospel." Invitations crowded upon him far beyond his power to accept.

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THE New Orleans District Meeting will be held in the Carondelet street church of this city, on the first Saturday and Sunday in November—6th and 7th.

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

N. B.—All itinerant preachers, local preachers, exhorters, class leaders, stewards and superintendents of Sabbath schools are members of this meeting, and are expected to be present with written reports of their various works. The meeting will begin at ten o'clock on Saturday morning.

Sunday School Union Concert of Prayer.

The regular monthly concert of prayer of the New Orleans District Sabbath School Union, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, is held every fourth Wednesday of the month. The next meeting will be in Felicity street church, on Wednesday, October 27, at seven o'clock P. M.

W. H. FOSTER, Pres.

THE REV. DR. WINFIELD writes us, October 6: Our Conference is all ablaze with revivals. The like has not been witnessed for years.—Hundreds are being converted and added to the church. My own district is all alive. In this station (Camden) we have just closed a very fine meeting. Over forty accessions to the church. Camp meetings are common and powerful. I am just home from one in Bradley county. It was glorious. I leave for another in Lafayette county in the morning. I attended the Washington District Meeting a week ago; it was very fine. The presiding elder presided, to the satisfaction of all. All the preachers of the district, except one, were present, and seemed deeply imbued with the spirit of their work. Our people are building a fine frame church in Washington. It will be a beauty when completed. I came by a camp meeting on my return home, and found Brother Morris and the local brethren well nigh broke down, but the church was all alive and many were being converted.—Churches are going up all over our Conference; parsonages, too.—*Nashville Christian Advocate.*

LAY DELEGATES to the General Conference may be chosen from the church at large within the bounds of the Annual Conference electing them, and are not necessarily to be taken from delegates present or voting. So Bishop Paine decided at the late session of the Tennessee Conference.—*Southern Christian Advocate.*

THE DOCTORATE.—At a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Oglethorpe University the degree of doctor of divinity was bestowed worthily on the Rev. James E Evans, of the South Georgia Conference. May he live long to wear his honors, and to see the pleasure of the Lord prosper under his zealous ministry.—*Southern Christian Advocate.*

COURTESY.

"Be courteous" is a Christian precept, directed especially to believers, and to be exhibited in their relations as brethren. Politeness is a religious duty, therefore, and enforced by inspired authority. It must spring from benevolence and kindness of heart if it be genuine; and, as applied to the outward manners, it is the expression of true interest in the welfare of others. There is a hollow and hypocritical courtesy, of a purely worldly and selfish character, in which there is no real kindness of feeling. It is something which the usages of society have established, and it is submitted to as a convenience or a necessity. The canons of social intercourse are studied and obeyed, and carried to the highest pitch of perfection, as a means of advancing worldly interests or of securing admiration. Chesterfield is the law giver and representative of this school of politeness, where refinement of manners is associated with vices of the most degrading nature, and where a polished exterior is the instrument of achieving the purposes of lust or of ambition.

With some people politeness is a mere business accessory, practiced and wielded for advantage in the pursuits of gain. Fortunes have been made upon the capital of a bland and persuasive address, and by attention to the nicer shades of etiquette. Courtesy thus becomes the stock in trade, or the means of advertising a man's craft or profession, and advertising in this line pays as well as in any other. A man's fortune is often made or marred by his manners, and failure and success may be seen as next door neighbors where the cause of difference lies in this single circumstance. However valuable this kind of courtesy may be as an element of business, we lose respect for it as soon as its venal character is suspected. The man who seeks to coin his bows and smiles into gold awakens in us sentiments of profound contempt. This sinister and affected politeness is often offensively overdone, and is characterized by a pompous and patronizing air, or it turns to the extreme of sycophancy. As it is without principle, so it is governed entirely by practical and selfish ends. If a rough exterior and brutal manners would pay better the garb of courtesy would be doffed, and these would be put on. This false politeness often has a hard and cold finish, in which the stony eye and metallic voice give a true interpretation of the superficial smile. Beneath the glossy exterior there is the heart of a tiger. It is exposed in its hollow and hypocritical character by this test of genuine benevolence. Where nothing is to be made by it, it gives place to harshness and coarseness of demeanor. The brute that is in the soul is only masked or restrained by public opinion, or by the commercial value of good behavior. Take these influences away, and all apparent refinement gives place to the exhibition of the vilest selfishness.

There is much of this unreal politeness in society. Men and women train themselves to those exquisite artifices and devices of fashionable intercourse which make the social reunions of the world but little else than pantomimes of lies. The veil which wraps up all this mass of falsehood is penetrated by those who are actors in the elegant drama of social dissipation. They know that, apart from the circumstances of position and wealth, they feel no interest whatever in the welfare of each other.

True courtesy is something higher and better than these empty pretensions. The polished exterior is not excluded, the elegancies of society are not eliminated. There is neither honesty nor religion necessarily inherent in boorish manners. The affectation of being "a plain, blunt man," and the cultivation of a certain bruskness of manner, are not of consequence accompanied by genuine goodness. External refinement in our intercourse with others is a religious duty, and courtesy in this sense is due between Christian brethren. To be careless and indifferent about the outward attributes of politeness is a breach of Gospel charity. Abraham and Paul challenge all profane history to produce their superiors in the courtesies of social intercourse. What incomparable dignity and grace of manner and sentiment in Abraham's address to the children of Heth, and what courtliness in Paul's rejoinder to Festus! These outward manifestations of courtesy among Christians are productive of great good; and especially are they obligatory upon members of the same congregation. Our relations as brethren in Christ demand mutual recognition, and such offices of kindness as we may be able to render.

The soul of politeness is love, and the perfection of courtesy in its principle and practice ought to be found associated with the Christian profession. Politeness of manner is the sunshine of a loving heart, shedding gladness and joy upon the pathway of life; it is the melody of a soul tuned and in perfect accord with the angel song of "On earth peace, good will to men," and it is the expression of the highest and tenderest forms of moral grace and beauty. There is no falser sentiment than the oft repeated declaration that "politeness costs nothing." The sham, which is sometimes called by this name, may be as cheap as it is worthless, but genuine politeness is as costly as it is rare. True politeness costs much thoughtful consideration and attention to the welfare of others; it costs denial of ease and considerable sacrifice and generosity of soul, and it costs many a struggle with selfishness, impatience and irritable and peevish tempers. So true is this that it rises to the nature and importance of a religious grace, the practice of which brings us to the frontier of self-crucifixion and purity of heart. The world is filled with the counterfeit article. Bogus politeness, superficial, hypocritical, conventional and venal, pervades society; but true politeness, endowed with moral and spiritual attributes, is both costly and rare. We must seek for it in the very heart of Christianity, and in the perfections of the heavenly glory.

*

WINDING UP.

The preachers in our Southern Conferences are rapidly finishing their labors for the year. They are *winding up* the affairs of their respective appointments. The word is expressive. It suggests the importance of compacting and bringing things together, as we would disentangle thread, smooth away the knots and snarls, and put all snugly upon the ball. In such sense as this it behooves the pastor to wind up his work in the church. Nothing should be left at odds and ends for him who may come next. Things should by no means be left in a loose and scattered condition. Cases of discipline can be better disposed of by the old pastor than by the new. Everything in the shape of church property, debts, titles and disputed claims ought to be placed in a state of security and equitable adjustment. Because these matters are often troublesome and extremely disagreeable, we are not justified in leaving them to embarrass somebody else. In some of the circuits the records are neglected or carelessly kept. Of the membership there is no other account than may be found in fugitive class papers, and these are in some instances lost. We have known circuits where the preacher himself kept no record of his members, and none of the baptized children. In some stations the same negligence may prevail, so that the new preacher is left almost without a clew to the flock which he is sent to feed. Many appointments need a special winding up in these respects, for everything has been conducted in a hap-hazard way already too long. The record of members should be expurgated at the last church meeting, and the names of those who "have been lost sight of for twelve months" struck from the roll. No preacher should leave this duty to his successor. He is better qualified to perform it, and it is just that his administration should sustain the statistical loss.

The preacher is to wind up his work before Conference in the sense of bringing it to a conclusion and final settlement. He is to take it for granted that he will be removed. This is the theory upon which he is to act, because he is a traveling preacher and an itinerant. He must preach as if certain of never having another year in which to proclaim the Gospel message to his present congregations. What he expects to do for their spiritual welfare cannot be adjourned over, even in part, to another year. He must so labor now as to be clear of the blood of those committed to his care. The Methodist preacher is compelled by the tenure of his annual appointment to preach a present salvation, and to look for immediate results. He must go to Conference with a clear conscience that he has done all that he could to build up the church and to save sinners. As to that people he is to regard the end of the year as the termination of his ministry. Happy is the pastor who concludes his labors amidst revival influences, and is able to wind up the spiritual part of his work with this divine seal to his ministry!

In temporal matters the preacher should have all settled before Conference. Financially nothing can well be allowed to go over without prospective embarrassment. Stewards and people should be instructed in this feature of our economy, that all claims end with the Conference year, and that not to meet them by that time is in effect to repudiate them forever. It does not brighten the prospects of the newly appointed preacher to find the stewards still agonizing over the arrears due to the presiding elder and their last year's pastor. A clear balance sheet, with all claims generously met, and a trifling surplus to begin the new year with, would be an augury as charming as it is unheard of. In this final settlement the special collections are not to be forgotten.—These are important, not alone for the money raised for benevolent objects, but also for their effects upon the intelligence and piety of the church. They afford occasions for the instruction of the people with reference to the duty and grace of giving, and for the exposition of *the Gospel of money*. Life in both preacher and people is fairly indicated by the collections. These must be taken, of course, before the year expires. The missionaries, the widows, orphans and worn-out preachers, and the Bishops, are waiting and dependent upon the pastor's faithfulness and the people's considerate liberality. No work can be regarded as brought to a just conclusion until all the collections have been attended to. Not till every interest has been presented, and something gathered, does the preacher wind up the labors and toils of the year.

The preacher's work is to be wound up in the sense of renovation, or as a clock is wound up, and thus put in a state of continued motion. A circuit or station, spiritually and financially *run down*, is the saddest of all objects to the believing heart. This state of things may sometimes exist in spite of the pastor's faithfulness, and owing to untoward circumstances and influences beyond his control. Success must be considerably qualified before it is made the test of ministerial fidelity. The aim should be to leave the charge in good working order, all the cogs and wheels lubricated, and the entire church machinery moving harmoniously and effectively. The brevity of the appointment may have the effect on some of relaxing their diligent efforts to build up the church. The thought that they will not be permitted to reap where they have sown may influence a few. It is possible, in rare instances, that the pastor finds resignation to a state of declension in the hopeful reflection that things will hold together until the end of the year. The true pastor, the real self denying itinerant, will rise above these low and selfish considerations, and seek only the glory of God and the welfare of the church. He will strive to leave his charge in the highest prosperity, and the more certainty of his removal the more strenuous will be his exertions to realize this result.

In all of these respects many of our preachers are now winding up their affairs preparatory to the certain or probable changes which are soon to be determined. The most disagreeable feature of the whole process is the violent displacement and dislocation of local attachments and domestic interests, and the separation from those who have been made dear by a brief but most intimate and tender religious fellowship. Private business interests are to be settled, debts paid, and thus all the fibres, spiritual, social and temporal, which have united pastor and people, and given them a common life and experience, are to be severed. In this, as in life itself, the end of a thing should be better than the beginning—the winding up should be crowned with a peculiar grace.

*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PACIFIC GLEE BOOK. A collection of secular music, consisting of part songs, solos and choruses, glees and operatic arrangements. Edited by Frederic W. Root and James B. Murray. Chicago: Published by Root & Cady, 67 Washington street.

We have looked through the table of contents and find a large variety of popular songs, appropriately set to music. They are of all sorts, devotional, sentimental. Some of them old and long familiar. Some new to us. We judge the collection will supply a felt want, and afford entertainment and gratification to thousands who are fond of music and song.

THE STARRY CROWN OF SUNDAY SCHOOL MELODIES. By W. O. Perkins. New York: William A. Pond & Co., 347 Broadway.

Amongst the multitude of books issued for the use of Sunday schools it is not easy to determine which is best. All of them have some merit. Some are exceedingly meritorious. This little volume has a varied table of contents, adapted to the young. There is a good selection of music, and adapted with taste and judgment to the hymns and songs.

THE HISTORY OF PENDENNIS. By William Makepeace Thackeray. New York: Harper & Brothers, publishers. 1869.

Any criticism of Thackeray at this day would be altogether superfluous. This volume is in paper cover, and abundantly illustrated. A convenient and cheap form, and placed within the reach of all the author's admirers. For sale by G. Ellis, opposite the post office, New Orleans.

FELIX HOLT. Harper & Brothers, New York.

This is volume three of George Eliot's novels, now being published by the Harpers, in uniform style and binding. The print, binding and illustrations cannot well be surpassed in beauty and perfection of finish. Felix Holt has all the characteristic merits of the works of this greatest of female writers. For sale by G. Ellis, opposite the post office, New Orleans.

PERIODICALS.

THE SOUTHERN REVIEW, October, 1869, has been received. This single number is in itself a stout volume, and to the thoughtful reader displays a suggestive and tempting table of contents, as follows: Injustice of American Tariffs; The Theory of Reasoning; Sir John Coleridge's Life of Keble; Improvement Needed in Geometry; Lucian; The United States as a Military Nation; Virginia, Her Geographical Position; Battle of Ball's Bluff; Notices of Books.

ONCE A MONTH, for November, 1869. T. S. Arthur & Sons, Philadelphia. This number is finely illustrated, and abounds in choicest of original and selected matter.

THE GALAXY, November, 1869. Sheldon & Co., New York. This is deservedly becoming one of the most meritorious and popular of the monthlies. The publishers are evidently sparing neither pains nor expense.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR, November, 1869. A magazine for little ones. T. S. Arthur & Sons, Philadelphia. Adapted, interesting, instructive to the children. Copiously illustrated this month.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, November, 1869. Fully equal to the past, and worthy of its extended circulation. This is number five of the twenty-fourth volume.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE, for November, is also to hand. Paper, typography and entire mechanical execution excelling all the monthlies published. Its literary merits are inferior to none. The contents of this are rich and varied beyond any previous number.

*

A Commentary on the Gospels.

In the Nashville *Christian Advocate*, of October 16, Dr. Summers announces the publication of the first volume of his Commentary on the Gospels, and describes the character and design of the entire work, as follows. We suppose the entire work will be ready for our libraries at an early day.

We have just published the first volume of our Commentary on the Gospels. It comprises the Gospel according to Matthew. It is a handsomely executed duodecimo of three hundred and sixty-eight pages. It is accompanied by a tinted map of Palestine, illustrative of the places mentioned in the Gospels. It is designed for biblical students in general, and especially for Bible classes and Sunday schools, for whose benefit we have prepared a book of questions, based on the analysis which the commentary presents.

For several years the author has been employed, as far as other engagements would permit, in writing a Commentary on the Gospels, based on a harmony different from any that he has seen in print, and presenting synopses of the views of leading expositors and occasional annotators on the sacred text, ancient and modern.

Having to leave the Publishing House in February, 1862, his lot was cast in Tuscaloosa, where he had access to valuable private libraries, and to the magnificent library of the State University—till it was burnt by order of General Croxton—so that he was able to prosecute his work with considerable advantage. But as it grew on his hands to such an extent as to be altogether too elaborate for general students, such as members of Bible classes, Sunday schools and many ministers, he has postponed its publication, yielding to the importunities of judicious friends, and prepared a condensed Commentary on the Gospels, in which results are given, for the most part, without the processes by which they were reached, and without noticing conflicting opinions of other authors. Though the original text has been constantly kept in view, he has refrained from citing it, in conformity with his main design. The author could not further condense the work without making it too elementary and superficial to meet the wants of those who may seek its aid in studying the inspired records.

It may not be improper to state that this commentary has been, for the most part, written, rewritten and revised with no little care—it is given to the public with much diffidence—and like his previous publications it will be left by the author to work its way into circulation and to take care of itself, if any of its views should be impugned.

The Commentary on Mark is in press, and will soon be published.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

BRUSH CREEK, Oct. 18, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: Since my last communication I have closed six protracted meetings—Shiloh, Salem, Nebo, Scottsville, Mount Hermon and Bethlehem. About sixty-eight have been added to the church. We have had a revival at all the appointments except three. We have yet to hold them.

J. W. McCANN.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Oct. 14, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: The Tuskegee Female College has opened finely—has one hundred pupils to-day, and the numbers are increasing weekly. At the Quarterly Meeting, at the station here, on Saturday last, a committee was appointed to raise funds at once to complete the new church, of which the walls have been up since 1862.

How would it do to suggest to the brethren to hold church meetings in the month of November to complete the business of the year, and especially to increase the cir-

culation of our ADVOCATE? The monetary tide is flowing in upon us, and the ADVOCATE ought to have its share, as it stimulates all the enterprises of the church.

Our finances are improving. The missionary collections in this district, I think, will be doubled.

Yours, B. B. R.

COPENHAGEN, LA., Oct. 7, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: My fourth Quarterly Meeting has just passed Brother Fred. White was with us, and preached with great acceptability at this Quarterly Meeting. The Lord has blessed the Columbia circuit in many places since my last report to you, and the result has been that some thirty-two have been received into the church, for which our hearts have been made glad. When I came to this work, last winter, I was much discouraged at the prospect. Only three appointments were in existence, and only one of them of much note. I have now ten. Eight of these are doing well, while two are in the midst of the hot-beds of Waterism. But we think even at those two, if properly nursed, we will weather the storm, and in the future be more prosperous than they are now. May God take care of those two widowed appointments and be a husband to them. Yours in Christ,

JOHN H. BOULT.

RANDOLPH CIRCUIT, MOBILE CONFERENCE.

MR. EDITOR: Permit us to say to the friends of Zion, through the columns of your ever welcome paper, that the Lord has been very gracious to his people in this vineyard. He has made them to feel that he was in their midst to own and bless their drooping souls. On the 18th ultimo we commenced a union meeting at Six Mile, which lasted nine days. Rev. William Moore represented the Presbyterians, Rev. S. H. Cooper and myself the Methodists. The meeting increased in interest from day to day, and the old brethren say it was the greatest meeting that has been in their midst since the days of camp meetings. On the 26th ultimo Brother Cooper and myself commenced a meeting at Sandy chapel, which lasted five days. The church was greatly revived, and there were several accessions to the church. On the 2d instant I came to Randolph and commenced a meeting under very unfavorable auspices. Many were made to feel that the cross was again raised in their midst, and there was indeed great rejoicing. We never witnessed a greater manifestation of divine power. There were many conversions, and twenty-one accessions to the church. Pray for us.

Fraternally, etc.,

C. L. KIRKSEY.

SMITHVILLE, MISS., Oct. 3, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: Perhaps it will be of some interest to the readers of the ADVOCATE to learn of the outpourings of the Spirit on us in the community of Athens.

The very first service was a success, and victory brightened into a perfect triumph. Such displays of divine power I have never before witnessed; the convictions seemed to be irresistible, the conversions of the brightest character, and many Christians were heard to say: I know that perfect love is attainable in this life.

Another feature connected with the occasion added to its solemnity. On Tuesday morning, at sunrise, while the trumpet was summoning us to the stand for morning prayers, it was reported that Sister Posey was dying. We reached the tent in time to see her start for heaven. Though the summons was sudden, and we were not permitted to hear her experience in death, yet we have abundant reason to believe that hers was an abundant entrance. She was a member of the church for many years, and on the morning previous to her death she was in the altar, perfectly happy, praising God. Oh, what a glorious place to die, at camp meeting! I do believe it is the best way to heaven. On the following night, at midnight, a large sound of the trumpet was heard, calling us to the church in which were the remains of the departed sister, and your unworthy servant was called upon to address the congregation on the subject of death; but so very solemn and imposing was the occasion that, during the opening exercises, while Brother Bush, with his mind and heart inspired in prayer, the power of God came down and filled the house, and congregation and preachers, with one accord, raised a shout of praise to God.

My soul would sit and sing herself away
In such a frame as this.

On the following night, at midnight, I preached from Matthew 25: 6, and surely I never witnessed a time when heaven was so near the earth as then. Surely the Lord is good. Let everybody praise him. On the last night of the meeting forty persons who had been converted during its continuance came forward and gave us their hand, besides others who had left before it closed. We expect to have at least forty tents on the ground next year at this place, and you will oblige us very much to advertise, through our dear ADVOCATE, that there will be a camp meeting held at this place, Athens camp ground, Mobile Conference, commencing Friday night before the third Sabbath in October, 1870, to which everybody is invited. We are looking for good times at other points on the circuit. Will you pray for us? May the Lord bless you and the ADVOCATE.

Your brother in Christ,

J. T. M. GREGORY.

CAMP MEETING.

There will be a camp meeting, on the primitive Methodist style, at Flurry church, West Pascagoula circuit, Mobile district, Mobile Conference, commencing on Friday night before the fifth Sabbath in October. Everybody is invited, and ministers specially.

OBITUARIES.

MRS AMANDA E. WHITE, wife of Thos. White, of Wilkerson county, Mississippi, died September 15, 1869, aged thirty-one years.

Sister White had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South from her youth, and by her life proved that she possessed the spirit as well as the form of godliness.

She was a devoted wife and mother.—Indeed it is thought by some that her disease and death were brought on by the anxiety and constant watchfulness and faithful nursing of many months, which she had bestowed on her greatly afflicted little boy. She was greatly beloved by her neighbors and Christian brethren, and her loss is keenly felt by all, but especially by her husband. Few men have been left in more painfully distressing circumstances. But no doubt our loss is her gain.

G. D. W.

Died, in Sumter county, Alabama, September 11, 1869, at the residence of Mrs. Judge Crews, after a short illness, Mrs. C. H. CREWS, consort of the late J. D. Crews, in her fifty eight year. She was born in North Carolina, July 24, 1812, and came to Alabama in 1838.

She had left home to visit her friends and relatives in Sumter, when the angel of death called her from earthly scenes and pleasures to appear before the great "I am." Her Christian character is without reproach, having been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the last thirty-six years. Her great object in life was to reap the reward of the finally faithful, and so to raise her children that when earthly things should pass away she would meet them in that world where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.

M. A. McB.

Brother J. T. WOOD, of Sumpter county, Alabama, was born April 10, 1827.

Being brought up under the influence of pious parents, he was early impressed with the importance of religion. These impressions grew with his growth and strengthened with his strength, until in the year 1845, when he was happily converted to God. He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of which he lived a faithful member until the day of his death, which was August 27, 1869.

Brother Wood's Christian career, although comparatively short, was full of activity. He was always found in his place in the Quarterly Conference, in the protracted meeting, in the Sunday school, and wherever the church called him to work, showing that he exercised a living faith in the promises of the Gospel, and that he was expecting that "by works his faith would be made perfect."

The church had just begun to appreciate his worth and to realize fully his usefulness when God called him from labor to that rest which He has prepared for all His faithful ones.

The last contest found Brother Wood with the armor on. As he bade farewell to earth Heaven opened to his view; and after an affectionate adieu to his family he fell asleep in the arms of Jesus.

S. M. THAMES.

WINNIFRED LUTITIA DELILA WALKER, daughter of Rev. Joseph and Sarah Camp, was born January 25, 1845; married to Rev. John G. Walker, of the Montgomery Conference, November 15, 1864, and died September 18, 1869, aged twenty-four years, seven months and twenty-three days.

Another angel has been added to the host above. Another harp swells the melody of heaven. Another witness has been given the world of the power of the religion of Jesus to sustain the soul, to impart peace and comfort, yea to give victory in the hour of death.

She professed faith in Christ and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South in early childhood, and ever after adorned the profession she had made. She was a Christian not in word only, but also in deed and in truth, carrying her religion into all the details of duty in the common walks of life, and left a bright example of Christian consistency to the anmerous relatives and friends who mourn her loss.

For four years she experienced the lights and shadows of itinerant life, soothing the cares and lightening the burdens of her devoted husband. Then, a life of duty here fulfilled, she was led by the hand of Providence to the home of her youth, "which round her heart with true affection's bond entwined," and seraph voices called her to that bright home above, that she might receive her crown of life, peace and joy, and hear the welcome plaudit: "Well done, good and faithful servant."

She was a faithful wife, ever absorbed in the wishes, wants and interests of her husband; an unselfish mother, a dutiful daughter, a gentle, loving sister, a kind, generous friend, and, above all, a devoted Christian. What more is needed to make up a pure and beautiful character? Yet we find all these virtues combined in our dear sister, glowing and sparkling in the tributary light of a cheerful disposition.

Alas! that a home once so bright with her presence should now be darkened by death and shrouded in the memory of the past.

God grant that this severe affliction may be sanctified to the good of the bereaved, especially to her crushed and broken-hearted husband and dear little children, Sallie and Maggie.

"How vacant seems the early home
When those we loved are gone!
How doubly dreary falls the gloom
O'er spot where sunshine shone!
We cannot value shadows cast
O'er paths once bright with flowers,
Nor dwell, when fore away hath passed,
In desolated bowers!"

W. R. KIRK.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, free of charge, with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
oc16 3mp Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. Y.

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SUNDRIES. SUNDRIES.

1000 bbls Western Potatoes, all varieties.
200 .. .. Dulcas, red and yellow.
100 .. White Beans.
50 .. Dried Apples, new.
1000 sacks Corn, white and yellow.
500 Bales Hay.
500 sacks prime Oats.
100 .. .. Bran.
50 .. .. Rye, new.
50 .. .. Malt, new.
50 .. .. Barley, new.
For sale by J. C. MURPHY & CO.,
oc23 3t 34 and 36 Poydras street.

WANTED.—AGENTS FOR

GOD IN HISTORY.

The second great book of the age. NOW READY. We hope for this work a sale equal to the

HANDWRITING OF GOD.

The grandest Subscription Book of modern times.

The above works, with our PICTORIAL BIBLE of One Thousand Illustrations, opens a field of surpassing richness to every earnest worker.

Copies given to any person securing a good Agent.

Eighty pages sent free. Address, stating territory desired,

GOODSPEED & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York,
oc23 3m 148 Lake street, Chicago.

THE MUSICAL CURRICULUM.—This Piano Forte Instruction Book, by Geo. F. Root, is steadily gaining ground with both teachers and pupils who desire a course of study at once pleasant, progressive and thorough. No pupil can go through with this book without a knowledge of transposition, harmony and many other things not taught by any similar work. Price, complete, $4; in four parts, each $1 25. For sale at all music stores.

ROOT & CADY,
oc23 1tp Chicago, Ill.

BELLS, STEEL COMPOSITION,

For Churches, Schools, Etc.

BLYMER, NORTON & CO., Manufacturers
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These celebrated Bells (*not* Cast Iron or "Amalgam") rival in purity and volume of tone those of copper and tin, are more durable, and cost only *one-third* as much.

Send for descriptive circular. se25 1y

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THE NATIONAL WATCH COMPANY,
OF ELGIN, ILLINOIS.

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MOST CORRECT TIME-KEEPERS MADE.

Avoid parties who advertise to send Watches "C. O. D.," purporting to be of our make. We furnish none for that purpose. There are imitations in market. To get GENUINE ELGIN WATCHES, apply to dealers in your own locality or elsewhere, whom you know to be honorable.

Business Office and Sales Room, 159 and 161 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. oc9 6tcowr

GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC

TEA COMPANY,

No. 8 Church Street, New York City.
Post Office Box 5506.

An organization of capitalists for the purpose of importing Teas and distributing them to merchants throughout the country at Importer's prices. Established 1859. Send for price list. oc16 4tr

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For sale everywhere.

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THE CHURCHMAN.—THE BEST and largest Weekly Newspaper with the largest circulation in the Protestant Episcopal Church. Sent free for one month for examination, and till January 1 1871, to new subscribers for that year. $3 a year in advance.

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ONE THOUSAND Book AGENTS Wanted.—The best book and largest commission offered. Circular and terms free. Address M. LAFAYETTE BYRN,
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PAYNE, HUNTINGTON & CO.

Have removed their Office to

Nos. 64 and 66 Baronne Street,

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LADIES AND GENTLEMEN EMployed. Picture business. Very profitable. No risk. Seventeen specimen pictures and catalogue sent for twenty cents; twice as many, thirty cents.

MANSON LAND,
oc9 4tr 91 Columbia St., New York city.

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FREE!

So that all such yearly subscriptions will end January 1, 1871.

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Get the Most for Nothing.

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REMARKABLY LOW CLUB RATES,

they can make a large money profit as they go along.

There Is Nothing so Good!
There Is Nothing so Cheap!

Specimen numbers sent free.

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oc9 4tr 37 Park Row, New York.

A MAN SEVENTY YEARS OLD.

I have had Catarrh over thirty years.

I have tried doctors and medicines almost without number, my strength constantly failing under their treatment, and without any relief from any one, until I commenced using Dr. WOLCOTT'S ANNIHILATOR for Catarrh. I hardly know how to express my gratitude for the wonderful benefit I have derived from its use. I owe my very life to Dr. Wolcott's Remedy; of this fact I am fully convinced. When I commenced using the Annihilator I only weighed 119 lbs.; my weight now is 140 pounds. This increase in solid flesh for a man of my years is the best proof of the efficacy of Wolcott's Annihilator, as I am now in my seventieth year.

SAMUEL SCHENDLER,
250 Washington st., Hoboken, N. J.,
August 6, 1869.

My father is proprietor of the Peconic House, Greenpoint, L. I. I had rheumatism over five years. A portion of this time I was unable to walk. My legs, my arms and my body also have been contracted and drawn up shorter, and became crooked in consequence of the severity of this disease. I have poured out money without stint to doctors and for medicines without any earthly benefit or use, until I felt almost completely discouraged and disheartened. My pain and sufferings were beyond all description, and no language that I can use can portray the agony I have endured. I saw Dr. Wolcott's advertisement day after day and month after month, but could not believe his PAIN PAINT could reach my case, although I heard many people give the strongest testimony in its favor. I finally was induced to purchase a quart or an $8 bottle of his Pain Paint. This small amount did wonders for me. It removed the most of my pain, but not my stiffness. I continued purchasing and using until I bought five quarts, and I can say without hesitation that I am entirely cured. I can use my limbs and every part of my body with as much freedom and strength as I ever did in my life. Wolcott's Pain Paint, I can say from experience, is the best remedy and the greatest invention ever offered to suffering humanity. Instead of its being a dear remedy at $8 a quart, it is really worth more than $100 a quart.

H. T. STETSON,
Peconic House, Greenpoint, L. I.,
August 6, 1869

Dr. Wolcott's remedies are put up in *white wrappers*; buy none other. One gallon of Pain Paint, double strength, sent free of express charges on receipt of $20, or one quart $8, or one pint $5; or six pints of Annihilator, for Catarrh and Colds in the head, for $5, including directions and medical advice. All who come to the office treated free of cost, and no dosing the stomach. Small bottles sold at all drug stores. All remittances should be by post office orders or registered letters or by express. R. L. WOLCOTT, No. 181 Chatham Square, New York. oc9 4tr

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Advertisements taken at very low rates.

Office, 122 Gravier street, corner of Camp, up stairs.

J. H. KEEFE & CO., Publishers.
WM. BLOOMFIELD.
J. H. KEEFE.
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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

THE BEGINNING OF EVIL.

It was such a *little* thing—
One slight twist of crimson string;
  But 'twas stealing all the same;
And the child that took it knew
That she told what was not true,
  Just to screen herself from blame.
First a theft and then a lie—
Both recorded up on high.

It was but a *little* sip,
Just a taste upon the lip;
  But it left a longing there.
Then the measure larger grew,
And the habit strengthened too,
  Till it would no curbing bear.
So the demon *drink* decoys—
Soul and body both destroys.

It was but one *little* word,
Softly spoken, scarcely heard,
  Uttered by a single breath;
But it dared to take in vain
God's most high and holy name,
  So provoking wrath and death.
Soon the lips, once fresh and fair,
Opened but to curse and swear.

It was but one *little* blow,
Passion's sudden overflow,
  Scarcely heeded in its fall;
But, once loosed, the fiery soul
Would no longer brook control.
  Laws it spurned, defied them all,
Till the hands, love-clasped in vain,
Wore the murderer's crimson stain.

Ah! it is the foxes small,
Slyly climbing o'er the wall,
  That destroy the tender vines;
And is the spark of fire,
Brightening, growing, curling higher,
  That across the forest shines.
Just so, step by step, does sin,
If unchecked, a triumph win.

A LITTLE GENTLEMAN.

'So many of the little boys we meet are rough and rude that it is really pleasant to find one now and then who is a real gentleman. Active, healthy, noisy, romping boys, I like to see; but the boy who is a gentleman will not romp or be noisy out of time and place; and why? Because a gentleman always thinks of the comfort and pleasure of others, and will do nothing that he knows to be unpleasant to them.'

Aunt Rachel had gone on thus far, half in reproof of John, her nephew, a thoughtless, roguish, but kind-hearted little fellow, who sometimes could hardly be called a gentle boy, when he looked up into her face, with a merry smile, and said:

'You don't call our dentist a gentleman, do you? Some things that he does to people are anything but pleasant.'

'But he means to do them good, little sauce-box!' returned Aunt Rachel, smiling in return.

'Now, I'd like to know, Auntie,' said John, his face getting earnest, 'if you ever did see a boy-gentleman. I don't believe there are any. It isn't in them.'

'Why should there not be gentle boys as well as gentle men? It doesn't come naturally, I will confess—isn't in them, as you say. Nor was the ability to walk, and talk, and read. These had all to be learned. And so you had to learn to say 'please' and 'thank you,' and to mind what your father and mother and teacher say; to be silent and orderly in church, and respectful to visitors. And you can just as easily learn to act like a gentleman.'

'I'm sure I want to learn, Auntie. How shall I begin? Give me the first lesson.'

'It is better to be a gentleman than merely to act like one,' said Aunt Rachel. 'So my first lesson will tell you how to become a real gentleman—that is, one at heart, and not merely on the outside. *Be thoughtful of others.*'

'Is that the first lesson?' asked John, looking rather disappointed.

'*Think kindly of others*,' said Aunt Rachel. 'Is that any clearer? If you think kindly of others—that is, how you can make them feel pleasant—you will soon begin to feel kindly; and then to act kindly will come almost of itself. That is being a gentleman, as we say, at heart. I saw a little gentleman one day last week. Shall I tell you about him?'

'Yes, do, Auntie,' answered John.

'Well, I called on a lady in Warren street.'

'What is her name, Auntie?'

'Her name is Mrs. Wentworth. Her little boy, just about your age, opened the door for me. 'Is your mother in?' I asked. 'Yes, madam; will you please to walk in?' he answered, very politely. Then he showed me into the parlor, took the card I gave him, and carried it to his mother. In a few minutes his mother came down and asked me to go up into the nursery with her, as she was alone with the children. In the nursery I found Frank, the boy who had opened the door for me, his sister, younger than himself, and a baby not a year old.

'Now, if Frank had not shown himself to be a little gentleman, my visit would hardly have been a pleasant one. He might have teased his sister, taken the baby's playthings away, or romped about the room in a noisy manner. I have seen boys do such things, to the mortification of their mothers and the annoyance of visitors. But my little gentleman had a higher sense of honor and duty. I saw him give up a plaything to his sister, and quiet her when she became noisy. He sat down by the baby on the floor, and showed her pictures till she was tired of looking at them; then he got some wooden animals, and talked to her about sheep, and cows, and chickens, and so he kept on amusing the baby, first with one thing and then with another, during the whole time of my visit.'

'Why, your little boy is a perfect gentleman!' I said to Mrs. Wentworth, as I was going away.

'She looked pleased as she answered, 'Yes, Frank is a good boy.'

'I am sure,' went on Aunt Rachel, 'that Frank was a hundred times happier for the self-denial he practiced in order to keep his sister and baby quiet while his mother talked with a friend, than if he had been rude, noisy and unkind, as so many children are; don't you think so?'

John silently determined that he would act very differently the next time his mother had a visitor; and on that very day the opportunity came. After the visitor retired he had the sweet satisfaction of receiving a warm kiss from his mother, accompanied by these words:

'I am so pleased with you, John, for keeping the children quiet and behaving like a gentleman. I feel quite proud of you.'

He could not remember the time when approval from his mother's lips fell so gratefully on his ears as now.

BOYS, DO NOT SMOKE!—Dr. Duncaisue, in the course of investigations on the influence of tobacco on circulation, has been struck with the large number of boys, aged from nine to fifteen years, who smoke, and has been led to inquire into the connection of this habit with the impairment of the general health. He has observed thirty-eight boys, aged from nine to fifteen, who smoke more or less. Of these, distinct symptoms were present in twenty-seven. In twenty-two there were various disorders of the circulation—*bruit de souffle* in the neck, palpitation, disorders of digestion, slowness of intellect, and a more or less marked taste for drinks. In three the pulse was intermittent. In eight there was found on examination more or less marked diminution of the red corpuscles. In twelve there were rather frequent epistaxis. Ten had disturbed sleep, and four had slight ulcerations of the mucous membrane of the mouth, which disappeared on ceasing from the use of tobacco for some days. In children who were very well nourished the disorder was, in general, less marked. As to the ages, eight of the boys were nine to twelve years old; nineteen from twelve to fifteen. The duration of the habit of smoking was, in eleven, from six months to a year; and in sixteen, more than two years. The ordinary treatment of anæmia in general produced no effect as long as the smoking was continued; but, when this was desisted from, health was soon perfectly restored, if there were no organic disease. — *British Medical Journal.*

FARM AND GARDEN.

YOUNG STOCK vs. OLD STOCK.

Not long ago, in our monthly notes and suggestions, we advised farmers not to keep old horses, for they are very unprofitable stock, and this suggestion was objected to by one of our correspondents, who stated that getting rid of an old horse, which had been useful and valuable in his day, looked like an act of ingratitude and inhumanity, or something of that kind. We agree with our correspondent in his opinion that an old horse deserves to be well treated when he is no longer fit for the labors of the field, and on this account it is better that he should fall into the hands of some benevolent person, who can afford to take care of him, than to remain on the farm to be in the way, in place of being useful. A great many farmers have enough to do to support their families, together with horses and other stock that cannot be dispensed with. If a farmer can afford to keep an old, useless horse, on account of his former services, by all means let him do so, but as a general thing the practice of keeping horses until they have become old and depreciated in value should be avoided.

Old working-oxen are bad enough, but there is a better chance of getting rid of them without losing money, than old horses, for before they fall in the yoke they can be put into the stall and made up for the butcher. Nevertheless there are many objections to keeping oxen until they are nearly past their labor—they consume as much food and do less work than animals in their prime, are not so easily fattened, and do not make as good beef as younger animals. It need scarcely be said that old milch cows are not so desirable for the dairy, for it is well known that they do not produce as good milk, or as much of it, as animals in their prime. Their calves are small and unthrifty, and the older they are the more difficult it is to fatten them. Their beef is also inferior to that produced by younger stock. It is well known that the best quality of beef is produced by three or four years old barren heifers.

Light fleeces at shearing time, and dead lambs in spring, ought to be sufficient to warn the farmers against keeping old breeding ewes; yet some are to be found who disregard these silent admonitions and go on in the old track until the animals become perfectly worn out. The wool of old sheep is much easier torn off by brush or briers than that of young ones, and from the decay of their teeth they are prevented from feeding to advantage—they cannot pick up sufficient food in the pasture, and require succulent provender to put them in good condition. Every sheep breeder who has obtained any celebrity for producing good stock makes it a point to keep no animals for breeding purposes but such as are of superior quality and in their prime.

The same results are obtained in the breeding of swine—old animals are unfit for breeding purposes. Successful breeders never keep sows or boars that are past their prime; they manage to get rid of such stock before they have suffered pecuniary losses by keeping them, and fill their places with animals of the best breeds, and of the most suitable age. Those which are too young are not desirable for breeding, and those which are too old are entirely unfit for the purpose. Unsuitableness in age will neutralize many good qualities. Well managed hogs of the best breeds, from nine to twelve months, will weigh heavier than neglected ones of inferior breeds at twice that age. There is no occasion for keeping hogs until they are one and a half or two years old, when, by proper management in the breeding, feeding and caring, they may be sold with profit at the age of one year or less.—*Western Rural.*

SMALL FARMS vs. LARGE FARMS.

It has been quite fashionable, in late years, to cry down large farms, and recommend that a more thorough system of culture be applied over a much smaller surface—that is, to adopt small farms. This is correct as far as it goes; but to recommend small farms for fruit culture and gardening of but three to ten acres, as amply sufficient to occupy the time and energies of the cultivator, and yielding an ample profit, is not always a judicious policy. Were we asked by an amateur about purchasing a small farm, our candid advice as to its successful management, we would reply:

1. Do not buy too small a farm, nor plant it all out in fruits.

2. Leave enough space to grow other crops for home support or sale.

3. Allow sufficient room for the production of grass or hay to produce an abundance of manure.

Money is almost always ill spent in purchasing fertilizing material from other sources than the home farm. It should be as much the calculation of a small farmer to produce all the manure he needs on his own place as to endeavor to cultivate the land well. Trust to home resources is a good motto for all.

A farm of ten acres is not enough to enjoy life as favorably, as economically, or to conduct as judiciously as one ought.

A certain space of every farm should be devoted to fruits; then a certain space to garden truck, which will yield an income the first year; then another space should be devoted to raising crops for home support, and, lastly, another space in grass, which is to furnish, through the cattle who eat it, the manure which is to fertilize the whole. It is impossible to make small farms pay unless manured well.

We hold that no man should go off his own farm to buy manure, but should always provide for an abundance on his own place; no one ought to complain if he has more than enough. The stumbling block in the way of the success of too many small farmers is, that they trust too much to the natural fertility of their soil, and do not calculate enough on proper and abundant supplies of manure.

They find out, sooner or later, that a small farm, to pay well, needs fine culture, and that depends more than all things else on a big manure heap.

Given that, then we believe in farms of ten acres, four acres, or even ten rods; without that we would not give a fig for as fine land as lies within a thousand miles of the great city.

Small farms are correct in theory, provided they are treated in the best manner; but large farms can always be made to pay, because they possess conveniences not enjoyed by the other.

In fruit culture it is impossible to crop the ground year after year without giving back to it some appropriate nourishment, and bountiful crops will come in proportion to the amount applied.—*Deitz's Farm Journal.*

STEAM PLOWS.—The Viceroy of Egypt is said to have in operation two hundred sets of steam plowing machinery of the largest class, by means of which the recent remarkable increase in Egyptian cotton production has been attained, and the quality of the fibre improved.

HOUSEKEEPERS' DEPARTMENT.

LIGHT BISCUIT.—Take two pounds of flour, a pint of buttermilk, half a teaspoonful of saleratus; put into the buttermilk a small piece of butter or lard rubbed into the flour; make it about the consistency of bread before baking.

SHORT CAKE.—Rub in a very small bit of shortening, or three tablespoonfuls of cream, with the flour; put a teaspoonful of dissolved saleratus into your milk, and mix the cake pretty stiff to bake quick.

POTATO SOUP.—Five large potatoes, pared and cut fine, (cut down in squares and then sliced off.) Boil in nearly three pints of salted water till soft; add a pint of milk and cream; thicken with a tablespoonful of flour; add butter; eat with bread or crackers. Do not spoil it by putting in meat.

COOKING OLD POTATOES.—In the summer old potatoes should be peeled and soaked in cold water several hours before they are cooked. This makes them nearly as dry and good as when first dug in autumn. Old potatoes should be put in cold water, with a little salt in the pot. Boil slowly—the slower the better. If the water stops boiling they are apt to be watery.

BROWN BREAD.—Put the Indian meal in your bread pan, sprinkle a little salt among it, and wet it thoroughly with scalding water. When it is cool, put in your rye; add two gills of lively yeast, and mix it with water as stiff as you can knead it. Let it stand an hour and a half, in a cool place in summer, on the hearth in winter. It should be put into a very hot oven, and baked three or four hours.

TOMATO CATSUP.—Cut a bushel of tomatoes without skinning them, and boil until quite soft. Rub through a hair sieve, and add half a gallon of cider vinegar, one pint of salt, two ounces of cloves, quarter pound allspice, one teaspoonful cayenne pepper, one tablespoonful black pepper. Mix all together, and boil three hours longer. Bottle for use without straining, and if it is well corked it will keep for years.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

THE annual report of the Armenian missions says:

"The Armenian missions embrace a territory more than half as large as that portion of the United States east of the Mississippi river. It includes a portion of European Turkey on the west, the whole of Asia Minor, and extends to Persia on the east, and Syria and Arabia on the south. The evangelization of this region has been left almost exclusively to the American Board; and is carried on by twenty-six missionaries, residing at twenty-one principal stations, and by native preachers and pastors at one hundred and seventy out stations.—Twenty unmarried ladies are engaged in special labors in behalf of their sex. Sixty-five churches have been gathered, now under the care of forty-one native pastors, wholly or in part supported by their own people. To these churches three hundred new members were added on profession of their faith the past year (sixty-nine of them in Marash,) making an aggregate membership of about three thousand. Other professed believers will be organized into churches as soon as pastors can be set over them, and the people are prepared for the duties and responsibilities of such a relation. The average attendance upon public worship on the Sabbath is about eleven thousand, and upon Sabbath school instruction eight thousand, while not far from six thousand youth are to be found in the various schools and seminaries under the care of the missionaries. The contributions to various Christian objects amounted to over $15,000 in gold—an advance of $2 000 upon former years, and an average of over $5 to each church member. Progress is still making, in the larger part of the field, in the direction of self-support and independence."

Comparing the wages received here and in Turkey for a day's labor, this average amount of $5 would correspond to an average contribution of over $50 from all our American church members.—During the year over one hundred young men have been in training for the ministry, of whom thirty have finished their studies and immediately become pastors.

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We call especial attention to this Stove, which has been produced at great expense, combining all the new and important improvements; also to the extra height of the Oven under the fire chamber, the Patent Air Chamber Front Doors and Patent White Enameled Iron Knobs, the Improvements in the covers and centre pieces, all of which have been covered by Letters Patent, and are used in no other Stove. They are warranted to stand fire, or others sent free of charge in all cases. We have all sizes of this justly celebrated Stove, both

PLAIN AND EXTENDED BACKS,

the Extended Back with cast Iron Enameled Reservoir and Faucet, Tin Warming Closet, Gridiron Cover, etc. The part of the top supporting the Reservoir is raised so that the fire is above the top plate, instead of below, as in the case in most of the Stoves now used, and the heat is forced directly against the whole surface of the bottom of the Reservoir. The Reservoir being detached from the pipe, can be removed at pleasure, thereby forming a six hole Stove—the best in use, as the back holes will heat as well or better than the middle ones. For sale by

G. W. W. GOODWYN,
62 Camp street.

ALSO, THE MOST

Complete and Perfect Cooking Stove

FOR BITUMINOUS COAL OR COKE

ever invented, in the estimation of all who have yet seen it. Patented in 1869.

THE MONITOR,

which can be seen at 62 Camp street. The advantages possessed by this Stove over all the other Coal Cooking Stoves are so numerous and so patent to every sensible observer, that it is only necessary to examine it in order to be convinced of its superiority.

All of the above Stoves are fitted with extra care, Oven doors lined with tin, and furnished with William Resor's Patent Air Chamber, sliding front doors, patent centres, covers and White Enameled Knobs.

The operation of every Stove guaranteed.

Directions for putting up and using same accompany each Stove.

G. W. W. GOODWYN,
62 Camp street,
Sole Agent for States of La. and Texas.

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F. HATHORN, late of Shropshire & Hathorn. ALF. B. PIERSON

HATHORN & PIERSON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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Nos. 95, 97 and 99 Gravier Street,
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R. J. BOWMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ALEXANDRIA, LA.,

will practice in the parishes of Rapides, Natchitoches, Grant and Wynn.

REFERENCES.—Hon. E. T. Merrick, Hon. J. H. Ilsley, and Messrs. Blackman & Miller, New Orleans; J. O. Fuqua, Esq., Baton Rouge.

re11 6m

M. A. FOUTE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

16 ..... Exchange Place 16

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

jy17 6m.

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Dealers in all descriptions of

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FOR CANE MILLS, COOK'S EVAPORATORS,

all sizes, for either Southern of Sorgo Cane.

VICTOR GRAIN DRILLS.

BUCKEYE THRASHERS, For Rice, Wheat, Oats, etc.

OHIO MOWING MACHINES.

OHIO REAPING MACHINES, With Dropper.

These Machines dispense with raking, as they lay the cut grain ready for binding. They are adapted to all kinds of Grain, Rice, etc.

Warner's Sulky Hay Rakes.
Horse Powers.
Southern Corn Planters.
Sattley Gang Plows.
Corn Shellers.
Stafford Sulky Cultivators.
Corn and Cob Crushers.
Straw and Hay Feed Cutters.
Cider Mills and Presses.
Crawford Garden Cultivators.
Hay Presses and Cotton Presses.
Gattlett Steel-Bristle Cotton Gins.
Portable Steam Engines, of all sizes.
Stationary Steam Engines, boilers of all sizes.
Circular Saw Mills and Shingle Machines.
Coleman Corn and Wheat Mills.
Seed Machines and Bolting Cloth.
Shafting, belting, etc.

Send for special circulars for any articles or estimates for full sets of Machinery.

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TUSKEGEE FEMALE COLLEGE,

TUSKEGEE, MACON COUNTY, ALABAMA.

REV. GEORGE W. F. PRICE, PRESIDENT.

1. Institution permanent and successful.
2. Full faculty of experienced teachers.
3. Music made a special feature.
4. Art taught thoroughly and cheaply.
5. Fine Scientific Apparatus in good order.
6. Boarding department excellently kept.
7. Pupils under control of President.
8. Attention to health, manners, morals.
9. Vocal music gratuitously to all.
10. Languages taught, ancient and modern.
11. Particular care given to Primaries.
12. Object Lesson System adopted.
13. Discipline thorough and efficient.
14. Literary culture unsurpassed.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT.—Dr. S. M. Bartlett, Principal.—Dr Bartlett has been a successful teacher of vocal and instrumental music for nearly twenty years, much of the time in female Colleges in Alabama. The institution has excellent instruments for instruction. Pupils practice under the professor's eye. Vocal music is given in gratuitous daily exercise. Vocalization taught thoroughly.

BOARDING DEPARTMENT.—Captain J. H. Pooser, Steward; Mrs. E. R. Whitehurst, housekeeper.—The gentleman in charge of this department is a native of Marianna, Florida, and is of elevated character and social standing. The President resides in the college, and has charge of the boarders. Young ladies must furnish one pair blankets, one pair sheets, towels, pillow cases, toilet soap and lights. Fees for each term in advance. Four weeks make a scholastic month.

Next year begins September 15, 1869. Two terms, twenty weeks each.

CHARGES FOR YEAR OF FORTY WEEKS.

Primary department	$25 00
Academic department	40 00
Collegiate department	50 00
Music department	60 00
Art department	$20 to 40 00
Languages, each	20 00
Diploma fee	5 00
Board per month, without lights	20 00

No incidental charges of any kind. Fees for each term in advance. Total expense, without extras, about $250.

REV GEORGE W F. PRICE,
Prest. Tuskegee Female College,
se4 1m Tuskegee, Macon Co., Ala.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI.

Opens on the 13th of September next, under able and experienced faculty.

Its location is healthful, and amidst a moral and intelligent people. Accessible by rail in nineteen hours from New Orleans, thirteen from Vicksburg, and six from Memphis.

It has ver superior apparatus for the illustration of the sciences, and a choice and rare cabinet of shells and minerals.

A well selected library; commodious rooms for the literary societies, and newly repaired rooms for sleeping apartments free of charge.

A preparatory department and special schools in the sciences are provided.

Expenses always a matter of interest, supposed to be lower than at any other Institution of its grade.

TERMS.

Tuition for annual session, in advance,	$50 00
Fuel, $18; deposit for damages, $5,	23 00
Tuition in the Law and Preparatory Departments,	50 00

Board will be furnished at actual cost at the hall. In private families, from $18 to $25 per month.

Text books furnished at a small advance on cost.

Washing, lights, etc., at reasonable rates.

The Trustees feel warranted in commending this Institution to public favor.

Catalogues furnished on application.

J. M. HOWRY
Secretary of the Board.
au14 1m

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE,

Mansfield, De Soto parish, Louisiana.

OWNED BY LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

The Fall Session of this Institution, now entering upon the sixteenth year of its existence, will open on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of September, with a corps of experienced teachers, and enlarged facilities of instruction.

Terms unchanged. For catalogues, containing full particulars, address

CHARLES B. STUART,
President.
au14 2m

J. R. POWELL,

Cotton Factor & Commission Merchant,

96.....COMMON STREET.....186

NEW ORLEANS.

W. R. STUART, Agent. se18 1y

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL, GRADUate of the Philadelphia Dental College, has established himself at No 109 Carondelet street, near Poydras, where he will perform all Dental Operations in a skillful and satisfactory manner. Teeth inserted upon Gold or Vulcanite base. Being familiar with all Anaesthetics, he will extract teeth without pain, by the use of such as best suits the case. Particular attention given to the medical and surgical treatment of diseases of the mouth and teeth. oct31 1y

GREAT SOUTHERN MUSIC HOUSE.

PHILIP WERLEIN,

80.....BARONNE STREET.....80

NEW ORLEANS.

PRICES REDUCED.

Pianos and Organs from 10 to 20 Per Cent. Cheaper

THAN ANY HOUSE IN THE SOUTH.

QUICK SALES! SMALL RETURNS

Any article in the Music line, ordered by mail, will be promptly forwarded, at lowest prices, and satisfaction will be guaranteed in every instance, thus enabling those living at a distance to obtain what they wish as if they were themselves present.

Price Lists, Catalogues, etc., furnished by mail to any address.

Sole Agent of the UNRIVALED PIANOS manufactured by Marschall & Mittauer, pronounced by the first judges and musicians to be the most powerful and brilliant made; Dunham & Sons, celebrated for their sweetness, richness and beauty of tone, and their durability; and Hale's superb, cheap and fine-toned Pianos, which

DEFY COMPETITION.

Sole Agent of E. P. Needham & Son's renowned Church, School and Parlor ORGANS, the cheapest, finest-toned and most durable instrument in the world.

Wholesale and retail dealer in Sheet Music Instruction Books, Brass Instruments (in sets or single,) Violins, Guitars, Flutinas, Strings, and all kinds of Musical Merchandise.

Sole Agent for Boosey's (London) cheap and standard MUSIC. Price, Fifty Cents.

Any piece of Music mailed, post paid, on receipt of retail price. no11 1y

BLACKMAR'S MUSIC STORE,

NO. 164 CANAL STREET,

Directly opposite Christ Church, New Orleans.

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KNABE'S BALTIMORE PIANOS, AND PRINCE'S AUTOMATIC ORGANS.

Pianos for rent. Pianos tuned and repaired

A. E. BLACKMAR, 651 Broadway, New York. oct17 1y

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE, Staunton, Virginia.

The College of the Baltimore Conference, M E Church South.

Rev William A. Harris, President, with thirteen professors, teachers, etc.

Will begin its next session SEPTEMBER 20, 1869, and close June 30, 1870.

Than this no College for young ladies in the South ranks higher. It is attended by pupils from various Southern States. System of teaching like that pursued in the University of Virginia. Society is refined, scenery beautiful and health unsurpassed. A marked feature in this institution is the rapid promotion of the physical health and vigor of its pupils. Young ladies who come here from the South, with feeble constitutions, are entirely restored to health.

Charges for the scholastic year:
Board and tuition in the Collegiate Course. $225
Music and other extra studies, moderate.

Refer to Bishops Pierce, Wightman, Early, Doggett McTyeire, Dr. Thomas O. Summers, Dr. L. Pierce, Hon. B. H. Hill, Hon. Alex. H. Stevens, Georgia, Hon. J. S. Thompson, Mississippi, Mrs. General John B. Floyd, Faculty of University of Virginia, R. M. College.

Young ladies from the South received at any time during the summer months.

For catalogues address

WM A. HARRIS,
Staunton Va.
jy24 1m

TENNESSEE FEMALE COLLEGE Franklin, Tennessee.

Fall Session for 1869 will begin WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1. In a healthful, beautiful and bountiful region, complete in railroad and telegraph connections, with admirable grounds buildings and equipments, with every thing refitted in handsome style, with the most improved apparatus for ventilating, for heating, for supplying water and for bathing, its physical appointments are very superior.

The Curriculum is extensive, embracing Latin and French, without extra charge.

Music and Painting have due prominence.—The charges are low.

REFERENCES.—Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South; Rev. J. C. Keener, D. D., New Orleans, and L. C. Garland, LL. D., of the University of Mississippi.

Circulars, with full details, sent on application.

R. K. HARGROVE,
President.
jy31 1m

CHURCH BELLS.—We are prepared to furnish Church Bells, of Steel composition, having a rich, deep tone, at the following prices, which place it within the power of all Churches to be provided with a good Bell:

	Weight.	Wt. of Bell and mountings.	Price.
28-inch Bell,	250 lbs	400 lbs	$65 00
36-inch Bell,	650 lbs	800 lbs	00
40-inch Bell,	800 lbs	1000 lbs	00
48-inch Bell,	1200 lbs	1500 lbs	265 00

These Bells are warranted for one year against breakage in ordinary use.

THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,
Jul6 1y No. 9 Perdido st., New Orleans.

ALEX. BRITTON. RICH F. BRITTON.

A. BRITTON & CO.,

GENERAL STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

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BRAN NEW LETTERS!

FRESH TESTIMONIALS.

DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID

THE ASTONISHING FAMILY MEDICINE.

Saved from Death!—Read!

MONTGOMERY, ALA., June 28, 1869.

MESSRS. J. DARBY & Co., 161 WILLIAM ST. N. Y.—*Gents:* Yours of the 24d is before me, and has attention. It gives me pleasure to say that my belief is that your "Fluid," under the supervision of a kind Providence, *saved the life of my youngest child*, some six years ago, the child being wasted to a skeleton by the effects of teething, and an affection of the bowels therewith. I had never seen any one reduced so low to recover.

"Physic" had been tried in vain, until the physicians stinted it was useless. A friend recommended your "Fluid," or Ozone, which he stated was one of the component parts of it. I did so, and the effect was like magic, plainly discernible in one hour in its good effects, producing quiet and sleep almost at once, where irritation and sleepless restlessness had previously possessed the child to nearly entire exhaustion.

I at first administered it in a small way, two and three drops in a spoonful of water, and increased it to six and ten drops. It completely checked the bowels, and had the happiest effect, the child rapidly recovering.

I have tried your "Fluid" on animals, with the same effect—both horses and cows—mingling more or less in water, and letting them drink.

I have no hesitation in saying I believe it a specific for Chronic Diarrhea, or any violent affection of the bowels.

I would not be without it in my family under any consideration. Yours truly,

WILLIAM FOWLER.

Mr. Fowler is a member of the celebrated Banking House of Fowler & Somerville, Montgomery, Alabama.

AND AGAIN!

Read the following letter from Mr. Frank Saunders, a well known citizen, and brother-in-law of the beloved Bishop Pulne, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South:

189 BROADWAY, N. Y., July 29, 1869.

MESSRS. J. DARBY & Co., 161 WILLIAM ST., N. Y.—*Gents:* About the 10th of June last one of my children was taken with Scarlet Fever, in its most malignant form, and as soon as I could I procured your valuable disinfectant, "Darby's Prophylactic Fluid." Although it was several days after the appearance of the disease before I began using the Fluid, still, by a free use of it, the disease was not only confined to the one case, but the malignity of that case somewhat mitigated.

During the use of the Fluid as a disinfectant in my family it was also tried in a case of headache and one of toothache, the results in each case being instantaneous relief. It was afterward tried in a case of Erysipelas, with almost equal success.

It is due to the merits of this compound also, to state that the case of Erysipelas in question, being located in the feet, the Fluid, in its application, was brought in frequent contact with a trouble some eruption on one of the feet, to the entire demolition of said eruption, for, upon subsequent examination, it had disappeared, and though it was sought for diligently, it could not be found.

I hand you this, hoping it may be the means of inducing others of earth's poor sufferers to test for themselves, as I did, the great merits of this great remedy.

Very respectfully yours,

FRANK SAUNDERS.

Never was a medicine so universally esteemed and extolled. It never fails. It may be depended on.

Every Druggist and Country Merchant keeps it. Manufactured only by

JOHN DARBY & CO.,
161 William street, New York.

Wholesale Agents,

REDWINE & FOX,
de5 1y Atlanta, Georgia.

SHARON FEMALE COLLEGE,

SHARON, MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI,

will reopen on MONDAY, the 27th of September, under the presidency of

REV. J. M. PUGH, A. M.

The course of study is extensive and thorough, and no pains will be spared to give to the student a solid education.

Rates of tuition per session of ten months:

Primary Division	$30 00
Preparatory Department	40 00
Collegiate Department	50 00
Contingent fee	5 00

Music at usual rates.

Board can be had at from $16 to $20. For further information address the President

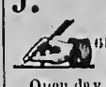
H. H. MONTGOMERY,
President of Board of Trustees.

NOTE.—My friends in the counties of Madison, Yazoo, Holmes, Carroll, Sunflower, Attala, Scott, Leake, Neshoba, Rankin, Hinds, and elsewhere, will please consider this notice as a personal application for their patronage, as it will be out of my power to pay them a special visit.

The daughters of the preachers of the Mississippi Conference, and the orphans of deceased preachers, and also the orphans of deceased Masons, on application, shall have their tuition free of charge.

se4 1m J. M. PUGH, President.

J. W. BLACKMAN'S



COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

61 Camp Street, Cor. Commercial Place, N. O.

Open day and evening the entire year. Penmanship, Book keeping, Mathematics and Languages are practically taught by experienced professors. Persons from twelve to fifty years of age attend. The instruction is private to each student. Persons who have neglected their education can here speedily qualify themselves for good situations in business. Some from the country may obtain board in the family of the principal.

Prof. R. B. Montgomery, of this college, has always won the highest premiums for Penmanship and Pendrawing, over all competitors, at all the State Fairs held in this city.

A liberal deduction made when three or more enter together. The principal has been a practical teacher in New Orleans since 1851. For circulars, giving terms, etc., address

J. W. BLACKMAN,
se11 6m New Orleans.

COLUMBUS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

COLUMBUS, MISSISSIPPI.

Boarding School for Young Ladies, conducted on Christian principles. Good board, thorough instruction, parental discipline.

Board, including washing, with tuition in regular course, per term of five months, $120. Extras at usual prices.

Session begins on the *First day of October.* Write for circular or catalogue, if you wish to patronize us, to

REV. J. F. TARRANT,
se4 1m President.

THE MAGIC COMB will change any colored hair or beard to a permanent Black or Brown. One Comb sent by mail for $1. For sale by merchants and druggists generally. Address MAGIC COMB CO.,
oct16 4tR Springfield, Mass.

TYLER WATER WHEELS.—Over three thousand in operation. Address the manufacturers, Sullivan Machine Co., Claremont, New Hampshire, for reduced price list.
oct16 4tR

METHODIST FEMALE COLLEGE,

TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF the Mobile Conference.

The regular scholastic year will begin on the first Monday in OCTOBER next, and end the last of June. It is divided into two terms of four and a half months each.

EXPENSES.

Primary Department, per term,	$20 00
Collegiate Department, per term,	25 00
Latin and Modern Languages, each,	10 00
Music on Piano and Guitar,	25 00
Use of instrument,	5 00
Drawing and Painting,	20 to 25 00
Contingent fee,	3 00
Board, including washing, lights and fuel, per month,	22 00

Young ladies must furnish their own towels, sheets, pillow cases and table napkins.

Payments for each term in advance. Pupils entering within the first month will be charged from the beginning. Itinerant ministers charged no tuition in the Literary Course.

Strict attention given to the manners and morals of the young ladies, and to their habits of study.

Refer to Dr. Keener.

For information address the President.

au7 3m C. D. OLIVER, Principal.

MARTHA WASHINGTON COLLEGE,

ABINGDON, VIRGINIA.

The Fall Term begins first Wednesday in AUGUST, and closes last Thursday in December, before Christmas. Winter vacation about two months. Capacity for one hundred and twenty-five boarders. Full faculty of instruction.

BILLS.

Board, per session of ten months,	$150 00
Fuel, per session of ten months,	16 00
Tuition, Collegiate Department,	60 00
Tuition, Preparatory Department,	40 00
Instrumental music,	50 00
Vocal, (special lessons,)	50 00
Use of instrument,	5 00
Modern languages, each,	20 00

Ornamental work at usual rates. No extra charge for Latin or Greek.

Boarders furnish their own towels, lights, and pay their own wash bills.

The daughters of ministers in the regular work will receive instruction in the Collegiate Department free of charge.

For particulars apply to

B. ARRIGAST, President, or
W. G. E. CUNNYNGHAM,
jy24 6t Professor, etc.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE, VIRGINIA.

The Fall Session of this institution begins on the 13th OF AUGUST, 1869.

We have never been better prepared to furnish the facilities for a thorough Collegiate training. Our Board of Instruction is filled with men of large experience as College officers and of acknowledged ability as professors. Our buildings—now undergoing repairs—and boarding arrangements afford pleasant homes for students.

One Hundred and Fifteen Dollars, payable in advance, will meet the expenses for tuition, board, room-rent, fuel, contingent fee and washing for five months.

A catalogue, or special information on any points, may be obtained by addressing

E. E. WILEY, President,
jy10 3m Emory Post Office, Va.

MEMPHIS CONFERENCE

FEMALE INSTITUTE, Jackson, Tennessee.

Rev. A. W. Jones, President, assisted by a full corps of competent teachers.

Full Session opens SEPTEMBER 6, 1869.

Tuition, Collegiate Department,	$25 00
Music and use of piano	30 00

Other charges in proportion.

Board, including washing, fuel, bedding, etc.,	90 00

Tuition required in advance, and one half the board.

The location is every way favorable and the facilities ample.

We solicit patronage and insure satisfaction on fair trial. au7 3m

FRANKLIN SEMINARY

Will be reopened for the reception of pupils on the 2th of AUGUST, which will be the beginning of the scholastic year.

Board can be had in good families, for $15 per month, exclusive of lights and washing.

The following are the terms of tuition, payable in advance, per session of five months:

Elementary branches,	$20 00
Higher branches,	25 00
Latin, Greek, etc.,	30 00
French and Music,	extra.

For further information apply to

B. CLEGG, Principal
au7 4m Franklin, La.

CENTENARY MALE INSTITUTE Summerfield, Alabama.

The twenty-eighth annual session of this school will begin on the

FIRST MONDAY IN OCTOBER, 1869,

and continue nine months.

The expense for tuition, incidental fees, board, washing, fuel and lights, for the session, will be $231 50, one-half to be paid on entrance and one-half on the 14th of February, 1870.

Persons wishing to patronize this school may address JOHN MASSEY,
jy31 2m Principal, Summerfield, Ala.

CENTENARY COLLEGE, Jackson, Louisiana,

was established by the State of Louisiana, in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, $75 per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance.

Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month.

The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, are all unsurpassed by those of any institution the Southern States.

The past history of the College is the pledge its future prosperity.

The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the Institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

PLOWS. PLOWS. PLOWS.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS' Agents at New Orleans for

Avery Plows, Peacock Plows,
Calhoun Plows, Brinley Plows,
Garrett & Cottman Plows,
Hall's Valley Plows, cast iron,
James H. Hall Cotton and Eagle Plows.

We sell all these at manufacturers' prices, and all other kinds of Plows at lowest market rate. THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,

Dealers in Machinery and Agricultural Implements,

al6 1y No. 9 Perdido st., New Orleans, La.

L. L. DUNNICA, New Orleans, La. THOS. A. HAMILTON, Memphis, Tenn.
G. P. HARRISON, New Orleans, La.

J. L. DUNNICA & CO.,

COTTON AND PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

99.....POYDRAS STREET.....99

New Orleans, La.

Agents for the following

BRANDS OF FLOUR,

which we are constantly receiving, and always have a good supply on hand:

Crescent Mills, Can't "B" Beat.
Heidelsheimer's Extra.
Red Sea.
W. Rostborough & Co.
Union Mills, "Sparta, Ill."
Sparta Belle.
Olive Branch.
City Mills, "Sparta, Ill."
Missouri Mills, St. Louis.
Saxony Balls.
Berg & Becker's Choice.
Pleasant Ridge.
Camp Spring Mills, St. Louis.
Great Western Mills, St. Louis.

Also, various brands of

SUPERFINE, SINGLE, DOUBLE AND TREBLE EXTRAS,

which we are selling at the lowest market rates. ja2 1y

H. W. DRAKE, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

will practice his profession in the parishes of Carroll, Madison, Richland, Tensas and Concordia.

Office—At FLOYD, Carroll parish, Louisiana.

REFERENCES.—Rice, Foster & Merrick, J. M. Burbanner, Judges Howell and Wyly, and J. R. Powell, New Orleans; Furrar & Reeves, St. Joseph, Louisiana. au21 1y

BOOTS AND SHOES.

D. TILLOTSON.

SUCCESSOR TO

C. E. Catoir & Co.'

AT THE OLD STAND,

18 CAMP STREET,

UNDER THE CITY HOTEL

Keeps constantly on hand

THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ALSO, CONTINUES TO MANUFACTURE

Sumpter Brogans and Russets

LADIES AND GENTS

—AND—

BOYS AND CHILDRENS SHOES

—AT—

Hammond Station.

Nov9 1y

G. W. W. GOODWYN, (SUCCESSOR to Austin & Goodwyn,)

Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of

TINWARE,

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES

of all kinds; sole Agent for the Fashion Cooking Stove.

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EAST ALABAMA MALE COLLEGE, AUBURN, ALABAMA.

Rev. James F. Dowdell, A. M., Ll. D., President and Rattle Professor Moral Science.

John Darby, A. M., Emeritus Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.

John T. Bunklin, A. M., Professor of Latin and Greek Languages.

Thomas C. Bragg, A. M., Professor of Mathematics.

A. R. Holcomb A. M., Professor of Natural Sciences.

———, Professor of Modern Languages.

A. S. Douglas, A. B., Instructor in Preparatory School.

The Fall Term opens on the 1st of September and closes on the 20th of December. Spring Term opens on the 20th of January and closes on the 13th of July.

Mr. Douglas will be aided by the Faculty in the discipline and instruction of the Preparatory Department.

Tuition and incidental fee in College, Full Term, $32 00

Tuition and incidental fee in Preparatory Department, Fall Term, 15, 20, 25 00

Board in best families, exclusive of lights and washing, $15 to $20 per month.

Auburn is located on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad. It is unrivaled in healthfulness, and unsurpassed in moral and social advantages.

The Board of Trustees are rejoiced in securing the above Faculty, and are confident that nothing is wanting to make this institution equal to the best.

For further information apply to President Dowdell, at Auburn, Alabama.

JOHN B. GLENN,
nn7 1m President Board of Trustees.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, Greensboro, Alabama.

The schools of Moral Philosophy, Ancient Languages, Modern Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry are in successful operation. The Faculty consists of gentlemen whose reputation is well established. The Preparatory School is taught by the Faculty. We offer the best facilities for thorough education.

The session is divided into two terms. It begins the first Wednesday in October, and closes the first Wednesday in July.

Tuition in University, per term,	$35 00
Tuition in Preparatory School, per term,	30 00
Contingent fee, per term,	2 50
Board in private families, per month, 18 to 20	00

Fees must be paid in advance. Send for a circular. Direct to

J. C. WILLS.
nn7 1tt

WHITWORTH FEMALE COLLEGE, Brookhaven, Mississippi, will reopen SEPTEMBER 22, 1869.

Provision will be made for all who apply for admission.

To send your daughter here will cost you $260 for the term of ten months, or forty weeks. This amount will pay for board, fuel, lights, washing, tuition in English, English text books, slates, pencils and all the stationery used in the school room. A deduction of $50 will be made for ministers' daughters.

All the branches are taught.

Our Music Teachers are believed to be unexcelled.

Music and the Languages are extra.

Send for circular.

H. F. JOHNSON,
jy17 3m President.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

FACULTY.

A. H. Cenas, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

James Jones, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

Warren Stone, M. D., Professor of Surgery.

T. G. Richardson, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

Samuel M. Bemiss, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

Stanford E. Chaille, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy.

Frank Hawthorn, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Joseph Jones, M. D., (late of the University of Nashville,) Professor of Chemistry.

C. J. Bickham, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Thirty-second annual course of instruction in this Department will commence on Monday, the 15th of November, 1869, and terminate on the second Saturday of March, 1870. Preliminary Lectures on Clinical Medicine and Surgery will be delivered in the amphitheatre of the Charity Hospital, beginning on the 18th of October, without any charge to students. The Anatomical rooms will be opened at the same time.

The members of the Faculty are Visiting Physicians and Surgeons to the Charity Hospital, and give instruction daily at the bedside of the sick. The practical advantages thus offered to students are unrivaled.

FEES.—For all the Lectures, $140; Matriculation, $5; Practical Anatomy, $10; Graduation, $30. Payment required in advance.

For further information address

T. G. RICHARDSON, M. D.,
jy31 2m Dean.

ROBERT L. WALKER,

Cotton Factor & Commission Merchant,

190 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

ang8 6m

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1869.

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
FEB.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
MAR		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
APR					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
MAY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
JUNE			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
JULY					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AUG	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
SEP.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
OCT						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
NOV		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
DEC				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received, and a *circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

We have no material change to notice in the general market. Most branches of the wholesale trade show a moderate degree of activity, but hardly equal to the anticipation of dealers. Stocks are still ample and well assorted, and offered at rates which present strong inducements to country merchants to purchase here in preference to any Northern market. The sales of sugar and molasses have been confined to retail transactions, at about previous rates. The receipts include 3 hogsheads and 3 barrels molasses, the first this season, which came to hand on Tuesday, the 19th. The first receipts last year were 3 hogsheads sugar October 19, and 22 barrels molasses October 20. The sugar this year was from Madame Choppin's Bay Tree plantation, parish of St. James, and the molasses from Mr. P. G. Deslonde's Cedar Grove place, parish of St. James. Operations in Western produce have been mostly confined to the local trade.

The weather has continued clear and pleasant, with similar accounts throughout the cotton growing region. The crop prospect is consequently decidedly cheerful, but very much depends on whether we escape storms for the rest of the picking season, or have a killing frost before or after the average period of November 4: The latter, however, would do but little damage in consequence of the advanced condition of the crop. In fact we have already heard of a killing frost on the northern line of the cotton belt in Tennessee, but no complaints of injury to the crop. Planters are pushing picking with all the available force at their command, but complain of the inefficiency of the laborers. We have nothing to add to our previous accounts of sugar.

The river has fallen two inches since our last report, and is now eleven feet two inches below high water mark.

Cotton.—The following are the arrivals since the 15th instant:

Louisiana and Mississippi ..... bales..	12011
Lake	50
Mobile	1616
Florida	24
Texas	61
Total	13762

On Saturday buyers came forward with a fair degree of spirit; 3,800 bales changed hands at an improvement of 1/8 to 1/4c., low middling closing at 24½c., and middling at 25c. On Monday the demand was lively, and enabled factors to realize a further improvement of 1/4c. at the opening, but additional samples having been opened, subsequently a part of this was lost, and the net advance at the close was not more than 1/8c. The sales summed up 3,850 bales. On Tuesday a moderate business was done during the morning, at figures which indicated a further advance of 1/8 to 1/4c., but subsequently the improvement was lost, and the business was confined to 2,500 bales, closing at our subjoined quotations.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 10,150 bales, taken for the North, France and Great Britain.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 100,733 bales, against 106,556 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 67,092 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 11,702 bales to Great Britain, 10,175 to France, and of 7,219 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we quote as follows:

Ordinary	—	to —
Good ordinary	—	to 24¼
Low middling	—	to 24¾
Middling	25	to —
Strict middling	—	to 25½

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1869, bales		770
Arrived past three days	13762	
Arrived previously	97172	—110934
		111704
Exported past three days	10894	
Exported previously	39933	— 50827.
Stock on hand and on shipboard		60877

Wheat.—A barge load of some 22,000 bushels is on the way here.

Monetary.—Gold opened at 129½ to 129¾, (against 130⅛ at New York,) and closed at 129⅜ to 129⅝.

Operations in silver have been prevented by scant supplies. The only sales reported are $500 in American half dollars at 129, and 10,000 Mexican dollars at 2¼ to 2⅜ per cent. premium in gold.

There has been rather more movement in stocks, the sales including 28 shares New Orleans City Railroad at $169 and $169 50, 9 Gas Light Company at $153 50, and 300 Slaughter House at $15, and 15 shares Union Bank at $33 50, and 1,100 Ship Island Canal at $1 80 and $1 85.

CATTLE MARKET.

New Orleans,
Tuesday Evening, Oct. 19, 1869.

Texas cattle, choice, per head	$35 to 45
Texas cattle, second qual, per head.	25 to 30
Texas cattle, third qual, per head ...	16 to 20
Hogs, per lb gross	9 to 11c
Sheep, first quality, per head	$5 to 7
Sheep, second quality, per head	3 to 4½
Sheep, third quality, per head	— to —
Milch cows, choice, per head	80 to 100
Milch cows, per head	50 to —
Texas cows, with calves	— to —
Yearlings, per head	8 to 10
Calves, per head	7 to 12

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(*Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire*)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers ...	8 50	9 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	17 00
Spades	11 00	18 00
Axes	10 00	15 00
Bagging, ₩ yard:		
Kentucky	26	27
East India	21	26¼
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₩ lb ..	..	..
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs	..	1 07½
Bread, ₩ 100 lbs.: Pilot ...	5 00	.. ..
Crackers	6 00	.. ..
Bricks, Lake, ₩ M	8 00	16 00
English, Fire	85 00	100 00
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	..	50
Tallow	..	..
Adamantine	15	21½
Star	16	22
Chocolate, No 1 ₩ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₩ bbl	.. ..	.. ..
Northern	13 00	.. ..
Coal, Cannel ₩ ton	.. ..	15 00
Anthracite ₩ ton	11 00	12 00
Western, ₩ barrel	.. ..	50
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb	14	16½
Havana	..	..
Java	33	35
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₩ ton	15 00	.. ..
Hulled, ₩ bushel	.. ..	.. ..
Copper, Braziers' ₩ lb	35	..
Sheathing	.. ..	.. ..
Copper Bolts	35	37
Yellow Metal	29	30
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb	25	26
Tarred, American	.. ..	21
Russia	30	.. ..
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl	4 50	4 75
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	4	4½
St. Domingo	4½	4½
Fustic, Tampico	5	.. ..
Indigo, ₩ lb	1 75	1 85
Madder	22	24
Eggs, ₩ doz. Western	28	30
Feathers, ₩ lb	95	1 00
Fish, Cod, ₩ box	1 70	.. ..
Herrings	75	.. ..
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl	.. ..	25 00
No. 2	.. ..	15 50
No. 3	13 00	14 00
Flaxseed, ₩ lb	4	6
Flour, ₩ bbl:		
Superfine	5 30	.. ..
Extra	5 40	6 37½
Fine	4 75	.. ..
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb	14½	15
Figs, Drum	2@	.. ..
Dried Apples	5½	(3
Currants, Zante	15	16
Almonds, soft shell	..	28
Raisins, M R, ₩ box	none	here
Layer	4 00	.. ..
Lem's Sicily ₩ box	num	bero
Malaga, ₩ box	20 00	.. ..
Oranges, La. ₩ M	18 00	.. ..
Sicily ₩ box	.. ..	.. ..
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 25	3 75
10 x 12	3 50	4 00
12 x 18	4 00	4 50
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western	1 50	2 00
Canada	.. ..	.. ..
Oats	58	60
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel	1 05	1 12½
Beans, ₩ bbl	8 50	9 50
Hops, ₩ lb	..	..
Gunpowder, ₩ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag	19	..
Hay, Western, ₩ ton	27 00	28 50
Northern	23 00	26 00
Louisiana	.. ..	.. ..
Hides, ₩ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	16	17
Wet salted, city slaughter.	9½	14
Kip Skins	.. ..	.. ..
Dry country	17	18
Pelts ₩ piece	.. ..	.. ..
Iron, Pig ₩ ton	45 00	.. ..
Country, Bar ₩ lb	5	6
English, ₩ lb	4	5
Hoop, ₩ lb	6	8½
Sheet	6½	9
Boiler	8	10
Nail Rods	7½	8
Iron Cotton Ties	6½	..
Castings, American	6½	7
Lime, Western ₩ bbl	1 65	2 00
Shell Lime	1 75	.. ..
Rockland, &c	2 00	2 25
Cement	3 00	.. ..
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana	..	1 25
Muscovado	..	..
Refinery, Reboiled	65	90
Mass, ₩ lb:		
Gray, Country	2	3½
Black do	5	6
Select, water rotted	7	8
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₩ lb	4 75	5 00
Wrought, German	14	16
English	14	16
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Tar	.. ..	.. ..
Pitch	2 50	3 00
Rosin A No. 1	3 00	3 50
No. 2	1 80	.. ..
No. 3	1 50	.. ..
Spirits Turp ₩ gallon ...	38	42½
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon	1 40	1 42½
Coal Oil	..	44
In cases	44	46
Cotton Seed, Crude	70	75
Refined	1 00	1 05
Tanners' ₩ gallon	1 15	1 30
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton	.. ..	.. ..
Cotton Seed	35 00	40 00
Meal	.. ..	.. ..
Provisions, ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
Western	.. ..	.. ..
North half bbl.	.. ..	.. ..
Dried, ₩ lb	..	..
Tongues ₩ doz	7 50	8 00
Pork, Mess	33 00	.. ..
Prime Mess	.. ..	.. ..
Hog, round, ₩ lb	.. ..	.. ..
Bacon, Hams, ₩ lb	23	24
Do., canvassed	25	26
Sides	21½	21½
Shoulders	18½	18½
Green Shoulders	15	..
Lard, Prime, in tierces	18	19½
In kegs	20	20½
Fair, in tierces	..	..
Butter, Northern	33	45
Western	22	30
Cheese, American	10	22
Potatoes, ₩ bbl	1 60	2 00
Onions	4 00	4 50
Green Apples	4 00	6 00
Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana	6	8¼
India	4	..
Carolina	10	11
Saltpetre, refined, ₩ lb	14	25
Crude	..	..
Salt ₩ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	.. ..	.. ..
from store	2 40	2 45
coarse, cargo	.. ..	.. ..
from warehouse ...	.. ..	.. ..
from store	2 25	2 30
Turks Island, ₩ bushel	50	60
Soap, ₩ lb, Western	7	7½
Northern	8	12
Southern	6	10½
Castile	14	16
Sugar, Louisiana, ₩ lb:		
In the city	11½	17
Havana, White	16½	17
Yellow	13½	14½
Brown	12½	13½
Tobacco, in hhds, ₩ lb:		
Balers & Cutters	—	—
Choice and Selections	15	19
Fine Leaf	12	15
Medium Leaf	9	11
Fair Leaf	10	12
Common Leaf	8	10
Good Refused	7	10
Common Refused	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₩ lb	—	—
Bailing	21	22
Wool, Washed, ₩ lb	..	..
Burry	..	..
Louisiana, Native	..	..
Texas, ₩ Merino	..	..

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SHREVEPORT DISTRICT MEETING.

The Shreveport District Meeting will be held at Keachie, Louisiana, beginning on Thursday, October 28. Pastors, boards of stewards and boards of trustees will please render their usual reports on the first day of the meeting.

B. F. Alexander, P. E.

Tuscaloosa District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Perryville	Oct.	9, 10
Summerfield		16, 17
Selma		23, 24
Randolph		30, 31
Tuscaloosa	Nov.	6, 7
Havana		13, 14
Forkland		20, 21
Greensboro		27, 28
Brush Creek	Dec.	4, 5
Marion		11, 12

Jas. L. Cotten, P. E.

Jackson Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Carthage, at Mount Zion	Oct.	9, 10
Raymond		16, 17
Camden, at Camden		23, 24
Madisonville, at Union		30, 31
Canton	Nov.	6, 7
Clinton, at Brownsville		13, 14
Sharon		20, 21
Livingston and Vernol, at Livingston		27, 28
Jackson	Dec.	4, 5

R. Abney, P. E.

Mobile District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Franklin street	Oct.	2, 3
St. Paul's		9, 10
Eastern Shore		16, 17
Pascagoula and Bay Shore ..		23, 24
West Pascagoula		30, 31
Citronelle	Nov.	6, 7
St. Francis street		12-14
Cottage Hill		20, 21
St. Stephen's		27, 28
Whistler	Dec.	4, 5

A District Meeting will be held in connection with the meeting at St. Francis street; and as delegates to the Annual Conference are to be elected, it is hoped there will be a full attendance.

Jas. A. Heard, P. E.

Macon District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Macon	Sept.	25, 26
Brooksville, at Brooksville ..	Oct.	2, 3
Cookville, at Warsaw		9, 10
Marion, at Lockhart		23, 24
Summerville, at Mashulaville.		30, 31
Crawford, at Tibbee	Nov.	6, 7
Trinity, at Woodlawn		13, 14
Gainesville, at Sumpterville ..		20, 21
De Kalb, at New Hope		27, 28

Preachers in charge will please notify the colored preachers to be present with full accounts of their work, and to receive the proper testimonials to enable them to attend the Colored Conference to be held by Bishop McTyeire, at Talladega, Alabama, November 25.

It is to be hoped that the stewards will make especial efforts to settle in full with their preachers at the fourth Quarterly Meetings.

S. H. Cox, P. E.

Alexandria District, La. Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Columbia circuit	Sept.	25, 26
Harrisonburg station		29, 30
Centreville circuit	Oct.	2, 3
Atlanta circuit		16, 17
Rapides circuit		30, 31
Big Cane	Nov.	6, 7
Alexandria		13, 14
Anacoco		20, 21
Spring Creek mission	Dec.	4, 5

The Alexandria District Meeting will be held at Big Creek church, Rapides circuit, October 30 and 31. The preachers are kindly invited to attend, and bring with them their official members.

Fred. White, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist., Miss. Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Holmesville ct., at Holmesv'e.	Aug.	28, 29
Bogue Chitto ct., Monticello.	Sept.	11, 12
Scotland ct., at Wright's Ch.		18, 19
Pleasant Valley and Rehobath stations, at Rehobath.		25, 26
Wesson and Beauregard, at Wesson	Oct.	2, 3
Burtenton ct., at Burtenton.		9, 10
Bahala circuit, at Pleasant Grove		16, 17
Georgetown ct., at Georget'n.		23, 24
Summit and Magnolia, at Magnolia	Nov.	6, 7
Crystal Springs and Huzlehurst, at Crystal Springs..		13, 14
Brookhaven station		27, 28

Brethren will please have their reports ready. Brethren will oblige me very much if they will make arrangements for me to get from the railroad to their Quarterly Meetings.

G. F. Thompson, P. E.

New Orleans Dist., Louisiana Conference

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

New Orleans circuit, at Algiers.	Oct.	17
Quar. Conf., at 112 Camp street.	Jan.	6
Jefferson City	Oct.	24
Plaquemine		31
Thibodeaux circuit, at Houma ..	Nov.	7
Carondelet street		14
Baton Rouge		20, 21
Felicity street	Dec.	26
German churches, at Craps street.	Jan.	2
Quar. Conf., do., at Dryades st..	Dec.	31
Moreau street	Jan.	9

Preachers in charge will please have all statistics, annual, and their quarterly reports, *in writing*.

J. C. Keener, P. E.

Yazoo District, Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Sunflower ct., at McNutt ...	Oct.	2, 3
Mt. Olivet ct., at Mt. Olivet.		16, 17
Yazoo city		23, 24
Richland ct., at Richland ...		27-31
Durant ct., at Wesley chapel.	Nov.	6, 7
Black Hawk ct., Sweet Water		13, 14
Yazoo ct., at Mt. Carmel ...		20, 21
Carrollton circuit		27, 28
Lexington circuit	Dec.	4, 5

W. P. Barton, P. E.

Wetumpka Dist., Montgomery Conf'e.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Wetumpka	Sept.	24, 25
Prattville	Oct.	3, 4
Autaugaville and Ivy Creek, at Autaugaville		9, 10
Pleasant Hill ct., at Pleasant Hill		16, 17
Lowndesboro, Hayneville and Union, at Lowndesboro ...		23, 24
Tallassee ct., at Mt. Zion ...		30, 31
Socopatoy ct., at N. Prospect.	Nov.	6, 7
Carolina ct., at Ellis' Chapel.		13, 14
Autaugaville ct., at Pine Level.		20, 21

Wm. S. Turner, P. E.

Opelousas District, La. Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Vermillionville	Oct.	14
Franklin		30, 31
New Iberia	Nov.	6, 7
Calcasieu		13, 14
Bellevue		20, 21
Bayou Mallet		27, 28
Waxia	Dec.	3, 4
Opelousas		5, 6
Pinquemine Bridge		11, 12
Abbeville		18, 19
Grand Cheniere		25, 26
District Conf., Vermillionville.	Oct.	14-17

All the official members of the district are requested to attend.

J. D. Adams, P. E.

Columbus District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Fayetteville, at Unity Grove.	Sept.	18, 19
Gordon, at Hopewell		25, 26
Caledonia, at camp ground ..	Oct.	2, 3
Columbus District Meeting ..		9, 10
Pickensville		16, 17
Carrollton, at Union Chapel.		23, 24
Athens, at Ragan's Chapel ..		30, 31
Bexar	Nov.	6, 7
Yellow Creek, at Piney Grove		13, 14
Green		20, 21
Eutaw		27, 28

Persons attending the District Meeting will report at the Methodist church, where a committee will be in attendance to direct them to their homes.

T. C. Wier, P. E.

Meridian District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Pearce's Sp'gs, camp meeting.	Sept.	24-29
Meridian	Oct.	2, 3
Enterprise		9, 10
Shubuta and Waynesboro ..		16, 17
Clarke, at Salem		23, 24
Gaston, at camp ground		30, 31
Butler, at Warmach Hill	Nov.	6, 7
Belmont		13, 14
Livingston		20, 21
Bladon Springs		27, 28
Enterprise circuit	Dec.	4, 5

Joshua T. Heard, P. E.

Paulding Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mt. Carmel, at Santee	Sept.	11
Columbia, at Boyd's Chapel ...		19
China Grove, at Water Holes ..		25
Coleville, at White Plains	Oct.	9
Handsboro, at Biloxi		16
Sylvarena, at Carr's		23
Paulding, at Pleasant Hill		30
Black Creek	Nov.	13
Ocoba		20
Rankin	Dec.	4

H. P. Lewis, P. E.

Woodville Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Jackson, at Jackson	Sept.	18, 19
Wilkinson, at Midway		25, 26
St. Helena, at Centre	Oct.	16, 17
Woodville and Percy Creek.		23, 24
Tunica, at Tunica		30, 31
Liberty, at Liberty	Nov.	6, 7
Meadville, at Meadville		11
Buffalo		20, 21
Amite, at Adams		27, 28

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In her outfit each pupil should be provided with toilet boxes, towels, napkins, sheets, pillow cases and blankets or comforts. She should also bring knife, fork, spoon, cup and napkin ring.

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WHOLE NUMBER..... 755.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1869.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—It is positively announced that Sherman and Grant will attend the meeting of the army of Tennessee at Louisville, on November 17.

McMahon, the Paragnayan minister, and Worthington, the Argentine Republic's minister, have arrived.

The earthquake of yesterday extended throughout Canada. At St. Andrews, New Brunswick, chimneys were thrown down and walls cracked.

Parties in Arkansas have for some time managed to defraud the revenue by having tobacco manufactured by the Indians, just outside of the State border, in the Indian Territory.

The Indians being exempt from taxation, no revenue has heretofore been collected for this tobacco, and it is supposed that new legislation will be required in the matter.

Mail advices from Nassau state that the steamer Lillian, which sailed with an expeditionary force from Florida for Cuba, had been captured by the British gunboat Lapwing, and taken into Nassau, where she was released by the authorities under the ruling of the Attorney General that she could not legally be held.

WASHINGTON, Oct 25.—The State Department has Belize, British Honduras, advices to September 16. The symptoms of yellow fever have decreased; so far not epidemic; deaths few, and confined to the unacclimated.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Judge Chase, in his opinion on the Yerger case, concludes as follows:

"The argument having been confined to the question of jurisdiction, this opinion is directed to that question."

The jurisdiction of the court to issue the writ is affirmed. The following is an extract from the opinion:

"We are obliged to hold, therefore, that in all cases where a circuit court of the United States has, in the exercise of its original jurisdiction, caused a prisoner to be brought before it, and has, after inquiry into the cause of detention, remanded him to the custody from which he was taken, this court, in the exercise of its appellate jurisdiction, may, by the writ of *habeas corpus*, aided by the writ of *certiorari*, reverse the decision of the circuit court; and if it be found unwarranted by law, relieve the prisoner from the unlawful restraint to which he has been remanded."

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—None of the Roman Catholic clergy have as yet called upon Father Hyacinthe, and the Boston delegation of clergymen who announced their intention of calling upon him this morning have not done so.

The *Tribune* learned yesterday from Father Hyacinthe that he desires it to be understood that he is still a Roman Catholic. He has never been, he says, an ultramontane, is not now and never will be, but he denies that there is any reason for identifying ultramontanism with the Catholic Church. He indulges the firm hope that the Ecumenical Council will not, as commonly anticipated, consolidate the ultramontane theories, and constitute them the creed of the church, but that on the contrary it will leave the door wide open for those who, like himself, have been throughout life the devoted champions of a more liberal construction of the Catholic doctrines, and who, in particular, have defended the entire harmony between the Christian religions and great achievements of civilization of the nineteenth century. The strong basis of his religious belief, on which he dwells with particular emphasis, is the belief in the divinity of Christ, in the inspiration of the Scriptures, and the excellence of the Christian civilization of the nineteenth century. Hyacinthe has no fixed programme while here. He has come to see and study this country. After being here a few weeks or months he may go to the Ecumenical Council, or may not. He desires rest.

Father Hyacinthe was called upon to-day by a large number of clergymen and laymen. Great efforts are being made to induce him to express his views on the great religious questions of the day, but as yet he steadily refuses to address an American audience. He is dressed in a plain black suit, without any peculiarity to distinguish his clerical character. In reply to a question asked him to-day by a prominent member of the press, whether he had broken with the church, he emphatically stated, "I have not. I have only broken with its abuses." He further said that he intended to remain here two months and try and study the religion and manners of the people, and then would go to Rome. Whether he would present himself at the council depended upon circumstances.

This afternoon the preacher monk had a long interview with Father Hecker, who leaves for Rome tomorrow. He also visited the French consulate, and for the first time appeared at the public table at the hotel, where he created quite a sensation. The Boston clergymen will call upon him to-morrow and extend to him a cordial invitation to visit the Hub.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Dispatches from Concord, Portland, Boston and other places, report that the earthquake was distinctly felt there.

The grand jury presented a batch of indictments this morning. None against Corbin, Butterfield, or the gold speculators among them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NASHVILLE, Oct 22.—In the Tennessee Legislature to-day the opposition concentrated on Henry Cooper. He was elected United States Senator on the first ballot, the vote resulting as follows: Cooper, 55; Johnson, 51.

Second Dispatch.—The Senatorial contest is ended, and the result has taken every one by surprise. Johnson's friends felt confident of his success, but it appears that a trap was sprung on him, as when the vote came to be taken Johnson received 51 votes and Henry Cooper, of Davidson county, 55.

AUGUSTA, ME., Oct. 22.—This morning, at half past five o'clock, the shock of an earthquake, lasting more than a minute, was felt in this vicinity. Nearly every one was awakened, door bells rung and buildings shaken. The shock extended all along the river.

CUBA.

HAVANA, Oct. 26.—The decree of the constitution of the Cortes, establishing unrestricted liberty of religion in Cuba and Porto Rico, has been promulgated, and has gone into effect as a law of the land. The document is exceedingly liberal in its terms, and declares that Spain cannot remain from the general movement of Europe and the world, and adds that this consideration is more powerful for the Antilles because they lie near a continent where liberty of religion is recognized by the laws. One clause of the decree provides that no person shall be prevented from holding office under the government by reason of religious belief.

The decree is received with general satisfaction by the populace. The city is very tranquil. The American and European merchants are making contracts for coming crops.

HAVANA, Oct. 26.—The *Voz de Cuba* expects to lose beneficial results to the country from the decree of religious freedom.

The *Diario* makes no comments. The *Prensa* expresses dissatisfaction.

EUROPE.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The monster meeting of the Fenian amnesty partizans has been postponed, it being understood that the ministry intended to suppress it.

Lord Derby is dead; aged seventy.

MADRID, Oct. 23.—The country is tranquil.

The Bishops of Alhambra and several Protestants have been arrested at Grenada.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—It is now certain that none of the deputies will go to the chamber on the 26th.

The Empress Eugenie arrived at Suez, and has been well received.

The military are collecting in this city, as a precautionary measure against the threatened meeting of the deputies on the 26th.

The Orleanists are active. It is thought the crisis may restore Rouher to the cabinet.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The *Morning Standard*, in an editorial to-day, protests against the election of the Rev. Frederick Temple as Bishop of Exeter, on account of his suspicions heterodoxy.

One length of the new submarine cable, designed to connect Havre with the Island of Jamaica, has been completed.

MADRID, Oct. 23.—Alborda, suspected of implication in the recent insurrection, has been arrested by authorities and taken to Valencia for trial.

The Spanish cabinet is divided on the subject of a candidate for the throne.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 23.—The ceremonies on the occasion of the successful completion of the Suez Canal will be interesting. The following is the programme:

The fetes will begin at Port Said on the 16th of November; the vessels forming the fleet will proceed to Ismailia on the next day; will remain there until the 18th, and will go through to Suez on the 10th, where proceedings will be ended on the following day.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—Yesterday the marshals who were present had a reunion.

The strike which originated with the merchants' clerks is rapidly spreading among all classes of workmen.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—It is reported in Paris that the plot for Liberals for rising on Tuesday has been discovered. The Liberals deny the rumor, and say they are disposed to postpone the attempt to open the Corps Legislatif. The people of Paris are much excited. The Emperor is concentrating troops, and Bazaine has been ordered to employ artillery, if necessary, to keep the streets clear.

MADRID, Oct. 25.—It is the growing conviction that it will be impossible to select a King in the present state of affairs. Parties in the Cortes and cabinet are both divided in opinion, and, unless a compromise is effected, the establishment of a monarchy is hopeless.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The Emperor has arrived at the Tuileries.

M. Petre, the prefect of police, issued a proclamation, in which he says that in view of the proceedings expected on the 26th instant, which are likely to disturb the public peace, the authorities inform the people of Paris that measures will be taken to insure respect of law and the maintenance of tranquillity.

All good citizens are requested to be on their guard against imprudent curiosity, and not to expose themselves to consequences that may result to the enforcement of laws against mobs.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The fears of a revolt at Paris are diminishing. The government is taking every precaution to guard against a disturbance. Marshal Bazaine has been authorized to use his cannon without mercy if need of it be required.

PARIS, Oct. 26, 6 P. M.—The city has been perfectly tranquil up to this hour. The threatened demonstration has been made, but no disturbance whatever has occurred.

The Emperor went out this evening in an open carriage, and drove through the principal streets.

MADRID, Oct. 26.—The three principal parties in the Cortes have each appointed seven deputies to hold a conference and try to come to some agreement in regard to the selection of a King.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The Emperor returns to Compeigne to-day.

The city continues tranquil. Apprehension of a disturbance has subsided.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The *Patrie* says that a widespread conspiracy has been discovered in Turkey, and connected with the revolt in Caltaro.

Austria and Turkey are acting in concert in suppressing the conspiracy.

MADRID, Oct. 27.—General Prim has published a letter announcing that Minister Zorrilla accepts the modification made by the other members of the cabinet in the ecclesiastical finance section of the Treasury budget, reducing thirty per cent.; the ministerial crisis here has consequently terminated.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 27.—Extensive preparations are making for the reception of the Emperor of Austria.

Some one has advanced the idea of telegraphic stations in mid-ocean. A voyage across the ocean frequently occupies a dozen days or more, and those who are compelled to cross often have no means of getting any news. It is proposed to station a telegraph ship at a point some fifty miles from the coast of England, which shall be connected by a cable with Penzance. Then ships can stop there and hear the news from the whole world. In time these projects may increase, and station ships may be anchored all along the routes of the various cables. What next?

The business of the Union Pacific Railroad is announced to be $175,000 greater for September than during August.

Three young men of Brussels have just made the trip from that city to Paris on velocipedes.

FATHER HYACINTHE.

HIS BIOGRAPHY AND COSTUME.

Father Hyacinthe (Charles Loyson) was born at Orleans, France, in 1821. In 1853 he was ordained at St. Sulpice, Pau, in which parish he subsequently officiated as a priest; but in the mean time he studied theology four years and taught philosophy at Avignon, and afterwards theology at Nantes.—Having passed ten years in the Lyons Convent of Carmelite Friars, he became a member of the order, and was first a preacher in that city. It was during the summer of 1864 that he made his first appearance in Paris, at Notre Dame. Here he at once, by the eloquence and boldness of his utterances, attracted public attention and gained a brilliant reputation. He is a most popular preacher, and it is from this fact that his recent letter protesting against the coming council, and the fearful policy which that council is pledged to support, excites such wide comment. The distinguished Father's costume is that of a civilian—black hat, coat and pantaloons; and invariably in his hand he carries a missal. The hope of many of seeing him in the long serge habit of a Carmelite monk, with naked feet shod with sandals, was disappointed. The custom house officers spared the monk the rausacking of his luggage.

DESCRIPTION OF FATHER HYACINTHE.

Father Hyacinthe is a short, thick man of five feet five, with short, crisp, black hair, retreating from his forehead. His face was florid with hues of health, and his teeth brilliantly white. His nose was aqualine, but rather small in proportion to his fully rounded visage, and his eye wore the introspective aspect, frequent among those who have experienced strong stirrings of the spirit. His age appeared to be forty. He was in citizen's dress, and completely black. The hair upon his tonsured crown had grown again. He had been occupied in reading a small Douay Bible, with red edges, which lay on the marble table before him. Evidently the voyage had interfered with his self-allotted tasks in that respect, and the necessity of recovering lost time was the chief cause of his desired seclusion.

INCIDENTS OF THE VOYAGE.

Many French priests came by the Pereire, who all behaved with marked respect to the distinguished man. But during the voyage he was reserved and almost taciturn; nevertheless he entered freely into conversation with the Hon. Fenian de Wood and Captain Duchesne. Among the Father's fellow-voyagers were an operatic troupe of fifty members, who have come to fulfill an engagement in New Orleans. On the voyage the opera troupe volunteered a display for the purpose of increasing the funds of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Association of France, and $400 were collected. Father Hyacinthe will soon have the pleasure of meeting his intimate friend, the poet Longfellow. He brings letters of introduction to General Dix, Henry Ward Beecher, and Father Hecker. He desires to remain in perfect retirement and to study this country, whose institutions he professes to admire.—*New York Day Book.*

The death of the Earl of Derby is a noteworthy event in the history of the times. He was one of England's foremost statesmen and orators. From early manhood to extreme old age he has borne a conspicuous part in all the political transactions of Great Britain. Starting a Liberal, he was for many years a co-worker with the Earl Grey, Lord Brougham, and other great chiefs of the Whig or Liberal party. Whilst Mr. and Lord Stanley and a member of the House of Commons, he was for some time one of the most formidable oratorical champions of the Whigs. As he grew older, and the Tory or Conservative party became liberalized, Stanley, then Earl Derby, assumed the chieftainey of the new Conservative party, and with Mr. Disraeli wielded for some time the government of the nation. But though always able and eloquent, manly and high-toned, he never manifested the power nor commandod the influence as a Conservative leader, which he did as one of the Liberal chiefs. The truth is that as age began to creep on him that hereditary disease of British statesmen, gout, increased in violence and frequency so as often to interfere with his discharge of the great duties and responsibilities of his position as minister and a party leader.

But for this and his strong taste for literature, the fourteenth Earl of Derby would have proved one of the most eminent names in English history. He was a ripe scholar, with a sincere love of classical literature, and as a parliamentary debater and ready orator had no superior in the British Parliament.

His son, who succeeds to the title, is one of the most promising of the new class of statesmen in England. His forte and characteristics are very different from his father's. In the dry field of statistics, finance and political economy—in a thorough command of the topics and figures collated in the Blue Book—Lord Stanley is said to be without a rival among English statesmen. He does not, however, possess the graceful elocution, the dash and readiness in debate of his father. But fortunately these gifts have ceased, in this material and mechanical age, to be as valuable as when the late Earl won his Parliamentary spurs. Not the less worthily, however, will the fame and honor of this distinguished house be maintained and preserved by the new Earl of Derby.—*New Orleans Times.*

CHEATING THE DEVIL.—"I do not know any buyer that pays such high prices as the devil pays when he buys men. Here is a man who sells himself for about one-eighth of a pound of chickory in a pound of coffee. He sells himself to every customer that comes in. He *adulterates*. He prepares his commodity with a lie, and retails it with another lie. Every time a man commits a known dishonesty he sells his soul; and thousands of men are selling themselves by little driblets. A man who sells himself thus—cheats himself? No, he cheats the devil. The devil pays too much for him." *Beecher.*

CHINESE girls are not considered of sufficient account to be named. So they are simply numbered—first daughter, second daughter, etc. Such is the degradation of woman in that country. A recent letter from a lady missionary near Pekin speaks of a Sunday school in her charge in which very encouraging progress is made in promoting the individuality and self-respect of the girls. The teachers insist on giving them names. Retaining and adhering to these names is a decided step in the right direction and evidence of interest in the school.—*New York Independent.*

A BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATION.—It is said of the Icelanders that they scrupulously observe the usages of reading the sacred Scriptures every morning, the whole family joining in the singing and prayers. When the Icelander awakes he salutes no person until he salutes God. He usually hastens to the door, adores the great author of nature and providence, and then steps back, saying to his family, "God grant you a good day." What a beautiful illustration on the part of the household to recognize and worship God.

NURSES OF CHRIST'S LITTLE ONES.—The most prominent feature in the Sunday school teacher's character should be his individual possession of divine grace, and his growing advancement in the divine life. A high standard of personal piety must be his constant aim, and habitual communion with heaven his highest delight. "We are the nurses of Christ's little ones; if we forbear taking food ourselves, we shall famish them. If we let our love decline, we are not likely to raise theirs."

A GOOD NIGHT KISS.—Always send your child to bed happy. Whatever cares may trouble your mind, give the dear child a good night kiss as it goes to its pillow. The memory of this, in the stormy years which may be in store for the little one, will be Bethlehem's star to the bewildered shepherd, and swelling up in the heart will rise the thought, "my father and mother loved me!" Lips parched with fever will become dewy at this thrill of youthful memories. Kiss your child before it goes to sleep.

THE *Independance Belge* warns tourists who intend visiting Suez to avoid the sea on November 5, as the position of the moon on that day foretells severe atmospheric convulsions, which may cause serious disasters, especially to ships. The effects will be felt more or less all over the world.

A MAN who cheats in small measure is a measureless rogue. If he gives short measure in wheat, then he is a rogue in grain. If in whisky, then he is a rogue in spirit. If he gives a bad title to land, then he is a rogue in deed.

MOTHERS, SPEAK LOW.—I know some houses, well built and handsomely furnished, where it is not pleasant to be even a visitor. Sharp, angry tones resound through them from morning till night, and the influence is as contagious as measles, and much more to be dreaded in a household. The children catch it and it lasts for life—an incurable disease. A friend has such a neighbor within hearing of her house when doors and windows are open, and even Poll Parrot has caught the tune, and delights in screaming until she has been sent into the country to improve her habits. Children catch cross tones quicker than parrots, and it is a much more mischievous habit. When mother sets the example you will scarcely hear a pleasant word among the children in their plays with each other. Yet the discipline of such a family is always weak and irregular. The children expect just so much scolding before they do anything they are bid; while in many a home, where the low, firm tone of the mother, or the decided look of her eye is law, they never think of disobedience, either in or out of her sight. O, mother, it is worth a great deal to cultivate that "excellent thing in woman," a low, sweet voice. If you are ever so much tried by the mischievous or willful pranks of the little ones, speak low. It will be a great help to you to even try to be patient and cheerful, if you cannot succeed. Anger makes you wretched, and your children also. Impatient, angry tones never did the heart good, but plenty of evil.—Read what Solomon says of them, and remember he wrote with an inspired pen. You cannot have the excuse for them that they lighten your burdens any; they make them only ten times heavier. For your own, as well as for your children's sake, learn to speak low. They will remember that tone when your head is under the willows. So, too, will they remember a harsh and angry voice. Which legacy will you leave to your children?—*New York Chronicle.*

STATE SEMINARY.—We are gratified to learn from the following that the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Baton Rouge has been secured for the State Seminary:

It is a source of much gratification in our community—as, from the nature of the case, it must prove to be throughout the State—to know that satisfactory arrangements have been concluded by which the duties and exercises connected with the State Seminary are to be resumed, and that, too, at Baton Rouge.

Colonel Boyd, the president of the seminary, has been in our city this week, and secured the co-operation of the directors of the Institute of the Deaf Mutes and Blind, (based on a letter to the directors given by Governor Warmoth, recommending the same,) to an extent which secures for the seminary all the room requisite for its uses.

The seminary will occupy the north half of the main building, together with the wing attached, and will be allowed the use of the main staircase.

The school will be reopened on Monday, the 1st of November.

It is proper to mention, in connection with this subject, that the City Council held a meeting on Monday last and took suitable action by way of bringing about the favorable result which has been attained. The attention of the Governor and of the directors of the institute was officially solicited to the consideration of the important matter.—*Comet, October* 23.

THERE is a remarkable movement now going on among the Jews of Bessarabia, Russia, in favor of accepting the messiahship of Christ, while retaining their Jewish Sabbath, circumcision and other customs; thus resembling the first forms of Christianity, which seemed like a Jewish sect. A converted rabbi, named Gurland, in Kischenen, the principal town in Bessarabia, says that Israelites are coming for instruction from Wilna, Odessa and other places.

SUDDEN changes of weather are productive of throat diseases, coughs, colds, etc. There is no more effectual relief in these diseases to be found than in the timely use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." They possess real merit, and have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, having received testimonials from eminent men who have used them

THE Right Honorable George Patton, Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, has mysteriously disappeared.

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1869.

A SIMILE.

BY LONGFELLOW.

Slowly, slowly up the wall
  Steals the sunshine, steals the shade;
Evening damps begin to fall,
  Evening shadows are display'd.
Round me, o'er me, everywhere,
  All the sky is grand with clouds,
And athwart the evening air
  Wheel the swallows home in crowds,
Shafts of sunshine from the west
  Paint the dusky windows red;
Darker shadows, deeper rest,
  Underneath and overhead.
Darker, darker, and more wan,
  In my breast the shadows fall;
Upward steals the life of man,
  As the sunshine from the wall,
From the wall into the sky,
  From the roof along the spire;
Ah! the souls of those that die
  Are but sunbeams lifted higher.

PREACHERS' SONS.

The idea, for some reason or reasons, has long been current that ministers' sons are extra bad—worse than the average of other Christian men's sons. It is scarcely necessary to say that we think this a mistake, and most unjust to ministers and to their families. I suppose, however, that the mistake is more the result of thoughtlessness and want of information than any wish to do ministers or their families a wrong.

The minister and his wife may be holy and in a gracious state; but children are born according to nature, and not by grace and "of the Spirit." Holy people's children are born with depraved natures, just as the children of unholy and unrenewed persons, and just as much need regeneration to make them new creatures and zealous of good works. Thoughtless lookers on forget these theological facts, and are surprised to see the children of holy men, devoted to preaching the Gospel, with natures and dispositions like other and less holy people's children. The holiness and blamelessness of the father is put in strong contrast with the natural depravity of his children. We think it is this strong contrast, not wisely considered, that makes the impression upon some minds that ministers' children are worse than other people's.

It should be remembered that the clergy, like any other class, may have among them unwise fathers, and mothers wanting in wisdom, so that it may occasionally happen with ministers, as with other good people, that their children may not always be most judiciously trained.

I have read that this subject has attracted some attention in England and other Protestant countries, but I have not been able to lay my hands on any definite results of these inquiries. However, it has been ascertained that there are a larger proportion of ministers' children who do respectably well as to education, morals, marriage and success in life, than the children of an equal number of agriculturists, manufacturers, merchants or professional men.

So far as I have been able to ascertain, this is true in relation to the children of our Methodist ministry, although their small salaries, frequent removals, and the father's absence from home are all unfavorable conditions under which to train, educate and set forward their children in the world. Ministers have mental culture enough to know the value of education, and strain their narrow resources to the utmost to educate their children. Ministers rarely have it in their power to give their children much worldly gear, but they give them that which is far better—a good moral and mental training, with habits of economy and self-reliance.—From these conditions, as a rule, the best and most useful men arise.

It is impossible, without a more pains taking and time-consuming research than we can give it, to get any extended statistics; but from some little gatherings from my readings I collect the following facts—a number of names illustrious in various walks of public usefulness. Among eminent ministers and authors who were sons of ministers I find the names of John and Charles Wesley, Bp. Pierce and Dr. McFerrin; Robert Hall, the renowned Baptist orator and author; Dr. Robertson, the author of Charles the Fifth and many other able and valuable works; Bishop Thirlwall, famous for a history of Greece, and Schliermacher, the distinguished pulpit orator, commentator and general writer; Jonathan Edwards and his illustrious son.

Among politicians, the sons of ministers, I find John Hancock, president of the convention that sent out the Declaration of Independence, and the first of the signers; Henry Clay; Jas. Hillhouse, U. S. S., and renowned in his day; Edward and Alexander Everett, both so distinguished in the legislative and diplomatic history of our country.

Among the poets of sons of ministers I find Goldsmith, Cowper, Montgomery, Coleridge, Leigh Hunt, Tennyson, poet laureate of England, and Mrs. Barbould.

Among historians, philosophers and general cultivators of literature, variously distinguished on the rolls of fame, I find among the German philosophers and critics August William von Schlegel and his illustrious brother, Friedrick Karl Wilhelm von Schlegel; Friedrick William Joseph Schelling and Johann Paul Friedrick Richter; Henry Hallam, historian; Ralph Waldo Emerson; Isaac Taylor; Addison, author of the Spectator; Charlotte Bronte, an authoress of great power; Dr. Edward Jenner, discoverer of vaccination; Agassiz, the renowned naturalist, descended from five generations of Swiss ministers. Arthur Young, a renowned writer on agriculture, and Lord Campboll, Lord Chief Justice, and distinguished author of the Lives of the Lord Chief Justices of England.

In a research of this kind of course it is impossible to find the names of thousands of pious, useful and estimable men, because they have not been literary nor historic celebrities.

I hope this article may call attention to this subject, that more facts may be called forth, and an effectual quietus be given to this thoughtless slander on the clergy and their families. W.

NEW ORLEANS, October, 1869.

Eufaula District Meeting, Montgomery Conference.

CLAYTON, ALA., Oct. 12, 1869.

MR EDITOR: The District Meeting of the Eufaula district, Montgomery Conference, assembled at Eufaula, Alabama, on the 30th of September last, and continued its session until the evening of the 2d of October. A large number of delegates were present, every charge in the district being represented.

The introductory sermon was preached on Thursday, at eleven A M, by the Rev. C. L. McCartha The sermon was appropriate and impressive. No Bishop being present, the Rev. W. A. McCarty, presiding elder, presided.

The pastors' reports on the condition of their charges were generally favorable, representing the church in a sound and healthful condition.

Committees were appointed on all the important interests of the church, and the reports presented by each, on the subjects submitted to their consideration, were thoroughly and ably discussed, and the minds of the members of the meeting were deeply impressed with their importance, and they were strongly incited to go forth with greater zeal and energy in advancing all the interests of our Zion.

The Rev. T. H. Dawson, M. D, S. H. Dent, Esq., Colonel W. H. Chambers and J. T. Rodgers were elected delegates to the Annual Conference. Rev. C. L. McCartha, J. H. Bass, Alto V. Lee and Dr. J. E Crews were elected alternates.

On Sabbath morning there was an interesting Sunday school celebration, many prizes being distributed to the deserving children. The exercises during the meeting were religious and useful, and to the spiritual good of those present.

The following resolution was adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That the secretary be requested to furnish a copy of the report of the Committee on the Administration of Discipline to our Conference organ for publication.

I herewith send the report of the committee.

ALTO V. LEE, Secretary.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF DISCIPLINE.

The rules of our church are the teachings of the Bible, as understood and believed by some of our wisest and best men, and as such they are entitled to all obedience. Governed by them, under the providence of God, the church has increased, prospered and accomplished much good. This seems to prove that they are good rules and regulations.

Every person, in connecting himself with the church, took upon himself the obligation to obey and observe the discipline of the church, and no matter whether his judgment or conscience approved all these rules or not, they are none the less binding.

Your committee is aware that this is a subject that requires good judgment, tact and discretion—more, perhaps, than anything else connected with the management of the church; and it is impossible for your committee to make a report that would suit every case. In fact, we are far from advising charges and a trial in every instance of an infraction of the church rules. Yet there are some things which seem about to grow up into great evils in the church, and which certainly need correction

The time was when such a thing as a dancing or drinking Methodist was unknown and unheard of. We are sorry to learn, from some of the reports, that such members are not altogether unknown or unheard of in these latter days. Brethren, we believe these things ought not to be, and we are fearful that if they are unnoticed by the church that she will lose in a great measure, if not entirely, her usefulness in the world.

We advise, then, that the church adhere to the rules and discipline by which, under God's providence, it has already done so much good in the world. We are told, in his word, that we cannot serve two masters—that we cannot serve God and mammon. A religion that does not separate a man from the world, and that does not make him better in all respects, is not worth having, and a church or society that cannot stand the test of our discipline had better be dissolved. The connection of such a society with our church can do neither any good, and must do the church harm.

In conclusion, brethren, we advise a faithful enforcement of the church discipline, not hastily or under excitement, but deliberately, advisedly and with that "charity that suffereth long and is kind," and "that never faileth."

[We regret our inability to publish all of the report on this most important subject, but press of matter has compelled us to give only what seems to us the more material parts.—EDITOR.]

A WISE CLERGYMAN, now deceased, once said: "He had learned to preach not only so that people could understand him, if they had a mind to, but also so that they could not misunderstand him, if they wanted to." A hint here to all called upon to make statements with pen or lips.

A CHICAGO medical college has decided to admit women to its course of instruction, and to grant them the degree of M. D. upon the same terms as men. A number of women have already applied for admission.

Montgomery District, Montgomery Con.

AUBURN, ALA., Oct. 13, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: Religiously the year has been very prosperous. A spirit of revival has pervaded most of the charges, and a great many have been added to the church.

I am satisfied that, in a great measure, this has been owing to the earnest and laborious efforts of the preachers. It would be difficult to find a more devoted and indefatigable set of men than they have been Being pastors as well as preachers, they have attended to all the departments of church interest, and usually have been ready at the Quarterly Conferences to render satisfactory and encouraging accounts of the condition of the church, and to make valuable suggestions about compacting and enlarging the work.

The present spiritual condition of the membership is very good, perhaps never better. There have been but three or four expulsions reported during the year, which, considering we have largely over three thousand members in the district, is certainly very gratifying. I am satisfied that proper discipline has been exercised in all cases of delinquency. We endeavor to keep up the love-feasts after the old style, and have found them the means of great grace and comfort to the church. Regarding them as a kind of spiritual thermometer, they indicate a good deal of heat, yea of fervent piety in the church. They are well attended, and I do not remember one during the year that was not a blessing to the church. There are some of the old paths delightful to walk in.

Our District Meeting was a most gracious and refreshing season. It has been years since I saw a time of equal interest. When we met it was found that half of the preachers on the different works were absent. There seemed to be a pervading desire to have the religious element to preponderate during the meeting. The numerous revivals which preceded it prepared those present specially for this. The general prayer was for a spiritual feast while we attended to the regular business that called us together.

An incident showed the position of at least some of our preachers with their people. When Brother Ross had read his report, being quite feeble, he added but a few comments and sat down. A delegate from his charge was called on for a statement. He arose and said: "I can add nothing to the report of our pastor. He, sir, has our confidence, and we do what he tells us." Brother R. was deeply moved by this expression of the regard of his flock, and of the responsibility it imposed upon him. I am well assured that the confidence exists between other pastors and their flocks. And may it ever be thus. How much lighter would be the burdens of the ministers, and how much more efficient their ministry, if they could always be assured of the generous confidence and support of the people of their charges!

We had reports prepared with great care and ability on various subjects of direct interest to the church, which were discussed with much earnestness, and we trust profit, by both the laity and clergy. There was one noticeable feature: the laity were much freer to join in the discussions than on former similar occasions.

Motions were made to send some of these reports to the ADVOCATE for publication, but after discussion it was decided that as the church papers are burdened with these things now, we would spare you. Did we do right? [Yes!—EDITOR.] It was, however, ordered that copies of certain parts of some of the reports be furnished to each pastor, with the request to have them read before each congregation. Brethren were found who volunteered to do the copying. Thus all will be reached, while the papers reach but few.

The delegates to the Annual Conference are: David Clopton, William Lowther, Rev. Samuel W. Harris and B. A. Rush. Alternates: Rev. G. W. F Price, J. B. Bilbo and J. H. Swearingen. All agree it is a most excellent selection.

The educational interests of the church in the bounds of the district are prospering. The male college at this place has commenced the fall session with increased patronage and brightening prospects. There are now something near ninety students in both departments of the institution. More than sixty of these are in the regular college classes. We have a laborious and efficient faculty, and a college in every sense worthy of the sympathy and patronage of the church. The financial difficulties, under which we have labored, are rapidly disappearing, and we hope soon to be able to attain to the wonderful prosperity the college enjoyed before the war. If the Montgomery Conference and the people of east Alabama would but remember home institutions, as we think their interests demand, the halls of East Alabama College would be crowded this winter.

The Tuskegee Female College has renewed its youth. I was there a few days ago, and it looked like old times. President Price was in place, and ninety-nine girls were around him, and new ones were arriving daily. This is as it ought to be, for there is no better educator of girls anywhere than Rev. G. W. F. Price.

I find that Tuskegee is looking up again. A decided reaction is taking place, and the town will, I hope, soon be itself again. Our recent Quarterly Conference there resolved to proceed at once to collect funds to finish the new church, which was commenced the first year of the war, but, owing to the failure of the architect, left in an unfinished state. It is much needed, and will be an ornament to the town when completed.

It affords me pleasure to be able to say that the condition of things is improving in this section of Alabama. There is a greater air of cheerfulness and hope than I have noticed since the war closed The crops have been greatly injured by the heat and dry weather, so that in many places not much more than half of what was expected will be gathered. But the price of cotton is encouraging and remunerative, and the people are hopeful. Many of them are out of debt. This is especially the case with the farmers. Lands in the richer section are in good demand, and advancing in price daily.

The village of Opelika has three newspapers, a telegraph office and a large number of good business houses. Her merchants are active, intelligent and public spirited men, who are up with the times and seem intent on making their town a commercial centre. Two new lines of railroad, running northeast and northwest, will soon connect them, it is hoped, with the Tennessee valley at two points Our church at Opelika, under the efficient management of its devoted pastor, Brother Wild, ably seconded by Brothers Pitts, Wardlaw and the local brethren around, keeps pace with the rapid growth of the place. We sincerely hope all their expectations of temporal and spiritual prosperity may be speedily realized.

Early in the year tolerably liberal assessments were made for the support of the preachers. From present indications these will all be met by Conference, excepting, perhaps, those in one or two charges. In these the deficiency, if any, will not be great. All the collections ordered by the Conference will be fully realized, unless a great change takes place between this and the 1st of December. In addition to this the district is educating a promising young preacher at our college. M. S. ANDREWS.

THE BIRD that soars on the highest wing
  Builds on the ground her lowly nest;
And she that doth most sweetly sing,
  Sings in the shade when all things rest;
    In lark and nightingale we see
    What honor hath humility.

The saint that wears heaven's brightest crown
  In lowest adoration bends;
The weight of glory bows him down
  The most when most his soul ascends;
    Nearest the throne itself must be
    The footstool of humility.

GRATITUDE and prayer are always suitable and becoming, as we are ever in want, and God is always giving.

ABOUT BABIES.

In one of the street cars of the metropolis, a few evenings since, was a lady with a baby—one of the blue-eyed, crowing, happy babies, disarranging its white robes and rumpling its blue ribbons with all the abandon of a baby that is secure in ever fresh supplies both of love and clothes. The mother was evidently a stranger to the other ladies in the car, yet all of them smiled when they looked in her direction, and many of them spoke to her and seemed to love her for the sake of the beautiful child.

The opening instinct of womanhood seems to be the love of babies, and the girl must be a very little one who does not want a doll to which she can play the sweet part of mother. The depth and purpose of the instinct are revealed to us in the petition of the little miss of five years, who happens to be an only child:—"Mamma, I want a baby to play with—a neat baby, mamma."

No kinder blessing was ever bestowed than in the close of Fanny Fern's letter to the then newly married Princess Royal of England: "And when, brightest of all others, the crown of maternity shall descend upon your youthful brow, God grant you that nicest of all places on earth to cry in—a mother's bosom."

Yet, while the instinct of maternity is peculiar to woman, and marks her sex more plainly than rounded limbs or gentle manners, it is not to women and girls alone that the love of babies is confined.

It was once the lot of the writer to dwell in the white tents of Camp Harrison, in Georgia—in that lower part of the State where families are always far between, and much more so in war times. For long weeks we had not seen a woman or a child.

At last the railroad through the camp was repaired, and in the first train there was a lady with just such a wide-awake, kicking baby as the later one of the metropolis. Some hundreds of rough soldiers were around the cars, and Captain Story, of the Fifty-seventh Infantry, was the biggest and roughest among them, if we judge of the tree by its bark.

The lady with the baby in her arms was looking from a window, and he took off his hat and said: "Madam, I will give you five dollars if you will let me kiss that baby." One look at his bearded face told her that there was nothing bad in it, and saying with a pleased laugh, "I do not charge anything for kissing my baby," it was handed over. The little one was not afraid, and the bushy whiskers, an eighth of an ell long, was just the plaything it had been looking for.

More than one kiss did the captain get from the little red lips, and there was energy in the hug of the little round arms. Then other voices said: "Pass him over here, cap'l" and before the train was ready to move half a hundred men had kissed the baby. It was on its best behavoir, and crowed, and kicked, and tugged at whiskers as only a happy baby can. It was an event of the campaign, and one giant of a mountaineer, who strode past us with tread like a mammoth, but with tear-dimmed eyes and quivering lips, said: "By George! it makes me feel and act like a fool; but I've got one just like it at home."

Other lands have owned the power of this young immortality; and the Hindoo hails the little stranger with the words: "Young child, as thou hast entered the world in tears when all around thee smiled, so live as to leave the world in smiles while all around thee weep."—*Appleton's Journal.*

DO NOT MAKE YOUR OWN PECULIARITIES A LAW FOR OTHERS.—Much domestic unhappiness comes from the fact that the people do not know, or do not recognize the peculiarities of each other's natures. They expect impossible things of each other. If a flaming, demonstrative nature, and a cool, undemonstrative nature come together, neither of them understanding or making allowance for the peculiarities of the other, there can scarcely fail of being unhappiness. The latter demands that the former shall keep still, and the former demands that the latter shall wake up. They are all the time actuated by cross purposes, and are at disagreement with each other.

THE closet is a nursery for piety; and whenever there is a declension in its duties, there will be a declension of religion in the heart.

THE BIGOT.—His mind is like the pupil of the eye—the more light you pour upon it the more it contracts.

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1869.

FROM A GARRET.

BY EDGAR FAWCETT.

Four stories high, in a garret room,
All day I sit by a table old,
And toil at the oddest of cheaic tasks—
The toning of ink into gold!
Whatever the busy world will read
We struggle to furnish, my quill and I.
Who talks of glory? The favored few:
A man must dine or a man must die!

Most bright were my dreams in the halcyon days
When hope made merry with youth; most fair
The witherless laurels no hand, no brow,
But my own should gather and wear.
They are dead—*requiescant*—those brilliant dreams;
I can think of them calmly, with not a sigh.
Let glory be won by the favored few:
A man must dine or a man must die!

Very grand are the thoughts that now and then,
Like stately dames, through my garret door
Seem to glide with a rustle of silken robes
On the carpetless, dusty floor.
Unbidden they come and unheeded they go;
The leisure to flatter them have not I.
They keep their chorus for the favored few:
A man must dine or a man must die!

The honors that neither were sought nor found:
Does it profit my life to regret them? I muse:
Though never to seek be never to gain,
To gain not is never to lose.
Success is the vassal of discontent;
And the proudest of triumphs defeat stands nigh;
'Tis the safest of mottoes for all human toil:
That a man must dine or a man must die!

—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Extracts from the Diary of Rev. J. H. Mims,

FIELD AGENT OF THE SOUTHWESTERN BIBLE SOCIETY IN LOUISIANA

1869. *May* 3.—Called on a good brother, who informed me of a family of Catholics just below him; "but," said he, "you need not stop, for they will not have a Bible on any terms." I did stop and sold to the man and his wife two Bibles—one in French and one in English! Another poor French family, living close by, was supplied with a French Bible free. Distributed twelve volumes of the Scriptures this day.

May 4.—Called on a Catholic family, and sold a French Bible; sold a Bible to a young Frenchman. At night a Catholic gentleman took me in, treated myself and beast kindly, for which he would have nothing, and bade me God-speed in the morning.

May 14.—Leaving Bayou Rapids, I entered at once the pine forest; the roads exceedingly rough and hilly; was compelled often to get out and lead my horse over and around bad places. Twelve miles brought me to the first house, at eleven A. M. Here I was cordially invited to rest and take dinner, and have my beast fed. Finding a large family, or rather two or three families, on the place, a school teacher, and several strangers, I proposed to have prayer, which was readily agreed to, though none present were professing Christians. Held the religious exercises accordingly. Six miles over a rough road brought me to the next house; it being sixteen miles to the next house, I remained here, and called on two families near by; found them without Bibles, and supplied them.—Gave some Testaments and Psalms to orphan children.

May 21.—Started for Pine Island; visited twelve families on the way; seeing an humble cottage some distance off from the road, I called, but the occupants were absent. Taking out a sixty-cent Bible, I wrote on the fly leaf, "Please to accept this Bible as a present from the Southwestern Bible Society. If you have a Bible, then please to hand it to some one of your friends who is without a Bible;" and left the precious volume on the water shelf, outside the house.

May 22.—Being directed to take the left of my road, I did so; but the left road finally dwindled down to a cow path, obstructed by logs leading across deep gulches, in one of which I came near smashing my buggy; got into a swamp; no road visible; left my buggy and struck a circle, but found no road; quit the swamp; took to the hills, and after serpentining around deep branches, logs and thickets for a long time, I espied a fence, made for it, and found a family without a Bible or Testament; they were poor people; gave them a Bible. Met another family without a Bible; another and another before night. All were supplied, but one refusing.

May 26.—Returning, came to the humble cottage where I left the Bible on the water shelf; found the good lady and the children at home. I addressed them thus: "In passing here a few days ago, and finding you not at home, and fearing you did not have a Bible, and expecting that it would not be convenient for me to pass this way again soon, I took the liberty of leaving a Bible on the water shelf, and hope you will not think hard of me for doing so." "Thank you, sir," said she; "we did not have a Bible, and were very glad to get one." "Are you able to pay for it?" "Yes, sir, I have some money." The Bible was paid for. At night had preaching and a Bible address; audience full and attentive. Received a donation of $5 for the Bible cause.

May 27.—Held a Bible meeting in a Baptist church; a full meeting; several addresses made by Rev. N. H. Bray, Rev. Mr. Adair and Mr. Pressly; one of the most intensely interesting meetings I ever witnessed. The work of distribution throughout Sabine parish was resolved upon and planned. Said one of the local ministers—of whom seven were present, and who had heretofore been indifferent about the cause—"I never saw fully into the matter till to-day; why, it is the most interesting subject I ever met with." Our hearts were strangely warmed and thoroughly united; but it is impossible to describe the actual state of the meeting on paper. Suffice it to say, each one left that humble spot with enlarged views of the great work of scattering the word of God all over this land.

May 28.—Left early in the morning to meet the people at a two days' meeting, twelve miles distant. Road rough, extinct in some places. Found a good number of people at a new school house. *Here we found some grown persons who had never heard a prayer or sermon.* Had service at eleven A. M. and at night.

May 31.—Called again on Rev. A. Wright, and suggested that he constitute himself a life member of the Southwestern Bible Society, which he agreed to, and handing me $10, he said: "I will pay the balance this fall, if I have reasonable success with my crop." A few moments after he said: "I am afraid I may not live to see the fall, and that I might die without completing my life membership; here is the balance, $20. I want to be sure of it before I die."

INCIDENTS.—"You need not call on Mr. —— and wife; they are infidels, and will insult you; they would not have a Bible on any terms." "How far is it to their house?" "One mile and a half." "I must by all means see them; I should consider my visit to this neighborhood half lost if I were not to call upon them." I went; was kindly received. I found him to be the man who had written to me many months before, begging for a Bible, though he was nearly two hundred miles from me. "I want a family Bible," said he, "and intend getting one as soon as I can raise the money." "You can take this Testament, as a present from the Southwestern Bible Society, and read it till you can get a large Bible.—Will you read it?" "Thank you, sir; I will read it."

June 9.—Nine miles brought me to Mr. Hathaway's, on Calcasieu river, forty-three miles from Alexandria, where at night we had a congregation at the house of a poor afflicted widow. She had been confined to her bed for ten years, unable to walk; had not heard a sermon in all that time. I presented the Gospel of St. John, in large type, to this poor widow, in the name of the Southwestern Bible Society. It was received with thanks and a flood of tears. She has long been an humble follower of Jesus, and says she is waiting for the summons to depart.

What I Saw of the Suez Canal.

NUMBER TWO.

As we left the hills of Timsah the wind struck us sharply, and ever and anon a quantity of the light sand of the desert would be caught up by it and sent whirling into the water; and looking closely, we could see where it had drifted little capes and promontories into the canal. Let us repeat what our captain said upon this subject, being asked:

"Yes, monsieur, this drifting in of the sand certainly seems to be one of our greatest difficulties, for the wind blows across the canal all the year round—six months one way, six months back. One ounce of sand per square yard amounts to five hundred tons for the whole canal. If it came in at this rate it would be a long time before the company would pay any dividend. But we do not intend to let it come in; and this is how we prevent it: This sand only extends to the depth of from nine to twelve feet; below this is a stratum of blue mud, mixed with a sort of clay, in which, by the way, we find great quantities of beautiful shells and fossil fish.—Well, then do you see those two huge engines which we are approaching—one an hydraulic dredger in the middle of the canal, the other an iron *shute* (it looked like the walking-beam of an immense steamer,) near the edge? Do you see how the vast masses of sand, mud and water come up from the dredger, are poured out into the 'shute,' and thence on the ground sixty or eighty feet from the edge of the canal? Do you see how quickly the great heaps rise, and how they extend, almost without a break, all along? Well, monsieur, you would find these heaps almost immediately baked hard by the sun, and as they are firm enough to bear the railroad which we intend putting upon them the better to expedite the mails from India, so we hope they will be high enough to keep out the sand-drifts from the canal."

"And what are your other great difficulties, mon capitaine?"

"Well, monsieur, at Chalouf, near Serapeum, we have struck a peculiar hard stone at the depth of twelve feet, and are obliged to blast to clear it out (it is axolite.) Then the deposit of the Nile mud near Port Said will always keep us dredging. But what we fear most is the Red sea. For a long distance from Suez it is extremely shallow; then, lower down, it is very rocky; and while this is nothing to steamers, which can easily keep the narrow channel, yet with the wind blowing six months one way and six months the other, it will not be easy for a heavily-laden clipper to keep off the ground. Yet these things will all be set right, for trade will take the shortest route, and the Suez Canal will be a success, although no nation now believes it except France and (with a bow) America."

The only stopping place from Ismailia to Port Said is Kantara, which means The Bridge. A swinging boat answers the purpose now, but the abutments are being built for a more substantial structure. We reached Kantara about three o'clock. Here is a little clump of houses clustering along the canal, trying hard to look like a miniature Ismailia, and scarcely succeeding in the attempt. French, English, Italian and Turkish flags were displayed, either on account of the arrival of the steamer, or because it was New Year's day, and we were invited to accept the hospitalities of the "Cafe de Canal." A neat French woman set before us some excellent coffee, good fresh bread and delicious dates, and while enjoying them we observed the "cafe." It was hard to realize we were where we were. There were the inevitable mintsticks in the glass jar with a brass-rimmed cover, the fly-marked cheese cakes and the honey-dew plug tobacco; and had it not been that the walls were covered with flamingoes, Egyptian geese, pelicans and the skins of two leopards recently killed near by, it would have been hard to believe that we were not in a cake and beer shop on an American turnpike.

Kantara is thirty-one miles from Port Said, and the canal is almost perfected thus far; that is to say, although the dredges are still at work, yet for this distance the canal is one hundred yards wide and of an average depth of twenty-six feet; and these are to be the dimensions for its entire length. A curious feature, which is visible along the narrow parts of the canal, is a current flowing in from the north at the rate of one and a half knots per hour. Although it is many months since the water attained its level, yet this current still continues.—Our captain attributed it to evaporation and absorption. It must be remembered that all the cuttings have been from the Mediterranean toward Suez, and that the main body of the men employed, numbering eighty-five hundred, are working at the head of the canal, which is now advanced as far as Serapeum. Here it is necessary to cut through a number of sand hills to the Bitter Lakes, which are a series of depressions in the desert, in the lowest parts of which are marshy ponds. They are twenty-five miles in extent, and it is expected that when the water is let in an area of one hundred and forty thousand acres will be covered. (This has since been done.) Then comes the Chalouf cutting to Suez, sixteen miles, and the seas meet. After leaving Kantara, for many miles the water overflowed the desert on either side, and we passed along as through an immense lake. The channel was buoyed, and as an evidence of the shallowness of the overflow, flamingoes, pelicans and a kind of large curlew waded about, intent on fish and regardless of us, while myriads of snipe and sand-pipers gazed at us from the little islands which in every direction appeared above the water. After leaving Kantara we did not pass a boat nor see a human being until we reached Port Said. The eye fairly ached with reaching over the desert distance—miles upon miles of sand, and, after we left the overflowed land, one long silver thread of water. Not a tree, not a shrub, not even a good sized stone, to relieve the intense monotony of the landscape. So when the captain handed us his glass and said that he could see the shipping at Port Said, we were well satisfied that our voyage through the desert was drawing to a close. It was eight o'clock when we reached the steamer's dock, and leaving our baggage in the hands of the ubiquitous custom house officials (Turkish,) made our way under the guidance of our good courier (Jules Hoffman) to the "Oriental Hotel," where, during our stay of two days, while waiting for the steamer for Jaffa, we had good rooms, clean beds, capital fare and excellent wine.

Now a word or two about Port Said (pronounced there, Port Sayeed.) Ten years ago it was a narrow strip of sand, which served as a resting place for the flamingoes when tired of wading about in the marshes which still lie around it. It was here M. Ferdinand Lesseps (pronounced Le-sepps, and not *De* Lesseps) made the first blow with his pick and set his army of Arab workmen in motion. It is now a flourishing seaport—a regular place of call for four lines of steamers, with a fine harbor, huge workshops, great stores of material, and a population of twelve thousand, increasing every year. This is made up from all the countries round the Mediterranean — French, Italians, Turks, Syrians and Greeks. Italian is spoken at this end of the canal, even more than French. Port Said has a large square, named after M. Lesseps, and surrounded by comfortable and lofty dwellings. Its stores, of which there are many, contain almost all the articles which can be obtained at Marseilles or Alexandria. Upon one we noticed the sign painted in four different languages—French, Italian, Turkish and modern Greek. All the Arabs connected with the place are apart in a village about half a mile along the beach to the westward, and, considering their proximity, Port Said is a very clean town. Its harbor, however, is its great feature. In order to protect the mouth of the canal from the deposit of mud brought over constantly in great quantities by the Nile, and also to defend the shipping from the severe storms which sometimes beat in here, two immense piers of breakwaters are built out into the sea, separated by an interval of seven hundred and fifty yards. The western pier is twenty-seven hundred yards in length, the eastern one to two thousand yards, and between them lies the harbor. The material used in their construction is artificial stone made on the spot from a combination of sand and lime, under the action of a powerful hydraulic machine. Each stone weighs twenty-five tons, and is put in its place by two boats constructed for the purpose. The piers are not regularly built, but they look very strong.

A few words now upon the canal in general. Whether or not the idea originated with Pharaoh, Napoleon I acted upon it, and actually had a survey made, when it was reported that there was a difference of thirty feet in the level of the two seas; and for that and other reasons the project was abandoned, and lay dormant until about 1854; upon the 30th of November of which year the contract between the Egyptian government and the "Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez" was signed. Its duration is ninety-nine years from the day of the opening of the canal for traffic. The Egyptian government is to receive fifteen per cent. of the net profits, and holds a large proportion of the company's bonds. Egypt conceded to the company all the lands which might be irrigated by the fresh water canal, and in 1868 bought back its own concession for a sum equal to $10,000,000.

On the 1st of January, 1869, there were at work eighty-five hundred men. These men are obliged by the Egyptian government to work on the canal, but are paid by the company at the rate of two francs per day. The engines for dredging are sixty in number. Each cost $200,000 in gold. The expenses amount to $1,000,000 in gold per month, and the work has already absorbed $40,000,000. It is said that the rates of toll are to be ten francs per ton. The company is a private one, and has not been publicly recognized or assisted by the French government.

With regard to the rocks, the calms and the tortuous channels of the Red sea, mentioned before as the chief obstacles to the use of the canal by the larger class of merchantmen, plans have already been elaborated in England, with a view to the building of a class of vessels suited to this trade, and carrying each sufficient steam power to assist her through the canal and down the Red sea. For the dispatch of mails and the transport of troops this route will be immediately available; and although it will take time to conquer English prejudices and predilections, yet in time the bulk of the India trade must come this way.

Whether the Suez Canal be for the future a new and brightened gateway between the nations, or whether it is doomed to be obliterated by the influences of nature or the neglect of man, like that other traditional labor which was performed perhaps in the dim ages of the Pharaohs, surely it has even now obtained a place upon the page of history, and it or its name will survive, monumental of distinguished ability, untiring energy and the utmost tenacity of purpose.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Father Hyacintho at Notre Dame.

The following description of the preaching of this eloquent monk was furnished in a letter to the *Evangelist*, two years ago, by a correspondent then in Paris:

But now the tall Swiss halberdier, making a passage along the aisle, announces the approach of Pere Hyacinthe, and instantly this whole sea of faces is turned toward him, with an expression of sympathy so intense as seemed enough to electrify one who came in all simplicity and sincerity to bring to them the words of life. He followed slowly, with his eyes cast down, his face pale, and, mounting the steps of the pulpit, he knelt down, and buried his face in silent prayer. Then rising, he stood, with erect and majestic form, and for some moments regarded in silence those to whom he was to speak, while a deep sigh involuntarily escaped from his large chest.

Although I was already under the magnetism of this extraordinary man, my eye as an artist took in all the surroundings of the scene. In scenic effect nothing could exceed the beauty of the tableaux—the dark background of the pulpit, in ancient carved oak; the form of the preacher, rendered more striking by the robe of his order, (he is a Carmelite monk, and wears a long serge gown, with only sandals on his feet,) with his white cowl thrown back upon his shoulder, his head shaven so as to leave only a chaplet of hair upon his brow, while the light from above fell upon his bare head, and his countenance so sad and beautiful, yet responding with quick sympathy to all the regards turned toward him. Surely if he had studied all this *mise en scene* he is a master in the art.

He began to speak, and from that moment I wished to believe in the sincerity, in the piety, in the Christian faith of this man—for if he is not all that, he profanes the most beautiful gifts of Providence. Never did a voice more sympathetic strike my ear; never did art more perfectly captivate and control the human heart.

He announced his text, first in Latin and then in French. It was in Ecclesiastes—a warning to diligence and activity, which he applied to stimulate men in the work of salvation, repeating with emphasis: "Agonize for your faith; combat for your soul!" He described the agony of Christ that he might hold him up as an example. As it is the season of Lent, all thoughts are supposed to converge toward that central theme, and all motives to radiate from the great sufferer. He depicted the sorrows of the Saviour of the world, the drops of blood falling to the ground and the last scene on the cross. During this description all was hushed and still. The vast cathedral seemed to wear a deeper gloom, as if in sympathy with the darkness which was described, and when he repeated our Saviour's words, "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?" it seemed as if every heart shuddered at the cry.

As Christ suffered and agonized for man's salvation, so should man himself struggle and suffer unto death that he be saved—there was his theme. But how do men carry on this spiritual war? Here the preacher turned from the divine sufferer to the world which he came to redeem—a world full of sorrow and sin. Instantly we were in the midst of the nineteenth century—with examples of guilt which all should recognize. He drew his pictures from actual life, portraying the tempter and the tempted; and in his charges of selfishness and crime, he seemed as if he would array all men at the bar of divine justice. He did not spare any class or profession—not even his own—but drew a fearful picture of the unworthy priest.

"It is not by hypocrisy," he said, "that the bad priest dishonors his ministry. Hypocrisy is a thing vulgar and base, soon unmasked, which cannot long deceive any one. But it is by that cold, cruel Pharisaism, which puts the letter in place of the spirit, the dogma in place of charity, in a religion which is all love. It is not with hands hard and cold that the priest must touch the wounds and sores of humanity, but as a mother in her love for her children covers the plague spots which mark the outbreaking of revolting disease. It is with burning lips that he is to suck the poison from the very blood of the death-smitten; it is with tears of charity and of tenderness that he is to wash and to purify the sinful soul!" As he said this there was in his voice, and in the whole expression of his sad and beautiful countenance, something of the tenderness of a father—he seemed to yearn toward those who listened to him with an irresistible attraction, and with one of his electrifying gestures he threw open his arms as if he would take upon his own heart the griefs and the remorse of every troubled spirit.

I give you but a faint outline of his sermon, though it seemed that every word was engraven on my memory. But merely to repeat his arguments and illustrations could give you no impression of his power, for it lay in the man, in his eye, his gesture and his voice. In true eloquence there is something which escapes analysis—a power beyond words—a magnetism *vibrante et subtile* which penetrates lightning, which cannot be described, but which is only felt as the intensest action of the human soul. To make you understand its effect I must paint for you that countenance so mobile, now grave and stern, and now wearing a look of ineffable tenderness. His gestures were full of energy and animation. There was intense life in every limb and every motion. Now he appeared as if he was the accuser of his hearers, flashing the light of conscience on every deed of guilt. At such a moment you might believe that you heard another Savonarola thundering against the vices of the age. Then suddenly his tone changed and his manner became tender and almost caressing, as if he would draw the multitude to the feet of him whose agony he described.

In Pere Hyacinthe it is easy to see the struggling of two natures. Under that coarse monk's dress throbs a great human heart. As Carlyle said of Edward Irving, "He strove to be a priest in an age alien to the character," so it seems as if this man also were striving to realize even here in the gayest city in the world, and amid the allurements of modern degeneracy, the heroic type of one of the old confessors.

In recalling this marvelous preaching it seems to me that there is in it something of the senses as well as of the spirit. I will not use the word sensual, for it would not express my thought, nor be just to the preacher. But there is an element of passionate emotion which is so marked in the writings of St. Theresa and Madame Guyon—a mingling of a heart yearning for affection, but which, shut up from all domestic ties, pours itself out in a love for all mankind. But what a fascination in this eloquence inspired by the most passionate love to God and to men!

If you think me carried away by my enthusiasm, I can only give you the more sober impressions of others. Our Protestant friends here render full homage to his genius and eloquence. M. de Pressense says that his manner is the union of extraordinary natural gifts with the most consummate art. It seems he does not shun the Protestant society. Not long since he passed an evening at Madame Adolphe Monod's, and they were charmed with his dignity and courtesy. Although he goes everywhere in the dress of his order as a Carmelite monk, with his naked feet shod only in sandals, yet his bearing is as distinguished as that of a gentleman of the Court of Louis the Fourteenth.

HOUSEKEEPERS' DEPARTMENT.

RICE CAKE.—Take six eggs, with their weight in fine sugar, and in butter also, and half their weight of flour of rice, half of wheaten flour; make the cake as directed for the Madeira cake, but throw in the rice after the flour; then add the butter in the usual way, and bake the cake about an hour and ten minutes.

JENNY LIND'S PUDDING.—Grate the crumb of half a loaf, butter the dish well, and lay in a thick layer of the crumbs, pare ten or twelve apples, cut them down and put a layer of them and sugar, then crumbs, alternately, until the dish is full; put a bit of butter on the top and bake it in an oven. An excellent and economical pudding.

ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT.—1. Spirits of wine, one pint; put into it one ounce of prepared kali, previously heated; decant and add half an ounce of oil of peppermint. 2. Oil of peppermint, one pound; strong spirits of wine, two gallons; color with dried peppermint leaves, eight ounces. 3. Oil of peppermint, three ounces; spirits of wine, colored with spinach, two pints.

A GOOD MADEIRA CAKE.—Whisk four fresh eggs until they are as light as possible, then continuing still to whisk them, throw in by slow degrees the following ingredients in the order in which they are written: Six ounces of dry, pounded and sifted sugar; six of flour, also dried and sifted; four ounces of butter just dissolved, but not heated; the rind of a fresh lemon; and the instant before the cake is molded beat well in the third of a teaspoonful of carbonate of soda; bake it an hour in a moderate oven. In this, as in all compositions of the same nature, observe particularly that each portion of butter must be beaten into the mixture until no appearance of it remains before the next is added; and if this be done, and the preparation be kept light by constant and light whisking, the cake will be as good, if not better, than if the butter were creamed. Candied citron can be added, but it is not needed.

An autograph letter of Humboldt's recently sold for $25.

The Christian Advocate.

Official Organ of the Montgomery, Mobile, Mississippi, and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1869.

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THE New Orleans District Meeting will be held in the Carondelet street church of this city, on the first Saturday and Sunday in November—6th and 7th.

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

N. B.—All itinerant preachers, local preachers, exhorters, class leaders, stewards and superintendents of Sabbath schools are members of this meeting, and are expected to be present with written reports of their various works. The meeting will begin at ten o'clock on Saturday morning.

CARONDELET STREET CHURCH.

This charge, under the pastoral care of Rev. Dr. Walker, has recently enjoyed a season of revival influence. In a protracted meeting of two weeks' duration, closing on Sunday, the 24th instant, twenty-five persons professed to find peace with God through faith in Christ. We are glad to say that our churches in the city and suburbs are generally in a good spiritual condition.

ATTENTION is called to a communication, published this week, from Dr. Redford, our book agent. The sixty-dollar proposition is again urged. None can afford to be without the new books mentioned by the agent.

The Manual of the Discipline and Dr. Summers' Commentary have not reached us, but we are sure they should be in every household immediately.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.—We call attention to the card, in this issue, of the firm of Messrs. Aiken & Watt, cotton factors and commission merchants, No. 60 Carondelet street.—This wealthy house are the successors of Messrs. Rotchford, Brown & Co., and by their urbanity and thorough business qualifications entitle themselves to the patronage of the public. We cheerfully commend them to our friends as safe and reliable factors, and worthy of their favorable regard.

WE are under obligations to Hon. W. P. Kellogg, United States Senator from this State, for Message and Documents, 1868-69.

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP.—There are said to be in the United States a total of six million two hundred thousand members of evangelical churches, including one hundred thousand Quakers. If we reckon three persons to each church member, which is a low estimate, there will be nineteen millions of our population directly and indirectly connected with the several evangelical churches. The Roman Catholic population is reckoned at five million.

EYE SERVICE.

Living unto God, and having a supreme regard to his approval, is the opposite of eye service. The spirit of this service is to please men. Hence servants are admonished to discharge their duties "not with eye service as men pleasers, but in singleness of heart fearing God." The duty of pleasing others is enjoined by the same authority, but it is to be "for his good to edification." In this sense Christ pleased not himself, and Paul was "made all things to all men," that he might, by all means, save some. Pleasing others, then, is enforced by the highest authority, and illustrated by the most perfect examples. To a truly benevolent nature it is an object always desirable in itself, if consistent with the requirements of duty to God.

The end to be sought, however, is not the mede of praise, but always "for his good to edification." This was Paul's motive in conciliating the Jew and the Gentile, by adapting himself to their circumstances. He sought to disarm prejudice, and to catch them with the "guile" of a wise and broadly benevolent heart. "Men pleasers," in the meaning of Scripture, are the eye servants of religion, who chiefly, if not solely, regard the opinions and judgment of men without this ulterior object of their good to edification. Ambition, vanity and selfishness move them to please others. An inordinate and insatiable love of applause, or the desire of more substantial returns, incite them to seek their good opinions. The benevolent end is wanting, wholly or in part, and this defect leads to the most serious abuses. Principle is compromised, the conscience is tarnished, and the soul is finally ruined. Where the desire of pleasing is confined to its legitimate purpose of benefiting men, and where it springs from a supreme regard to the will of Christ, we are treading the firm ground of duty and safety. Actuated by this spirit the minister will never sacrifice truth, nor countenance error for the sake of conciliating sinners. No Christian will care to secure the friendship or respect of the ungodly at the cost of his own fidelity as a witness for Christ.

The law of pleasing is "for his good to edification," and this is the test by which we are to examine ourselves and to judge of others. Take away the appreciation of others, and many Christian hearts become impatient and weary in well doing. Unconsciously the praise of men has become an important consideration, and they fail to find in God alone a satisfying reward. The case is not made better by the fact that this want of appreciation is in the church, or exhibited by those who profess to be good and holy men. If the ultimate object of our labors and sacrifices has been the good opinions of our brethren, and that our praise might be in the church, the service rendered has not been unto the Lord. We have been all the time seeking to obtain the verdict of "well done, good and faithful servant," from frail and erring men, rather than from the infinite Judge of the universe. Those who would not be ostentatious, nor self-righteous in an offensive sense, are pained by the conviction that their virtues and labors are not altogether known.

The commendations of the intelligent and good are refreshing and encouraging. To assume indifference is to betray a peculiar and unnatural weakness; but to make these necessary to our peace and comfort is a lamentable aspect of that eye service which the Scriptures condemn. People may bring themselves to the point at length where duty is without attractions, unless festooned and garlanded with the praise of others. They come down from the serene heights of the divine approbation, and move, altogether, in an atmosphere of fulsome encomium. This appetite grows with indulgence until the impossibility of adequate gratification converts it into a source of internal distraction and misery. Heartily, as unto the Lord, must our service be, if acceptable to him. We may please men to save them, but not thereby to compromise ourselves or to dishonor God. We are rendering mere "eye service as men pleasers" if the supreme object, the paramount desire, be not the glory of the Redeemer.

When the believer reaches this high place of true religious service he will be always tranquil, if not happy, in it. Whilst not stoically indifferent to the good opinions or censures of others, he will find a peaceful refuge and an abiding satisfaction in the smiles of his heavenly Father. If God appreciates his labors in the Gospel field, and accepts the offering of a devoted life, he is abundantly rewarded and altogether content. Doing "unto the Lord" is indeed the remedy for much impatience and self-inflicted trouble of spirit. The path of the eye servant is strewed with thorns, and mortification, disappointment, wounded vanity await him, and, possibly, ruin at last. The path of humble consecration, on the other hand, amidst the denial and self-abasement which it imposes, leads the soul to fadeless bloom and ever brightening skies. *

HELPING ONE ANOTHER.

Amongst other ways in which Methodists are to evidence their desire of salvation is the following, as found in the General Rules: "By doing good, especially to them that are of the household of faith, or groaning so to be; employing them preferably to others; buying one of another; helping each other in business; and so much the more because the world will love its own, and them only."

The duty of doing good to all men is clearly recognized, "of every possible sort, and, as far as possible, to all men." The preference which the rule declares for the household of faith is taken from Paul's words: "As we have therefore opportunity, let us do good unto all men, especially unto them who are of the household of faith." The apostle doubtless had reference to works of charity, and gifts to the destitute and suffering; but Mr. Wesley has not gone beyond the spirit of the passage in applying it to business affairs. To help each other in business is the natural and spontaneous tendency of fraternal feeling and brotherly kindness. The preference which the relation of brethren demands in the bestowal of alms is certainly not less obligatory in the industrial pursuits of life. Believers are described as "the household of faith"—intimately united in fellowship to Christ and to each other. Christ takes his disciples under his special care, denouncing the heaviest judgments upon those who shall cause them to stumble, and assuring him of a special reward who shall give "unto one of these little ones a cup of cold water only in the name of a disciple." Christ recognizes and rewards the good done unto his disciples as done unto himself: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

The help which Christians can afford each other in the way of business is often considerable, and it is the most prudent and rational mode of bestowing benefits. Where the poor can be placed in positions to earn their bread, and to become independent of charity, they are more effectively aided than if gratuitously maintained. Many a worthy mechanic, tradesman or merchant, vainly struggling for a start in business, might have been saved from poverty and failure by a little encouragement and patronage from his brethren in Christ. Young men seeking employment are perhaps neglected by members of the same church, who might with little trouble secure them positions. Where there is already abundant prosperity the relation to the household of faith should still decide our choice in business transactions. We may hope that the wealth to which our patronage has contributed will be more expended to the glory of God in the hands of a Christian than in the hands of an unbeliever. Better enrich the man who consecrates his money to the support of the Gospel than build up the fortune of another, who lives only to hoard his gains or to expend them upon his lusts.

This duty of employing Christians preferably to others, and buying one of another, is of easy and wide application. Every day there are opportunities, in some direction, to practice it, and yet it is often most grievously neglected. We do not mean that we are to buy of each other without respect to price, nor that we are to employ Christians without regard to qualifications.—Other things being equal, the preference is to be given them in trade and in employment. If the Methodist does not do as well by me as another, then I must go where I can do the best. But, with the rule thus qualified, we ought to be at some pains and inconvenience to make our connections in business with those who are known to be exemplary and good people. Whilst we would reprobate an offensively clannish and bigoted spirit, we believe that the rule of "helping each other in business" is of scriptural obligation, and not to be neglected without censure and condemnation. However much we may affect a broad and liberal spirit, we cannot set aside the inspired declaration: "Especially unto those who are of the household of faith." The rule is often broken through want of consideration, and from the idea that business has nothing to do with the church and religion. The claims of Christ's disciples are not thought of in such a connection. They have never thought of their merchant, their grocer, their employees as having any religion at all, but only as serving them to the best possible advantage. The duty, as Christians, of helping each other in business has never amounted to a practical and serious conviction. It is not our purpose to give this subject a sectarian application, though in this respect Methodists need to be reminded of their delinquency. While we do not abate our catholicity of spirit, there is need that the ties of our brotherhood be drawn closer in the temporal affairs of life. *

PERIODICALS.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, November, 1869. We read this first, and more completely than any of the monthlies. Its political and theological drift we do not like, but every number contains some contribution to science or literature worth more than the cost of the entire volume. We note in this number part two of "The Increase of Human Life," a most instructive paper, and "Mohammed and his Place in Universal History," as suggestive and discriminating. Published by Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston.

THE RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE, for young people, November, 1869. Hurd & Houghton, New York. We have frequently noticed this as one of our best periodicals for the young. It is more tastefully and richly illustrated than any other.

THE LITTLE CORPORAL, November, 1869. This is an original magazine for boys and girls. Published by Alfred L. Sewell & Co., Chicago, Illinois. The literary quality is not excelled, and its moral and religious tone is generally decided, and of most wholesome tendency. The present number is full of good things, some of which we shall serve up to our readers from time to time.

Our Sixty-Dollar Proposition.

Under the embarrassing circumstances with which the Publishing House has been surrounded, no proposition we made brought us such timely relief, or contributed so much to our present prosperity, as the one requesting that every traveling preacher purchase $60 worth of our publications.

Although our profits during the past three years already exceed $78,000, which was the amount of the entire debt of the Publishing House on the 1st day of June, 1866, yet the rapid increase of the business of the house has compelled us to use a large portion of the profits in so increasing our stock as to meet the demands of the trade. We are therefore left with a heavy balance of this debt, which should be paid before the meeting of the General Conference in May next.

We therefore propose, once more, to all the preachers, local and traveling, to churches which may desire to furnish their pews with hymn books, to Sunday schools that may wish to supply themselves with libraries, and to all others who may desire to aid us in our efforts to free the house from all embarrassment, to accept our sixty-dollar proposition, and send us an order immediately for the books.

In addition to the books in the catalogue, we invite your attention to the following new publications:

Life and Times of Bishop McKendree. In two volumes. By Bishop Paine.

Manual of the Discipline. By Bishop McTyeire.

Methodism in Tennessee. First volume. By Rev. J. B. McFerrin, D. D.

Commentary on the Gospels. First volume. With questions accompanying. By Rev. T. O Summers, D. D. A. H. REDFORD, Agent.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

TRENTON, LA., Oct. 14, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: God has been pleased to bless us with a gracious revival. Brother Evans, our pastor, held a meeting which, after lasting nearly two weeks, ended last week. There were seventeen accessions to the church, and all the old members seem to have renewed their covenant, being baptized afresh with the Spirit. Brother Evans preached truly with power from on high. Under his pastorship the churches on this circuit are flourishing, and have nearly doubled in numbers. They are building a parsonage in Monroe, and expect to commence erecting soon a new church, for the construction of which some funds have already been raised. Brother Evans is now holding a protracted meeting at Faulks' chapel, on this circuit, from which may God send us the blessed tidings of many souls being set free from sin, and delivered into the glorious liberty of the children of God.

Yours in Christ, J. L. B.

ALEXANDRIA DISTRICT, LOUISIANA CON.

MR. EDITOR: You may say to the friends of Zion, through our excellent ADVOCATE, that the revival on the Alexandria district continues with unabated interest; and may it continue until there shall not be one soul left to advocate the cause of the wicked. Within the last three months four hundred and seventy five have been added to the church in the bounds of the district. The harvest truly is great, but the laborers are few. O, that the Lord of the vineyard would send forth more laborers therein! We need six or eight men more than we have to supply the work on the Alexandria district. Where are these men to come from? Will not some of our sister Conferences send us a few of their young men? Where they have a surplus they can be spared; and here is a field ripe unto the harvest. Everywhere the cry is heard: Send us a preacher; we will support him. We have not the men; we cannot supply the work. Who will come to our assistance? Immortal souls are perishing for the bread of life. At whose hands will their blood be required? Will our brethren of the older Conferences think about it?

FRED. WHITE, P. E.

MINDEN, LA., Oct. 14, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: I am still highly pleased with the ADVOCATE. Have just read the copy of 21 instant. The revival intelligence contained in said number is certainly very encouraging. Much has been accomplished in this (the Ouachita) district during the year, which seems not to have been reported. It will doubtless be made manifest at Conference. I believe that considerable good has been accomplished, through the agency of our protracted efforts, at the various appointments in the bounds of this (Minden) circuit; though not as much visible good as we had hoped for. About one hundred accessions to the church, white and colored.

Your "loader" on "Supply and Demand" is timely and appropriate. I am loth to believe that God does not call men to the ministry now as in former times. I suppose that the diminution of preachers is owing to the fact that men resist the divine call.

This district expects to send up two recruits to the Annual Conference that I know of—possibly more; one of them from this circuit. If each district in the Louisiana Conference would do as well, for a few years, the supply would soon equal the present demand.

I love good old-fashioned Methodism too much to favor the change proposed by Brother B. F. White. I think, too, that those of our circuits which are compelled to bear with "one horse" preachers certainly ought to have the services of a man of experience and ability once a quarter.

I am satisfied that we would accomplish more good by preaching and discharging pastoral duties more faithfully, and letting the machinery of our church alone. We certainly have the most perfect system of church government in existence. I think we had better let it alone. The great want of the church now is "vital piety," and not "change of polity." I am in favor of anything that will increase our "spirituality," but opposed to that which proposes less.

Yours, etc., THOS J. UPTON.

VAIDEN, MISS., Oct. 22, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: Thinking you would dislike to be troubled with numerous accounts of meetings, I would wait and give in one short letter the result of a series of meetings held on the Vaiden circuit. Just after the Midway meeting, the result of which I wrote you on a former occasion, the Starkville District Meeting convened at Vaiden. It was poorly attended, on account of a series of protracted meetings going on in the bounds of the district at that time; however, we had a gracious season. The ministers preached in the power and demonstration of the Spirit. Sinners were convicted, mourners converted, and the church strengthened in the faith. Ten professed faith in Christ, eight joined the Methodist, two the Presbyterian Church. From Vaiden we went to West Point, where the Lord was with us in great power. There were thirty-one accessions to our church at that place, the most of them converted. Brothers Langford, Murff and Meritt did good service there. Father Applewhite was with us, doing effective service in the altar. We adjourned to Enon, where we gained a great victory over the devil. At this place the church was cold. The church had the form, but few had the power of godliness. Twelve deserted the enemy's ranks and joined the army of the living God. We had a most precious time here. I would say, at this point, that it was a genuine work. The young men organized a prayer meeting, and keep it up regularly. Nothing deters or keeps them away but things they cannot control. The class meeting is revived. From here we assembled at Chestnut Hill. At this place the church was neither cold nor hot. Such deadness scarcely ever prevails in any society; but the Lord was very merciful and poured out his Spirit upon the church and gave us a Holy Ghost revival. The church was much blessed. The young men's prayer meeting was organized, and men have taken up the cross and are praying in public who have never prayed in public before. Nine joined here; some of them very bright conversions. We adjourned from this place to Gerrington. At this place we have very few members. Discouragement was on every side, but we determined to give the enemy a fight, and at the end of five days' struggle we found we had gained eight to the Lord's side. They all professed saving faith in Christ. Having no ministerial help we had to stop, which we regretted very much. Up to this time there have been about one hundred and ten accessions to our beloved Zion.

P. A. JOHNSTON.

A MAN recently had a presentiment that he should die at such an hour on the following day, and requested his friends to toll the bells that hour. He dressed himself in his best, and lay down at the appointed hour to die. The bells tolled, but the man did not die, thus adding another to the many curious cases of presentiment that have occurred.

NEW CHURCH IN MANSFIELD.

MANSFIELD, LA., Oct. 21, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: With feelings of supreme gratitude we announce that our new church in Mansfield has been finished and paid for. Just eight months from the time that the plan was conceived to build the house it was finished, beautiful in its proportions and elegant in its taste. It is an ornament to the place and an honor to the church. The finishing touch was given to it on Saturday evening, and Sabbath morning, at eleven o'clock A. M., Bishop Wightman dedicated it to the service of God by an appropriate sermon and service. The Bishop was complaining of bruises received from the upsetting of the stage; but we think that he never preached better. Permit us to rejoice, and to ask you to rejoice with us, that we have a beautiful and comfortable church to worship in, and that it is unencumbered with debt.

JOHN PIPES.

MISSIONARY ITEMS.

IT IS a matter of interest to all contributors to missionary funds to know how much of the collections are expended in the gathering and disbursing of the appropriations, and how the expenditures of the various societies stand in comparison. The following figures exhibit the expense of administration for the leading societies the past year:

	RECEIPTS.	EXPEN.
American Board.....	$535,838	$40,324
Am. and Foreign Christian Union.....	96,310	17,337
American Baptist do..	196 897	30.148
Prot. Episcopal do .	63,369	10.051
Methodist ..... do..	606,661	29 070
Presbyterian Board...	338 360	12,844
Reformed Board.....	81,410	3 884

It will be seen from this statement that the Methodist Board, in cost of administration, stands only third largest, whilst its receipts are greater than those of any other society. The Presbyterian Board shows an economy nearly the same as ours. The American Board is second in point of receipts and first in expenditures. Of this amount $15,665 were paid to agents, etc., for collecting funds, and $2,196 were received from the permanent fund for officers.

A THRILLING event in the session of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, which has just been closed, was a resolution, unanimously adopted, to occupy Japan as a mission field. The recent events in Madagascar and other pagan countries have strengthened the hope of the Christian world that rich harvests are now in store for the devoted laborers in the foreign missionary field, and there is now hardly a more promising field than Japan. The progress of this new enterprise will be followed by the whole Christian world with lively interest.

WE sometimes imagine that our church is doing very largely for foreign missions, but a table of receipts for 1868, which we find in the *Foreign Missionary*, for October, puts ours in the third rank of missionary societies of this country. Here is the table; it relates, let it be noticed, to foreign missions only.

American Board.....	$416,167
Presbyterian Board.....	296 729
Methodist Board.....	275 868
Baptist Board.....	183 911
Reformed Board.....	79 009
Episcopal Board.....	61.969

The churches represented by the Presbyterian Board give to foreign missions at the rate of $1 08 per member; those of the American Board $1 03 per member; the Methodists 23½ cents per member. We are not doing all we ought in the foreign field.—*Methodist.*

MARRIED.

On th 9th of September, by Rev. F. White, at Lucky Hill, Rapides parish, Louisiana, Mr. H. K. GORDON to Miss REBECCA A. SHARITT.

OBITUARIES.

Died, near Amite City, Louisiana, on the evening of the 18th instant, ALICE, daughter of F. M. Eckford, of this city, aged twenty-three years.

Died, at midnight on the 19th of October, 1869, at Wesson, Mississippi, Mrs. ELIZABETH STANFORD.

An obituary notice will soon be prepared of this most estimable Christian lady.

B. JONES.

Died, near San Antonio, Texas, on the 2d of September, 1869, Mrs. SARAH R. CREW, wife of F. T. Grayson.

Sister Grayson was born on the 22d of July, 1814, in Claiborne county, Mississippi. She was for many years a consistent member of the Methodist Church, and a most estimable Christian lady. Having been for some time in declining health, she visited western Texas with the hope of finding relief. For some months her health was much improved by the change, but her prostrated constitution suddenly sunk under an attack of fever, and she passed peacefully to her home in the skies. The writer of these lines saw her in this city when on her way to Texas. She was then cheerfully resigned, and expressed herself as entirely ready for the divine disposal, whether it should be for life or death. None who knew her can doubt that her chastened and sanctified spirit is now with "the saints in light," and happy in "the paradise of God."

LINUS PARKER.

At the fourth Quarterly Conference of the Fort Deposit circuit, Montgomery Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church South, the following preamble and resolutions were introduced by J. W. Shores—Rev. J. W. Glean in the chair—and unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

WHEREAS, This Quarterly Conference has learned of the afflictive dispensation of Divine Providence which has come upon our friend and brother, the Rev. F. L. B. Shaver, president of the Alabama Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, in the death of his daughter, Miss ELIZABETH SHAVER;

AND WHEREAS, He has greatly endeared himself to this charge by his Christian courtesy and kind co operation in promoting the cause of Christianity; therefore, be it resolved by this body:

1. That we extend to our bereaved brother our tenderest sympathies and kindest condolence in his sad bereavement.

2. That we will offer to our Heavenly Father our most fervent prayers that he will grant his sustaining grace in this hour of severe trial.

3. That this preamble and resolutions be published in the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE at New Orleans, and the *Methodist Protestant*, and that the secretary furnish a copy to our brother.

J. W. SHORES, P. E.
W. H. MOORE, Sec.

Methodist Protestant please copy.

MRS. SUSAN P. KILGORE.

If it were not that

"Beyond this vale of tears
There is a life above,
Unmeasured by the flight of years—
A life that is all love;"

then should the dwellers in "this vale" oft be made most miserable indeed. Here

"Friend after friend departs,"

and

"Leaves us weeping on the shore,
To which they can return no more."

But when we are assured, with respect to those who go from us, that they have fallen asleep in Him who is "the resurrection and the life," then our troubled hearts are calmed, our sorrows soothed, and in the faith and hope of the Gospel we are enabled to say: Though they cannot come to us, we can go to them. Oh! the prospect and the hope of meeting friends beloved, where death can never come. How does it quicken our steps, and make us feel like hastening forward to that day when we too shall be called to join them in the realms above. Such are the reflections that have pressed themselves upon the mind while reading, in a letter from my brother, Rev. A. E. Goodwyn, the sad intelligence of the death of the Christian lady whose name stands at the head of this brief obituary. Having no data at hand to guide me, and fearing that memory may be at fault, I cannot state it as a fact, but my present impression is that during most of her life Sister Kilgore was a professor of the religion of Christ. I found her a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South when I first made her acquaintance, about twenty years ago. Her husband, Dr. William Kilgore, was then living. He died some four or five years ago, since which time she has resided mostly in the Attakapas country—at Franklin and New Iberia. At the latter place she departed this life, September 28, 1869, aged fifty-six years.

When the writer was appointed to the Franklin and Pattersonville circuit, in 1850, some time before reaching the charge a communication was received from Bro. and Sister Kilgore, kindly inviting himself and family to make their house a home during our stay on the work, unless some other provision should be made.—The invitation was thankfully accepted, and with them we remained the entire year; and in the best sense of the word they made it a home to us. In that home circle it was that I learned to regard Sister Kilgore as an amiable, pious and sweet-spirited woman; and the lapse of years has only confirmed me in the opinion which I then formed. Without being sectarian, Sister Kilgore was sincerely and devotedly attached to the church of her choice. It was her delight to attend upon the ordinances of God's house, to read and meditate upon his holy precepts. She made it her constant study and aim, by an upright walk and a godly conversation, to commend the religion of Christ to those around her. As long as she lived in a home of her own there was always a "prophet's room" in her house, and it seemed to be among the greatest pleasures of her life to entertain the ministers of Christ who visited or took up their abode for a time in her hospitable home.

Having met with her only at long intervals in the past twelve or fifteen years, I have no incidents connected with her religious history to record. From what I learn through others, and know myself personally, I feel that the truth is spoken when it is said that "to her to live was Christ, and to die was gain." Relatives and friends of the deceased, the heartfelt sympathies of the writer of this are hereby tendered to you, and he shares largely with you in the present sorrow. But, thanks be unto God, ours, in this instance, is a sorrow that is full of hope.

P. M. GOODWYN.

JEFFERSON CITY, LA., Oct. 19, 1869.

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The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, free of charge, with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

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SAMUEL SCHENDLER,
250 Washington st., Hoboken, N. J.,
August 6, 1869.

My father is proprietor of the Peconic House, Greenpoint, L. I. I had rheumatism over five years. A portion of this time I was unable to walk. My legs, my arms and my body also have been contracted and drawn up shorter, and became crooked in consequence of the severity of this disease. I have used out money without stint to doctors and for medicines, without any earthly benefit or use, until I felt almost completely discouraged and disheartened. My pain and sufferings were beyond all description, and no language that I can use can portray the agony I have endured. I saw Dr. Wolcott's advertisement day after day and month after month, but could not believe his PAIN PAINT could reach my case, although I heard many people give the strongest testimony in its favor. I finally was induced to purchase a quart or an $8 bottle of his Pain Paint. This small amount did wonders for me. It removed the most of my pain, but not my stiffness. I continued purchasing and using until I bought five quarts, and I can say without hesitation that I am entirely cured. I can use my limbs and every part of my body with as much freedom and strength as I ever did in my life. Wolcott's Pain Paint, I can say from experience, is the best remedy and the greatest invention ever offered to suffering humanity. Instead of its being a dear remedy at $8 a quart, it is really worth more than $100 a quart.

H. T. STETSON,
Peconic House, Greenpoint, L. I.,
August 6, 1869

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This is admitted to be the fact by the thousands who are now using Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venetian Liniment. It has been introduced since 1847; and no one once trying it is ever without it. It will positively cure the undermentioned complaints, if used as directed:

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Orders will meet with prompt attention.

We are importing our Coffee direct from Rio, and are offering buyers as great inducements as any other market presents, while shorter lines of communication by rail with the West, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia give us material advantages, in low rates of freight to supply these sections.

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The exercises of the first session of this institution will commence on MONDAY, the 4th day of October next, in the basement of the German Methodist Church, Dryades street, between Felicity and Euterpe.

In founding this institution our purpose is to supply the desideratum long felt in this city, viz: an acknowledged Protestant School of a high order, in which boys and young men can be thoroughly prepared either for college or the active business of life.

The government of the School will be strict and firm, yet mild and parental in its administration. Thoroughness in the preparation of lessons will be uniformly required of all pupils.

The sons of ministers engaged wholly in the work of their Church will be received at half price; and young men preparing for the ministry without charge.

A Preparatory Department and an Evening School are attached.

In the selection of Teachers the greatest care will be exercised, not only in regard to their mental qualifications, but also in reference to their ability to impart instruction to their pupils.

For further information apply at the School.

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FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,

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The next scholastic year of this institution will commence on the FIRST MONDAY in October, and continue ten months, or forty weeks.

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WITH A TORPID LIVER.

AND

McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

Are just what they need. They will thoroughly cleanse the Liver and put it in healthy motion. TRY THEM, and you will never be without a box in your house.

BE SURE YOU GET

DR. C. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS.

PREPARED BY FLEMING BROTHERS.

They can be had at any Drug or Country store in the United States. ro7 1y

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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

JOHNNY'S TROUBLES.

Mamma, what's siz on my ap'on?
Nasty ap'on, make ms ky;
Nanghty ap'on, awfn' 'ticky—
Pnttin' 'lasses in my eye.

Go 'way, B'idget! Please don't wass me,
(Don't want on no pntty d'esses;)
Dim me nndder piece of tandy,
Den I be oor 'ittle pres-sns.

Mamma, see zis nanghty soo-string
Make poor Donny tnmble down,
It's all b'oke—I want my pop pa
Buy me nudder, way down town.

Mamma, see zis funny tub!
Donny hit it wiz his hammer,
'Dess it's b'oke. Don't ylp me, mamma,
If oo do I tell my damma.

Mamma, why don't kitty holler?
I can't squeeze her any more;
More I sqeezo her, more she tumbles
Dood for nottin' on er floor.

What oo skeem for? Don't ky, mamma!
Donny isn't nanghty 't all;
Donny loves 'e kitty awfal—
Wrap poor kitty in oor s'awl.

Mamma, dess I dettin' s'eepy;
Don't make Donny tale a nap;
Tell me pooty 'tory, mamma—
Tate poor Donny on oor lap.

Pooty mamma, b'essed mamma—
(Want a d'ink oot Donny's mng?)
O dat bntton hnrt me dreffal!
Dat's yight, mamma—dim mo bng!

HOW MUCH HAVE YOU LOST?

Little Charles was at school, and though just twelve years old, he was head of the class in arithmetic. His father had come home from his work, his mother was out that evening visiting a neighbor whose boy was very ill of inflammation of the lungs, Charles, sitting with a slate, on a stool near his father, said:

"Now, do please give me an account, and you will see how soon I will do it."

"Well, I will," his father replied.

"Are you ready? A rich lady once found lying at her door, one summer morning, a little baby wrapped in an old shawl. She could not find who laid it there; but she resolved to rear it, and gave it out to nurse, keeping an account of all it cost her. When the little baby had grown up a fine boy of twelve years of age, she wrote out the account thus:

A nurse for keeping infant for three years, at $100 a year	$300 00
Clothes for twelve years, at $20 a year	240 00
Food for twelve years, at $50 a year	600 00
Lodging for twelve years, at $25 a year	300 00
Teaching, books, etc., for six years, at $10 a year	60 00
Doctor and medicines, when the boy was ill, three times, $10, $5 and $10	25 00
Total	1,525 00

"Now tell me the sum of it."

Charles, after a little explanation, set to, and by multiplying found out the figures marked opposite each article, and adding, found that the little baby had cost the lady $1,525.

"How much money!" the boy exclaimed.

"Yes, it is indeed, Charles," said the father. "Do you think you could pay as much?"

"Oh, no! I have just one half dollar grandpapa gave me."

"Well, but, my boy, do you know you have to pay all that, and much more, to a kind lady?"

Charles stared.

"Yes! Are you not just twelve years old; and what kind lady nursed you, clothed and taught you? I thought Charles forget who did all this for him when he put on a sulky face this morning and went so slowly on mamma's errand to the baker!"

The little face was bent downward and covered with blushes.

"Let me see your account, Charles; there is something more to put down. For twelve years mamma has loved you, watched over you, prayed for you! No money can tell how much that love and these prayers are worth! When you grow up you might pay the $1,525; but how will you pay mamma for her love?'

Charles' eyes filled with tears. "I will not behave so again! I can never pay what I have cost her!"

When mamma came home Charles showed her the account. She kissed him, and said: "Oh! if my Charlie grows up to be a good man I will be well paid for all."—*S. S. Star.*

What Am I Going To Do?—One Sabbath morning a boy set off with some thoughtless companions to join a pleasure party. "What am I going to do?" he suddenly asked himself. "I am going to break the Sabbath. Suppose God should punish me for my wickedness." This thought made him turn back, and he spent the day in a proper manner.

One day he saw a lady drop her purse, which he ran and picked up, and walked off with it, lingering the money which it contained.

"What am I going to do?" came into his mind. "I am going away with a purse of money that does not belong to me," was the answer. "This is not honest. I shall be a thief if I do so. God has said: 'Thou shalt not steal.'"

In another moment he ran after the lady as fast as he could. She gave him a half dollar, and an honest half dollar is worth more at any time than a dishonest ten-dollar gold piece.

Had Cain asked himself what he was going to do when he set off to kill Abel, or Judas when he went out of the room to betray his Master, do you think that both of them would have been struck with horror at the crime they were about to commit? A bad act will not bear reflection.

The way to be happy is to do God's will; and so long as you do this you will never be afraid to ask yourself: "What am I going to do?" The way to be unhappy is to disobey God, and while you act thus the question, "What am I going to do?" will be a trouble to you.

When you are in doubt, and when you are tempted to do wrong, be sure and ask it. If you ask it, sincerely, it will help to put you right. Try the plan of putting to yourself the question in all your undertakings, "What am I going to do?" Should you find it useful, go on with it; and if you find it useless, you can give it up. Try this plan; it can do no harm, and it may do you much good.

SCIENTIFIC.

Use of Gun Cotton in Dentistry. This statement appears absurd at first, as if dentists used gun cotton as an explosive agent; but the fact is that quite recently the collodion made of gun cotton, hardened by evaporation, as a varnish, into thin sheets, has been used as a substitute for the objectionable vulcanized rubber, as a basis for support of false sets of teeth. For this purpose different sheets are softened by ether, and pressed together in the mold, which is made in a way similar to that in use for making the platinum or India rubber sets.

One of the objections to the vulcanized rubber sets of teeth is the dark color, which can only be corrected by vermilion, which gives it a reddish color, somewhat similar to that of the gums. Vermilion, however, being a compound of mercury, seriously affects the health of some persons, whose peculiar constitution renders them very sensitive to the influences of this pernicious metal.

In drying collodion contracts considerably, and the only additional trouble, in making objects of dry collodion, is to make the molds larger by repeated castings and re-castings in plaster; the plaster expending every time a little, the last meld obtained may be sufficiently enlarged to compensate for the shrinkage of the material. Sets of teeth made on collodion are much lighter and stronger than on any other material thus far employed for that purpose, and, no doubt, will soon come into general use in the United States, as the dentists of this country are among the most progressive in the world.—*Druggists' Circular.*

Peculiar Fish.—"We have," says Sir Charles Bell, "a curious instance of the precision of the eye and of the adaptation of muscular action in the beaked chætodon, a fish which inhabits the Indian rivers, and lives on the smaller aquatic Indian flies. When it observes one alighted upon a twig, or flying over (for it can shoot them on the wing,) it darts a drop of water with so steady an aim as to bring the fly down into the water, when it falls an easy prey. It will hit a fly at a distance of from three to six feet. Another fish of the same order, the Zeus, has the power of forming its mouth into a tube, and squirting at flies, so as to encumber their wings and bring them to the surface of the water." In these instances a difficulty will readily occur to the reader: How does the fish judge of position, since the rays of light are refracted at the surface of the water? Does instinct enable it to do this, or is it by experience? Now, Sir Charles Bell was one of the closest observers and the most trustworthy writers of his time, so that his authority is unquestionable.

Not to be Let Alone.—Ruskin correctly observes that "the notion of discipline and interference lies at the root of all human progress and power; that the 'let alone' principle is, in all things that man has to do with, the principle of death; it is ruin, certain and total, if he lets his land alone—if he lets his own soul alone. His whole life, on the contrary, must, if it is a healthy life, be continually one of plowing and pruning; and therefore it is only in the concession of some principle of restraint and interference in national action that we can hope to find the secret of protection against national degradation."

FARM AND GARDEN.

MAKING HOME PLEASANT.

Charles D. Copeland, of Lima, New York, writes to the *Evangelist* a sensible article on beautifying the homestead:

Housekeepers should never rest until home, hallowed by piety and virtue, is made the abode of contentment and delight; which husbands will enjoy as a sanctuary of rest, and children prefer as a place of recreation, rather than seek enjoyment in company that is vicious and ruinous. To this end, among other things, a fine flower garden is an indispensable appendage. In forming one:

1. Shape the beds tastefully.

2 Have the soil made rich and mellow.

3. Procure plants and seeds, the flowers of which are showy, and that are a long time in a blossoming stage—such as perpetual hybrid roses and althœas for shrubs; and for annuals the aster antirrhinum, balsam, dianthus, pansy, salpiglossis, zinnia and everlasting flowers.

4. Sow the seeds either under grass early for transplanting or in open beds, about the time of planting for early garden sauce.

5. Cover the seeds, especially those that are small, not more than one-eighth of an inch deep, sifting on very fine earth.

6. Keep the ground moist, but not soaking wet, by sprinkling on water just before evening.

7. Transplant a part when they come up thick. They blossom earlier and more perfectly when standing thin and growing stocky.

8. Select a few of the best plants to ripen seed, which should be gathered early for the next year.

9. When the first fine show of flowers is past cut back the plants, relieving from the top about one-third the length, and most of the varieties will throw out new branches, yielding a second crop of flowers.

10. Let the children of the family take part in their cultivation, and it will improve their health, refine their sensibilities, and create within them a love for home and home enjoyments.

In procuring fruit plants, a few only, and those of the best varieties, some of which are very early and others late in fruiting, should be sought for, namely, such as the cherry, Victoria and white grape currants; the Philadelphia, Doolittle, Davidson's Thornless and Mammoth Cluster raspberries for summer fruiting; and for autumn the Catawissa and Lum's Everbearing; for blackberries the Kittatinny, Early Wilson and Missouri Mammoth; for quinces the true orange; and for strawberries the Wilson's Albany is the best adapted to all localities so far as tested.

At a small expense these may be grown, and putting up the fruit in cans, jellies, jams and preserves, they supply in their fresh and preserved state a luxury the year round, both for the table and sick room. Happy the housekeeper who has a garden of fruits, a yard of flowers, a husband who loves his wife, and a surrounding family that looks to her as the centre of domestic bliss.

Butter Making.—I will not go into the details of churning, but must say that it is impossible to produce prime butter when it comes out of the churn salvy. It always should be in globules or particles at least as coarse as mustard seed, and not hardly stuck together. Remove it directly from the churn into cool water. It will float apart so that the water will come in contact with most of the milk, and separate it from the butter.

In the operation of taking it out of the churn gather it gently with a ladle, pressing the mass slightly together, and pour off the water. But be careful not to work it too much, as there is more butter injured by being worked too much and improperly than by not being worked enough.

Add a little salt, which will help to extract the milk, and toughen the grain of the butter; then put on more water, and work it a little by pressing lightly and turning it over; at all times avoid, as far as possible, all friction, for that will make butter salvy; no after treatment can restore it.

Butter should never be allowed to come in contact with any person's hands, for they will make it oily and sticky, even in cold weather, and with the utmost care.

The water should now be drained off, and at least one ounce of fine Ashton salt added to a pound of butter, if intended for long keeping. It should be worked this time only just enough to mix in the salt. Set it in a cool place for a short time, where it will harden, and a portion of the salt dissolve, when it may be worked a little more, mixing the fresh and salted portions together; then drain it again and allow it to stand until the next morning, and it will be firm and yellow.

Then it should be worked until it is a uniform mass, and until there is no buttermilk in the pickle or brine, which the salt has made. It will now be in condition for packing or for the market.

When properly manufactured and packed, butter can be kept for years in good preservation.—*New England Farmer.*

SOCIAL LIFE IN INDIA.

To comprehend domestic life among the Hindoos, let us take a look at one of their homes. The family is patriarchal. The father is the head; his sons bring their wives home one after another, the women occupying apartments by themselves. The Hindoo word for woman's apartment is "zenanna"—The women of the household mingle freely together, but John never sees the wife of his brother Joseph. Six or eight families, and three or four generations are sometimes seen under one roof, and when the house becomes thus populous, the head of the family has quite as much as he can attend to in settling family troubles.

Think of the life of those women They are wholly ignorant; they know not a letter of their language. Why should a woman learn to read? What would come of it? If they go to visit a neighbor, it must be in a close palanquin—their faces veiled. They know nothing except family gossip. They cannot do the plainest sewing. The little towhead on the lowest bench of an infant school in America, making patchwork, can use the needle more deftly than most of the millionaire Baboos.

Think of your little rosy-cheeked darling, who climbs upon your knee for her good night kiss, being affianced in marriage at the age of five years, shut up for the rest of her days with nothing to do—no knitting work, no bed quilts to make, no knowledge of needle work; surrounded with books, yet not knowing a letter; her room a blank wall; her daily duties for the remainder of her life being the performance of her daily *puaja*—a worship of a little brass or stone image in the form of a monkey, or a figure with six arms and four faces; hanging flowers around its neck, sprinkling it with water, bowing before it, walking around it, talking to it as little girls do to their dolls, lighting little wax tapers; nothing but this, except to dawdle her children, bring food to her husband, and eat her own, and rearrange the folds of cloth which answers for a garment; doing this, and sleeping the rest of her time, from morning till night, through the twenty-four hours, the weeks, the months, the years, from childhood to old age.

Such is the daily, unvarying life of the Hindoo women of the upper classes. The Baboos, who read Shakspeare, who know what is going on in America, even to the rappings of the spirits, who will discuss the theisms of Theodore Parker with you, are beginning to feel that there is an awkward gap in their system of life.

The Hindoo upper classes, who are too intellectual to be grossly sensual Baboos, repudiate Brigham Young. They are not polygamists; they are fond of their wives, and treat them with respect, and love their children, especially if they are sons. But there is no Eve in their paradise. They come home from their counting room when the day's work is done, read a play from Shakspeare, or an article from *Blackwood*, or Longfellow's last poem, and then comes the reflection that the wife, so far as this is concerned, is an idiot.

Many of the Baboos are now anxious to have their wives educated; but the women, knowing nothing of the sweets of knowledge, manifest but little desire to obtain an education. Yet they are desirous of learning embroidery. Those who have undertaken to do something toward raising the women of this land from their degradation have seized upon this, and are using it to great advantage.—*Carlton in the Boston Journal.*

It is a well known fact that no animal is more difficult to kill than a shark. One of these monsters of the deep was captured by the crew of the French clipper Rossignol, on its last cruise; and, being brought on deck, was made fast by the head and tail. The captain thereupon ordered some of his most experienced hands to rip it up from the lower jawbone to the tail with sharp knives, and to take out its heart, lungs, liver and entrails. This done, it was cast into the sea again, through which it swam with so much velocity that in a few seconds it was lost sight of. Although it could not possibly live long in this condition, it apparently swam with as much ease and energy as it did before receiving the mortal wound. *New York Independent.*

Speeches were delivered at the National Musical Convention at Boston, on the 23d ultimo, in favor of music as an element of worship. Satisfaction is expressed with the results of the convention.

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The Person of Christ, by Schaffe	1 25
Liber-Librorum, or a Friendly Communication to a Reluctant Skeptic	1 50
Astronomy of the Bible, Mitchell	1 75
Popular Astronomy, Mitchell	1 75
Planetary and Stellar Worlds, Mitchell	1 75
Hugh Miller's Works, complete, sh'p	20 00
Hugh Miller's Works, complete, mus.	17 00
Pastor's Sketches, Spencer, 2 vols.	3 50
Christ in History, Trumbull	1 75
The Bible in the Workshop, Mears.	1 00
Lectures on the Epistles of Peter, Lillie	3 50
Studies in the Gospels, Trench	3 00
Epistles to the Seven Churches, Trench	1 50
Synonyms of the New Testament. Trench	1 50
English Literature and Language, G. L. Craik	4 00
Christianity the Religion of Nature, Peabody	1 50
Priest and the Huguenots, or Persecution in the Age of Louis the Fifteenth. 2 vols	3 00
Five Hundred Sketches and Skeletons of Sermons	4 00
Arvine's Cyclopedia of Anecdotes of Literature and the Fine Arts	4 00
Arvine's Cyclopedia of Moral and Religious Anecdotes	5 00
Kitto's Popular Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature	4 00
Kitto's Biblical Encyclopedia, unab.	25 00
Kitto's Biblical Encyclopedia, unabridged, half calf	30 00
Bengel's Gnomon of the New Testament	9 00
Lange's, 7 vols., cloth $5 each	35 00
Lange's, 7 vols., sheep, $6 50 each	45 50
Olshausen's Commentary on the New Testament, to which is prefixed a Proof of the Genuineness of the Writings of the same, 6 vols., 8vo, muslin	18 00
Cruden's Concordance, unabridged, quarto, cloth	4 00
Cruden's Concordance, unabridged, quarto, sheep	5 00
Webster's latest Unabridged Pictorini Dictionary	10 80
Worcester's latest Unabridged Pictorial Dictionary	10 00
Prince of the House of David	2 00
Throne of David	2 00
Pillar of Fire	2 00
Glory of the House of Israel	1 25
Methodism in Kentucky, Redford, 2 vols., cloth	4 00
Methodism in Kentucky, Redford, gilt	6 00
Grote's History of Greece. 12 vols.	18 00
Arnold's Complete History of Rome, three volumes in one	5 00
Froude's England, 10 vols	30 00
How to Make the Farm Pay; Practical Information on Agriculture, Stock Raising, Fruit Culture, Special Crops, Domestic Economy and Family Medicine, by Chas. Dickerman	5 00
Youatt on the Horse	1 75
Sloan's Homestead Architecture	4 00
Hand Book of the Stars, for school and home use	1 50
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SABBATH SCHOOL MUSIC BOOKS.

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Bright Jewels, by Wm. B. Bradbury, boards	4 00
Fresh Laurels, do. do.	4 00
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Bradbury's New Golden Trio, containing Chain, Shower and Censer in one volume	10 00
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Sacred Harp, by White and King, latest edition	13 50
Carmina Sacra, by Lowell Mason	13 50
Christian Minstrel, by J. B. Aiken	13 50
Southern Harmony and Musical Companion, by W. Walker	12 00
Wesleyan Hymn and Tune Book, with all the hymns of the M. E. Church South so numbered as to be used in church without a hymn book, each	2 50

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Payson, Dunton & Scribner Copy Books, 12 Nos.	1 80
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Policies therefore will be issued, the payments on which may be divided into

MONTHLY INSTALMENTS.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

Policies issued immediately on application.

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THE BEST COOKING STOVE

FOR WOOD NOW IN USE.

THE FASHION.

We call especial attention to this Stove, which has been produced at great expense, combining all the new and important improvements; also to the extra height of the Oven under the fire chamber, the Patent Air Chamber Front Doors, and Patent White Enameled Iron Knobs, the improvements in the covers and centre pieces, all of which have been covered by Letters Patent, and are used in no other Stove. They are warranted to stand fire, or others sent free of charge in all cases. We have all sizes of this justly celebrated Stove, both

PLAIN AND EXTENDED BACKS,

the Extended Back with cast iron Enameled Reservoir and Faucet, Tin Warming Closet, Goldiron Cover, etc. The part of the top supporting the Reservoir is raised so that the flue is above the top plate, instead of below, as is the case in most of the Stoves now used, and the heat is forced directly against the whole surface of the bottom of the Reservoir. The Reservoir being detached from the pipe, can be removed at pleasure, thereby forming a six-hole Stove—the best in use, as the back holes will heat as well or better than the middle ones. For sale by G. W. W. GOODWYN,
62 Camp street.

ALSO, THE MOST

Complete and Perfect Cooking Stove

FOR BITUMINOUS COAL OR COKE

ever invented, in the estimation of all who have yet seen it. Patented in 1869.

THE MONITOR,

which can be seen at 62 Camp street. The advantages possessed by this Stove over all the other Coal Cooking Stoves are so numerous, and so patent to every sensible observer, that it is only necessary to examine it in order to be convinced of its superiority.

All of the above Stoves are fitted with extra care, Oven Doors lined with tin, and furnished with William Resor's Patent Air Chamber, sliding front doors, patent centres, covers and White Enameled Knobs.

The operation of every Stove guaranteed.

Directions for putting up and using same accompany each Stove.

G. W. W. GOODWYN,
62 Camp street,
Sole Agent for States of La. and Texas.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ALEXANDRIA, LA.,

will practice in the parishes of Rapides, Natchitoches, Grant and Wynn.

References.—Hon. E. T. Merrick, Hon. J. H. Ilsley, and Messrs. Blackshear & Miller, New Orleans; J. O. Fuqua, Esq., Baton Rouge.

se11 6m

M. A. FOUTE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

16.....Exchange Place.....16

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

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VICTOR CANE MILLS,
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All sizes, for either Southern or Sorgo Cane.

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For Rice, Wheat, Oats, etc.
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These Machines dispense with raking, as they deliver the cut grain ready for binding. They are adapted to all kinds of Grain, Rice, etc.

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Portable Steam Engines, of all sizes.
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TUSKEGEE FEMALE COLLEGE.

TUSKEGEE, MACON COUNTY, ALABAMA

REV. GEORGE W. F. PRICE, PRESIDENT.

1. Institution permanent and successful.
2. Full faculty of experienced teachers.
3. Music made a special feature.
4. Art taught thoroughly and cheaply.
5. Fine Scientific Apparatus in good order.
6. Boarding department excellently kept.
7. Pupils under control of President.
8. Attention to health, manners, morals.
9. Vocal music gratuitously to all.
10. Languages taught, ancient and modern.
11. Particular care given to Primaries.
12. Object Lesson System adopted.
13. Discipline thorough and efficient.
14. Literary culture unsurpassed.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT.—Dr. S. M. Bartlett, principal.—Dr. Bartlett has been a successful teacher of vocal and instrumental music for nearly twenty years, much of the time in female colleges in Alabama. The Institution has excellent instruments for instruction. Pupils practice under the professor's eye. Vocal music is a gratuitous daily exercise. Vocalization taught thoroughly.

BOARDING DEPARTMENT.—Captain J. H. Pooser, steward; Mrs. E. R. Whitehurst, housekeeper.—The gentleman in charge of this department is late of Marianna, Florida, and is of elevated character and social standing. The President resides in the college, and has charge of the boarders. Young ladies must furnish one pair blankets, one pair sheets, towels, pillow cases, toilet soap and lights. Fees for each term in advance. Four weeks make a scholastic month.

Next year begins September 15, 1869. Two terms, twenty weeks each.

CHARGES FOR YEAR OF FORTY WEEKS.

Primary department	$25 00
Academic department	40 00
Collegiate department	50 00
Music department	60 00
Art department	$20 to 40 00
Languages, each	20 00
Diploma fee	5 00
Board per month, without lights	20 00

No incidental charges of any kind. Fees for each term in advance. Total expense, without extras, about $260.

REV GEORGE W. F. PRICE,
Prest. Tuskegee Female College,
se4 1m Tuskegee, Macon Co., Ala.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI.

Opens on the 13th of September next, under an able and experienced faculty.

Its location is healthful, and amidst a moral and intelligent people. Accessible by rail in nineteen hours from New Orleans, thirteen from Vicksburg, and six from Memphis.

It has very superior apparatus for the illustration of the sciences, and a choice and rare cabinet of shells and minerals.

A well selected library; commodious rooms for the literary societies, and newly repaired rooms for sleeping apartments free of charge.

A preparatory department and special school in the sciences are provided.

Expenses always a matter of interest, and supposed to be lower than at any other institution of its grade.

TERMS.

Tuition for annual session, in advance,	$50 00
Fuel, $18; deposit for damages, $5,	23 00
Tuition in the Law and Preparatory Departments,	50 00

Board will be furnished at actual cost at the hall. In private families, from $18 to $25 per month.

Text books furnished at a small advance on cost.

Washing, lights, etc., at reasonable rates.

The Trustees feel warranted in commending this institution to public favor.

Catalogues furnished on application.

J. M. HOWRY
au14 1m Secretary of the Board.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE.

Mansfield, De Soto parish, Louisiana.

OWNED BY LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

The Fall Session of this institution, now entering upon the sixteenth year of its existence, will open on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of September, with a corps of experienced teachers, and enlarged facilities of instruction.

Terms unchanged. For catalogues, containing full particulars, address

CHARLES B. STUART,
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NEW ORLEANS.

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DR. JOHN G. ANGELL, GRADUate of the Philadelphia Dental College, has established himself at No 108 Carondolet street, near Poydras, where he will perform all Dental Operations in a skillful and satisfactory manner. Teeth inserted upon Gold or Vulcanite base. Being familiar with all Anæsthetics, he will extract teeth without pain, by the use of such as best suits the case. Particular attention given to the medical and surgical treatment of diseases of the mouth and teeth. oct31-1y

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Wholesale and retail dealer in Sheet Music, Instruction Books, Brass Instruments (in sets or single,) Violins, Guitars, Flutinas, Strings, and all kinds of Musical Merchandise.

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WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE, Staunton, Virginia.

The College of the Baltimore Conference, M E Church South.

Rev William A. Harris, President, with thirteen professors, teachers, etc.

Will begin its next session SEPTEMBER 20, 1869, and close June 30, 1870.

Than this no College for young ladies in the South ranks higher. It is attended by pupils from various Southern States. System of teaching like that pursued in the University of Virginia. Society is refined, scenery beautiful and health unsurpassed. A marked feature in this institution is the rapid promotion of the physical health and vigor of its pupils. Young ladies who come here from the South, with feeble constitutions, are entirely restored to health.

Charges for the scholastic year:
Board and tuition in the Collegiate Course. $225
Music and other extra studies, moderate.

Refer to Bishops Pierce, Wightman, Early, Doggett McTyeire, Dr. Thomas O. Summers, Dr. L. Pierce, Hon. B. H. Hill, Hon. Alex. H Stevens, Georgia, Hon. J. S. Thompson, Mississippi, Mrs. General John B. Floyd, Faculty of University of Virginia, R. M. College.

Young ladies from the South received at any time during the summer months

For catalogues address

WM. A. HARRIS,
jy24 1m Staunton Va.

TENNESSEE FEMALE COLLEGE Franklin, Tennessee.

Fall Session for 1869 will begin WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1. In a healthful, beautiful and bountiful region, complete in railroad and telegraph connections, with admirable grounds, buildings and equipments, with every thing refitted in handsome style, with the most improved apparatus for ventilating, for heating, for supplying water and for bathing, its physical appointments are very superior.

The Curriculum is extensive, embracing Latin and French, without extra charge.

Music and Painting have due prominence.—The charges are low.

REFERENCES.—Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South; Rev. J. C. Keener, D. D., New Orleans, and L. C. Garland, LL. D., of the University of Mississippi.

Circulars, with full details, sent on application. R. K. HARGROVE,
jy31 1m President.

CHURCH BELLS.—We are prepared to furnish Church Bells, of Steel composition, having a rich, deep tone, at the following prices, which place it within the power of all Churches to be provided with a good Bell:

	Weight.	Wt. of Bell and mountings.	Price.
28-inch Bell,	250 lbs	400 lbs	$65 00
36-inch Bell,	650 lbs	800 lbs	00
40-inch Bell,	800 lbs	1000 lbs	00
48-inch Bell,	1200 lbs	1500 lbs	265 00

These Bells are warranted for one year against breakage in ordinary use.

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BRAN NEW LETTERS!

FRESH TESTIMONIALS.

DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID,

THE ASTONISHING FAMILY MEDICINE.

Saved from Death!—Read!

MONTGOMERY, ALA., June 28, 1869.

MESSRS. J. DARBY & CO., 161 WILLIAM ST., N. Y.—*Gents:* Yours of the 23d is before me, and has attention. It gives me pleasure to say that my belief is that your "Fluid," under the supervision of a kind Providence, *saved the life of my youngest child*, some six years ago, the child being wasted to a skeleton by the effects of teething, and an affection of the bowels therewith. I had never seen any one reduced so low to recover.

"Physic" had been tried in vain, until the physicians stated it was useless. A friend recommended your "Fluid," or Ozone, which he stated was one of the component parts of it. I did so, and the effect was like magic, plainly discernible in one hour in its good effects, producing quiet and sleep almost at once, where irritation and sleepless restlessness had previously possessed the child to nearly entire exhaustion.

I at first administered it in a small way, two and three drops in a spoonful of water, and increased it to six and ten drops. It completely checked the bowels, and had the happiest effect, the child rapidly recovering.

I have tried your "Fluid" on animals, with the same effect—both horses and cows—mingling more or less in water, and letting them drink.

I have no hesitation in saying I believe it a specific for Chronic Diarrhea, or any violent affection of the bowels.

I would not be without it in my family under any consideration. Yours truly,

WILLIAM FOWLER.

Mr. Fowler is a member of the celebrated Banking House of Fowler & Somerville, Montgomery, Alabama.

AND AGAIN!

Read the following letter from Mr. Frank Saunders, a well known citizen, and brother-in-law of the beloved Bishop Peine, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South:

189 BROADWAY, N. Y., July 29, 1869.

MESSRS. J. DARBY & CO., 161 WILLIAM ST., N. Y.—*Gents:* About the 10th of June last one of my children was taken with Scarlet Fever, in its most malignant form, and as soon as I could I procured your valuable disinfectant, Darby's Prophylactic Fluid." Although it was several days after the appearance of the disease before I began using the Fluid, still, by a free use of it, the disease was not only confined to the one case, but the malignity of that case somewhat mitigated.

During the use of the Fluid as a disinfectant in my family it was also tried in a case of headache and one of toothache, the results in each case being instantaneous relief. It was afterward tried in a case of Erysipelas, with almost equal success.

It is due to the merits of this compound also, to state that the case of Erysipelas in question, being located in the feet, the Fluid, in its application, was brought in frequent contact with a troublesome corn on one of the feet, to the utter discomfiture of said corn, for, upon subsequent examination, it had disappeared, and though it was sought for diligently, it could not be found.

I hand you this, hoping it may be the means of inducing others of earth's poor sufferers to test for themselves, as I did, the great merits of this great remedy.

Very respectfully yours,

FRANK SAUNDERS.

Never was a medicine so universally esteemed and extolled. It never fails. It may be depended on.

Every Druggist and Country Merchant keeps it. Manufactured only by

JOHN DARBY & CO.,
161 William street, New York.

Wholesale Agents,

REDWINE & FOX,
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SHARON FEMALE COLLEGE,

SHARON, MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI,

will reopen on MONDAY, the 27th of September, under the presidency of

REV. J. M. PUGH, A. M.

The course of study is extensive and thorough, and no pains will be spared to give to the student a solid education.

Rates of tuition per session of ten months:

Primary Division	$30 00
Preparatory Department	40 00
Collegiate Department	50 00
Contingent fee	5 00

Music at usual rates.

Board can be had at from $16 to $20. For further information address the President,

H. H. MONTGOMERY,
President of Board of Trustees.

NOTE.—My friends in the counties of Madison, Yazoo, Holmes, Carroll, Sunflower, Attala, Scott, Leake, Neshoba, Rankin, Hinds, and elsewhere, will please consider this notice as a personal application for their patronage, as it will be out of my power to pay them a special visit.

The daughters of the preachers of the Mississippi Conference, and the orphans of deceased preachers, and also the orphans of deceased Masons, on application, shall have their tuition free of charge.

se4 1m J. M. PUGH, President.

J. W. BLACKMAN'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

81 Camp Street, Cor. Commercial Place, N. O.

Open day and evening the entire year. Penmanship, Book-keeping, Mathematics and Languages are practically taught by experienced professors. Persons from twelve to fifty years of age attend. The instruction is private to each student. Persons who have neglected their education can here speedily qualify themselves for good situations in business. Some from the country may obtain board in the family of the principal.

Prof. R. B. Montgomery, of this college, has always won the highest premiums for Penmanship and Pen-drawing, over all competitors, at all the State Fairs held in this city.

A liberal deduction made when three or more enter together. The principal has been a practical teacher in New Orleans since 1851. For circulars, giving terms, etc., address

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COLUMBUS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

COLUMBUS, MISSISSIPPI.

Boarding School for Young Ladies, conducted on Christian principles. Good board, thorough instruction, parental discipline.

Board, including washing, with tuition in regular course, per term of five months, $120 Extras at usual prices.

Session begins on the *First day of October.* Write for circular or catalogue, if you wish to patronize us, to

REV. J. F. TARHANT,
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THE MAGIC COMB will change any colored hair or beard to a permanent Black or Brown. One Comb sent by mail for $1. For sale by merchants and druggists generally. Address MAGIC COMB CO.,
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TYLER WATER WHEELS.—Over three thousand in operation. Address the manufacturers, Sullivan Machine Co., Claremont, New Hampshire, for reduced price list.
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METHODIST FEMALE COLLEGE,

TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF the Mobile Conference.

The regular scholastic year will begin on the first Monday in OCTOBER next, and end the last of June. It is divided into two terms of four and a half months each.

EXPENSES.

Primary Department, per term,	$20 00
Collegiate Department, per term,	25 00
Latin and Modern Languages, each,	10 00
Music on Piano and Guitar,	25 00
Use of instrument,	5 00
Drawing and Painting,	20 to 25 00
Contingent fee,	3 00
Board, including washing, lights and fuel, per month,	22 00

Young ladies must furnish their own towels, sheets, pillow cases and table napkins.

Payments for each term in advance. Pupils entering within the first month will be charged from the beginning. Itinerant ministers charged no tuition in the Literary Course.

Strict attention given to the manners and morals of the young ladies, and to their habits of study.

Refer to Dr. Keener.

For information address the President,

au7 3m C. D. OLIVER, Principal.

MARTHA WASHINGTON COLLEGE,

ABINGDON, VIRGINIA.

The Fall Term begins first Wednesday in AUGUST, and closes last Thursday in December, before Christmas. Winter vacation about two months. Capacity for one hundred and twenty-five boarders. Full faculty of instruction.

BILLS.

Board, per session of ten months,	$150 00
Fuel, per session of ten months,	16 00
Tuition, Collegiate Department,	60 00
Tuition, Preparatory Department,	40 00
Instrumental music,	60 00
Vocal, (special lessons,)	30 00
Use of instrument,	5 00
Modern languages, each,	20 00

Ornamental work at usual rates. No extra charge for Latin or Greek.

Boarders furnish their own towels, lights, and pay their own wash bills.

The daughters of ministers in the regular work will receive instruction in the Collegiate Department free of charge.

For particulars apply to

R. ARBOGAST, President, or
W. G. E. CUNNYNGHAM,
jy24 6t Professor, etc.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE, VIRGINIA.

The Fall Session of this institution begins on the 19TH OF AUGUST, 1869.

We have never been better prepared to furnish the facilities for a thorough Collegiate training. Our Board of Instruction is filled with men of large experience as College officers and of acknowledged ability as professors. Our buildings—now undergoing repairs—and boarding arrangements afford pleasant homes for students.

One Hundred and Fifteen Dollars, payable in advance, will meet the expenses for tuition, board, (coherent, fuel, contingent fee and washing for five months.

A catalogue, or special information on any points, may be obtained by addressing

E. E. WILEY, President,
jy10 3m Emory Post Office, Va.

MEMPHIS CONFERENCE

FEMALE INSTITUTE, Jackson, Tennessee.

Rev. A. W. Jones, President, assisted by a full corps of competent teachers

Fall Session opens SEPTEMBER 6, 1869.

Tuition, Collegiate Department,	$25 00
Music and use of piano	30 00
Other charges in proportion.	
Board, including washing, fuel, bedding, etc.,	00 00

Tuition required in advance, and one half the board.

The location is every way favorable and the facilities ample.

We solicit patronage, and promise satisfaction on our part.
au7 3m

FRANKLIN SEMINARY

Will be reopened for the reception of pupils on the 9th of AUGUST, which will be the beginning of the scholastic year.

Board can be had in good families, for $15 per month, exclusive of lights and washing.

The following are the terms of tuition, payable in advance, per session of five months:

Elementary branches,	$20 00
Higher branches,	25 00
Latin, Greek, etc.,	30 00
French and Music,	extra.

For further information apply to

B. CLEGG, Principal,
au7 4m. Franklin, La.

CENTENARY MALE INSTITUTE Summerfield, Alabama.

The twenty-eighth annual session of this school will begin on the

FIRST MONDAY IN OCTOBER, 1869,

and continue nine months.

The expense for tuition, incidental fees, board, washing, fuel and lights, for the session, will be $231 50, one-half to be paid on entrance and one-half on the 14th of February, 1870.

Persons wishing to patronize this school may address JOHN MASSEY,
jy31 2m Principal, Summerfield, Ala.

CENTENARY COLLEGE, Jackson, Louisiana,

was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, $75 per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance.

Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month.

The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, are all unsurpassed by those of any institution in the Southern States.

The past history of the College is the pledge of its future prosperity.

The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

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Avery Plows, Peacock Plows,
Calhoun Plows, Brinley Plows,
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Hall's Valley Plows, cast iron,
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We sell all these at manufacturers' prices, and all other kinds of Plows at lowest market rate. THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,

Dealers in Machinery and Agricultural Implements,
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J. L. DUNNICA & CO.,

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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BRANDS OF FLOUR,

which we are constantly receiving, and always have a good supply on hand:

Crescent Mills, Csn't "B" Best.
Heinrichshofen's Extra.
Red Sea.
W. Roshorough & Co.
Union Mills, "Sparta, Ill."
Sparta Belle.
Olive Branch.
City Mills, "Sparta, Ill."
Missouri Mills, St. Louis.
Saxony Belle.
Berg & Becker's Choice.
Pleasant Ridge.
Camp Spring Mills, St. Louis.
Great Western Mills, St. Louis.

Also, various brands of

SUPERFINE, SINGLE, DOUBLE AND TREBLE EXTRAS,

which we are selling at the lowest market rates. ja2 1y

H. W. DRAKE, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

will practice his profession in the parishes of Carroll, Madison, Richland, Tensas and Concordia.

Office—At FLOYD, Carroll parish, Louisiana.

REFERENCES.—Race, Foster & Merrick, J. M. Dirthammer, Judges Howell and Wyly, and J. R. Powell, New Orleans; Ferrar & Reeves, St. Joseph, Louisiana. au21 1y

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18 CAMP STREET,

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Keeps constantly on hand

THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ALSO, CONTINUES TO MANUFACTURE

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LADIES AND GENTS

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BOYS AND CHILDREN'S SHOES

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Hammond Station.

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EAST ALABAMA MALE COLLEGE, AUBURN, ALABAMA.

Rev. James F. Dowdell, A. M., LL. D., President and Battle Professor Moral Science.

John Darby, A. M., Emeritus Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.

John T. Dunklin, A. M., Professor of Latin and Greek Languages.

Thomas C. Bragg, A. M., Professor of Mathematics.

A. R. Holcomb, A. M., Professor of Natural Sciences.

———, Professor of Modern Languages.

A. S. Douglas, A. B., Instructor in Preparatory School.

The Fall Term opens on the 1st of September and closes on the 20th of December. Spring Term opens on the 2d of January and closes on the 13th of July.

Mr. Douglas will be aided by the Faculty in the discipline and instruction of the Preparatory Department.

Tuition and incidental fee in College, Fall Term,	$32 00
Tuition and incidental fee in Preparatory Department, Fall Term,	15, 20, 25 00

Board in best families, exclusive of lights and washing, $15 to $20 per month.

Auburn is located on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad. It is unrivaled in healthfulness, and unsurpassed in moral and social advantages.

The Board of Trustees are rejoiced in securing the above Faculty, and are confident that nothing is wanting to make this institution equal to the best.

For further information apply to President Dowdell, at Auburn, Alabama.

JOHN B. GLENN,
au7 1m President Board of Trustees.

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Contingent fee, per term,	2 50
Board in private families, per month,	16 to 20 00

Fees must be paid in advance. Send for a circular. Direct to

J. C. WILLS.
au7 11t

WHITWORTH FEMALE COLLEGE, Brookhaven, Mississippi, will reopen

SEPTEMBER 22, 1869.

Provision will be made for all who apply for admission.

To send your daughter here will cost you $260 for the term of ten months, or forty weeks. This amount will pay for board, fuel, lights, washing, tuition in English, English text books, slates, pencils and all the stationery used in the school room. A deduction of $50 will be made for ministers' daughters.

All the branches are taught.

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Music and the Languages are extra.

Send for circular.

H. F. JOHNSON,
jy17 3m President.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA—

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

FACULTY.

A. H. Cenas, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

James Jones, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

Warren Stone, M. D., Professor of Surgery.

T. G. Richardson, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

Samuel M. Bemiss, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

Stanford E. Chaillé, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy.

Frank Hawthorn, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Joseph Jones, M. D., (late of the University of Nashville,) Professor of Chemistry.

C. J. Bickham, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Thirty-second annual course of instruction in this Department will commence on Monday, the 15th of November, 1869, and terminate on the second Saturday of March, 1870. Preliminary Lectures on Clinical Medicine and Surgery will be delivered in the amphitheatre of the Charity Hospital, beginning on the 18th of October, without any charge to students. The Anatomical rooms will be opened at the same time.

The members of the Faculty are Visiting Physicians and Surgeons to the Charity Hospital, and give instruction daily at the bedside of the sick. The practical advantages thus offered to students are unrivaled.

FEES.—For all the Lectures, $140; Matriculation, $5; Practical Anatomy, $10; Graduation, $30. Payment required in advance.

For further information address

T. G. RICHARDSON, M. D.,
jy31 2m Dean.

ROBERT L. WALKER,

Cotton Factor & Commission Merchant,

190 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

aug8 6m

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1869.

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
FEB.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
MAR		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
APR				1	2	3	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
MAY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
JNE			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JLY						1	2
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AUG	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
SEP.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
OCT						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
NOV		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
DEC				1	2	3	
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received, and a *circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The general market continues to exhibit a considerable degree of animation, without any great activity, the demand from the country having fallen off, but there being still a fair business in most branches of the wholesale trade. The supply of new sugar has been more liberal, and although buyers have not come forward with much spirit, yet most of the receipts have been disposed of at easier prices. Molasses, also, has arrived more freely, and been mostly taken from the landing, the market closing at a material falling off from the opening rates. Operations in Western produce have been confined to the local trade.

In our last report we noticed a continuance of fine weather, but toward the close there were some indications of a change, and on Friday night or Saturday morning we were visited by a violent storm of wind and rain, since which it has continued cloudy, cold and rainy, and excited some apprehensions with regard to the effect on the exposed cotton crop. In fact, we learn that on Saturday morning the storm was felt at Natchez, and in that vicinity, with even greater fury than in the city, and that cotton had suffered serious injury. We are not aware, however, of any disasters in other localities, but nevertheless look for further accounts with some concern. Nothing of any moment has transpired with regard to the sugar crop, which, it is hoped, will be somewhat in excess of last year's.

The river has fallen two inches since our last report, and is now eleven feet six inches below high water mark.

Cotton.—The following are the arrivals since the 22d instant:

Louisiana and Mississippi.....bales..	11928
Lake.....	57
Mobile.....	519
Florida.....	15
Texas.....	62
Total.....	12581

On Saturday the movement commenced with a fair demand, but only a limited supply, and more stringent pretensions on the part of the factors, who contended for an advance of 1/16c., which buyers refused to pay. Operations were restricted accordingly, and the business was confined to 2,550 bales, at stiffer prices, without any quotable improvement. On Monday the offerings were more copious, especially after meridian, and with encouraging accounts from New York, and increased freight facilities, the demand was quite active, and the sales summed up 4,350 bales, at prices showing some irregularity, but on the whole an improvement of 1/4c. in strict good ordinary, and 1/8c. in the higher grades, the former ruling at 24 1/4c., and the latter at 24 1/2c. for low middling, 24 5/8c. for strict, and 24 7/8 to 25c. for middling. On Tuesday the market opened with only a limited inquiry, the movement being checked by rainy weather. Factors, moreover, were more stringent in their pretensions, and it was difficult to buy the descriptions most in request under 1/8c. advance on previous rates; 4,500 bales changed hands at our subjoined quotations.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 11,400 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 129,376 bales, against 129,354 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 84,656 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 30,690 bales to Great Britain, 3,655 to France, and of 8,588 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we quote as follows:

Ordinary.....	— to —
Good ordinary.....	24 to 24 1/4
Low middling.....	24 1/4 to 24 3/4
Middling.....	— to 25
Strict middling.....	25 1/4 to —

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1869, bales....		770
Arrived past three days.....	12581	
Arrived previously.....	128778—141359	
		142129
Exported past three days.....	12949	
Exported previously.....	61214—	73263
Stock on hand and on shipboard....		68866

Monetary.—Gold opened at 130 3/4 to 131, (against 130 1/4 at New York,) and closed at 130 1/8 to 130 3/4.

Operations in silver have been of moderate extent. The sales include $6,100 in American half dollars at 130 to 130 1/2, and a small amount at 130.

There has been very little movement in stocks, the only sales reported being 1 share Importers' Bonded Warehouse Company, at auction, at $1,055 (par value $1,000,) and 197 shares Hope Insurance Company at $80. We heard also of a sale of 25 shares Union Bank at $35.

CATTLE MARKET.

New Orleans, Tuesday Evening, Oct. 26, 1869.

Texas cattle, choice, per head.....$35 to 45	
Texas cattle, second qual, per head.	25 to 30
Texas cattle, third qual, per head...	16 to 20
Hogs, per lb gross.....	9 to 11c
Sheep, first quality, per head.....	$5 to 7
Sheep, second quality, per head.....	3 to 3 1/2
Sheep, third quality, per head.....	— to —
Milch cows, choice, per head.....	60 to 100
Milch cows, per head.....	50 to —
Texas cows, with calves.....	— to —
Yearlings, per head.....	8 to 10
Calves, per head.....	7 to 12

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(*Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire*)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows.....	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers...	8 50	9 50
Cotton Scrapers.....	6 00	6 50
Sweeps.....	6 00	6 50
Cultivators.....	10 00	11 00
Shovels.....	10 00	17 00
Spades.....	11 00	18 00
Axes.....	10 00	15 00
Bagging, ₩ yard:		
Kentucky.....	26	27
East India.....	24	26 1/2
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₩ lb..	..	..
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs.....	.. ..	1 07 1/2
Bread, ₩ 100 lbs.: Pilot....	5 00	.. ..
Crackers.....	0 00	.. ..
Bricks, Lake, ₩ M.....	8 00	16 00
English, Fire.....	85 00	100 00
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford.....	..	50
Tallow.....	..	..
Adamantine.....	15	21 1/2
Star.....	10	22
Chocolate, No 1 ₩ lb.....	38	55
Sweet and Spiced.....	35	67
Cider, Western ₩ bbl.....	.. ..	.. ..
Northern.....	13 00	.. ..
Coal, Cannel ₩ ton.....	.. ..	15 00
Anthracite ₩ ton.....	11 00	12 00
Western, ₩ barrel.....	.. ..	50
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb.....	14	16 1/2
Havana.....	..	..
Java.....	33	35
St. Domingo.....	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Roagh, ₩ ton.....	15 00	.. ..
Hulled, ₩ bushel.....	.. ..	.. ..
Copper, Braziers' ₩ lb.....	35	.. ..
Sheathing.....	.. ..	.. ..
Copper Bolts.....	35	37
Yellow Metal.....	29	30
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb.....	25	26
Tarred, American:.....	.. ..	21
Russia.....	30	.. ..
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl.....	4 90	5 00
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y.....	4	4 1/2
St. Domingo.....	4 1/2	4 1/2
Fustic, Tampico.....	5	.. ..
Indigo, ₩ lb.....	1 75	1 85
Madder.....	22	24
Eggs, ₩ doz. Western.....	25	30
Feathers, ₩ lb.....	95	1 00
Fish, Cod, ₩ box.....	1 70	.. ..
Herrings.....	75	.. ..
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl....	.. ..	25 00
No. 2.....	.. ..	15 50
No. 3.....	13 00	14 00
Flaxseed, ₩ lb.....	4	6
Flour, ₩ bbl:		
Superfine.....	5 25	.. ..
Extra.....	5 50	7 50
Fine.....	4 75	.. ..
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb.....	14	15
Figs, Drum.....	20	..
Dried Apples.....	5 1/2	6 1/2
Currants, Zante.....	17	..
Almonds, soft shell.....	..	28 1/2
Raisins, M R, ₩ box.....	nons	here
Layer.....	5 00	.. ..
Lem'a Sicily ₩ box.....	nons	here
Malaga, ₩ box.....	16 00	.. ..
Orangee, La. ₩ M.....	12 00	.. ..
Sicily ₩ box.....	.. ..	.. ..
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10.....	3 25	3 75
10 x 12.....	3 50	4 00
12 x 18.....	4 00	4 50
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western.....	1 50	2 00
Canada.....	.. ..	.. ..
Oats.....	58	59
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel....	1 07 1/2	1 15
Beans, ₩ bbl.....	8 50	9 50
Ilops, ₩ lb.....	18	30
Gunpowder, ₩ keg.....	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag.....	19	..
Hay, Western, ₩ ton.....	27 00	28 50
Northern.....	23 00	26 00
Louisiana.....	.. ..	.. ..
Hides, ₩ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican.....	16	17
Wet salted, city slaughter.	9 1/2	14
Kip Skins.....	.. ..	.. ..
Dry country.....	17	18
Pelts ₩ piece.....	.. ..	.. ..
Iron, Pig ₩ ton.....	45 00	.. ..
Country, Bar ₩ lb.....	5	6
English, ₩ lb.....	4	5
Hoop, ₩ lb.....	6	8 1/2
Sheet.....	6 1/2	9
Boiler.....	8	10
Nail Rods.....	7 1/2	8
Iron Cotton Ties.....	6 1/2	..
Castings, American.....	6 1/2	7
Lime, Western ₩ bbl.....	1 65	2 00
Shell Lime.....	1 75	..
Rockland, &c.....	2 00	2 25
Cement.....	3 00	.. ..
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana.....	72 1/2	80
Muscovado.....	..	..
Refinery, Reboiled.....	70	90
Moss, ₩ lb:		
Gray, Country.....	2	3 1/2
Black do.....	5	6
Select, water rotted.....	7	8
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₩ lb.....	4 75	5 00
Wrought, German.....	14	16
English.....	14	16
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Tar.....	.. ..	.. ..
Pitch.....	2 50	3 00
Rosin A No. 1.....	3 00	3 50
No. 2.....	1 85	1 90
No. 3.....	1 60	1 70
Spirits Tarp ₩ gallon.....	42 1/2	43 1/2
Varnish, bright.....	50	55
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon.....	1 37 1/2	1 40
Coal Oil.....	..	44
in cases.....	44	46
Cotton Seed, Crude.....	70	75
Refined.....	1 00	1 05
Tanners' ₩ gallon.....	1 15	1 30
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton.....	.. ..	.. ..
Cotton Seed.....	35 00	40 00
Meal.....	.. ..	.. ..
Provisions, ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern.....	none	here
Western.....	.. ..	.. ..
North half bbl.	.. ..	.. ..
Dried, ₩ lb.....		..
Tongues ₩ doz.....	7 50	8 00
Pork, Mess.....	32 00	32 25
Prime Mess.....	.. ..	.. ..
Hog, round, ₩ lb.....	.. ..	..
Bacon, Hams, ₩ lb.....	24	25
Do., canvassed.....	28	29
Sides.....	21	..
Shoulders.....	18	..
Green Shoulders.....	15	..
Lard, Prime, in tierces....	18 1/2	18 3/4
in kegs.....	20	20 1/2
Fair, in tierces.....	..	..
Butter, Northern.....	33	45
Western.....	22	31
Cheese, American.....	10	22
Potatoes, ₩ bbl.....	1 90	2 25
Onions.....	4 50	5 00
Green Apples.....	4 00	6 00
Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana.....	0	8 1/2
India.....	4	..
Carolina.....	10	11
Saltpetre, refined, ₩ lb.....	14	25
Crude.....	..	..
Salt ₩ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	.. ..	.. ..
from store.....	2 40	2 45
coarse, cargo.....	.. ..	.. ..
from warehouse..	.. ..	.. ..
from store.....	2 25	2 30
Turks Island, ₩ bushel....	50	60
Soap, ₩ lb, Western.....	7	7 1/2
Northern.....	8	12
Southern.....	6	10 1/2
Castile.....	14	16
Sugar, Louisiana, ₩ lb:		
In the city.....	11 1/2	15
Havana, White.....	16 1/2	17
Yellow.....	13 1/2	14 1/2
Brown.....	12 1/2	13 1/4
Tobacco, in hhds, ₩ lb:		
Balers & Cutters.....	—	—
Choice and Selections....	15	19
Fine Leaf.....	12	15
Medium Leaf.....	9	11
Fair Leaf.....	10	12
Common Leaf.....	8	10
Good Refused.....	7	10
Common Refused.....	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₩ lb.....	—	—
Bailing.....	21	22
Wool, Washed, ₩ lb.....	..	..
Burry.....	..	..
Louisiana, Native.....	..	..
Texas, [@] Merino.....	..	..

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The presiding elders of the Mississippi Conference will please send me the names of lay delegates, applicants for admission into Conference, and local preachers who expect to attend Conference for ordination.

W. B. Lewis,
Jackson, Mississippi.

Tuscaloosa District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Perryville.....Oct.	9, 10
Summerfield.....	16, 17
Selma.....	23, 24
Randolph.....	30, 31
Tuscaloosa.....Nov.	6, 7
Havana.....	13, 14
Forkland.....	20, 21
Greensboro.....	27, 28
Brush Creek.....Dec.	4, 5
Marion.....	11, 12

Jas. L. Cotten, P. E.

Jackson Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Carthage, at Mount Zion....Oct.	9, 10
Raymond.....	16, 17
Camden, at Camden.....	23, 24
Madisonville, at Union.....	30, 31
Canton.....Nov.	6, 7
Clinton, at Brownsville.....	13, 14
Sharon.....	20, 21
Livingston and Vernol, at Livingston.....	27, 28
Jackson.....Dec.	4, 5

R. Abbey, P. E.

Mobile District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Franklin street....Oct.	2, 3
St. Paul's.....	9, 10
Eastern Shore.....	16, 17
Pascagoula and Bay Shore..	23, 24
West Pascagoula.....	30, 31
Citronelle.....Nov.	6, 7
St. Francis street.....	12-14
Cottage Hill.....	20, 21
St. Stephen's.....	27, 28
Whistler.....Dec.	4, 5

A District Meeting will be held in connection with the meeting at St. Francis street; and as delegates to the Annual Conference are to be elected, it is hoped there will be a full attendance.

Jas. A. Heard, P. E.

Macon District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Macon.....Sept.	25, 26
Brooksville, at Brooksville..Oct.	2, 3
Cookville, at Warsaw.....	9, 10
Marion, at Lockhart.....	23, 24
Sammerville, at Mashulaville.	30, 31
Crawford, at Tibbee.....Nov.	6, 7
Trinity, at Woodlawn.....	13, 14
Gainesville, at Sumpterville..	20, 21
De Kalb, at New Hope....	27, 28

Preachers in charge will please notify the colored preachers to be present with full accounts of their work, and to receive the proper testimonials to enable them to attend the Colored Conference to be held by Bishop McTyeire, at Talladega, Alabama, November 25.

It is to be hoped that the stewards will make especial efforts to settle in full with their preachers at the fourth Quarterly Meetings.

S. H. Cox, P. E.

Alexandria District, La. Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Columbia circuit.....Sept.	25, 26
Harrisonburg station.....	29, 30
Centreville circuit.....Oct.	2, 3
Atlanta circuit.....	16, 17
Rapides circuit.....	30, 31
Big Cane.....Nov.	6, 7
Alexandria.....	13, 14
Anneoco.....	20, 21
Spring Creek mission.....Dec.	4, 5

The Alexandria District Meeting will be held at Big Creek church, Rapides circuit, October 30 and 31. The preachers are kindly invited to attend, and bring with them their official members.

Fred. White, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist., Miss. Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Holmesville ct., at Holmesv'e, Aug.	28, 29
Bogue Chitto ct., Monticello, Sept.	11, 12
Scotland ct., at Wright's Ch.	18, 19
Pleasant Valley and Rehobuth stations, at Rehobuth.	25, 26
Wesson and Beauregard, at Wesson.....Oct.	2, 3
Burtenton ct., at Burtenton.	9, 10
Bahala circuit, at Pleasant Grove.....	16, 17
Georgetown ct., at Georget'n.	23, 24
Summit and Magnolia, at Magnolia.....Nov.	6, 7
Crystal Springs and Hazlehurst, at Crystal Springs..	13, 14
Brookhaven station.....	27, 28

Brethren will please have their reports ready. Brethren will oblige me very much if they will make arrangements for me to get from the railroad to their Quarterly Meetings.

G. F. Thompson, P. E.

New Orleans Dist., Louisiana Conference

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

New Orleans circuit, at Algiers. Oct.	17
Quar. Conf., at 112 Camp street. Jan.	6
Jefferson City.....Oct.	24
Plaquemine.....	31
Thibodeaux circuit, at Houma..Nov.	7
Carondelet street.....	14
Baton Rouge.....	20, 21
Felicity street.....Dec.	26
German churches, at Crape street. Jan.	2
Quar. Conf., do., at Dryades st..Dec.	31
Moreau street.....Jan.	9

Preachers in charge will please have all statistics, annual, and their quarterly reports, *in writing*.

J. O. Keener, P. E.

Yazoo District, Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Sunflower ct., at McNutt...Oct.	2, 3
Mt. Olivet ct., at Mt. Olivet.	16, 17
Yazoo city.....	23, 24
Richland ct., at Richland...	27-31
Durant ct., at Wesley chapel, Nov.	6, 7
Black Hawk ct., Sweet Water	13, 14
Yazoo ct., at Mt. Carmel...	20, 21
Carrollton circuit.....	27, 28
Lexington circuit.....Dec.	4, 5

W. P. Barton, P. E.

Wetumpka Dist., Montgomery Conf'e.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Wetumpka.....Sept.	24, 25
Prattville.....Oct.	3, 4
Autaugaville and Ivy Creek, at Autaugaville.....	9, 10
Pleasant Hill ct., at Pleasant Hill.....	16, 17
Lowndesboro, Hayneville and Union, at Lowndesboro..	23, 24
Tallassee ct., at Mt. Zion...	30, 31
Socopatoy ct., at N. Prospect, Nov.	6, 7
Carolina ct., at Ellis' Chapel.	13, 14
Antauga ct, at Pine Level..	20, 21

Wm. S. Turner, P. E.

Opelousas District, La. Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Vermilionville.....Oct.	14
Franklin.....	30, 31
New Iberia.....Nov.	6, 7
Calcasieu.....	13, 14
Bellevue.....	20, 21
Bayou Mallet.....	27, 28
Waxia.....Dec.	3, 4
Opelousas.....	5, 6
Plaquemine Brulee.....	11, 12
Abbeville.....	18, 19
Grand Chenier.....	25, 26
District Conf., Vermilionville. Oct.	14-17

All the official members of the district are requested to attend.

J. D. Adams, P. E.

Columbus District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Fayetteville, at Unity Grove. Sept.	18, 19
Gordon, at Hopewell.....	25, 26
Caledonia, at camp ground..Oct.	2, 3
Columbus District Meeting..	9, 10
Pickensville.....	16, 17
Carrollton, at Union Chapel.	23, 24
Athens, at Rugan's Chapel..	30, 31
Bexar.....Nov.	6, 7
Yellow Creek, at Piney Grove	13, 14
Green.....	20, 21
Entaw.....	27, 28

Persons attending the District Meeting will report at the Methodist church, where a committee will be in attendance to direct them to their homes.

T. C. Wier, P. E.

Meridian District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Pearce's Sp'gs, camp meeting. Sept.	24-29
Meridian.....Oct.	2, 3
Enterprise.....	9, 10
Shubuta and Waynesboro...	16, 17
Clarke, at Salem.....	23, 24
Gaston, at camp ground....	30, 31
Butler, at Wurmach Hill....Nov.	6, 7
Belmont.....	13, 14
Livingston.....	20, 21
Bladon Springs.....	27, 28
Enterprise circuit.....Dec.	4, 5

Joshua T. Heard, P. E.

Paulding Dist., Mississippi Confsrence

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mt. Carmel, at Santee.....Sept.	11
Columbia, at Boyd's Chapel...	19
China Grove, at Water Holes..	25
Coleville, at White Plains.....Oct.	9
Handsboro, at Biloxi.....	16
Sylvarena, at Carr's.....	23
Paulding, at Pleasant Hill.....	30
Black Creek.....Nov.	13
Ocohn.....	20
Rankin.....Dec.	4

H. P. Lewis, P. E.

Woodville Dist., Mississippi Confsrence.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Jackson, at Jackson.....Sept.	18, 19
Wilkinson, at Midway.....	25, 26
St. Helena, at Centre.....Oct.	16, 17
Woodville and Percy Creek.	23, 24
Tunica, at Tunica.....	30, 31
Liberty, at Liberty.....Nov.	6, 7
Meadville, at Meadville.....	11
Buffalo.....	20, 21
Amite, at Adams.....	27, 28

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In her outfit each pupil should be provided with toilet boxes, towels, napkins, sheets, pillow cases and blankets or comforts. She should also bring knife, fork, spoon, cup and napkin ring.

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Music, per year..... 75 00

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For other information desirable in reference to the school apply to

jy24 1y MRS. MARY W READ, Principal, Baton Rouge, La.

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VOLUME XV.—NUMBER 19. WHOLE NUMBER..... 750.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1869.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The Attorney General has pronounced illegal the sending of troops into States fully restored to the Union, to enforce laws. In consequence of this legal announcement, the President and Secretary of the Treasury are in earnest conference as to the proper course to be pursued when officers report that they cannot enforce the revenue laws without the military aid.—*Picayune.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The following is a fuller statement of the Supreme Court case, Thorington vs. Smyth & Hartley, in the bill in equity for the enforcement of a vendor's lien. Smyth & Hartley purchased Thorington's land, and gave a promissory note for part payment. The transaction occurred in 1864. Without modifying the circumstances, Thorington would be entitled to a decree for the amount and interest. The defense pleaded that only Confederate notes were current.

The land was worth only $3,000 real money; the contract price was $15,000, and $35 000 whereof was actually paid in Confederate notes, and the note for the remaining $10,000 was to be discharged in the same manner; and it is claimed, on this state of facts, that the vendor is entitled to no relief in the United States Court, which claim was sustained by the court below, and the case dismissed. The questions before the Supreme Court, on appeal, are:

1. Can a contract for the payment of Confederate notes made during the late rebellion, between parties residing within the so-called Confederate States, be enforced at all in the courts of the United States?

2. Can evidence be received to prove a promise expressed to be for the payment of any other currency than lawful dollars of the United States?

3 Does the evidence in the record establish the fact that the note for $10,000 was to be paid by agreement of the parties in Confederate notes?

The first question is answered affirmatively.

The second question is answered affirmatively, with the following remarks: We are clearly of the opinion that such evidence must be received in respect to such contract, in order that justice may be done between the parties, and that the party entitled to be paid in these Confederate dollars can only receive their actual value at the time and place of the contract, in lawful money of the United States.

On the third question the court says: We do not think it necessary to go into a detailed examination of the evidence in the record. It is enough to say that it has left no doubt on our minds that the note for $10,000, to enforce the payment of which suit was brought in the Circuit Court, was not to be paid by any agreement of the parties in Confederate notes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The Supreme Court heard to-day the Grapeshot case from New Orleans. This case involves the question of the constitutionality of President Lincoln's provisional courts in the subjugated portions of the country. It is contended that such courts being invalid, the subsequent action of Congress cannot give validity to their decrees.

General Belknap, the new Secretary of War, being serenaded, made a speech in which he favors extension of suffrage, but made no allusion to Texas or Mississippi. He said his State's record was as bright as the brightest—her eighty thousand troops had no feeling of hostility toward the South.

Reports from Republican sources state that New York city has gone Democratic by forty thousand majority. Reports from heavy Republican counties show a falling off of majorities on account of comparatively light vote.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 2.—The negro militia excitement remains unabated. A company has been sent to the upper part of Wake county and are creating much disturbance, making threats and insulting females. A party waited on the Governor today, on the subject, but got no satisfaction. The militia are all negroes, even the officers. A collision is considered inevitable unless these troops are withdrawn, for the people are wearied almost past endurance. Reflecting citizens condemn the whole movement as unnecessary and unwise.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 2.—The twenty-two votes by the Board of Education last night for excluding the Bible from the public schools were divided as follows: Ten were Republicans and twelve Democrats; nominal religion—three Protestants, ten Catholics, eight free thinkers, one Jew. Of the fifteen votes against excluding, twelve were Republicans and three Democrats; nominal religion—thirteen Protestants, one free thinker and one Jew.

The champion of the party for the expulsion was the Rev. Thomas H. Vickers, left wing. Liberal champion for retaining the Bible, Rev. A. D. Mayo, Unitarian.

The resolutions forbid the use in the schools of religious books, or the singing of sacred songs.

THE ELECTIONS.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.—Every precinct has gone Democratic. The vote is light. Majority in this city nine thousand.

CAIRO, Nov. 3.—This city gives a Democratic majority of 230.

WHEELING, W. VA., Nov. 3.—Returns received from thirty nine counties give Lower House 15 Republicans, 9 Liberal Republicans, and 21 Democrats. Eleven counties to hear from.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 3.—The result of yesterday's election is: Senate, Democrats 13; Republicans 8. House, Democrats 33; Republicans 4. The Democrats gain 4 on joint ballot.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The latest returns received indicate that the Democratic majority is from 7,000 to 10,000. Senate, 17 Democrats, 15 Republicans; Democrats gain 2. The House is very close; present estimates give House 66 Republicans and 62 Democrats; several districts doubtful.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—In New Jersey the Democrats gain 1 Senator and 2 Assemblymen.

The Democrats carried Leavenworth and Atchison at the State election in Kansas.

The Lower House of the Massachusetts Legislature stands: Prohibitionists 75, Licensists 123.

THE cable telegraph reports the death of the Marquis of Westminster. It is noticeable from the fact that he was the richest nobleman in England. He owns, besides family estates in various counties, whole miles of lots in London and Westminster, covered with houses built on his grounds, of which the leases are soon to fall in. Years ago his revenue was estimated to exceed £1,000 a day, and it is increasing constantly. In a few years—when his grandson, son of his successor, comes of age—it is computed that he will have an income from rents of more than £2,000,000 ($10,000,000) per annum. The late Lord was distinguished for nothing but his wealth. His successor is his son, known as Earl Grosvenor, whose son—heretofore called Lord Belgrave—will be known by the courtesy title of Earl Grosvenor.

If the family estate could be equally divided it would make all of them rich, for the late Marquis had thirteen children, of whom eleven are living; but by the law of primogeniture entail the eldest born takes nearly all.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

EUROPE.

MADRID, Nov 1.—The prospect of an agreement in the Cortes on the choice of a king improves. One hundred and forty-nine deputies are pledged to vote for the Duke of Genoa.

A ministerial crisis is still pending. General Prim is strenuously endeavoring to keep at least one Unionist in the cabinet.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Suez Canal is twenty feet deep, which excludes the Empress Eugenie's yacht, the Aigle Eugenie. Another yacht of less draft has been ordered.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—There was a great crowd at Montre-Marto cemetery. Everything perfectly quiet.

MADRID, Nov. 2.—The cabinet has been in part reconstructed. Martaz was appointed foreign secretary and Figuerola minister of finance.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 2.—There were quite heavy shocks of an earthquake last evening throughout Germany, but particularly at Darmstadt, Wiesbaden, Mayence and also in this city.

LONDON, Nov 3.—The *Times*, today, in an article on the influence of Rome, says: The Catholic Church must be withdrawn from an undue Roman preponderance and the city of Rome from an ecclesiastical domination. It is only by ceasing to be an Italian sovereign that the Pope can aspire to become an universal pontiff.

MADRID, Nov. 3.—General Prim today presented to the Cortes the members of the constituted ministry. He declared the government would remain faithful to the principles of the revolution.

The opposition to the Duke of Genoa is still so large and determined that it is feared there is no chance of his election.

LETTER FROM CHINA.

MR. EDITOR: As we take a survey of the field of missionary labor now and compare its present prospect with that of twenty years past, we are greatly encouraged. No one can say the cause, the glorious cause, in which we are engaged in a heathen land is not gaining ground. The doors which have been for so many ages sealed are now being opened, and they can no more close them. The missionary who labors among this populous people benefits not only one village or a few people, but it extends to untold thousands. The work of those who are faithful will go on long after they have become silent in the tomb. It is a glorious work, and we see light ahead of us rising up out of this Egyptian darkness and mass of corruption. God will cause the wrath of man to praise him. To God be all the praise. Those who wish to give themselves up to this work should make up their minds to devote their lives to it, depending alone on the divine blessing. Great changes are taking place now in Japan and in China, and we have every reason to be greatly encouraged. Twenty years ago we could number in China but about three hundred converts to Christianity, and now there are over six thousand. The great question in China and in Japan among their leading men is: "How shall we deal with the religion of Jesus?" In Japan for several hundred years the Christian religion has been proscribed, and the penalty of death passed upon all who dare accept of that faith. They were hunted in the mountains and caves; they were imprisoned and tortured, and thousands of Roman Catholics were slain. The cross has been annually trampled upon by the officials, and a stone erected, stating the true state of feeling in these words: "If the God of that religion himself should come to Japan he would be put to death." But with all the espionage of the Japanese they have not been able to drive the Christians or their religion from the country, and they have recently, to the astonishment of every one, deliberated in their Senate as to what course they should pursue in reference to this religion. Their Senate is now in session, and one of the first questions which came up in that body, and was discussed with a great deal of warmth, was: "What policy shall we adopt in regard to this religion of Jesus?" After a lengthy discussion on the subject they concluded it was no longer best to use force, and that some other course must be pursued. It was at last agreed that the religion of Jesus should be put on a par with the Buddhist religion. Their deliberations were to this effect: that they must frown upon the religion of Jesus, treat it with contempt, and persuade the people that the old way was the best. They should worship the spirits of their hills and valleys, and of their rivers, as their fathers had done before them, and treat with contempt this religion of Jesus. They have found that they cannot keep out from their country the Christian religion. Just one week since the magistrate of Nagasaka, Japan, arrested six or seven Roman Catholics and had them arraigned before him and tried. He told them they knew the penalty of believing in this religion of Jesus, and asked them if they would recant. They replied they could not do it. He then said to them: "You must then suffer the full penalty of the law," and they were hurried off to prison. They fully expected in a few hours to face death. But to their astonishment, on the next day the same magistrate, like the magistrate at Philipi, came himself, quietly opened the door of their prison, and quietly said to them: "Go to your homes." These few Christians could scarcely believe what they saw. They could not understand it. It is supposed he had just heard of the action which had been taken in the Japanese Senate at Yeddo, and he feared the consequences of his action. Surely this is a step in advance. There is a great deal gained, though the Christian religion should be placed upon a par with the Buddhist religion. Thanks be to God, the Christian religion is there as well as in China, and no power of earth can drive it from the country. We see the same agitating the minds of those in authority in this great empire. They are presenting secret memorials to the Emperor, inquiring as to what policy they shall pursue in regard to this religious question. They see that it is getting a foothold in the country and they must be brought face to face with it. They are at a loss to know what to do with it. The subject troubles them.

But the Christian religion is here, and they cannot banish it from the country. It has a great and glorious work to perform. They may persecute the native Christian and slay the missionary, but the work is God's work and will still go on. Native Christians are receiving persecution in every part of this empire. But a few weeks since a native Christian, who was also a preacher in the north of China, was most brutally treated by one of the officials, which shows how little regard many of the Chinese officials have for treaty stipulations. This native preacher supported himself, and was a most zealous and efficient man in the work. He had rented a house in the city of Chowyuen, where he was conducting his labors with good effect, when suddenly he and his landlord were summoned to appear before the city magistrate. The landlord was accused of inviting "devils," foreigners, into the city, and for this he was beaten two hundred blows. The Christian preacher was then called and accused of the great crime of embracing the religion of the "foreign devils," and attempting to delude the people by preaching a false and dangerous doctrine. This Christian man referred to the clause in the treaty relating to Christianity. In answer to the questions of this magistrate, he went on to give an account of the Christian religion, speaking of a future state of rewards and punishment, and of the salvation of all men through the suffering and death of Christ. At this time the officer exclaimed: "Then Jesus suffered in your stead, did he?" This Christian man replied: "He certainly did." Immediately the magistrate ordered him to be beaten with fifty blows. After he had received forty-seven blows, and the blood flowing freely from the wounds, the officer asked him, in a sneering manner: "Can Jesus hear that for you?" He was then remanded to prison. In the evening he was called and told by the magistrate he would send him to his own city, that the magistrate there might beat him to death. The next morning, with chains around his neck and in manacles, with an escort of five Yamun underlings, he was taken about forty miles, suffering much from his wounds. The next day he was ordered before the magistrate and commanded to make confession of his guilt, which he again refused to do. The official dispatch containing the charges was thrown into his face. It read thus: "Miao Hwayu, under the false guise of preaching religion in connection with a Mr. Mateer, took forcible possession of a house in the eastern suburbs of this city. He makes use of mysterious arts to deceive the people. It is his purpose, in connection with the foreigner Mateer, some time in the eighth month, to kill the officers and raise an insurrection."

He was then beaten with three hundred blows, with one hundred additional blows on the face, in order to force from him a confession of this accusation. The next day he was examined at great length with reference to the doctrines he preached.

The magistrate seems to have satisfied himself that the charges were false. He ordered that Miao's chains should be taken off, and that he should receive no further ill treatment. He also sent for the leading men of his village, and they testified to his being a good citizen. He then called for his accusers, but none were to be found.—This officer seemed afraid to take the responsibility of releasing him, so he still remains in prison. Steps have been taken to have him released from prison. Such is a brief account of what one of these native Christians has suffered for the cause of Christ, without renouncing his faith in him as his Saviour.

I might mention many others, but I come now to relate the sad news of the murder of one of our best missionaries and a faithful man of God. It has just occurred, and is most painful to us all. This sad news has cast a gloom over the whole missionary circle in China. A week since we were startled by the news of the murder of Rev. Mr. Williamson, of the London Missionary Society at Trintsin. In company with Rev. Mr. Hodge, of the English Methodist New Connection, they were going to one of their out-stations, when, late at night, they were attacked by robbers while asleep in their boat. Mr. Williamson, going on to the bow of the boat first, was killed instantly. Mr. Hodge was awakened by the noise, and, going out, saw about twenty ruffians with swords ready to strike, and not seeing Mr. Williamson, supposed he had escaped, and he himself tried to jump ashore. He succeeded in making his escape, but not without some severe bruises and a serious shock to his nervous system. The robbers then plundered the boat and made good their escape. It is supposed now that they were Chinese soldiers. Rev. Mr. Williamson's body was not recovered until the third day after the murder.—Both of these dear brethren were well known to me. Thus the blood of another missionary has stained the soil of China. It unites the bond of Christian love and union among all missionaries more firmly. They are more determined than ever to prosecute with all ardor and zeal the glorious commission of their divine Master. They will never cease to warn and exhort this dying heathen people.

And now, my dear Christian brethren, I would entreat of you a daily interest in your prayers to God. My work lies, for the most part, in the country, and there I *must* go; but my trust is in the Lord. I dare not say my life is my own. As we go among this heathen people we know not what awaits us. I am willing to suffer for the cause of Christ, my Lord, if it is the will of God. I feel it my duty to go. Many years have I labored among this people, and have traveled many miles among them. So far they have never disturbed me, save to throw stones or use abusive language. God has been my helper and my shield. My trust shall ever be in him. Pray for me; and may the blessing of God rest upon us and upon all his people.

J. W. LAMBUTH.

SHANGHAI, CHINA, Sept. 13, 1869.

IT IS said that one hundred and seventy-six American printing offices claim to have the printing press that Franklin used.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A GREEK GRAMMAR FOR BEGINNERS. By William Henry Waddell, professor of ancient languages in the University of Georgia. New York: Harper & Brothers, publishers, Franklin square. 1869.

This is a convenient volume of about one hundred pages. The type is clear, and the Greek letter is nowhere blurred. The perfection and beauty of the print will contribute something toward reconciling the boys who use it to the task of memorizing such a mass of declensions and rugged conjugations. The book will prove a convenience, we have no doubt, and supply a felt want.

HISTORY OF JOSEPH BONAPARTE, KING OF NAPLES AND OF ITALY. By John S. C. Abbott. New York: Harper & Brothers, publishers. 1869.

This is a neat 12mo of three hundred and ninety-one pages. The subject of this historical work was a subordinate actor in the great events of Europe in the time of the first Napoleon, and he was associated with the great men and the military and political affairs of the empire. The author is generally very readable, if not always accurate. He states in the preface that President Lincoln highly appreciated "Abbott's Series of Historics," and that he "read them with the greatest interest." After *such* a testimony we suppose no further commendation is necessary.

SCENES OF CLERICAL LIFE AND SILAS MARNER. With illustrations. New York: Harper & Brothers, publishers.

This is volume four of the novels of George Eliot, now being issued by the Harpers in a uniform edition. We have hitherto characterized George Eliot as the greatest of novelists. This volume, already familiar to many of our readers, is not inferior to her other works. The moral is good, the interest sustained. The language seems to flow from the very well-head of English undefiled.

THE MINISTER'S WIFE. By Mrs. Oliphant. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1869.

We shall turn this over to "the lady of the house." Mrs. Oliphant has written much, and has been before the public for a good while. The scene of the Minister's Wife is laid in Scotland, and Scotch life and religion are graphically described.

PEG WOFFINGTON, CHAISTIE JOHNSTONE AND OTHER STORIES. By Charles Reade.

Here are seven different stories, of which the two longer ones are mentioned in the title.

All the above noticed books are for sale by George Ellis, opposite the post office, New Orleans.

THE CHORAL TRIBUTE. A collection of new church music. By L. A. Emerson. Boston: Oliver Ditson & Co.

This work has the reputation of being an excellent thing in its way. It is noticed favorably by many who are competent to give opinions on the subject.

PERIODICALS.

THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE FOR NOVEMBER. A monthly of recreation and instruction. Profusely illustrated. Edited by Rev. Thomas Guthrie, D. D.

This is truly, in many respects, one of the grandest and best of the magazines of Europe or America. It is republished by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, and in respect to letter press and illustration is a *fac simile* of the English edition. Dr. Guthrie's name is a sufficient warrant of its religious tone and literary merit.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST FOR NOVEMBER, 1869. Published by Orange Judd & Co., New York.

As usual it is richly freighted with all that is new and useful in the various departments of agriculture; and the present number is illustrated more splendidly and profusely than hitherto.

LAMARTINE'S photograph has been sold to the extent of five million copies in France

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1869.

LAURA, MY DARLING.

Laura, my darling, the roses have blushed
At the kiss of the dew, and our chamber is hushed;
Our murmuring babe to your bosom has clung,
And hears in his slumber the song that you sung;
I watch you asleep, with your arms round him thrown,
Your locks of dark tresses wound in with his own,
And the wife is as dear as the gentle young bride
Of the hour when you first, darling, came to my side.

Laura, my darling, our sail down the stream
Of youth's summers and winters has been like a dream;
Years have but rounded your womanly grace,
And added their spell to the light of your face;
Your soul is the same as though part were not given
To the two, like yourself, sent to bless me from heaven—
Dear lives, springing forth from the life of my life,
To make you more near, darling, mother and wife!

Laura, my darling, there's hazel-eyed Fred,
Asleep in his own tiny cot by the bed,
And little King Arthur, whose curls have the art
Of winding their tendrils so close round my heart;
Yet fairer than either, and dearer than both,
Is the true one who gave me in girlhood her troth;
For we, when we mated for evil and good,
What were we, darling, but babes in the wood?

Laura, my darling, the years which have flown
Brought few of the prizes I pledged to my own.
I said that no sorrow should roughen her way;
Her life should be cloudless—a long summer's day.
Shadow and sunshine, thistles and flowers,
Which of the two, darling, most have been ours?
Yet to-night, by the smile on your lips I can see
You are dreaming of me, darling, dreaming of me.

Laura, my darling, the stars that we knew
In our youth are still shining as tender and true;
The midnight is sounding its slumberous bell,
And I come to the one who has loved me so well.
Wake, darling, wake, for my vigil is done;
What shall dissever our lives, which are one?
Say, while the rose listens under her breath,
"Naught until death, darling, naught until death!"

—*Stedman's Poems.*

OUR CHURCH IN CALIFORNIA.

MR. EDITOR: The year just closed and the session of our Conference recently held are regarded by the pioneer preachers here as the most remarkable in the history of our church on this coast. With very few exceptions the preachers came up to Conference with new coats and shining countenances—faithful indexes of the joyful news of a successful year's labor about to be reported.

This is the tenth Conference I have attended—before the war, during the war, since the war—in Alabama and in California, and it surpassed them all for prayerfulness, revival spirit, good reports from the work, and zeal for the cause.

Our numbers became increased by a large number of valuable transfers—four from the Columbia Conference; Rev. Abram Adams, from the Mobile Conference; Rev. John P. Jones, from the Montgomery Conference; Rev. G. W. Flemming, from the Texas Conference, and Rev. John L. Brown, from the Louisville Conference. Rev. Ivy H. Cox, also formerly of the Texas Conference, was reported in south California, and appointed to San Diago.—These numerous additions so increased our numbers that we became entitled to three delegates to the General Conference. Two former members of the Conference, who located only one year ago, were readmitted, full of devotion and zeal. During the past year none have died, and at this Conference only one located.

These facts show the spirit of our affairs in California. Three years ago Bishop Kavanaugh came out expecting to wind up our affairs on this coast. An almost universal spirit of despondency and gloom prevailed among preachers and people. Under the apprehension that the approaching session of the Conference would be our funeral day, certain parties, who expected to administer on our estate, became all at once very friendly and brotherly—invited Bishop Kavanaugh to preach in their pulpits, dedicate their churches, etc. But when the Conference met at Petaluma, by the influence, as we trust, of that Divine Providence which watches over all such assemblies, certain brave spirits were raised up, who said: "No; we have no thought of disbanding!" Instead of dying we began to live anew, and from that day have lived and grown healthily and vigorously. (Permit me to add, by way of parenthesis, just in a whisper, all to ourselves, that the good and great Bishop remained in the State a whole year, but received no further courtesies from our near neighbors.)

Well, God has given grace and strength. Both our material and spiritual force has been increased. More than a year ago a good Providence sent us that "master in Israel," Bishop Marvin. He found us embarrassed by several troublesome trials in the Conference, and heard the same old irrepressible *if* making itself prominent at the head of such sentences as these: "If we continue on this coast;" "If our church prospers here;" "If we maintain our ground," etc. First disturbed by this unpleasant sound, then roused to battle, he declared to the Conference that the *if* must be ostracised. Every man in the Conference was ready for the decision. Through the past year of faithful labor, devout prayer and patient faith our worthy Bishop has led us, not so much by precept as by example, and the *if*, which truly has been the very worst obstacle to our success here, I humbly believe is forever ostracised. I did not hear it at our recent Conference, except when spoken of as a thing of the past. The attitude of our Conference at the present is that of confident strength, and implicit faith that the Lord is with us, and that we have a great work to do on this coast. The minutes of the recent session of the California Conference of the Methodist E. Church (North) show a decrease of one hundred and ten members, while ours show an increase of five hundred and seventy-two. (Here comes in another parenthesis, and I mention that at our recent session we received fraternal messengers from them, expressing much love and desire for more friendly relations.)

Let that parenthesis stand by itself; and also permit me to remark that the affair was really pleasant, and an indication of good to ours and the universal Zion. There is not a Conference in our connection which holds more firmly to the centre than ours does; and our brethren of the other side have found it out, and respect us accordingly. The fraternal messengers above referred to were sent, we believe, with true Christian spirit and good will. We received them with all courtesy, and sent like messengers in return, but gave them positively to understand that all proper fraternity and Christian union could exist without any thought on our part whatever of organic union.

A year ago we organized the Los Angeles district as a missionary field, sending only three of our preachers from the Conference to occupy that large territory. The result has been a blaze of revival, the organization of many circuits, served by local preachers, the building of a large academy, now called and expecting soon to be a college, and four hundred and five members reported. So largely does the country open up before us in that direction, and so rapidly does it fill up with people from the South, as it is too remote to be conveniently connected with our Conference, we have petitioned the General Conference to organize a new Conference, to be styled the Los Angeles. I will add that all that I have heard or read of that part of the State is in its favor. It is universally spoken of as a delightful climate and amazingly fertile soil. Our presiding elder there told me that from one hundred to one hundred and fifty bushels of corn per acre was not an unusual crop. It is the finest grape country in California, and oranges, English walnuts and very many other fruits grow in great abundance.

I am sorry to add that Brother J. F. Scurlock, who came to us one year ago from the Louisiana Conference, was attacked during the year with an affection of his throat, so serious as to stop him from preaching. His physician gave him no encouragement to hope for a recovery in the peculiar climates of California, and advised his return to the Gulf States. Accordingly he transfers back to his former home. He had served the Healdsburg station here, and won the sympathy and esteem of many of our preachers whose acquaintance he had more intimately formed.

To those of your readers who take a personal interest in your correspondent, permit me to say that I have had a laborious but successful year in San Francisco, and am returned to my church another year. With a membership increased one-half and our financial condition much improved, our faith in God's mercy and goodness firmer than ever, and a determination to do and suffer for the cause of Christ, we hope for a year of greater prosperity than ever before.

JESSE WOOD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15, 1869.

BRANDON DISTRICT MEETING.

The third annual District Meeting was held at Forest, Mississippi, October 15 and 16. There was no Bishop; hence the presiding elder occupied the chair.

The meeting was marked with decided interest. Committees were appointed upon the following subjects: State of the church, the importance of infant baptism and the relation of baptized children to the church, Sabbath schools (denominational and union,) church literature, and Bible cause.

The committees were prompt in the performance of their duties. We extract from the report of the Committee on the State of the Church as follows: "This Conference year has been marked by gracious revivals of religion within the bounds of the district. The result of protracted meetings has been highly encouraging. There is a manifest improvement in the spirituality of the membership. Accessions have been numerous, and in many instances embraced the heads of families, as well as the lambs of the flock. We regret that we cannot give the exact number who joined the church, but feel authorized to say that the number is between three hundred and fifty and four hundred."

CHURCH LITERATURE.

"The world is filled with books and periodicals, but a large majority of them tend to vitiate the taste, corrupt the heart, and fill the mind with error fatal to the interest of pure religion. It is our duty, as ministers and official members of the church, to supersede these by circulating a purely religious literature. We have in our Depository in New Orleans an adequate supply of books and tracts, such as our people need for themselves and for their children; and the weekly visits of the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE ought to be the pastor's assistant in every Methodist family. We would like to see another effort made to publish a religious paper in our State, and we hold ourselves in readiness to support such an enterprise."

BIBLE CAUSE.

"We hail with pleasure the reports of the great American Bible Society, and the annual reports of our Southwestern Bible Society, located at 163 Camp street, New Orleans, an arm or branch of the parent society. Rev. J. W. Harmon, the efficient agent for the Southwestern Bible Society, in his field of labor for the last two years, has reorganized twenty-seven Bible societies, and also distributed in the southern part of Mississippi upward of $3,000 worth of Bibles and Testaments."

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The import of the committee is as follows: Sabbath schools, union and denominational, are productive of much good; yet in every instance, wherever practicable, Methodist schools should have the pre-eminence; and especially do we insist that our people patronize our Publishing House in the purchase of suitable books, that our children may be properly indoctrinated.

IMPORTANCE OF INFANT BAPTISM AND THE RELATION OF BAPTIZED CHILDREN TO THE CHURCH.

Upon this subject the committee admits that there is a manifest neglect, on the part of some who profess to love our doctrine and discipline, to have their children baptized. "This neglect gives our opponents—pedo Baptists—an undue advantage of us, which does, in all probability, more to impede our progress than all the arguments they can offer against our faith and practice."

Baptism is a sign and seal of God's covenanted mercies; hence should be administered to all, adults and infants.

God declared to Abraham that every uncircumcised child should be "cut off from his people;" and as we have the same God and church, and as the law of circumcision was repealed and baptism substituted, we therefore see the importance of baptizing our children; and if we fail to do our duty God may visit us or our children in wrath for our negligence.

Christ regarded little children as being members of his church or kingdom; and as none can be members thereof without baptism, it is therefore advisable, and, as we believe, a matter of vital importance, that our children should be baptized.

After baptism they should be regarded members of the church.—They are or they are not. If they are not, in what sense is the church or children benefited by their baptism? If they are not made members by their baptism they are not members. If they are members, why should we have a rule in the Discipline which requires them to make a profession of faith in Christ? See Discipline, chapter 3, section 1. Again, if they are not members, why should we pray thus: "And ever remain in the number of thy faithful and elect children, through Jesus Christ our Lord?"

In conclusion I will say that I have given a synopsis of the business transacted. I have also given the import of the reports, except the extracts, which are given verbatim.

WM. PRICE.

THE DANCE.—What a strange thing, says the *Moravian*, this dancing is, after all, when you look at it from a philosophical, or, if you please, unsophisticated point of view. The other day Insulanus asked a lady how it came to pass that the entrance upon the floor of the ball room made such a wonderful change in her usual manners and habits. She asked him what he meant, as she did not understand. He asked her: "Suppose I introduced you to a friend of mine, a stranger, and he would not only take your hand, but put his arm around you, what would you do?" You may imagine her look and answer. What would she do? All our lady readers know what they would do, and what the father, husband or brother of such a lady would do. "But," said Insulanus, "as soon as you enter the room of the hop or ball you permit a perfect stranger, who is introduced to you at the time, not only to take your hand, but to put his arm around your waist, and to sail around the room with you in the giddy mazes of the dance, and your father, brother and husband think it is all right!"

A PLAN is reported in Italy to cut a ship canal through the peninsula between Rome and Ancona. The cost is estimated at $60,000,000.

Marianna District Meeting, Montgomery Conference.

MR. EDITOR: This body convened at Gordon, Alabama, on the morning of the 14th instant, Rev. W. B. Dennis, presiding elder, in the chair. The secretary selected for the occasion was Rev. A. M. Gillespie.

As to church property the district is not very rich. We have not many magnificent churches, with high steeples, calling the congregations together with deep-toned bells, yet we have some good church houses, but not a many of those as we ought to have. Much room for improvement in this line. But little interest has been manifested in procuring houses for the comfort and convenience of preachers and their families. Up to this year the district could boast but two parsonages—one at Greenwood, the other at Westville, on the Genova circuit. The people of Haw Ridge circuit are now building a parsonage at Ozark, which will be ready by next year. Steps are now being taken to erect a district parsonage at Newton.

The Committee on Finance was composed entirely of laymen. They recommended the plan of assessing the heads of families according to their ability to pay. Of the many good things this report contains, suffer one extract: "Your committee would urge the great necessity of appointing men of the right stamp to the office of steward, remembering that a steward of small ideas serves only to cheat the preacher out of his small but well earned dues." The preachers on the district are all cheerful, hoping for better times; though they have not been well supported. Preachers' salaries in this country are like the proceeds of a cotton crop—realized at the end of the year, and subject to many contingencies.

The report on church literature, so far as periodicals are concerned, stands thus: *Christian Advocates*, fifty-eight; *Sunday School Visitors*, seventy two. The report on this subject was not full, so we may make additions to the above figures. But after making all these necessary allowances these figures tell a mournful tale, considering we have some two thousand five hundred members in the district. The great drawback here is the want of proper mail facilities. When the contemplated Southeastern Alabama Railroad is built, I think you may turn your eye to this country with the hope of having the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE spread widely among the Methodists of this district, as we will then have direct mail communication with New Orleans.

The Committee on Temperance found it necessary to come out very decidedly against the use of ardent spirits. It is a shame that a member of the church will disgrace himself and his family and his church by drunkenness, or even by drinking spirituous liquors, unless in cases of actual necessity.

The spiritual state of the church is reported as improving. In the judgment of the committee on this subject, "It is to be feared that, as a church, while we strive to push forward the Redeemer's kingdom in the way of having souls converted, we do not give attention to the spiritual growth of our members." In their report they refer to the doctrine of holiness, and to both private and family prayer, and also to class meetings, and urge these upon the members of the church as altogether worthy of their attention.

The Sabbath school report, compared with the report of last year, shows an increase in the number of schools in the district. The preachers and people are waking up to the importance of this subject. The Sabbath school, in connection with parental training, is being looked to as the hope of the rising generation. Much has been done; more remains to be done. Last year a district Sabbath school association was formed, the constitution thereof requiring an anniversary to be held every year at the time and place of holding the District Meeting. The anniversary of this association was held on Saturday night. Rev. C. L. McCartha, of Lawrenceville, addressed the audience on the manner of conducting Sabbath schools, giving us some excellent hints, at the close of which a few racy remarks on the money question were made by one of the members, and then a very respectable collection was raised for Sabbath school purposes. The report calls for a district Sabbath school convention to be held next year, embracing the first Sabbath in July.

The Committee on Denominational education submitted a report recommending denominational schools in general, and the East Alabama Male College and the Tuskegee Female College in particular. In the bounds of the district but two are attending denominational schools.

WM. A. SAMPEY.

NEWTON, ALA., Oct. 21, 1869.

VENUS IN 1874.—In the winter of 1874 there will occur one of those interesting phenomena by which nature occasionally teaches men useful lessons respecting her economy. We refer to the transit of Venus on December 8 in that year. One of the most effective modes of observing this transit will require that a party of scientific men should penetrate far within the recesses of the desolate antarctic circle. Where are the trained arctic seamen to be found who will venture upon this service? Most of our noted arctic voyagers have earned their rest; and as Commander Davis said at a recent meeting of the Geographical Society, those who go for the first time into the arctic or antarctic solitudes are too much tried by the effects of the new experience to be fit to undertake important scientific labors. He spoke with special reference to the transit of 1882, before the occurrence of which there is fully time to train a new school of arctic voyagers. It is just possible that for the transit of 1874 trained explorers belonging to the old school of arctic travel may still be found. But if not, no time should be lost in supplying the deficiency. It has only been discovered within the last few months that journeys to the antarctic will be required as much for this transit as for the other. The Astronomer Royal has expressed his desire that the discovery may be rendered available by suitable expeditions. "Every series of observations," he remarks, "which can really be brought to bear upon this important determination will be valuable."—Therefore, for this reason alone, and even if the reputation of England in the matter of arctic travel were altogether worthless, it would be well that efforts should quickly be made to prepare crews and commanders for the work of 1874 by "sending them to school," as Commander Davis expressed it, "in the arctic seas."—*St. Paul's Magazine.*

ARE MISSIONS A FAILURE?—At a recent ordination in Auburn, New York, of four members of the graduating class in the seminary as missionaries, Rev. Dr. Clark, of the American Board, preached the sermon, and gave the following interesting summary of what had been accomplished in the foreign missionary field:

"Eighty-one years ago Carey felt called to be a missionary. That was the beginning of the modern missionary movement. Now there are 42 societies, with 1,800 missionaries, engaged in giving the Gospel to the heathen. Sixty years ago the American Board was not in existence; now it has 200 churches, and has, reckoned in all, 70,000 converts. Sixty years ago nothing had been done in the South seas; now there are 800 native preachers, and 200,000 communicants. There are 100 preachers in Madagascar; 600 missionaries in India; 20,000 communicants in South Africa; 15,000 on the west coast of Africa; 100 native churches in Turkey and Persia; 40,000 people taught to read in the past twelve years from a single station of the American Board in Eastern Turkey.

"The King of Burmah, instead of holding poor Dr. Judson in a filthy dungeon, now welcomes missionaries to his capital, is building a school house to accommodate 1,000 scholars, and has commanded the translation of the British Encyclopedia into the Burmese language. The Queen of Madagascar, instead of persecuting her Christian subjects, is crowned beneath a canopy inscribed, 'Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will to men.' In money matters the change is equally striking. In 1788 there was nothing given for the evangelization of the heathen; in 1808, $100,000; in 1828, $1,000,000; in 1842, $2,000,000; and in 1868, $5,000,000."

IT IS a curious coincidence that the births and deaths of M. Boismartin and Countess Morand should occur at nearly the same moment.

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1869.

THE PREACHER.

He took a shaft both strong and straight;
A shaft he had polished with labor great.

He winged it with sweet eloquence,
With learning and with subtle sense.

Boldly he drew, and he aimed with care;
But it wounded only the idle air.

A second he took, both straight and strong,
Winged with a passionate sense of wrong.

He drew it stoutly and aimed it true;
The mark he aimed at was plain to view:

Swift it fled, yet it lighted wide,
For it touched on a rock, and it swerved aside.

He reached his hand, and took from above
A sleader arrow, barbed with love.

He aimed it with hot little art,
Yet it touched and wounded a human heart.

His last, his lightest, was winged with prayer,
And he shot it forth through the yielding air.

No careful aim the preacher took,
For he turned to heaven his upward look;

Yet it pierced a heart both hard and proud,
The hardest heart in all the crowd.

—*Sunday at Home.*

Opelousas District Conference.

MR. EDITOR: The Opelousas District Conference met at Vermilionville, October 14, 1869.

Rev. J. D. Adams, president ex officio, took the chair, and F. T. Rawson was elected secretary. The roll of members being called, committees were appointed to consider and report on the various interests noticed below.

Reports of pastors were presented, read and filed. They showed that all the ministers were laboring in their appointed fields, and exhibited improvement in the spiritual and temporal interests of the church throughout the district.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—PROF. J. W. SWINDALL, CHAIRMAN.

Indispensable for training the children for useful places in the church. Pupils should be well taught in the doctrines of the church. Being a part of the church, as is the prayer meeting, it should not be distinguished from it as a church for children. Teachers should, if possible, be selected from the experimentally pious. Our own publications should be used, and *Visitors* enough taken to supply each family with one. Uniformity of instruction being important, it would be well for the church to publish a manual for the guidance of school officers.

CHURCH FINANCE.—G. ZENOR, ESQ., PATTERSONVILLE, CHAIRMAN.

Affirms improvement in finances; might be greater with systematic effort therefor. Condemns acceptance of ministerial service without assured support of minister.

EDUCATION.—DR BEAUCHAMP, VERMILIONVILLE, CHAIRMAN.

Urges high considerations in favor of educating all; advises establishment of day schools under the care of the board of stewards; pledges Conference to use influence for employment of pious teachers in schools under its influence; and condemns the idea that religion should be kept out of the schools, and that ignorance is the mother of devotion.

MISSIONS.—DR. WALKER, NEW IBERIA, CHAIRMAN.

Recommends that, through our Annual Conference, the General Conference be asked to publish a church periodical devoted to the interests of missions, which shall contain a history of the operations of the church in this field, together with the manner of supporting missionaries, the necessities, obligations, etc., that they involve. Advises that all Sabbath schools be organized into missionary societies; and that in them and the congregations monthly collections be taken where practicable.

CHURCH LITERATURE.—T. H. LEWIS, ESQ., CHAIRMAN.

Great necessity for religious literature; present success of church the result, in great measure, of general circulation thereof in the past; advises renewed and continued effort to increase it. Sunday schools should renew their libraries; and suggests good plans for so doing. Advocates establishment of libraries in every church; advises that they contain standard works, such as those of Wesley, Fletcher and Clarke, that by their ready availability the people may become thoroughly indoctrinated. Condemns general dependence of church on the lighter literature of the day as pernicious and fatal to its spirituality. Charges the rich to provide, in this respect, for the less prosperous. Affirms the great value of the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, and pledges Conference to special efforts to secure its introduction into every family of the church; and to this end urges that the rich supply the poor by paying to the pastor the subscription price for them.

CHURCH EXTENSION.—J. B CLARK, ESQ., CHAIRMAN.

Sets forth the duty of church members in a forcible manner; urges as a valuable means of church extension the establishment of Sabbath schools wherever ten children can be got together; advises that members of organized churches hold prayer meetings, etc., in destitute neighborhoods, and with other excellent sentiments utterly discountenances and condemns the idea that while work is to be done a single Christian has the right to be idle.

BIBLE CAUSE.—REV. J. H. MIMS, CHAIRMAN.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every Christian to aid in distribution; that Conference will heartily cooperate with the Southwestern Bible Society and its agents in this great work; that each pastor will take up a collection therefor in the month of December.

The above reports have been condensed as much as possible.

The religious services of the meeting were of a superior character; the congregations large and attentive.

The Conference resolved to hold the next District Conference at New Iberia requested the secretary to prepare a digest of proceedings for publication, and elected the following delegates to the next Annual Conference: A. Littell, J. H. Mims, J. Ward, A. Hufpower. Alternates: H. T. Goodloe, J. D. Sainte.

THE SECRETARY.

History of Celebrated Women of China.

HISTORY OF SA NYUNG, WIFE OF THE EMPEROR WONG KE.

Sa Nyung was the mother of Vung Wong. Her disposition was mild and most amiable. She was very retiring in her manners, and was unwilling to place herself in any position where she could hear or see anything improper. She was very guarded in teaching her first-born son, Vung Wong, who became a wise and good man. According to the account given in Chinese history the teaching of Vung Wong was even before his advent into this world. At that age of the world, about 1120 B. C., there were no chairs or tables, but mats were used instead, as is the custom in Japan at the present time. It is said the mother of Vung Wong would not sit upon the mat unless it was placed smoothly upon the floor. If her food was not placed in just such a position she would refuse to eat. She often called the blind to come into her presence and sing their poetical songs in praise of the virtuous and the good. She would listen to no libidinous speech, neither would she look upon anything of an offensive nature. On this account, it is said, her son was wise above all other men. His mother was very particular in having everything of an evil nature kept from her son, lest he, coming in contact with vice, should abandon her instruction and partake of the wickedness of the age. Vung Wong was the father of Voo Wong, the first Emperor of the Chow dynasty, 1121 B. C. The strength, power and glory of the kingdom is attributable to the ability of his father, who was taught and instructed in all the branches of knowledge then known, by his mother. Her image deserves to be placed in every household, and her example should be observed by all.

HISTORY OF TAE SCE, WIFE OF THE EMPEROR VUNG.

Tae Sce was the mother of Voo Wong. She was of the See family, who lived in the district of Yersing, and was of the lineage of the Emperor Yu. When quite young she was looked upon as a girl of remarkable attainments, and of the most benevolent disposition. Emperor Vung, having formed her acquaintance, went in person and solicited her hand in marriage, in the State of Waysway. He caused a boat to be constructed in the form of a bridge, over which she passed to his home. After their marriage Tae See thought it became her to attend with all diligence in serving the grandmother of the Emperor Vung, while Tae Nyung, the mother of the Emperor Vung, still continued to act in the capacity of a faithful and loving daughter-in-law, laboring day and night to serve her mother-in-law. The Emperor's wife, Tae See, was in all things obedient to her mother-in-law. While the Emperor conducted all the affairs of State, his mother, Tae Nyung, conducted all the affairs of the palace. Tae See, the wife of the Emperor Vung, gave birth to ten sons. The second son was Voo Wong, and the third Tser Kung Tah, the only two of the ten who became celebrated in history. The queen instructed her sons from their youth up, and would not allow them to see or know anything of an evil, libidinous nature. When they had arrived at the age of manhood the Emperor Vung took charge of and instructed them. Voo Wong and Tser Kung soon developed remarkable talents, and became men of renown. The Literati say that Tae See, the queen, was a woman of most benevolent disposition, of superior intellect and unsullied virtue. The Book of Odes speaks in the highest terms of her kind and benevolent disposition. About this time, 1120 B. C., the mariner's compass was invented. Emperor Voo arrested the country out of the hands of Chow Sing, who was a tyrant and oppressed the people. He was slain. Emperor Voo encouraged learning among all the people, and great peace prevailed, so that for forty years there were no punishments inflicted.

FABULOUS PERIOD IN CHINESE HISTORY, NOT CONNECTED WITH THE HISTORY OF CELEBRATED WOMEN, WHICH I AM NOW TRANSLATING — NOT BELIEVED BY MANY CHINESE.

Paw Koo, the first man, was produced immediately after the division of heaven and earth. But it does not state how he was produced.

1. Tien Wong (imperial heaven) settled the years. There were thirteen brothers of them. The reign of Tien Wong lasted eighteen thousand years.

2. Te Wong (royal earth) fixed the months. There were eleven brothers of them. The reign of Te Wong lasted eighteen thousand years.

3. Znng Wong (sovereign man) divided the land. There were nine brothers of them. His rule, or rather their reign, lasted forty-five thousand years.

Yew Chaon was the inventor of dwellings.—Gen. 4: 20.

Suy Znng was the inventor or discoverer of fire, by means of the friction of two pieces of wood. He taught the people how to cook their food.

TRADITIONARY PERIOD IN THE HISTORY OF THE CHINESE.

Fuh He taught the people hunting and fishing, and invented the diagram, arranged a scale for music, and established marriage. He is said to have had the head of a man and the body of a serpent. He was assisted by a female called Wa; probably Chowa or Eve.—Gen. 3: 20. She assisted in the government of the world one thousand three hundred and sixty odd years. The Chinese say at that time a portion of the heavens in the northwest was deficient, but this remarkable woman took stones from the southeastern portion of the earth and made good the deficiency in the heavens.

Shin Nung, the next in order, is said to have had the body of a man and the head of an ox. He taught husbandry and medicine.—Gen. 4: 2. He reigned one hundred and forty years. At that time people were dressed in leaves. This Emperor Shin Nung at this time is represented in one of the temples of Shanghai dressed in leaves.

His son was called Chung and reigned sixty years. Ming was the son of Chung and reigned forty-four years. Sien was the son of Ming and reigned forty-five years. Lay was the son of Sieu and reigned forty-eight years. Yu Vong was the son of Lay and reigned fifty-five years. At that time the dynasty came to a close.

Hwang Te invented the cycle and letters; he also invented music. He discovered the silkworm, made implements and boats and wrought in metals.—Gen. 4: 2. He also made clothes; and reigned one hundred years. Hwang Te's son was called Sowan, and reigned eighty-four years.

Sowan's son was Tsa Sho, inventor of the calendar. He reigned seventy-two years. The son of Tsa Sho was Te Kwuk. He was a musician and reigned seventy years. Te Kwuk's son was Tse. He reigned but nine years. About this time divine and human personages mixed together and produced confusion.

Now comes the true date of Chinese history. Emperor Yaw was the son of Te Kwuk also. His benevolence was as heaven, and his wisdom as the wisdom of God. He reigned seventy-two years. Emperor Sung was of the lineage of Tsay Sho, the sixth generation. He was the son-in-law of the Emperor Yan. He was a man of remarkable humility, and made use of all men of ability and wisdom, and peace prevailed throughout the whole empire. After his reign came the Hea dynasty. Emperor Yu was also of the family of Tsay Sho. It was during his reign a great inundation occurred. After the waters had subsided, Emperor Yu, having divided the country into nine parts, constructed nine large incense stands of brass. Upon each of these nine stands the products of all the different parts of the empire were inscribed. They were then placed before his door, so that every one might see them. This Emperor was an officer in the time of Emperors Yaw and Sung, but was preserved during the inundation. The first son of Emperor Yu was called Che, and is said to have been a good man. The second son, Tae Kong, was a bad man, and was fond of hunting.—Gen. 10: 9.

J. W. LAMAUTH.

A MOTHER'S WORDS.—A youth of eighteen or nineteen years sat at an open window—a look of painful perplexity in his face, apparently occasioned by a letter he held in his hand. After sitting thus for some moments, he muttered to himself:

"Yes, I must go; if I don't Brown and Smith will be laughing at me, and call me righteous overmuch; and, after all, there's no great harm in it, for I'll go to church in the morning, and it's only to be a sail down the river and spend the day in the country."

Still he pressed his hand on his forehead for an instant, then rising hastily, he said:

"There is no use bothering about it; I must go."

As he rose his eye lighted on the setting sun, and as it did so his whole expression changed; a sweet yet sad look played on his face—his thoughts were elsewhere—another scene was before his eyes. The dark street had disappeared, and in its stead a neat country cottage had risen. In thought he was there. Once more he saw the hills that rose near that cottage door; once more the blue waters of the lake glistened before him; once more he sat in the cottage garden with his widowed mother and watched the setting sun. Once more that mother's words sounded in his ears—"John, don't forget your God, and he'll not forget you. 'Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy.' Though sinners entice you to break it, consent thou not. O, when you're tempted to do wrong don't forget to pray! Never let the sun go down on a prayerless day. May the God of the fatherless guide you—may the Lord Jesus Christ be your Saviour!"

Yes, six months had passed since he heard these words, and yet they seemed to sound in his ears. Tears filled his eyes; and rising, he folded his hands and kneeled in prayer; then taking his pen, he wrote thus:

"Thanks, Brown, for your invitation; but I cannot accept it. My duty to God is to obey his commands; and he hath said: 'Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy.' Spending the day in idle pleasure is not doing this; and I wish you would think over the subject and not go yourself."

How great is the influence of a pious mother's words. How wonderful the answers to her earnest prayers.

OF THE twenty-four thousand streets in London, six thousand are counted "business streets."

Effects of Candy on Children.

FROM THE NOTE BOOK OF AN EMINENT PHYSICIAN.

July 26.—As the town enlarges and the confectionery shops increase, I see more and more the ill effects of candies on children.

"My child is so restless and thirsty at night," said Mrs. B——. "What can be the matter with her stomach?"

"Do you allow her to eat candy?" I questioned.

"O dear! yes," was the reply. "I wouldn't deprive her of the happiness of anticipating and receiving the package of candy which grandpa brings every night, for anything. She is so fond of candy that she often prefers it to her dinner. But you wouldn't believe how much water she drinks at night. I always place a large pitcherful by my bed, and sometimes she will drink it all before morning. And then this thirst makes her so restless and wakeful that we are all disturbed by her. Can't you give her some medicine for her thirst?"

The subject of this appeal was a slender, waxen faced little girl, with thin, sharp features; a dusky yellow half-circle under her eyes; hands so thin as to be translucent, the blue veins standing prominently out; the tongue of an angry red color, showing an inflamed stomach; pulse irritable, weak and quick; tenderness over the stomach; bowels tumid—the group of symptoms indicating a sub-acute inflammation of stomach, excited by indigestible substances (candies in her case,) and followed necessarily by loss of appetite, thirst and an impoverished condition of blood.

I have so frequently had to advise in this class of cases latterly that I have learned that success is not to be attained by a direct attack upon the candy, but by a more general argument—thus: "You know that the stomach of a child is very delicate, very sensitive—quite as much so as the eye; it will bear milk, and so will the eye; but if you add to the milk, pepper, the eye becomes red, and so does the stomach. Cold water is grateful to the eye, to relieve this inflammation, and it is equally so to the stomach. Now, candy is but little less irritating than pepper; it creates the same redness, the same grade of inflammation, and there is the same demand for water to quench the inextinguishable flame. In such a stomach healthy digestion ceases; the appetite fails; the blood becomes poor and watery, and the tissues are all impoverished. It is not the sugar that does the harm, for pure sugar is healthy; it forms part of the milk of the infant, and enters largely into many of our best vegetables. It is the sugar mixed with various other articles, often poisonous, and the process of manufacture that render candy so injurious.

"You mean to do well by your child, but you are slowly and certainly effecting her ruin. At this critical period of her life, when, for proper development and growth, she needs a large supply of nourishing and easily digested food, you give her these detestable compounds of burnt sugar and poisons, which not only slowly poison her system, but, worst of all, deprive her of appetite and even of the power of digestion. If you persist in this course, it is not difficult to predict the result; the chances that your child will reach womanhood will be diminished tenfold; if she reach adult years, it will not prove adult life in her case, but rather a dwarfed and imbecile maturity. Her certain inheritance will be dyspepsia, a morbid appetite for crude and indigestible articles, and chronic and incurable diseases which will render her irritable and peevish, and lead to premature old age and death in mid-life.

"The cure is certain, and the remedy is at hand; remove the particle of dust from an inflamed eye and the redness soon disappears; so cease to apply to the surface of this inflamed stomach the foreign substance which irritates it, and it will recover; the thirst will subside; her appetite will be restored; her lips and cheeks will become red, and she will regain the flesh which belongs to her."

WHY THE HAIR SOMETIMES WON'T GROW.

August 1.—Mr. T., Jr., is growing bald at thirty-five, as did his father and grandfather before him, in spite of a profuse employment of every variety of hair oil which has been advertised. I told him, in professional consultation, there was no use of striving, in his case, to make the hair grow where the hair ought to be; the trouble is, the roots of the hair, the hair-bulbs, are dead. It was as idle, under such circumstances, to cultivate a growth of hair on his vertex as to attempt to raise a crop of grain without seed.

People generally seem to think that by the use of hair oil, hair may be made to grow anywhere, when the truth is that hair grows like a plant. It has its root and stalk; the stalk may be broken off frequently, and yet a new shoot springs up, perhaps more vigorous than the first. This process may be, and often is, repeated many times during the life of the individual. Fever, erysipelas of the scalp, and many acute diseases, are followed by the breaking off of the hair, and temporary baldness. But the hair-bulb still remains uninjured, and a new growth is sure to follow. This new growth may be hastened by stimulation of the scalp, as by friction, irritating washes, etc. But when from any cause the roots of the hair die, there is an end for all time of the growth of hair in that soil. By no art or device can a new crop be sown or transplanted. Hair oil is as useless as if applied to the sole of the foot. We cannot always tell when the hair-bulbs are actually dead without the trial of means to invigorate them; but there is no doubt that baldness is hereditary, as in the case mentioned, and that it certainly follows some constitutional diseases. On the contrary, falling of the hair after acute diseases, or earlier in life than usual in the family descent, or after any unusual perturbation of body or mind, is almost, without exception, temporary.—*Hearth and Home.*

THE DIVIDING LINE.—Where does the dividing line run between true religion and the world? We answer that it runs just where God's word puts it; and a conscience which is enlightened by the word and by prayer does not commonly fail to discover it. Where Christ would be likely to go if he were on earth, is the right side; but where a Christian would be ashamed to have his Master find him, there he ought never to find himself. Wherever a Christian can go, and conscientiously ask God's blessing on what he is doing, there let that Christian go. He is not likely to wander over the line. And when a church member can enter a play house, or into a dancing frolic, and honestly ask God's blessing on the amusements and come away a better Christian for it, then let him go; but not before.

But should not every good man be a "friend of the world?" Was not the divine Jesus a friend of the world when he so loved it that he gave himself for its redemption? Did not Paul love the world when he endured hardship, humiliations and martyrdom to lead sinners to the cross? Ah! yes—very true; but what the Redeemer and his apostle were after was not sinners' sins, but sinners' souls. And they sought to save the world not by conformity to it, but by transforming it to a higher and holier ideal of life.

Nor is it by going over to the world that we can save the worldling. If we are to impress the world, we must live above the world; if we would save sinners we must, in the same sense that Jesus was, be "separate from sinners." The moment we go over the line to "curry favor" with the votaries of sin, we never reach them; and only run the risk of ruining ourselves. World to God that in trying to draw the world into conformity to Christ, we did not allow the world to drag us down into conformity with itself?—*Evangelist.*

THE missionaries in Madagascar have appealed to the London Missionary Society for five additional missionaries, who will be sent next spring. The increase of adherents has been very rapid, as 30,000 were added to the numbers attending services during the last seven months of last year, while the congregations increased from 92 to 148. The present year bids fair to show a more remarkable increase. At the last reports 20 or 30 new congregations had been formed since January, and some of the previously existing congregations had doubled in the same time. About 120 chapels are at the present time being either built or enlarged. The public adhesion to Christianity on the part of the Queen and prime minister has given an unprecedented impulse to the spread of Christ's kingdom in Madagascar, from which the most important results may be anticipated. There are now nine large town churches in Antananarivo, the Queen's residence and the largest city on the island, and two congregations of 1,000 each in Ambohimanga, the next largest city; and the work allows of great extension, as but a small portion of the entire island has been occupied. The eastern coast is occupied by the High Church Propagation Society, and *Mission Life* for August contains a rich account of the processional hymns, surpliced choir, and other ceremonies attending the celebration of Holy Week and Easter at their station at Tamatave, where they have 47 communicants.

ONE of the most essential preparations for eternity is delight in praising God; a higher acquirement, I do not think, than even delight and devotedness in prayer.—*Chalmer.*

THE photographs taken during the late eclipse are said to be the best ever made of the sun.

The Christian Advocate.

Official Organ of the Montgomery, Mobile, Mississippi, and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

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When money is forwarded in either of the above methods we will be responsible for it, *but not otherwise.*

THE New Orleans District Meeting will be held in the Carondelet street church of this city, on the first Saturday and Sunday in November—6th and 7th.

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

N. B.—All itinerant preachers, local preachers, exhorters, class leaders, stewards and superintendents of Sabbath schools are members of this meeting, and are expected to be present with written reports of their various works. The meeting will begin at ten o'clock on Saturday morning.

MONTGOMERY CONFERENCE.

CHANGE OF TIME.

MR. EDITOR: Please announce that by urgent request Bishop Paine has postponed the meeting of the Montgomery Conference *one week*. It will assemble on Wednesday, December 8, instead of December 1, as first announced.

Truly your brother,

JOSEPH B. COTTRELL,
P. C. at Union Springs, Ala.

UNION SPRINGS, ALA., Oct. 26.

THE APOLOGIST.—This German Methodist paper, edited and conducted by Rev. J. B. A. Ahrens, has recently come out greatly enlarged and improved. Brother Ahrens informs us that the circulation is increasing, and that the prospects of the paper are highly encouraging. From our knowledge of the learned editor we are sure that this publication deserves the patronage of our German people.

ARRIVED.—Rev. R. J. Harp and wife reached the city this week. We are glad to welcome the return of our esteemed brother, and to congratulate him upon the auspicious event which fills his cup of happiness, and satisfies the best wishes of his many friends.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.—The advertisement of Dr. Robert Hunter appears in our columns this week. His method of treating throat and lung diseases is highly commended by many who have been benefited by it.

HINDOSTAN is suffering from pestilence and apprehensions of famine. Four hundred persons are dying a day from cholera throughout the northwestern provinces. Since 1858 there has been no season so fatal to Europeans. In Gwalior, Hijdetalod, Madras, Azra, Benares and other places, the epidemic has been very fatal. Seventy per cent. of those attacked die. The long drought is supposed to be the cause. As a failure of the crops is threatened, starvation must follow, unless heavy rains have occurred since the latest advices were received.

SOUTHERN COLLEGES.

An agent of the East Alabama Male College, situated here in this town of Auburn, Alabama, visited New York a few days ago, and to test the fraternal feeling of our Northern brethren, I suppose, applied to some of your leading men for pecuniary aid in an effort to create a fund for the payment of professors to teach the students temporarily, until the college can get again well under way by the patronage and help of our own people. It is a Methodist college. Your Methodist preachers dared not, they said, to bring the subject before their congregations! I want it known that the Harpers gave the agent $25, and that Horace Greeley told him plainly, in a much more manly spirit: "No, sir, not one cent! I will give $100 *to sink the college!*" It may be giving "weight to smoke," but this is the *caput mortuum* remaining in the crucible of war.

Candida pax homines, trux decet ira feras.

The above item is not only significant, but comes very direct. We have it from the brilliant correspondent of the *New York Day Book*—"Warwick." He is the brother-in-law of President Dowdell, of the East Alabama College, and may be supposed to know what he says. The Harpers and Mr. Greeley both know the worth of colleges, and therefore they wish no good to Southern ones. The latter gentleman, with his usual directness, sees that the shortest way to the end would be to stop all the fountains of learning throughout rebeldom, and thereby compel its youth to seek an education in the halls of Yale, Amherst, Cambridge, or some other one of these great centres of influence, literary and political—upon the same principle that the son of Theodore of Abyssinia has been put to school at Oxford by the English statesmen. Or it may be that he wishes to reserve the young men of the South altogether for hewers of wood and drawers of water to a mere enlightened people at the North; and it is barely possible that he suspects some new impulse has been given to Southern colleges by the war. It is very certain no new one has been given by it to Northern schools, so far as Southern patronage is concerned.—We hear of some straggling parties of Southern young men who still find their way to Massachusetts and Ohio in search of learning; but that kind of folly is well over, and such instances are sporadic. Our people have determined henceforth to suckle their own children. Hospitals and orphan asylums, and colleges for educating freedmen, let us hope, still come within the wide circle of Mr. Greeley's philanthropy as comparatively harmless institutions; but these Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and Louisiana male colleges are of the real wolf-suckling breed, and he thinks should be destroyed.

We hope that our people will take a lesson, not from the charity, but the wisdom of Mr. Greeley. He has no special animosity to the factories or foundries or ship-building of the South; he can even forgive the elasticity and resources of her agriculturists. He sees nothing there to alarm, for they are but elements of strength, which, if adroitly used, can be made useful to the North. But the brain power of the South he could wish to remain latent, or else be developed, if at all, by teachers who can give it proper shape. He knows the full value of the brain-shaping power of the universities of New England. They have given law and opinion to the entire North and West. The politicians, lawyers, clergymen and scientific men of the Middle, Northern and Northwestern States have received their precise image and superscription from those great mints of learning. The professor at Yale, in the narrow compass of his lecture room, has determined the public opinion of entire States. Sentiments and theories have made their way into the policy of the country not by their weight or worth, but through the yielding material upon which they were first impressed. With a room full of young men who represent, it may be, the more wealthy part of society, or who are destined to fill professions and places which usually form the public opinion of a community, a very feeble voice and an ordinary intellect can wield an incredible influence for good or evil. No doubt the abstract theories and doses and treatment suggested and urged by medical chairs in Philadelphia, in regard to yellow fever, have worked death and distress to thousands in New Orleans, who otherwise might have survived an epidemic. And so the whole region which has derived from the schools of the six New England States theories upon government, society and religion, must endure the consequences of a wretched and fatal practice. The doctrines of protection, of a loose construction of the Constitution, of federalism as opposed to State sovereignty, of abolition of slavery by force, and of a "higher law" generally, were all bred, set on foot and sent out by these great seats of learning which shaped the men who made the laws.

At first thought it might be supposed that a very different enterprise had given the immense prominence to the "solid men of Boston" which they now undoubtedly hold in the counsels and control of this country—their manufacturing and mechanical genius, which has given birth to factories, builds ships, and that commercial tact which has made ice a necessity to the world and an important export. But what nourished the weaving of cotton and the working of iron when neither could be produced at the cost which remunerated the European artisan? How could Massachusetts compete with Manchester and the crowded population of England, where every man is bound to work or starve? By her influence in the halls of Congress and over the political theories which directed the protective policy of the government; so that it was not the inventor nor the mechanic, but the law-maker who fostered Connecticut until it became rich upon a rock. What gave the shipping of Rhode Island its strength? Not the skill of its ship-builders merely, but the discriminating protection to American bottoms which its voice in the national council secured. The educated men which those colleges have thrown out, year after year, over the country, have made the whole of it finally and immensely tributary to a most inconsiderable portion of itself. The two thousand millions of bonds which are now held by Eastern capitalists are but a part of the tremendous results of the position which New England has held for the last hundred years as the principal educater of the youth of the entire country. Whether in peace or war, whether in industrial or social matters, the principal thing which determines the character and fortunes of a people is the development of its brain power. A very few millions were spent at an early day upon Cambridge, Dartmouth, Amherst, Yale, and the university at Providence, the fruit of which, estimated in money, is the ownership of one-eighth of the nation's capital—hold without interest—the possession of one-half of its executive offices, and an all-controlling vote in its domestic and foreign policy.

We of the South shall certainly hereafter not swell the streams of this immense power, which has been wielded not for the good of the whole, but for the benefit of the few. We will take care that our Southern colleges shall not *sink*, but present a bulwark against that demoniac philanthropy which would ruin everything it cannot control. Mr. Greeley will excuse us if we thank him for putting the matter so much better than we could have stated it for the instruction of our people.—The "agent" is a poor one if he does not realize the full worth of the expected $100 out of the answer of the chief exponent of the Radical policy and animus. And we are thankful to a kind Providence which has enriched the South with at least enough to educate her own offspring in colleges at home.

SOME of the best men in England are studying the inebriate asylums in America with much interest.—Such institutions are scarcely known in Great Britain.

OUR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

In another column will be found a notice of Dr. Munsey's visit to Nashville. The collection is spoken of as "quite handsome." We wish Dr. Summers had said precisely how much, so that our people might know what is *handsome* in this line, and that all the church might be keyed up and encouraged. It is time to *begin* to devise liberal things, for we have not done it hitherto.

The secretary's communication to the Georgia Conferences is "a word in season" which all should ponder. Any one of the older and stronger Conferences ought to support the entire China mission as now organized. The secretary truly says that "this mission has never been supported by the church as it ought to be—before the war, during the war or since the war." Before the war a good deal of missionary money was raised, but the most of it was expended at home. It is a happy thing that the foreign missions are now entirely separated from the home work. We can now see how much of the real missionary spirit there is in the church. We should like to restrict the term "missions" to the foreign fields, and let the domestic organization, if continued in its present form, take some other name. Then the idea would be pure and simple, without complication. "Foreign," as an expletive, would be needless, since the accepted import of missions would be to send the Gospel to "the regions beyond." At any rate, we are convinced that the Foreign and Domestic Boards should keep wide apart, and that their objects should be presented as having no necessary connection with each other.

For variety sake, if for nothing else, we need a new field. Hold and strengthen our position in China, and seek, besides, to occupy some other outpost. The recent proclamation of religious liberty in Cuba opens a door for immediate entrance. The Methodist Church South ought to be the first to enter it; but we are crippled with debt, and suffering the work in China to languish for want of as much money as many a Methodist could give every year without being embarrassed thereby. The fault may be not altogether in the people, though we believe there is no distrust with reference to the Foreign Board and its management. It is a good while since we have seen a *report*—annual, or any other sort. Our people generally, and many of the preachers, are not informed and kept sufficiently in communication with the Missionary Board. We all need enlivening and brightening up by a fresher and closer contact with missionary persons and facts. The "report in detail" which the secretary promises is what we want—a pamphlet of information, containing also appeals and instruction on the subject—a document that may be put in the hands of every member of the church, showing precisely what we are doing, how much we owe, and what is expected of us as a church.

The secretary advises that all collections be sent "through the Board of Foreign Missions. It is the safest and most *economical* method, and is in harmony with the polity of the church." In some instances individuals and societies forward contributions *direct* to the missionaries. To no great extent is this done; but there are certain advantages in it. In the Sunday school of our own charge the money is remitted in this manner, and the school is kept in constant communication with the missionaries. Interesting letters from them, addressed to the children, are frequently received and read, and quite a collection of Chinese curiosities has been presented to the school. The little daughter of one of the missionaries has been made a life member of the Sunday school and missionary society, and her photograph is amongst the most cherished treasures of the society. These intimate personal communications have proved exceedingly stimulating and vitalizing. The missionary spirit is cultivated, and the minds of the young are enlightened. Some plan which shall secure these results, and at the same time be in complete harmony with the polity of the church, as embodied in the organization of the Missionary Board, is much to be desired. Frequent and full reports from the board, constant correspondence of the missionaries, and the faithful representation of the cause by the preachers will contribute largely to divest our missions of their character as obscure abstractions, and give them a living and concrete existence in the minds and hearts of the people. Somehow the far off must be made nigh, and what has too long been a cold and distant object, lying beyond the pale of ordinary moral responsibility, must be brought within the range of our apprehension and sympathies. Dr. Munsey's unrivaled eloquence could not move us more profoundly than did the photograph of the little missionary girl. If that household should be forgotten by the rest of the church the boys and girls of this single school would take care of them.

We are glad to mark the high grounds on which the gifted secretary makes his appeal. The missionary resources of the church have been cursed and impoverished by the low considerations and motives which have often been invoked. We like such terms of appeals as these: "For the sake of our fallen and benighted humanity; for the sake of our blessed Master; for the sake of the pledged word and honor of our beloved church; and in gratitude to God for our Gospel privileges."

Such a platform may stand in harmony with Paul's noble and comprehensive declaration: "For the love of Christ constraineth us; because we thus judge that if one died for all, then were all dead; and that he died for all that they which live should not henceforth live unto themselves, but unto him which died for them and rose again."

LAY DELEGATES.

We clip the following paragraph from the Nashville *Christian Advocate*. We believe Bishop Pierce made the same decision at the Missouri Conference. We do not see how the law can bear any other construction. So far from the delegates to the General Conference being necessarily members of the Annual Conference, we are not quite sure that their church membership must be within the bounds and jurisdiction of the Conference which they are elected to represent. The intention of the law may have been that the lay delegates should be chosen from members of the church within the limits of the Conference electing them. But is it plainly the requirement of the law?

The question is asked whether lay delegates to the General Conference may be chosen from the church at large within the bounds of the Annual Conference electing them, and not exclusively from the delegates to the Annual Conference. Bishop Paine decided at the Tennessee Conference, and Bishop McTyeire at the Illinois and Louisville Conferences, that they may be chosen from any of the laity within the bounds of the Annual Conference, who are duly qualified, being at least twenty-five years of age, and of six years' standing in the church.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

FAYETTEVILLE CIRCUIT, Oct. 30, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: I am now on the last round of the third year on this circuit. These have been years of toil. While the passing year has been one of greater labor and anxiety, it is also one of greater success. I have attended punctually and diligently to all the interests of the circuit, and report fair results in every department. I have just closed a series of five protracted meetings, of from five to ten days' continuance each, the visible fruit of which is twenty five conversions, and twenty added to the church. There is a manifest improvement at every appointment except one.

A circuit of about four hundred colored members has been formed. They were received with great care. Of these I baptized by conversion thirty-one, and by affusion ten.

The circuit is properly officered, having a colored pastor of good repute, and ready to report to Bishop McTyeire on the 25th of next month, at this place. In conclusion I report "still at the front," with the reasonable hope that I may receive and faithfully and fruitfully fill many more appointments from the Bishop. In itinerant faithfulness, yours, etc.,

DANIEL DUNCAN.

BLADON SPRINGS CIRCUIT, October 15, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: While the Lord has been dispensing his blessings to others he has not forgotten to be gracious to us. We have held some meetings in this work that have resulted in quite a number of conversions, and seventy-four accessions to the church. We hope and pray that the work may continue until the whole church is alive.

Yours in Christ,

C. W. CALHOUN.

BANKSTON CIRCUIT, Oct. 24, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: Permit me to say to the friends of the church and lovers of Christ, that the Lord has graciously revived his work on this circuit. One hundred and eight have been added to the church. Three of that number are old persons—one eighty-four years, one seventy three, and the other sixty nine. The membership has been greatly blessed.

JAMES G. CARLISLE.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Nashville *Christian Advocate* says:

Dr. Munsey delivered a telling missionary discourse in McKendree church on Sunday morning, October 24, to an immense audience. All the other Methodist churches in Nashville and Edgefield were closed, and their pastors, as well as others from a distance, were present. The address was perhaps the finest effort made by the distinguished orator, and the collection which followed was quite handsome. Drs. Green and McFerrin were present, and assisted in the collection. He is to preach to-morrow in Tulip street church.

Dr. Munsey's health is better, and his whole soul is interested in the work to which he has been called. He has handed us the following communication, which, *mutatis mutandis*, suits the entire connection as well as the two Georgia Conferences:

TO THE MINISTERS OF THE SOUTH GEORGIA AND NORTH GEORGIA CONFERENCES.

DEAR BRETHREN: You have promised to endeavor to raise this year for our China mission $4,500. I expect to visit the ensuing sessions of your Conferences. Be ready to place in my hands the above amount, that it may be sent at once to China. Our mission there needs money. The mission houses need repairing; the missionaries need enough money to relieve them from secular employment for their daily bread, that they may address themselves, unembarrassed, to their great work.

This mission has never been supported by the church as it ought to be—before the war, during the war, or since. It must have money *now*. For the sake of our fallen and benighted humanity; for the sake of our blessed Master; for the sake of the pledged word and honor of our beloved church; and in gratitude to God for our Gospel privileges, make a united, mighty effort to redeem your pledge, and place in our hands the necessary funds to maintain and strengthen this missionary post.

Let all the money you collect in China, or any other department of our missionary work, go through the Board of Foreign Missions. It is the safest and most *economical* method, and is in harmony with the polity of the church. Your money will be properly receipted for, and appropriated *at once* to the purpose you intend.

The officers of the board conduct its affairs according to the strictest business principles, and intend to give the whole church a *report in detail* of all moneys received and expended, together with all other matters connected with the missions of the church. T. J. Magruder, the present treasurer of the board, is a successful merchant of high repute in commercial circles in the city of Baltimore, and is one of the first laymen in our church.

Dear brethren, shall our mission in China be a success worthy of evangelical Southern Methodism? Let us give an affirmative that hell and heaven cannot mistake.

W. E. MUNSEY,
Corresponding Secretary.

AN ESTABLISHED REMEDY.—Brown's Bronchial Troches are widely known as an established remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis, hoarseness and other troubles of the throat and lungs. Their good reputation and extensive use have brought out imitations, represented to be the same. Obtain only Brown's Bronchial Troches.

BISHOP MARVIN.

Bishop Marvin reached his residence in this city on Sabbath morning last. He has been absent for more than fifteen months in the performance of the duties of his episcopal office on the Pacific coast. The office is "a good thing." The career of the Bishop shows it to be conspicuous in abundant labors and severe privations, as well as abounding with privileged opportunity and large measures of usefulness. We met him at his home in the midst of a rejoicing family, and the family of Methodism in the city joins in the glad welcome. His health is much improved, and with the exception of a cold contracted on the journey it begins to show something of former strength and elasticity. He intends to take the winter for rest and attention to his private affairs. This is needed and deserved. His service will be greatly desired throughout Missouri, but we venture to suggest that brethren exercise discretion and forbear solicitations, which, under the circumstances, ought not to be made. We could give him plenty of work, and at the same time work him down. The Bishop's report of the state and work of the church on the Pacific coast is full of interest, and we hope it may be given to our readers at a suitable time in a communication from him. The late session of the Pacific Conference was most interesting and important. We regret not to be able to furnish a list of the appointments, which was, in a part of his baggage, delayed on the route. The following are the delegates elected to the General Conference: *Clerical*—O. Fisher, E K Miller, T C Barton. *Reserve*—George Sim. *Lay*—W. E. Cooke of Santa Rosa, Joseph Rucker of Santa Clara, and W. E. Bain of Gilroy.—*St. Louis Christian Advocate, October 27.*

CONFERENCES YET TO BE HELD.

FIRST DISTRICT.—BP. PIERCE, SPARTA, GA.

Little Rock, at Magnolia, Ark., Nov. 24.

SECOND DISTRICT—BISHOP KAVANAUGH, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

South Georgia, at Cuthbert, Ga., Dec. 1.

South Carolina, at Cheraw, S. C., Dec. 15.

THIRD DISTRICT—BISHOP PAINE, ABERDEEN, MISSISSIPPI.

Montgomery, at Union Springs, Ala., December 8.

Mobile, at Selma, Ala., Dec. 15.

FOURTH DISTRICT—BISHOP M'TYEIRE, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Mississippi, at Jackson, Miss., Dec. 8.

Louisiana, at Shreveport, La., January 12, 1870.

Baltimore, at Baltimore, Maryland, Mar. 2, 1870.

FIFTH DISTRICT—BISHOP DOGGETT, RICHMOND, VA.

Virginia, at Richmond, Va., Nov. 10.

North Carolina, at Newbern, N. C., November 24.

North Georgia, at Rome, Ga., Dec. 8

Florida, at Lake City, Fla., Dec. 22.

SIXTH DISTRICT—BP. WIGHTMAN, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Trinity, at Paris, Texas, Nov. 3.

Northwest Texas, at Weatherford, Texas, Nov. 17.

West Texas, at Goliad, Texas, Dec. 8.

Texas, at La Grange, Texas, Dec. 22.

COLORED CONFERENCES.

Mississippi, at Crystal Springs, Dec. 15, Bishop McTyeire, president.

Georgia, at Macon, Ga., Dec. 16, Bishop Pierce, president.

THE STONEWALL DISASTER.

Cairo, Oct. 28.—I learn from Mr. Clem Nolte, clerk of the steamer Cairo, who has just arrived, that the steamer Stonewall, from St. Louis, and bound for New Orleans, caught fire early this morning and burned in a very few minutes. She was about fifty miles above this port at the time of the appalling disaster. She had a large passenger and freight list. It is reported that the passengers and crew numbered upward of three hundred, of whom but very few were saved.

Cairo, Oct. 28.—10 15 o'clock.—The Stonewall, heavily laden, from St. Louis to New Orleans, burned last night at Teatable, eighty miles above Cairo.

Of three hundred and twenty persons constituting the crew and passengers, only forty are believed to have been saved.

Captain John Doty, of Red river, is lost.

All the Stonewall's officers are lost, except Pilot Ed. Folkerson, Engineer Frazier, and her carpenter, Andrew Shultz.

A commission merchant of New Orleans saved the niece of Captain Scott.

Shultz goes home on the Olive Branch to-night.

The fire caught from a candle dropped among the hay in the deck room by a passenger.

The Belle Memphis passed soon afterward. The boat found only four of the survivors on shore, as the remainder had been taken to farm houses. It is, therefore, hoped more were saved than have been reported.

Cairo, Oct 30.—As steamer after steamer arrives from above, I have clung to the hope that more than the first number reported (forty) had been saved from the Stonewall, and that when all had been gathered from the farm houses on shore there would be an increase in survivors. I hoped also that the number on board had been exaggerated.

The first news is confirmed as to the saved, but there were only two hundred and eighty souls on board, instead of three hundred and twenty. All who survive have been heard from, and are included in the list I send you, except Lewis Young, cook of the Stonewall, and Anna Gurney, which makes a total of forty. The following is the list referred to:

E. Folkerson, pilot; George Fulton, first engineer; John H Lyon, second engineer; the carpenter, name unknown; Philip Frisbee, boy; N M Masberg, Andrew Schultz, L T Sloan, Michael Marx, Mike Bresner, J Sisare, D Jones, Boone, of New Orleans; W S Cook, of Virginia; V Cook, of Texas; M C Swing, S Herrin, T Stevens, J Conway, G Edinburg, Lewis Peret, Geo. Peret, Nick. Peret, B Peret and wife, N H Mashing, L Swan, James Schwarz, Herman Loulonsse, Phelps, of Shreveport, J Connors, James Griffin, John Pearce, Dennis Morarity, Dr. A W Washburn, Dr. S B Innel, T H Carroll.

The following history of the disaster is compiled from various sources: The Stonewall was under way, and the passengers eating supper, at seven o'clock, when the alarm was given. The first cry was unheeded, as a false alarm had been given the same day. This caused delay in the movements of the cabin passengers, who did not realize their danger until the smoke filled the cabin.

The officers were cool, and endeavored to induce the passengers to get life preservers, doors and blinds, and jump overboard, but the horror-stricken crowd only screamed the louder, or clung to the officers until the cabin fell in and the smoke mercifully suffocated many before the flames finished the slaughter.

But the scene on the main deck was a thousand fold more awful. There were one hundred and fifty passengers, men, women and children, of all nationalities—men going South to labor on the railroads and levees, taking wife and children along. There were also thirty negroes and ten white men composing the crew of the boat, and nearly two hundred mules and horses crowded on her main deck. The mules were loose in pens and soon broke down all barriers, frightening the horses until they broke loose also, and the affrightened animals charged back and forth through the human crowd, killing many outright, and maiming others so that they lay in agony until the still more terrible death by fire overtook them. As we listen to the horrible recital of the survivors, we almost put our hands to our ears to shut out the soul-rending cries which the story nearly makes us hear. A crowd collect on the bow and endeavor to launch the staging, but there is not standing room, except on the staging, and the attempt is abandoned. Just then the mules, which had been charging back and forth in the deck room, found the way forward, and drove the crowd overboard. On rushed the mules, jumping on the poor souls in the water, crushing and drowning them. Some attempted to save themselves by catching hold of the mules in the water, but the mules were so frightened they kicked and bit everything which touched them.

By the time the mules were off, the boat, persons had but little standing room left from the flames. Mothers threw their children in the river, leaped in after them and perished with them. Ten men jumped in the yawl, capable of holding fifty, cut it loose and paddled away. One of these left his wife to take care of herself, which she did, and reached the shore on a spar. There she found her husband, not even wet, and the noble woman immediately repudiated him. Her husband's name is Gurney, an Italian. They were going to New Orleans, where she has a sister engaged in the millinery business. Gurney's father and mother and seven brothers and sisters were on the Stonewall. The brothers and sisters were all lost. Mrs. Gurney has not spoken to her husband since his inhuman conduct.

The scene in the river at this juncture surpasses description. Far and near the water is covered by struggling men and animals, and the hoarse cries for the help which cannot reach them, the yells and shrieks of those who struggle for the possession of bales of hay, sticks of wood, or anything which promises a support, are heard on every side, mingled occasionally with the piercing note of despair, as some poor wretch throws up his arms, sinks for the third time, and is gone forever. Four men are seen fighting for a bale of hay, when a knife gleams a moment in the firelight, and is plunged into a human heart. As the water is dyed with the victim's blood the hale turns, throws the murderer off, and after a few struggles he sinks and follows his victim.

G. W. Fulton, the engineer, states that he tried to get the hose back to the fire, but could not get through the crowd of frightened deck passengers until it was too late to do good. His partner told the pilot to run the boat ashore, as the deck room was on fire. The pilot attempted to do so, and ran on the gravel bar, whence he hoped the passengers could wade ashore. Unfortunately, a pocket or slough behind contained deep water, and cut off all escape. Just below was a swift eddy, which carried many out into the river when they had nearly reached the shore. It is thought many more would have been saved but for this fatal eddy.—*New Orleans Times.*

Some kerosene lamp chimnies crack upon the slightest expansion by the heat on first lighting the lamp. These chimnies are made of silicate of lime instead of silicate of lead, because the former material is much cheaper. They are the "shoddy" in glass manufacturing, and have no strength to withstand the expansion and contraction. Those made of silicate of lead may be known by their clear, ringing, bell-like sound, one of which will outlast a dozen of the others.

Massachusetts has got a new indigestion. First, that the memorable fourth Thursday of November is not named for the day by President Grant; and second, many clergymen there have signed a petition for presentation to Governor Claflin, praying him not to issue a proclamation for Thanksgiving at all, unless he can initiate measures which will command a better observance of the day.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's mother, on the evening of the 21st ultimo, by the Rev. B. Pipkin, Mr. R. Maximilian Drewcke, of Dantzic, Prussia, to Miss A. E. Norwood.

By the Rev. C. W. Calhoun, at the residence of the bride's father, in Choctaw county, Alabama, on the 8th of September, Mr. F. M. Sellers, of Camden, Alabama, to Miss Lou. C. Moody, of Choctaw county, Alabama.

By the same, on the 13th of October, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. D. M. Barbour to Miss E. J. Stephens, all of Choctaw county, Alabama.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, free of charge, with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
oc16 3mr Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. Y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A CARD.

DR. ROBERT HUNTER,

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Editor of the "New York Specialist and Journal of Diseases of the Chest," and author of "Practical Letters on the Nature, Cause and Cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh, by Inhalation," has arrived in New Orleans and opened an office at No. 165 Canal street, for the treatment of affections of the Throat, Lungs and Heart.

Dr. Robert Hunter is the inventor of the Inhaling Instrument and Catarrh Syrup in general use by the profession.

The Inhalation Treatment of Throat and Lung diseases was introduced by him into this country, and for the past twenty years he has devoted himself exclusively to this branch of his profession.

As many persons have adopted his treatment, copied his letters, and in some instances unwarrantably used his name, he desires to state that this is his first professional visit to New Orleans since 1861.

The following extracts from leading New York papers will show the estimate in which his writings and practice are held in that city:

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

"No man, we will venture to say, in the whole annals of the profession, has ever introduced a more important innovation on the old system of practice, or gained in a shorter time more converts to his opinions. But the most incontrovertible evidence of the efficacy of Dr. Hunter's system of practice is furnished by the City Inspector's reports. By these it is shown that since the introduction of inhalation the deaths from consumption have decreased upward of thirty per cent. Now we know, from the great number of cases treated and cures effected by Dr. Robert Hunter, that his labors contributed, if not to effect all, at least the greater share of this benefit."

[From the N. Y. World.]

"It is a novelty to see a man of Dr. Hunter's learning and experience engaged in the great work of popular medical instruction. All the light that can possibly be thrown on the nature, causes and treatment of consumption—the scourge of our race—will, we feel sure, be gratefully received by the public."

[From the Home Journal.]

"We have repeatedly stated that we regard Dr. Robert Hunter as a public benefactor, and we hope to see his common sense ideas prevail not only to the extinguishment of consumption, but to the utter breaking down of all stupid deference to old ideas."

[From the N. Y. Express.]

"The fact is now too well established for dispute that the inhalation of medicated vapors, as recommended and practiced by Dr. Robert Hunter, is the most simple, rational and successful treatment for diseases of the lungs yet reached."

Dr. Hunter can be consulted at No. 165 Canal street—office formerly occupied by Dr. Moss.

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The government of the School will be strict and firm, yet mild and parental in its administration. Thoroughness in the preparation of lessons will be uniformly required of all pupils.

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D. I. RAST, Principal.

References.—Rev J. C. Keener, D. D., Rev. J. H. Walker, D. D., Rev. Linus Parker, D. D., Rev. J. C. Miller; Messrs. J. P. Harrison, William H. Foster, H. F. Given, John G. Parham, William H. Dameron.

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Mr. A. H. Swanson, New Orleans.
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General E. Swift, U. S. A., Vicksburg, Miss.
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Mrs. Catharine Stall, Mobile, Alabama.
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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

BABY'S FIRST TOOTH.

BY FRUDY.

Come, look at the dainty darling!
As fresh as a new blown rose,
From the top of his head so golden,
To the dear little restless toes;
You can tell by the dancing dimples,
By the smiles that come and go,
He is keeping a wonderful secret,
You'd give half your kingdom to know.

Now kiss him on cheek and forehead,
And kiss him on lip and chin;
The little red mouth is hiding
The rarest of pearls within.
Ah, see! when the lips in smiling
Have parted their tender red;
Do you see the tiny, white jewel,
Set deep in its coral bed?

Now where are the sage reporters,
Who wait by hamlet and hill,
To tell to the listening nation
The news of its good or ill?
Come weave with your idle gossip
This golden blossom of truth—
Just half a year old this morning,
And one little pearly tooth!

—*Little Corporal.*

THE CAT AND THE GOLDFISH.

BY FRANK CHURCH.

Speaking of cats, I once had a cat that was a victim of misplaced confidence. In those days I could mew nearly as well as she herself could. One evening I was amusing the children by counterfeiting the voice of a kitten in distress. Puss was greatly excited, and looked everywhere and ran everywhere to find the kitten. She looked in the bed room, prowled under the bed, then back to the parlor, under sofa, piano, book case and everywhere else. She looked about me, under my skirt, into my lap, mewing pitifully all the time. Then she sprang into my lap and looked wistfully into my face. Evidently I had, according to her theory, either eaten a kitten, or it was at that moment suffering agonies in my mouth. She put one paw on my shoulder, and with the other patted my cheek, crooning to the invisible kitten all the while.

This was too much for my gravity. I threw back my head and indulged in a hearty laugh. Puss looked into my mouth and sprang off my lap.

"It is all over with the kitten," said she to herself, (that is, I suppose she did,) "and it's the last time I ever have anything to say to that deceiver."

At any rate it was the last, for I never could coax her on my lap again. She was an embodiment of virtuous indignation and offended dignity.

I wish you could have seen how the goldfish frightened Mrs. Tabitha Tortoiseshell Velvet. She wanted to catch him, but cats don't like to wet their feet. So she pretended that she just wanted a drink out of the top of the globe. The goldfish, who isn't such a fool as he looks to be, sank instantly.

"That's nothing," thought puss, "I can catch you through the side of the water." (You see cats don't know much about glass.)

So she stooped down to catch him through the side, when he swam toward her with his mouth open. I never saw such a frightened cat in my life! She sprang off the table and never tried to catch Goldie again.—*Little Corporal.*

The Pacha rested by the fountain, the flowing waters of which made an oasis in the desert. His horse and his camel cropped with delight the green herbage near the fountain. Their shadows lay strongly and darkly upon the grass.

"How beautiful," said the horse, "is that dark form which moves as I move; what grace, what symmetry it shows! I can hardly cat for looking at it."

"It is well enough," said the camel, "but look at this one which moves with me. It has all the symmetry and the grace of the other; *and then too it has that pretty little hump on its back.*"

A Dervish passing by, who knew the language of all the beasts, exclaimed: "How good is Allah, who gives to every creature its due share of vanity, so that defects seem to their owner especial beauties and merits!"—*Realmah.*

Nelly's Temptation.—Little Nelly was five years old. Her mother had taken great pains to instill into her mind principles of right and truth.

One day she stood at the door of the dining room looking with great earnestness at a basket of fine peaches which was on the table. Nelly knew she could not touch them without leave, but the temptation was strong. Soon her mother, who was watching her from an adjoining room, saw her bow her head and cover her face with her hands. "What ails you, Nelly?" she asked. The child started, not knowing she was watched. "Oh, mother!" she exclaimed, "I wanted so much to take one of the peaches, but first I thought I would ask God if he had any objection."

SCIENTIFIC.

ANÆSTHETICS.

THE DISCOVERIES OF ANODYNES.

At the late meeting of the British Association in Exeter, England, Dr. Richardson made a report on the new anæsthetic agent called chloral. This substance was discovered by Liebig in 1812, and was afterward investigated by Dumas. It is made by acting on alcohol with dry chlorine gas. It is a colorless volatile liquid of a specific gravity of one thousand five hundred and two degrees, and boils at two hundred and two degrees Fahrenheit. Its vapor has a pungent odor. When chloral comes in contact with water it turns into a white crystalline solid substance called hydrate of chloral, which is the substance Dr. Richardson subjected to experiment. When this substance is treated with an alkali it is decomposed into chloreform and into formiate of the base of the alkali. Blood possesses alkaline properties due to the presence of soda, in which Liebreich speculated that if the hydrate of chloral were introduced into a living body chloroform would be gradually liberated within the body under the influence of the blood, and that sleep would follow as from chloreform, but for a longer time. Liebreich made many experiments in regard to this; putting animals and even human beings to sleep for long periods; in one case a dose of forty-five grains produced sleep in a man for sixteen hours.

Dr. Richardson, in his researches, first tested whether chloreform is given off when the hydrate of chloral is mixed with blood, and proved it was so by distilling over the liberated chloroform from the blood. He next made a standard solution, which consists of one part of chloral to two of water. Afterward he put Liebreich's experiments to the test, following his descriptions. After this he made his own distinct series of special investigation. The results of his researches were that chloral is decomposed in the living body, as Liebreich affirms. It gives off chlereform, and forms a formiate of sodium with the blood. The action of the chloroform thus liberated produces sleep, which is in every sense the same as the sleep from chloroform itself. The substance can be given either by the mouth or by sub cutaneous injection. Two parts of hydrate of chloral are equivalent, in physiological value, to seven of chloroform; the sleep it produces may be made to extend over four and even five hours; but vomiting is frequently produced previous to sleep, and there is only a brief period of actual insensibility, the body being, if anything, hypersensitive to touch and pain even during the stupor. With great care in regulating the dose recovery may be pretty certainly insured, but death is very liable to be induced by slight excess of quantity administered; the act of death is by the continuation of sleep, with rapidly falling temperature of the body.

Having discovered the physiological value of hydrate of chloral in comparison with the like application of pure chloroform, Dr. Richardson next investigated the relative dangers and advantages of these two anæsthetic agents. He further compared the hydrate of chloral with bichloride of methyline, tetra-chloride of carbon, and carbon, and chloride of amyll, and came to the conclusion that all the effects of the hydrate of chloral could be obtained by those other agents simply and with greater safety. While, therefore, recognizing that Liebreich has brought out a very valuable physiological truth, namely, that the animal body is capable of decomposing some chemical compounds, and that the symptoms in the animals may be due to the formation of what are termed secondary products, he does not think that the hydrate of chloral will practically supersede opium, chloroform and similar narcotizing agents now in medical use. On the contrary he believes that the decomposition of blood, which it induces by the formation of formiate of sodium, is detrimental.

Dr. King, Dr. Foster and others highly complimented Dr. Richardson on the value of these prompt and exhaustive researches.

Dr. Tyng met an immigrant family going West. On one of the wagons there hung a jug, with the bottom knocked out. "What is that?" asked the doctor. "Why, it is my Taylor jug," said the man. "And what is a Taylor jug?" asked the doctor again. "I had a son in General Taylor's army in Mexico, and the general always told him to carry his whisky jug with a hole in the bottom; and that's it. It is the best invention I ever met with for hard drinkers."

"I DESPISE MANKIND," said an arrogant millionaire to a noted clergyman. "I see you have studied your own nature deeply," was the quiet reply.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Lime Around Apple Trees.—We have known some farmers to make it a practice for a succession of years to throw caustic lime around their apple trees in the spring and summer. We once noticed that a tree standing in the immediate vicinity of our dwelling had all at once put forth with renewed energy, and we were at a loss for some time to define the cause. On examination we found that a quantity of lime, which had accidentally been spilled and rendered worthless by becoming mixed with the refuse on the stable floor, had been thrown at the foot and around the tree; and to this, as the principal cause, we immediately accredited the revivescence and renewed fructification of the tree.

Taking the hint from the accident, we purchased twelve casks of lime, and applied half a bushel to each of the trees of our orchard, and found that it produced immediate beneficial effects. Not the health of the trees only, but the quality of the fruit also, was greatly improved. This application will be especially beneficial to soils where there is a redundancy of vegetable matter. We would advise our farmers, in some places, especially in new forest lands, recently cleared, and on low lands, to make a trial of this experiment, and see whether it is not deserving of the high recommendation it secures.—*Exchange.*

The Tomato as Food.—The annexed is strictly true, and worthy of careful attention by our readers:

Dr. Bennett, a professor of some celebrity, considers the tomato an invaluable article of diet, and ascribes to it very important medical properties:

1. That the tomato is one of the most powerful aperients of the liver and other organs; where calomel is indicated, it is probably one of the most effective and the least harmful remedial agents known to the profession.

2. That a chemical extract will be obtained from it that will supersede the use of calomel in the cure of disease.

3. That he has successfully treated diarrhea with that article alone.

4. That when used as an article of diet, it is almost sovereign for dyspepsia and indigestion.

5. That it should be constantly used as an article of daily food; either cooked, raw or in the form of catsup, it is the most healthy article in use.

A correspondent of the *New England Farmer* says:

"I often make use of ashes around my trees, certainly as often as once a year, and believe it to be of great benefit to them. But, like some of your other correspondents, I have learned not to apply it in contact with the bark of the trees, as they become moistened and form lye, often too strong for the growing wood. I generally use about one quart of ashes to a tree, scattering it around them as far as the roots are supposed to extend underneath. My large trees, in bearing ten or twelve years, receive an application of from six to eight quarts of unleached ashes to each tree, scattered in same manner. I never permit the ashes to lie upon the ground in any place more than one inch in depth."

Cultivation of Strawberry Plants. The *Fruit Recorder* says: "We have found the practice of running close to each row with a subsoil plow, immediately after bearing season, to work like a charm on the strawberry plants. By doing this the ground is loosened to a good depth, so that the new, tender fibers and rootlets find easy access through the soil to a great depth, and are better prepared to yield a full crop the ensuing season. Work the soil as deep as possible after the crop is gathered, and follow it up with a thorough system of culture. Scatter well-rotted compost among the vines, and hoe them out occasionally with a fork-hoe; and our word for it you will get as fine a crop of fruit the second and third years as the first."

Blackberry Wine.—There is no wine equal to blackberry wine, when properly made, in flavor or for medicinal purposes; and all persons who can conveniently do so should manufacture enough for their own use every year, as it is invaluable in sickness as a tonic, and nothing is a better remedy for bowel complaint. Measure your berries and bruise them; to every gallon add one quart of boiling water. Let the mixture stand twenty-four hours, stirring occasionally; then strain off the liquor into a cask; to every gallon add two pounds of sugar; cork tight, and let it stand till the following October; and you will have wine ready to use, without further labor, that every family will highly appreciate and never do without afterward, if they can help it.

Loss by Insects.—It is estimated by the *American Entomologist* that on an average the United States suffer an annual loss of $300,000,000 from the depredations of insect tribes. From what source it derives its data upon which to base these estimates is not stated. They, however, may not be far out of the way, when we consider how vast is the throng of insects which prey upon vegetation. Locusts, grasshoppers, Hessian flies cut cotton-army worms yearly make sad inroads upon the products of the soil. And whoever can invent means and appliances for checking their ravages will indeed prove a public benefactor.

The sunflower is very useful. Its leaves soon become large enough to be used as a covering for young cabbage and tomato plants. Its stem affords an excellent hop or bean pole, and when dead in the fall, if cut up and kept dry, it answers well for kindling wood. The leaves can be plucked off through the summer without injury to the plant, and dried for fodder or fed green to milch cows or horses. Its seeds make a fine oil, or chicken feed. It is said to be an absorbent of malaria, and is often cultivated as a preventive of fevers near dwellings that occupy low places.

A Virginia correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* has fed his horses a raw potato once or twice a week for the past twelve years, and they have never been troubled with the ascarides or pin worms. His grandfather, who had an extensive experience with horses, considered it a sure preventive.

HOUSEKEEPERS' DEPARTMENT.

To Raise the Nap on Cloth.—When woolens are worn threadbare, as is often the case in the elbows, cuffs, sleeves, etc., of men's coats, the coats must be soaked in cold water for half an hour, then taken out of the water and put on a board and the threadbare parts of the cloth rubbed with a half-worn hatter's "card," filled with flocks or a prickly thistle, until a sufficient nap is raised. When this is done hang the coat up to dry, and with a hard brush lay the nap the right way. This is the method which is pursued by the dealers in old clothes.

Gooseberry Jam.—Select ripe red gooseberries, as many as you require, and after removing the stalks place the berries in a preserving pan. As they warm stir and bruise them to bring out the juice. Let them boil for ten minutes, and add sugar in the proportion of three-quarters of a pound to every pound of fruit, and place it on the fire again; let it boil slowly, and continue boiling for two hours longer, stirring it all the while to prevent burning. When it thickens, and is jelly-like on a plate when cold, it is done enough. Put into pots, and allow it to remain a day or two before it is covered.

Cream Cakes.—For the crust take three-quarters of a pound of flour, half a pound of butter, one pint of water and ten eggs. Boil the water and butter together, stir in the flour while it is boiling, and then let it cool. When cold add the eggs, well beaten. To make the custard use one pint of milk, four eggs, two cups of sugar, and half a cup of flour. Boil the milk, and while it is boiling add the sugar, eggs and flour, and flavor it with lemon. Drop the crust on tins, and bake them in a quick oven for fifteen or twenty minutes. When they are done open them at the sides, and put in as much custard as possible. It is a great improvement to the appearance of the crust to rub it over with the white of an egg before it is baked.

We learn that the late Japanese Congress decided that Buddhist priests were not to be allowed to take any more scholars to train to their profession. Probably this has reference especially toward a revival of Shintoism, the older and purer Monotheism of Japan; but the Buddhist priests seem many of them to believe that it also points toward a more favorable consideration of Protestant Christianity, and not a few are purchasing the Scriptures so as to be ready for the change when it comes. Mr. Cornes, a Presbyterian missionary in Yedo, writes that their Bibles are all sold mainly to Buddhist priests, and they have been obliged to send to China for a new supply. In his letter of August 14 he tells of a teacher in Yedo, not a Christian, who has sent to him repeatedly for Bibles and "Evidences of Christianity," which he is using as text books, and which are studied by his ninety pupils. The Presbyterians have four missionaries in Yokohama.

In the Sooahelee language of Africa, God is "Mooigniazimoongo;" original sin, in the Ottomi-Indian, "tlacatzintitiztlatlacolli;" and repentance, in Delaware, "schimelendamowitchewagan."

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A well selected library; commodious rooms for the literary societies, and newly repaired rooms for sleeping apartments free of charge.

A preparatory department and special school in the sciences are provided.

Expenses always a matter of interest, supposed to be lower than at any other institution of its grade.

TERMS.

Tuition for annual session, in advance,	$50 00
Fuel, $8; deposit for damages, $5,	23 00
Tuition in the Law and Preparatory Departments,	50 00

Board will be furnished at actual cost at the hall. In private families, from $18 to $25 per month.

Text books furnished at a small advance on cost.

Washing, lights, etc., at reasonable rates.

The Trustees feel warranted in commending this institution to public favor.

Catalogues furnished on application.

J. M. HOWRY
au14 1m Secretary of the Board.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE,

Mansfield, De Soto parish, Louisiana.

OWNED BY LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

The Fall Session of this institution, now engaging upon the sixteenth year of its existence, will open on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of September, with a corps of experienced teachers, and enlarged facilities of instruction.

Terms unchanged. For catalogues, containing full particulars, address

CHARLES B. STUART,
au14 2m President.

J. R. POWELL,

Cotton Factor & Commission Merchant,

186..... COMMON STREET 186

NEW ORLEANS.

W. R. STUART, Agent. se18 1y

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL, GRADUate of the Philadelphia Dental College, has established himself at No 109 Carondelet street, near Poydras, where he will perform all Dental Operations in a skillful and satisfactory manner. Teeth inserted upon Gold or Vulcanite base. Being familiar with all Anæsthetics, he will extract teeth without pain, by the use of such as best suits the case. Particular attention given to the medical and surgical treatment of diseases of the mouth and teeth. oct31 1y

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Pianos and Organs from 10 to 20 Per Cent. Cheaper

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Wholesale and retail dealer in Sheet Music, Instruction Books, Brass Instruments (in sets or single,) Violins, Guitars, Flutinas, Strings, and all kinds of Musical Merchandise.

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Pianos for rent. Pianos tuned and repaired

A. E. BLACKMAR, 651 Broadway, New York. oct17 1y

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE, Staunton, Virginia.

The College of the Baltimore Conference, M E Church South.

Rev William A. Harris, President, with thirteen professors, teachers, etc.

Will begin its next session SEPTEMBER 20, 1869, and close June 30, 1870.

Thus this no College for young ladies in the South ranks higher. It is attended by pupils from various Southern States. System of teaching like that pursued in the University of Virginia. Society is refined, scenery beautiful and health unsurpassed. A marked feature in this institution is the rapid promotion of the physical health and vigor of its pupils. Young ladies who come here from the South, with feeble constitutions, are entirely restored to health.

Charges for the scholastic year:
Board and tuition in the Collegiate Course. $225
Music and other extra studies, moderate.

Refer to Bishops Pierce, Wightman, Early, Doggett, McTyeire, Dr. Thomas O. Summers, Dr. L. Pierce, Hon. B. H. Hill, Hon. Alex. H. Stevens, Georgia, Hon. J. S. Thompson, Mississippi, Mrs. General John B. Floyd, Faculty of University of Virginia, R. M. College.

Young ladies from the South received at any time during the summer months.

For catalogues address

WM. A. HARRIS,
jy24 1m Staunton, Va.

TENNESSEE FEMALE COLLEGE Franklin, Tennessee.

Fall Session for 1869 will begin WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1. In a healthful, beautiful and bountiful region, complete in railroad and telegraph connections, with admirable grounds, buildings and equipments, with everything refitted in handsome style, with the most improved apparatus for ventilating, for heating, for supplying water and for bathing, its physical appointments are very superior.

The Curriculum is extensive, embracing Latin and French, without extra charge.

Music and Painting have due prominence.—The charges are low.

REFERENCES.—Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South; Rev. J. C. Keenor, D. D., New Orleans, and L. C. Garland, LL. D., of the University of Mississippi.

Circulars, with full details, sent on application.

R. K. HARGROVE,
jy31 1m President.

CHURCH BELLS.—We are prepared to furnish Church Bells, of Steel composition, having a rich, deep tone, at the following prices, which place it within the power of all Churches to be provided with a good Bell:

	Weight.	Wt. of Bell and mountings.	Price.
28-inch Bell,	250 lbs	400 lbs	$65 00
36-inch Bell,	650 lbs	800 lbs	00
40-inch Bell,	800 lbs	1000 lbs	00
48-inch Bell,	1200 lbs	1500 lbs	265 00

These Bells are warranted for one year against breakage in ordinary use.

THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,
jal6 1y No. 9 Perdido st., New Orleans.

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A. BRITTON & CO.,

GENERAL STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

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COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTOR,

—AND—

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 11 Union street,
se18 6m NEW ORLEANS.

BRAN NEW LETTERS!

FRESH TESTIMONIALS.

DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.

THE ASTONISHING FAMILY MEDICINE.

Saved from Death!—Read!

MONTGOMERY, ALA., June 28, 1869.

MESSRS. J. DARBY & Co., 161 WILLIAM ST., N. Y.—*Gents*: Yours of the 23d is before me, and has attention. It gives me pleasure to say that my belief is that your "Fluid," under the supervision of a kind Providence, *saved the life of my youngest child*, some six years ago. the child being wasted to a skeleton by the effects of teething, and an affection of the bowels therewith. I had never seen any one reduced so low to recover.

"Physlo" had been tried in vain, until the physicians stated it was useless. A friend recommended your "Fluid," or Ozone, which he stated was one of the component parts of it. I did so, and the effect was like magic, plainly discernible in one hour in its good effects, producing quiet and sleep almost at once, where irritation and sleepless restlessness had previously possessed the child to nearly entire exhaustion.

I at first administered it in a small way, two and three drops in a spoonful of water, and increased it to six and ten drops. It completely checked the bowels, and had the happiest effect, the child rapidly recovering.

I have tried your "Fluid" on animals, with the same effect—both horses and cows—mingling more or less in water, and letting them drink.

I have no hesitation in saying I believe it a specific for Chronic Diarrhea, or any violent affection of the bowels.

I would not be without it in my family under any consideration. Yours truly,

WILLIAM FOWLER.

Mr. Fowler is a member of the celebrated Banking House of Fowler & Somerville, Montgomery, Alabama.

AND AGAIN!

Read the following letter from Mr. Frank Saunders, a well known citizen, and brother-in-law of the beloved Bishop Paine, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South:

180 BROADWAY, N. Y., July 29, 1869.

MESSRS. J DARBY & Co., 161 WILLIAM ST., N. Y.—*Gents*: About the 10th of June last one of my children was taken with Scarlet Fever in its most malignant form, and as soon as I could I procured your valuable disinfectant "Darby's Prophylactic Fluid." Although it was several days after the appearance of the disease before I began using the Fluid, still, by a free use of it, the disease was not only confined to the one case, but the malignity of that case somewhat mitigated.

During the use of the Fluid as a disinfectant in my family it was also tried in a case of headache, and one of toothache, the results in each case being instantaneous relief. It was afterward tried in a case of Erysipelas, with almost equal success.

It is due to the merits of this compound also, to state that the case of Erysipelas in question, being located in the feet, the Fluid, in its application, was brought in frequent contact with a troublesome corn on one of the feet, to the utter discomfiture of said corn, for, upon subsequent examination, it had disappeared, and though it was sought for diligently, it could not be found.

I hand you this, hoping it may be the means of inducing others of earth's poor sufferers to test for themselves, as I did, the great merits of this great remedy.

Very respectfully yours,

FRANK SAUNDERS.

Never was a medicine so universally esteemed and extolled. It never fails. It may be depended on.

Every Druggist and Country Merchant keeps it. Manufactured only by

JOHN DARBY & CO.,
161 William street, New York.

Wholesale Agents,

REDWINE & FOX,
de5 1y Atlanta, Georgia.

SHARON FEMALE COLLEGE,

SHARON, MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI,

will reopen on MONDAY, the 27th of September, under the presidency of

REV. J. M. PUGH, A. M.

The course of study is extensive and thorough, and no pains will be spared to give to the student a solid education.

Rates of tuition per session of ten months:

Primary Division	$30 00
Preparatory Department	40 00
Collegiate Department	50 00
Contingent fee	5 00

Music at usual rates.

Board can be had at from $16 to $20. For further information address the President.

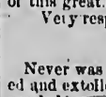
H. H. MONTGOMERY,
President of Board of Trustees.

NOTE.—My friends in the counties of Madison, Yazoo, Holmes, Carroll, Sunflower, Attala, Scott, Leake, Noshoba, Rankin, Hinds, and elsewhere, will please consider this notice as a personal application for their patronage, as it will be out of my power to pay them a special visit.

The daughters of the preachers of the Mississippi Conference, and the orphans of deceased preachers, and also the orphans of deceased Masons, on application, shall have their tuition free of charge.

se4 1m J. M. PUGH, President.

J. W. BLACKMAN'S



COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

61 Camp Street, Cor. Commercial Place, N. O.

Open day and evening the entire year. Penmanship, Book-keeping, Mathematics and Languages are practically taught by experienced professors. Persons from twelve to fifty years of age attend. The instruction is private to each student. Persons who have neglected their education can here speedily qualify themselves for good situations in business. Some from the country may obtain board in the family of the principal.

Prof. R. B. Montgomery, of this college, has always won the highest premiums for Penmanship and Pen-drawing, over all competitors, at all the State Fairs held in this city.

A liberal deduction made when three or more enter together. The principal has been a practical teacher in New Orleans since 1851. For circulars, giving terms, etc., address

J. W. BLACKMAN,
se11 6m New Orleans.

COLUMBUS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

COLUMBUS, MISSISSIPPI.

Boarding School for Young Ladies, conducted on Christian principles. Good board, thorough instruction, parental discipline.

Board, including washing, with tuition in regular course, per term of five months, $120 Extras at usual prices.

Session begins on the *First day of October*. Write for circular or catalogue, if you wish to patronize us, to

REV. J. F. TARRANT,
se4 1m President.

THE MAGIC COMB will change any colored hair or beard to a permanent Black or Brown. One Comb sent by mail for $1. For sale by merchants and druggists generally. Address

MAGIC COMB CO.,
oc16 4tr Springfield, Mass.

TYLER WATER WHEELS.—Over three thousand in operation. Address the manufacturers, Sullivan Machine Co., Claremont, New Hampshire, for reduced price list. oc16 4tr

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METHODIST FEMALE COLLEGE,

TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF the Mobile Conference.

The regular scholastic year will begin on the first Monday in OCTOBER next, and end the last of June. It is divided into two terms of four and a half months each.

EXPENSES.

Primary Department, per term,	$20 00
Collegiate Department, per term,	25 00
Latin and Modern Languages, each,	10 00
Music on Piano and Guitar,	25 00
Use of instrument,	5 00
Drawing and Painting,	20 to 25 00
Contingent fee,	3 00
Board, including washing, lights and fuel, per month,	22 00

Young ladies must furnish their own towels, sheets, pillow cases and table napkins.

Payments for each term in advance. Pupils entering within the first month will be charged from the beginning. Itinerant ministers charged no tuition in the Literary Course.

Strict attention given to the manners and morals of the young ladies, and to their habits of study.

Refer to Dr. Keener.

For information address the President.

an7 3m C. D. OLIVER, Principal.

MARTHA WASHINGTON COLLEGE,

ABINGDON, VIRGINIA.

The Fall Term begins first Wednesday in AUGUST, and closes last Thursday in December, before Christmas. Winter vacation about two months. Capacity for one hundred and twenty-five boarders. Full faculty of instruction.

BILLS.

Board, per session of ten months,	$150 00
Fuel, per session of ten months,	16 00
Tuition, Collegiate Department,	00 00
Tuition, Preparatory Department,	40 00
Instrumental music,	50 00
Vocal, (special lessons,)	50 00
Use of instrument,	5 00
Modern languages, each,	20 00

Ornamental work at usual rates. No extra charge for Latin or Greek.

Boarders furnish their own towels, lights, and pay their own wash bills.

The daughters of ministers in the regular work will receive instruction in the Collegiate Department free of charge.

For particulars apply to

B. ARBOGAST, President, or
W. G. E. CUNNYNGHAM,
jy24 6t Professor, etc.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE, VIRGINIA.

The Fall Session of this institution begins on the 19TH OF AUGUST, 1869.

We have never been better prepared to furnish the facilities for a thorough Collegiate training. Our Board of Instruction is filled with men of large experience as College officers and of acknowledged ability as professors. Our buildings—now undergoing repairs—and boarding arrangements afford pleasant homes for students.

One Hundred and Fifteen Dollars, payable in advance, will meet the expenses for tuition, board, room-rent, fuel, contingent fee and washing for five months.

A catalogue, or special information on any points, may be obtained by addressing

E. E. WILEY, President,
jy10 3m Emory Post Office, Va.

MEMPHIS CONFERENCE FEMALE INSTITUTE, Jackson, Tennessee.

Rev. A. W. Jones, President, assisted by a full corps of competent teachers.

Fall Session opens SEPTEMBER 6, 1869.

Tuition, Collegiate Department,	$25 00
Music and use of piano,	30 00

Other charges in proportion.

Board, including washing, fuel, bedding, etc., 90 00

Tuition required in advance, and one-half the board.

The location is every way favorable and the facilities ample.

We solicit patronage, and insure satisfaction on fair trial. au7 3m

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FRANKLIN SEMINARY

Will be reopened for the reception of pupils on the 9th of AUGUST, which will be the beginning of the scholastic year.

Board can be had in good families, for $15 per month, exclusive of lights and washing.

The following are the terms of tuition, payable in advance, per session of five months:

Elementary branches,	$20 00
Higher branches,	25 00
Latin, Greek, etc.,	30 00
French and Music,	extra.

For further information apply to

B. CLEGG, Principal,
au7 4m Franklin, La.

CENTENARY MALE INSTITUTE Summerfield, Alabama.

The twenty eighth annual session of this school will begin on the

FIRST MONDAY IN OCTOBER, 1869,

and continue nine months.

The expense for tuition, incidental fees, board, washing, fuel and lights, for the session, will be $231 50, one-half to be paid on entrance and one-half on the 14th of February, 1870.

Persons wishing to patronize this school may address JOHN MASSEY,
jy31 2m Principal, Summerfield, Ala.

CENTENARY COLLEGE, Jackson, Louisiana,

was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, $75 per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance.

Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month.

The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, are all unsurpassed by those of any institution the Southern States.

The past history of the College is the pledge its future prosperity.

The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

PLOWS. PLOWS. PLOWS.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS' Agents at New Orleans for

Avery Plows, Peacock Plows,
Calhoun Plows, Brinley Plows,
Garrett & Cottman Plows,
Hall's Valley Plows, cast iron,
James H. Hull Cotton and Eagle Plows.

We sell all these at manufacturers' prices, and all other kinds of Plows at lowest market rate. THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,

Dealers in Machinery and Agricultural Implements,
al6 1y No. 9 Perdido st., N. Orleans, La.

J. L. DUNNICA, New Orleans, La. THOS. A. HAMILTON, Memphis, Tenn.
G. P. HARRISON, New Orleans, La.

J. L. DUNNICA & CO.,

COTTON AND PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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New Orleans, La.

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BRANDS OF FLOUR,

which we are constantly receiving, and always have a good supply on hand:

Crescent Mills, Can't "B' Beat.
Heinrichshofen's Extra.
Red Sea.
W. Rosborough & Co.
Union Mills, "Sparta, Ill."
Sparta Belle.
Olive Branch.
City Mills, "Sparta, Ill."
Missouri Mills, St. Louis.
Saxony Belle.
Berg & Becker's Choice.
Pleasant Ridge.
Camp Spring Mills, St. Louis.
Great Western Mills, St. Louis.

Also, various brands of

SUPERFINE, SINGLE, DOUBLE AND TREBLE EXTRAS,

which we are selling at the lowest market rates. ja2 1y

H. W. DRAKE, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

will practice his profession in the parishes of Carroll, Madison, Richland, Tensas and Concordia.

Office—At FLOYD, Carroll parish, Louisiana.

REFERENCES.—Race, Foster & Merrick, J. M. Dirrhammer, Judges Howell and Wyly, and J. R. Powell, New Orleans; Farrar & Reeves, St. Joseph, Louisiana. au21 1y

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D. TILLOTSON,

SUCCESSOR TO

C. E. Clatelds [Co.]

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118 CAMP STREET,

UNDER THE CITY HOTEL!

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THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ALSO, CONTINUES TO MANUFACTURE

Sumpter Brogans and Russets

LADIES AND GENTS

—AND—

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S SHOES

—AT—

Hammond Station.

May9 1y

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Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of

TINWARE,

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES

of all kinds; sole Agent for the Fashion Cooking Stove.

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Next door to the Picayune Office,
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JOB PRINTER.....JOB PRINTER

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EAST ALABAMA MALE COLLEGE, AUBURN, ALABAMA.

Rev. James F. Dowdell, A. M., Ll. D., President and Battle Professor Moral Science.

John Darby, A. M., Emeritus Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.

John T. Dunklin, A. M., Professor of Latin and Greek Languages.

Thomas C. Bragg, A. M., Professor of Mathematics.

A. R. Holcomb A. M., Professor of Natural Sciences.

——— ———, Professor of Modern Languages.

A. S. Douglas, A. B., Instructor in Preparatory School.

The Fall Term opens on the 1st of September and closes on the 20th of December. Spring Term opens on the 20th of January and closes on the 13th of July.

Mr. Douglas will be aided by the Faculty in the discipline and instruction of the Preparatory Department.

Tuition and incidental fee in College, Fall Term,	$32 00
Tuition and incidental fee in Preparatory Department, Fall Term,	15, 20, 25 00

Board in best families, exclusive of lights and washing, $15 to $20 per month.

Auburn is located on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad. It is unrivaled in healthfulness, and unsurpassed in moral and social advantages.

The Board of Trustees are rejoiced in securing the above Faculty, and are confident that nothing is wanting to make this institution equal to the best.

For further information apply to President Dowdell, at Auburn, Alabama.

JOHN B. GLENN,
an7 1m President Board of Trustees.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, Greensboro, Alabama.

The schools of Moral Philosophy, Ancient Languages, Modern Languages Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry are in successful operation. The Faculty consists of gentlemen whose reputation is well established. The Preparatory School is taught by the Faculty. We offer the best facilities for thorough education.

The session is divided into two terms. It begins the first Wednesday in October, and closes the first Wednesday in July.

Tuition in University, per term,	$35 00
Tuition in Preparatory School, per term,	30 00
Contingent fee, per term,	2 50
Board in private families, per month,	16 to 20 00

Fees must be paid in advance. Send for a circular. Direct to

au7 11t J. C. WILLS.

WHITWORTH FEMALE COLLEGE, Brookhaven, Mississippi, will reopen

SEPTEMBER 22, 1869.

Provision will be made for all who apply for admission.

To send your daughter here will cost you $260 for the term of ten months, or forty weeks. This amount will pay for board, fuel, lights, washing, tuition in English, English text books, slates, pencils and all the stationery used in the school room. A deduction of $50 will be made for ministers' daughters.

All the branches are taught.

Our Music Teachers are believed to be unexcelled.

Music and the Languages are extra.

Send for circular.

H. F. JOHNSON,
jy17 3m President.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

FACULTY.

A. H. Cenas, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

James Jones, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

Warren Stone, M. D., Professor of Surgery.

T. G. Richardson, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

Samuel M. Bemiss, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

Stanford E. Chaille, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy.

Frank Hawthorn, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Joseph Jones, M. D., (late of the University of Nashville,) Professor of Chemistry.

C. J. Bickham, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Thirty-second annual course of instruction in this Department will commence on Monday, the 15th of November, 1869, and terminate on the second Saturday of March, 1870. Preliminary Lectures on Clinical Medicine and Surgery will be delivered in the amphitheatre of the Charity Hospital, beginning on the 18th of October, without any charge to students. The Anatomical rooms will be opened at the same time.

The members of the Faculty are Visiting Physicians and Surgeons to the Charity Hospital, and give instruction daily at the bedside of the sick. The practical advantages thus offered to students are unrivaled.

FEES.—For all the Lectures, $140; Matriculation, $5; Practical Anatomy, $10; Graduation, $30. Payment required in advance.

For further information address

T. G. RICHARDSON, M. D.,
jy31 2m Dean.

ROBERT L. WALKER,

Cotton Factor & Commission Merchant,

190 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

aug8 6m

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1869.

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
FEB.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
MAR.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
APR.				1	2	3	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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	25	26	27	28	29	30	
MAY							1
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	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
JUNE			1	2	3	4	5
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	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JULY					1	2	3
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	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
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AUG.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
SEP.				1	2	3	4
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	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
OCT.						1	2
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	31						
NOV.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
DEC.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received, and a *circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The general market has exhibited a moderate degree of animation since our last report, without much activity in any branch of the wholesale trade. The receipts of sugar and molasses are steadily increasing, but the demand has not been very active, and prices have ruled still more in favor of buyers. Operations in Western produce have been mostly confined to the local trade, but with a more ample supply of tonnage we may soon expect easier freights and a fair foreign demand for grain and flour.

The weather has continued clear and pleasant, and the accounts from the country are encouraging. With regard to sugar, in particular, we hear that the yield from the cane is much greater than was expected at the commencement of grinding.

The river is twelve feet six inches below high water mark.

Cotton.—The following are the arrivals since the 29th ultimo:

Louisiana and Mississippi.....bales.	15449
Lake	30
Mobile	657
Florida	72
Texas	127
Total	16535

On Saturday the movement commenced at previous rates, but the telegrams from Liverpool being favorable, factors subsequently raised their pretensions ⅛ to ¼c., and as the demand was quite animated and the supply fair, the sales summed up 5,300 bales, at irregular prices, but showing at the close a net advance of fully ⅛c., low middling being quoted at 24¼ to 24½c., and middling at 24¾c. On Monday the movement was still more active, and factors were enabled to establish a further improvement of ⅛ to ¼c., while the supply being copious, ample scope was afforded to buyers, and the business proved to be the heaviest of the season, comprising 6,700 bales, low middling closing at 24⅜ to 24⅝c., the latter for strict, which had sold to some extent as high as 24¾c. On Tuesday the market opened with much less spirit, and prices barely maintained, but, under a false gold dispatch from New York, factors soon assumed more confidence, and although it was generally discredited, yet prices exhibited more firmness until toward the close, when the decline reported in gold, and its effect on foreign exchange, had a depressing influence. Under these circumstances there was some irregularity in the prices paid, but the demand was fair, and with an ample supply the sales amounted to 5,000 bales, an unusually large proportion of which was taken for France and the Continent.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 17,000 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 155,324 bales, against 156,546 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 104,495 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 45,515 bales to Great Britain, 1,865 to France, and of 17,276 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we quote as follows:

Ordinary	— to —
Good ordinary	24 to —
Low middling	24½ to 24¾
Middling	24¾ to 25
Strict middling	25¼ to 25½

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1869, bales	770
Arrived past three days	16535
Arrived previously	153746—170231
	171051
Exported past three days	11378
Exported previously	89077—100453
Stock on hand and on shipboard	70598

Sugar.—The receipts of new are yet light, but the demand continues only moderate.

Monetary.—Gold opened at 128⅝ to 128¾ (against 128 at New York,) and closed at 127⅝ to 127⅞.

Operations in silver have been of moderate extent. The sales include $2,300 in American half dollars at 128½ to 129, $500 at 128½, and $500 at 128.

There has been rather more inquiry for favorite stocks, but the sales have been of limited extent, the only transactions reported being about 200 shares Slaughter House at $19 75, $20 and $20 25, and at auction 1 share Varieties Association at $769, 1 Opera Association at $495, and 4 Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association at $16 50; also 300 shares Ship Island Canal Company at $2 20, $2 27½ and $2 30; 18 shares New Orleans City Railroad Company at $166; 15 Bank of New Orleans at $42 50, and 200 Ship Island Canal Company at $2 40.

CATTLE MARKET.

New Orleans,
Tuesday Evening, Nov. 2, 1869.

Texas cattle, choice, per head	$35 to 45
Texas cattle, second qual, per head	25 to 30
Texas cattle, third qual, per head	16 to 20
Hogs, per lb gross	9 to 11c
Sheep, first quality, per head	$5 to 7
Sheep, second quality, per head	3 to 3½
Sheep, third quality, per head	— to —
Milch cows, choice, per head	80 to 100
Milch cows, per head	50 to —
Texas cows, with calves	— to —
Yearlings, per head	8 to 10
Calves, per head	7 to 12

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(*Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire*)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	8 50	9 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	17 00
Spades	11 00	18 00
Axes	10 00	15 00
Bagging, ₩ yard:		
Kentucky	26	27½
East India	24	24½
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₩ lb	..	..
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs	..	1 07½
Bread, ₩ 100 lbs.: Pilot	5 00	..
Crackers	6 00	..
Bricks, Lake, ₩ M	8 00	9 00
English, Fire	65 00	75 00
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	..	50
Tallow	..	..
Adamantine	15	21½
Star	18	21½
Chocolate, No 1 ₩ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₩ bbl	..	..
Northern	13 00	..
Coal, Cannel ₩ ton	..	15 00
Anthracite ₩ ton	11 00	12 00
Western, ₩ barrel	..	50
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb	14½	17½
Havana	..	..
Java	33	35
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₩ ton	15 00	..
Hulled, ₩ bushel	..	..
Copper, Braziers' ₩ lb	35	..
Sheathing	..	..
Copper Bolts	35	37
Yellow Metal	29	30
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb	25	26
Tarred, American	..	21
Russia	30	..
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl	5 00	5 25
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	4	4½
St. Domingo	4½	4¾
Fustic, Tampico	5	..
Indigo, ₩ lb	1 75	1 85
Madder	22	24
Eggs, ₩ doz. Western	25	30
Feathers, ₩ lb	95	1 00
Fish, Cod, ₩ box	1 70	1 75
Herrings	75	..
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl	24 50	25 00
No. 2	15 00	16 00
No. 3	14 50	15 50
Flaxseed, ₩ lb	4	6
Flour, ₩ bbl:		
Superfine	5 50	8 75
Extra	5 25	..
Fine	4 75	..
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb	14	15
Figs, Drum	20	23
Dried Apples	6	7½
Currants, Zante	17	..
Almonds, soft shell	..	28½
Raisins, M R, ₩ box	none	here
Layer	5 00	..
Lem's Sicily ₩ box	none	here
Malaga, ₩ box	16 00	..
Oranges, La. ₩ M	12 00	..
Sicily ₩ box	..	..
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 25	3 75
10 x 12	3 50	4 00
12 x 18	4 00	4 50
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western	1 50	2 00
Canada	..	..
Oats	63	64
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel	1 12	1 15
Beans, ₩ bbl	8 50	9 50
Hops, ₩ lb	18	28
Gunpowder, ₩ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag	19½	20
Hay, Western, ₩ ton	26 00	28 00
Northern	23 00	26 00
Louisiana	..	..
Hides, ₩ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	16	17
Wet salted, city slaughter	9½	14
Kip Skins	..	..
Dry country	17	18
Pelts ₩ piece	..	..
Iron, Pig ₩ ton	45 00	..
Country, Bar ₩ lb	5	6
English, ₩ lb	4	5
Hoop, ₩ lb	6	8½
Sheet	6½	9
Boiler	8	10
Nail Rods	7½	8
Iron Cotton Ties	6½	..
Castings, American	6½	7
Lime, Western ₩ bbl	2 00	2 25
Shell Lime	1 75	..
Rockland, &c	2 10	2 15
Cement	3 00	..
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana	65	85
Muscovado	..	..
Refinery, Reboiled	70	80
Moss, ₩ lb:		
Grey Country	2	3½
Black do	5	6
Select, water rotted	7	8
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₩ lb	..	5 25
Wrought, German	14	16
English	14	16
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Tar	..	..
Pitch	3 00	3 50
Rosin A No. 1	3 00	3 75
No. 2	2 00	..
No. 3	..	..
Spirits Turp ₩ gallon	42½	43½
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon	1 40	1 43
Coal Oil	38	40
In cases	43	44
Cotton Seed, Crude	70	75
Refined	1 00	1 05
Tanners' ₩ gallon	1 15	1 30
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton	..	..
Cotton Seed	35 00	40 00
Meal	..	..
Provisions, ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
Western	..	..
North half bbl	..	..
Dried, ₩ lb	..	..
Tongues ₩ doz	7 50	8 00
Pork, Mess	31 50	32 00
Prime Mess	..	..
Hog, round, ₩ lb	..	..
Bacon, Hams, ₩ lb	21	25
Do., canvassed	28	29
Sides	20	20½
Shoulders	17½	17½
Green Shoulders	15	..
Lard, Prime, in tierces	18	18½
In kegs	19½	20
Fair, in tierces	..	..
Butter, Northern	33	46
Western	22	31
Cheese, American	10	22
Potatoes, ₩ bbl	1 75	2 25
Onions	4 00	4 50
Green Apples	3 00	4 50
Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana	6	8½
India	4	..
Carolina	..	..
Saltpetre, refined, ₩ lb	14	25
Crude	..	..
Salt ₩ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	..	..
from store	2 40	2 45
coarse, cargo	..	..
from warehouse	..	..
from store	2 25	2 30
Turks Island, ₩ bushel	55	60
Soap, ₩ lb, Western	7	7½
Northern	8	12
Southern	6	10½
Castile	14	16
Sugar, Louisiana, ₩ lb:		
In the city	11½	15
Havana, White	16	16½
Yellow	13	14
Brown	12½	13
Tobacco, in hhds, ₩ lb:		
Balers & Cutters	—	—
Choice and Selections	15	19
Fine Leaf	12	15
Medium Leaf	9	11
Fair Leaf	10	12
Common Leaf	8	10
Good Refused	7	10
Common Refused	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₩ lb	—	—
Bailing	21	22
Wool, Washed, ₩ lb	..	..
Burry	..	..
Louisiana, Native	..	..
Texas, Choice	..	..

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The presiding elders of the Mississippi Conference will please send me the names of lay delegates, applicants for admission into Conference, and local preachers who expect to attend Conference for ordination.

W. B. Lewis,
Jackson, Mississippi.

Tuscaloosa District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Perryville	Oct. 9, 10
Summerfield	16, 17
Selma	23, 24
Randolph	30, 31
Tuscaloosa	Nov. 6, 7
Havana	13, 14
Forkland	20, 21
Greensboro	27, 28
Brush Creek	Dec. 4, 5
Marion	11, 12

Jas. L. Cotten, P. E.

Jackson Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Carthage, at Mount Zion	Oct. 9, 10
Raymond	16, 17
Camden, at Camden	23, 24
Madisonville, at Union	30, 31
Canton	Nov. 6, 7
Clinton, at Brownsville	13, 14
Sharon	20, 21
Livingston and Vernon, at Livingston	27, 28
Jackson	Dec. 4, 5

R. Abbey, P. E.

Mobile District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Franklin street	Oct. 2, 3
St. Paul's	9, 10
Eastern Shore	16, 17
Pascagoula and Bay Shore	23, 24
West Pascagoula	30, 31
Citronelle	Nov. 6, 7
St. Francis street	12-14
Cottage Hill	20, 21
St. Stephen's	27, 28
Whistler	Dec. 4, 5

A District Meeting will be held in connection with the meeting at St. Francis street; and as delegates to the Annual Conference are to be elected, it is hoped there will be a full attendance.

Jas. A. Heard, P. E.

Macon District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Macon	Sept. 25, 26
Brooksville, at Brooksville	Oct. 2, 3
Cookville, at Wursaw	9, 10
Marion, at Lockhart	23, 24
Summerville, at Mushulaville	30, 31
Crawford, at Tibbee	Nov. 6, 7
Trinity, at Woodlawn	13, 14
Gainesville, at Sumpterville	20, 21
De Kalb, at New Hope	27, 28

Preachers in charge will please notify the colored preachers to be present with full accounts of their work, and to receive the proper testimonials to enable them to attend the Colored Conference to be held by Bishop McTyeire, at Talladega, Alabama, November 25.

It is to be hoped that the stewards will make especial efforts to settle in full with their preachers at the fourth Quarterly Meetings.

S. H. Cox, P. E.

Alexandria District, La. Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Columbia circuit	Sept. 25, 26
Harrisonburg station	29, 30
Centreville circuit	Oct. 2, 3
Atlantic circuit	16, 17
Rapides circuit	30, 31
Big Cane	Nov. 6, 7
Alexandria	13, 14
Anacoco	20, 21
Spring Creek mission	Dec. 4, 5

The Alexandria District Meeting will be held at Big Creek church, Rapides circuit, October 30 and 31. The preachers are kindly invited to attend, and bring with them their official members.

Fred. White, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist., Miss. Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Holmesville ct., at Holmesv'o	Aug. 28, 29
Bogue Chitto ct., Monticello	Sept. 11, 12
Scotland ct., at Wright's Ch.	18, 19
Pleasant Valley and Rehobuth stations, at Rehobath	25, 26
Wesson and Beauregard, at Wesson	Oct. 2, 3
Burtenton ct., at Burtenton	9, 10
Bahala circuit, at Pleasant Grove	16, 17
Georgetown ct., at Georget'n	23, 24
Summit and Magnolia, at Magnolia	Nov. 6, 7
Crystal Springs and Hazlehurst, at Crystal Springs	13, 14
Brookhaven station	27, 28

Brethren will please have their reports ready. Brethren will oblige me very much if they will make arrangements for me to get from the retiring to their Quarterly Meetings.

G. F. Thompson, P. E.

New Orleans Dist., Louisiana Conference

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

New Orleans circuit, at Algiers	Oct. 17
Quar. Conf., at 112 Camp street	Jan. 6
Jefferson City	Oct. 24
Plaquemine	31
Thibodeaux circuit, at Honma	Nov. 7
Carondelet street	14
Baton Rouge	20, 21
Felicity street	Dec. 26
German churches, at Cmps street	Jan. 2
Quar. Conf., do., at Dryades st	Dec. 31
Moreau street	Jan. 9

Preachers in charge will please have all statistics, annual, and their quarterly reports, *in writing*.

J. C. Keener, P. E.

Yazoo District, Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Sunflower ct., at McNutt	Oct. 2, 3
Mt. Olivet ct., at Mt. Olivet	16, 17
Yazoo city	23, 24
Richland ct., at Richland	27-31
Durant ct., at Wesley chapel	Nov. 6, 7
Black Hawk ct., Sweet Water	13, 14
Yazoo ct., at Mt. Carmel	20, 21
Carrollton circuit	27, 28
Lexington circuit	Dec. 4, 5

W. P. Barton, P. E.

Wetumpka Dist., Montgomery Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Wetumpka	Sept. 21, 25
Prattville	Oct. 3, 4
Autaugaville and Ivy Creek, at Autaugaville	9, 10
Pleasant Hill ct., at Pleasant Hill	16, 17
Lowndesboro, Hayneville and Union, at Lowndesboro	23, 24
Tullassee ct., at Mt. Zion	30, 31
Socopatoy ct., at N. Prospect	Nov. 6, 7
Carolina ct., at Ellis' Chapel	13, 14
Autauga ct., at Pine Level	20, 21

Wm. S. Turner, P. E.

Opelousas District, La. Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Vermilionville	Oct. 14
Franklin	30, 31
New Iberia	Nov. 6, 7
Calcasieu	13, 14
Bellevue	20, 21
Bayou Mallet	27, 28
Waxia	Dec. 3, 4
Opelousas	5, 6
Plaquemine Brulee	11, 12
Abbeville	18, 19
Grand Cheniere	25, 26
District Conf., Vermilionville	Oct. 14-17

All the official members of the district are requested to attend.

J. D. Adams, P. E.

Columbus District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Fayetteville, at Unity Grove	Sept. 18, 19
Gordon, at Hopewell	25, 26
Caledonia, at camp ground	Oct. 2, 3
Columbus District Meeting	9, 10
Pickensville	16, 17
Carrollton, at Union Chapel	23, 24
Athens, at Ragan's Chapel	30, 31
Bexar	Nov. 6, 7
Yellow Creek, at Piney Grove	13, 14
Green	20, 21
Eutaw	27, 28

Persons attending the District Meeting will report at the Methodist church, where a committee will be in attendance to direct them to their homes.

T. C. Wier, P. E.

Meridian District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Pearce's Sp'gs, camp meeting	Sept. 24-29
Meridian	Oct. 2, 3
Enterprise	9, 10
Shubuta and Waynesboro	16, 17
Clarke, at Salem	23, 24
Guston, at camp ground	30, 31
Butler, at Warmach Hill	Nov. 6, 7
Belmont	13, 14
Livingston	20, 21
Bluden Springs	27, 28
Enterprise circuit	Dec. 4, 5

Joshua T. Heard, P. E.

Paulding Dist., Mississippi Conference

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mt. Carmel, at Sautee	Sept. 11
Columbia, at Boyd's Chapel	19
China Grove, at Water Holes	25
Coleville, at White Plains	Oct. 9
Handsboro, at Biloxi	16
Sylvarena, at Carr's	23
Paulding, at Pleasant Hill	30
Black Creek	Nov. 13
Ocohu	20
Rankin	Dec. 4

H. P. Lewis, P. E.

Woodville Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Jackson, at Jackson	Sept. 18, 19
Wilkinson, at Midway	25, 26
St. Helena, at Centre	Oct. 16, 17
Woodville and Percy Creek	23, 24
Tunica, at Tunica	30, 31
Liberty, at Liberty	Nov. 6, 7
Meadville, at Meadville	11
Buffalo	20, 21
Amite, at Adams	27, 28

Jas. A. Godfrey, P. E.

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Teachers of a high grade of talent and merit are in charge of the different departments—English, Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, Painting, etc.

Pupils charged from the time of entrance to the close of the session. All pupils received with the understanding that they are to remain and attend the examination at the close of the session in which they enter, and no deduction made on the bills for absence, except in cases of protracted illness, when the loss may be divided between the institution and the patron.

In her outfit each pupil should be provided with toilet boxes, towels, napkins, sheets, pillow cases and blankets or comforts. She should also bring knife, fork, spoon, cup and napkin ring.

All articles and clothing brought to the Seminary should be distinctly marked, lists of which should be permanently placed on some part of the trunk convenient for reference. The scholastic year commences October 1 and ends in July.

EXPENSE.

Board and Intition per year $275 00
The Modern Languages a small extra charge.
Music, per year 75 00

Payments due a half session in advance.

Monthly reports of the studies, health and general deportment of the pupils are sent to the parents or guardians at a distance.

The main Seminary building, recently destroyed by fire, will be replaced by one of ample accommodations, now in process of construction, which will be ready for the reception of pupils at the opening of the next session.

For other information desirable in reference to the school apply to

MRS. MARY W READ,
jy24 1y Principal, Baton Rouge, La.

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The building, furniture and apparatus of the school are among the most complete and valuable in the West.

Experienced teachers, residing in the institution, will devote their time to the moral, intellectual and physical improvement of the pupils.

For particulars address the Principal.
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is made of a superior quality of Iron, very heavy, of neat design, and fine finish. The Top Plate is put together in sections, to permit of the greatest expansion without cracking.

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ORGAN OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH FOR THE MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES

VOLUME XV.—NUMBER 13.
WHOLE NUMBER..... 737.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1869.

$3 00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE
OFFICE—112 CAMP STREET.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

WASHINGTON, Nov 1—Among a number of interesting decisions made to-day by the Supreme Court, the most important was delivered by the Chief Justice, in a case from Alabama, involving the validity of contracts between citizens of the Confederate States entered into during the war, and payable in or requiring the payment of Confederate money. The court held that although the Confederate government was an illegality and a nullity under the laws and Constitution of the United States, it was, nevertheless, a *de facto* government, as respects those States over which its authority in fact extended, and that the citizens of those States, being compelled to obey its laws and carry on all the business of life under them, might lawfully contract under and with reference to those laws, and to the money which they created and legalized. Contracts entered into for the mere promotion of the Confederate cause would not, of course, be enforceable in the Federal courts, but those between private individuals, for private purposes, were in the same category as fair contracts made in an invaded country, according to the laws imposed by the invader during his occupation.

The opinion of the Chief Justice, which was elaborate and able, entered fully into the consideration and classification of *de facto* governments, several sorts of which were enumerated and historically illustrated. The two cases to which the present was particularly likened were those presented by the British occupation of Castine, in Maine, during the war of 1812, and our own holding of Tampico during the Mexican war. In both of those cases the Supreme Court had held that obedience and temporary allegiance were due to the government by which the territory was occupied and controlled for the time, and that its laws and regulations, as enforced, determined the rights of parties within the limits of occupation.

The contract in the particular controversy at bar was for "dollars," and the court held that parole evidence was admissible to show that confederate, and not Federal, dollars were meant.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4—The Attorney General is not disposed to argue the Yerger case further. It is now believed that the decision of the Supreme Court upon the point of granting the writ of *habeas corpus* will be delayed until Mississippi is "reconstructed," when Yerger will be delivered to the State courts for trial.

The Controller of the Currency will recommend to Congress the enactment of a law to permit the unlimited establishment of national banks on a gold basis.

Certain parties held an interview with the President, to-day, during which they took occasion to urge him to recommend to Congress the annexation of San Domingo. The President replied that he had that subject under serious consideration *Picayune.*

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 6—Mr. Corcoran has a dispatch regarding Mr. Peabody's death, which states his death was caused by congestion of the lungs. He died without any suffering.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—The President began the preparation of his message yesterday. Visitors were consequently excluded.

Fifteen female clerks of the Currency Bureau have been sent to New York to count the money in the Sub-Treasury there, and verify Butterfield's accounts.

Folger was to-day appointed Butterfield's successor in office.

Judge Embry, of Kentucky, was appointed to-day minister to Ecuador, vice Munn, declined.

Sir Isaac Barger, minister to Portugal, is coming home because of continued ill health.—*Picayune.*

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—Cotton is declining in consequence of unfavorable advices from Liverpool.

Gold is firm. The following telegram has been received here:

"LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9, P. M.—Cotton is declining. Uplands are quoted at 11¾d., and there is a great pressure to sell."—*Picayune.*

WASHINGTON, Nov 9—On the 10th of December the colored lighthouse tower on Loggerhead Key, Dry Tortugas, will be white to half height, and the remainder, including the lantern, will be black.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, $490,000.

A full cabinet, except Creswell, met to-day.

There have been no disasters to coast steamers from the recent storms.

The New York *Herald*, of to-day, says: Fisk has gone up the Erie road to solve the difficult problems of wages and strikes. He takes with him, as followers, a number of buffers, bummers, shoulder-hitters, eye-gougers and other experts of that sort.

GEARY'S official majority in Pennsylvania is four thousand six hundred and ninety-six. A Pennsylvania Radical paper says: "That Pennsylvania, which in 1866 gave seventeen thousand Republican majority, and in 1868 nearly twenty thousand, should now give but five thousand, does not seem much of a victory to celebrate."

THE Surveyor General of Colorado has sent to the Land Office at Washington specimens of gold and silver bearing ores, from several prominent lodes of very peculiar character. Their compositions embrace sulphurets of iron and copper, zinc, lead and silver, which obscure the more precious metal. Some of them yield over two thousand dollars to the ton.

COOLIES IN BRITISH GUIANA—*A Warning.*—A gentleman in Iberia parish, in whose word and judgment we place implicit confidence, informed us lately that he lived in British Guiana, South America, when British law encouraged bringing coolie labor to that colony. He says the coolies were the greatest thieves, cut throats and rascals he ever saw, that nothing but brute force could control them, that no planter's wife or daughters were safe when beyond the protection of white men, and that they would kill a white man for pay, or kill each other, with no more horror than they would feel in cutting off a chicken's head.—*Planters' Banner.*

THERE have recently arrived in New Orleans, from the West, about one thousand skilled German laborers, who have at once been sent to the Teche and other portions of the State, where their labor is so greatly needed. The cost of transporting these laborers, we learn, is but $12 per head, the railroad (Illinois Central) charging $6 to Cairo, and the steamers $6 from Cairo to this point. Of course this does not include rations, which, we presume, may be reckoned at about fifty cents per day.

It is asserted that our planters can readily obtain from the West any amount of skilled and reliable labor at very reasonable rates, and the large arrivals referred to above prove that their eyes are being opened to the fact. In every way these white and intelligent laborers are preferable to Asiatic importations, and it affords us pleasure to note the setting of the tide of emigration from the West to the South. Our lines of transportation, and our Southern people, should encourage it; for the South needs millions of sturdy yeomen to till her fertile fields, and to convert our wildernesses into agricultural Paradises. To the laboring men of the West the South extends a hand of welcome. Here they will find a soil richer than any they have ever dreamed of, and chesp; and people with whose customs they can readily assimilate.—*Picayune.*

LEGAL EFFECT OF THE YERGER DECISION.—The Washington *Republican*, of the 26th of October, referring to the recent decision in the Yerger case, says:

The legal effect of the decision given yesterday will be to bring all the arrests made by military authority in the rebel States, and all sentences by military commissions in those States, under the supervision of the Supreme Court. The court, by this decision, claims that the repeal of that clause of the reconstruction act of March 7, which gave jurisdiction to the United States circuit and district courts in unreconstructed States, and of course appellate jurisdiction to the Supreme Court, (under which the McCardle case was brought up and dismissed because the clause was repealed,) was not necessary to give the court jurisdiction in the rebel States. The court claims that the United States had jurisdiction there without the repealed act, and that, therefore, the repeal made no difference. In other words, they decide that the civil authority exceeds over the rebel States, and that the military power is subservient.

The actual point decided is that the Supreme Court has the right to issue a writ of *habeas corpus* to bring Yerger here, and then to order his unconditional discharge if it sees proper, although he has been tried and condemned of the murder of a military officer who was at the time in the discharge of his duty. The decision occasioned a good deal of interest in legal circles, and a large number of prominent lawyers were present.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—George Peabody died to-night.

The gunboat Thistle, on a trial trip, exploded her boiler, killing ten persons outright, and severely wounding eight.

MADRID, Nov. 4.—Admiral Topete insists upon resigning.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, and King Victor Emanuel, of Sardinia, will meet at Brindisi.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Mr. Peabody's death is universally regretted. The *News* says: Mr. Peabody was not a man of impulsive or emotional benevolence, but was of a rather judicious and widely spread beneficence. His liberality was not posthumous; he gave from his own substance and did not surrender what death wrested from him. His services, both to his native land and to his adopted country, were willingly and graciously recognized in royal letters and by the thanks of Congress.

Merchants in passing his statue daily do not need to learn from the consummate man of business how to gain money, but his career may teach them how it may be wisely spent.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—King Victor Emanuel is very sick at Florence. Prince Napoleon departs thither to-morrow.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Queen Isabella has countermanded the order for the publication of her abdication of the Spanish throne in favor of her son.

The agitation at Madrid continues.

Austria has subdued the Dalmatian insurrection.

Napoleon is to take measures against the Italian revolution should Victor Emanuel die.

Queen Victoria directs that George Peabody's remains be honored by public services in Westminster, and to be afterward deposited in the royal vault, pending the removal to America.

PARIS, Nov. 9—General Prim stated in the Cortes that Admiral Topete's resignation was owing to the opposition to the Duke of Genoa, but that Topete was still in favor of the revolution, and would aid Prim in the discharge of his official duties.

FLORENCE, Nov. 9.—The physicians report that King Victor Emanuel is out of danger.

PARIS, Nov. 9—The city is now entirely quiet.

ARKANSAS CONFERENCE.

The thirty-third session of the Arkansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South—Bishop Pierce presiding—was held in Fayetteville, Arkansas, October 20-25, 1869. Present during the last day of the session only, we are indebted for our report almost entirely to the minutes of the session, kindly furnished by the secretary, our well beloved brother and friend, James Wickersham, of Jacksonport.

The church in every presiding elder's district, if not in every appointment, appears to be improving in many respects, pertaining alike to spiritual and temporal matters. Abundant labors, sacrifices not a few, and privations without number, have been generally rewarded during the past year, as they will be in the future while fidelity to the Master is the watchword of Methodism in the ministry and membership.

A memorial to the General Conference was adopted in favor of a division of the Arkansas Conference, on account of the size of the territory and the difficulties of travel from point to point—if divided, one body to be called the Arkansas Conference, and the other the White River Conference. The next session of the Arkansas Conference, whether divided or not, will be held at Clarksville. The first session of the White River Conference, if formed, will be held at Mount Zion.

The delegates to the General Conference are: *Clerical:* J. M Steel, G. A. Dannelly and James Mackey—*Reserves:* J. J. Roberts, M B. Pearson and W. M. Mathes. *Lay:* James Wickersham, of Jacksonport; Charles F. Harvey, of Van Buren, and L L. Mack, of Gainesville—*Reserves:* George W. Featherston, of Waldren; E B. Kuite, of Fayetteville, and Jerome Haralson, of Cotton Plant.—*Memphis Christian Advocate.*

GALESBURG, ILLINOIS, has discovered an Austrian baron disguised as a bod-carrier.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

CAMDEN DIST., MONTGOMERY CONFERENCE.

FARMERSVILLE CIRCUIT, Oct. 28, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: While we cannot give as cheering reports as some we have read, we are happy to state that God has been with us in converting and saving power, and the present Conference year is closing with a great spiritual as well as a great temporal harvest.

I have four appointments on my work, at each of which I have held a protracted meeting with complete success. At two of my appointments the houses were insufficient to accommodate the congregations, which forced us to hold our meetings under brush arbors, reminding me much of good old camp-meeting times, where the forest rang with shouts of new-born souls and rejoicing Christians, at which heaven bows, and angels sing in happy concert around God's throne above. There have been thirty-two accessions to the church and about twenty conversions—most of them good material. All my churches have been greatly revived.

I have in progress two new churches, which is no little evidence that there is prosperity in Zion.—The finances of the circuit have greatly improved.

There are nine NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATES taken, one *Southern Christian Advocate* and one *N. Christian Advocate.* I am much grieved to see our people so indifferent to our church literature. I have urged its great importance upon the church. I trust in the future it will receive more attention.

Yours in Christ,

D. J. WRIGHT.

REV. DR. MUNSEY.

RESULT OF HIS MISSION IN NASHVILLE.

We refer with great pleasure to the visit of Dr. Munsey, as he has delighted large and intelligent audiences with his matchless pulpit efforts, and has left behind him an impression that will endure for years after he has passed from this to another world. Those who have enjoyed the privilege of hearing his inimitable sermon and his missionary address will never forget it, and in after years they will tell it to their children.

He is secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and his special mission now is to raise money to pay an old debt due by the board on account of its operations previous to the war; and our own fair city and our sprightly neighbor, Edgefield, have done nobly in paying their proportion of the debt, and we feel proud of the result, and challenge any other city to do better. The following are the amounts paid to him before leaving the city:

McKendree church, Nashville....	$1,401 90
Tulip street church, Edgefield....	305 95
Hobson chapel, Edgefield.....	55 00
North Edgefield church.....	20 00
Trinity church, Davidson county.	85 00
Elm street church, Nashville.....	12 00
Franklin station, Franklin, Tenn.	100 00
Lebanon station, Lebanon, Tenn..	100 00
	2,079 75
To which add unpaid subscriptions	400 00
Making a total of.....	$2,479 75

which was raised at three meetings, two in McKendree and one in Tulip street church. What city in the South will do better than this?

At one of the meetings at McKendree a gentleman of this city, well known in business and social circles, gave $50, and asked that the subscription be entered as coming from the Central Baptist church, and another gave $10 from Christ church of this city. As both gentlemen declined to have their names announced at the time of giving the subscriptions we suppress them here, but take pleasure in recording the facts as an evidence of the liberality and good Christian sympathy of the donors.

Dr. Munsey will soon visit other cities in the South, and in advance we bespeak for him and his cause a hearty welcome, and hope he will soon find it convenient to visit our city and give his many friends and admirers another chance to hear him preach. He is truly a wonderful man and powerful preacher. When shall we see his like again?—*Republican Banner, Nashville.*

PROF. CONINGTON, of Oxford University, died on Sunday, October 24, aged forty four years.

Southern Methodism in Indiana.

Bishop McTyeire, by invitation, met the Indiana Conference of the Evangelical United Brethren, at Clifford, Indiana, October 27, 28, 29. He was accompanied by Dr. McFerrin. They both preached in Clifford, and on Saturday evening reached home, pleased with their visit, and entertaining hope of good results to the church in that quarter. The body of Christians visited, is Methodistic in creed and discipline, and is a standing and earnest protest against the political Gospel to which Indiana has been treated, until not a few of her thoughtful and substantial people stand aloof alike from church and Gospel. Methodism, as represented by our Northern co-religionists, is at a sad discount with many of the best and leading citizens of that great State. They associate it with radical preaching, radical praying, radical printing and radical propagandism generally. Methodist doctrine and polity, uncommitted to a party platform, is wanted there, and will be welcomed. The way is opening, and in some quarters is already prepared. The Conference visited at Clifford, at a special meeting, represents a body of excellent ministers and members, who would be valuable auxiliaries, and with such help as we could mutually give and receive, through an organic union, would soon give us a Conference in Indiana like that originating under similar circumstances in Illinois. The meeting, after pleasant and free consultation, adjourned to convene on the second Thursday in April, 1870, at the same place, when it is expected that preliminaries will be so advanced and arranged as to secure the desired object. We have no ambition for territorial extension, for mere Annual Conferences on paper, like some Northern organizations in the South; but we do desire to see a form of Methodism which we believe to be the old and the true, prevail. The people need it; they ask for it; and we may soon chronicle, in our minutes, an Indiana Conference.—*Nashville Christian Advocate.*

POSTHUMOUS BENEVOLENCE—The *Christian Standard* says: We cannot join in the indiscriminate censure which is sometimes indulged in against posthumous benevolence. Oftentimes men, while they live, cannot withdraw their capital from use, and a wise disposition of it at death is commendable. Yet the frequent frustration of their plans should lead men of wealth to go as far as possible in appropriating their means while they live, and can execute their own will. Read the following: "Mr. McMicken, of Cincinnati, left $800,000 to found a university in that city. After two years of delay the trustees have asked for permission to use the Orphan Asylum for college purposes, and have been refused. So Mr. Deadlock has things his own way. It is strange that rich men do not learn wisdom from experience, and imitate the sagacity of Cooper and Peabody in spending their fortune for the public good themselves, instead of leaving it in the charge of do-nothing trustees, and to all the uncertainties of constantly changing circumstances and conditions."

THE GOOD WORK GOES ON.—Last Sunday was an interesting day in our Zion. There were no less than five churches dedicated on that day. Four in Maryland, viz: East Harford; Calvert; Bladensburg; Freedom, Carroll county; and one in Woodstock circuit, Virginia. Others are in process of erection and will be completed before the close of the Conference year. St Paul's, in this city, is progressing finely. So is Frederick Avenue, and the new church on the Hookstown road. All over our Conference territory churches are going up, and they are greatly in advance of the old houses that had to be abandoned.—*Baltimore Episcopal Methodist, Nov. 4.*

A SPECIAL dispatch from Zanzibar conveys very pleasing and interesting intelligence from Dr Livingstone, dated August 8, 1868. He was then in good health. He requested that supplies of nautical instruments and almanacs for 1869 and 1870 should be forwarded to him, thus indicating, as was supposed, an intention to remain in the country some time longer. He claims to have discovered the source of the Nile.

MR. SAMUEL A HITCHCOCK, of Broadfield, Massachusetts, has given $40,000 for the endowment of a Hebrew professorship in Andover Seminary, and he also gives $40,000 to Amherst College.

STATISTICS OF THE BIBLE.—The Scriptures have been translated into 148 languages and dialects, of which 121 had, prior to the formation of the British and Foreign Bible Society, never appeared; and 25 of these languages existed without an alphabet, in an oral form. Upward of 43,000,000 of these copies of God's word are circulated among not less than 600,000,000 of people.

The first division of the divine oracles into chapters and verses is attributed to Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the reign of King John, in the latter part of the twelfth century or the beginning of the thirteenth. Cardinal Hugo, in the middle of the thirteenth century, divided the Old Testament into chapters, as they stand in our translation. In 1661 Athias, a Jew of Amsterdam, divided the sections of Hugo into verses—a French printer had previously (1561) divided the New Testament into verses, as they are at present.

The entire Bible contains 66 books, 1,188 chapters, 31,185 verses, 770,692 words, and 3,566,480 letters. The name of Jehovah, or Lord, occurs 6,555 times in the Old Testament. The shortest verse in the Bible is John 11: 35. The nineteenth chapter of Second Kings and Isaiah 36 are the same. There is a Bible in the library of the University of Gottingen written on 5,476 pulp leaves.

In 1272 it would have cost a laboring man years of labor to purchase a Bible, as his pay would be only one and a half pence per day, while the price of a Bible was $100.

DR HEMAN BANGS.—Our friend, G. C. Halsted, Esq, sends us the following note in relation to the venerable Heman Bangs: "On Sunday, October 24, I called on the venerable Heman Bangs at his residence in New Haven. He is sinking very rapidly, but his mind is perfectly clear and his soul exultant. When asked how he felt, he exclaimed: 'Triumphant, triumphant.' He has left with his family minute directions respecting his funeral, and given them the names of a number of laymen whom he desires to act as his pall-bearers."—*New York Methodist.*

SUNDAY has hitherto not been generally observed in France by a complete cessation from labor.—Recently, however, a decided movement has been made in that country by mechanics, workingmen and attendants in stores to obtain a holiday on the first day of the week, and extensive strikes are now threatened to secure this object. This movement is warmly supported by the religious press of France, who assert that the working people desire to enjoy the privilege of attending church.

WE LEARN through a letter from Rev. W. D. F. Hafford, that Rev. W. N. Morgan, of the Memphis Conference, died very suddenly, at his residence in Somerville, Tennessee, on the 18th of October. This sad news will weigh heavily upon many a heart. But the good and true man now enjoys his reward. Obituary notice will appear when furnished.—*Memphis Christian Advocate.*

A NEW MISSION IN SOUTH AFRICA. A Fingoo chief, named Zibi, some time since expressed an earnest wish that a mission station might be commenced among his people. In the months of April and May last two Moravian missionaries visited these people. The journey was a very fatigning one, and was not unaccompanied with danger. The result of the observations of the brethren is that they have recommended the board to establish a station. This is now to be done.

"I THANK GOD," said Richard Baxter, "for that word *whosoever.* If God had said that there was mercy for Richard Baxter, I am so vile a sinner that I would have thought he meant some other Richard Baxter; but when he says *whosoever,* I know that includes me; the worst of all Richard Baxters."

For coughs, colds and throat disorders, use Brown's Bronchial Troches, having proved their efficacy by a test of many years. The Troches are highly recommended and prescribed by physicians. Those exposed to sudden changes should always be supplied with the Troches as they give prompt relief.

ORANGE JUDD, Esq, has given $50,000 to the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, for the erection of a building for the department of natural science.

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1869.

THE LILY OF THE VALLEY.

I thank my God, I feel that not alone
On mountain peaks his blessed sunshine glows,
And dews drop sweetness; even here, far down
In meads, a lily grows.

I am his work who made the evening star;
Wherefore I lift to him my flowerets bright;
They die to-morrow, but to-day they are
Beautiful in his sight.

I look upon the hills, and sometimes dream
How they rejoice in morning's earliest light;
And how serene and strong and still they seem
To guard the valleys all the gloomy night.

'Tis said the heights are cold—it may be so;
That winds are keener there, and winters drear.
I know not how it is; I only know
My God has placed me here—

Here in this little nook of earth—my own—
And sent a sunbeam—mine—to cheer my heart;
He bids me bloom—perhaps for *Him* alone;
Is there a better part?

I bloom—stars shine—we bloom and shine for him.
We give our best—grand world and humble flower—
A light through ages never growing dim—
The fragrance of an hour.

So then He smiles, and takes with equal love
Our equal gifts, nor knows no great or small;
But in his infiniteness reigns above,
And comprehends us all.

A LEARNED MINISTRY.

Mr. Editor: I perceive there is a strong tendency in our church at present to require educational tests of those whom we authorize to preach among us, and to make radical changes in the principles and polity of Methodism, so as to adapt it to the progress of the age. Now, sir, no one believes more in the progress and development of Christianity than myself; but all changes are not improvements, and there is some danger of sacrificing the true strength and vitality of our system to its outward polish and popularity. There never has been a system of church organization and polity comparable to Methodism as it emanated from our fathers, and it has proved its efficiency by outstripping all others in the great work of spreading scriptural holiness, and winning souls from the destructive ways of sin to the path of peace and righteousness.

When Mr. [illegible] 156,546 bales to the same date last year, and the increase [illegible] ceipts at all.

Wesley instituted Methodism the clergy were all educated—graduates of the highest literary institutions. The Church of England would have disdained the idea of initiating an unlearned man into the ministry. Most of the other denominations of England and America have required educational qualifications of the highest grade in their ministry all the time, and yet Methodism has outstripped them all, and filled the world with her trophies, so that even those who have hitherto contemned the system, and endeavored to pour contempt upon it, are waking up to its superiority, and borrowing its peculiarities to aid them in their efforts to do good.

The principle on which Mr. Wesley acted bears some analogy to that of Bonaparte in his military appointments—he did not inquire if an officer was of the nobility or had been trained in a military school; but can he take the fort? Can he accomplish the object and conquer the enemy? If so, he was the man for him. All that Wesley required, as evidence of a call to the ministry, was: Does he know God as a pardoning God? Has he the love of God abiding in him? Does he desire nothing but God? And is he holy in all manner of conversation? Has he gifts, as well as grace, for the work? Has he, in some tolerable degree, a clear, sound understanding, a right judgment, in the things of God, a just conception of salvation by faith? Does he speak justly, readily, clearly? Has he fruit? Are any truly convinced of sin and converted to God by his preaching? When these evidences were presented he recognized them as being called of God to preach, and sent them into the work without requiring them to go to a theological school to be qualified to preach. It is true he urged them to study and improve their minds to the utmost, but never made an educational test for his laborers.

The plea that education is now more generally diffused, and therefore we must have educated ministers, is no reason for a departure from our principles. If the people are all educated, God will be at no loss for such persons, and he will call them to the work. But, according to my experience and observation, our best educated men have not always proved our most useful and successful ministers. Many have been of that class; but the mass of our membership and ministry have not been raised up through the highly educated so much as through men taken from the common walks of life, and who have had but few literary advantages. Many of them, it is true, have made *themselves* distinguished, and have even risen to the rank of doctors of divinity.

It is our great misfortune that so large a proportion of our learned men, after they enter the ministry, get a call to the work of teaching, and feel the importance of education so much as to quit the work of the ministry to teach seminaries of learning, while they leave the drudgery and hardships and poverty of the regular work to those who do not boast such high literary attainments. They do not seem to feel that a layman can fill such positions, or that a call to the ministry is not essential to qualify for a school teacher. We do not pretend to say that our educated itinerants are not useful in schools and colleges; but would they not be more useful to the church if their talents and learning were wholly consecrated to the work of preaching and building up the church of Christ?

It is to be feared that many of our highly educated men [illegible] feel they were wasting [illegible] ness. [illegible] Castings, American [illegible] their sweetness in the desert air if they should be appointed to a backwoods circuit, among the illiterate laboring masses, who could not appreciate their talents, to occupy their little smoky cabins and participate in their rough fare and unpolished conversation.—They would feel themselves buried alive, and that the Bishop had done them great injustice. But it is said we must be learned in order to teach. So we must. We should understand the way of salvation; we must know Christ in order to teach him. But does this require a collegiate education? If ministers are to be teachers of literature and science, scientific and literary qualifications would be essential; but this is not the case. We are to teach the science of salvation by faith in our Lord Jesus Christ—the doctrine of holiness, consecration and sanctification. Must a man go through a college course to qualify him for this work? Not necessarily; otherwise the apostles were badly qualified for their work. With the exception of Paul they were unlearned and ignorant men; but God was with them, and made their preaching the power of God unto salvation to their hearers; and there are thousands of living witnesses to prove that this was not confined to the days of the apostles. The great Toplady, it is said, was converted under the preaching of an illiterate lay preacher in a barn in Ireland.

G. Schaeffer.

[Through some oversight of the writer the communication seems to have been sent unfinished.—Editor.]

If you would be miserable, look within. If you would be distracted, look around. If you would be happy, look up.

REVIVAL AT CONFERENCE.

Mr. Editor: Why do we not always have a revival at Conference? Perhaps it is our fault. Should we not examine and see?

It has been suggested that our sermons at Conference are less spiritual and powerful than on other occasions. To remedy this the Advocate advised us last fall to take our last sermon with us to Conference, even if it was not the best, as it was fresher in our minds, and we could preach it with more success.

The Mississippi Conference will assemble in Jackson on the 8th of December next. The pastor and members of that church are desirous that it may be made an occasion of revival to the church.—Perhaps there is no place in our Conference where a revival is needed worse than in Jackson. Let us use the means to promote the cause of Christ while at Conference. Let each preacher and delegate pray for it, and pay due attention to personal piety. Let those who may be appointed to preach, preach with a view to immediate results—"in the demonstration of the Spirit and with power." In our personal intercourse with each other, and with the families we stay with, let us always have the cause of God at heart, and make everything subservient to the interests of pure religion.

O! brethren, let us have a glorious revival at Conference. Pray for it from now on. May it be the occasion of building up the church there, of the conversion of many souls, and of our own advancement in scriptural holiness.

A Member.

Collegiate Institute at Baton Rouge.

Mr. Editor: In this time of noisy self-announcement and egotistic trumpetings of doing and no-doing, it is refreshing to find a silent, earnest worker—one who accepts his work as divinely appointed, and performs it in an humble, bravo and brotherly spirit. Such [illegible] Samuel [illegible] Such an one is found in Prof. W. H. N. Magruder, principal of the Collegiate Institute at Baton Rouge. Concerning a man so widely and so favorably known informational statement is needless; but friendship permits and justice demands the public acknowledgment of his worth.

A few days passed at the institute afforded the opportunity to observe somewhat of its management. Fifty boys were in attendance, and yet there was more of quiet than in many families in which the juvenile element is made up of only two or three boys. The quiet, too, was the quiet of vigorous, working life. At the appointed hour the boys promptly entered the school room, studied well, and at the close of the school day came out seeming satisfied with what had been done, and ready for the sports of the campus. There appeared nothing of the weariness or ill nature so frequent at the end of school hours, and which so often explodes in snarls and quarrels on the play-ground or by the wayside. In their egress there was nothing of the tumultuous rush so suggestive of jail delivery, nor anything of the constrained order required by pedagogic martinets.

The institute is a classical school of more merit than many readily perceive or clearly appreciate. The course of study is liberal, the instruction thorough, the discipline wise, buildings comfortable, grounds ample and situation pleasant. In the principal of this school there is that which eminently fits him to instruct and govern. His power in dealing with his pupils is not the power of mere position, sustained by artificial props and secured by official fences; but the power of intellectual superiority and moral excellence. The boys feel in him the might of goodness. They know him to be real, and trust him. Such is his influence that every boy in whom there is nobleness enough to receive the truth, feels that he has a right character to form and sustain, and that he shares the responsibility of maintaining the honor and good name of the school. Many of these boys possess a spirit and exhibit a bearing which has gained for them the distinction of real gentlemen.

When authority can get its *You must* translated by the subject into *I ought*, and then *I will*, it seems to me the perfection of government is reached. Authority is acknowledged to be lawful, requirement is admitted as obligation, and voluntarily fulfilled. This is the obedience which is the outer law translated into an inner force. Now precisely this often occurs in that school.—The professor does not propose nor attempt pedagogic thaumaturgy. He means simply to do his work well and truly. Whoever wishes a boy to be deformed into a sciolist, and wants flippancy instead of culture, and pertness rather than attainment, cannot get such work done there. Whoever wishes a boy well instructed, and seeks for him the influence of a manly piety, will find there the thing he desires.—Since the days of the great Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, I think there has appeared no better trainer of boys than the principal of the Collegiate Institute at Baton Rouge.

A Sympathizer with True Teachers.

Where is the Lord's Portion?

Mr. Editor: January, 1869, found a large proportion of the planting members of Christ's church involved in debt, caused by the continued failure of crops since the surrender. Commission merchants and village storekeepers had furnished supplies, and payment was impossible. The missionary, Bible and Conference claims had been duly presented every year, and even interest on these debts not paid. Ministers' salaries were acknowledged as just claims, but "Inability to Pay" signed receipt of payment. Solemn invocations to God for help were offered. Sacred promises to discharge every debt are on record. God had faith in those promises—a bountiful crop of cotton, corn and sugar, the answer visible every [illegible] where. Accounts of [illegible] merchants and storekeepers are being called for and settled. Already the farmer is happy, feels independent, is thinking about adding acre to acre, exchanging poor land for that which is more fertile. New coats, bonnets and all the paraphernalia of dress are being purchased. The wagon, now loaded with good things to eat—flour, mackerel, cheese, etc.—is waiting at the merchant's door, soon to leave town; happy hearts, anxious eyes wait its return. The farmer's cup of joy is full. A voice inquires: "Where is the Lord's portion?" It speaks in this wise: "Your minister has been serving you in spiritual things as faithfully as heavy debts (incurred in serving you) and pinching want (staring him in the face continually) have permitted him."

His wife and little ones have been told: "All will be well when the crop is made and cotton is sold; then a few new garments for all; a small share of nice things to eat shall grace our table." O, what a blessed thing is hope; but "hope deferred maketh the heart sick!"

The last round of appointments is being made; Conference is near at hand. The last chance to pay the Lord's portion is now being presented. "The widows and orphans of the holy men of God, fallen in the work," are to pay debts, buy food and raiment out of the amount due them from the Conference fund. Just think of it. Two bales of cotton at twenty-five cents per pound, a half pound of tobacco, two dozen eggs or two pounds of butter, value of each fifty cents, if singly appropriated, would cancel the debt. The same for missions would send cheer, where moral darkness and true sorrow reign.

Don't send your minister away with any part of his salary due him. Let him go to Conference with a cheerful heart, knowing that his debts are paid, and loved ones at home are comfortable.

God is keeping a strict account of all you have received, and of the manner you use it. Rob not God in tithes and offerings, else a curse will rest with all you have. Render unto the Lord his portion, then you can honestly sing: "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow." The minister will quit his trade, profession and farm, and enter fully into the work. The widows and orphans will thank God they are not forgotten. The heathen, at home as well as abroad, will rejoice throughout all eternity, that "those who had more gave unto those who had less."

R. B. D.

Letter from East Tennessee.

Mr. Editor: You have already seen accounts of the last meeting of the Holston Conference. The whole session was one of the most pleasant and harmonious I ever attended. All the interests of Southern Methodism are improving and coming up in this hill country. It is astonishing to see with what rapidity our church is recovering from the terrible disasters that befell her during and since the war in this field.

The Northern Methodist Church, which, you know, never existed south of the division line, came here before the smoke of battle had fairly cleared away, and organized, first, a mission, then a Conference; took possession of about $75,000 worth of our church property, and, in thirty counties of Tennessee, did their utmost to make the impression that it would be viewed as an act of disloyalty to the government for our people to continue in the Methodist Episcopal Church South, some intimating that the property of those who attempted to do so would be unsafe, thus threatening the people with the loss of what little they had, unless they would leave the church where God converted them and join that radical, negro equality organization known as the Methodist Episcopal Church. Others said that certain ministers in lower East Tennessee, who had refused to join them, would be killed. They told the people everywhere that the Methodist [illegible] Episcopal Church South could never again exist in this country. On one hand they made threats to intimidate and deter both ministers and people from any attempt to remain in the Church South; on the other, held out inducements of missionary aid to the preachers, many of whom were in great need at that time. So that if there were any cowardice or love of money in a man, or if his necessities were pressing him sore, they played upon all these cards with tremendous force, and used them to compel men to join them.

After they had gathered in all they could by all these unfair means there was a certain element turned loose to persecute and mob out of the country all those ministers who had the courage and resolution to hold on to the church of their fathers.

While the courts were Radical, and in their favor, they used on the few defenseless preachers who remained in the country the rail, the club, the withe, the pistol and the lawless mob. This worse than heathen treatment, which has been perpetrated in the interests of Northern Methodism in East Tennessee, has been continued in some localities until within a few months past. The unprincipled abusers of an apostle quit beating him and fled when they saw the officers of the civil law approaching. So there, after continuing their cruel treatment for four years in time of peace, they now see a tide of public sentiment rolling up and overspreading the land that will forever condemn their conduct, and they leave off beating us, and, turning round, offer us their hand and profess to love us, and desire a union with us. But where is there any evidence of their sincerity while they still hold on to every church and every dollar of our money? Let our people in Athens, Knoxville, Kingston, Jonesboro and other places be allowed to go back into their churches, from which they have been excluded every day for the last four years, and then they will believe that some good and right principle is beginning to control them in this matter. But the coming of their Bishops to ours, and then the preaching and talking about union with our property still in their hands, is to us less than nothing.

I only refer to these things now to show what Southern Methodist ministers have had to contend with in this field.

I allude to them in no ill spirit, but in a spirit of thankfulness to God that out of all he has so mercifully brought us, and that many, in the darkest hour that ever passed over us in this country, could say in truth, "None of these things move me, neither count I my life dear unto myself."

Very truly, your brother in Christ,

J Atkins.

Cleveland, Tenn., Nov. 4, 1869.

EAST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

The twenty-fifth session of the East Texas Conference met in Henderson, Wednesday, October 20, at nine o'clock A. M. Bishop William M Wightman in the chair. After opening Conference with the usual religious exercises, roll called and Jeff Shook elected secretary, and J. F. Riggs assistant secretary, the regular business was taken up. We had lost one of our number, Brother J. R Burk, who, his presiding elder reported, died in great peace and Christian triumph. May we all be ready when called away.

The numerical strength of the church has been greatly enlarged; finances are improving, and a healthy state of spirituality and religious devotion characterizes our Zion generally; hundreds have been converted and added to the church the past year. The subject of education received a liberal share of attention, and the plan suggested and adopted, if carried into successful, systematic execution, will work out an endless and untold amount of good to the generations following. We had a pleasant session; the Bishop was always up with his part of the work. This time the preachers got into such a hurry to get home they would not, or at least did not, give him time nor chance to give us and leave with us his last parting blessing in the form of a deliberate and religious exhortation, as he would freely have done.

I regret that brethren will go so hastily for another reason, which is, that it unavoidably brings complaint against the promptness of the secretary, who cannot do everything at once.

Appointments.

Marshall District.—L P Lively, P E Marshall station, Thomas W Rogers; Marshall circuit, G W Cottingham; Elysian Fields circuit, J R Middleton; Carthage circuit, J R Bellamy; Carthage, colored charge, supplied by G Bird, colored; Henderson station, N W Burks; Belview circuit, Neill Brown; Starrville circuit, J S Mathis; Marshall and Harrison, colored charge, supplied by C Wells, colored; Harrison mission, Daniel Morse; Knoxville mission, to be supplied.

Palestine District.—L R Dennis, P E. Palestine station, John Adams; Kickapoo and Palestine circuit, D P Cullin, J H Neely, supernumerary; Tyler station, supplied by Isaac Alexander; Rusk and Alto station, C G Young, J Shook, supernumerary; Jacksonville circuit, E F Boone; Rusk circuit, to be supplied, M Matthews, supernumerary; Rusk, colored charge, supplied by D Mims, colored; Athens circuit, E P Rogers; Tyler, colored charge, supplied by William Taylor, colored.

San Augustine District.—D S Watkins, P E. San Augustine circuit, to be supplied; Jasper circuit, E L Armstrong; Bucksville circuit, supplied by Benjamin Powell; Newton circuit, to be supplied; Newton, colored charge, to be supplied; Shelbyville circuit, M Donegan; Melrose circuit, A D Parks; Douglas circuit, William M Bonner, J W Overall, supernumerary; Mount Enterprise circuit, D W Ross; Milam circuit, L C Cronse.

Crockett District.—J C Woolam, P E. Crockett circuit, W C Collins; Crockett, colored charge, supplied by H Jennings, colored; Sompter circuit, supplied by G M Hopper; Homer circuit, F M Stovall; Livingston circuit, A M Box; Livingston, colored charge, supplied by E Campbell, colored; Woodville circuit, T A Scurlock, A Young, supernumerary; Liberty circuit, to be supplied; Beaumont and Orange, to be supplied.

R S Finley and John W Fields transferred to the Trinity Conference.

John B Tullis, superannuated.

Samuel Weaver, located.

J R Burk died last year.

L P Lively and Jefferson Shook delegates to the General Conference.

N W Burks reserve delegate.

James F Taylor and M H Bonner lay delegates to the General Conference.

L V Greer reserve lay delegate.

Next Conference to be held at Carthage, Panola county, Texas.

Jeff. Shook, Sec.

—*Texas Christian Advocate.*

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1869.

OCTOBER THOUGHTS.

I.

Still falls the leaf; on golden sheaf
The harvest suns no longer shine;
In ruddier brown the suns go down,
And ruddier tinge the far sea line;
And each fair fading of the day shows plainer
yet the year's decay.

II.

Soon from the West, in angrier quest,
The chariots of the wind shall sweep;
Soon down the shore, with hoarser roar,
Shall sound the trumpets of the deep,
Till autumn's vesture disappear, and the dirk
storm-cloud's path be clear.

III.

Then, while her eyes to leaden skies
The patient earth no more may raise,
E'en tempest's power in that drear hour
Shakes not her hope in gladder days—
She deems that spring will come anew and deck
her in fresh robes of dew.

IV.

So, o'er her soul, when thick clouds roll,
And youth's bright pageants sink in shade,
When pressed with care, we woo despair,
As dreams we closest cling to fade—
let some such gracious thought of spring rise
hopeful to our imaging.

—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE YOUNG IN THE SERMON.

Many ministers are in the habit, at stated periods, of preaching sermons to the children of the congregation, giving them a conspicuous position in front of the audience. These services have been found profitable both for children and parents. But there is a less formal way of reaching the object sought after, and at the same time securing another not less important one.

Theirs is just the age when we should wish to awaken the warmest interest in the service of God's house, and to attach the hearts of the children to the ministry of the word. How can this better be done than by a constant recollection of their presence, and by an often and direct address to them in the progress of the discourse? Dr. Adams, of Boston, said that once, while he was preaching, he happened to glance over his manuscript, and saw a little fellow, so small that his feet could not touch the floor, with his eyes intently fixed upon him. He was so much affected by the eagerness of the little lad's manner, that he laid aside his sheets for a few moments and addressed himself to the anxious little hearer before him.

It would be well if ministers more frequently recognized the youth in the congregation, and directed their affectionate counsels to them. It would draw the heart of the child to the minister, to the church and to Christ. Upon the death of the late lamented Dr. Kennedy, at the memorial service held in the preachers' meeting, one of our honored brethren, in rendering his tribute of grateful remembrance to this beloved servant of God, referred to his own experience. He was a Sunday school scholar in the Allen street church, and sat with others in the gallery. The public service had not interested him particularly heretofore, because it had not specially addressed childhood. But when Dr. Kennedy stood up to preach in the pulpit, in the midst of his discourse he said, "I am going now to speak to the children in the gallery," and in his winning way, and with his pleasant voice, he preached the Gospel to them in a manner that they could understand.

That minister, then a child, had never felt before that the preaching was meant for him. It never came to his mind that he had any interest in the service. The sitting still in the gallery was the thing to be done on the Sabbath. But now the minister was looking at him, and was talking to him, and the Gospel reached his heart that day. Thus a life of usefulness was saved to the church by this episode in the sermon.

That minister must be greatly wanting in Christian sensibility who can look unmoved upon the children of the flock growing up amid the perils of these times. It would be certainly a wholesome test by which to try discourses when prepared in the minister's study to ask the question, How much of it can be understood and will impress the mind of a child? The direct and affectionate address that never fails to hold the attention of a young person, is after all the most effectual form of approach to the mature mind.

Remember, then, the children in the regular administration of the word; and he that does may rest assured of this, that neither the children nor their parents will fail to remember him.—*New York Christian Advocate.*

"Though it may not be in your power," said Marcus Aurelius, "to be a naturalist, a poet, an orator or a mathematician, it is in your power to be a virtuous man, which is the best of all."

A REMARKABLE CASE.

A few years ago an old man died in London, who was a remarkable instance of the mutability of human affairs, of the long-suffering and the grace of God, and of the benefits arising from special and extraordinary efforts for the salvation of men. He was born in 1770, and when twenty years of age he went to London to seek employment as a journeyman tailor. In a few years he commenced business on his own account, and he was so successful that in 1824 he was the owner of one of the largest establishments in the most fashionable part of the city, with an income of nearly £10,000 a year, a capital of £100,000, an expensive establishment in the country, and considerable influence.

But he was not satisfied with what he possessed, and his desire to increase his wealth led him to poverty. He became a speculator in the Stock Exchange, and investing his money unwisely, he in one year lost three-fifths of his property. Other losses followed, the remnants of his wealth soon dwindled away, and he who had lived in a fashionable square had at length to take up his abode as a weekly tenant in a miserable attic in the most wretched part of the city. He was at this time nearly eighty years old. A few years after this his wife, who was a Christian woman, died, and his cup of sorrow, already filled to the brim, seemed to overflow. With his home comforts diminished, he was reduced to a miserable pittance, doled out to him by the parish authorities and some relatives.

In these trying circumstances he had not the privilege which Christians enjoy in seasons of difficulty and sorrow. As a man of business he had been esteemed for his integrity and uprightness, and he had striven to maintain his character, and had prided himself upon it. He had been accustomed to attend the services of the established church, and thought he was doing his duty. But he had not submitted himself to God, he had not received salvation through Jesus Christ, and hence, instead of trusting in God in the time of his extremity, and looking to him for help, he could only curse himself for his imprudence and folly, which had brought him into these straits.

Reduced from affluence to the most abject poverty, burdened with sorrow, without friends, without hope for the present or the future, an old man nearly ninety years of age, he went about like one beside himself. One Lord's day evening, in the summer of 1860, he resolved to commit suicide, and left his miserable room with the intention to return to it no more. His destination was the square called Lincoln's Inn Fields. It was nearly nine o'clock, and to his surprise, instead of finding it nearly deserted, he saw a crowd of persons there. On going up to them to ascertain what was going on, he found a city missionary in the midst, who was reading the account of the conversion of the jailer at Philippi, and the words, "Do thyself no harm," forcibly arrested his attention. He listened with interest to the address which followed. He saw that he himself was on the brink of ruin, that he needed salvation, and that only Jesus could save him, and instead of rushing into the presence of God, he returned home to cry to God for mercy. In a few days he was led to trust in Jesus as his Saviour. Poor and wretched as he was, he learned that Jesus was his friend, and this knowledge made him happy. He enjoyed peace in believing. He now became very earnest in his attendance on the means of grace, and almost every evening in the week found him at some religious meeting, and in the summer he was a constant attendant on the open air services of the square where he first realized his condition as a sinner, and was thus led to Christ for salvation. On one occasion he told the city missionary and his pastor that he had enjoyed more real happiness since his conversion, notwithstanding his loneliness and poverty, than he had experienced in all the years of his worldly prosperity; that he continually blessed God, that in order to save his soul he had permitted his riches to fly away; and that although that day he had had only two baked apples for his dinner, he would rather have that, and Christ with it, than to have all his former superfluities without Christ; and he said that he was then the happiest man in London, although a short time before he had been the most miserable.

The day before he completed his ninety-third year he became sick, and was confined to his bed. It soon became evident that he was near his end; but he was happy. He knew that Jesus was his Saviour, and that absent from the body he should be present with the Lord; and in seven days he passed away.

God is the safety of his people, but we tempt Providence if we do not make use of the necessary means for our preservation.

PACIFIC CONFERENCE.

The *Spectator* of October 21 has the proceedings in full. We extract items of general interest and the appointments.

This session was one of the most pleasant we have ever held. Perfect harmony of feeling prevailed from the first to the last. Not an unkind or discourteous expression was heard. Brotherly love ruled supreme.

The religious services of "Conference week" were attended by large audiences. The religious interest of the session culminated in a wonderful outpouring of divine grace during the love feast exercises and the Bishop's sermon on Sunday morning. That love feast and that sermon will never be forgotten by any who were present. A year of religious prosperity was crowned with a Conference session attended with extraordinary interest. A sacramental service closed the services on Tuesday night, in connection with which seven persons united with the church.

Under the first question, Who are admitted on trial? W. A. Spurlock presented the name of John Allen from the Los Angeles district. He was received.

The election of clerical delegates to the General Conference, being the special order at eleven o'clock, was taken up, with the following result: O. Fisher was elected on the first ballot, T. C. Barton on the second ballot, and E. K. Miller on the fourth ballot. George Sim was elected alternate delegate.

The election of lay delegates to the General Conference was taken up, with the following result: On the first ballot William T. Rucker and W. E. Cocke were elected. On the second ballot W. R. Bane was elected. John M. Swinford was elected alternate delegate.

George Sim, statistical secretary, read his report, from which it appears that the number of church members is three thousand three hundred and eighty-five—an increase of five hundred and seventy-two during the year; deaths, forty-four; local preachers, fifty-three; adults baptized, three hundred and fifty-eight; children baptized, two hundred and eighty-six; churches, twenty-eight—valued at $79,300; parsonages, twenty-three—valued at $20,509. This shows a decided and encouraging advance in all the interests of the church.

Total amount of the preachers' claims for the past year was $29,543. Total amount received $24,636. Showing a deficiency of $4,907.

Total amount collected for domestic missions $737 81¼, which has been paid to the treasurer of the Conference Board of Missions.

Total amount of Conference collection $575.

Total amount of Bishops' fund reported $1,172.15, total amount received $1,175.65, leaving a deficiency of $28.35 in the amount due on this fund.

APPOINTMENTS.

San Francisco District.—E. K. Miller, P. E. San Francisco station, Jesse Wood; San Jose station, A. M. Bailey; Santa Clara circuit, J. C. Pendergrast, J. K. Price; Gilroy station, John P. Jones; Hollister circuit, G. M. Edwards; Watsonville circuit, Joel Hedgpeth; Sacramento station, W. R. Gober; Hicksville circuit, L. D. Hargis; Liberty circuit, G. W. Wood; Stockton station, G. W. Fleming; San Ramon, to be supplied; O. P. Fitzgerald editor of the *Spectator* and *Sunday School Missionary*.

Petaluma District.—T. C. Barton, P. E. Petaluma station, George Sim; Santa Rosa station, Samuel Brown; Sebastopol circuit, F. M. Staton; Healdsburg circuit, S. W. Davies; Ukiah circuit, T. S. Burnet; Point Arenas circuit, L. J. Hedgpeth; Suisun circuit, T. H. B. Anderson; Vacaville station, W. F. Compton; Silveyville circuit, Jacob Grnwell; Napa and Baryessa circuit, to be supplied; Clear Lake circuit, H. N. Compton, supply; J. C. Simmons, Prof. of English literature at P. M. College.

Colusa District.—P. O. Clayton, P. E. Colusa station, L. C. Renfro; Knight's Landing circuit, James Kelsay, J. W. Wood; Yuba City circuit, B. H. Russell; Wheatland circuit, J. M. Ward; Oroville circuit, T. Bruce, supply; Chico station, B. F. Burris; Princeton and Red Bluff circuit, J. G. Shelton; Stoney Creek circuit, T. D. Clanton; Shasta circuit, B. C. Howard.

Visalia District.—J. W. Leach, P. E. Stockton circuit, J. W. Craig; Empire circuit, J. L. Burchard; Snelling circuit, J. M. Lovell; Millerton circuit, J. H. Neal; Visalia station, I. E. Hopkins, one to be supplied; Mariposa mission, J. M. Overton; Coulterville circuit, to be supplied; Sonora, J. M. Alsanson; Copperopolis circuit, to be supplied; Linden circuit, L. Cately; Hill's Ferry mission, D. F. Overton.

Los Angeles Mission District.—W. A. Spurlock, P. E. Los Angeles station, A. Adams; Los Nietos circuit, A. Groves; El Monte circuit, R. A. Latimer; San Bernardino circuit, M. W. Glover, J. W. Allen; San Buenaventura circuit, J. E. Miller; Santa Barbara mission, D. M. Rice; San Louis Obispo circuit, J. L. Brown; San Diego, I. H. Cox, supply; San Louis Rey, J. W. Overton, supply; Prescott City, to be supplied.

Superannuates.—Ira Taylor, J. L. Porter, W. M. Culp, O. Fisher.

W. M. Armstrong, located.

J. F. Spurlock transferred to Louisiana Conference.

The New English Bishops.—Mr. Gladstone has nominated to all the vacant bishoprics in England. His selection is as follows: The Rt. Rev. Samuel Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford, is translated to the See of Winchester. The Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, Archdeacon of Sudbury, is appointed Bishop of Bath and Wells. The Rev. Frederick Temple, D. D., now head master at Rugby school, is appointed Bishop of Exeter. The very Rev. Harvey Goodwyn, D. D., Dean of Ely, is appointed Bishop of Carlisle. The Rev. John Fielder Mackarness, Rector of Honiton, is appointed Bishop of Oxford.

—Bishop Wilberforce, who is too well known to require further mention, is sixty four years of age, and has been Bishop of Oxford since 1845. Lord Arthur Hervey and Dr. Goodwyn can hardly be said to belong to any particular church party. Mr. Mackarness is a moderate High Churchman. He is a son-in-law of Sir John Taylor Coleridge, and therefore brother-in-law of the Solicitor General, Sir John Duke Coleridge. None of these appointments would cause opposition from any section of the church. Very differently, however, is the nomination of Dr. Temple received. This gentleman, one of the ablest men in the church, was one of the contributors to the famous "Essays and Reviews," and, although his essay was the least pronounced of all, yet his leanings toward the Broad Church party are well known, and his name seems to have called forth very strong opposition; for very excited must be the feelings which cause two such men as the Earl of Shaftesbury and Dr. Pusey to act together on ecclesiastical matters. Unless, however, the English church is to cease being catholic and comprehensive, she cannot afford to lose such a man as Dr. Temple, and no Broad Churchman can be found whose executive ability, liberality and piety better fit him for promotion to the episcopal bench, than the distinguished head master of Rugby. The most marked thing in the list of new bishops is the absence of the name of Dean Stanley, who it was supposed would certainly, by special royal favor, be appointed Bishop of Oxford, in whose diocese Windsor Castle is situated.

Peter Cartwright on his own Jubilee.—Through the mercy of God I have survived the operation of the jubilee at Lincoln, and I am glad to know that while the heavenly bodies run their appointed and brilliant courses, and God rules supreme, that I shall never see another jubilee on earth. But do not think me ungrateful to my brethren and friends at large, for I have no language at my command to express my gratitude to them for the honor done me on the occasion, such was the sudden transition from frontier, backwoods life in which I had served the church for sixty-five years as a traveling Methodist preacher, to this golden and silver age in which my fiftieth year as presiding elder expired. Add to this the eloquent addresses made on the occasion, well calculated to make me doubt my identity. It is true I had read of Peter the Great, Peter the Hermit and Peter the Apostle, but Peter the Cartwright, I said to myself, who is he? It is also true the golden and silver tokens of respect were abundant. All honor to the donors; their names will go down to generations yet to come, and while I remember the good word, "Blessed is the man that endureth temptation," yet the thought would rise, What shall I and my old faithful wife eat and wear? for all the available means received on the occasion that could be used in that way with any consistent propriety would not secure a comfortable overcoat or warm shawl to breast the winter storms of Illinois.—*Central Christian Advocate.*

The Empress Eugenie, during her recent stay of five days at Venice, declined the offer of the use of the royal palace, and lodged on shipboard. She was visited on the vessel by the King and Crown Prince of Italy, General Menalrea, Signor Minghetti and Admiral Ribotti. During the day time she visited the picture galleries and other attractions of Venice.

New Hampshire may be called the old folks' State. The Concord *Statesman* gives a list of eighty-five women and fifty-one men who have died in New Hampshire one hundred years old and upward.

FARM AND GARDEN.

FOREST GROWTH.

One of the most lamentable effects of our system of labor was the destruction of our beautiful and useful forest growth. One of the first acts of restitution for the injury should be to cover again the desolate acres with trees. In the "haste to be rich" the Southern people felt they had no time to plant trees, and, indeed, many who made fortunes boasted that they never had planted a tree. The comfort of home and the cultivation of rural taste were made to bend to king cotton, who ignored everything but an open field. Planters have been deprived of their negroes by act of government, and thereby compelled to abandon thousands of acres of open fields, and, in many instances, find that there is a scarcity of good fire wood and timber suited to the wants of a farm—not to say anything of the destruction of the rich mast which the wooded land once afforded hogs. I propose to suggest a plan which will remedy, in part, these evils.

Let the farmer, who has a worn out field near his dwelling, collect this fall chestnuts, white oak acorns, pecan nuts, china berries and peach stones. When he has gathered in his crop let him break up this field—lay it off in rows ten feet one way and five feet the other, and plant the above seeds in the following order along the rows, the ten feet way: First row, acorns; second row, peach stones; third row, pecan nuts; fourth row, china berries; fifth row, chestnuts; sixth row, peach seed; seventh row, again white acorns, following the same order of from one to seven.

By this order it will be observed that rows of trees of slow growth and permanent character will be twenty feet apart. I would plant the field in peas the following spring after the usual crop is planted, and give them one or two workings during the season. The peas will pay all the expenses for seed and plowing in fattening hogs; no other stock should be allowed on this field at least for five or six years. When the crop is disposed of I would replant missing places, and trim up such young trees as had been growing the past season. In the following spring plant again in peas and cultivate as before. The previous crop of pea vines and dropping of hogs will ensure a better crop, which of course will pay better for labor bestowed. In the course of three years the peach trees will begin to bear fruit, which, added to the peas, will make more pork. These peach trees will bear more and more, year by year, until they begin to decline, when they should be cut out for wood. The trimming and thinning will furnish wood for burning by the fourth year. From this point it can be depended on for fuel, and even for rails and posts.

Let no one regard this as extravagant. During the last spring a "cold snap" in April caught me without wood. I had two China trees cut down, which were nine years old from the seed. These trees measured fifteen inches across the stump, and made a cord of wood, which I found to burn equal to ash, and more like it than any other with which I can compare it. Another China tree on the place, which was not more than fifteen years from the seed, measured twenty-two inches in diameter, and would, without doubt, have made a cord of wood—equal to any fuel ever used in any country.

The thick planting and trimming will cause the trees to grow straight with long bodies—better suited for all purposes about the farm.

By the time the peach and China trees mature and are used, the white oaks, pecan nuts and chestnuts will be in bearing, and afford mast for hogs, as well as timber for all the purposes of the farm, with judicious thinning. Of course the cultivation of peas must cease as soon as the land becomes crowded with trees. The land might then be sown in blue grass, which will add greatly to its value as a "range" for hogs.

That class of Southern men who never would plant fruit trees, because they "did not know that they would live to eat the fruit," will sneer at the proposition I make to cover our worn out land with forest growth. I will simply say to these gentlemen, I am not talking to you, but am addressing myself to such men as love their native State and their old homestead, and are willing to labor to make them again blossom as the rose.

Let sneerers pursue the folly of their fathers in cutting down and wearing out their land, and then moving West to destroy other beautiful forests. It may be that the prophecy of Isaiah will be fulfilled in them: "The land shall be utterly emptied, and utterly spoiled. The earth mourneth and fadeth away; the world languisheth and fadeth away; the haughty people of the earth do languish."—Isaiah 24: 3, 4.

Correspondent of Southern Cultivator.

Short Rules in Rural Economy.—Paint all tools exposed to the weather, and if with a light colored paint they will not heat, warp or crack in the sun.

Dip well seasoned shingles in a lime wash and dry them before laying, and they will last much longer and not become covered with moss.

Dip the ends of nails into grease, and they will drive easily into hard wood, where they would otherwise double and break.

In plowing or teaming on the road in hot weather, always rest the horses on an eminence, where one minute will be worth two in a warm valley.

In setting out young orchards always register the varieties immediately in a book, where they may be referred to in a few years, when the trees commence bearing, and the labels are lost and names are forgotten.

In laying a garden for fruit and vegetables place everything in drills or rows, so that they may be cultivated by a horse, and thus save the expense of hard labor.

When board fences become old and boards begin to come off, nail upright, facing strips upon them against each post, and the boards will be held to their places, and the fence will last several years longer.

Salt for Peach Trees.—Downing, in his work on fruit trees, speaks of the application of salt to peach trees as a very effectual agent for the destruction of the peach worm. He says: "In a neighborhood where the peach worm usually destroys one-half the peach trees, we have seen them preserved in the healthiest condition by the annual application of a handful of coarse salt about the collar of the tree, at the surface of the ground."

HOUSEKEEPERS' DEPARTMENT.

Cream Cakes.—Melt as much butter in a pint of milk as will make it rich as cream; make the flour into a paste with this, knead it well, roll it out frequently, cut it in squares and bake on a griddle.

Common Hard Soap.—Put in an iron kettle five pounds unslacked lime, five pounds soda and three gallons of soft water; let it soak over night; in the morning pour off the water, then add to the water three and a half pounds of grease, boil till thick, and turn into a pan until cut in bars.

White Hard Soap.—Seven pounds of soda, three of lime, four gallons of water; boil together till dissolved. Let this stand to settle, then pour off as long as any remains clear, and add water to make four gallons. Boil this, adding four pounds of grease and two tablespoonfuls of borax; boil till thick. Take up and put away to cool.

Good Way of Cooking Onions.—It is a good plan to boil onions in milk and water; it diminishes the strong taste of that vegetable. It is an excellent way of serving up onions to chop them after they are boiled, and put them in a stew pan, with a little milk, butter, salt and pepper, and let them stew about fifteen minutes. This gives them a fine flavor, and they can be served up very hot.

French Rolls.—Mix a quart of lukewarm milk with a quart of flour that has been sifted, a couple of spoonfuls of melted butter, just lukewarm, a teaspoonful of salt, half a cup of home-brewed yeast, or a large spoonful of distillery yeast, and keep it warm till risen. When light, work in flour to render it sufficiently stiff to mold up; let it remain until risen again, then roll it out, cut it in small pieces, and mold them into small rolls; lay them on buttered tins, and let them remain for a few minutes before baking.—Bake them in a quick oven.

How to Get Rich.—A certain man, who is very rich now, was very poor when he was a boy. When asked how he got his riches he said: "My father taught me never to play until my work was finished, and never to spend my money until I had earned it. If I had but an hour's work in a day, I must do that the first thing, and in an hour. And after that I was allowed to play; and then I could play with more pleasure than if I had thoughts of an unfinished task before my mind. I early formed the habit of doing everything in time, and soon it became easy to do so. It is to this I owe my prosperity." Let every one who reads this do likewise.

The Vienna opera singers have very queer ideas in regard to refreshments for keeping the voice in order. Each one has his or her peculiar specific. The Swedish tenor Labatt takes "two salted cucumbers;" Santhoirn drinks cold lemonade and takes a pinch of snuff. Watchel eats the yolk of an egg beaten with sugar, and Walter drinks cold black coffee.

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MONTGOMERY CONFERENCE.

CHANGE OF TIME.

MR. EDITOR: Please announce that by urgent request Bishop Paine has postponed the meeting of the Montgomery Conference *one week.* It will assemble on Wednesday, December 8, instead of December 1, as first announced.

Truly your brother,

JOSEPH B. COTTRELL,
P. C. at Union Springs, Ala.

UNION SPRINGS, ALA., Oct. 26.

New Orleans District Meeting.

This meeting was held on Saturday, the 6th instant. Dr. J. B. Walker presided. W. H. Foster, Esq, was chosen secretary. The morning session was devoted to receiving reports from the various charges of the district. The night session was occupied in receiving reports from committees and in the election of lay representatives to the Annual Conference. The meeting was harmonious, pleasant and profitable. The following gentlemen were elected as lay members of the Louisiana Conference, to be held at Shreveport, January 12, 1870: W. H. Foster, R. L. Robertson, J. L. Dunnica, J. C. Miller. Alternates: J. H. Keller and the nominee of Baton Rouge.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

COLEMAN'S CORN AND WHEAT MILLS. It is over twenty years since the late Colonel Willis P. Coleman started at New Orleans a factory for making corn and wheat mills, under a patent of his own, and their superior merit soon made them an especial favorite throughout the South and Southwest. At the last Louisiana State Fair this mill took the highest premium over the best mills from the other leading factories of the United States. See advertisement in to-day's paper for further information.

ATTENTION is called to the notice of a fair to be held in Algiers, during the coming week, for the benefit of our church in that place. The object is a worthy one, and we commend the undertaking to the liberal patronage of our friends of the city.

THURSDAY, the 18th instant, is appointed by the President, and also by our Governor, as a day of thanksgiving.

REV. HENRY BOEHM.—This venerable minister spent Sunday, October 17, in Pittsville, Pennsylvania, and was called upon to baptize some children of the fourth generation. Since he ministered there before, sixty-five years have elapsed.

GEORGE PEABODY.

The death of Mr. Peabody will awaken regret in the minds of many millions of people. His fame is wider than that of most crowned heads, and his name will be as "familiar as household words" when other celebrities shall be forgotten. People of every faith throughout the civilized world have done homage to his virtues, and now that he is dead he is mourned as no other contemporaneous personage will be. His life was not eventful. The exciting and stirring affairs and scenes which impart interest to the lives of soldiers and statesmen do not belong to his history. The most that is generally known of him is that he made a great deal of money, and that he expended it in princely benefactions.

A native of Danvers, Massachusetts, it appears that his early educational advantages were limited to the common school. In his boyhood he was clerk to a grocer, and afterward to his elder brother in a dry goods store; and in the course of years he became the successful merchant and banker. He was, under Providence, the architect of his own fortune, and was, in the strictest sense of that term, "a self-made man." He was doubtless peculiarly endowed by nature for business, and possessed, in its highest perfection, the art of accumulating money. There is in this field of enterprise range for some of the highest powers of intellect. The truly great merchant and financier displays something not far removed from genius, and exhibits mental gifts which command our respect. In Mr. Peabody this consummate skill in making money was associated with the most perfect integrity. His uprightness and rectitude of character were never sacrificed in the smallest degree.

His example is a rebuke to that moral skepticism which makes honesty incompatible with success in business, and is, for this reason, an excellent model for young men. The colossal fortune of this eminent man was made honestly, and without detriment to the severest morality. Had it been acquired by the jugglery, jobbing and gambling which are so common in business affairs, we should question the propriety of commending the generous deeds which it enabled him to perform. That Mr. Peabody was a millionaire does not lift him above hundreds of others who have been or are as rich. Several, if not many, in Europe and America are worth as much. But it is rare to find money-fame associated with a character so eminent for business integrity and every virtue. His successful career as a merchant and the possession of large wealth would have given him a comparatively limited celebrity. That which astonishes the world and challenges universal admiration is the fact that George Peabody gave away millions of money for benevolent objects. We do not know how much was left at death by this generous giver, but it is thought that the bulk of his fortune was disposed of. Much as this fact redounds to the credit of the giver, it is at the same time a sad reflection upon the world at large. The example of Howard is conspicuous because the world contains few or none like him; and here is another great and good man made illustrious by the rarity of the beneficence which he has exhibited. If simple honesty makes a man noted, we must conclude that society is wanting in integrity.

That the times afford but this instance of such great wealth, devoted to judicious benefactions, is a significant comment upon the godless money-getting and avarice of the age. Mr. Peabody has perhaps done his duty in the disposal of his fortune before he was called away from earth. God gave it, and he has returned it to Him in the endeavor to promote the well-being of his fellow-men. In this he has simply done his duty—nothing more. If people generally were in the habit of "honoring the Lord with their substance," would this example stand out as the moral wonder of the day. Where are all the other rich men, whose delinquency makes such an incident past apprehension and almost past belief? All, in their measure, are required to go and do likewise. The standard of duty and responsibility has not been exceeded. Exceptional as this generosity is in human and in Christian practice, it is not above the divine requirement of all who have received of God "the unspeakable gift." From the point of religious obligation, we find ourselves asking the question: "Why do not all, according to their circumstances, do as George Peabody has done?" We know nothing of his religious opinions and faith, but we are sure that the measure and expression of his benevolence is a rebuke and exposure of that covetousness which prevails to an alarming extent in the church.

Great catholicity of spirit is displayed in his benefactions. Benevolence, in its highest aspects, lifts the soul above all that is politically sectional or religiously sectarian. So far as we can now recall his gifts, there is no narrowness, no bigotry indicated by them. The Old World and the New shared in the benefits he dispensed, and all believers unite in revering his character and in doing honor to his memory. We of the South, especially, have cause to affectionately cherish the remembrance of his name. His friendship for us, exhibited in contributing to build up our institutions of learning, and to secure education *impartially* to all, has occasioned the only censure which has ever been uttered against him. Only the most bitter representatives of New England fanaticism have showed themselves capable of attempting to cast reproach upon him. Mr. Peabody's acquaintance with the South, and his naturally noble and elevated spirit, enabled him to appreciate the character of our people and to sympathize with them in their calamities. *

"The Holy Roman Church" and the Circus.

The circus the other day gave a grand matinee exhibition for the "benefit" of Father Moynihan's church (St. John's) of Dryades street. This is a new use to which to put the circus, and the church too, we might add, for that matter. We doubt not it was fully understood by "the high contracting parties" that neither were to be losers by their mutual concessions and contributions—Father Moynihan on his part advertising his "benefit" at the circus in the daily papers, and by innumerable handbills thrown into the street cars for the enlightenment of travelers—These advertisements told what circus it was, and wherein it held service for the benefit of his church. These special advertisements reached a large class never reached by the stunning and highly colored placard notices, on the walls and fences, of the perilous feats of "ground and lofty tumbling." The man of the circus having an eye to business the while, is sharp enough to see that this will pay. Besides this he puts the circus in the "odor of sanctity," and makes it a colaborer with pious Romanists in the work of church building, and commends it to the sympathies and patronage of the Roman Church, which is numerically strong in this city.

This strikes us as a new and strong illustration of the Jesuitical maxim that "the end sanctifies the means." This maxim might be pushed a little further in milking and shearing other "gosts" for the benefit of the "shepherd" and the pecuniary advantage of the holy Roman Church.

We have in this city several large gambling establishments, licensed by our late "truly loyal" Legislature. They do, we hear, a heavy "business." Might they not be induced, if some reciprocal advantage could be secured, as in the case of the circus, to give their winnings for a night? The sum likely would contribute materially toward "building the wall" of Father Moynihan's church. We take it these skillful and sharp gentlemen would be rather gratified at the favorable aspect it would put upon a "profession" which some good people think (as they do of the circus) is one of questionable morality. As Father Moynihan is rather in this raiding and foraging way, we just throw out this as a suggestion worthy of his consideration. In time, too, successful incursions might be made "over the border" into the territories of the drinking houses.

As Protestants do not adopt the maxim that "the end sanctifies the means," they are restrained from availing themselves of Father Moynihan's method of raising money. Besides, as they are not restrained from reading the Scriptures, they are familiar with various texts which tell them that they must not be conformed to the world, must come out from the wicked, and to avoid the appearance of evil, and to refuse to take the hire of unholy employments for holy uses.

Seriously, we must think that the skeptic world smiles in scorn at Christian pretences to unworldliness and sanctity when they see the church use the circus as an agent to collect money for holy uses.

W.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SONGS OF THE NEW LIFE. Designed for public, social and private Christian uses. Edited by Rev. Darius E. Jones. Chicago: Published by Root & Cady, 67 Washington street.

This is a hymn and tune book, and one of the best, as far as we are able to judge after looking through it with considerable care. The best of the old tunes and hymns are in it, and there is a good number of new hymns and tunes, which competent judges pronounce excellent. We welcome all books thus arranged, because they promote good congregational singing.

DAME NATURE AND HER THREE DAUGHTERS. A grandpapa's talks and stories about natural history and daily use. Translated from the French of X. B Saintine, author of Picciola. New York: Published by Hurd & Houghton. Cambridge: Riverside Press. 1869

An elegantly bound volume of two hundred and sixty pages. Type and illustrations of the choicest. A great deal of information for the young—the *very* young—served in a style to interest. We shall try to give our young people occasional samples from this beautiful and attractive work. For sale by George Ellis, opposite the post office, New Orleans.

THE TWO BARONESSES. A romance. By Hans Christian Andersen. New York: Published by Hurd & Houghton. Cambridge: Riverside Press. 1869

This noted author has no superiors in the art of writing for children, and we believe his works of fiction for older people are entitled to a high place in public estimation. This book affords vivid and agreeable impressions of scenery and society in the north of Europe. For sale by George Ellis, opposite the post office, New Orleans.

THE QUEEN OF THE ADRIATIC, OR VENICE PAST AND PRESENT. By W. H Davenport Adams, author of "Buried Cities of Campania," "Record of Noble Lives," etc. London: T. Nelson & Sons, Paternoster Row; Edinburgh and New York.

This beautiful volume of three hundred and sixty-five pages is highly embellished with finished engravings, and printed on cream tinted paper, in the best English style. It contains all that the general reader will care to know about the strangest and most interesting of cities. For fifteen hundred years, or thereabouts, Venice was a sovereign power. Her influence, for much of that period, upon European affairs was decided. Her impress upon the commerce, art, science and literature of the world is still seen and felt. Part first of this volume treats of Venetian history. Part second relates to the fine arts, literature, manners and customs of Venice. Part third describes the public buildings and memorable places. A complete index adds to the value of the work, and we believe the author has performed his entire task in a most satisfactory manner. We are indebted to Rev. R. J. Harp, of our Depository, 112 Camp street, New Orleans, for this valuable work.

THE HUMAN INTELLECT. With an Introduction upon psychology and the soul. By Noah Porter, D. D., Clark professor of moral philosophy and metaphysics in Yale College. Fourth edition. New York: Charles Scribner & Co. 1869. One volume, 8vo, nearly 700 pages.

We have received this work from the publishers through R. J. Harp, of the Southern Methodist Depository, 112 Camp street, New Orleans.

It is claimed for this work, and we believe justly, that it is the most thorough and comprehensive work upon mental science ever published in this country. The method and arrangement are admirable, adapting the work as a text book for colleges, and presenting the whole subject in the form most convenient for the student and general reader. We have especially marked the fact that the materialistic and anti-theistic notions, so prevalent in the writings of many metaphysicians, have no countenance in these pages. The author has done a timely service to truth in his refutation of these pernicious errors. The opinions of most of the leading writers and thinkers are passed in review, and we believe fairly stated, although often opposed. Sir William Hamilton comes in for a large share of notice, and some of his more prominent views are earnestly, and perhaps successfully, combatted. His principle or "law of the conditioned," we think, is disposed of. Dr. Porter resolves the matter thus: "We assert that the mind intuitively believes that every event is caused." Here is one argument of several directed against Hamilton's principle of the conditioned, with reference to causation:

"It is still more incongruous with any right notion of *creative causality* The creation of matter, or of mind, implies the production or origination into existence of that which did not exist in any of its constituents. It is called by Hamilton 'the evolution of a new form of existence by the fiat of the Deity.' But evolution ought, in consistency with his theory, to signify the changing of the materials already existing under one form into some new form; the kind of existence being already in being. This would require either that we believe in the co-eternity of matter with God, and that we restrict the agency of Deity to the exercise of a merely plastic or formative energy, or it would involve the pantheistic view, that in the spiritual nature or constitution of God there was also present a material substance from which, by a new evolution of divine action, the created universe emerged, as a new form of the matter which had from eternity existed in God. From spirit as such, from a pure spiritual essence, it cannot be conceived that matter should be evolved in any consistency with the theory of Hamilton, as defined by himself."

Under "the finite and conditioned, infinite and absolute," we find these suggestive paragraphs:

"In both finite and infinite there is a common mystery which cannot be overcome, and that is the mystery of self-existence. Whether we transform the finite into the so-called infinite by making of its powers and capacities of self-development an ideal absolute without intelligence or personality, or whether we accept as the real absolute a rational person, either must be self existent. It does not relieve the mystery to accept the fact of self-evolved and self evolving facts and laws; nor does it increase it to accept the fact of self-existent creating intelligence, whom we assume to explain the order and thought of the finite universe. The absolute is a *thinking agent*. The universe is a *thought*, as well as a thing. As fraught with design it reveals thought, as well as face. The thought includes the origination of the forces and their laws, as well as the combination and use of them. These thoughts must include the whole universe; it follows, then, that the whole universe is controlled by a single thought, or the thought of an individual thinker. If gravitation everywhere prevails, and gravitation is a thought as well as a thing, then the universe, so far as it depends on and is affected by gravitation, is a single thought But a thought implies a thinking agent, and if the universe is a single thought it was thought by one thinking agent. That this thinking person should be self-existent is, as we have seen, no greater mystery than a self existent thing."

Those who have a taste for mental philosophy cannot obtain a more comprehensive and satisfactory work upon the subject. The author's style is always clear, and abounds, wherever attainable, with copious and concrete illustrations. Works on this subject are numerous and voluminous, but for arrangement, comprehensiveness and manner of treatment, we prefer this to any other.

THE EPISTLE OF PAUL TO THE ROMANS. By J. P. Lange, D. D., and the Rev. F. R. Fay. Translated from the German by J. F. Hurst, D. D. With additions by P. Schaff, D. D., and the Rev. M. B. Riddle. New York: Charles Scribner & Co., 654 Broadway. 1869

We are indebted to R. J. Harp, of our Depository, 112 Camp street, New Orleans, for this valuable work, through whom we have received it from the publishers. This is the only volume of Lange's great Commentary which we have been fortunate enough to possess. For a sample of the whole we could not have fallen upon a volume more to the purpose. The general editor truly characterizes "the Epistle to the Romans as the Epistle of the Epistles, as the Gospel of John is the Gospel of the Gospels." Meyer has characterized it as "the grandest, the boldest, and, in all its depths and heights, the most complete composition of the great apostle."—Coleridge pronounces the Epistle to the Romans "the most profound work in existence." This is probably the most complete commentary on this most important scripture. It is, in fact, a copious cyclopedia of knowledge and literature on the subject in hand. It is not the work of one man, but of many of the ablest scholars and divines of the age. Every important and difficult passage is subjected to the critical acumen and learning of several of the most erudite and vigorous biblical scholars; and a luminous and comprehensive digest of the various opinions of all the eminent writers is given. The arrangement is such as greatly to facilitate the work of examination and reference, and leaves nothing to be desired in the methodical division of the comment in the following heads: Textual, exegetical and critical, doctrinal and ethical, homilitical and practical. It is a work for ministers, scholars and students, rather than for the general reader. To those for whose use it is chiefly adapted it will prove invaluable.—Judging from the volume before us, the entire work, when completed, will be a library of commentaries in one. German and American scholarship and industry have been expended upon it; and as a cotemporary has truly said: "Its piety is simple and fervent, its orthodoxy pure and unquestioned." Dr. Hurst, a Methodist, is responsible for the translation of this volume and for the valuable homiletical selections from the best English sources. The "many things hard to be understood" in this Epistle are perhaps as satisfactorily explained as the nature of the subjects admit of. Everything of value which has been contributed to their solution is brought together, and the reader, while left to choose, is aided and guided in his pursuit of the truth. No minister of the Gospel can afford to be without the work. The entire work of Lange, as far as published, is for sale by R. J. Harp, Depository, 112 Camp street, New Orleans.

COMMENTARY ON THE GOSPELS. By Thomas O. Summers, D. D. Vol. I.—St. Matthew. Nashville, Tennessee: Southern Methodist Publishing House. 1869. 12mo, pp. 368.

Our Publishing House has issued no work in better style than this. Paper, print and binding are all good; the latter, perhaps, not as substantial as it ought to be. Commentaries are necessarily subjected to much and hard usage. The author has accomplished his task in a very satisfactory and judicious manner. We have been able to give the work but a hasty examination, but we have reached the conviction that the author has succeeded admirably in what he has undertaken. We have in it "a condensed commentary on the Gospels," in which the results of modern, as well as ancient, learning and criticism are given. We have examined the notes upon some of the most important and difficult passages, and

find that the exegesis is marked by sound judgment and rare discernment. Of Methodist commentators, Wesley, Clark, Watson and Whedon have gone over the same ground. All are excellent, but for the use of the general reader, Sunday school teachers and young preachers Dr. Summers' work is, in some respects, better than any. Everything is noticed and explained which the reader could desire, and, at the same time, there is no needless prolixity. In terseness and directness we are reminded of Wesley's notes, whilst there is abundant amplification and fullness where the subject demands a larger exposition. The notes have a contemporary freshness about them, which continually reminds us that the author is of our own time, and well up with the age in which he lives. This volume contains a map of Palestine, which will make it more acceptable and useful to the young; and is also accompanied by a small Book of Questions adapted to the commentary. All of our youth, Sunday school teachers and Methodist families should have this work, and we hope that all will obtain it soon.

BURKE'S WEEKLY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS. An illustrated journal of instruction and entertainment. T. A. Burke, editor. October, 1869 — Macon, Georgia: John W. Burke & Co., publishers.

The numbers for October have just reached us. This periodical for the young is a Southern production and worthy of patronage. If it received the hearty support to which it is entitled, we have no doubt it would soon equal and possibly excel everything of the kind now published in the North.

BRAINARD'S MUSICAL WORLD.

The November number is on our table, and is most attractive, filled with beautiful new music and interesting reading. The *Musical World* is one of the best and most popular musical magazines in the country. Each number contains twenty pages of new music and valuable reading.

THE NEW ECLECTIC MAGAZINE, NOVEMBER, 1869.

This periodical is growing in popularity, and is becoming in all respects the equal of the best, and in some things, to the Southern reader, is better than any of the magazines. This number contains a rich and varied table of contents.

The Alabama Colored Conference.

The presiding elders of the Mobile and Montgomery Conferences will please bear in mind the request, some time ago made, to send, if they cannot personally attend, to Talladega, Alabama, by November 25, a full account of the state of the colored churches within their bounds, who are under our charge. The Alabama Colored Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South will (D. V.) be organized at that time and place. In carrying out this plan of the General Conference, which has already been favorably inaugurated in Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia and Mississippi, we must have and we expect the sympathy and co-operation of our white membership. The accounts desired should describe the preachers who may be available, as well as the congregations and churches organized among our colored members.

H. N. MCTYEIRE.

NASHVILLE, November 2, 1869.

LAY DELEGATES.—Bishop McTyeire has handed us the following decisions in regard to lay delegates:

"The lay members of an Annual Conference are entitled to be recorded on its journal, as such, whether they are present or absent; as is the case with ministerial members. And, in the absence of their alternates, they are to be reckoned in the basis of constituency for representatives to General Conference.

"Where there are less than four delegates from an Annual Conference, a local preacher cannot be a member of the delegation. The lay delegates to the General Conference need not be members of the Annual Conference. It is only required by law that they be members of the church within the bounds of the Conference, and fulfill the qualifications required in the Discipline (College of Bishops, 1869.")—*Nashville Christian Advocate.*

THE Pope has ordered a statue of Mr. Peabody.

Fair for the Benefit of the Methodist Church in Algiers.

This fair is one of several measures adopted by the congregation of this church to revive and recover it from the languishing condition into which it has fallen since the commencement of Southern troubles—the principal object at present being to sustain a pastor.

The fair will take place on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th of November current, at the Masonic Hall, Algiers. The hall will be opened from twelve to two o'clock for lunch on each day that the fair is held.

The fair will be entirely free from that species of imposition which has sometimes been practiced through mistaken ideas of charity. The aid and co-operation of all who take an interest in enterprises for the promotion of religion is solicited.

MOBILE CONFERENCE.

TO THE MOBILE CONFERENCE: Arrangements have been made with the Selma, Rome and Dalton, the Selma and Meridian, the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and boats on the Alabama river, by which members of the Conference will pass on half fare.

The members of the Conference and visiting brethren will report themselves in the basement of the Methodist church immediately on their arrival. E. M. BOUNDS.

SELMA, ALA., Nov. 1, 1869.

NOTICE.

The class to be examined on the fourth year's course of study in the Mississippi Conference, and the Committee on Examination for that year, will please to meet in Jackson, Mississippi, on Monday night, December 6, at seven o'clock.

H. H MONTGOMERY, Chairman.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

Ministers and delegates, on arriving in Jackson, will please call at the Methodist church, from whence they will be conducted to their homes. W. B. LEWIS.

JACKSON, MISS., Nov. 8, 1869.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, October 27, by Rev. William M. Shockley, Captain THOMAS B. SHOCKLEY to Miss MARY JANE HARMON, both of Milton, Florida.

On the 1st of November, at the residence of the bride's parents, in Mobile county, Alabama, by the Rev. J. J. Grace, Mr. JAMES PRIDGEN, of Victoria, Texas, to Miss SUSAN HARTLEY, of Mobile county, Alabama.

Galveston and Victoria papers will please copy.

OBITUARIES.

Died, near San Antonio, Texas, on the 2d of September, 1869, MRS. SARAH R. DUNN, wife of F. T. Grayson.

Sister Grayson was born on the 22d of July, 1814, in Claiborne county, Mississippi. She was for many years a consistent member of the Methodist Church, and a most estimable Christian lady. Having been for some time in declining health, she visited western Texas with the hope of finding relief. For some months her health was much improved by the change, but her prostrated constitution suddenly sunk under an attack of fever, and she passed peacefully to her home in the skies. The writer of these lines saw her in this city when on her way to Texas. She was then cheerfully resigned, and expressed herself as entirely ready for the divine disposal, whether it should be for life or death. None who knew her can doubt that her chastened and sanctified spirit is now with "the saints in light," and happy in "the paradise of God." LINUS PARKER.

The privilege of coming in contact with so bright and pure an example of deep-toned piety as was found in the experience, life and character of LUCY JANE CONNALLY is seldom the lot of man. She did and suffered the will of God to such a degree of perfection as rendered her life beautiful and her death sublime. A more perfect example of fidelity to God, and patience, resignation and humble submission under affliction, perhaps was never found in a descendant of Adam. She was during her whole life a stranger to robust health, being greatly afflicted for ten years previous to her death. A consumptive nearly all her life, she was daily dying, yet she was alive to God, and the life that she lived she lived by the faith of the Son of God, who loved her and gave himself for her. She embraced Christ when thirteen or fourteen years of age, joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and ever afterward held fast her profession of faith without wavering.

The church had in her a living witness to holiness of heart, without which no man shall see the Lord. She died in great peace at the residence of her brother, Calvin Connally, at Silver Run, Talladega county, Alabama, August 2, 1869, aged about thirty seven years, and was buried in the Presbyterian cemetery at Lebanon church.

"There sweet he her rest till Christ bid her arise,
To hail him in triumph descending the skies."

W. R. KISK.

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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

THE NARROW WAY.

BY JULIA M. THAYER.

Far from my heavenly home,
With young and careless feet,
Thro' life's bewildering ways I roam,
Where sin and pleasure meet.

I love the narrow way,
By holy pilgrims trod;
Nor ever willingly would stray
From duty and from God.

But oftentimes, alas!
In my unthinking hours,
Beyond the sacred bounds I pass
To pluck forbidden flowers.

And yet full well I know
Sharp thorns those flowers conceal,
And tears of penitence must flow
Before their wounds will heal.

And oftentimes I creep,
With slow and painful tread,
Along some bare and rugged steep,
Whence every joy seems fled.

And yet full well I know
That angels round me throng,
And should my footsteps backward go,
'Twould sadden their sweet song.

Thou who wert once a child,
Where'er thou leadest me,
O'er flowery slope or rugged wild,
I still would follow Thee.

No earthly joy can charm
If far from Thee I rove,
And not an ill my soul can harm,
When sheltered by Thy love.

—*Little Corporal.*

Little Vials, or Children's Prayers.

Did you ever think, children, of the beautiful image in Revelation, "Golden vials full of odors, which are the prayers of saints?" It shows us that the Lord truly welcomes, accepts, values real prayer—that which is sincere, earnest and trustful.

"Does this verse mean children's prayers?" some little girl may ask Why not? What are saints but those who love the Lord with all their hearts and their neighbor as themselves? And cannot children do this? You know in this world the tiniest vial often contains the rarest and costliest perfume. And you may be assured that our Father in heaven counts the prayers of these little ones among the sweetest and most precious offered to him. Not more dear to his heart of love is the song of angels than the hosanna of the children.

Maurice was a little boy three years old, and he had a baby sister that he loved very dearly. One night, when his mother was putting him to bed, he saw that she seemed very sad and her eyes often filled with tears. The baby, he knew, was sick, and he asked if that was what troubled her so much.

"Yes," she replied; "we are afraid she is not going to stay with us."

Maurice felt very badly on hearing this, but brightened up in a moment, as a thought came into his mind:

"I'll ask our Father to make her better—may I, mamma?"

His mother told him he might He had said his evening prayer as usual and lain down in his crib, but he knelt again and said, "Please, our Father, make baby better and don't take her away."

"There, mamma," he said, as he lay down, "I'm sure he will," and kissed her good night. In the morning his first question was about the baby, and his mother, glad and grateful, told him she was very much better.

"I *knew* God would hear me," he said, in a satisfied tone.

Let me tell you of two little girls who thought God did not hear them.

In the Sunday school where Annie went it was a custom to give every little girl who was attentive and diligent a blue ticket; when she had four of these, a large pink one; and when four pink ones were owned, a book with stories and pictures to keep. One Sunday the words, "Ask and ye shall receive," were in the lesson, and the teacher talked with the children about it. She told them it would do them no good to ask for anything in words, if they did not in their hearts desire it, and trust their Father's love and willingness to bless them When school was closed, after saying the Lord's prayer together as usual, Annie pressed to her teacher's side and asked earnestly:

"Miss A., will God really give me what I ask for?"

"Yes, dear," was the reply.

The next Sunday Annie came, but not with her usual cheerful face. The teacher saw that something was wrong, and she detained her a moment after the others left, and putting her arm around her, said: "Now, darling, tell me all about it." Tears filled the little girl's eyes and her lip quivered as she answered:

"Oh, Miss A., you did not tell me right last Sunday. You know next Sunday the books are to be given, and I want one—oh so much! But I have been sick and had to be absent, and I have only three pink tickets and three blue ones. I hurried home last Sunday and went up stairs and laid all my tickets in a chair, with the white sides up. Then I prayed that the Lord would make one of the blue ones pink. But when I looked at them they were just the same. I turned them down and prayed again; but it did no good; see, there they are, three pink and three blue ones, and I cannot get a book."

The teacher quietly took one of the blue tickets, and put in its place a pink one, on which were these words:

"I write unto you, little children, because your sins are forgiven you for his name's sake."

"Annie," she said, "this ticket is yours. Has not God answered your prayer, dear, though not in the way you expected?"

The sunshine came quickly back to the little girl's face as she thanked her kind friend; and the next Sunday she received the much-desired book. The Lord did not turn the blue ticket pink, but he put it into Annie's thoughts, to tell her teacher her trouble, and moved Miss A.'s heart to do this kindness; so the little girl's desire was granted in a better way than her own.

Another little girl, named Kitty, made a similar remark. She was promised she should go out with her mother if she would get ready in season. In her hurry she knotted her boot lacing. She tried to get out the hard knot, but only drew it tighter.

She remembered what her mother had told her of the Lord's answering prayer, and she asked him to help her and tried again. But she could do nothing with the knot, and after several efforts she gave it up and began to cry. Just then her mother came up stairs.

"What is the matter, Kitty?" she asked.

"Oh, dear! this ugly knot," said Kitty; "I've tried and tried, and it won't come out; and I asked God to help me, and he wouldn't."

Her mother made no reply at first, but carefully picked out the lacings; and then asked the little girl if there was any one she would rather have had sent to help her than her own mother.

Rest assured, dear children, a sincere and earnest prayer is never lost. The answer may be delayed for some wise reason; but wait patiently and hopefully—it is sure to come in good time. You may ask for something which would do you harm; as a little child might ask for a shining pen knife, which would quickly cost him tears if his father were not too wise and kind to give it to him. If you do, the thing you seek will not come, but something better in its place. And very often, as with Annie and Kitty, the answer may be so different from what you expect that unless you watch for it you will not know it when it is given. But God's promise never fails: "Ask and ye shall receive."—*The Children's Hour.*

Conscience.—Brethren, you all possess that mysterious power called conscience, and its testimony is always on the side of truth and righteousness. In the great conflict with sin and unbelief, conscience is ever on the Lord's side, notwithstanding the vain attempts that are made to silence it. Hence we meet with the troubled conscience, and the accusing conscience, and the guilty conscience; the conscience which can render the most gay and attractive scenes miserable and unbearable, and the conscience which disturbs the bed of down, and adds so many terrors to the approach of death. Thus conscience is that spirit in man which is as the candle of the Lord and which searcheth "the thoughts and intents of the heart." Beware, then, of trifling with conscience Listen to its still small voice; obey its dictates. It will give you its cheering approval as you humble yourselves for all your sins, and seek that repentance that needeth not to be repented of. It will speak peace to you, as you believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, and take up your cross to follow him. It will ever smile upon you as you seek to walk in the paths of righteousness, and to keep the commandments and ordinances of God blameless.—*Nivens.*

How to Perpetuate Methodism.—In 1783 the Rev. Robert Miller asked Mr. Wesley: "What must be done to keep Methodism alive when you are dead?" Mr. Wesley gave the following answer: "The Methodists must take heed to their doctrine, their experience, their practice and their discipline. If they attend to their doctrines only they will make the people Antimonians; if to the experimental part of religion only they will make them enthusiastic; if to the practical part of religion only they will make them Pharisees; and if they do not attend to their discipline they will be like persons who bestow much pains in cultivating a garden, and put no fence around it to save it from the wild boars of the forest."

SCIENTIFIC.

WHAT IS FOUND IN THE AIR.

Quite as much might be written upon the composition of the air we breathe as upon that of the water we drink. But it happens that muddy water is more visible than dirty air, and generally attracts more attention, though in reality foul air is far more injurious to man than foul water, for the latter comes first of all in contact with the digestive organs, which have the power of repelling, to a certain extent, any noxious or poisonous ingredient, whilst impure air is, on the contrary, intimately mixed up with the blood at every inspiration, and introduced at once into the system by thousands of minute blood vessels.

The refined chemical processes that have been brought to bear upon the analysis of water, and have proved so useful in a sanitary point of view, have been no less successful with regard to the atmosphere. By washing or filtering large volumes of air we find, besides the gases oxygen, nitrogen and a considerable amount of organic matter, germs and spores of fungi, certain acids, ozone, nitric acid, ammonia and several other substances may be detected in greater or less quantities, according to the localities, the season of the year, the direction of the wind, the proximity of the sea, etc. Arago and De Fonvielle have written upon the sulphur which lightning finds in air and deposits upon the objects which it strikes; Baron Liebig and Lassaigne have found nitrates and ammonia in the air, which are washed down by thunder storms. Prof. Barral has noticed that phosphate of lime is likewise present to a certain extent in the atmosphere, and Dr. Phipson, in his curious little work on meteors, describes an experiment in which a sheet of glass covered with glycerin, and exposed to the wind after the great fall of shooting stars in November, 1866 collected certain blank corpuscles, which, on being treated with hydrochloric acid, gave yellow chloride of iron, and were, probably, some of the substance of shooting stars.

The passing of the alkali act of 1863, which compels manufacturers to consume ninety-five per cent. of the hydrochloric gas evolved from the sulphate of soda furnaces, has gone far to purify the air of large manufacturing towns, and to protect the vegetation that exists around them, and contributes pure oxygen to their atmosphere. The reports published by Dr. Angus Smith on the operation of this act show that its beneficial effects continue. The last report, recently issued, contains the results of some interesting observations on the air of cities, and gives some notion of the ordinary state of the atmosphere of towns

The refinements of modern science are enabling us to grasp a class of facts hitherto unknown except by the effects which they produce. The air seems now to be undergoing an investigation similar to that which was commenced some years ago in regard to the water supply. "Horrors" hitherto unknown burst upon mankind when the microscope revealed the animal organisms which reveled in the polluted water of the Thames. More recently science has been able to detect not merely the signs of actual and present contamination, but the tokens of a previous pollution. Hence the analytical chemist is able to give us the history as well as the character of the water we drink, and can tell whether in its course down the stream it has at any time been in contact with decomposing animal matter. The question is not merely curious, but of great sanitary value, since there is reason to believe that sewage sometimes gives to water a species of poison which remains even when the sewage itself is destroyed. Something of the same kind is now being revealed in regard to the atmosphere. By examining rain we are enabled to discover what are the gases and substances which float in the air. When there is no rain it is possible to wash the air in bottles, and so make it yield the foreign matters with which it is impregnated.

Rain varies greatly in its character according to the source from whence it proceeds, and the locality where it falls. Falling on the coast, and coming from the sea, it contains chiefly common salt, which crystallizes readily. The proportion of sulphates to chlorides is larger in rain than in sea water. This is a general rule, holding good from central Germany to the most northern Hebrides, and, as we advance inland, the rain water sulphates increase. These sulphates are derived from the sulphureted hydrogen, which otherwise would be intolerable, and which is given off by decomposing matter. The pure oxygen of the air combines with the stinking gas, oxidizes it, and makes it harmless, so far as the gas itself is concerned.

Just as the nitrates in the water supply of London are a measure of the "previous sewage contamination" of that fluid, so the sulphates washed out of the air by rain are a measure of a similar contamination affecting the atmosphere. There is, indeed, a disturbing cause in reference to the air. The sulphates are largely increased in the atmosphere of towns by the combustion of coal. From the same cause, coupled with the decomposition of certain substances, there is an increase of the ammoniacal salts in the rain as towns increase. Rain may also become acid from the presence of sulphur, combined with oxygen.—Towns vary in their atmosphere and their rain. Civilization not only pollutes rivers, but pollutes likewise the aerial currents. The rain of Manchester turns the blue litmus paper red, and where most soot is found there is much acidity. Sulphuric acid exists as the result of a large consumption of coal. Rain coming after a period of drought is particularly rich in acid, while continuous rain reduces the quantity.

Even where there are no alkali or glass works there is a certain amount of chlorides in the air in excess of that which the sea contributes. This is rather a puzzling circumstance; but Dr. Angus Smith offers an explanation of it. He suggests that the extra chlorides come from the burning of coal, and have their origin in the common salt of the ancient seas.

But there is much more in the air than acids and salts, and a day will come when the Registrar General will publish monthly analyses of the London air, like the present returns with regard to the water supply.

Tons of solid impurity may doubtless be found in a month's supply of air to the metropolis. Not long ago an enthusiastic projector proposed to "lay on" fresh air from Hayes Common, in Kent, to be conveyed into metropolitan houses by means of pipes. If ever this idea becomes an accomplished fact it may be proper to analyze the air as "drawn from the company's mains." At present we have to rely on aerial reservoirs in the nature of parks and open spaces, the value of which is undoubted.

Mr. Dancer has studied the character of the solid particles contained in the air of Manchester. Samples of the air were washed by Dr. Angus Smith, and the fluid was afterward microscopically examined by Mr. Dancer. A single drop of the water was computed to contain no less than a quarter of a million of fungoid spores. The fact was verified by examining an extremely small particle, and multiplying the result. The bottle of water having been kept for thirty-six hours the quantity of fungi, already so great, "visibly increased," and on the third day minute creatures were observed moving about in the fluid Keeping, however, to our former figures, we find that one hundred and fifty drops of water would contain more than thirty-seven millions of the fungi, these one hundred and fifty drops being the washings of two thousand four hundred and ninety-five liters of the air of Manchester, which is about the quantity of air passing through the lungs of a man in ten hours!

The drops of water yielded a kind of dust, which in the space of three or four days produced considerable numbers of animalculæ, in which monads were most conspicuous. In this dust were particles of partially burned wood, fragments of vegetation, filaments of cotton and granules of starch.

Dr. Angus Smith has also experimented on smoke of various degrees of blackness and brownness, and shows that the difficulty of consuming smoke does not commonly arise from a deficiency of air in the furnace, but from the fact that a rapid draft often fails to allow time for proper combustion. It is now certain that the black smoke prohibited by act of Parliament, contains carbonic oxide, one of the most poisonous of gases. Carbonic oxide is only detected in smoke by the illegal density, and when we find this black smoke is really an expensive article to produce, we seem to be furnished with every reason why such a nuisance should be prohibited.

But though man and his works tend constantly to render the atmosphere dirty and unfit for life, nature on the other hand tends to counterbalance the evil. The constant production of ozone and nitric acid in the air of the country, the presence of iodine and ammonia and sweet scented essences occasionally met within our atmosphere, the evolution of oxygen by trees and shrubs, are so many beneficial influences which contribute to purify the air.—*Scientific Review.*

A Scotchman having put a crown instead of a penny on the plate, in church, one Sunday, asked to have it back, but was refused. "In once, in forever," said the collector.—"I'll get credit for it in heaven, then," answered the Scotchman. "Na, na," said the other, "ye'll get credit only for the penny ye meant to gie."

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7. Pupils under control of President.
8. Attention to health, manners, morals.
9. Vocal music gratuitously to all.
10. Languages taught, ancient and modern.
11. Particular care given to Primaries.
12. Object Lesson System adopted.
13. Discipline thorough and efficient.
14. Literary culture unsurpassed.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT.—Dr. S. M. Bartlett, principal.—Dr Bartlett has been a successful teacher of vocal and instrumental music for nearly twenty years, much of the time in female colleges in Alabama. The institution has excellent instruments for instruction. Pupils practice under the professor's eye. Vocal music is a gratuitous daily exercise. Vocalization taught thoroughly.

BOARDING DEPARTMENT.—Captain J. H. Pooser, steward; Mrs. E. R. Whitehurst, housekeeper.—The gentleman in charge of this department is late of Marianna, Florida, and is of elevated character and social standing. The President resides in the college, and has charge of the boarders. Young ladies must furnish one pair blankets, one pair sheets, towels, pillow cases, toilet soap and lights. Fees for each term in advance. Four weeks make a scholastic month.

Next year begins September 15, 1869. Two terms, twenty weeks each.

CHARGES FOR YEAR OF FORTY WEEKS.

Primary department	$25 00
Academic department	40 00
Collegiate department	50 00
Music department	60 00
Art department	$20 to 40 00
Languages, each	20 00
Diploma fee	5 00
Board per month, without lights	20 00

No incidental charges of any kind. Fees for each term in advance. Total expense, without extras, about $260.

REV GEORGE W. F. PRICE,
Prest. Tuskegee Female College,
se4 1m Tuskegee, Macon Co., Ala.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI.

Opens on the 13th of September next, under an able and experienced faculty.

Its location is healthful, and amidst a moral and intelligent people. Accessible by rail in nineteen hours from New Orleans thirteen from Vicksburg, and six from Memphis.

It has very superior apparatus for the illustration of the sciences, and a choice and rare cabinet of shells and minerals.

A well selected library; commodious rooms for the literary societies, and newly repaired rooms for sleeping apartments free of charge.

A preparatory department and special school in the sciences are provided.

Expenses always a matter of interest, supposed to be lower than at any other institution of its grade.

TERMS.

Tuition for annual session, in advance,	$50 00
Fuel, $18; deposit for damages, $5,	23 00
Tuition in the Law and Preparatory Departments,	50 00

Board will be furnished at actual cost at the hall. In private families, from $18 to $25 per month.

Text books furnished at a small advance on cost.

Washing, lights, etc:, at reasonable rates.

The Trustees feel warranted in commending this institution to public favor.

Catalogues furnished on application.

J. M. HOWRY
au14 1m Secretary of the Board.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE,

Mansfield, De Soto parish, Louisiana.

OWNED BY LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

The Fall Session of this institution, now entering upon the sixteenth year of its existence, will open on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of September, with a corps of experienced teachers, and enlarged facilities of instruction.

Terms unchanged. For catalogues, containing full particulars, address

CHARLES B. STUART,
au14 2m President.

J. R. POWELL,

Cotton Factor & Commission Merchant,

186.....COMMON STREET.....186

NEW ORLEANS.

W. R. STUART, Agent. se18 1y

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL, GRADUate of the Philadelphia Dental College, has established himself at No 109 Carondelet street, near Poydras, where he will perform all Dental Operations in a skillful and satisfactory manner. Teeth inserted upon Gold or Vulcanite base. Being familiar with all Anesthetics, he will extract teeth without pain, by the use of such as best suits the case. Particular attention given to the medical and surgical treatment of diseases of the mouth and teeth. oct31 1y

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80.....BARONNE STREET.....80

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Pianos and Organs from 10 to 20 Per Cent. Cheaper

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Sole Agent of the UNRIVALED PIANOS manufactured by Marschall & Mittauer, pronounced by the first judges and musicians to be the most powerful and brilliant made; Dunham & Sons, celebrated for their sweetness richness and beauty of tone, and their durability; and Hale's superb, cheap and fine-toned Pianos, which

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Wholesale and retail dealer in Sheet Music, Instruction Books, Brass Instruments (in sets or single,) Violins, Guitars, Flutinas, Strings, and all kinds of Musical Merchandise.

Sole Agent for Boosey's (London) cheap and standard MUSIC. Price, Fifty Cents.

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KNABE'S BALTIMORE PIANOS, AND PRINCE'S AUTOMATIC ORGANS.

Pianos for rent. Pianos tuned and repaired.

A. E. BLACKMAR, 651 Broadway, New York. oct17 1y

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE, Staunton, Virginia.

The College of the Baltimore Conference, M E Church South.

Rev William A. Harris, President, with thirteen professors, teachers, etc.

Will begin its next session SEPTEMBER 20, 1869, and close June 30, 1870.

Than this no College for young ladies in the South ranks higher. It is attended by pupils from various Southern States. System of teaching like that pursued in the University of Virginia. Society is refined scenery beautiful and health unsurpassed. A marked feature in this institution is the rapid promotion of the physical health and vigor of its pupils. Young ladies who come here from the South, with feeble constitutions, are entirely restored to health.

Charges for the scholastic year:
Board and tuition in the Collegiate Course, $225
Music and other extra studies, moderate.

Refer to Bishops Pierce, Wightman, Early, Doggett, McTyeire, Dr Thomas O. Summers, Dr. L. Pierce, Hon. B. H. Hill, Hon. Alex. H. Stevens, Georgia, Hon. J. S. Thompson, Mississippi, Mrs. General John B Floyd, Faculty of University of Virginia, R. M. College.

Young ladies from the South received at any time during the summer months.

For catalogues address

WM. A. HARRIS,
jy24 1m Staunton, Va.

TENNESSEE FEMALE COLLEGE Franklin, Tennessee.

Fall Session for 1869 will begin WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1. In a healthful, beautiful and bountiful region, complete in railroad and telegraph connections, with admirable grounds, buildings and equipments, with everything refitted in handsome style, with the most improved apparatus for ventilating, for heating, for supplying water and for bathing, its physical appointments are very superior.

The Curriculum is extensive, embracing Latin and French, without extra charge.

Music and Painting have due prominence.—The charges are low.

REFERENCES.—Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South; Rev. J C. Keener, D. D., New Orleans, and L. C. Garland, LL. D., of the University of Mississippi.

Circulars, with full details, sent on application. R. K. HARGROVE,
jy31 1m President.

CHURCH BELLS.—We are prepared to furnish Church Bells, of Steel composition, having a rich, deep tone, at the following prices, which place it within the power of all Churches to be provided with a good Bell:

	Weight.	Wt. of Bell and mountings.	Price.
28-inch Bell,	250 lbs	400 lbs	$65 00
36-inch Bell,	650 lbs	800 lbs	00
40-inch Bell,	800 lbs	1000 lbs	00
48-inch Bell,	1200 lbs	1500 lbs	265 00

These Bells are warranted for one year against breakage in ordinary use.

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—AND—

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 11 Union street,
se18 6m NEW ORLEANS.

BRAN NEW LETTERS!

FRESH TESTIMONIALS.

DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.

THE ASTONISHING FAMILY MEDICINE.

Saved from Death!—Read!

MONTGOMERY, ALA., June 28, 1869.

MESSRS. J. DARBY & CO., 161 WILLIAM ST., N. Y.—*Gents:* Yours of the 23d is before me, and has attention. It gives me pleasure to say that my belief is that your "Fluid," under the supervision of a kind PROVIDENCE, *saved the life of my youngest child*, some six years ago, the child being wasted to a skeleton by the effects of teething, and an affection of the bowels therewith. I had never seen any one reduced so low to recover.

"Physic" had been tried in vain, until the physicians stated it was useless. A friend recommended your "Fluid," or Ozone, which he stated was one of the component parts of it. I did so, and the effect was like magic, plainly discernible in one hour in its good effects, producing quiet and sleep almost at once, where irritation and sleepless restlessness had previously possessed the child to nearly outire exhaustion.

I at first administered it in a small way, two and three drops in a spoonful of water, and increased it to six and ten drops. It completely checked the bowels, and had the happiest effect, the child rapidly recovering.

I have tried your "Fluid" on animals, with the same effect—both horses and cows—mingling more or less in water, and letting them drink.

I have no hesitation in saying I believe it a specific for Chronic Diarrhea, or any violent affection of the bowels.

I would not be without it in my family under any consideration. Yours truly,

WILLIAM FOWLER.

Mr. Fowler is a member of the celebrated Banking House of Fowler & Somerville, Montgomery, Alabama.

AND AGAIN!

Read the following letter from Mr. Frank Saunders, a well known citizen, and brother-in-law of the beloved Bishop Paine, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South:

189 BROADWAY, N. Y., July 29, 1869.

MESSRS. J. DARBY & CO., 161 WILLIAM ST., N. Y.—*Gents:* About the 10th of June last one of my children was taken with Scarlet Fever, in its most malignant form, and as soon as I could I procured your valuable disinfectant, "Darby's Prophylactic Fluid." Although it was several days after the appearance of the disease before I began using the Fluid, still, by a free use of it, the disease was not only confined to the one case, but the malignity of that case somewhat mitigated.

During the use of the Fluid as a disinfectant in my family it was also tried in a case of headache and one of toothache, the results in each case being instantaneous relief. It was afterward tried in a case of Erysipelas, with almost equal success.

It is due to the merits of this compound, also to state that the case of Erysipelas in question, being located in the feet, the Fluid, in its application, was brought in frequent contact with a troublesome corn on one of the feet, in the utter dissolution of said corn, for, upon subsequent examination, it had disappeared, and though it was sought for diligently, it could not be found.

I hand you this, hoping it may be the means of inducing others of earth's poor sufferers to test for themselves, as I did, the great merits of this great remedy.

Very respectfully yours,

FRANK SAUNDERS.

Never was a medicine so universally esteemed and extolled. It never fails. It may be depended on.

Every Druggist and Country Merchant keeps it. Manufactured only by

JOHN DARBY & CO.,
161 William street, New York.

Wholesale Agents,
REDWINE & FOX,
de5 1y Atlanta, Georgia.

SHARON FEMALE COLLEGE,

SHARON, MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI,

will reopen on MONDAY, the 27th of September, under the presidency of

REV. J. M. PUGH, A. M.

The course of study is extensive and thorough, and no pains will be spared to give to the student a solid education.

Rates of tuition per session of ten months:

Primary Division	$30 00
Preparatory Department	40 00
Collegiate Department	50 00
Contingent fee	5 00

Music at usual rates.

Board can be had at from $16 to $20. For further information address the President

H. H. MONTGOMERY,
President of Board of Trustees.

NOTE.—My friends in the counties of Madison, Yazoo, Holmes, Carroll, Sunflower, Attala, Scott, Leake, Neshoba, Hankin, Hinds, and elsewhere, will please consider this notice as a personal application for their patronage, as it will be out of my power to pay them a special visit.

The daughters of the preachers of the Mississippi Conference, and the orphans of deceased preachers, and also the orphans of deceased Masons, on application, shall have their tuition free of charge.

se4 1m J. M. PUGH, President.

J. W. BLACKMAN'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

81 Camp Street, Cor. Commercial Place, N. O.

Open day and evening the entire year. Penmanship, Book-keeping, Mathematics and Languages are practically taught by experienced professors. Persons from twelve to fifty years of age attend. The instruction is private to each student. Persons who have neglected their education can here speedily qualify themselves for good situations in business. Some from the country may obtain board in the family of the principal.

Prof. R. B. Montgomery, of this college, has always won the highest premiums for Penmanship and Pen-drawing, over all competitors, at all the State Fairs held in this city.

A liberal deduction made when three or more enter together. The principal has been a practical teacher in New Orleans since 1851. For circulars, giving terms, etc., address

J. W. BLACKMAN,
se11 1y New Orleans.

COLUMBUS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

COLUMBUS, MISSISSIPPI.

Boarding School for Young Ladies, conducted on Christian principles. Good board, thorough instruction, parental discipline.

Board, including washing, with tuition in regular course, per term of five months, $120 Extras at usual prices.

Session begins on the *First day of October*

Write for circular or catalogue, if you wish to patronize us, to

REV. J. F. TARRANT,
se4 1m President.

BELLS, STEEL COMPOSITION,

For Churches, Schools, Etc.

HILYMER, NORTON & CO., Manufacturers Cincinnati, Ohio.

These celebrated Bells (*not* Cast Iron or "Amalgam") rival in purity and volume of tone those of copper and tin, are more durable, and cost only *one-third* as much.

Send for descriptive circular. se25 1y

METHODIST FEMALE COLLEGE,

TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF the Mobile Conference.

The regular scholastic year will begin on the first Monday in OCTOBER next, and end the last of June. It is divided into two terms of four and a half months each.

EXPENSES.

Primary Department, per term,	$20 00
Collegiate Department, per term,	25 00
Latin and Modern Languages, each,	10 00
Music on Piano and Guitar,	25 00
Use of instrument,	5 00
Drawing and Painting,	20 to 25 00
Contingent fee,	3 00
Board, including washing, lights and fuel, per month,	22 00

Young ladies must furnish their own towels, sheets, pillow cases and table napkins.

Payments for each term in advance. Pupils entering within the first month will be charged from the beginning. Ithinerant ministers charged no tuition in the Literary Course.

Strict attention given to the manners and morals of the young ladies, and to their habits of study.

Refer to Dr. Keener.

For information address the President.

au7 3m C. D. OLIVER, Principal.

MARTHA WASHINGTON COLLEGE,

ABINGDON, VIRGINIA.

The Fall Term begins first Wednesday in AUGUST, and closes last Thursday in December, before Christmas. Winter vacation about two months. Capacity for one hundred and twenty-five boarders. Full faculty of instruction.

BILLS.

Board, per session of ten months,	$150 00
Fuel, per session of ten months,	16 00
Tuition, Collegiate Department,	60 00
Tuition, Preparatory Department,	40 00
Instrumental music,	50 00
Vocal, (special lessons,)	50 00
Use of instrument,	5 00
Modern languages, each,	20 00

Ornamental work at usual rates. No extra charge for Latin or Greek.

Boarders furnish their own towels, lights, and pay their own wash bills.

The daughters of ministers in the regular work will receive instruction in the Collegiate Department free of charge.

For particulars apply to

B. ARBOGAST, President, or
W. G. E. CUNNYNGHAM,
jy24 6t Professor, etc.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE, VIRGINIA.

The Fall Session of this institution begins on the 19TH OF AUGUST, 1869.

We have never been better prepared to furnish the facilities for a thorough Collegiate training. Our Board of Instruction is filled with men of large experience as College officers, and of acknowledged ability as professors. Our buildings—now undergoing repairs—and boarding arrangements afford pleasant homes for students.

One Hundred and Fifteen Dollars, payable in advance, will meet the expenses for tuition, board, room-rent, fuel, contingent fee and washing for five months.

A catalogue, or special information on any points, may be obtained by addressing

E. E. WILEY, President,
jy10 3m Emory Post Office, Va.

MEMPHIS CONFERENCE FEMALE INSTITUTE, Jackson, Tennessee.

Rev. A. W Jones, President, assisted by a full corps of competent teachers.

Fall Session opens SEPTEMBER 6, 1869.

Tuition, Collegiate Department,	$25 00
Music and use of piano,	30 00
Other charges in proportion.	
Board, including washing, fuel, bedding, etc.,	90 00

Tuition required in advance, and one-half the board.

The location is every way favorable and the facilities ample.

We solicit patronage, and insure satisfaction on fair trial. au7 3m

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FRANKLIN SEMINARY

Will be reopened for the reception of pupils on the 9th of AUGUST, which will be the beginning of the scholastic year.

Board can be had in good families, for $15 per month, exclusive of lights and washing.

The following are the terms of tuition, payable in advance, per session of five months:

Elementary branches,	$20 00
Higher branches,	25 00
Latin, Greek, etc.,	30 00
French and Music,	extra.

For further information apply to

B. CLEGG, Principal,
au7 4m Franklin, La.

CENTENARY MALE INSTITUTE Summerfield, Alabama.

The twenty eighth annual session of this school will begin on the

FIRST MONDAY IN OCTOBER, 1869,

and continue nine months.

The expense for tuition, incidental fees, board, washing, fuel and lights, for the session, will be $231 50, one-half to be paid on entrance and one-half on the 14th of February, 1870.

Persons wishing to patronize this school may address JOHN MASSEY,
jy31 2m Principal, Summerfield, Ala.

CENTENARY COLLEGE, Jackson, Louisiana,

was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, $75 per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance.

Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month.

The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, are all unsurpassed by those of any institution of the Southern States.

The past history of the College is the pledge its future prosperity.

The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

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WE ARE MANUFACTURERS' Agents at New Orleans for

Avery Plows, Peacock Plows,
Calhoun Plows, Brinley Plows,
Garrett & Cottman Plows,
Hall's Valley Plows, cast iron,
James H. Hall Cotton and Eagle Plows.

We sell all these at manufacturers' prices, and all other kinds of Plows at lowest market rate. THOS. H. BODLEY & CO.,

Dealers in Machinery and Agricultural Implements,

se1 1y No. 9 Perdido st., N. Orleans, La.

J. L. DUNNICA, New Orleans, La. THOS. A. HAMILTON, Memphis, Tenn.

G. P. HARMASON, New Orleans, La.

J. L. DUNNICA & CO.,

COTTON AND PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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New Orleans, La.

Agents for the following

BRANDS OF FLOUR,

which we are constantly receiving, and always have a good supply on hand:

Crescent Mills, Can't "B" Beat.
Heinrichshofen's Extra.
Red Sea.
W. Rosborough & Co.
Union Mills, "Sparta, Ill."
Sparta Belle.
Olive Branch.
City Mills, "Sparta, Ill."
Missouri Mills, St. Louis.
Saxony Belle.
Berg & Becker's Choice.
Pleasant Ridge.
Camp Spring Mills, St. Louis.
Great Western Mills, St. Louis.

Also, various brands of

SUPERFINE, SINGLE, DOUBLE AND TREBLE EXTRAS,

which we are selling at the lowest market rates. ja2 1y

H. W. DRAKE, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

will practice his profession in the parishes of Carroll, Madison, Richland, Tensas and Concordia.

Office—At FLOYD, Carroll parish, Louisiana.

REFERENCES.—Race, Foster & Merrick, J. M. Dirthammer, Judges Howell and Wyly, and J. R. Powell, New Orleans; Farrar & Reeves, St. Joseph, Louisiana. au21 1y

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C. E. Slate & Co.

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18 CAMP STREET,

UNDER THE CITY HOTEL;

Keeps constantly on hand

THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ALSO, CONTINUES TO MANUFACTURE

Sumpter Brogans and Russets

LADIES AND GENTS

—AND—

BOYS AND CHILDRENS SHOES,

—AT—

Hammond Station.

Nov9 1y

G. W. W. GOODWYN, (SUCCESSOR to Austin & Goodwyn,)

Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of

TINWARE,

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES

of all kinds; sole Agent for the Fashion Cooking Stove.

No. 62 Camp Street,

Next door to the Picayune Office,

oct20 1y NEW ORLEAN

MAGIC PRESS.

J. P. WILSON,

JOB PRINTER.....JOB PRINTER

77 Magazine street, corner of Poydras,

novl New Orleans, La.

EAST ALABAMA MALE COLLEGE, AUBURN, ALABAMA.

Rev. James F. Dowdell, A. M., LL. D., President and Rattle Professor Moral Science.

John Darby, A. M., Emeritus Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.

John T. Duncklin, A. M., Professor of Latin and Greek Languages.

Thomas C. Bragg, A. M., Professor of Mathematics.

A. R. Holcomb A. M., Professor of Natural Sciences.

———, Professor of Modern Languages.

A. S. Douglas, A. B., Instructor in Preparatory School.

The Fall Term opens on the 1st of September and closes on the 20th of December. Spring Term opens on the 26th of January and closes on the 13th of July.

Mr. Douglas will be aided by the Faculty in the discipline and instruction of the Preparatory Department.

Tuition and incidental fee in College, Fall Term, $32 00

Tuition and incidental fee in Preparatory Department, Fall Term, 15, 20, 25 00

Board in best families, exclusive of lights and washing, $15 to $20 per month.

Auburn is located on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad. It is noticed in healthfulness, and unsurpassed in moral and social advantages.

The Board of Trustees are rejoiced in securing the above faculty, and are confident that nothing is wanting to make this institution equal to the best.

For further information apply to President Dowdell, at Auburn, Alabama.

JOHN B. GLENN,
au7 1m President Board of Trustees.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, Greensboro, Alabama.

The schools of Moral Philosophy, Ancient Languages, Modern Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry are in successful operation. The Faculty consists of gentlemen whose reputation is well established. The Preparatory School is taught by the Faculty. We offer the best facilities for thorough education.

The session is divided into two terms. It begins the first Wednesday in October, and closes the first Wednesday in July.

Tuition in University, per term,	$35 00
Tuition in Preparatory School, per term,	30 00
Contingent fee, per term,	2 50
Board in private families, per month,	16 to 20 00

Fees must be paid in advance. Send for a circular. Direct to

J. C. WILLS.
au7 11t

WHITWORTH FEMALE COLLEGE, Brookhaven, Mississippi, will reopen SEPTEMBER 22, 1869.

Provision will be made for all who apply for admission.

To send your daughter here will cost you $260 for the term of ten months, or forty weeks. This amount will pay for board, fuel, lights, washing, tuition in English, English text books, slates, pencils and all the stationery used in the school room. A deduction of $50 will be made for ministers' daughters.

All the branches are taught.

Our Music Teachers are believed to be unexcelled.

Music and the Languages are extra.

Send for circular.

H. F. JOHNSON,
jy17 3m President.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

FACULTY.

A. H. Cenas, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

James Jones, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

Warren Stone, M. D., Professor of Surgery.

T. G. Richardson, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

Samuel M. Bemiss, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

Stanford E. Chaille, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy.

Frank Hawthorn, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Joseph Jones, M. D., (late of the University of Nashville,) Professor of Chemistry.

C. J. Bickham, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Thirty-second annual course of instruction in this Department will commence on Monday the 15th of November, 1869, and terminate on the second Saturday of March 1870. Preliminary Lectures on Clinical Medicine and Surgery will be delivered in the amphitheatre of the Charity Hospital, beginning on the 18th of October, without any charge to students. The Anatomical rooms will be opened at the same time.

The members of the Faculty are Visiting Physicians and Surgeons to the Charity Hospital, and give instruction daily at the bedside of the sick. The practical advantages thus offered to students are unrivaled.

FEES.—For all the Lectures, $140; Matriculation, $5; Practical Anatomy, $10; Graduation, $30. Payment required in advance.

For further information address

T. G. RICHARDSON, M. D.,
jy31 2m Dean.

ROBERT L. WALKER,

Cotton Factor & Commission Merchant,

190 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

aug8 6m

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1869.

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
FEB.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
MAR		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
APR				1	2	3	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
MAY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
JUNE			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
JULY					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AUG	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
SEP				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
OCT						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
NOV		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
DEC				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark to the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received, and a *circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The general market has shown only a moderate degree of animation since our last report, most branches of the wholesale trade complaining of a falling off in the country demand. Sugar and molasses have come forward more freely, and met a fair demand at about previous rates. Louisiana rice, also, has been in good request at steady prices. The movement in Western produce has been of limited extent, and mostly confined to the local trade and the execution of Gulf orders. Flour is now in fair supply, but rules a little too high to admit the execution of orders for foreign markets.

The accounts from the country are encouraging. With regard to sugar, however, they are hardly as favorable, and from nearly every point we hear reiterated complaints of the poverty of the cane, which has suffered from a late season and insufficient culture.

The river is eleven feet five inches below high water mark.

Cotton.—The following are the arrivals since the 5th instant:

Louisiana and Mississippi ....bales..	17338
Arkansas	1378
Lake	99
Mobile	984
Florida	38
Texas	111
Total	19948

On Saturday the movement commenced with only a moderate inquiry, but, as factors were quite stringent in their pretensions, a few sales were made at full prices. Later in the day, however, as the demand continued limited, the advantage was on the side of the buyers, and 2,250 bales changed hands, mostly at a further decline of ⅛c. On Monday, under the depressing influence of decidedly unfavorable accounts from Liverpool and New York, and an increasing stock, prices exhibited a continued downward tendency throughout the day, giving way ⅛ to ¼c. during the morning, and closing at a net decline of fully ¼c. The business, however, was on a more liberal scale, summing up 5,500 bales, nearly half of which was taken toward the close, the reduction in prices admitting several orders which could not have been executed at the morning rates. On Tuesday the market opened with a decided tendency to lower prices, but toward noon assumed more firmness, and the sales were the children.

[illegible] rates and partly at a partly at previous [illegible] which would [illegible] falling off of ⅛c. The accounts from Liverpool and New York being decidedly unfavorable, it then took an unfavorable turn until the close, when it exhibited a net decline of ¼c. in good ordinary and low middling, and ⅛ to ¼c. in the better qualities. The supply, however, being ample, and the demand stimulated by the concessions of factors, as well as by an improvement in foreign exchange, the sales summed up 8,000 bales.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 15,750 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 194,317 bales, against 188,804 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 125,521 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 60,677 bales to Great Britain, 7,743 to France, and of 13,009 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we quote as follows:

Ordinary	— to —
Good ordinary	22½ to 23
Low middling	23¼ to 23½
Middling	22¾ to 23¼
Strict middling	24 to —

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1869, bales	770
Arrived past three days	19948
Arrived previously	189852—209800
	210570
Exported past three days	17426
Exported previously	101378—118804
Stock on hand and on shipboard	91766

Monetary. — Gold opened at 127 to 127¼. (against 127⅜ at New York,) and closed at 126¾ to 126⅞.

Operations in silver have been of moderate extent. The sales include $6,300 in American half dollars at 126¾ to 126½.

There has been rather more inquiry for favorite stocks, but the sales have been of limited extent, the only transactions reported being 49 shares New Orleans City Railroad Company at $165 75 and $166 25, and 30 Union Bank at $34 75; 100 shares St. Charles Street Railroad at —, 1,300 shares Ship Island Canal Company at the advanced rates of $3 25 to $3 40 200 shares Crescent City Slaughter House at $20 50, 30 Union Bank at —, 6 City Railroad at $165 50, 7 at $166; 4 Gas Company at $155, and 10 Bank of New Orleans at $43.

CATTLE MARKET.

New Orleans,
Tuesday Evening, Nov. 9, 1869.

Texas cattle, choice, per head	$35 to 45
Texas cattle, second qual, per head	25 to 30
Texas cattle, third qual, per head	16 to 20
Hogs, per lb gross	9 to 11c
Sheep, first quality, per head	$5 to 7
Sheep, second quality, per head	3 to 3½
Sheep, third quality, per head	— to —
Milch cows, choice, per head	80 to 100
Milch cows, per head	50 to —
Texas cows, with calves	— to —
Yearlings, per head	8 to 10
Calves, per head	7 to 12

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(*Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire*)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Pinws and Scrapers	8 50	9 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	17 00
Spades	11 00	18 00
Axes	10 00	15 00
Bagging, ₩ yard:		
Kentucky	..	..
East India	..	..
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₩ lb	..	..
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs	1 10	1 15
Bread, ₩ 100 lbs.: Pilot	5 00	.. ..
Crackers	6 00	.. ..
Bricks, Lake, ₩ M	8 00	9 00
English, Fire	65 00	75 00
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	..	50
Tallow	..	..
Adamantine	15	21½
Star	16	21½
Chocolate, No 1 ₩ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₩ bbl	.. ..	.. ..
Northern	13 00	.. ..
Coal, Cannel ₩ ton	.. ..	15 00
Anthracite ₩ ton	11 00	12 00
Western, ₩ barrel	.. ..	50
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb	14¼	17¾
Havana	..	..
Java	33	35
St. Domingo	nonn	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₩ ton	15 00	.. ..
Hulled, ₩ bushel	.. ..	.. ..
Copper, firaziers' ₩ lb	35	..
Sheathing	.. ..	.. ..
Copper Bolts	35	37
Yellow Metal	29	30
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb	25	26
Tarred, American	.. ..	21
Russia	30	.. ..
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl	5 50	5 75
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	4	4½
St. Domingo	4½	4½
Fustic, Tampico	5	.. ..
Indigo, ₩ lb	1 75	1 85
Madder	22	24
Eggs, ₩ doz. Western	35	38
Feathers, ₩ lb	95	1 00
Fish, Cod, ₩ box	1 70	1 75
Herrings	11 00	12 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl	24 50	25 00
No. 2	15 00	16 00
No. 3	14 50	15 50
Flaxseed, ₩ lb	4	6
Flour, ₩ bbl:		
Superfine	5 50	8 75
Extra	5 20	5 35
Fine	4 75	.. ..
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb	14	15
Figs, Drum	20	23
Dried Apples	6	7½
Currants, Zante	17	..
Almonds, soft shell	..	28½
Raisins, M R, ₩ box	none	here
Layer	5 00	.. ..
Lem'a Sicily ₩ box	none	here
Malaga, ₩ box	.. ..	.. ..
Oranges, La, ₩ M	12 00	.. ..
Sicily ₩ box	.. ..	.. ..
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 25	3 75
10 x 12	3 50	4 00
12 x 18	4 00	4 50
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western	1 40	2 00
Canada	.. ..	.. ..
Oats	60	62
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel	1 05	1 15
Beans, ₩ bbl	8 50	9 50
Hops, ₩ lb	18	20
Gunpowder, ₩ keg	8 50	9 50
Hams, Baltimore, which would		
[illegible]	19½	20
Hay, Western, ₩ ton	28 00	30 00
Northern	23 00	26 00
Louisiana	.. ..	.. ..
Hides, ₩ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	16	17
Wet salted, city slaughter	9½	14
Kip Skins	.. ..	.. ..
Dry country	17	18
Pelts ₩ piece	.. ..	.. ..
Iron, Pig ₩ ton	45 00	.. ..
Country, Bar ₩ lb	5	6
English, ₩ lb	4	5
Hoop, ₩ lb	6	8½
Sheet	6½	9
Boiler	8	10
Nail Rods	7½	8
Iron Cotton Ties	6½	..
Castings, American	6½	7
Lime, Western ₩ bbl	2 00	2 25
Shell Lime	1 75	.. ..
Rockland, &c	2 10	2 15
Cement	3 00	.. ..
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana	48	85
Mascovado	..	..
Refinery, Reboiled	70	80
Moss, ₩ lb:		
Gray, Country	2	3½
Black do	5	6
Select, water rotted	7	8
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₩ lb	.. ..	5 25
Wrought, German	14	16
English	14	16
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Tar	.. ..	.. ..
Pitch	3 00	3 50
Rosin A No. 1	3 00	4 00
No. 2	2 00	.. ..
No. 3	.. ..	.. ..
Spirits Turp ₩ gallon	42½	43
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon	1 40	1 43
Coal Oil	38	40
in cases	43	44
Cotton Seed, Crude	70	75
Refined	1 00	1 05
Tanners' ₩ gallon	1 15	1 30
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton	.. ..	.. ..
Cotton Seed	35 00	40 00
Meal	.. ..	.. ..
Provisions, ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
Western	.. ..	.. ..
North half bbl	.. ..	.. ..
Dried, ₩ lb	..	..
Tongues ₩ doz	7 50	8 00
Pork, Mess	31 00	31 50
Prime Mess	.. ..	.. ..
Hog, round, ₩ lb	.. ..	..
Bacon, Hams, ₩ lb	26	27
Do., canvassed	29	30
Sides	20½	20¾
Shoulders	17¼	17½
Green Shoulders	15	..
Lard, Prime, in tierces	18	18½
in kegs	19	..
Fair, in tierces	..	..
Butter, Northern	33	46
Western	22	31
Cheese, American	10	22
Potatoes, ₩ bbl	1 75	2 00
Onions	4 50	5 00
Green Apples	2 50	4 00
Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana	6	8¼
India	4	..
Carolina	..	..
Saltpetre, refined, ₩ lb	14	25
Crude	..	..
Salt ₩ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	.. ..	.. ..
from store	2 40	2 45
coarse, cargo	.. ..	.. ..
from warehouse	.. ..	.. ..
from store	2 25	2 30
Turks Island, ₩ bushel	55	60
Soap, ₩ lb, Western	7	7½
Northern	8	12
Southern	6	10½
Castile	14	16
Sugar, Louisiana, ₩ lb:		
In the city	10	14½
Havana, White	16	16½
Yellow	13	14
Brown	12½	13
Tobacco, in hhds, ₩ lb:		
Baiers & Cutters	—	—
Choice and Selections	15	19
Fine Leaf	12	15
Medium Leaf	9	11
Fair Leaf	10	12
Common Leaf	8	10
Good Refused	7	10
Common Refused	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₩ lb	—	—
Bailing	21	22
Wool, Washed, ₩ lb	..	..
Burry	..	..
Louisiana, Native	28	29
Texas, [illegible] Merino	..	..

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The presiding elders of the Mississippi Conference will please send me the names of lay delegates, applicants for admission into Conference, and local preachers who expect to attend Conference for ordination.

W. B. Lewis,
Jackson, Mississippi.

Tuscaloosa District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Perryville	Oct.	9 10
Summerfield		16, 17
Selma		23, 24
Randolph		30, 31
Tuscaloosa	Nov.	6, 7
Greensboro		27, 28
Brush Creek	Dec.	4, 5
Marion		11, 12

Jas. L. Cotten, P. E.

Jackson Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Carthage, at Mount Zion	Oct.	9, 10
Raymond		16, 17
Camden, at Camden		23, 24
Madisonville, at Union		30, 31
Canton	Nov.	6, 7
Clinton, at Brownsville		13, 14
Sharon		20, 21
Livingston and Vernon, at Livingston		27, 28
Jackson	Dec.	4, 5

R. Abbey, P. E.

Mobile District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Franklin street	Oct.	2, 3
St. Paul's		9, 10
Eastern Shore		16, 17
Pascagoula and Bay Shore		23, 24
West Pascagoula		30, 31
Citronelle	Nov.	6, 7
St. Francis street		12-14
Cottage Hill		20, 21
St. Stephen's		27, 28
Whistler	Dec.	4, 5

A District Meeting will be held in connection with the meeting at St. Francis street; and as delegates to the Annual Conference are to be elected, it is hoped there will be a full attendance.

Jas. A. Heard
[illegible] for to unite [illegible]

Macon District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Macon	Sept.	25, 26
Brooksville, at Brooksville	Oct.	2, 3
Cookville, at Warsaw		9, 10
Marion, at Lockhart		23, 24
Summerville, at Mashulaville		30, 31
Crawford, at Tibbee	Nov.	6, 7
Trinity, at Woodlawn		13, 14
Gainesville, at Sumpterville		20, 21
De Kalb, at New Hope		27, 28

Preachers in charge will please notify the colored preachers to be present with full accounts of their work, and to receive the proper testimonials to enable them to attend the Colored Conference to be held by Bishop McTyeire, at Talladega, Alabama, November 25.

It is to be hoped that the stewards will make especial efforts to settle in full with their preachers at the fourth Quarterly Meetings.

S. H. Cox, P. E.

Alexandria District, La. Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Columbia circuit	Sept.	25, 26
Harrisonburg station		29, 30
Centreville circuit	Oct.	2, 3
Atlanta circuit		16, 17
Rapides circuit		30, 31
Big Cane	Nov.	6, 7
Alexandria		13, 14
Anacoco		20, 21
Spring Creek mission	Dec.	4, 5

The Alexandria District Meeting will be held at Big Creek church, Rapides circuit, October 30 and 31. The preachers are kindly invited to attend, and bring with them their official members.

Fred. White, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist., Miss. Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Holmesville ct., at Holmesv'e	Aug.	28, 29
Bogue Chitto ct., Monticello	Sept.	11, 12
Scotland ct., at Wright's Ch.		18, 19
Pleasant Valley and Rehobath stations, at Rehobath		25, 26
Wesson and Beauregard, at Wesson	Oct.	2, 3
Burtenton ct., at Burtenton		9, 10
Bahala circuit, at Pleasant Grove		16, 17
Georgetown ct., at Georget'n		23, 24
Summit and Magnolia, at Magnolia	Nov.	6, 7
Crystal Springs and Haz'elhurst, at Crystal Springs		13, 14
Brookhaven station		27, 28

Brethren will please have their reports ready. Brethren will oblige me very much if they will make arrangements for me to get from the railroad to their Quarterly Meetings.

G. F. Thompson, P. E.

New Orleans Dist., Louisiana Conference

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

New Orleans circuit, at Algiers	Oct.	17
Quar. Conf., at 112 Camp street	Jan.	6
Jefferson City	Oct.	24
Plaquemine		31
Thibodeaux circuit, at Houma	Nov.	7
Carondelet street		14
Baton Rouge		20, 21
Felicity street	Dec.	26
German churches, at Crops street	Jan.	2
Quar. Conf., do., at Dryades st.	Dec.	31
Moreau street	Jan.	9

Preachers in charge will please have all statistics, annual, and their quarterly reports, *in writing*.

J. C. Keener, P. E.

Yazoo District, Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Sunflower ct., at McNutt	Oct.	2, 3
Mt. Olivet ct., at Mt. Olivet		16, 17
Yazoo city		23, 24
Richland ct., at Richland		27-31
Durant ct., at Wesley chapel	Nov.	6, 7
Black Hawk ct., Sweet Water		13, 14
Yazoo ct., at Mt. Carmel		20, 21
Carrollton circuit		27, 28
Lexington circuit	Dec.	4, 5

W. P. Barton, P. E.

Wetumpka Dist., Montgomery Conf'o.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Wetumpka	Sept.	24, 25
Prattville	Oct.	3, 4
Autangaville and Ivy Creek, at Autaugaville		9, 10
Pleasant Hill ct., at Pleasant Hill		16, 17
Lowndesboro, Hayneville and Union, at Lowndesboro		23, 24
Tallassee ct., at Mt. Zion		30, 31
Socapatoy ct., at N. Prospect	Nov.	6, 7
Carolina ct., at Ellis' Chapel		13, 14
Autauga ct, at Pine Level		20, 21

Wm. S. Turner, P. E.

Opelousas District, La. Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Vermilionville	Oct.	14
Franklin		30, 31
New Iberia	Nov.	6, 7
Calcasieu		13, 14
Bellevue		20, 21
Bayou Mallet		27, 28
Waxia	Dec.	3, 4
Opelousas		5, 6
Pluquemine Brulee		11, 12
Abbeville		18, 19
Grand Cheniere		25, 26
District Conf., Vermillionville	Oct.	14-17

All the official members of the district are requested to attend.

J. D. Adams, P. E.

Columbus District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Fayetteville, at Unity Grove	Sept.	18, 19
Gordon, at Hopewell		25, 26
Caledonia, at camp ground	Oct.	2, 3
Columbus District Meeting		9, 10
Pickensville		16, 17
Carrollton, at Union Chapel		23, 24
Athens, at Rugan's Chapel		30, 31
Bexar	Nov.	6, 7
Yellow Creek, at Piney Grove		13, 14
Green		20, 21
Eutaw		27, 28

Persons attending the District Meeting will report at the Methodist church, where a committee will be in attendance to direct them to their homes.

T. C. Wiea, P. E.

Meridian District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Pearce's Sp'gs, camp meeting	Sept.	24-29
Meridian	Oct.	2, 3
Enterprise		9, 10
Shubuta and Waynesboro		16, 17
Clarke, at Salem		23, 24
Gaston, at camp ground		30, 31
Butler, at Warmuth Hill	Nov.	6, 7
Belmont		13, 14
Livingston		20, 21
Bladon Springs		27, 28
Enterprise circuit	Dec.	4, 5

Joshua T. Heard, P. E.

Paulding Dist., Mississippi Conference

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mt. Carmel, at Santee	Sept.	11
Columbia, at Boyd's Chapel		19
China Grove, at Water Holes		25
Coleville, at White Plains	Oct.	9
Handsboro, at Biloxi		16
Sylvarena, at Curr's		23
Paulding, at Pleasant Hill		30
Buck Creek	Nov.	13
Ocnhu		20
Rankin	Dec.	4

H. P. Lewis, P. E.

Woodville Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Jackson, at Jackson	Sept.	18, 19
Wilkinson, at Midway		25, 26
St. Helena, at Centre	Oct.	16, 17
Woodville and Percy Creek		23, 24
Tunica, at Tunica		30, 31
Liberty, at Liberty	Nov.	6, 7
Meadville, at Meadville		11
Buffalo		20, 21
Amite, at Adams		27, 28

Jas. A. Godfrey, P. E.

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Teachers of a high grade of talent and merit are in charge of the different departments—English, Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, Painting, etc.

Pupils charged from the time of entrance to the close of the session. All pupils received with the understanding that they are to remain and attend the examination at the close of the session in which they enter, and no deduction made on the bills for absence, except in cases of protracted illness, when the loss may be divided between the institution and the patron.

In her outfit each pupil should be provided with toilet boxes, towels napkins, sheets, pillow cases and blankets or comforts. She should also bring knife, fork, spoon, cup and napkin ring.

All articles and clothing brought to the Seminary should be distinctly marked, lists of which should be permanently placed on some part of the trunk convenient for reference. The scholastic year commences October 1 and ends in July.

EXPENSE.

Board and tuition per year	$275 00
The Modern Languages a small extra charge.	
Music, per year	75 00

Payments due a half session in advance.

Monthly reports of the studies, health and general deportment of the pupils are sent to the parents or guardians at a distance.

The main Seminary building, recently destroyed by fire, will be replaced by one of ample accommodations, now in process of construction, which will be ready for the reception of pupils at the opening of the next session.

For other information desirable in reference to the school apply to

MRS. MARY W READ,
jy24 1y Principal, Baton Rouge, La.

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For particulars address the Principal.
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NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1869.

$3 00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE
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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The New York *World* has an editorial asserting positively that, by virtue of a secret treaty, the steamer Albany, loaded with arms and ammunition, sailed for St. Domingo via the Dry Tortugas, where she will ship five hundred soldiers.

She will take possession of the island in the name of the United States.

The Treasury Department will be closed to-morrow in respect to the memory of the late Hon. Robert J Walker.

General Sherman, with a large party, will leave on Monday to attend the reunion of the Army of Tennessee at Louisville, Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Attorney General Hoar has decided to resign his portfolio on the 1st of January next. It is believed, in high Radical circles, that he will be elevated to the Supreme Bench.

Secretary Boutwell intimated today that, in his annual report, he would recommend the resumption of specie payments on the 1st of July, 1870

It is ascertained from official sources that the naval expedition which left New York, on Wednesday last, was dispatched to take possession of the Bay of Samana, for a United States naval station, as per treaty negotiated, but not yet ratified.

A portion of a self-constituted delegation from Canada had an interview with the President to-day on the subject of annexation of that country to the United States. It does not appear that any encouragement was given for a serious consideration of the gratuitous propositions

Judge Dent called upon the President this evening, and found him indisposed to give General Ames any instructions concerning the conduct of the election in Mississippi. The judge will return to that State next week.—*Picayune*

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—The Presbyterians here are jubilant over the reunion. The Presbyterian newspapers are flying blue flags, the colors of the old Covenanters.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 12.—After joint devotional exercises, the two assemblies formed a procession in file and joined. On reaching the threshold of the church they were greeted with the clapping of hands and the waving of handkerchiefs by the immense crowd assembled.

Cable dispatches were sent to the European Presbyterians announcing the union.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—At ten minutes past nine o'clock A. M. the eastward bound train on the Western Pacific Railroad, composed of eight cars, including one sleeping car, collided with the Alameda ferry train of four cars, near Leandro Both trains were going at the rate of twenty five miles per hour. The engines are a perfect wreck and the cars are completely demolished.

The Western Pacific train left at the prompt time; but the morning was so foggy the engineer had difficulty to see a distance ahead. On arriving at the switch, where the Western Pacific connects with the Alameda road, the train slowed, and the switch tender was questioned whether the Alameda train had passed, and answered, "All right; go ahead." Soon after the trains came together with a terrific crash. The first passenger car on the Western Pacific train was driven through the smoking car. Other cars were badly damaged.

The killed and wounded are variously estimated at from thirty to fifty persons. It is impossible to obtain a correct list at present.

When the trains collided the passengers were driven together and crushed among the ruins, and it was with great difficulty that many could be extricated. The legs of one man were amputated before he could be released from the cars. A sleeping car was filled with the badly wounded and sent to Alameda.

Great excitement prevailed during the day. The catastrophe cast a gloom over the entire people of the city. The announcement of the accident was read from the pulpits during the morning service.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Supreme Court refused to enter the resolutions of the bar, on the death of Hon. Robert J. Walker, on the minutes of the court.

Judge Dent will be in Jackson on Sunday and will reopen the Mississippi canvass on Monday. He has received additional assurances from General Ames' supervisors that a fair election will be held.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—One portion of the financial policy of the Administration is at last agreed upon, and that is a recommendation against any change in the internal revenue system which will reduce the rate of taxation.

The President, Secretary Boutwell and Commissioner Delano appear to be united on this, though the two latter officials will suggest some changes in the administrative features of the law.

There was some hope the commissioner would favor a reduction of the income tax to three per cent.; while the speculative interest desired him to recommend that the tax on distilled spirits should be placed at $1, but in his report just completed he ignores both, and suggests that no changes be made in the law.

The object alleged is to give the present rates a fair trial for the rest of the fiscal year.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, Nov. 16—Twenty-eight of the Opposition Deputies have issued a manifesto demanding the right of the people to govern themselves. They will use peaceful means unless an attempt is made to silence them by force.

Henri Rochefort's election is considered certain.

Troops are being quietly concentrated in this city.

The prospect of any disorders are exceedingly remote.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The English ship Monarch will bring Mr. Peabody's body home, and will be attended by an American vessel. It is probable several French vessels will join the funeral fleet.

PARIS, Nov. 16—At the opening of the Suez Canal to-day, France will be represented by the Empress Eugenie, who, in her steam yacht, the Oriole, will lead the way in the grand opening procession. Austria will be represented by the Emperor Francis Joseph, Prussia by the Prince of Prussia, Italy by the Prince Amadeus, and a host of smaller nations and tribes will have representatives to swell the pageant.

The first great gathering will take place at Port Said to-day, 16th instant. On the 17th there will be a grand ball, and on the 18th there will be a great gathering of tribes at Ismailia, where a grand entertainment will be given, one feature of which will be evolutions on horseback by the Arabs. On the 19th the grand procession will start for Suez, when the canal will be formally opened. On the 20th the leading feature of the day's proceedings will be the erection of a monument to Woychien, who first proposed the idea of establishing a route to India via the Isthmus of Suez.

These graceful acknowledgments of the services of an Englishman will show that no ill will is borne to England, although she did not render any assistance to Lesseps.

TEXTS IN GOLD.—There is a beautiful thought of the lamented Dr James Hamilton: Suppose that every one were to mark in golden letters the text which has been the means of saving his soul. The apostle Paul would mark the words, "Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me?" for it was these words spoken by Jesus from the dazzling light that made him a new creature. In the Bible of the Macedonian jailer, the letters would be found at Acts 16, 31: "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved;" for embracing this simple offer he rejoiced, believing in God with all his house. Martin Luther would print the text, "The just shall live by faith," in gold, for the text, spoken by the gentle lips of the vicar-general, guided him to peace; and the young monk of Erfurth, reduced by fasts and tears and struggles, to the verge of the grave, found rest in the wounds of Jesus In the Bible of Bunyan the mark would be found at "Yet there is room."

It was through the lattice of these words he first saw the cross, and he thought God put them into the Bible to meet his special case. And the ironside soldier would indicate Eccl. 11, 19, for it was there the bullet stopped, which but for the interposing Bible would have pierced his bosom; and when the battle was over he read: "Rejoice, O young man, in thy youth, and let thy heart cheer thee in the days of thy youth, and walk in the ways of thine heart, and in the sight of thine eyes; but know thou that for all these things God will bring thee into judgment."

We may add that if all the saved should thus print in gold the saving words of the book, it would be all gold. It is all gold.

PRESBYTERIAN REUNION.

The overture adopted by the Old and New School Presbyterian Assemblies and sent down to the presbyteries has been adopted by the requisite vote of two-thirds of the latter in both branches of the church. The work of reunion is therefore accomplished. We congratulate our Presbyterian brethren on the important and grateful event.

The rupture occurred thirty years ago, and not a few of the strong men who participated in the discussions connected with the unhappy controversy are still living. Time has modified and subdued, if it has not wholly removed, the partisan animosities between them The vote in favor of reunion has been overwhelmingly large. Only a few of the old leaders in the controversy were willing to put their names on record against it. In the presbytery of New Brunswick, which embraces the Princeton institution, the vote was strongly in the affirmative. President McCosh and Professors Atherton, McIlvaine and Duffield, of the college, and Professors Green and Moffat, of the seminary, voted aye; while Dr. Hodge voted nay, and Dr. Magill did not vote. The great unanimity manifested everywhere on the question is a very noteworthy and an exceedingly grateful fact.

Each of the two branches of the church now contains a larger number of synods, presbyteries, ministers and lay members than the whole church at the date of the division. The following figures show the strength of each:

	Old Sch'l.	New Sch'l.	Total.
Presbyteries...	143	113	256
Synods	27	24	51
Ministers	2,381	1,848	4,229
Members.....	258,903	172,560	431,463

The number of presbyteries and synods of the united church will, of course, be less than those given in the last column, as both branches have mainly occupied the same territory. The figures, giving the total number of ministers and members, show the present strength of the church.—*New York Christian Advocate.*

THE TRUE CHURCH.—We were considerably amused, the other day, on the reception of a brochure by Dr Thompson, consisting of five papers from the *American Churchman*, and attempting to define the relation of the Protestant Episcopal Church to other Christian bodies in the United States. It might have passed for an excellent joke, but that doctors of divinity do not usually print their jokes at such great length, and distribute them to the neighboring clergy free of expense. But this is almost too absurd for a serious answer. Here is a little body—the Benjamin of our American Israel—whose entire contributions to foreign missions last year were not $130,000, and which, small as it is, will hardly hold together without a few extra hoops, so violent is the contest between the ritualistic and evangelical parties, gravely claiming to be the predestined absorbent of American Christianity, responsible for this whole people, and the only power that can confer upon us the inestimable boon of a Catholic and Apostolic Church. Now this tremendous claim is somewhat less ridiculous in the mouth of a Romanist than of a Churchman, as the bay of a mastiff is more dignified than the clamor of a Scotch terrier. But we enjoy the singular spectacle of two Catholic churches, each claiming that the other is a sect, and each pretending to be the one original and apostolic body. The misfortune of which is, that if we outsiders should allow ourselves to be absorbed by either, the unity sought would still be as far off as ever The Pope generously offers Protestants a share in his Ecumenical Council, if they will cease to be Protestant; the Churchman promises them a kind welcome within the jurisdiction of the House of Bishops, and even has the audacity to propose some consideration for weak consciences in the important matters of the surplice and the prayer book. It is certain that both these tempting offers will be respectfully declined. Meanwhile we have no especial quarrel with the Churchman, but when little Mercury mistakes itself for the sun, the other planets may be allowed to smile.

A WILD FLOWER.—A bold Frenchman, while hunting in the Alps for the mountain goat, fell over a precipice upon a ledge, back of which was a little cave. How to get away he knew not. A day and a night passed, and he was still a prisoner, expecting to be starved to death. But, just as his heart began to fail, he saw a tiny turf of the *blue fringed gentian*.

That little flower saved his life! How? He knew that the wind must have blown the seed from a distance, and that God's sun and rain must have made it grow. This thought made his heart swell, and he said, "God has cared for that little wild flower which grows where none can see it but himself. Shall he not care for me also?"

Filled with this thought, he grew happy, and began singing a song. His voice was heard by some shepherds on the mountain top.

They shouted. He answered. Guided by his voice, they lowered ropes down to his prison house and drew him up. And thus, you see, his life was saved by the little blue fringed gentian—one of the slender wild flowers you may find in the woods.—*Children's Guest.*

THE ULTIMATE TRIUMPH OF PROTESTANTISM.—Whether we look to the reason of the thing itself or to the ascertained facts of the religious world, we shall find ample grounds for believing in the progressive march and the ultimate triumph of Protestant Christianity in the world. We cling very closely to the divine promise, that the future of our common humanity will yet see the prevalence of true religion over the earth as universal as the waters that cover the deep. We have faith, too, that popery and Protestantism differ from each other essentially on this very point—that popery contains in itself the elements of destruction, while Protestantism contains in itself the elements of constant renovation, and of a perennial regeneration. The Church of Rome is an inflexible, unchangeable, ecclesiastical corporation, professing to be infallible, and accordingly constrained to be immutable in her principles and profession. From this, its very immutable nature, this ecclesiastical organization cannot adapt itself to the progressive movements of humanity, or to the social and intellectual forces, which are rapidly creating a new future for the world. Either popery must arrest the advance of our civilization and of our science, or the latter will surely arrest the advance and destroy the existence of popery. The creed of Rome is pledged, irrevocably pledged, to the unchangeable; and, if she cannot bend to the forces that oppose her, she must break before powers that are only strengthened by time. The chair of the Pope will become what the throne of Canute was before the advancing tide.—*The Rock.*

LOVE OF HOME.—The affections which bind a man to the place of his birth are essential in nature, and follow the same law as that which governs every innate feeling. They are implanted in his bosom along with life, and are modified by every circumstance which he encounters from the beginning to the end of his existence. The sentiment which, in the breast of any one man, is an instinctive fondness for the spot where he drew his early breath, becomes, by the progress of mankind and the formation of society, a more enlarged feeling, and expands into the noble passions of patriotism The love of country, the love of the village where we were born, of the field which we first pressed with our tender footsteps, of the hillock which we first climbed, are the same affection, only the latter belongs to each of us separately; the first can be known but by men united into masses. It it founded upon every advantage which a nation is supposed to possess, and is increased by every improvement which it is supposed to receive.

HOW GREENLANDERS TRAIN THEIR CHILDREN.—The following illustrates the vigor with which the Greenland boys are trained up:

"The father of Matthias was a stern Arctic parent, and brought up his son in the way he should go When the dreaded southwest wind was driving the breakers high over the rocks at Claushavn, he would place his son in the kayak (canoe) and throw him into the surf. The little fellow, with the double paddle in his hand, would watch his opportunity and right himself as he descended, and then triumphantly paddle through the boiling sea to the little haven where the canoes land. * * * * People used to say to Matthias *pere*: 'You will drown your boy;' to which advice this sage hunter of seals and white whales replied: 'If the boy cannot right a kayak in a stormy sea he cannot kill a seal, and if he cannot kill a seal he cannot live in Greenland, in which case he might just as well die.'"

WHAT IS WANTED.—The Holy Spirit is able to make the word as successful now as in the days of the apostles. He can bring in by hundreds and thousands as easily as by ones and twos. The reason why we are not more prosperous is, that we have not the Holy Spirit with us in might and power as in early times. If we had the Spirit sealing our ministry with power, it would signify very little about our talent. Men might be poor and uneducated; their words might be broken and ungrammatical; there might be none of the polished periods of Hall or glorious thunders of Chalmers; but if the might of the Spirit attended them the humblest evangelist would be more successful than the most eloquent of preachers. It is extraordinary grace, not talent, that wins the day. It is extraordinary spiritual power that we need. Mental power fills a chapel; but spiritual power fills the church. Mental power may gather a congregation—spiritual, power. Oh! we know some before whom we shrink into nothing as to talent, but who have no spiritual power, and when they speak they have not the Holy Spirit with them; but we know others—simple-hearted, worthy men—who speak their country dialect, and who stand up to preach in their country place, and the Spirit of God clothes every word with power. Hearts are broken, souls are saved and sinners are born again. O, Spirit of the living God, we want thee! Thou art the life, the soul, the source of thy people's success Without thee they can do nothing; with thee they can do everything *C. H Spurgeon*

FAITH.—What is faith? I have never heard but three definitions that satisfied me. One, of course, stands upon a level infinitely above our poor criticism; that is the inspired definition of the apostle, that "faith is the substance"—that is, the confident realization—"of things hoped for, the evidence"—that is, a conviction reaching to demonstration—"of things not seen." But there is another definition which I have often spoken of, and which, from its exceeding simplicity, has thoroughly satisfied my mind. It is the one of the old Scotch woman, who heard persons disputing long as to what faith was. She answered: "Well, to me it seems a very simple thing; it is to take God at his word." And yet there is another definition which struck my own mind very much It is that of an Irish child. I had this from the lips of a missionary who was examining the school. He was asking what faith was, and one child said "Trust," while another said "Belief," and so on. At last he saw a thoughtful girl, and she said, "I think, sir, I can tell you what it is." "What is it, my child?" he asked. "It is the Holy Ghost," said she, "moving the soul to lean upon Jesus Christ." I think, my friends, that is a beautiful definition of faith—the Holy Ghost moving the soul to lean upon Jesus Christ.—*Rev. E. H. Bickersteth.*

FOOLISH EXPENSES.—Once in a while a pensive man may be heard to say: "I wish I had all the money back that I have spent in drinks for the past ten years." Not one man in twenty who, retrospectively gazing, gives utterance to that wish, has in his mind an approximating estimate of the amount which a person of even moderate bibulous propensities may spend upon drink in the space of ten years. Leaving wines and expensive liquors quite out of the question, let us see what a modest imbiber of old rye is likely to disburse on his favorite refreshments in the course of a year. Take a very moderate man as a sample.

Assume that he drinks every day one glass of beer at ten cents, and four glasses at fifteen. That amounts to seventy cents a day, which makes $4 90 a week Multiply by four, and you have $19 60 a month, which comes, you know, to $135 20 a year. Thus, if the man who had carried on at this rate for ten years had all his liquor money back, his pocket would be inflated to the tune of $1,352. This is only a small beer calculation; but think of the men who spend five times this amount on liquors, and remember that their name is legion.

IN THE voyage of life we should imitate the ancient mariners, who, without losing sight of the earth, trusted to the heavenly signs for their guidance.

WHILE a postmaster was stamping a letter, recently, it exploded and injured his left arm severely. It contained percussion caps.

WHERE THE SUN DOES NOT SET.—The following graphic passage is from the description of a scene witnessed by a Mr. Campbell and his party, in the north of Norway, from a cliff one thousand feet above the sea: The ocean stretched away in silent vastness at our feet; the sound of its waves scarcely reach our airy lookout; away in the north the huge old sun swung low along the horizon, like the slow beat of the pendulum in the tall clock of our grandfather's parlor corner.—We all stood silent, looking at our watches. When both hands came together at twelve, midnight, the full round orb hung triumphantly above the wave—a bridge of gold running due north spanned the water between us and him. There he shone in silent majesty, which knew no setting. We involuntarily took off our hats; no word was said. Combine, if you can, the most brilliant sunrise and sunset you ever saw, and its beauties will pale before the gorgeous coloring which now lit up the ocean, heaven and mountain. In half an hour the sun had swung up perceptibly on his beat, the colors changed to those of morning, a fresh breeze rippled over the flood, one songster after another piped up in the grove behind us—we had slid into another day.

THE PHENOMENA OF THE BRAIN.—One of the most inconceivable things in the nature of the brain is that the organ of sensation should be insensible. To cut the brain gives no pain, yet in the brain alone resides the power of giving pain in any other part of the body. If the nerve which leads from it to the injured part be divided, it becomes instantly unconscious of suffering. It is only by communication with the brain that any kind of sensation is produced, yet the organ itself is insensible. But there is a circumstance more wonderful still. The brain itself may be removed, may be cut away down to the *corpus calcarum*, without destroying life. The animal lives and performs all its functions which are necessary to simple vitality, but no longer has a mind; it cannot think or feed. It requires that the food should be pushed into its stomach; once there, it is digested, and the animal will even thrive and grow fat. We infer, therefore, that the part of the brain, the convolutions, is simply intended for the exercise of the intellectual faculties, whether of the low degree called instinct, or the exalted kind bestowed on man, the gift of reason.—*Wagon on the Mind.*

LONDON MIDNIGHT MISSION.—This mission has rescued upward of one thousand girls from a life of shame—either restoring them to their friends, or securing them work at home or in the colonies. Upward of fourteen thousand have attended meetings held. One hundred and seventy-four were reclaimed in the year ending on the 1st of March last, of whom but fifty six were natives of London, while fifty-eight were orphans.

A CONFERENCE OF RABBIS, from various parts of the Union, met in Philadelphia, has repudiated the use of Hebrew in prayer, the doctrine of the resurrection of the body, Jewish segregation and the obligation of the Levitical law. But the Rabbis do not recognize the Messiahship of Jesus. They will probably become deists.

THE AMERICAN BOARD.—The Prudential Committee of the American Board of Foreign Missions have authorized an expenditure of $520,000 next year. The board owes $5,925 44, which sum is not included in the amount appropriated. An appeal is made for a prompt contribution of the entire amount, $525,925 44.

A NEGLECTED cough, cold or sore throat, which might be checked by a simple remedy, like Brown's Bronchial Troches, if allowed to progress may terminate seriously. For bronchitis, asthma, catarrh and consumptive coughs, the Troches are used with advantage, giving oftentimes immediate relief. Singers and public speakers will find them also excellent to clear the voice and render articulation wonderfully easy.

PROFESSORS HUXLEY, Guthrie and Oliver are soon to commence, at the South Kensington Museum, England, a course of lectures to women on natural science.

ONE of the newspapers of Syracuse reports the discovery of what is supposed to be a petrified giant, a manly figure in stone, over ten feet high.

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1869.

WHEN THE TIDE GOES OUT.

Through the weary day on his couch he lay,
With the life-tide ebbing slowly away,
And the dew on his cold brow gathering fast,
As the pendulum numbered moments passed,
And I heard a sad voice whispering say,
When the tide goes out he will pass away.
Pray for a soul's serene release!
That the weary soul may rest in peace,
When the tide goes out.

When the tide goes out from the sea-girt lands
It bears strange freight from the gleaming sands:
The white-winged ships that silent wait
For the foaming wave and a wind that's late;
The treasures cast on a rocky shore,
From the stranded ships that shall sail no more;
And hopes that follow the shining seas,
Oh! the ocean shall win all of these
When the tide goes out.

But of all that drift from the shore to the sea,
Is the human soul to eternity—
Floating away from a silent shore,
Like a faled ship to return no more—
Saddest, most solemn of all, a soul
Passing where unknown waters roll.
Where shall the surging current tend,
Slowly drifting friend from friend,
When the tide goes out?

For our parting spirit pray, oh! pray,
While the tide of life is ebbing away,
That the soul may pass o'er sunnier seas
Than clasped of old the Hesperides;
A bark whose sails by angel hands
Shall be furled on a beach of golden sands;
And the friends that stand on a silent shore,
Knowing that we shall return no more,
Shall wish us joy of a voyage fair,
With calm, sweet skies and a favoring air,
When the tide goes out.

Wetumpka District, Montgomery Conference.

MR. EDITOR: "For as much as many have taken in hand to set forth in order a declaration of those things which" have transpired among them, "it seemed good to me also to write," that the brethren might know of our prosperity and rejoice with us in the Lord.

I.—OUR TEMPORAL PROSPERITY.

Except in a few localities the Lord has smiled upon our fields, our vineyards, our cattle and all our temporal interests. Our barns are full, our wine is rich and good, and to the mart we take our cotton and drive our bleating lambs and kids.

I say we—I mean not so much the ministry as I do the laity. The latter live well generally, while the former have managed so as to live after some sort.

The assessments on the various charges are good—generally above the assessments of former years; but collections, in most cases, have so far been short. Nearly every charge, however, has appointed a steward's meeting, near the close of the Conference year, at which the brethren hope to pay the workmen their wages.

In one charge the Quarterly Conference passed a resolution instructing the stewards to raise one-half of the preacher's assessment and pay it to him in the beginning of the year. Very good! But I like much better that Kentucky or Tennessee plan adopted by some charge up there: *Pay the whole assessment in advance!* Surely the church ought to be willing to credit the ministry some, inasmuch as the ministry have been crediting the church from time immemorial! "It is a poor rule that will not work both ways."

At the request of the District Meeting, and in compliance with my own convictions upon the subject, I have preached, where I thought it was most needed, on the support of the ministry. I have endeavored to bring forth the teaching of the Scriptures upon the subject, and to show the people that the support of the ministry lies at the foundation of the practical operations and success of the church. Some good, I humbly hope, has been done. It is very plain to my mind that the ministry should preach the whole Gospel—the support of the ministry as well as every other part of the Gospel. If they would do this in the right way—there is a right and a wrong way to do almost everything—the people would soon learn, appreciate and do their whole duty. They would pay, as well as pray and rejoice! Then "the windows of heaven," which are now locked by the failure to "bring all the tithes into the storehouse," would be opened wide that the blessing of the Lord might descend upon us!

II.—OUR SPIRITUAL PROSPERITY.

This has not been as great as we had fondly hoped; yet, nevertheless, we have had spiritual prosperity.

The preachers have all been faithful laborers. They have generally succeeded in arousing the brethren to come "up to the help of the Lord against the mighty." The church in the bounds of the district, I think I may safely say, is going onward and upward. Souls have been converted in nearly all the charges, but the most wonderful displays of saving power have been in the revivals on the Tallassee and Pleasant Hill circuits. On the latter circuit, at Pleasant Hill, the Spirit seemed to be poured out almost as it was on the day of Pentecost. About a score of souls embraced religion and joined the church.

On the Tallassee circuit many have been converted and received into the church.

At Autaugaville and Ivy Creek the brethren have enjoyed excellent seasons of refreshing. Many received pardon and cast in their lot with the people of God.

At Lowndesboro the Lord has in some measure blessed the church, and brought in souls to assist in the labor of love.

At Prattville no pent up waters have burst forth in rushing torrents, but steadily onward their peace and joy have flowed as a river in majesty and irresistible power. Some have entered the church there and found rich pasture.

On the Autauga circuit, owing to the affliction of the preacher, Brother Deusler, the work has not been carried forward as we desired I hope to have a good report from him yet.

At Wetumpka we have had a good meeting. Some good has been accomplished. During the year some have been received into the church. O, that the Lord would "rain righteousness" upon us here!

On Sooopatoy and Carolina circuits prosperity has smiled and shed some rich blessings. On the former the preacher reports accessions. As I have not held the last Quarterly Meeting in the latter charge I am not informed as to the sheaves gathered.

Special attention has been given by all the preachers to the Sabbath school cause. In that department I rejoice to report prosperity.

We have this year made efforts to revive old-fashioned love feast meetings with good success. They have usually been well attended and very profitable.

In conclusion let me say: First Amid all our prosperity we have some things that sober our joy. There is much to be done in this field. Some of the churches need to be brought up to a higher standard in everything; some of the individual members must be brought back from their worldliness, where they are almost "in endless mazes lost;" and the souls for whom Christ died, who are "without God and without hope in the world," are numerous, and are to be called unto repentance.

Many of our good members are moving by scores to the great West, leaving some of our churches few in numbers, and weak in financial ability. Brethren of the West, look out for those who are on the way to aid you in your great work. I need not bespeak for them a cordial welcome, for you will give it.

Second. We will take courage and rejoice. Hitherto God has helped us. We will praise him! With the dying Wesley we will say: "The Lord is with us!" In his name will we set up our banners. We will show our gratitude and our joy by the abundance of our labors, and by bringing our offerings to his holy altar. We will continue to urge all our collections. Then shall there be "meat" in the Lord's house for pastors, missionaries, superannuates, widows, orphans, Bishops and presiding elders. Surely when this is accomplished "the set time to favor him" will have come! Amen. WM. S. TURNER, P. E.

WETUMPKA, ALA. Nov. 9, 1869.

GOLD discoveries are reported in the southern portion of Alaska.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

REV. WILLIAM H. CARTER.

I do not propose to write an obituary or an extended biographical sketch of this eminent Christian minister. I leave this work for some member of the Mobile Conference. Knowing Brother Carter as I did, being intimately associated with him for several years, and being one to whom he frequently unbosomed himself, I wish to bring to light some things concerning him, which I think worthy of consideration. I esteem Brother Carter the most holy man with whom I have ever associated. To say that he enjoyed religion, in the common acceptation of the term, would give but a faint idea of his religious enjoyment. The great idea with him was not to possess enough religion to save him, but to enjoy all the religion possible to be realized on earth. In reading the Bible he was not so much carried away by proof texts upon some favorite doctrines, as by those passages which would reveal to his heart the depths of piety.

His favorite doctrine was holiness. This, with him, was the central idea of Christianity. About this he read, about this he studied, about this he preached, about this he prayed, about this he exercised faith. No wonder he enjoyed it! He professed what he called purity of heart about the year 1856, and some two years thereafter his faith claimed something far superior to anything he had before experienced, which he called "the entire death of self." I do not mention this because I think the distinction is of any worth, but to show the internal workings of his mind. His ideas of Christian perfection accorded well with those of Wesley and Fletcher, authors with whom he was quite familiar.

His habits of private devotion are worthy of our patronage. He came as near reducing these to system as the nature of the case would permit. His special hours of retirement were as follows: On lying down at night and rising in the morning, and immediately after each meal. He was remarkably punctual in observing these hours, so much so that it attracted attention. On one occasion I was in conversation about Brother Carter, while seated at a dinner table of a gentleman with whom he had formerly boarded, and this gentleman remarked: "If Brother Carter has eaten his dinner by this hour I'll venture he is now praying." In connection with these regular times for prayer, he prayed much by way of ejaculation. I have heard him lecturing his congregations on the subject of prayer, and, after telling them his rule, he would urge upon them the necessity of adopting the same rule, or a similar one, and enforce it by saying that after he prayed so many times he was scarcely a Christian. "But," he would add, "may be it is easier for you to live a Christian than it is for me. I am so mean and wicked that it requires a constant effort to keep me right; God may be better to you than he is to me."

In addition to his other devotion, for a good portion of his ministerial life he retired about sundown every evening to ask God to give him power in his pulpit efforts. As a preacher he was not deep in theology, nor eloquent in delivery, and yet in many respects he was truly a powerful preacher; when, in some of his happiest moods, I have seen him hold his congregations spell-bound for nearly an hour, during which time you would not think so much of the preacher as of the subject, and the prevailing impression would be, "God is in our midst." I am perfectly satisfied that Brother Carter's pulpit power was attributable alone to his religion. He himself was sensible of this. I have heard him say: "Some men can do good by means of their learning, others by their eloquence, but if I do anything at all it is by the power of God." "Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord."

A very striking peculiarity in the man was that he had to be at the helm, or he was of but little service. As a visiting brother in a revival meeting his powers were never seen. He had to have the whole meeting upon himself, and conduct it in his own way, and the latter he generally did very successfully. Hundreds in the final day, no doubt, will bless God that William H. Carter held a protracted meeting in their neighborhood. In his meeting he was not very fond of preaching; this he would have done by almost any preacher who might happen to be present. His main forte was in holding prayer meetings, in which he frequently delivered lectures of the most soul-stirring character. His favorite doctrine, holiness, must have place in all his meetings. It was very common for him to have two classes of persons at the altar at the same time, the one seeking pardon, the other seeking holiness, and as a consequence many professed to enjoy the latter blessing, and gave signs that they really possessed it. This accounts, in part, for his having to conduct a meeting in his own way. He most commonly picked his preachers so as to have those who would preach holiness. Enjoying this blessing himself, he wished to labor with those who either enjoyed it or were seeking it. He had more confidence in a man who enjoyed this blessing. With such a man he would confide almost any secret, and move on with the most unbounded confidence, being assured that there was no danger of giving offense. With other men, though they enjoyed religion, he was guarded, thinking that they might not understand him.

When he decided to take a companion for life, he had direct reference to these views. I do not know that he would have married any woman under heaven who did not enjoy holiness. In the fall of 1857 he married Miss Rebecca Cox, a young lady who, during the same year, under his ministry, embraced religion, and also professed perfect love. After-life proved the wisdom of his choice. She made him a good wife and a faithful colaborer in the Gospel.

He did not do all his preaching in the public congregation. He felt it to be his imperative duty to converse with every one privately upon the subject of religion. He would do this even at the neglect of making preparation for the pulpit. Frequently he would urge upon Christians the duty of talking to sinners about their souls' salvation, and by this means procured many others to assist him in his beloved employ. His heart was truly burdened with the weight of immortal souls. In his prayers, both private and public, he would frequently say: "O, Lord, give me souls, or I die!" The very atmosphere with which he was surrounded, and the spirit which he breathed, seemed to be conducive to the great work of furthering the cause of God. To be in his presence and hear him talk would inspire in almost any one a determination to draw nearer to God. Many of us who feel ourselves greater men than Brother Carter would do well to take up his fallen mantle, and pray for a double portion of his spirit to rest upon us. Holy man, as I knew him to be, I was not surprised that it should be written: "His end was tranquil, peaceful and triumphant."

"Servant of God, well done,
Rest from thy loved employ;
The battle fought, the victory won,
Enter thy Master's joy."

WM A. SAMPEY.

NEWTON, ALA., Oct. 29, 1869.

EACH of the nuns of Spain, taking into consideration the value of the buildings and properties she occupies, costs the State about $2,600 gold a year, and there are more than twelve thousand of them throughout the country. It is not strange that the Spanish Minister of Grace and Justice proposes to reduce considerably the number of convents, in some of which there is actually only one nun living. The buildings will be employed for charitable purposes and for public offices.

A LADY in want of funds to complete the purchase of a house recently called on President Grant, and requested him to advance her $400.

The Annihilation of the Christian Church.*

What would become of human society if the notorious Carl Vogt had his wish, who longs for "the annihilation of the Christian church," no one acquainted with history can for a moment doubt. A new heathenism would emerge and a moral pestilence sweep over the world. For, first, the Christian religion is the religion of humanity. It inculcates the duty of recognizing in every man the image of God. Materialism, one of the most anti-biblical and anti-Christian systems of the day, knows no true humanity, because it recognizes and knows no true divinity. It degrades man to a mere animal, having no free will, and consequently irresponsible for his actions. An animal knows nothing of good and evil, of virtue and vice. Moral ruin is the inevitable consequence of materialism. Next, Christianity is the religion of love, which resists and conquers selfishness. Apostacy from Christianity makes egoism the ruling principle. A furious enemy of Christianity, Max Stirner, preaches in our day this absolute egoism in a way that sinks man lower than the beasts, who at least love their kind. With the most absolute recklessness this Titan says: "I will be and will have all which I can be and have, entirely careless whether it is human or inhuman; enough that it stands in my power to will and to have. Right is for me what I make right." This is the right of the strongest. The history of mankind becomes a struggle of beasts for prey. Such phrases as "liberty, equality, fraternity," have no power to check the furious outbreak of these wild beasts, as the history of the French revolution clearly shows. The "holy guillotine," the thirst for blood, the madness of rage and hate of those who would abolish Christianity, will never be forgotten.

Again, the Christian religion has brought the purest morality into the world. Apostacy from Christianity is also a breaking loose from morality. Voltaire, whose motto was, *Ecrasez l'infame*, was a man who wallowed in the mire of sensuality. La Mettrie, who sympathized with him in his bitter hatred of Christianity, had the shamelessness to write: "God, conscience, providence, judgment, eternity, are chimeras, which terrify no truly reasonable man; * * * virtue and vice are empty words. The chief care of a reasonable man should be to satisfy his desires." What will become of marriage and domestic life if men bid farewell to Christianity, such men as Enfantin, George Sand, Heine, and the adherents of "Young Germany" have told us without blushing. With the utmost frivolity they repudiate the sanctity of Christian marriage; they pronounce it Philistinism and preach the so-called geniality of love, *i. e.*, that man and wife should live together so long as they are attracted toward each other, and if this ceases they should separate. Enfantin desires free sexual mingling, like that of cattle. Heine, who lived with a woman of bad repute, pleads "for the rehabilitation of the flesh," as a "deliverance from the offensive serionaness of Christianity." He pronounces sensuality justifiable. Christianity preaches: "They who are Christ's have crucified the flesh with its affections and lusts." Heine says in conscious opposition: Away with self-denial; let us have pleasure, the dancing of nymphs, nectar and ambrosia.—Young Germany would be glad to rear "a new Greek paganism," with all its goddesses and temples for lust. That education dissevered from Christianity has no power to preserve domestic life is illustrated by the family of Rousseau. This man, who in his *Emil* presented himself as a reformer in education and is still regarded by many as authority in such matters, lived in concubinage and sent four out of his five children to the foundling hospital, with no sign of recognition and without ever caring for them again. Christianity tends to regulate the relation of capital to labor in accordance with the principles of righteousness and benevolence. Let Christianity be forgotten, and egoism would become the ruling principle of both the rich and the poor, and so the disruption of society become inevitable. The egoism of the rich, wealthy manufacturers and others, seeks to reduce the working classes to mere machines, and to exact from their labor the utmost possible gain. The egoism of the working classes, in return, seeks a shelter in communism. The prophets of communism, Fourier, Cabet, Proudhon, who proclaim property to be theft and declare war against all who have it, well know that Christianity is the only firm barrier against their destructive ideas. Hence the constant endeavor to make men regard it as "a pest to society." Let them succeed, and such barbarism would appear as the world has never yet seen; "lust in place of charity, might in place of right, will in place of duty, selfishness in place of love."

The Christian religion is the guardian of private life, the foundation of civil society, the indispensable support of the public welfare. It never outlives itself, never grows old. It is the same now that it was in its early days. It preserves through all time its holy and renewing power. Would that all who bear the name of Christ sought to show more of his spirit.—*Theological Eclectic.*

* Translated from the *Beweis des Glaubens*, October, 1868.

FAITH THE GLORY OF MANHOOD.

The soul that does not practically look beyond this world, and live in the strength and glory of the world to come, must have a poor and cheap existence. Take human life at its very best; accumulate about it everything which men call great; gather its riches, its honors, its pleasures in full and overflowing measure; remove far away its heavier burdens and griefs; make it all that, in its most favored conditions, it ever is or can be, and still, regarded as a portion for the soul, how meager and unsatisfying!

And in saying this we do not mean that earthly good is not a real good, or that the blessings of human life are to be lightly esteemed; but only that the soul, in its secret desires and wants, in its secret yearnings and anticipations, is something so great that it longs forever to overleap all these mortal boundaries. Attempt to shut it up within the narrow confines of earth, and a life even of "threescore years and ten," and it is like taking a bird from the free ranges of the forest, and confining it in a narrow cage. It has wings to fly far abroad in the heavenly spaces; it has songs to sing which can only be at home amid the full harmonies of the field and wood. And so the soul, if it be crowded into the narrow confines of our earthly and human life, if its longings after immortality be repressed, has only a poor and half-way existence. It was made for something higher, nobler, better.

How false, then, is all that philosophy which would teach us that faith is weak and childish, and unworthy of full grown men! A man can never be full-grown—never be anything but a dwarf without it! Faith bridges over the mighty chasm which separates the seen from the unseen, and opens a path outward, along which the soul can range according to its irrepressible longings. What would even human life, in the strict sense, be without faith? What can any individual man, without help from others, know of this world in its present condition, or of the ages of human history which have preceded? It is because we believe, not because we know, that we are put in possession of all that has gone before. We reach out to take hold of the mighty wonders of the world, we grasp the secrets of distant lands; what would all this be to us if we were required to search it out for ourselves, and could not take it upon the word of others? Because we believe, we are heirs of all the ages of human history. Because we believe, we look out and behold what is going on to-day in the mighty empires of China and India; we look into shadowy lands of the far north and south, "we take the wings of the morning and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea;" all because we believe, as God made us to do. If we must know everything of ourselves, then our life must run in the narrowest channels, and we could hardly reach out, in our grasp of thought, beyond the cattle which feed peacefully upon the hills; but God made us to take in this present world by faith, and in a still higher and grander sense, he made us to take in the "unseen and external world."

Let no man, then, deceive us with the idea that faith is unfitted to a being endowed with reason. Reason is good, but without faith the whole reach of life and thought is shut within the smallest circle. The real glory of a man is his faith. By this his being is enlarged, and he shares with angels in an immortal inheritance. The man of earthly experience, who prates with his dogmas about reason—making belief to be weak, and absolute knowledge only to be great—does not, perhaps, stop to think that he dishonors himself and dishonors his race in the most effectual way possible. If he himself were actually reduced to live on his own absolute knowledge, it would be a life within such contracted limits as to be contemptible. God has made him to soar far and wide and long on the wings of faith. He has given him a world vast enough to allow of such flights. He has communicated enough respecting the universe as a whole, past, present and to come, to give a free and large range to the soul. "We walk by faith, not by sight."—*Congregationalist.*

A GERMAN farmer in California, congratulated upon his Bartlett pears, replied: "Oh! yes, dey make such good food for de cows."

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1869.

AUTUMN.

Now all the trees are bright with gorgeous tints,
And sweet and cool these fair autumnal days;
Summer is gone, but far o'er vale and hill
October spreads her wealth of purple haze.

A strange, sweet sadness fills the balmy air,
A wondrous calm pervades the earth and sky,
As if the summer days, with loitering feet,
Lingering awhile, as loth to say good by!

Through golden clouds the early sun sinks down,
With splendor bathed, behind the western hills;
And large and round the mellow harvest moon
The landscape with its fairy radiance fills.

My heart responds to nature's varying moods,
And tears unbidden gather in my eyes,
For tender memories and fond regrets,
And longings vain, within my heart arise.

Longings unuttered for the present sweet
Which would have been my sunshine all the year—
But cheerful faith and love shall still be mine,
For earth is fair, and heaven is very near.

NATURE IN EDUCATION.

The first book the eye opens upon when we enter our present life is one written by the Divine Hand, in the fairest hieroglyphics, and illustrated with living pictures. If one only has its alphabet at hand there is no difficulty in reading it, no end to its variety, and no possibility of exhausting its interest. Wherever we move new leaves of it are turned over, and no book of instruction has its power to enlarge the mind and to minister to its enjoyment. The key to this inexhaustible treasure of knowledge and pleasure our schools fail to place in the hands of children. It is true that we have treatises upon botany, upon the natural history of animals, of birds, of insects, and volumes upon stones, and shells, and fishes; but too often our young people come away from our seats of learning without being able to distinguish one star from another; without enthusiasm in the examination of vegetable life; without being able to call a bird, save the robin, perhaps, by name, or to recognize its distinctive note; without having the ability to form an opinion of the geological structure of the country about them, or of finding delight in the study of the habits of the innumerable forms of insect life, calling in whispering music for attention everywhere.

The text books are dull and dry, and rendered forbidding by unpronounceable technical terms; but nature is printed in colors, and full of harmonies. The book must be only an implement, like the heavy hammer that breaks open the rock to disclose its crystals. It must be rendered valuable by the previous taste which has been formed, and the enthusiasm which has been aroused by carrying the child first to nature herself. The young pupil first learns *things*, and loves them; then the child readily inquires for names, and remembers them. The teacher, full of the theme, familiar with natural objects, fond of birds and flowers, and animated life, with the names upon his own lips, must first, by his own interest, kindle the soul of the pupil, and then the dryest text books will become the means of affording aid and pleasure to the young scholar.

This failure to *educate*—to draw out the mind of the youth toward natural history, and to enable him to acquire a correct and positive knowledge of the world in which he lives—is not seen merely in these branches of study, but in almost all the rudimental courses. The same results are seen in the study of geography, history, chemistry, etc. Indeed, how uninteresting these studies, which in themselves combine the most entertaining elements that the mind can contemplate, are made, as usually taught from text books in our schools! How few young persons follow out these studies after they leave the scene of early instruction, or preserve any distinct notions of the subjects, which they simply committed to memory to meet the requisitions of the class room, and to secure an honorable standing among their mates!

Many of the text books we necessarily leave behind with the school, and we wish to carry with us only the discipline we have received in their study, such as our mathematical treatises; but this book of nature is never closed before us until our own eyes are veiled by the shadows of the grave. Indeed, the book is not closed to us then; but a wider and more glorious page will open before our wondering vision.—Into our family life, into our professional routine, into our daily labor, we may profitably and gratefully carry this study of natural history. It will form the most refreshing kind of recreation from any onerous pursuit of business, and afford a constant source of inexpensive but exquisite enjoyment.

Happy is that minister, or physician, or lawyer who has for his "hobby" some branch of natural history, and, next to his library in interest, arranges his cabinet of minerals or insects, or birds, or shells, or covers his tables with well and widely selected herbaria.

The newspapers contained an interesting account, a short time since, of an uneducated young man, who in the hours of weakness and convalescence from some lingering physical disease, to while away his time began the out-of-door study of cryptogamic plants, mosses, lichens, etc. He became greatly interested in these miniature evergreen forests growing upon the rocks, and now, to fully understand them, no labor was aught but pleasure; so without a teacher, and with the poorest facilities, he made himself familiar with Latin and French and German, because the first language gave him the names of his beloved plants, and the modern languages afforded him the best treatises upon their nature and characteristics.

The hour to develop this taste is early childhood, not at college. However we may differ from Spencer and Huxley in their speculations as to the origin of life, and as to their materialistic views of religion, we must agree with them in their earnest appeals that adequate attention should be given in the earliest years of life to the study of the real world around us. It is a world which, like the Sabbath, in one important sense, was "made for man," not simply as a place of residence, but for the discipline and development of his mind. The study of its laws are the most natural, as they are the divine, provisions for its wholesome enlargement.—*New York Christian Advocate.*

THESE LITTLE ONES.

As a general rule we are not half thoughtful or courteous enough in our manners toward our children. We are too apt to content ourselves with a general consciousness of being right in the main with theoretically intending that they shall grow up to be good Christian citizens and an honor to ourselves. We make big sacrifices in their behalf, revolve fine schemes, and bring out the heavy artillery of our nature on very slight occasions. But our graces, our courtesies, our delicate acts of appreciation and lofty consideration are not for them. These are reserved for adult friends and select acquaintances, as if to any one living were due more of the best and sweetest that is in us than to those whom we have brought into the world to meet its jars, temptations and cruelties!

Think of the really coarse way in which the fondest of us sometimes wound our children's sensibilities. How we parade their special traits and accomplishments, and ignore their individuality; how recklessly we break in upon their little plans and pleasures; how carelessly we comment upon their defects; how we laugh at their childish distresses, because the grieved look or the tragic little scowl is "so cunning;" how we visit our vexation of spirit upon their innocent heads; how we resent their inexperience; how needlessly or sharply we deny their little petitions, and how we ignore *our* "Thank you," and insist upon theirs; how we jerk or push them in our impatience: how we flout their earnest questions, and deal out cutting, cruel words of "wholesome reproof," when, perhaps, the little heart is quivering under some real or fancied wrong! It is terrible to think of.

Many, seeing these charges in the aggregate, will indignantly deny them. Yet we venture to assert that no parent, answering each in turn, can plead guiltless to them all.

We shall not dwell upon the monstrous wrongs of chastisement too often inflicted upon children—such as beating, threatening, frightening, and that meanest act of all, the "boxing" of ears. The dear Christ teaches no hard lesson of harshness or brute force toward the little ones committed to our care. Even as he was "subject unto" his parents, returning meekly with them from Jerusalem while his child-soul yearned to be about his Father's business, so would he have our little ones subject unto us. They are ours to lead and protect, to teach and warn and cherish; ours to love wisely, to deal with firmly and reverently—mirrors of our example, gleaners of the harvest of our home life—not ours to pet and rebuff, and sacrifice to our hundred weaknesses. Well for the father and mother to whom their child's heart is as a holy of holies, and their child's foibles and human tendencies as stumbling blocks, not to vex and upset them, but which the little one must wisely and lovingly be taught to overcome. Heaven bless the always cheerful, gentle-voiced, conscientious parent! And heaven help all those who, when it is too late to atone, remember with anguish the quivering lip and pleading eye of a little face that has passed away!

TELEGRAPHINO PULSE BEATS AND HEART THROBS.—At one of the sessions during the late meeting of the American Association of Science, Dr. Upham announced that a telegraphic wire connecting New York, New Haven, Boston and Salem had been generously devoted to the use of the association for that evening, and that arrangements had been made to attempt the experiment of telegraphing from the City Hospital, Boston, the movements of the heart and pulse of a variety of subjects, both in normal and abnormal conditions, which should be observed simultaneously in the four cities. The telegraphic instruments were connected with the wire, and the physicians in attendance at the City Hospital, Boston, answered "Ready." Mr. Farmer arranged the electro magnetic recording apparatus and lighted the magnesium lamp, (the gas lights being turned down,) throwing a beam of light on the mirror attached to it, and which was thus reflected as a spot of brilliant light upon the wall, visible to the whole audience. In a moment connection was made with the pulse of a healthy subject in Boston, and sixteen miles away. Presto! the spot of light vibrates up and down—up and down on the wall; we see the motion in Salem; the audience counts sixty to the minute. Next the wire is connected with the wrist of an excitable young disciple of Esculapius, and we are amused to see the spot of light vibrate up to ninety. The next case was that of the movements of a patient with chronic pneumonia, followed by one having organic malformation of the heart. In both these cases the irregular action was, of course, accurately indicated.

We were informed from the hospital that the nervous gentleman had consented, for the sake of science, to give an exhibition in his own person of the effects of *veratrum viridi* in reducing the action of the heart.

The drug was taking effect; the connections are made, and the beam of light beats to the slower time of sixty four instead of ninety. A few minutes later it declined to forty eight, which, considering the peculiarities of the individual, was startling.

At the close of this interesting session Dr. Groux telegraphed the motion of his own heart to Boston, New Haven and New York, from which reports will doubtless be made by the accomplished observers stationed at those points.—*New York paper.*

BE KIND TO CHILDREN.—Blessed be the hand which prepares a pleasure for a child, for there is no saying where and when it may again bloom forth. Does not almost everybody remember some kind hearted man who showed him a kindness in the quiet days of his childhood? The writer of this recollects himself at this moment, as a barefooted lad standing at the wooden fence of a poor little garden in his native village; with longing eyes he gazed on the flowers which were blooming there quietly in the brightness of a Sunday morning. The possessor of the garden came forth from his little cottage. He was a wood cutter by trade, and spent the whole week at his work in the woods. He was coming into the garden to gather a flower to stick into his coat when he went to church. He saw the boy, and breaking off the most beautiful of his carnations—it was streaked with red and white—gave it to him. Neither the giver nor the receiver spoke one word—and with bounding steps ran home; and now, here, at a vast distance from that home, after many events of so many years, the feeling of gratitude which agitated the breast of that boy expresses itself on paper. The carnation has long since withered, but it now blooms afresh *Douglas Jerrold.*

DIPLOMACY may work as much calamity as a battle; a few ink drops may cost a nation more misery and exhaustion than a river of blood.

JOHN BUNYAN.

To the names of Baxter and Howe must be added the name of a man far below them in station and acquired knowledge, but in virtue their equal, and in genius their superior, John Bunyan. Bunyan had been bred a tinker, and had served as a private soldier in the Parliamentary army. Early in his life he had been fearfully tortured by remorse for his youthful sins, the worst of which seem, however to have been such as the world thinks venial. His keen sensibility and his powerful imagination made his internal conflicts terrible. He fancied he was under sentence of reprobation, that he had committed blasphemy against the Holy Ghost, that he had sold Christ, that he was actually possessed of a demon. Sometimes loud voices from heaven cried out to warn him. Sometimes fiends whispered impious suggestions in his ear. He saw visions of distant mountain tops, on which he was separated by a waste of snow. He felt the devil behind him pulling his clothes. He thought that the brand of Cain had been set upon him. He feared that he was about to burst asunder like Judas. His mental agony disordered his health. One day he shook like a man in the palsy. On another day he felt a fire within his breast. It is difficult to understand how he survived sufferings so intense and so long continued. At length the clouds broke. From the depths of despair the penitent passed into a state of serene felicity. An irresistible impulse urged him to impart to others the blessings of which he was himself possessed. He joined the Baptists, and became a preacher and writer. His education had been that of a mechanic. He knew no language but the English, as it was spoken by the common people. He had studied no great model of composition, with the exception, an important exception undoubtedly, of our noble translation of the Bible. His spelling was bad. He frequently transgressed the rules of grammar. Yet the native force of genius, and his experimental knowledge of all the religious passions, from despair to ecstacy, amply supplied in him the want of learning. His rude oratory roused and melted hearers who listened without interest to the labored discourse of great logicians and Hebraists.

His works were widely circulated among the humbler classes. One of them, the Pilgrim's Progress, was in his own lifetime translated into several foreign languages. It was, however, scarcely known to the learned and polite, and had been, during near a century, the delight of pious cottagers and artisans, before it was publicly commended by any man of high literary eminence. At length critics condescended to inquire where the secret of so wide and so durable a popularity lay. They were compelled to own that the ignorant multitude had judged more correctly than the learned, and that the despised little book was really a masterpiece. Bunyan is indeed as decidedly the first of allegorists as Demosthenes is the first of orators, or Shakspeare the first of dramatists. Other allegorists have shown equal ingenuity, but no other allegorist has ever been able to touch the heart and to make abstractions objects of terror, of pity and of love.

It may be doubted whether any English Dissenter had suffered more severely than John Bunyan. Of the twenty-seven years which had elapsed since the Restoration, he had passed twelve in confinement. He still persisted in preaching, but that he might preach he was under the necessity of disguising himself like a carter. He was often introduced into meetings through back doors, with a smock frock on his back and a whip in his hand. If he had thought of his own ease and safety he would have hailed the indulgence with delight. He was now, at length, free to pray and exhort in open day. His congregation rapidly increased; thousands hung upon his words; and at Bedford, where he originally resided, money was plentifully contributed to build a meeting house for him. His influence among the common people was such that the government would willingly have bestowed on him some municipal office; but his vigorous understanding and his stout English heart were proof against all delusion and temptation. He felt assured that the proffered toleration was merely a bait to lure the Puritan party to destruction; nor would he, by accepting a place for which he was not legally qualified, recognize the dispensing power. One of the last acts of his virtuous life was to decline an interview to which he was invited by an agent of the government.

DEATH BED REPENTANCE.—A death-bed repentance is a dangerous speculation; 'tis true the thief on the cross was forgiven at the last hour, but it was intended as a singular instance, that none might despair—a solitary one, that none might presume.—*Rev. S. Crowther.*

THE DRUNKARD'S CHILD.—At the close of a sermon by Miss Geraldine Harper, of Bath, England, delivered to an audience of three thousand, she recited the following touching incident: "Some few years since the child of a drunkard went to a Sabbath school. She was between five and six years old, but, taught of the Holy Spirit, she had been brought to the knowledge of Jesus. She was an only child. Her mother was a godly woman, her father a drunkard and swearer. But he loved his child and Nelly loved him; for cruel and harsh in words to others, to her he was ever gentle and kind.

Not long after her attendance at the Sabbath school, Nelly was taken seriously ill, stricken to death. When the doctor came he told the father: "Your child is dying." "Nelly die!" said the father; "she mustn't die! she can't die!" He rushed to his child and said: "Nelly, Nelly, don't die! stay with me, won't you?" The child said, "Father, I am so happy. I am going to be with Jesus. Teacher told me,

'All who love the Lord below,
When they die to heaven will go.'

And I love him, and shall be with him."

"Nelly," said the poor broken-hearted father, as the tears rolled down his cheeks, "don't leave me. I can't have you leave me. I'll do anything for you, if you will only stay with me." "Oh, father! dear father! I must go, but I want you to promise me three things before I die." "Oh, tell me, Nelly, what you want"

Mark, dear hearers, her first wish. "Father, promise me that when I am gone you won't beat mother." And the heart-broken father said, "I'll promise you, I'll never beat mother again. Don't leave me. Don't die, Nelly." "Oh, father, I've something more I want you to promise. Don't drink!" And the poor man gave the required promise. "And now, father, one promise more. Meet Nelly in heaven." "Nelly, I cannot promise you this. I won't beat mother; I won't drink; but I'm too great a sinner to meet you in heaven." "Jesus can make you fit. Ask him now." The father knelt down, and from the depths of a broken and contrite heart went forth the petition, "God be merciful to me a sinner." How long he prayed he knew not; but soon light dawned upon his soul, and the night of weeping was turned into the morning of joy. He arose from his knees, gazed upon Nelly, but the lily was plucked out of this harsh, cold world, to bloom in a better land, where no sinner can mar its loveliness, where no sharp wind of sorrow or adversity can blight its joy.

GEOLOGY AT A DISCOUNT.—The geologist, if he be fairly in earnest, is far too tired, after his day's work, to trouble himself about the aristocratic air of his quarters, and besides generally manages to put his outer man into so uncleanly a condition that a grand hotel would have some scruples in taking him in. Professor Sedgwick, after a hard morning's work, betook himself to a village inn for a lunch of bread and cheese. When he asked what he had to pay, he was told four pence! He could not avoid remarking on the smallness of the charge. "Ah, sir," said the landlady, "I should ask eight pence of any one else, but I only ask four pence from you, for I see you have seen better days." At another time a lady stopped by the roadside, where he was working, made some inquiries, and gave him a shilling, because his answers were so intelligent for his station. He met the same lady at dinner next day, to her great astonishment. A well known geologist, long secretary to the Geological Society, was once taken up while at his vocation, and dragged to the Bristol Asylum for an escaped lunatic. On another occasion, tired, and with his pockets full of the day's treasures, he mounted a stage coach, and fell fast asleep. Waking at his journey's end, he was horrified to find his pockets as empty as when he set out. An old woman who sat beside him feeling the pockets full of stones, took him for a madman, who had loaded himself more effectually to secure drowning; so she slily picked out the fossils, one by one, from the drowsy philosopher, and tossed them on the roadside.—*Musical World.*

A CORRESPONDENT of an English newspaper, in a communication to his journal, speaks of the arrangement in America of the Baggage Express Company, by which passengers on railway trains can have their baggage taken to any point they wish in the cities and towns for the small amount of twenty five or fifty cents, without giving themselves any trouble. The correspondent thinks that a similar company in London would be an excellent thing, and so, too, says the *Pall Mall Budget.*

THE Dona Palace in Rome has been fitted up as a restaurant for the Ecumenical Council people.

IS ROMANISM WEAK?—We think it is, in spite of its confident tone and apparent progress in this country. The Pope declares a council *necessary* to rescue the church from impending dangers, and he should know, if any one does. It is well understood that his precarious tenure of the temporal power depends upon the whim of a French monarch. Her Catholic majesty, Isabella, has been compelled to fly from what was formerly the strongest bulwark of the papacy, and Protestant sermons are tolerated in the land of the Inquisition. Austria repudiates the Concordat, and even imprisons a recusant bishop. Italy has confiscated more ecclesiastical revenues within ten years than can be squeezed out of our servant girls for a generation to come. Mexico, we believe, has done the same, not quite as thoroughly, however. The estates of the church have been "disamortised," *i. e.*, confiscated by a recent vote of the Portuguese chamber of deputies. So great has been the scandal of the imprisoned nun of Gracow, that the vicar general of the order has thought it necessary to deny on oath that he authorized the barbarity. Father Hyacinthe has sent a bombshell into the papal camp; what the explosion will be remains to be seen. Bavaria and Germany mutter significant protests against the probable dogmatic utterance of the coming Ecumenical Council. All these are not signs of that union which is strength, but rather of weakness and division.

It is worthy of notice, too, that the Catholic Church in America, while undeniably advancing in numbers and wealth, is admitting some features that have never proved safe allies of Romanism heretofore. The *Catholic World* is a brilliant periodical, but wit and knowledge are sharp-edged tools for hierarchy to play with. Father Hecker may prove to be another Erasmus. The church must furnish moderately respectable schools to keep its children out of the power of heretics, and schools have never long consisted with churchly authority. It is whispered at Rome that the Pope, while abundantly pleased with gold snuff boxes full of California eagles, is not more than half contented with his American dominions. The contest before us is, therefore, hopeful, if it is great.—*Magna est veritas et prevalebit.*

PRIVATE PRAYER.—We should pray statedly at least thrice a day. The widow of a godly man who died recently told the writer that he always went to secret prayer four times daily; in the morning before he went to his work, again in his dinner hour, once more when his day's work was ended, and at night before he retired to rest. There was a noticeable power in the piety of this man, and he died in great peace. Was not this attributable to his frequent fellowship with his Saviour!

It is very helpful to spend a few moments in preparation before we engage in secret devotion. "You cannot," says Flavel, "come reeking hot out of the world into God's presence, but you will find a taste of it in your duties." How excellent was the plan of the mother of the Wesleys, whose habit was, when she went alone for prayer, to sit down and think of God for some minutes before she addressed him! Many a golden opportunity of fellowship with Christ is lost for want of this. "Let us, when we enter our closet, and shut the door, think, 'I am now alone with God; no eye but his looks down upon me; no ear but his hearkens to my words. His presence surrounds me, and I kneel before him to implore his help. Let me, with deep seriousness and lively faith, address myself to the Supreme God.

"I ought to pray before seeing any one. Often, when I sleep long, or meet with others early, and then have family prayer, and breakfast, and forenoon callers, it is eleven or twelve o'clock before I begin secret prayer. This is a wretched system. It is unscriptural. Christ rose before day, and went into a solitary place. David says, Early will I seek thee; thou shalt early hear my voice. Mary Magdalene came to 'the sepulchre' while 'it was yet dark.' Family prayer loses much of its power and sweetness, and I can do no good to those who come to seek it from me. The conscience feels guilty, the soul unfed, the lamp not trimmed. Then, when secret prayer comes, the soul is often out of tune. I feel it is far better to begin with God, to see his face first, to get my soul near him before it is near another. 'When I awake I am still with thee.'"—*Robert M. McCheune.*

MEN are often capable of greater things than they perform. They are sent into the world with bills of credit, and seldom draw to their full extent.

THE sweetest word in our language is love. The greatest word in our language is God. The word expressing the shortest time is now.

The Christian Advocate.

Official Organ of the Montgomery, Mobile, Mississippi, and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

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When money is forwarded in either of the above methods we will be responsible for it, *but not otherwise.*

MONTGOMERY CONFERENCE.

CHANGE OF TIME.

MR. EDITOR: Please announce that by urgent request Bishop Paine has postponed the meeting of the Montgomery Conference *one week*. It will assemble on Wednesday, December 8, instead of December 1, as first announced.

Truly your brother,
JOSEPH B. COTTRELL,
P. C. at Union Springs, Ala
UNION SPRINGS, ALA., Oct. 26.

REV. O. FISHER.

This venerable minister of Jesus Christ passed through our city recently. On Sunday night, the 14th instant, he preached in the Fellcity street church, much to the edification of the people. Considerably over twenty years ago we heard him preach in the old Poydras street church. Time seems to have dealt kindly with him, and he proclaims the Gospel message with scarcely less vigor than was his wont a quarter of a century ago. Brother Fisher is one of the delegates from the Pacific Conference to the General Conference, and will not return until after the session of the latter in May next. He left us on Tuesday last for Texas, whither he goes to visit his children and the friends and scenes of his earlier ministry.

OUR BOOK DEPOSITORY.—At 112 Camp street we have, perhaps, the best book store in the Southwest. The agent, R. J. Harp, besides having all the Methodist standard works, has also a large stock of the freshest and choicest literature of the day. All kinds of stationery are also kept, so that our country friends can have their orders in this line completely filled, at prices most reasonable and satisfactory.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONCERT OF PRAYER. The regular Sunday School Union Concert of Prayer is held every fourth Wednesday of the month.

The next meeting will be held in Carondelet street church on Wednesday, November 24, at seven o'clock P. M. All friends of Sunday schools are invited to attend.

WE CALL ATTENTION to the card of Mr. J. H. Campman, which appears this week in our columns. This gentleman has on hand the most popular stoves now manufactured, and a good stock of grates and house furnishing goods. His place of business is 133 Poydras street, New Orleans.

ANOTHER asteroid has been discovered by Dr. Peters, making the whole number known 109.

CHRISTIAN THANKFULNESS.

The gratitude of the Christian is distinctive and peculiar. Atheism is incapable of praise or thankfulness. We must believe in a God who is personal, intelligent, spiritual and benevolent. Even deism, in its best forms, as rejecting Christ, is capable of only the feeblest professions of gratitude. God must be apprehended, as in Christ, before we can reach the true character and measure of that love which the divine goodness should incite in all. In this apprehension of the infinite Creator we find the reasons of a uniform and ardent affection. The impersonal conceptions of pantheism, and the impalpable phantoms of rationalistic speculation, demand no return for benefits received and enjoyed. The most sincere deist would be embarrassed, amidst the problems of the moral and material world, by the inconsistency of his devotions. Revelation alone makes it clear that God is to be thanked, because "he is good, and his mercies endure forever." Moral evil and physical suffering, as explained by inspired authority, are in perfect consistency with the divine holiness and benevolence. Apart from the disclosures of the Bible, we might doubt whether existence itself be not a calamity, and whether the author of it be not malign rather than beneficent in his character and attributes.

The central point of revelation is Christ. Christ is the sum and essence of revelation, and, at the same time, the great medium through which God has manifested himself to us. "No man hath seen God at any time; the only begotten Son, which is in the bosom of the Father, he hath declared him." God is the object of grateful worship, as he is the giver of all. Before we can be truly thankful this view of the divine character must be profoundly impressed upon the mind. It must be so comprehended that all subordinate agencies, as our own cleverness and diligence, do not impair the completeness and directness of God's relation to us as the absolute bestower of everything. Christian faith recognizes "every perfect gift" as immediately from the Father of lights. In proportion as we recede from this ground of confidence and obligation, the principle of gratitude fades, and is at length totally obscured amidst the shadows and vapors of an inconstant faith. This truth clearly discerned, that God is the giver of all, is the root of the grace of thankfulness. Apart from Christ, however, what clear and consistent views can we entertain of the divine gifts? In Christ we have the highest expression of love. This gift of the "only begotten" certainly surpasses all other gifts. All things are in him and with him. Life, with its temporal mercies and spiritual benefits, is bestowed through the Son of God. Christ is the warrant of our confidence, in the providence which superintends the affairs of time; and he is also the pledge of that grace which must conduct the soul safely through its spiritual conflicts to the final victory. As Paul most conclusively argues: "He that spared not his own Son, but delivered him up for us all, how shall he not with him also give us all things?" It is evident that real gratitude must be connected with Christ as the highest expression and assurance of all good. We do not remember to have seen the Saviour's name in any thanksgiving proclamation. The only intimation of Christianity about these documents is the *Anno Domini* with which they are dated. The most of them might have been issued by Turk or Jew or pagan. Consistent scriptural thanksgiving cannot thus ignore Christ, since he is the ground and reason of all gratitude.

Christian thanksgiving is uniform and perpetual. "In everything give thanks;" and again, "In everything by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving." In the light of the Gospel perpetual thanksgiving is a reasonable service, because in Christ we have a perpetual occasion. Temporal blessings vary continually, and the allotment of sorrow casts its shadows upon the brightest experiences of time. The sacrifice of thanksgiving would be withheld by the pagan in times of calamity. Misfortunes tempt the Christian to murmur rather than adore. With a true apprehension of Christ these disturbing influences are overcome, and there is no day so dark as utterly to stifle the spirit of praise. As there are some stars which never go down, so there are within the empyrean of the cross mercies which shine most brightly when all temporal good seems to be wrapt in deepest shadow. If sickness, bereavement, business failures and other temporal disappointments restrain our gratitude, we are strangers to this Christian grace. If we are grateful *only* because of temporal prosperity, we are not, in its highest Christian sense, grateful at all. To give thanks in everything is possible only to the highest attainments of faith in Christ. With this faith in the soul the weight of affliction has been the means of manifesting the deep consolations of Christ; and the experience of temporal prosperity has touched a chord of grateful appreciation, which had been already thrilled by the grander benedictions of the spiritual life.

Christian thanksgiving, then, does not remand us and our faith back to the uncertainties and sophistries of natural theology; nor to the feeble sentimentalism of deistic poetry and philosophy. It rather sends us to the foot of the cross, where we find the occasion of thanksgiving, and the ground of its acceptance as the spiritual sacrifice of believing hearts. Jews, infidels, heathen and worldly-minded people are no more capable of thanksgiving than they are of love, faith and holiness. If Christ has not and cannot awaken the deepest gratitude, we may be sure that the material "glories of the circling year" will fail of this result. *

IN A STRAIT.

We are frequently expostulated with by very judicious persons, and from various quarters, for publishing so many and long reports of District Meetings. These reports are of interest to the limited sections which they represent, but they are of no interest to the majority of our readers. Everything in the shape of statistics, news items, revivals and the state of the church we are glad to receive, and our subscribers are thankful for them. But the details of these meetings, such as the names of those who are present, the matter and manner of the sermons preached, who were kept away by sickness, the style and number of the committees, and the deliverances of the meetings upon doctrines, discipline and church polity are of little interest to the church at large. The committee reports of the District Meetings are often able and important, but their utility is, for the most part, limited to the district, and often to those present. These reports are frequently long, altogether too long, for the columns of a weekly newspaper. Sometimes we receive half a dozen in a week upon the same subject from different meetings, and as much alike as so many peas. In the four patronizing Conferences there are probably as many as forty districts, and as many District Meetings or Conferences, and these are nearly all held in the last half of the year. What a flood of documents, reports, resolutions and deliverances upon every conceivable subject which can affect the local or general welfare of the church! If we were to publish all that is sent us our columns would often contain nothing else. From one direction a brother writes that "that report must appear or there will be loss of subscribers in his district," while several of its twin brothers are in the drawer. From another quarter a friend begs us, for the sake of the ADVOCATE and the good of its readers, to give them District Meetings only in homeopathic and broken doses. What are we to do? and who is sufficient for these things? We notice most gratefully that some District Meetings publish their proceedings in pamphlet form, or in some local newspaper, for circulation in the bounds of the district. In justice to all our subscribers the statistics and a brief abstract are all that ought to be expected of the ADVOCATE. This much we are always thankful to obtain. Editors are fallible mortals, but our editor is doing his best in his endeavor to satisfy the *just* expectations of all. In this particular strait we beg our brethren to be considerate and patient, and to believe that the conductors of the ADVOCATE are governed by the sincerest desire to serve the church and to glorify God. *

Death of Rev. W. A. Gamewell.

This esteemed minister and member of the South Carolina Conference died October 30. Dr. Whiteford Smith, in the *Southern Christian Advocate* of November 12, describes his end as peaceful and triumphant.

Our brother's end was just what might have been expected from this history of his life—calm, peaceful, happy. Last night he rejoiced in the Lord, exclaiming: "Glory to God!" This morning, at the close of prayer, he remarked: "Oh, how sweet it is to worship." Looking around at the friends whose kind attentions he so highly appreciated, he spoke of the sweets of friendship, and the goodness of God in providing such ministrations, and then repeated the lines:

"And if our fellowship below
In Jesus be so sweet,
What height of rapture shall we know,
When round his throne we meet."

He fell asleep in Jesus at a quarter past two o'clock this afternoon.

When a few weeks ago the news of Dr. Boyd's departure was read to him, he was deeply affected, even to tears. They were of the same class, of 1834. Of the nineteen then admitted on trial into the Conference, nearly all are gone. Two of them, Charles S. Walker and Henry H. Durant, sleep in our village graveyard, and to morrow another will be laid beside them. But one of the nineteen remains effective in our Conference.

It is a singular coincidence that Spartanburg, which was included in the first appointment of Brother Gamewell, should have been his last. Though he was classed among the old preachers of our Conference, Brother Gamewell was not an old man. He had only attained to fifty-five years, but thirty-six of them had been spent in the ministry. He loved the work to which God had called him, and only a few days ago expressed his earnest wish, if it were God's will, to preach again the blessed Gospel. But his voice shall be heard no more, till it is heard in the glorious song which the redeemed shall sing around the throne.

MEMPHIS CONFERENCE.

The Memphis Conference began its session at Holly Springs, Mississippi, November 3. Bishop Kavanaugh presided. The editor of the Memphis *Advocate* was, of course, chosen secretary. The book agent was present during a part of the session—he returned home on Monday, having preached at Humboldt on Sunday. He reports the business prospering finely—the members acting in great harmony. Extensive revivals had blessed the Conference—there had been in the Holly Springs district alone a net increase of more than one thousand three hundred. The agent was treated with great kindness—the preachers settled their accounts with the Publishing House with their wonted promptness, and promised continued efforts in the promotion of its interests. Dr. Munsey was present two days of the session. He addressed the Conference on behalf of foreign missions, and though he asked for no collection, the brethren forced some $700 or $800 upon him to aid in the liquidation of the debt of the Board.—*Nashville Advocate*

DEATH OF T. B. R. HATCH.—The Baton Rouge *Advocate* announces the death of this estimable gentleman. He died at his residence in that city on Monday morning last. The *Advocate* says:

Mr. Hatch for many years has been connected with the press of the State. The founder of this paper in 1843, for a number of years he was its popular editor and proprietor. In 1853 or 1855, disposing of the *Advocate*, he established the *Herald* at Lake Providence, and edited and conducted that journal until the breaking out of the late civil war. At the close of the war, ruined in fortune and health, he connected himself editorially with the Baton Rouge *Gazette and Comet*, which paper he was editing at the time of his death. As a writer he was fluent, chaste, sincere and honest to the letter.

In the social circle Mr. Hatch was a peer among peers—generous, humane and confiding. We knew him intimately, and sincerely bear witness to his noble nature.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

COLUMBUS DIST., MOBILE CONFERENCE
BEXAR CIRCUIT, Nov. 6, 1869.

MR EDITOR: I am just now closing up my second year's labor on this circuit, and thinking you would like to know what the Lord has been doing for us in this part of his vineyard, I have concluded to send you a brief statement of both years' labor.

We have had general success both years. There have been two hundred and fifty or sixty conversions during the two years' labor here. Two hundred and twenty out of that number have joined the church.

The Lord has been pleased to abundantly revive his work at almost every appointment on this circuit. Our people all manifest an increasing desire for the spiritual welfare of Zion; and while the influence of a general revival continues to spread, our converts are proving faithful. We have had the assistance of some very good local brethren, who have manifested an honesty of purpose and zeal for God and a sincere love for the church, and the great Captain of our salvation has traveled in the apparel of his own strength, destroying the works of the devil; so that we have come out victorious in every battle.

JAMES D. BUSH, P. C.

MR. EDITOR: This will inform you and my old friends in the Louisiana Conference that I am still in the service of my Master, trying, by the good Lord's help, to get to heaven, where loved ones have gone before me.

I have been preaching here in Arkansas three years, and I am getting anxious to come back to my old Louisiana home, where we have been blessed in other days.

We have had four camp meetings since I have been here. There have been great revivals and camp meetings all over Arkansas, and as an evidence of the spirituality of the work, there are more young converts coming into the ministry than I have ever known in this Southwestern country. We have had about one hundred converaions on the Princeton circuit this year. Was holding a town camp meeting at the same time Beulah camp meeting was being held, which brought to our mind the scenes and pleasant times of other days, and also to the mind of my old presiding elder, Brother Pipes, which made him say, in a communication to the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE of October 2: "It occurred to us that if Brother Parvin knew this was going on here in the Louisiana Conference, Arkansas would not hold him another year." It happened that we were holding a camp meeting in Holly Springs, Arkansas, and I was thinking of my brethren who used to come to my aid in Louisiana; but here we are in Arkansas, without any ministerial aid but the local preachers of the neighborhood. But the best of all, the good Lord was with us to bless his truth in the minds and hearts of the hearers, in the sanctification of believers, and in the conviction and conversion of sinners. If you wish a correct statement of the condition of Arkansas in few words, read Bishop Pierce's, on his return from the Camden District Meeting.

Pray for the prosperity of Zion in Arkansas, that the day may not be far off when we will have colleges, finished chapels and parsonages, and a soul sanctifying religion throughout soul, body and spirit.

R. PARVIN.

REV. THOMAS E BOND, M. D., late editor of the Baltimore *Episcopal Methodist*, and Rev. R. A. Holland, announce that they will publish, January 1, 1870, a new weekly paper, to be called the Baltimore *Christian Advocate*. It is to be a journal of sixteen pages, cut and stitched, and furnished to single subscribers at $4 a year. In their prospectus the publishers say "they intend" that the new paper "shall honestly exhibit their own honest convictions of the truth," and promise that whatever of experience, judgment, taste and assistance they can command shall be patiently and laboriously given to make it a paper creditable and useful to Southern Methodism and to Southern Christianity.—*Christian Advocate.*

HEMAN BANGS.

The following extract is from a notice of this venerable minister in the *Christian Advocate* of New York:

This venerated father in the Gospel, so long and favorably known in connection with the New York Conference until its last division, and subsequently with the New York East Conference, died at his residence in New Haven, Connecticut, on the 2d instant, aged eighty years.

He was born in Fairfield, Connecticut, April 15, 1789. While yet a child he removed with his parents and their whole family to Delaware county, New York. He was converted to God and became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at the age of eighteen, or, as he would state the case, he was then reclaimed, for he insisted that he was first converted at ten years old. Being zealous in the service of God, and somewhat gifted in his public exercises, he was licensed to exhort, and afterward to preach as a local preacher. He soon became impressed with a conviction that God was calling him, by the Holy Ghost, to the work of the ministry, to which, however, he felt a strong repugnance, and would yield to it only under the strongest convictions. To block up his own way in that direction he married, thinking that he would not be accepted with a family, and also engaged successfully in business. But the voice of the Spirit still called after him until he became satisfied that it was his solemn and imperative duty to become an itinerant minister; and encouraged by his brethren, and urged to his duty by his faithful companion, he entered the New York Conference in 1815. He remained in the active work of the ministry fifty-four consecutive years, retiring only last spring. Of these years thirty-three were devoted to the regular pastoral work; during eighteen years he filled the office of presiding elder, and for three years he served as financial agent of the Wesleyan University.

His religious experience, when it became evident that death was near at hand, was eminently in character. In August last he made a visit to his relatives in Michigan, returning about a month before his decease. Soon after he found that his strength was failing, when, taking an opportunity, he said to his two daughters, "Be prepared for a change. The Lord may be about to take me. I think I am failing. I am not anxious either way. It will do no harm to be ready." He then gave directions respecting his funeral; named the pall-bearers (all laymen) and some of the ministers whom he wished to officiate, adding the solemn injunction, "Don't eulogize *me*, but glorify *Christ*." During his sickness his mind was very clear, and his faith never clouded. He exclaimed at one time, "I *am* saved—not *shall be*; I am saved *now*." When his sufferings were referred to he answered, "It is all right; this tabernacle must be dissolved." To his pastor, Rev. W. F. Watkins, who had asked after the state of his mind, he said, "It triumphs; God lives in me, and I in God, and soon I shall live *with* him. * * * So unworthy am I; but the *blood*, the atoning *blood*—that meets my case. I have done nothing. The Lord has used me."

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor Place, on Thursday, the 4th instant. The decease of Hon. Heman Lincoln, vice president, and of Dr. James L. Phelps, manager, was announced. Rev. Cyrus D. Foss read the thirty-ninth Psalm and offered prayer.

Twelve new auxiliaries were recognized, of which five were in Arkansas, three in Georgia, and in Minnesota, Kansas, North Carolina and Alabama, one each.

Communications were received from Mr. Andrew M. Milne, Monte Video, stating the progress of the work on his field; from Mr. W. D. Rector, Acapulco, with an account of the distribution of books confided to him; from Rev. Dr. Jacoby, with encouraging statements as to the Bible work in Germany; several from Rev. I. G. Bliss, Constantinople, in regard to the work in Oroomiah and other portions of Persia, and showing the demands for the Scriptures in those regions, and from Rev. Dr. Perkins on the same subject; from Rev. D. Rood, Amanzimtote, stating the progress of printing the Scriptures in the Zulu language; also from Rev. Nelson Reasoner, agent of Nevada and eastern California, giving an interesting account of the canvass and supply of the entire route of the Central Pacific Railroad, and of his visit to Salt Lake City and

arrangements for distributing the Scriptures in Utah.

Grants of books were made to the Presbytorian Committee of Home Missions; to the Presbyterian Board of Publication; to the Southwestern Bible Society for supplying destitute regions in their field; and other grants, amounting in all to three thousand one hundred and thirty one volomes in various languages, including twelve volumes in raised letters for the blind. Besides these, others were granted to the value of $1,044 25. In funds, $2,500 were granted to the American and Foreign Christian Union for Bible work in Mexico

A memorial paper on the decease of the venerable Dr. Cock, one of the vice presidents of this society, was presented and adopted.

Mr. Andrew J Taylor was unanimously elected assistant treasurer of this society, in place of Mr. Henry Fisher, deceased

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ROMOLA By George Eliot. New York: Harper & Brothers, publishers, Franklin Square. 1869

This concludes the publication of George Eliot's novels by the Harpers. Romola is volume five of the series, and of equal merit with the other works heretofore noticed by us. For sale by George Ellis, opposite the post office, New Orleans

A WREATH OF RHYMES By Millie Mayfield. Philadelphia: J B Lippincott & Co. 1869. 12mo, pp 386.

The publishers have done their part toward putting this volume fairly and attractively before the public. It is a volume of lyrics, many of them beautiful. Quite a number of them are devotional. We find in the book a good deal of true poetry, and some mere rhyme, which swells the volume without contributing to its interest Millie Mayfield is well known to the press and reading public, and we have no doubt that "A Wreath of Rhymes" will meet with a cordial welcome from those with whom the writer has been a favorite for some time For sale by A. Eyrich, 130 Canal street, New Orleans.

MAGAZINES.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE FOR DECEMBER 1869

ONCE A MONTH FOR DECEMBER, 1869 T. S. Arthur & Sons, Philadelphia A magazine of original and selected matter. Tastefully published. Two dollars a year.

From the same publishers:

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR FOR DECEMBER, 1869. A magazine for the little ones.

MOBILE CONFERENCE.

TO THE MOBILE CONFERENCE: Arrangements have been made with the Selma, Rome and Dalton, the Selma and Meridian, the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and boats on the Alabama river, by which members of the Conference will pass on half fare.

The members of the Conference and visiting brethren will report themselves in the basement of the Methodist church immediately on their arrival. E M. BOUNDS

SELMA, ALA., Nov. 1, 1869.

NOTICE.

The class to be examined on the fourth year's course of study in the Mississippi Conference, and the Committee on Examination for that year, will please to meet in Jackson, Mississippi, on Monday night, December 6, at seven o'clock.

H. H. MONTGOMERY, Chairman.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

Ministers and delegates, on arriving in Jackson, will please call at the Methodist church, from whence they will be conducted to their homes. W. B. LEWIS.

JACKSON, MISS., Nov. 8, 1869.

ABSTRACTION OF THE MIND.—Numerous instances have occurred resulting from intense abstraction of the mind and employment in one pursuit. Of Dr. Robert Hamilton, the author of a celebrated "Essay on the National Debt," it is said that he pulled off his hat to his own wife in the street, and apologized for not having the pleasure of her acquaintance; that he went to his classes in the college in the dark mornings with one of her white stockings on one leg, one of his own black ones on the other; that he often spent the whole time of the meeting in moving from the table the hats of the students, which they as constantly returned. He would run against a cow in the road, turn around and beg her pardon, and hope she was not hurt. At other times he would run against posts, and chide them for not getting out of his way.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, Mr. John O. Hunter, October 19, 1869, by Rev. E H. Mounger, Mr. T. F. HORTON and Mrs. SUE GRUNDS, all of Yazoo City, Mississippi.

At the residence of the bride's mother, in Yazoo county, Mississippi, by Rev. E. H. Mounger, October 19, 1869, Mr. A. T. BURDINE, of Lafayette county, to Miss SUSAN L. COOPER, youngest daughter of Rev. Preston Cooper, deceased.

At the residence of Rev. Harvey Meritt, by the Rev. P. A. Johnston, on the evening of the 26th of October, Mr. THOS. E. MARSHALL to Miss S. J. EUBANK, all of Carroll county, Mississippi.

By the same, at the residence of O. Osburn, Crystal Springs, Mississippi, Mr. J. G. SIKES to Miss EMMA BADGETT, all of Crystal Springs, Copiah county, Mississippi.

OBITUARIES.

Died, on the 13th of September, 1869, near Coffeeville, Clarke county, Alabama, Mrs. SARAH A. WILSON, wife of Dr. C. H. Wilson.

She was born in 1817, married Dr. Wilson in 1832, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1856. She lived nearly thirteen years in the church without any satisfactory assurance of her acceptance with God. Many times she was serious, and seemed to be seeking religion; then again she would become careless and indifferent. Thus she lived until about two weeks before her death. About that time a meeting was held in the neighborhood. Owing to precarious health she was not able to attend; but while others were seeking and worshiping God at the church, she was seeking God at home. On the last night of the meeting she found the pearl of great price, and then for the first time in her life she felt that she was ready to die. Little did she think the hour was so near at hand. On Friday she was taken violently ill, and on the next Monday she lay a corpse. When the final summons came she was willing to go.

WILLIAM A. SAMPHY.

Died, from hemorrhage of the lungs, near Lancaster, Texas, October 4, 1869 Rev. G. W. GILLESPIE, in the fifty-third year of his age.

He was licensed to preach by authority of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Pickens county, Alabama, about the year 1844; traveled eleven years in the Alabama Conference in the employ of the presiding elder; moved to Noxuba county, Mississippi, in 1863; thence to Dallas county, Texas, in November, 1868. During the past summer he was extensively engaged in a series of revival and protracted meetings, preaching with great power and acceptability. His lungs, previously enfeebled from bronchitis, gave way, which led to a fatal termination. He was well sustained in his affliction and in life's last conflict by the Gospel that he had so long preached to others, and died in full hope of endless life in heaven. He was a brother of the late Rev. W. H Gillespie, of the Memphis Conference, and will doubtless be warmly remembered by many of the preachers and lay members of the Alabama Conference.

T. W. HINES, P. C.

LANCASTER, TEXAS, Oct. 25, 1869.

The following resolutions were passed by the Quarterly Conference of which he was a member, convened at Lancaster, Texas, October 22, 1869:

WHEREAS, It has pleased almighty God, in his providence, to take from our midst our beloved brother, G. W. Gillespie; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we deeply deplore our loss by his death, for in him we recognized an efficient colaborer in the ministry.

Resolved, That although he had but so recently come among us, he had made many warm friends by his consistent walk and godly conversation.

Resolved, That he showed himself to be a warm friend to the church by supporting benevolent institutions and watching over her general interests.

SISTER JENNIE W., wife of Rev. R. Parvin and daughter of Rev. J. G. and Elizabeth Ward, was born in Hartford, Kentucky, on the 25th of April, 1838. She was the subject of early religious impressions. She embraced religion and connected herself with the Methodist Episcopal Church South when but eight years old.

She graduated at the Female Academy at Clarksville, Tennessee, in 1855, after which she engaged in teaching, first in Tennessee and afterward in Arkansas. She possessed those qualities of mind and heart that eminently qualified her for an instructress of youth. She ever held a high place in the affections of her pupils. The Subbath school was her home when ever situated, and she was over an efficient and useful teacher. She possessed an ardent zeal for the promotion of Christianity. She was a faithful and useful laborer with penitents at the altar of prayer.

She was married to Rev. Robert Parvin, of the Ouachita Conference, on the 13th of October, 1867. In this new and difficult relation she had ample opportunity to test her matured Christian graces and virtues. She became an untiring and valuable colaborer in the vineyard of the Divine Master.

She became deeply impressed with the idea that her race would be short and that her approaching end was at hand, and made all the preparations for her burial. When, on the 1st of August, 1869, contrary to the expectations of friends, it became apparent that her dissolution was at hand, she met death with Christian firmness and fortitude. When dying, though suffering much pain, she was inexpressibly happy, and with great composure repeated the twenty-third Psalm, and the hymn commencing

"Jesus, lover of my soul,
Let me to thy bosom fly."

Also the couplet,

"My Father's hand prepares the cup,
And what he wills is best."

And thus our beloved Sister Parvin has passed from the evil to come, and rests from her labor and cares in the bosom of the Father. May this be our happy lot.

J. CUSTER.

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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

THE DARK.

Where do the chickens run
When they are afraid?
Out of the light, out of the sun,
Into the dark, into the shade,
Under their mother's downy wing,
No longer afraid of anything.

Dear little girl, dear little boy,
Afraid of the dark,
Bid you good by to the daylight with joy,
Be glad of the night; for hark!
The darkness no danger at all can bring;
It is the shadow of God's wing.

Where do the little violets creep
In the time of snow?
Into the dark, to rest and sleep,
And to wait for the spring they go
Under the ground where no storm can reach,
And God takes tender care of each.

Are you afraid, little girl or boy,
Of the dark of death?
Jesus will carry you, full of joy,
To the world of light, He saith;
Under the ground, where the violets sleep,
Your little body the Lord will keep.

—*Mother at Home.*

LETTER FROM CHINA.

The following letter was addressed to the children of the Felicity street Sunday school of this city, and will, we doubt not, prove interesting to all the young readers of the ADVOCATE.

SHANGHAI, CHINA, Aug. 13, 1869.

MY DEAR YOUNG FRIENDS: In my last I promised to give some further account of the duplicity and deceit of this heathen people. The old devotee of whom I told you in my last has passed away, and has gone to try the realities of an unseen world. About one week since his neighbors noticed that he seemed to be in great pain. The barber was called with his long needles, but in a few minutes he was dead. He died in the corner of the room on his bed of straw. He was thought to be too good to be placed in a coffin, so he was placed in a squatting condition in an earthen kong, and another kong of the same kind was placed over that and cemented. He was then taken out and buried with all the honors of one of their high priests. So you see these people have great respect for those who are sincere in their belief.

A few days since a man was brought to one of the hospitals with a little child, whom he had been exposing on the street, reporting that it had been badly cut by the pirates at sea, and he desired some money to help him. The foreign surgeon was sent for in great haste, while every one near by greatly sympathized with the little sufferer. When the doctor came he looked at the wound, and it appeared to him to be a severe gash, all covered with blood, with the flesh standing on each side. The man would scream, and seemed greatly distressed when the doctor attempted to touch the bindings, and made every effort to prevent anything of the sort. The doctor brought his chloroform to bear upon the man without his knowledge, and soon he was in a stupor. He was then laid upon his back, and an examination was commenced upon the arm of the child, when, to his great astonishment, the whole wound came off en masse. Upon further examination he found it was dough, made of flour, and pasted on the arm, shaped in the form of a severe cut, and then smeered with the blood of a hog. The doctor carried off the wound as a trophy, and left the scene in perfect disgust, the man being still under the influence of chloroform. I am convinced I have often seen just such cases in Shanghai, but have made no examination, as the sight was sufficient to drive one away.

A few days since I saw a woman in the city of Shanghai with her child exposed on the street with its face quite flushed with fever, and pits, as one would at first suppose to be smallpox, but upon examination it was found to be bits of rice charred and stuck upon the face of the child. I have seen this for several winters, and seemingly the same woman and the same child. This is done to arouse the sympathy of those passing in their behalf, and many, being deceived by it, give bountifully of their money for their relief.

I will now give you an account of a grand procession which has just passed my door, of thousands of Chinese having all the hideous noise that could possibly be brought together. The occasion of this is to feed and make provision for the wants of all the ghosts of persons who have died, but to whom proper burial was not given. For this purpose large masses of paper money, or representation of money, is burned, especially at all cross-roads and bridges where these ghosts are supposed to congregate. At the head of this procession were three magnificent silk flags of several colors. There were large silk umbrellas carried by a number of men, and small boats, beautifully ornamented, carried by six and eight men, with young women seated aloft in rich attire, as if perched in the air without any visible support. A number of ladders were carried along, strung with lanterns and beautifully illuminating the street. The hideous noise which attended this procession awakened us from sleep at one o'clock in the morning. Many boats were arrayed in richly embroidered flags and numerous lanterns, running to and fro on the river in search of ghosts and spirits of the dead who had been drowned in the river. In the rear of this procession was a hideous image of paper, who was supposed to be the god of ghosts, who is said to have supreme control over all the wandering ghosts of the dead, and for eleven months of the year he is said to keep them locked up On the seventh month he is said to set them free for a while, that they may return from whence they came, and beg a supply of food and money to last them during their confinement for eleven months. In order that they may have abundance of the necessaries of life, paper sycee or money is burned in great abundance. Imitations of garments are also burned for their benefit, and tables are spread out and filled with all the best of food, of which these ghosts are supposed to partake. Sometimes $40,000, $50,000 and $100,000 are used in getting up one of these processions.

My dear young friends, you no doubt will say: "What ignorant and degraded people live in China;" but you must remember these people have not the Bible, and they have no knowledge of the revealed will of God and of his great love in sending Jesus to be their Saviour. Then, I beg of you, prize your Bible above all other books, and praise God that you live in a Christian land, and that you have Christian parents and teachers. I will write you again soon. Remember the missionaries among the heathen in every land, and pray for them, that God may abundantly bless them and the work in which they are engaged.

J. W. LAMBUTH.

P. S.—I send you by this mail the photograph of the old man who was so devoted to his idol god, and who is now dead. Also some paintings on rice paper, and a mulberry leaf for your missionary cabinet. I send also some Chinese books, such as are used in the schools in China. Some I send are Christian books, and some are purely Chinese, as taught in the native schools. I will, from time to time, send you other curiosities for your cabinet. I have the money which you sent for my school and for Brother Allen's school, and as Mrs. Lambuth's school is the only one we have now in operation, we have concluded to devote it to the support of her school. I am anxious to have an orphan school in the interior at one of our stations, and will when I can get funds sufficient. I have received from Brother Montgomery, of the Mississippi Conference, $8 in Mexican gold for that purpose. That is a beginning. We must have schools for the young, if China is to be converted.

J. W. L.

IT HAS been suggested that a vignette of the late General Rawlins be placed upon one of the denominations of the new legal tender notes soon to be issued.

CHRISTIANS, if you be poor in this world you should be rich in faith; and if you be rich in this world, be poor in spirit.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Improvement in the Construction of a Sweet Potato House.

As you invite communications I have concluded to tell what I have done in the way of an improvement in the construction of a sweet potato house. I have been a successful potato grower for thirty years, and could always put them up in the old fashioned way and keep them—that is, bank them and shelter them to keep off freezes, but frequently the banks were robbed by night walkers, and since we have had such an innumerable host of new-made citizens, this habit becoming more general, set me to thinking if it was possible so to construct a house as to keep them under lock and key every night at least. This is my plan: Build a house in every particular as you would a framed dwelling, except the chimney only, out of four inch square scantling (mine is eighteen feet long, nine wide and seven feet from the floor to the ceiling) It can be built of any dimensions, but a capacity of five hundred bushels I think best. After laying down the floor lay across this another of four inch scantling sleepers; then level it with saw dust or any non-conductor; then on these sleepers and saw dust lay another floor, and in like manner fill in with saw dust between the weatherboarding and ceiling, also between overhead ceiling and upper floor. All this will prevent freezing, but in all this there is nothing yet new. Everybody who has had an experience in keeping sweet potatoes knows that as soon as they are put in bulk they will go through what farmers call a "sweat," and without some way for this sweat or vapor to escape rot is inevitable; hence so many failures in building potato houses with logs and daubing closely with mud. To obviate this difficulty I let in horizontal tubes every three feet, on both sides of the house, about one inch in diameter, made of strips of weatherboarding, and have them extend inside the house one-fourth its width (of the house,) and rest on the floor; hence, after putting up the frame the floor is the first thing I finish, then these tubes; then the weatherboarding and ceiling can be fitted over them. These tubes are to furnish a fresh current of air which will diffuse itself through the whole house, and drive off the steam and vapor as fast as it is raised by the sweat of the potato. Then, for it to escape, I place four upright tubes made of six inch weatherboarding, equidistant through the centre of the house, which rest on the floor and extend up through the overhead ceiling and upper floor about (any distance between the upper floor and roof) six inches, and then, with a two inch auger, perforate every side of these upright tubes, with as many holes as could be made well—say one dozen on each side. These upright tubes then act upon the same principle that a pipe does to a stove, carrying off all the steam and vapor arising from the sweating of the potatoes. To this house I have two shutters to the door, door in the end, two and a half by six feet; one inside, to which I put a good stock lock, the other outside. These should be made of well seasoned timber, and very tight to exclude the cold, but thrown open every day for three or four weeks after housing the potatoes, unless it is cold enough to freeze; and in very cold freezing weather the outside ends of the small horizontal tubes should be stopped with old rags or cotton.

After this plan I built a house in the fall of 1866; kept that and the two succeeding crops, and they were nice and sound, like corn in a dry crib, until May or June, and will be so, unless the potato is affected in some way when put there. Any one can see that a fresh current of air, coming in all around at the bottom of the potatoes, has a tendency to drive off that which is rarified, and through the upright tubes it escapes, and by this means preserves an equilibrium in temperature, which is the great desideratum in preserving the potato.

I put my house upon pillars eighteen inches high. The timber should be dressed, and the house painted, and by this means made an ornament about any homestead.—*Correspondent of Southern Cultivator.*

TAKE TIME.—Pastors, take time Be patient with your people. Teach them. Teach them continuously. Scolding, as a rule, is damaging. Do not stone the sheep Feed them. Do not rebuke much, but instruct. You cannot set a whole church to work in a minute, nor in a year. If you do it in *five* years you do well; keep working in that direction. Ply the truth to them vigorously. Stir them up on all sides. Study adaptation; that is, set each man at what he is adapted to do. Even a strong man, out of his adaptation, is weak.

A LATE fire in New Hampshire has caused a neighboring row of apple trees to bud and blossom.

SCIENTIFIC.

A NEW CHURN.—Paris has a new invention. It is a portable fresh butter churn, to be used at table each meal. It is made of crystal, and mounted on silver feet. A silver rod revolves quickly in the cream, and presents a pat of butter every three minutes.

TRANSPORTATION OF ARTIFICIALLY MADE ICE.—M. Toselli states that a solid block of ice, weighing twenty-three kilometres, and made in eighteen minutes by a process invented by him, has been sent from Paris to Algeria, and received there without more than a very trifling loss by melting during this long journey in hot summer weather.

SOME EFFECTS OF COMBUSTION.—It is asserted that one hour after the gas of London is lighted the air is deoxidized as much as if five hundred thousand people had been added to its population. During the combustion of oil, tallow, gas, etc., water is produced as well as carbonic acid; in cold weather we see it condensed on the windows. By the burning of gas twenty four hours in London more water is produced than would supply a ship laden with emigrants on a voyage from England to Australia.

NEW PROCESS OF GAS MANUFACTURE. A new gas-making machine has been patented in England, which, if it fulfills expectations, is likely to be attended with important results The new machine, which is portable in the smaller sizes, may be made of any size, and is adapted for use in houses, shops, churches, theatres or other public buildings, or ships. The gas is manufactured instantaneously, without the application of heat, by a self-acting machine, and consists simply of an admixture of atmospheric air with the vapor from mineral oil. The air is admitted into the machine while the gas is in process of consumption, and is regulated in accordance with the demands upon the machine. The cost of the gas thus produced cannot, at this early stage of the invention, be quite accurately stated, but a computation has been made that a gallon of rock oil, costing 2s. 6d., will make a thousand cubic feet of gas of fourteen to fifteen candle illuminating power.

ESTIMATION OF THE GOODNESS OF SOAP.—Prof. Shulze, of Rostock, starting from the view that the better the soap the less thereof will be required for the entire unhardening of water, employs the reverse of Clark's process, in the following manner: He applies a solution of lime in water containing excess of carbonic acid, so that a litre of water contains exactly 1 6 grm. of lime. Of this fluid he takes 3 c. c. (containing, accordingly, 4.8 milligrms. of lime,) and adds 20 c. c. of water, and a small quantity of soda solution; he further supplies an aqueous solution of 5 grms. of soft soap in 100 c. c., or of the same quantity of solid soap in 200 c. c. of water, and adds of these solutions from a burette in the aforesaid lime solution until a lather is fully and completely formed. The smaller the quantity of soap solution required for this purpose the better, of course, the soap is; and it is easy to calculate how much of the soap solution has been required for one part by weight of lime; a perfectly pure soap, however, will be required for comparison's sake.

KEEP ON PRAYING.—"Do you think," I asked, "that the Lord will let me see, in this life, the salvation of the souls for whom I pray?"

"I cannot say as to that. When I was a child in the Sabbath school in the old country," she continued, "my faithful teacher used to say, 'I have prayed too much for my class for one of them to be lost.' I was a thoughtless girl at the time, and remember wondering at it, and thinking it a very self-confident remark. She was so sure. 'I shall have them all,' she would say. 'I shall say to Christ at the judgment, Here am I, and the class thou hast given me.'"

"And were they all converted?" I asked.

"Yes; she did not live to see it, but my eyes have seen it—the last of the sixteen gathered into the fold."—*Witnessing for Jesus.*

FENELON.—Lord Peterborough, when on a visit to Fenelon at Cambray, was so charmed with the virtue and talent of the Archbishop that he exclaimed at parting: "If I stay here much longer I shall become a Christian in spite of myself."

THE violet grows low and covers itself with its own tears, and of all the flowers yields the sweetest fragrance. Such is humility.

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TUSKEGEE FEMALE COLLEGE,

TUSKEGEE, MACON COUNTY, ALABAMA.

REV. GEORGE W. F. PRICE, PRESIDENT.

1. Institution permanent and successful.
2. Full faculty of experienced teachers.
3. Music made a special feature.
4. Art taught thoroughly and cheaply.
5. Fine Scientific Apparatus in good order.
6. Boarding department excellently kept.
7. Pupils under control of President.
8. Attention to health, manners, morals.
9. Vocal music gratuitously to all.
10. Languages taught, ancient and modern.
11. Particular care given to Primaries.
12. Object Lesson System adopted.
13. Discipline thorough and efficient.
14. Literary culture unsurpassed.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT.—Dr. S. M. Bartlett, principal.—Dr. Bartlett has been a successful teacher of vocal and instrumental music for nearly twenty years, much of the time in female colleges in Alabama. The Institution has excellent instruments for instruction. Pupils practice under the professor's eye. Vocal music is a gratuitous daily exercise. Vocalization taught thoroughly.

BOARDING DEPARTMENT.—Captain J. H. Pooser, steward; Mrs. E. R. Whitehurst, housekeeper.—The gentleman in charge of this department is late of Marianna, Florida, and is of elevated character and social standing. The President resides in the college, and has charge of the boarders. Young ladies must furnish one pair blankets, one pair sheets, towels, pillow cases, toilet soap and lights. Fees for each term in advance. Four weeks make a scholastic month.

Next year begins September 15, 1869. Two terms; twenty weeks each.

CHARGES FOR YEAR OF FORTY WEEKS.

Primary department	$25 00
Academic department	40 00
Collegiate department	50 00
Music department	60 00
Art department	$20 to 40 00
Languages, each	20 00
Diploma fee	5 00
Board per month, without lights	20 00

No incidental charges of any kind. Fees for each term in advance. Total expense, without extras, about $260.

REV GEORGE W. F. PRICE,
Pres. Tuskegee Female College.
au4 1m Tuskegee, Macon Co., Ala.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI.

Opens on the 15th of September next, under an able and experienced faculty.

Its location is health ful, and amidst a moral and intelligent people. Accessible by rail in nineteen hours from New Orleans, thirteen from Vicksburg, and six from Memphis.

It has very superior apparatus for the illustration of the sciences and a choice and rare cabinet of shells and minerals.

A well selected library; commodious rooms for the literary societies, and newly repaired rooms for sleeping apartments free of charge.

A preparatory department and special schools in the sciences are provided.

Expenses always matter of interest, and supposed to be lower than at any other institution of its grade.

TERMS.

Tuition for annual session, in advance,	$50 00
Fuel, $18; deposit for damages, $5,	23 00
Tuition in the Law and Preparatory Departments,	50 00

Board will be furnished at actual cost at the hall. In private families, from $18 to $25 per month.

Text books furnished at a small advance on cost.

Washing, lights, etc., at reasonable rates.

The trustees feel warranted in commending this institution to public favor.

Catalogues furnished on application.

J. M. HOWRY
au14 1m Secretary of the Board.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE,

Mansfield, De Soto parish, Louisiana.

OWNED BY LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

The Fall Session of this Institution, now entering upon the sixteenth year of its existence, will open on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of September, with a corps of experienced teachers, and enlarged facilities of instruction.

Terms unchanged. For catalogues, containing full particulars, address

CHARLES B. STUART,
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DR. JOHN G. ANGELL, GRADUate of the Philadelphia Dental College, has established himself at No 109 Carondelet street, near Poydras, where he will perform all Dental Operations in a skillful and satisfactory manner. Teeth inserted upon Gold or Vulcanite base. Being familiar with all Anæsthetics, he will extract teeth without pain, by the use of such as best suits the case. Particular attention given to the medical and surgical treatment of diseases of the mouth and teeth. oct32 1y

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WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE, Staunton, Virginia.

The College of the Baltimore Conference, M E Church South.

Rev William A. Harris, President, with thirteen professors, teachers, etc.

Will begin its next session SEPTEMBER 20, 1869, and close June 30, 1870.

Than this no College for young ladies in the South ranks higher. It is attended by pupils from various Southern States. System of teaching like that pursued in the University of Virginia. Society is refined, scenery beautiful and health unsurpassed. A marked feature in this institution is the rapid promotion of the physical health and vigor of its pupils. Young ladies who come here from the South, with feeble constitutions, are entirely restored to health.

Charges for the scholastic year:
Board and tuition in the Collegiate Course. $225
Music and other extra studies, moderate.

Refer to Bishops Pierce, Wightman, Early, Doggett McTyeire, Dr. Thomas O. Summers, Dr. L. Pierce, Hon. B. H. Hill, Hon. Alex. H. Stevens, Georgia, Hon. J. S. Thompson, Mississippi, Mrs. General John E. Floyd, Faculty of University of Virginia, R. M. College.

Young ladies from the South received at any time during the summer months.

For catalogues address

WM. A. HARRIS,
jy24 1m Staunton, Va.

TENNESSEE FEMALE COLLEGE Franklin, Tennessee.

Fall Session for 1869 will begin WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1. In a healthful, beautiful and bountiful region, complete in railroad and telegraph connections, with admirable grounds, buildings and equipments, with everything refitted in handsome style, with the most improved apparatus for ventilating, for heating, for supplying water and for bathing, its physical appointments are very superior.

The Curriculum is extensive, embracing Latin and French, without extra charge.

Music and Painting have due prominence.—The charges are low.

REFERENCES.—Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South; Rev. J. C. Keener, D. D., New Orleans, and L. C. Garland, LL. D., of the University of Mississippi.

Circulars, with full details, sent on application. R. K. HARGROVE,
jy31 1m President.

CHURCH BELLS.—We are prepared to furnish Church Bells, of Steel composition, having a rich, deep tone, at the following prices, which place it within the power of all Churches to be provided with a good Bell:

	Weight.	Wt. of Bell and mountings.	Price.
28-Inch Bell,	250 lbs	400 lbs	$65 00
36-inch Bell,	650 lbs	800 lbs	00
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48-inch Bell,	1200 lbs	1500 lbs	265 00

These Bells are warranted for one year against breakage in ordinary use.

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BRAN NEW LETTERS!

FRESH TESTIMONIALS.

DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.

THE ASTONISHING FAMILY MEDICINE.

Saved from Death!—Read!

MONTGOMERY, ALA., June 28, 1869.

MESSRS. J DARBY & Co., 161 WILLIAM ST., N. Y.—*Gents:* Yours of the 23d is before me, and has attention. It gives me pleasure to say that my belief is that your "Fluid," under the supervision of a kind Providence, *saved the life of my youngest child*, some six years ago, the child being wasted to a skeleton by the effects of teething, and an affection of the bowels therewith. I had never seen any one reduced so low to recover.

"Physic" had been tried in vain, until the physicians stated it was useless. A friend recommended your "Fluid," or Ozone, which he stated was one of the component parts of it. I did so, and the effect was like magic, plainly discernible in one hour in its good effects, producing quiet and sleep almost at once, where irritation and sleepless restlessness had previously possessed the child to nearly entire exhaustion.

I at first administered it in a small way, two and three drops in a spoonful of water, and increased it to six and ten drops. It completely checked the bowels, and had the happiest effect, the child rapidly recovering.

"I have tried your "Fluid" on animals, with the same effect—both horses and cows—mingling more or less in water, and letting them drink.

I have no hesitation in saying I believe it a specific for Chronic Diarrhea, or any violent affection of the bowels.

I would not be without it in my family under any consideration. Yours truly,

WILLIAM FOWLER.

Mr. Fowler is a member of the celebrated Banking House of Fowler & Somerville, Montgomery, Alabama.

AND AGAIN!

Read the following letter from Mr. Frank Saunders, a well known citizen, and brother-in-law of the beloved Bishop Paine, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South:

189 BROADWAY, N. Y., July 29, 1869.

MESSRS. J DARBY & Co., 161 WILLIAM ST., N. Y.—*Gents:* About the 10th of June last one of my children was taken with Scarlet Fever, in its most malignant form, and as soon as I could I procured your valuable disinfectant, "Darby's Prophylactic Fluid." Although it was several days after the appearance of the disease before I began using the Fluid, still, by a free use of it, the disease was not only confined to the one case, but the malignity of that case somewhat mitigated.

During the use of the Fluid as a disinfectant in my family it was also tried in a case of headache, and one of toothache, the results in each case being instantaneous relief. It was afterward tried in a case of Erysipelas, with almost equal success.

It is due to the merits of this compound, also, to state that the case of Erysipelas in question, being located in the feet, the Fluid, in its application, was brought in frequent contact with a troublesome corn on one of the feet, to the utter discomfiture of said corn, for, upon subsequent examination, it had disappeared, and though it was sought for diligently, it could not be found.

I hand you this, hoping it may be the means of inducing others of earth's poor sufferers to test for themselves, as I did, the great merits of this great remedy.

Very respectfully yours,

FRANK SAUNDERS.

Never was a medicine so universally esteemed and extolled. It never fails. It may be depended on.

Every Druggist and Country Merchant keeps it. Manufactured only by

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161 William-street, New York.

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de5 fy REDWINE & FOX, Atlanta, Georgia.

SHARON FEMALE COLLEGE,

SHARON, MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI,

will reopen on MONDAY, the 27th of September, under the presidency of

REV. J. M. PUGE, A. M.

The course of study is extensive and thorough, and no pains will be spared to give to the student a solid education.

Rates of tuition per session of ten months:

Primary Division	$30 00
Preparatory Department	40 00
Collegiate Department	50 00
Contingent fee	5 00

Music at usual rates.

Board can be had at from $16 to $20. For further information address the President.

H. H. MONTGOMERY,
President of Board of Trustees.

NOTE.—My friends in the counties of Madison, Yazoo, Holmes, Carroll, Sunflower, Attala, Scott, Leake, Neshoba, Rankin, Hinds, and elsewhere, will please consider this a notice in a personal application for their patronage, as it will be out of my power to pay them a special visit.

The daughters of the preachers of the Mississippi Conference, and the orphans of deceased preachers, and also the orphans of deceased Masons, on application, shall have their tuition free of charge.

se4 1m J. M. PUOH, President.

J. W. BLACKMAN'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

61 Camp Street, Cor. Commercial Place, N. O.

Open day and evening the entire year. Penmanship, Book-keeping, Mathematics and Languages are practically taught by experienced professors. Persons from twelve to fifty years of age attend. The instruction is private to each student. Persons who have neglected their education can here speedily qualify themselves for good situations in business. Some from the country may obtain board in the family of the principal.

Prof. R. B. Montgomery, of this college, has always won the highest premiums for Penmanship and Pen-drawing, over all competitors, at all the State Fairs held in this city.

A liberal deduction made when three or more enter together. The principal has been a practical teacher in New Orleans since 1851. For circulars, giving terms, etc., address

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COLUMBUS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

COLUMBUS, MISSISSIPPI,

Boarding School for Young Ladies, conducted on Christian principles. Good board, thorough instruction, parental discipline.

Board, including washing, with tuition in regular course, per term of five months, $120 Extras at usual prices.

Session begins on the *First day of October*

Write for circular or catalogue, if you wish to patronize us, to

REV. J. F. TARRANT,
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These celebrated Bells (*not* Cast Iron or "Amalgam") rival in purity and volume of tone those of copper and tin, are more durable, and cost only *one-third* as much.

Send for descriptive circular. se25 1y

METHODIST FEMALE COLLEGE,

TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF the Mobile Conference.

The regular scholastic year will begin on the first Monday in OCTOBER next, and end the last of June. It is divided into two terms of four and a half months each.

EXPENSES.

Primary Department, per term,	$20 00
Collegiate Department, per term,	25 00
Latin and Modern Languages, each,	10 00
Music on Piano and Guitar,	25 00
Use of instrument,	5 00
Drawing and Painting,	20 to 25 00
Contingent fee,	3 00
Board, including washing, lights and fuel, per month,	22 00

Young ladies must furnish their own towels, sheets, pillow cases and table napkins.

Payments for each term in advance. Pupils entering within the first month will be charged from the beginning. Itinerant ministers charged no tuition in the Literary Course.

Strict attention given to the manners and morals of the young ladies, and to their habits of study.

Refer to Dr. Keener.

For information address the President.

au7 3m C. D. OLIVER, Principal.

MARTHA WASHINGTON COLLEGE,

ABINGDON, VIRGINIA.

The Fall Term begins first Wednesday in AUGUST, and closes last Thursday in December, before Christmas. Winter vacation about two months. Capacity for one hundred and twenty-five boarders. Full faculty of instruction.

BILLS.

Board, per session of ten months,	$150 00
Fuel, per session of ten months,	16 00
Tuition, Collegiate Department,	60 00
Tuition, Preparatory Department,	40 00
Instrumental music,	50 00
Vocal, (special lessons,)	50 00
Use of instrument,	5 00
Modern languages, each,	20 00

Ornamental work at usual rates. No extra charge for Latin or Greek.

Boarders furnish their own towels, lights, and pay their own wash bills.

The daughters of ministers in the regular work will receive instruction in the Collegiate Department free of charge.

For particulars apply to

B. ARBOGAST, President, or
W. G. E. CUNNYNGHAM,
jy24 6t Professor, etc.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE, VIRGINIA.

The Fall Session of this Institution begins on the 19TH OF AUGUST, 1869.

We have never been better prepared to furnish the facilities for a thorough Collegiate training. Our Board of Instruction is filled with men of large experience as College officers and of acknowledged ability as professors. Our buildings—now undergoing repairs—and boarding arrangements afford pleasant homes for students.

One Hundred and Fifteen Dollars, payable in advance, will meet the expenses for tuition, board, room rent, fuel, contingent fee and washing for five months.

A catalogue, or special information on any points, may be obtained by addressing

E. E. WILEY, President,
jy10 3m Emory Post Office, Va.

MEMPHIS CONFERENCE

FEMALE INSTITUTE, Jackson, Tennessee.

Rev A. W. Jones, President, assisted by a full corps of competent teachers.

Fall Session opens SEPTEMBER 6, 1869.

Tuition, Collegiate Department,	$25 00
Music and use of piano,	30 00

Other charges in proportion.

Board, including washing, fuel, bedding, etc.,	90 00

Tuition required in advance, and one half the board.

The location is every way favorable and the facilities ample.

We solicit patronage, and insure satisfaction on fair trial. au7 3m

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FRANKLIN SEMINARY

Will be reopened for the reception of pupils on the 9th of AUGUST, which will be the beginning of the scholastic year.

Board can be had, in good families, for $15 per month, exclusive of lights and washing.

The following are the terms of tuition, payable in advance, per session of five months:

Elementary branches,	$20 00
Higher branches,	25 00
Latin, Greek, etc.,	30 00
French and Music,	extra.

For further information apply to

B. CLEGG, Principal,
au7 4m Franklin, La.

CENTENARY MALE INSTITUTE Summerfield, Alabama.

The twenty-eighth annual session of this school will begin on the

FIRST MONDAY IN OCTOBER, 1869,

and continue nine months.

The expense for tuition, incidental fees, board, washing, fuel and lights, for the session, will be $231 50, one-half to be paid on entrance and one-half on the 14th of February, 1870.

Persons wishing to patronize this school may address JOHN MASSEY,
jy3t 2m Principal, Summerfield, Ala.

CENTENARY COLLEGE, Jackson, Louisiana,

was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, $75 per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance.

Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month.

The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, are all unsurpassed by those of any institution the Southern States.

The past history of the College is the pledge its future prosperity.

The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the Institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

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Avery Plows, Peacock Plows,
Culhoun Plows, Brinley Plows,
Garrett & Cettman Plows,
Hall's Valley Plows, cast Iron,
James H. Hall Cotton and Eagle Plows.

We sell all these at manufacturers' prices, and all other kinds of Plows at lowest market rate. THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,

Dealers in Machinery and Agricultural Implements,
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Crescent Mills, Can't "B' Beat.
Heinrichsbefen's Extra.
Red Sea.
W. Rosborough & Co.
Union Mills, "Sparta, Ill."
Sparta Belle.
Olive Branch.
City Mills, "Sparta, Ill."
Missouri Mills, St. Louis.
Saxony Belle.
Berg & Becker's Choice.
Pleasant Hidge.
Camp Spring Mills, St. Louis.
Great Western Mills, St. Louis.

Also, various brands of [redacted]

SUPERFINE, SINGLE, DOUBLE AND TREBLE EXTRAS,

which we are selling at the lowest market rates. ja2 1y

H. W. DRAKE, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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REFERENCES.—Race, Foster & Merrick, J. M. Dirthammer, Judges Howell and Wyly, and J. R. Powell, New Orleans; Farrar & Reeves, St. Joseph, Louisiana. au21 1y

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Nov9 1y

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John Darby, A. M., Emeritus Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.

John T. Dunklin, A. M., Professor of Latin and Greek Languages.

Thomas C. Bragg, A. M., Professor of Mathematics.

A. R. Holcomb, A. M., Professor of Natural Sciences.

——— ———, Professor of Modern Languages.

A. S. Douglas, A. B., Instructer in Preparatory School.

The Fall Term opens on the 1st of September and closes on the 20th of December. Spring Term opens on the 25th of January and closes on the 13th of July.

Mr. Douglas will be aided by the Faculty in the discipline and instruction of the Preparatory Department.

Tuition and incidental fee in College, Fall Term, $32 00

Tuition and incidental fee in Preparatory Department, Fall Term, 15, 20, 25 00

Board in best families, exclusive of lights and washing, $15 to $20 per month.

Auburn is located on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad. It is unrivaled in healthfulness, and unsurpassed in moral and social advantages.

The Board of Trustees are rejoiced in securing the above Faculty, and are confident that nothing is wanting to make this institution equal to the best.

For further information apply to President Dowdell, at Auburn, Alabama.

JOHN G. GLENN,
au7 fm President Board of Trustees.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, Greensboro, Alabama.

The schools of Moral Philosophy, Ancient Languages, Modern Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry are in successful operation. The Faculty consists of gentlemen whose reputation is well established. The Preparatory School is taught by the Faculty. We offer the best facilities for thorough education.

The session is divided into two terms. It begins the first Wednesday in October, and closes the first Wednesday in July.

Tuition in University, per term,	$35 00
Tuition in Preparatory School, per term,	30 00
Contingent fee, per term,	2 50
Board in private families, per month,	16 to 20 00

Fees must be paid in advance. Send for a circular. Direct to

J. C. WILLS.
au7 11t

WHITWORTH FEMALE COLLEGE, Brookhaven, Mississippi, will reopen

SEPTEMBER 22, 1869.

Provision will be made for all who apply for admission.

To send your daughter here will cost you $260 for the term of ten months, or forty weeks. This amount will pay for board, fuel, lights, washing, tuition in English, English text books, slates, pencils and all the stationery used in the school room. A deduction of $50 will be made for ministers' daughters.

All the branches are taught.

Our Music Teachers are believed to be unexcelled.

Music and the Languages are extra.

Send for circular.

H. F. JOHNSON,
jy17 3m President.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

FACULTY.

A. H. Cenas, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

James Jones, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

Warren Stone, M. D., Professor of Surgery.

T. G. Richardson, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

Samuel M. Bemiss, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

Stanford E. Chaillé, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy.

Frank Hawthorn, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Joseph Jones, M. D., (late of the University of Nashville,) Professor of Chemistry.

C. J. Bickham, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Thirty-second annual course of instruction in this Department will commence on Monday the 15th of November, 1869 and terminate on the second Saturday of March 1870. Preliminary Lectures on Clinical Medicine and Surgery will be delivered in the amphitheatre of the Charity Hospital beginning on the 18th of October, without any charge to students. The Anatomical rooms will be opened at the same time.

The members of the Faculty are Visiting Physicians and Surgeons to the Charity Hospital, and give instruction daily at the bedside of the sick. The practical advantages thus offered to students are unrivaled.

FEES.—For all the Lectures, $140; Matriculation, $5; Practical Anatomy, $10; Graduation, $30. Payment required in advance.

For further information address

T. G. RICHARDSON, M. D.,
jy31 2m Dean.

ROBERT L. WALKER,

Cotton Factor & Commission Merchant,

190 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

aug8 6m

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1869.

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
FEB.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
MAR.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
APR.				1	2	3	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
MAY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
JUNE			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JULY					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AUG.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
SEP.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
OCT.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
NOV.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
DEC.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received, and a *circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The general market has continued quiet since our last issue, with but little activity in any branch of the wholesale trade. The receipts of sugar and molasses have met a pretty ready sale at easier rates for the former, and a further decline in the latter. Louisiana rice has been in fair request, at about previous prices. The movement in Western produce has been of limited extent. Some few small lots of flour have been taken for shipment, and we hear of further freight engagements of wheat for Liverpool at 12d.

Nothing of any special interest has transpired with regard to the cotton crop, but the accounts from the country reiterate previous complaints of the irregularity and inefficiency of the negro laborers. From all points we hear that the whites have worked manfully, and, in many instances, on small plantations, their industry has been abundantly rewarded. With regard to sugar we hear reiterated complaints of the poverty of the cane, which has manifestly suffered from a late season and insufficient culture, owing to excessive rains at the commencement of the season and inefficient labor. Some parties estimate that the crop will not exceed 80,000 hogsheads.

The river is eleven feet eight inches below high water mark.

Cotton.—The following are the arrivals since the 12th instant:

Louisiana and Mississippi	bales.. 11697
Arkansas	484
Lake	96
Mobile	1270
Florida	11
Texas	215
Total	13973

On Saturday the movement commenced with only a moderate supply, while factors raised their pretensions ⅛ to ¼c., and some few sales were made at ⅛c. advance, but as buyers refused to go on at any fuller prices, the former found themselves compelled to meet the demand more freely, and the business for the rest of the day was at about Friday's figures, with the advantage, however, in favor of the seller. The sales embrace 3,150 bales. On Monday the demand was more lively, and prices were stiffer, especially during the morning, and while it was difficult to find either good ordinary or low middling at the inside figure of the previous day, middling showed an actual advance of ⅛c. The business was on a more liberal scale, summing up 4,250 bales. On Tuesday the market opened with a good inquiry, and although the movement was checked by moderate supplies and a heavy storm of wind and rain, yet the business summed up 4,600 bales, at prices showing an irregular advance of ⅛ to ¼c.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 12,000 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 219,690 bales, against 215,052 bales in the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 150,580 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 68,713 bales to Great Britain, 11,196 to other foreign ports, and a decrease of 4,886 to France.

Referring to our remarks above, we quote as follows:

Ordinary	22½ to 22¾
Good ordinary	23 to 23½
Low middling	23½ to 23¾
Middling	23¾ to 24
Strict middling	— to 24¼

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1869, bales		770
Arrived past three days	13973	
Arrived previously	223223—237196	
		237966
Exported past three days	7802	
Exported previously	122823—130625	
Stock on hand and on shipboard		107341

Hay continues in light supply and prices are very firm.

Monetary. — Gold opened at 126⅞ to 127, (against 127⅛ at New York,) and closed at the opening rates.

Operations in silver have been of moderate extent. The sales include $1,500 in American half dollars at 126 to 126¼, and 15,000 Mexican dollars at — per cent. premium in gold.

There has been a moderate inquiry for favorite stocks, but the sales have been of limited extent, the only transactions reported being 35 shares Crescent City Bank at $27 37½; 50 do. at $28; 60 Union Bank at $33 75; 500 Ship Island Canal at $2 50; also, at auction, 10 shares Pneumatic Propelling Company, in six lots, at $100, $101, $103, $105 50, $106 and $106 50, and at the Board 100 Union Bank at $34 50; 750 shares Ship Island Canal at $2 60 and $2 75; also 20 shares Germania National Bank at $105.

CATTLE MARKET.

New Orleans,
Tuesday Evening, Nov. 16, 1869.

Texas cattle, choice, per head	$35 to 45
Texas cattle, second qual, per head	25 to 30
Texas cattle, third qual, per head	18 to 20
Hogs, per lb gross	9 to 11c
Sheep, first quality, per head	$5 to 7
Sheep, second quality, per head	3 to 3½
Sheep, third quality, per head	— to —
Milch cows, choice, per head	80 to 100
Milch cows, per head	50 to —
Texas cows, with calves	— to —
Yearlings, per head	8 to 10
Calves, per head	7 to 12

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(*Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire*)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	8 50	9 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	17 00
Spades	11 00	18 00
Axes	10 00	15 00
Bagging, ₩ yard:		
Kentucky	27	27½
East India	23	..
Bale Rope Kentucky, ₩ lb	.. ..	1 25
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs	.. ..	.. ..
Bread, ₩ 100 lbs.: Pilot	5 00	.. ..
Crackers	6 00	.. ..
Bricks, Lake, ₩ M	8 00	9 00
English, Fire	65 00	75 00
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	..	50
Tallow	..	..
Adamantine	15	21½
Star	15	21½
Chocolate, No 1 ₩ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₩ bbl	.. ..	.. ..
Northern	13 00	.. ..
Coal, Cannel ₩ ton	.. ..	15 00
Anthracite ₩ ton	11 00	12 00
Western, ₩ barrel	.. ..	50
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb	15	17¾
Havana	..	..
Java	33	35
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₩ ton	15 00	.. ..
Hulled, ₩ bushel	.. ..	.. ..
Copper, Braziers' ₩ lb	35	.. ..
Sheathing	.. ..	.. ..
Copper Bolts	35	37
Yellow Metal	29	30
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb	24	25
Tarred, American	.. ..	21
Russia	30	.. ..
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl	5 50	5 75
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	4	4½
St. Domingo	4½	4½
Fustic, Tampico	5	.. ..
Indigo, ₩ lb	1 75	1 85
Madder	20	22
Eggs, ₩ doz. Western	35	40
Feathers, ₩ lb	95	1 00
Fish, Cod, ₩ box	1 65	.. ..
Herrings	11 00	12 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl	.. ..	26 00
No. 2	.. ..	16 00
No. 3	13 00	15 00
Flaxseed, ₩ lb	4	6
Flour, ₩ bbl:		
Superfine	5 50	7 75
Extra	5 20	5 35
Fine	4 75	5 00
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb	14	15
Figs, Drum	..	21½
Dried Apples	6	7½
Currants, Zante	17	..
Almonds, soft shell	..	28½
Raisins, M R, ₩ box	none	here
Layer	4 90	.. ..
Lem's Sicily ₩ box	none	here
Malaga, ₩ box	.. ..	.. ..
Oranges, La. ₩ M	12 00	.. ..
Sicily ₩ box	.. ..	.. ..
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 25	3 75
10 x 12	3 50	4 00
12 x 18	4 00	4 50
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western	1 40	2 00
Canada	.. ..	.. ..
Oats	.. ..	64
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel	1 12½	1 15
Beans, ₩ bbl	8 50	9 50
Hops, ₩ lb	18	20
Gunpowder, ₩ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag	19½	20
Hay, Western, ₩ ton	31 00	32 00
Northern	26 00	.. ..
Louisiana	.. ..	.. ..
Hides, ₩ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	16	17
Wet salted, city slaughter	9	13½
Kip Skins	.. ..	.. ..
Dry country	17	18
Pelts ₩ piece	.. ..	.. ..
Iron, Pig ₩ ton	45 00	.. ..
Country, Bar ₩ lb	5	6
English, ₩ lb	4	5
Hoop, ₩ lb	6	8½
Sheet	6½	9
Boiler	8	10
Nail Rods	7½	8
Iron Cotton Ties	6½	..
Castings, American	6½	7
Lime, Western ₩ bbl	2 00	2 25
Shell Lime	1 75	.. ..
Rockland, &c	2 10	2 15
Cement	3 00	.. ..
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana	47	76½
Muscovado	..	..
Refinery, Reboiled	..	..
Moss, ₩ lb:		
Gray, Country	2	3½
Black do	5	6
Select, water rotted	7	8
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₩ lb	.. ..	5 25
Wrought, German	14	16
English	14	16
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Tar	.. ..	.. ..
Pitch	3 00	3 50
Rosin A No. 1	3 00	3 75
No. 2	2 00	.. ..
No. 3	.. ..	.. ..
Spirits Turp ₩ gallon	42	42½
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon	1 42	1 45
Coal Oil	38	40
in casca	43	44
Cotton Seed, Crude	70	75
Refined	95	1 00
Tanners' ₩ gallon	1 15	1 30
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton	.. ..	.. ..
Cotton Seed	32 00	35 00
Meal	.. ..	.. ..
Provisions, ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
Western	.. ..	.. ..
North half bbl	.. ..	.. ..
Dried, ₩ lb	.. ..	.. ..
Tongues ₩ doz	7 50	8 00
Pork, Mess	31 25	31 50
Prime Mess	.. ..	.. ..
Hog, round, ₩ lb	.. ..	.. ..
Bacon, Hams, ₩ lb	26	27
Do., canvassed	29	30
Sides	20½	20½
Shoulders	17½	17½
Green Shoulders	..	14½
Lard, Prime, in tierces	18	18½
in kegs	19	..
Fair, in tierces	..	..
Butter, Northern	33	46
Western	20	35
Cheese, American	17	22
Potatoes, ₩ bbl	1 90	2 25
Onions	4 50	5 50
Green Apples	3 00	4 00
Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana	6	8½
India	3½	4
Carolina	..	..
Saltpetre, refined, ₩ lb	14	25
Crude	..	..
Salt ₩ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	.. ..	.. ..
from store	2 40	2 45
coarse, cargo	.. ..	.. ..
from warehouse	.. ..	.. ..
from store	2 25	2 30
Turks island, ₩ bushel	55	60
Soap, ₩ lb, Western	6½	8
Northern	8	12
Southern	8	10½
Castile	14	16
Sugar, Louisiana, ₩ lb:		
In the city	8½	14½
Havana, White	15	16
Yellow	13	13½
Brown	12	12½
Tobacco, in hhds, ₩ lb:		
Balers & Cutters	—	—
Choice and Selections	15	10
Fine Leaf	12	15
Medium Leaf	9	11
Fair Leaf	10	12
Common Leaf	8	10
Good Refused	7	10
Common Refused	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₩ lb	—	—
Bailing	21	22
Wool, Washed, ₩ lb	..	..
Burry	..	..
Louisiana, Native	28	29
Texas, @ Merino	..	..

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The presiding elders of the Mississippi Conference will please send me the names of my delegates, applicants for admission into Conference, and local preachers who expect to attend Conference for ordination.

W. B. Lewis,
Jackson, Mississippi.

Tuscaloosa District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Perrysville	Oct. 9, 10
Summerfield	16, 17
Selma	23, 24
Randolph	30, 31
Tuscaloosa	Nov. 6, 7
Havana	13, 14
Forkland	20, 21
Greensboro	27, 28
Brush Creek	Dec. 4, 5
Marion	11, 12

Jas. L. Cotten, P. E.

Jackson Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Carthage, at Mount Zion	Oct. 9, 10
Raymond	16, 17
Camden, at Camden	23, 24
Madisonville, at Union	30, 31
Canton	Nov. 6, 7
Clintoo, at Brownsville	13, 14
Sharon	20, 21
Livingston and Vernon, at Livingston	27, 28
Jackson	Dec. 4, 5

R. Abbey, P. E.

Mobile District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Franklin street	Oct. 2, 3
St. Paul's	9, 10
Eastern Shore	16, 17
Pascagoula and Bay Shore	23, 24
West Pascagoula	30, 31
Citronelle	Nov. 6, 7
St. Francis street	12–14
Cottage Hill	20, 21
St. Stephen's	27, 28
Whistler	Dec. 4, 5

A District Meeting will be held in connection with the meeting at St. Francis street; and as delegates to the Annual Conference are to be elected, it is hoped there will be a full attendance.

Jas. A. Heard, P. E.

Macon District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Macon	Sept. 25, 26
Brooksville, at Brooksville	Oct. 2, 3
Cookville, at Warsaw	9, 10
Marion, at Lockhart	23, 24
Summerville, at Mashulaville	30, 31
Crawford, at Tibbee	Nov. 6, 7
Trinity, at Woodlawn	13, 14
Gainesville, at Sumpterville	20, 21
De Kalb, at New Hope	27, 28

Preachers in charge will please notify the colored preachers to be present with full accounts of their work, and to receive the proper testimonials to enable them to attend the Colored Conference, to be held by Bishop McTyeire, at Talladega, Alabama, November 25.

It is to be hoped that the stewards will make especial efforts to settle in full with their preachers at the fourth Quarterly Meetings.

S. H. Cox, P. E.

Alexandria District, La. Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Columbia circuit	Sept. 25, 26
Harrisonburg station	29, 30
Centreville circuit	Oct. 2, 3
Atlanta circuit	16, 17
Rapides circuit	30, 31
Big Cane	Nov. 6, 7
Alexandria	13, 14
Anacoco	20, 21
Spring Creek mission	Dec. 4, 5

The Alexandria District Meeting will be held at Big Creek church, Rapides circuit, October 30 and 31. The preachers are kindly invited to attend, and bring with them their official members.

Fred. White, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist., Miss. Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Holmesville ct., at Holmesv'e	Aug. 28, 29
Bogue Chitto ct., Monticello	Sept. 11, 12
Scotland ct., at Wright's Ch.	18, 19
Pleasant Valley and Rehobath stations, at Rehobath	25, 26
Wesson and Beauregard, at Wesson	Oct. 2, 3
Burtenton ct., at Burtenton	9, 10
Bahala circuit, at Pleasant Grove	16, 17
Georgetown ct., at Georget'n	23, 24
Summit and Magnolia, at Magnolia	Nov. 6, 7
Crystal Springs and Hazlehurst, at Crystal Springs	13, 14
Brookhaven station	27, 28

Brethren will please have their reports ready. Brethren will oblige me very much if they will make arrangements for me to get from the railroad to their Quarterly Meetings.

G. F. Thompson, P. E.

New Orleans Dist., Louisiana Conference

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

New Orleans circuit, at Algiers	Oct. 17
Quar. Conf., at 112 Camp street	Jan. 6
Jefferson City	Oct. 24
Plaquemine	31
Thibodeaux circuit, at Houma	Nov. 7
Carondelet street	14
Baton Rouge	20, 21
Felicity street	Dec. 26
German churches, at Craps street	Jan. 2
Quar. Conf., do., at Dryades st.	Dec. 31
Morean street	Jan. 9

Preachers in charge will please have all statistics, annual, and their quarterly reports, in *writing*.

J. C. Keener, P. E.

Yazoo District, Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Sunflower ct., at McNutt	Oct. 2, 3
Mt. Olivet ct., at Mt. Olivet	16, 17
Yazoo city	23, 24
Richland ct., at Richland	27-31
Durant ct., at Wesley chapel	Nov. 6, 7
Black Hawk ct., Sweet Water	13, 14
Yazoo ct., at Mt. Carmel	20, 21
Carrollton circuit	27, 28
Lexington circuit	Dec. 4, 5

W. P. Barton, P. E.

Opelousas District, La. Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Vermilionville	Oct. 14
Franklin	30, 31
New Iberia	Nov. 6, 7
Caicasieu	13, 14
Bellevue	20, 21
Bayon Mallet	27, 28
Waxia	Dec. 3, 4
Opelousas	5, 6
Plaquemine Brulee	11, 12
Abbeville	18, 19
Grand Chenlere	25, 26
District Conf., Vermilionville	Oct. 14-17

All the official members of the district are requested to attend.

J. D. Adams, P. E.

Columbus District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Fayetteville, at Unity Grove	Sept. 18, 19
Gordon, at Hopewell	25, 26
Caledonia, at camp ground	Oct. 2, 3
Columbus District Meeting	9, 10
Pickensville	16, 17
Carrollton, at Union Chapel	23, 24
Athens, at Ragan's Chapel	30, 31
Bexar	Nov. 6, 7
Yellow Creek, at Piney Grove	13, 14
Green	20, 21
Entaw	27, 28

Persons attending the District Meeting will report at the Methodist church, where a committee will be in attendance to direct them to their homes.

T. C. Wier, P. E.

Meridian District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Pearce's Sp'gs, camp meeting	Sept. 24–29
Meridian	Oct. 2, 3
Enterprise	9, 10
Shubuta and Waynesboro	16, 17
Clarke, at Salem	23, 24
Gaston, at camp ground	30, 31
Butler, at Warmack Hill	Nov. 6, 7
Belmont	13, 14
Livingston	20, 21
Bladon Springs	27, 28
Enterprise circuit	Dec. 4, 5

Joshua T. Heard, P. E.

Paulding Dist., Mississippi Conference

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mt. Carmel, at Santee	Sept. 11
Columbia, at Boyd's Chapel	19
China Grove, at Water Holes	25
Colcville, at White Plains	Oct. 9
Handsboro, at Biloxi	16
Sylvarena, at Carr's	23
Paulding, at Pleasant Hill	30
Black Creek	Nov. 13
Ocoha	20
Rankin	Dec. 4

H. P. Lewis, P. E.

Woodville Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Jackson, at Jackson	Sept. 18, 19
Wilkinson, at Midway	25, 26
St. Helena, at Centre	Oct. 16, 17
Woodville and Percy Creek	23, 24
Tunica, at Tunica	30, 31
Liberty, at Liberty	Nov. 6, 7
Meadville, at Meadville	11
Buffalo	20, 21
Amite, at Adams	27, 28

Jas. A. Godfrey, P. E.

J. BONTEMPS,
DYER AND SCOURER,
182..... POYDRAS STREET.....182
Between Carondelet and Baronne streets.
(Formerly of Bourbon street for a great number of years.)
Mr. J. Bontemps informs his friends and the public in general that he has re-established himself in the Dying, Scouring and Cleaning business at the above place.
All orders will be attended to with care and dispatch.
A Tailor is attached to the establishment, who will attend to the repairing and mending of clothing.
Specially for mourning.
Orders from the country promptly attended to.
no13 1m

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VERMIFUGE
Should be kept in every nursery. If you would have your children grow up to be healthy, strong and vigorous men and women, give them a few doses of
McLANE'S VERMIFUGE,
TO EXPEL THE WORMS
and give tone to the system. It is a vegetable compound, and perfectly harmless. You need not be afraid to give it to an infant.
BE SURE YOU GET
DR. C. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE,
PREPARED BY FLEMING BROTHERS.
It can be had at any Drug or Country store in the United States. no7 1y

READVILLE SEMINARY.
This is a private institution, with its number of pupils limited, and is authorized by the Legislature of Louisiana to confer degrees, diplomas and literary honors. It was in successful operation from 1843 until interrupted by the events of the war in 1862, and reopened January, 1867.
Teachers of a high grade of talent and merit are in charge of the different departments—English, Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, Painting, etc.
Pupils charged from the time of entrance to the close of the session. All pupils received with the understanding that they are to remain and attend the examination at the close of the session in which they enter, and no deduction made on the bills for absence, except in cases of protracted illness, when the loss may be divided between the institution and the patron.
In her outfit each pupil should be provided with toilet boxes, towels, napkins, sheets, pillow cases and blankets or comforts. She should also bring knife, fork, spoon, cup and napkin ring.
All articles and clothing brought to the Seminary should be distinctly marked, lists of which should be permanently placed on some part of the trunk convenient for reference. The scholastic year commences October 1 and ends in July.
EXPENSE.
Board and tuition per year $275 00
The Modern Languages a small extra charge.
Music, per year 75 00
Payments due a half session in advance.
Monthly reports of the studies, health and general deportment of the pupils are sent to the parents or guardians at a distance.
The main Seminary building, recently destroyed by fire, will be replaced by one of ample accommodations, now in process of construction, which will be ready for the reception of pupils at the opening of the next session.
For other information desirable in reference to the school apply to
MRS. MARY W READ,
jy24 1y Principal, Baton Rouge, La.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.
E. A. GRANT, LL. D., PRINCIPAL.
This institution occupies the large and elegant building lately known as Grant & Butler's School. The grounds are situated on Sixth street, between Walnut and Chestnut streets, and extend back to Centre street. They are elevated several feet above the street, thus making the large and beautiful lawn a most desirable place for healthful outdoor exercise.
The building, furniture and apparatus of the school are among the most complete and valuable in the West.
Experienced teachers, residing in the institution, will devote their time to the moral, intellectual and physical improvement of the pupils.
For particulars address the Principal.
ae4 4t

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER,
for sale by principal Druggists,
CURES CANCER,
Cures Cutaneous Affections, cures Scrofula, and all the Impurities of the Blood; and the sovereign remedy for
BRIGHT'S DISEASE,
And other diseases of the Kidneys. This is the original Spring Water from Vermont which has wrought so many wonderful cures, and is advertised only to distinguish it from the many imitations that are now attempted to be palmed upon the public as being equal to the virtues of the Missisquoi.
Pamphlets containing an account of many wonderful cures, attested by eminent physicians and others, can be had gratis by calling at or addressing a note to
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From and after this date I shall keep a full stock of the celebrated
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so universally approved by all housekeepers, and by special arrangement will be able to fill all orders as low as they can be had.
Orders for this celebrated Cooking Stove solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.
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62 Camp street, New Orleans,
Manufacturer of Plain Tin and Japan Ware,
Dealer in Cooking and Heating Stoves of all kinds.
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COLGATE & COMPANY'S
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LAUNDRY SOAPS.—LAUNDRY SOAPS.
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.
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The Christian Advocate.

ORGAN OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH FOR THE MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES

VOL. XV. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1869. NO. 45.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

Washington, Nov. 22.—Secretary Boutwell has returned.

General Sherman and other officers have returned from the Louisville reunion. The affair is represented as having been quite tame.

General Q. A. Gilmore has been ordered to Charleston, to take charge of the coast engineering of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

Major Ruse will relieve Major Damrell at Mobile.

In responding to the remarks of the Haytien minister (colored) President Grant said: General—If any proof were wanting of the unfounded character of the prejudice which until recently prevailed, at least in parts of this country, against the race from which you are sprung, it might be found in the high tone and polished style of the remarks which you have just uttered. That, however, like all similar prejudices, no matter how deeply implanted, must sooner or later yield to the force of truth. The throes by which the new birth here was accompanied were indeed agonizing, and their effects are now scarcely over. Prudent statesmen, however, have neglected no fit opportunity for sanctioning and securing by law these privileges for your kinsmen which have been the inevitable and natural result of our great civil convulsion. Among them is their right to employment abroad as well as at home on the public service, a right which, as you say, has been acknowledged by the appointment of one of the formerly proscribed race to represent the United States in Hayti.

I congratulate myself for this occasion to render homage to the change in public sentiment, adverted to, by receiving you, as I cordially do, as the first envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from that Republic.

The Comptroller of the Currency has received returns from one thousand six hundred and eighteen national banks to the 9th of October, showing their aggregate resources to be $1,500,000,000, including discounts $700,000,000, specie $23,000,000, legal tender notes $84,000,000, three per cent. certificates $46,000,000.

Among the liabilities are $86,000,000 surplus funds, $41,000,000 undivided profits, $293,000 circulating notes, $500,000,000 individual deposits.

Among resources to secure circulation and depositors are $450,000,000 Federal bonds.

There were no opinions delivered in the Supreme Court to-day.—Among the cases argued was James Hickman, plaintiff in error, vs. Betts and others.

Hickman, a citizen of Alabama, sued the officers of the court and grand jury of his county for arrest and imprisonment for treason against the Confederate States. The verdict below was for defendants, and from this an appeal is taken.

New York, Nov. 22.—The *Herald's* news summary says cholera, yellow fever and smallpox are raging fearfully at Santiago de Cuba, three hundred deaths having occurred from cholera alone within the period of thirty days.

It was found impossible to give the dead proper sepulture, the bodies being covered only with a few inches of earth. The stench from the cemetery has almost become a pestilence.

The Cubans in the interior profess to be confident of success, and are giving the Spanish troops much trouble.

Montgomery, Nov. 22.—Ex-Governor and ex-Senator Benjamin Fitzpatrick died at his residence in Elmore county, about eighteen miles from this city, yesterday. The Legislature adjourned until Wednesday in respect to his memory. The funeral will take place in this city to-morrow. Business will be suspended, and the flags on the capitol put at half mast. His death is greatly deplored. He was aged about seventy years.

The entries for the State fair are already larger than was anticipated. A great many visitors have arrived. The fair begins to-morrow and will continue for five days.

Augusta, Nov. 22.—The State fair at Macon still continues. The number, variety and character of articles exhibited exceed the expectations of the most sanguine. The Northern and Western men in attendance pronounce the exhibition magnificent, and express astonishment at the resources and mechanical ingenuity of the South, and Georgia in particular.

Washington, Nov. 23.—The Spanish minister makes no objections to legal proceedings regarding the Spanish gunboats. It is a mere question between the government and the contractors, a solution of which is desired by the Spanish authorities.

President Grant will urge an early movement for the ship canal over the Isthmus of Darien.

A. Henderson, with others, of Cincinnati, have been indicted for tobacco frauds.

The President proclaims that after date there will be a discontinuance of the discriminating duties heretofore levied upon merchandise imported into the United States in French vessels, either from the countries of its origin or from other countries.

One of the charges of the district attorney against the Spanish gunboats is that the vessels are intended for hostilities against the people of Cuba, with whom the United States are at peace.

The Supreme Court of Missouri unanimously legalizes the action of the Presbyterian General Assembly in 1866, and affirms its orders dissolving several synods and presbyteries adhering to the declaration and the testimony of the party. The effect of this decision in Missouri gives the church property to the adherents of the General Assembly in the divided congregations.

The Secretary of the Navy has instructed Commodore Poor, commanding West India squadron, to send a vessel to Nassau to bring such of the crew and passengers of the Lilian to Key West as will obligate themselves not to violate the neutrality laws.

New York, Nov. 23.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of merchants and brokers was held this afternoon at the banking house of Jno. Bloodgood & Co., at which a permanent organization was effected to carry out the movement to raise the Peabody monument fund. The monument will be erected in the Central Park.

Richmond, Nov. 23.—Arrangements were closed yesterday in New York with several prominent capitalists, by which the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad will be completed at once. Among the capitalists are W. H. Aspinwall, A. A. Low, H. Huntington, Fisk & Hatch, and others.

Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 23.—The city bells were tolled to-day during the funeral services of Governor Fitzpatrick. His body lay in state for two hours at the capitol. The funeral services were conducted by the Episcopal Church. A large procession followed his remains to the cemetery.

There is an immense crowd in the city to attend the State fair, but owing to the heavy rain a great many were deterred from going to the grounds.

The indications are fair that there will be several thousand visitors to-morrow. The entries are numerous from many States.

Washington, Nov. 24.—Cuban affairs are approaching a crisis. The Island of Porto Rico is perfectly tranquil, and the prospects for good crops are brilliant.

New York, Nov. 24.—Advices from Liverpool report the sale of a cargo of cotton, per ship named, from New Orleans, at 11¼d.

Over four thousand ladies in Baltimore and vicinity have signed a memorial to Congress for the recognition of the Cubans.

The President said yesterday he had not written a line of his message.

It is regarded as a certainty here that the Spanish gunboats will be released.

The libeling affidavit against the Spanish gunboats was made by Alfaro, of the Cuban Junta.

It sets forth the character of the gunboats—that their armament and munitions had already been conveyed to Havana; that the officers and crews for them were present in the harbor; that their purposes were not only to make war on an established government in Cuba, with which the United States is at peace, but also to relieve the Spanish squadron and allow it to resume hostilities against Peru.

The affidavit was placed in the hands of the district attorney, and the libel was ordered to be issued.

Memphis, Nov. 24.—A terrible affray occurred near Tiptonville, Tennessee. On Saturday night a party of disguised men went to the house of a planter named Willis Jones, for the purpose of disarming the negroes working on his plantation. Jones having had an intimation of their coming, had prepared to defend the negroes, and accordingly when the raiders came, they were met with a discharge from firearms, and fled, leaving Bob Dickinson dead, and Ben Bickham and young Hicks mortally wounded.

The most intense excitement prevailed in the neighborhood on Sunday. Jones was arrested, but at the urgent solicitations of his friends went to the river with the deputy sheriff, and took a boat for this place.

Six negroes who were concerned in the affray were also arrested and started for Troy, but on the road the sheriff's posse were overpowered by the friends of the maskers, and five of the negroes were shot down, the sheriff saving one by hard begging.

The excitement still rages there. All the parties are Southern.

Texas.—Reynolds decides that Confederate volunteers who had held no civil office are entitled to registration.

General Shields has withdrawn from the congressional canvass of the Houston district, leaving the field to Colonel Eliot, Conservative, against Clarke, Radical.

On the night of the 17th instant a division of the Sons of Temperance was organized in Houston.

The Calvert *Enterprise* says the following named parties, charged with being implicated in the Maxwell tragedy, were released from durance by order from military headquarters: H. Halligan, Philip Stonewitz and William Anderson.

FOREIGN.

Suez, Nov. 21, via Alexandria Nov. 22.—The inauguration fleet arrived here to-day; none of them were obliged to employ pilots. The only difficulty experienced was in consequence of the numbers; some were crowded upon the banks, but got off without much trouble, the sandy bottom neither holding nor hurting them.

Leaving Ismailia, several steamers fouled with each other, but doing no serious damage.

The water in the canal between this point and Ismailia is twenty feet at the shallowest points. These points can be easily deepened.

Steamers drawing fifteen feet can navigate the canal from Port Said to Suez with ease in fifteen hours.

The water does not wash away the banks as much as was apprehended.

The complete success of this great work exceeds all expectations. The canal is now clear of the shipping, the entire fleet having anchored in the harbor of Suez.

On Tuesday the fleet will start on their return.

The Empress Eugenie will return through the canal with the fleet, her yacht Aigle taking the lead.

Paris, Nov. 22.—The Emperor attended the Theatre Francais. The elections continue to-day. No disturbances.

Henri Rochefort and other Radicals are elected to the Corps Legislatif from three districts—the fourth undecided. City is tranquil.

There was a violent earthquake at Manilla; eight persons were killed and many injured, and a great destruction of property.

Paris, Nov. 22, midnight.—City remains perfectly tranquil. During the evening many people were on the boulevards and streets, but the heavy rain falling prevented a gathering. Some cries of "Viva De Rochefort" were raised, but, with this exception, no manifestation made. Few police seen in the streets, and whatever precautions the government has taken against disorder, they were nowhere apparent.

The emperor has decided to remain in Paris for the present.

The Bishop of Orleans reprimanded the editor of the ultramontane organ here, for an article in favor of the infallibility of the Pope.

Liverpool, Nov. 23.—There have been many failures of Liverpool grain dealers, including several firms with extensive American connections.

The ship Spendthrift, from Shanghai, with tea, was wrecked forty miles from a home port.

Paris, Nov. 23.—Ministers Bourbeau and Leroux are re-elected to the Corps Legislatif.

Some one hundred and fifty Bishops have arrived here; many of them are from America.

London, Nov. 23.—A communication from Dr. Livingstone, dated Ujeje, May 30, 1869, states that he is in good health and treated well everywhere.

Madrid, Nov. 23.—The Bishop of Havana was brought here to-day under guard.

Paris, Nov. 23.—Rochefort is elected from the first, Ceremeux from the third and Arago from the eighth. No candidate having a majority in the fourth, a new election will be held. The city is tranquil.

The meeting of the Italian ministry last night resulted in the dissolution of that body; all resigned.

The Suez Canal is not regarded as a complete success at London. Improvements will have to be made before the canal answers the full requirements of commerce.

Burlingame with his mandarins are at Berlin. The resignation of Consul General Plumb has been accepted. Consul Hull, at Matanzas, takes charge of the consulate.

London, Nov. 23.—The *Times*, on the political situation in France, says: "The lately raised reformation under Olivier has vanished. The emperor has resolved to retain his present advisers until the meeting of the Chambers, when new men may be required to initiate new relations. It is a matter of little consequence whether the new minister follows or precedes the opening, or whether he is the choice of the emperor, or suggested by the tone of the legislative bodies, the Legislature will, if true to itself, always have the last word."

The Sultan protests against the act of the Viceroy of Egypt in proclaiming the neutrality of the Suez Canal as a trespass on his sovereignty.

Madrid, Nov. 23.—In compliance with the Cortes call for information, the government was compelled to submit documents implicating the Spanish Republicans with the Cuban insurrection.

The government has resolved to adopt vigorous measures against certain Bishops who left for Rome without passports.

Madrid, Nov. 23.—Advices from Manilla report a series of violent earthquakes in Phillipine Islands, accompanied with loss of life and widespread destruction. At Manilla eight persons were killed and many injured.

Paris, Nov. 24.—The Paris *Journal Official* received the following dispatches:

Port Said, Nov. 24.—The imperial yacht Aigle, with the Empress on board, and the entire fleet, left Suez yesterday; will reach the Mediterranean to-day. The success of the inauguration was complete.

The Emperor of Austria will leave Cairo Thursday on his return to Europe.

Paris, Nov. 24.—Private advices from Italy contradict the report that Italy favors the Duke of Genoa for the Spanish throne. Dispatches from General Prim, however, reassert that Victor Emanuel favors the candidacy. One hundred and sixty-five deputies have been pledged to the Duke of Genoa.

Within the past three weeks twenty-four thousand troops have sailed from Spanish ports to Cuba.

Alexandria, Nov. 24.—The Empress Eugenie has arrived here.

Southern Representation in Congress.—The Lower House of the Tennessee Legislature has, by a voto of fifty-seven nays to twelve ayes, nearly five to one, refused to ratify the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution.

This is not because the Legislature proposes to limit the right of suffrage already made universal in that State, just as is proposed in the amendment. It is in the nature of an assertion of the right of a State to decide this domestic question for itself, and a refusal to empower the Federal government to impose it on others who do not desire it. The meaning of the Tennessee vote is that that State may be content with negro suffrage for herself, but will not aid in forcing it upon others. This restores the question to the attitude in which the Republican party placed it, in their platform, at Chicago, in which it was declared that the determination of this question "properly" belongs to the several States; and it shames the profligate tergiversations, with which, having obtained power on that pledge, they immediately propose a means for taking the subject out of the control of the States, and vesting it absolutely in the Federal government. This reassertion by Tennessee, in 1869, of the political position unanimously affirmed in 1868, by the Republican party in convention, is now pronounced by the same party to be proofs of disloyalty.—*Picayune.*

VIRGINIA CONFERENCE.

SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL SESSION.

We clip from the *Richmond Dispatch* the following items of the Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South:

UNION WITH THE M. P. CHURCH.

Rev. W. A. Crocker, a representative of the Methodist Protestant Conference of Virginia, lately in session at Lynchburg, was introduced to the Conference by Bishop Doggett, who bespoke for him an attentive hearing. Mr. Crocker then made a brief address, giving a brief account of the condition of the branch of the church which he represented in Virginia, and detailed the reasons which induced them to believe that the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom may be promoted by a reunion of that body with the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He then read the resolution looking toward a reunion adopted by the Methodist Protestant Conference, with some remarks assuring the Bishop and members of Conference of the unanimity with which the step had been taken, and expressing the hope that the Conferences would be speedily united.

The Bishop said he rejoiced in this communication, and urged the Conference to give it careful consideration; for although it might prolong the session, there was reason to believe that the interests of Methodism and of the cause of Christ would be thereby promoted.

Rev. Dr. Lee expressed his gratification at the proposed union in a few remarks.

Rev. Robert O. Burton moved that a committee of three be appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the Conference on the subject. Agreed to; and the following committee was appointed by the Bishop: J. D. Blackwell, G. W. Langhorne and R. N. Sledd.

CONFERENCE STATISTICS.

Rev. P. A. Peterson read a statistical report, embracing answers to the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth questions of the Discipline, and also statistics in relation to church property.

This report shows the following totals: Local preachers, 153; increase, 6. Members, 39,611; increase, 2,754. Adult baptisms, 2,331; increase, 1,030. Infant baptisms, 1,110; increase, 213. Number of churches, 551; increase, 91. Value of churches, $805,865; increase in value, $26,030. Number of parsonages, 35; increase, 7. Value of parsonages, $65,700; increase in value, $4,000. Number of schools, 494; increase, 59. Officers and teachers, 5,024; increase, 863. Scholars, 26,933; increase, 4,111. Volumes in Sunday school libraries, 53,695; increase, 11,550. Every item exhibits a large and gratifying increase. * * * * *

THE COLORED PEOPLE.

Rev. R. N. Sledd presented a report from the Committee on the Religious Interests of the Colored People. The report was discussed at length by Rev. Drs. Lee, Rowzie, Smith, Bennett, Edwards and Rev. Messrs. A. G. Brown and Robert O. Burton, and was then adopted.

* * * * *

FINANCE.

The report of the finance committee was submitted by Rev. A. G. Brown, chairman. The report shows that of $4,850 assessed for superannuated preachers, widows and orphans, $4,018 42 was raised. This sum was applied as follows: To superannuated preachers, $860, and to widows and orphans, $3,050. The amount assessed for the support of the ministry for the year 1869 was $97,341 92, and the amount collected for this object was $78,444 08; leaving a deficiency of $18,897 84, or nineteen and a half per cent.

The amount assessed for Conference collections, for the year 1870, is distributed at the rate of sixteen cents per member, as follows:

Richmond district, $670; Charlottesville district, $630; Lynchburg district, $600; Danville district, $500; Farmville district, $660; Petersburg district, $640; Murfreesboro district, $850; Norfolk district, $780; Rappahannock district, $650. Total, $6,000.

The amount assessed for the Bishops' fund, for the year 1870, is distributed at the rate of six cents per member, as follows:

Richmond district, $200; Charlottesville district, $196; Lynchburg district, $180; Danville district, $149; Farmville district, $201; Petersburg district, $191; Murfreesboro district, $256; Norfolk district, $232; Rappahannock district, $195. Total, $1,809.

The amount assessed for Randolph Macon College is $2,500, at the rate of six and three-eighths cents per member, distributed as follows:

Richmond district, $279; Charlottesville district, $270; Lynchburg district, $239; Danville district, $214; Farmville district, $279; Petersburg district, $269; Murfreesboro district, $354; Norfolk district, $325; Rappahannock district, $271. Total, $2,500.

The amount received on the assessment ($1,800) for the support of the Bishop is $1,520 18.

DELEGATES TO GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Conference then proceeded to the election of alternate delegates to the General Conference, with the following result:

A. G. Brown, 52; G. W. Langhorne, 30; W. B. Rowzie, 30; L. Rosser, 19; E. P. Wilson, 17; D. P. Willis, 16; J. D. Blackwell, 16.

Messrs. Brown, Langhorne, Rowzie and Rosser were declared elected.

Anniversary of the Sunday School Union.—The Anniversary and Anniversary Institute of the Sunday School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held in Columbus, Ohio, on October 30 and 31, and November 1, 2 and 3. On Monday afternoon Rev. L. R. Dunn, of New Jersey, delivered an address, followed by Rev. Mr. Sinsebaugh, Dr. Pierce and Rev. J. H. Vincent. After singing and prayer the meeting was dismissed. The anniversary exercises proper took place at half-past seven P. M., Rev. Dr. Trimble presiding. After singing and prayer the report of the secretary was presented. Complete statistical returns could not be made, the Annual Conferences not having as yet made reports to the office of the Union in New York. The exact figures for 1868 reported by the secretary, J. H. Vincent, are as follows: Methodist Episcopal Sunday schools, 16,034; officers and teachers, 191,369; scholars, 1,165,914; volumes in library, 2,749,547; Bible classes, 24,232; infant scholars, 169,877; total expenses for schools, $424,696 59; raised for Sunday School Union, $21,286 02; conversions, 41,708. Addresses were delivered by Rev. W. H. Perrine, Rev. L. R. Dunn and Rev. B. K. Pierce. After the close of the speeches a collection was taken up for the mission work, and to defray the expenses of the speakers. After the singing of "America," and the announcement of the Anniversary Institute to be held on Tuesday, the meeting was dismissed.—*Methodist.*

A Remedy Wanted.—A pastor seeks a remedy for a disease which is not peculiar to a member of his flock. He states that there is a good sister living about three squares from the church, whom he often meets in visiting, half a mile from her dwelling; who attends public gatherings, such as church festivals, fairs, exhibitions, etc., but is entirely unable to go to church, and has been thus afflicted for several years. She "deeply feels the privation of not attending Sabbath morning and evening, and the prayer meeting during the week," but cannot possibly be present, though she has no small children, and can have good company, *if she could only go.* He desires to know what will remove this inability. Can't some of our physicians prescribe a remedy?

Cotton Stalk and Okra Paper.—Dr. J. B. Read, of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, who took out a patent, not long since, for okra paper, now announces that he has discovered a method of making excellent paper from the cotton stalk. An exchange, which has examined samples of okra paper made at the Chickassabogue mill, near Mobile, says it is much too good for ordinary printing purposes. It is like paper made from linen rags, and will find its proper place among the stationery and book work. Cotton stalk paper will more nearly resemble the article made from cotton rags.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, for pulmonary and asthmatic disorders, have *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

Those who are suffering from coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, etc., should try the Troches, a simple remedy, which is in almost every case effectual.

The first direct importation of tea from China arrived in San Francisco on September 23.

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1869.

THE SHORE OF ETERNITY.

Alone! to land alone upon that shore,
With no one sight that we have seen before;
Things of a different line,
And the sounds all new,
And fragrances so sweet, the soul may faint;
Alone! O that first hour of being a saint!

Alone! to land alone upon that shore
On which no wavelets lisp, no billows roar;
Perhaps no shape of ground,
Perhaps no sight or sound,
No form of earth our fancies to arrange,
But to begin alone that mighty change!

Alone! to land alone upon that shore,
Knowing so well we can return no more;
No voice or face of friend,
None with us to attend
Our disembarking on that awful strand,
But to arrive alone in such a land!

Alone! to land alone upon that shore;
To begin alone to live for evermore!
To have no one to teach
The manners or the speech
Of that new life, or put us at our ease;
O that we might die in pairs, or companies!

Alone? No! God hath been there long before;
Eternally hath waited on that shore
For us who were to come
To our eternal home.
And he hath taught his angels to prepare
In what way we are to be welcomed there.

Like one that waits and watches, he hath sat,
As if there were none else for whom to wait;
Waiting for us, for us
Who keep him waiting thus,
And who bring less to satisfy his love
Than any other of the souls above.

Alone? The God we know is on that shore;
The God, of whose attractions we know more
Than those who may appear
Nearest and dearest here.
O, is he not the life-long Friend we know
More privately than any friend below?

Alone? The God we trust is on that shore;
The faithful One, whom we have trusted more
In trials and in woes
Than we have trusted those
On whom we leaned most in our earthly strife;
O, we shall trust him more in that new life!

Alone? The God we love is on that shore;
Love not enough, yet whom we love far more,
And whom we've loved all through,
And whom we love more true
Than other loves—yet we shall love far more:
True love of him begins upon that shore.

So not alone we land upon that shore;
'Twill be as though we had been there before;
We shall meet more we know
Than we meet here below,
And find our rest like some returning dove,
And be at home at once with our Eternal Love.

LETTER FROM CHINA.

ADDRESSED TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE FELICITY STREET SUNDAY SCHOOL.

W. H. Foster, Esq. — *My Dear Brother:* Your letter of June 15 has just been received, and I am greatly gratified to hear of the prosperity of the Felicity street Sunday school, and of the active interest taken by your Sunday School Missionary Association in the heathen children which surround us. Hitherto our efforts have been devoted almost exclusively to preaching to the adults, but I hope the day is not far distant when sufficient means will be available to encourage the organization of schools for the young.

We should have at least one boarding school for boys at Shanghai, and a half dozen schools here and at our outstations at Nantsiang and Snchow. There are not less than fifty or sixty thousand children growing up to perpetuate heathenism in this populous city, while our aggregate efforts to abate it numbers less than two hundred pupils under instruction in all the mission schools.

A wide field for usefulness is open in this respect, and schools for the rising generation should be more generally esteemed, as they really are among our most aggressive agencies. No church is prepared to ignore them, but I am sorry to say but few appear to appreciate or use them to advantage. More attention has recently been devoted to them.

The missionary statistics issued this month show that the total number of communicants and probationers, now in connection with the Protestant mission in China, is nearly eight thousand. Three years ago the whole number did not exceed three thousand two hundred, so that the present aggregate indicates that from June, 1866, to June, 1869, the sum total has been more than doubled. Such progress should encourage the churches at home and liberalize their views toward the work in China. The field is now open before us—the largest field in the world. Toleration is promulgated throughout the eighteen provinces, and more than three hundred millions of heathen are made accessible to the Gospel messenger. The churches at home have long prayed for this result. Their prayers are now answered; but, oh, how few seem to heed the ascending Saviour's last command! We need more laborers, and they have been promised, but their departure is delayed. We cannot understand it. What if the Master should say unto them: Why stand ye here idle? What think you would be their reply under the circumstances? Oh for a revival of missionary zeal in our Southern Church. The elements of an aggressive work are now inaugurated, and if permitted to prosecute it vigorously, another three years perhaps shall witness the occupation of the whole empire, and thousands of converts turned to God. Pray for us. Your brother in Christ,

Young J. Allen.

Shanghai, China, Aug. 11, 1869.

HOLSTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Editor: I have made a poor return for your kindness in sending me the Advocate for the past two years, but I am grateful for its visits nevertheless, and I assure you the few readers you have in this mountain-bound Conference appreciate your paper as highly as you could desire. Dr. Wilcy and Dr. Cunnyngham have both expressed their admiration for your vigorous and chaste editorials, as well as the general selection of valuable and readable matter with which your columns are filled. We know, too, the important geographical position which you hold, and in fact we look to the section of the country which you represent for the most valuable patronage of our schools and colleges.

It may be agreeable to your readers, in advance of the more Southern Conferences, to state that ours has been held already, and to give you some notes of our progress.

The past year, like the former, was marked with one instance of violent and bloody persecution, both of which occurred in the neighborhood of Knoxville, but, fortunately for our good name, in another county. The Revs. Henry C. Neal and Jacob Smith were the victims of these barbarous mobs. In the former instance, which occurred in 1869, the guilty parties went free so far as the law is concerned, though several of them, as has been already announced in the papers, have suffered the justice of an avenging Providence. The last act of violence, which was perpetrated in March or April of the present year, will be made the subject of judicial investigation, and the guilty parties have already been prosecuted by some of the best lawyers in the State. There is no doubt, under the present administration of justice, that they will receive their dues.

It has proved in this case, as in that of St. Paul, that these things have turned out for the furtherance of the Gospel. In this city, where our church is still illegally withholden from us, our roll of members has increased within two years from fifty to near three hundred. These have been received at regular services, the door of admission to the church being opened every Sabbath, and rarely closed without accessions. Last Sunday ten persons were received into full membership, five of whom were baptized. We have been able to erect a new house of worship, and to support our pastor and presiding elder and Sunday school as handsomely as it was ever done before the war. This has been the case in every part of the Conference where we have encountered opposition, (and this hostility, I must do the justice to say, has been confined to a few districts in East Tennessee,) while in southwestern Virginia and western North Carolina the church has enjoyed abundant peace and prosperity. Our net increase for the past year was three thousand five hundred souls. The accessions to the Conference, including several transfers and readmissions, numbered eighteen. The average salary of our preachers this year was $346.

Many of our leading preachers are engaged in teaching large and flourishing schools, but enjoy the privilege of preaching very often to much better congregations than you are accustomed to see farther South. Quite a number of our presiding elders and circuit preachers are men of independent property, who reside on their farms and serve the churches around them. They are as laborious as any class of ministers we have, and by the use of their own means have carried the church over the worst period of financial embarrassment, until now they are beginning to reap the reward of their self-sacrifice in a liberal support.

The church schools are more essentially a part of our ecclesiastical machinery in this Conference than is generally the case elsewhere. At Emory and Henry we had near two hundred students last year, under thorough Methodist training. The president and one of the professors are members of the Conference. At Martha Washington there are about sixty young ladies boarding in the college, under the charge of Brothers Arbogast and Cunnyngham. At Asheville, North Carolina, we have another admirable female school, under Brothers Kennedy and Stungfield. Two of the professors in the East Tennessee University are Methodist preachers, and one of them is a member of the Conference. Besides these the two Sullins, R. N. Price, J. H. Bruner and other members of the Conference are directly engaged in teaching, so that there is no danger of a divorce taking place in this Conference between religion and learning.

This has been said to be a man-producing country. I am sorry that the two best known, to wit, Andrew Johnson and William G. Brownlow, are not very popular in the South, but it is a pleasure to add that such men as General A. P. Stewart, Admiral Farragut, Senator Henderson, of Missouri, and Postmaster General Reagan, of Texas, were born on some of the poor farms of East Tennessee; while the incomparable Munsey is an undoubted product of the Holston Conference.

It is, however, of the women of this country that I would speak in terms of the highest praise. They constitute here the producing class in more senses than one, and their products are all of the best. Upon the farmer's wife of East Tennessee devolves a multiplicity of duties unknown to our fair sisters of the Gulf States. Here they spin, they weave, they cook, they wash, they manage the dairy, they dry the fruit, they raise for the market pigs, poultry, eggs, butter, vegetables and fruits of all descriptions, and literally clothe and feed their families by the management of their domestic economy, while the "husband and the father" only has to look after the larger farm products, and the more important affairs of Church and State. And, I may add, this thrift and industry are universal among the fair sex, reaching from the highest to the lowest class. It is not regarded as disreputable here to work in any of the walks of life, and the consequence is that good living and good health are the prevailing characteristics of all the families where I am acquainted.

A word on the political situation in this State. The reign of Radicalism is ended. But fourteen members in both houses of the Legislature claim to be Republicans. Even East Tennessee, which was strong for the Union, gave a handsome majority against disfranchisement. No man who was in any way connected with the hateful misrule of the past few years will stand a chance for office in this State for years to come. The mass of the people are thoroughly conservative, and while the revolution was perfectly peaceful, and I believe will prove its moderation in all things, it was as thorough and complete as could be desired. Would to God that Louisiana and Mississippi and Texas were as safe from the dangers of Radicalism as Tennessee! Yours truly,

F. M. Grace.

Ought our Young Preachers to Study the Dead Languages?

Mr. Editor: This is a question which sometimes receives a negative answer. Our young preachers are told that they have not the time for Greek and Latin; that they can study the Bible sufficiently well with helps in English, etc. Now, if any helps at all are needed, the best helps ought to be sought. I believe that upon the whole the ancient classics afford the best and readiest aids to a preacher's preparation and work. If the young preacher has the opportunity to spend some years in a good classical school, or a college, he will there be able to pursue these studies to the best advantage. And surely no young man intending to be a preacher of God's word can allow himself to rush into such a ministry without seeking the best preparation that he can possibly secure.

But even where, from want of means or from having entered the ministry too late, the benefit of a training school could not be had, these languages ought to be studied privately. This is practicable and highly useful.

First, these studies are among the very best for mental training—a thing which every man needs. There is nothing superior to the study of Greek and Latin for the cultivation of the analytical faculty and a delicate literary taste. At the same time the student is compelled to pursue the most searching investigation into the meaning of words, and their power and relations in the construction of sentences—that is, the transmission of thought and feeling. For words are the material that the mind makes use of in forming and revealing its own conceptions. And hence it is that the mind itself is viewed through its medium of expression. A great many of our English words are derived from Greek and Latin radicals, and bring with them a wealth of meaning which can be discovered only by tracing their origin and history in their native tongues. This pursuit is not to minister to pedantry, or to word-juggling, but for the attainment of accuracy in thought and expression.

Moreover, the New Testament was originally composed in Greek, and must be studied in Greek to be fully comprehended. If the Gospel of Matthew was first written in the language then spoken by the Jews, it was very soon after transferred to the Greek.

Now a careful reading of the Greek Testament will give one a better understanding of it than all the commentaries without such reading. Well, how long will it take a diligent adult student to compass such an end? Say two years, with an average of two hours' study per day. I venture to believe he can do it in less time than that; not perhaps thoroughly, but so as to render to him more service than all the commentaries he would read in that time; so that he could go on increasing in knowledge, and could avail himself of the aid of comments on the Greek text, such as Alford's and others. He would feel then that he was in the holiest place of the truth, and not standing in the outer court, forbidden to enter—the door shut. S.

Many years ago Robert Treat Paine (father of the poet) was one of the judges of the Massachusetts Supreme Court. He was very old, and the bar desired him to retire from the bench; so they appointed Harrison Gray Otis, who was very polite and accomplished, to go and see the judge and talk with him on the subject. He suggested to the judge that it must be a very great inconvenience to him to have to leave home so often and so long. "Oh! he was always ready to sacrifice his personal preference for the good of the country." "But," suggested Otis, "you are not in good health—you are infirm—aren't you afraid this excessive duty will kill you?" "Yes," said he; "but a man cannot die in a better cause than administering justice." "Do you see as well as you used to?" "Yes, I can see with my glasses very well." "Can you hear as well as you used to?" for it was notorious that he could not hear anything unless yelled through a trumpet. He said: "Yes, I hear perfectly; but they don't speak as loud as they did before the Revolution."

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

Mr. Editor: We can truly say that this has been a year of great prosperity with the church on Greene circuit, Alabama. I have closed my round of protracted meetings with an addition to the church of about one hundred, and about one hundred and thirty conversions. The waste places have been built up. God be praised.

J. M. Johnson.

Mr. Editor: I am just closing my work on this (East Baton Rouge) circuit. We have had no great revival season or religious upheaving, but we have had from the beginning of the year a gradual good work. I have not had a protracted meeting in my work this year; first, for want of help, and second, that this is a frontier. During the war it was completely ruined and everything prostrated; then a succession of failures in crops ever since until this year. I thought that although it seemed at times that protracted effort would be profitable, yet I concluded that it would be impolitic to stop the people from labor, struggling as they were to get a start to live; but we tried to fix the leaven in the mind and keep it at work by prayer to God, while they are engaged in secular things, and by a word occasionally the work was gradually manifested by increasing congregations, patient, serious attention, and an occasional subscriber to our church papers, and accessions of from one to five persons on almost every round. And now we have orderly congregations, who receive the word joyfully, thankfully and tearfully. Having no presiding elder and no local preachers, I succeeded in procuring the assistance of Rev. B. Pipkin for two Quarterly Meetings. Hence I have heard only three sermons this year. We have received twenty-six into the church, baptized four adults and twenty-two infants; two Sabbath schools in good condition. During the war or since the church records were lost, and demoralization and disorganization was the result. I had to go to the parish records for some items, and gather up the fragments as best I could for reorganization, and must walk softly, cautiously, steadily and quietly in person. It was trying—being from forty to sixty miles from home, where I am greatly needed—to be traveling on horseback, but I have succeeded to get things straight, and shall leave a clear and clean record for my successor, for whom there is being prepared a parsonage. In two weeks I have my last Quarterly Meeting, as well as my last appointment in the parish. I am almost afraid to leave this kind people, but it seems that it is no greater sacrifice than the great Head of the church requires; yet I cannot promise to return, and I cannot say no. But as I believe, and wish to believe, that my appointments for twenty-seven years have all been of God, so I still leave myself in his hands, to whom I gave my soul, body and blood, with all I have, and I'll never take it back, but will always pray him to govern the mind and heart of both Bishops and Cabinet and Conference, which he is able to do, and will do; and although my family and myself have often been in straitened circumstances, yet we have not starved. Our trust is in God. This leaves me well.

Yours in Christ,

J. Nicholson.

P. S.—I have sent you twenty subscribers during the year, and I think the circulation will be enlarged greatly. J. N.

A Quaker Letter.—An English paper gives the following from a Quaker in the country to a friend in the city:

"Friend—John, I desire thee to be so kind as to go to one of those sinful men in the flesh called an attorney, and let him take an instrument with a seal fixed thereunto by means whereof we may seize the outward tabernacle of George Green, and bring him before the lumbskin men (the judges) at Westminster, and teach him to do as he would be done by. And so I rest thy friend in the light. R. G."

Two English insurance companies, the Albert and European, have lately collapsed.

TO YOUNG MEN.

It is easier to be a good business man than a poor one. Half the energy displayed in keeping ahead that is required to catch up when behind will save credit, give more time to business, and add to the profit and reputation of your word. Honor your engagements. If you promise to meet a man, or do a certain thing at a certain moment, be ready at the appointed time. If you have work to do, do it cheerfully, and therefore more speedily and correctly. If you go out on business, attend promptly to the matter on hand, and then as promptly go about your own business. Do not stop to tell stories in business hours. If you have a place of business, be found there when wanted. No man can get rich by sitting around stores and saloons. Never "fool" on business matters. If you have to labor for a living, remember that one hour in the morning is better than two at night. If you employ others, be on hand to see that they attend to their duties, and direct with regularity, promptness and liberality. Do not meddle with any business you know nothing of. Never buy an article simply because the man who sells it will take it out in trade. Trade is money. Time is money. A good business habit and reputation is always money. Make your place of business pleasant and attractive; then stay there to wait on customers.

Never use quick words, or allow yourself to make hasty or ungentlemanly remarks to those in your employ; to do so lessens their respect for you and your influence over them. Help yourself, and others will help you. Be faithful over the interests confided to your keeping, and all in good time your responsibilities will be increased. Do not be in too great haste to get rich. Do not build until you have arranged and laid a good foundation. Do not—as you hope to work for success—spend time in idleness. If your time is your own, business will suffer if you do. If it is given to another for pay, it belongs to him, and you have no more right to steal it than to steal money. Be obliging. Strive to avoid harsh words and personalities. Do not kick every stone in the path; more miles can be made in a day by going steadily on than by stopping to kick. Pay as you go. A man of honor respects his word as he does his bond. Ask, but never beg. Help others when you can, but never give when you cannot afford to, simply because it is fashionable. Learn to say no. No necessity of snapping it out dog-fashion, but say it firmly and respectfully.

Have but few confidants, and the fewer the better. Use your own brains rather than those of others. Learn to think and act for yourself. Be valiant. Keep ahead, rather than behind time.

Young man, cut this out; and if there is folly in the argument, let us know.

Old Hickory on Astronomy.—The author of "Sittings with Powers, the Sculptor," publishes some very interesting reminiscences of Andrew Jackson in the last number of *Appleton's Journal*. Powers, on the occasion, was dining with the President. Astronomy was among the subjects discussed. Old Hickory came down with his opinion in his usual positive and determined manner, and as will be seen by the report of which Powers gives, he was about as fortunate in his conception and delivery as he generally was in his opinions respecting the Constitution and the nature of the government. Powers said:

"'In the course of the dinner Major Donaldson, I think, was talking very interestingly upon some recent discoveries in astronomy. After listening awhile the general raised his somewhat thin voice rather highly:

"'I tell you, major, that we don't really know anything about the weight and size of those distant heavenly bodies. It's all a guess and a pretence. It's nonsense, sir, to talk about a little spark twinkling away up in the sky, as if we knew just how far off it was.'

"'But, general,' returned the major, 'if we did not know the place and the disk of some of the distant planets and stars, how could their positions be calculated, and how could eclipses be predicted years ahead, with perfect certainty and exactness?'

"'That's all very easy, sir,' replied the general. 'It's done by tradition, sir. The stars move in regular orbits. Their places are observed and noted; and when they come again to the same places, it's observed and handed down, and so, sir, we know when they will be in those places again, it may be a hundred years hence. It's all very simple. I don't believe a word of what these astronomers say about the immense distance and size of the fixed stars. I shouldn't wonder if the moon was as big as any of 'em.'

"It was hardly deemed judicious to press the conversation on astronomy any further."

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1869.

SOWING.

Are we sowing seeds of kindness,
That shall blossom bright ere long?
Are we sowing seeds of discord?
They shall ripen into wrong.
Are we sowing seeds of honor?
They shall bring forth the golden grain.
Are we sowing seeds of falsehood?
We shall yet reap bitter pain.
Whatsoe'er our sowing be,
Reaping, we its fruits shall see.

We can never be too careful
What the seed our hands shall sow:
Love from love is sure to ripen;
Hate from hate is sure to grow.
Seeds of good or ill we scatter
Heedlessly along our way:
But a glad or grievous harvage
Waits us at the harvest day.
Whatsoe'er our sowing be,
Reaping, we its fruits shall see.

"LET US WATCH AND BE SOBER."

This exhortation is no less necessary in these days than it was when written—eighteen hundred years ago. And there are special seasons when it should be marked with emphasis—and this is one of them. The condition of the country, beginning to recover from its long paralysis, yet with many dangers impending, likely at any time to renew the shock which all our interests have received; the growing prosperity, almost necessarily attended with a growing greed of gain, which constantly tends to secularize all our thought and to exalt unduly the value of material good; and the superabounding corruption prevailing, which places honesty and virtue at a disadvantage in the race of fortune—all these appeal to the Christian to "watch and be sober"—lest he, too, "being led away with the error of the wicked, fall from his steadfastness."

It is difficult to resist a strong current that is sweeping everything before it; and there are abundant evidences that it is an easy matter for one to surrender his conscience to popular opinion, and to go with the multitude to do evil. But the facility with which we sin is really no excuse for sinning. It does not abate the guilt of it; nor will it mitigate the punishment. If it be easy to sin and hard to resist; and if the solicitations thereto are more than usually multiplied, the necessity is all the greater that we watch against its approaches, and resist it with a firmer purpose.

Besides the general tendencies to evil that we have indicated, there are peculiar circumstances that render the exhortation to watchfulness and sobriety particularly appropriate just now, especially to that large number who have this year entered upon a religious life. The season approaches which is to try their steadfastness. The settled order of the past year is over; and in almost every department of life a renewal of the old order, or a change to something new takes place. Employments, situations, business connections are changed. New places are to be secured. The laborers of the year are to be paid; new laborers are to be engaged. Preparations of every sort for the twelve months to come are to be made; and it is to very many a season of annoyance, of trouble and often of anxiety and harassing care. To others who are not subject to such changes, and especially to the young, it is the season during which they are most likely to be enticed from religious duty by social pleasures. It includes the holidays with their round of feasting and merry-making; and the young Christian will need all watchfulness and sobriety to maintain his consistency amid all the allurements of a gay world.

Add to this the fact that in our Southern Conferences it is the time when our church is placed at great disadvantage, by the annual change of her preachers, just in the midst of this season. This is their vacation; and he who knows the people and their wants may not return, while the stranger who succeeds him will not grow acquainted with his flock in time to give them much aid or oversight in this particular crisis. Therefore the church must maintain itself against the world, largely without the pastor's help. This fact makes a strong appeal to the old members to "watch and be sober." A heavy responsibility is upon them to keep up the Sunday school, the class and prayer meeting, and to provide every possible means of establishing the young disciple in the faith. It will be a sad calamity if, at any point, the dissipations of the coming season go far toward neutralizing the work of the year, as may be the case where this injunction is not observed. It will take months to recover the lost ground—if, indeed, in many instances, it can ever be recovered. And we, therefore, appeal to every reader never for an instant, and amid whatever temptations, to relax his watchfulness or to permit any of the pleasures of the world, the care of business or the deceitfulness of riches to destroy that sobriety which becomes a candidate for a better inheritance than earth affords.

If the preachers can leave their work this year, with this purpose fully established among their people, the coming year will open well.—*Southern Christian Advocate.*

BISMARCK.—Quite a pleasant and characteristic anecdote is told respecting Count Bismarck. Everybody knows what an autocrat the count is. Well, it seems from a Silesian paper, that the peasants on the count's estate have got into the very bad habit of working on Sundays. The count hears of it, and writes in terse, Bismarck fashion: "There must be an end of that." Thus we may learn to be thankful for even Bismarck brevity, though Frenchmen don't like it. Remonstrates his audacious bailiff: "The people are not to blame. They work from morning to night for six days on the estate; and on the Sunday they look after their own bit of land. They have no other day for it." The dreaded count will listen to no such excuse. "From this time forward a new order is to be introduced. When my people have land, and their corn is ripe, they are to begin with their own first." This to the bailiff, then the bailiff to the people, with the addition: "Mind, no more work on Sundays." But the result? Not doubtful at all. For, say the peasants to each other: "The master shan't lose by caring for us first; so let us work with a will." And they do it too. Indeed, never was the work done so well. In gratitude, but with a thorough bailiff-like touch, the functionary reports: "This was a capital 'hit,' and nobody has had more advantage from it than we." The work was all finished in the twinkling of an eye. And thus Bismarck will become more popular than ever among Englishmen, much to the chagrin of Frenchmen, except perhaps those who work on Sunday.

THE NATIONS THAT EAT MOST.—The ruling people of the world, who have from time to time shaped the destiny of humanity, have always, so far as can be ascertained, been liberal feeders. This remark applies, of course, only to the ruling classes in these nationalities, and not to the slave or peasant class, who lived with them but were not of them. But of the patrician or governing orders of society—the leaders of the world in legislation, in war, in commerce, in science and literature—it is pre-eminently true. The dominant classes among the Babylonians, the Persians, and especially the Romans, were free and luxurious in their habits of eating, although in those days there was less variety of food than at present. Of the Romans it is said that no other people were ever so devoted to the pleasures of the table. Among modern nations the greatest eaters are the English, the Germans, the French and the Americans—the ruling people of our civilization. The diet of the Spaniards and Italians is notably less substantial than that of the English and Germans, just as their brains are less active and original. The Americans are, on the average, the greatest eaters in the world. Said Carlyle to Emerson: "The best thing he knew of that country was, that in it a man could have meat for his labor."—*Hours at Home.*

THE EFFECT OF NOVEL READING ON CRIME.—The reading of Eugene Sue's novels first suggested to the mind of the bloody hero of the Pantin tragedy the idea of it. This is certainly a new and startling fact. If all novels in which the villain is a hero are calculated to have a similar influence, then the influence of the cheap yellow-covered literature with which the country is flooded may be looked forward to in the future with some anxiety. It would perhaps throw some light on the subject if some attention was given to the previous habitual reading of noted felons, and an effort made to ascertain how far their intentions were molded or affected by the mental pabulum they had crammed their brains with. An insatiate novel reader, who reads every new book that comes out, might find some difficulty in choosing from among the heroes a suitable example to follow, and an ideal formed and selected to follow might be set aside for a new one. Thus, the constant panorama of villains passing before the mind's eye would form such a variety as to incapacitate him from giving the preference to any one character as a model.

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE DOG STAR.—A most startling astronomical fact—the explosion, or rather the conflagration, of Tau Coronæ—occurred some time since. It appears now that another and much more important star is slowly taking itself out of our system. By calculations of extraordinary minuteness and delicacy, Mr. Huggins and Father Secchi have demonstrated that Sirius and our sun are mutually receding from one another at the rate of two hundred and ninety-four miles per second. In the end, then, though the distance of time strains the imagination, we must lose sight of Sirius—that is to say, provided we have not by that time gained the capacity of watching the more distant universe toward which he must be receding—an improbability. Nothing seems so near its final limit as the power of astronomical telescopes, while the power of the human eye, if it alters at all, probably decreases.

THE BANDS OF ORION.—"Canst thou loose the bands of Orion?"—*Job.* The three bright stars which constitute the girdle or band of Orion never change their form; they preserve the same relative position to each other and to the rest of the constellation from year to year, and from age to age. They present precisely the same appearance to us which they did to Job. No sooner does the constellation rise above the horizon, however long may have been the intervals since we last beheld it, than these three stars appear in the old familiar position. They afford us one of the highest types of immutability in the midst of ceaseless changes. When heartsick and weary of the continual alterations we observe in this world, on whose most enduring objects and affections is written the melancholy doom, "passing away," it is comforting to look up to that bright beacon in the heavens, that remains unmoved amid all the restless surges of time's great ocean. And yet, in the profound rest of these stars, there is a ceaseless motion; in their apparent stability and everlasting endurance there is a constant change. In vast courses, with inconceivable velocity, they are whirling round invisible centres, and ever passing into new collocations. They appear to us motionless and changeless because of our great distance from them, just as the foaming torrent that rushes down the hillside with the speed of an arrow, and in the wildest and most vagrant courses, filling all the air with its ceaseless shouts, appears from an opposite hill frozen by the distance into silence and rest—a mere motionless, changeless glacier on the mountain side.

MONKS AND NUNS IN FRANCE.—In 1789, statistics which M. Sauvestre considers trustworthy, show that the monastic orders of France under the *ancien regime* comprised but fifty-two thousand men and women. From the census of 1861 it appears that at that date there were in France, officially recognized, one hundred and eight thousand one hundred and nineteen persons of both sexes bound to eventual life, and distributed among fourteen thousand and thirty-two houses, beside a large and indefinite number belonging to congregations which had not as yet obtained recognition by the State. It would thus appear that the ground lost at the Revolution has not only been regained, but that its boundaries have been doubled. How rapidly this growth is increasing is evident when we see that in eighteen years of Louis Philippe's reign, but fourteen authorizations for the founding of new congregations were granted, while in the first eight years of the second empire, from 1852 to 1860, nine hundred and eighty-two were recognized, being an average of one hundred and nineteen new orders per annum. In the approaching great Ecumenical Council of Latin Christianity, it will be interesting to observe the enormous influence which the papal court will derive from the numberless and energetic adherents which it has thus so laboriously recruited and organized. *Putnam's Magazine.*

BISHOP BEVERIDGE ON HIS DEATH-BED.—When the pious Bishop Beveridge was on his death-bed he did not know any of his friends or connections. A minister, with whom he had been well acquainted, visited him, and when conducted into his room he said, "Bishop Beveridge, do you know me?" "Who are you?" said the Bishop. Being told who the minister was, he said that he did not know him. Another friend came, who had been equally well known, and accosted him in a similar manner: "Do you know *me*, Bishop Beveridge?" "Who are you?" said he. Being told it was one of his intimate friends, he said he did not know him. His wife then came to his bedside, and asked him if he know *her*. "Who are you?" said he. Being told she was his wife, he said he did not know her. "Well," said one of them, "Bishop Beveridge, do you know the Lord Jesus Christ?" "Jesus Christ!" said he, reviving, as if the name had produced on him the influence of a charm. "Oh! yes, I have known him these forty years. Precious Saviour, he is my only hope!"

THE minister of the Interior, in Russia, forbids all Russian papers publishing extracts from literary periodicals, for the reason that the latter contain matter injurious to the masses, although harmless to educated persons.

REFINING VEGETABLE OILS.—Mr. C. Michand, of Honfleur, has discovered a new method of refining oil, which will probably eclipse all those in general use at the present day. This method has just been communicated by M. Chevalier, to the Societe d'Encouragement. While sulphuric acid is introduced into the oil in minute numerous streamlets, air is blown into the oil so as to produce a great commotion in the liquid and to fill it with air bubbles. The mucilage contained in the crude oil, being acted on by the acid, soon forms with the air a voluminous layer of scum at the surface, which is skimmed off as it forms. This insufflation of air is repeated several times in succession, and the scums cleared off every time until the oil is clarified. At this point of the operation it still retains free sulphuric acid. It is now run into a copper vessel, and steam is forced through it until the oil has reached a temperature of one hundred degrees C. The steam is then allowed to bubble through for half an hour or an hour longer. After the oil has cooled down some twenty or thirty degrees C., which may be done artificially, it is run through an ordinary filter. Two large refineries have lately been put up on the "Michand" plan, and the oil produced by them is so pure that the wick of the lamp burning it will not carbonize after many days' usage.

TEACH WITH TENDERNESS.—On a recent Saturday in the Chicago noon-day prayer meeting, where the Sunday school lesson of the morrow is more or less prominently brought forward by way of remark and illustration, one said:

"In reference to that expression in the lesson, 'The Lord is very pitiful and of tender mercy,' I think that our Sabbath school children have special need of the comfort of this truth. When a boy God was constantly presented to me in his judicial aspect. It was constantly held up before me that I was a criminal in the prisoner's box, railed out from all access to him, and he was the inflexible Judge, and not the pleading Advocate as well. The children of this day, I fear, are apt to realize this side of the case more than the other. It is love that melts the heart. The Lord is very pitiful. Let our scholars tomorrow judge somewhat of his tenderness by our own."

LOOKING UPWARD.—During Dr. Payson's last illness a friend, coming into his room, remarked familiarly: "Well, I am sorry to see you lying here on your back."

"Do you know what God puts us on our backs for?" said Dr. Payson, smiling.

"No," was the answer.

"In order that we may look upward."

His friend said to him: "I am not come to condole, but to rejoice with you; for it seems to me that this is no time for mourning."

"Well, I am glad to hear that," was the reply; "for it is not often that I am addressed in such a way. The fact is, I never had less need of condolence, and yet everybody persists in offering it; whereas, when I was prosperous and well, and a successful preacher, and really needed condolence, they flattered and congratulated me."

WEAR A SMILE.—Which will you do? Smile and make others happy, or be crabbed and make everybody around you miserable? You can live among flowers and singing birds, or in the mire surrounded by fogs and frogs. The amount of happiness which you can produce is incalculable, if you will only show a smiling face—a kind heart, and speak pleasant words. On the other hand, by sour looks, cross words and a fretful disposition, you can make hundreds unhappy almost beyond endurance. Which will you do? Wear a pleasant countenance; let joy beam in your eye and love grow on your forehead. There is no joy so great as that which springs from a kind act or pleasant deed, and you may feel it at night when you rest, and at morning when you rise, and throughout the day when about your daily business.

A COSTLY CEREMONIAL.—The Indian papers state that the Maharajah, of Travancore, is about to perform the ceremony of Thooloparumb. The process consists of his highness being placed in one scale with an equal weight of gold in the other. The gold thus obtained is afterward distributed among the Brahmins according to each one's privilege, and it is only after the ceremony that his highness is supposed to be sanctified. There is another ceremony which consists in his highness passing through the belly of a cow of gold; this is termed Erniagherpum. This it is proposed to celebrate next year. It is feared that these costly ceremonies, combined with the coming Moorajebum, will absorb a great portion of the surplus revenue of the State.

A TAME WHALE.—The harbor of Muscat for over twenty years was visited by a very peculiar guest. Every day a jolly old whale sails into the cove, and spends several hours in feeding and frolicking in its waters. He is always warmly welcomed by the natives, who have grown very fond of their old friend, and name him "Muscat Tom." A kitten could not seem more tame and playful than this large monster of the deep.

The sharks make way for his lordship, and while he is present the harbor is clear, to the joy of the delighted bathers, who all look on Tom as their friend. It would go hard with any one who was so reckless as to disturb his work or play, as all are anxious to encourage his visits. Sometimes a friend bears him company, but usually he comes alone. He takes no offense at ships which may happen to obtrude on his playground, rolls about, leisurely alongside of a vessel at anchor, as if there were no such things as harpoons in the world. A sailor once dropped a stick of wood into his mouth, as he rose beside the ship and threw up his head. The affront did not cause the slightest mark of displeasure in Tom, but it brought down the wrath of all the bystanders on the offender. He did not choose to repeat the experiment soon.

What a beautiful illustration is this of the text, "For every kind of beasts, and of serpents, and of things in the sea is tamed, and hath been tamed of mankind." Even the dull looking fish can be tamed, and made to come when called to get his food. *Presbyterian.*

OTHER PEOPLE'S SINS.—It is strange and saddening to see the low views which many have of God and heaven. They seem to consider the Holy One as altogether such a being as themselves; one moved by petty jealousies and revenges, ready to take sides with them in their animosities.

A converted Sandwich Islander came to his minister one day in great trouble. A man who had wished to unite with the church, but was rejected, came to him and said:

"I know that you were the cause of my not being received, and if I die before you do, I mean to go and tell God of it."

The poor man was greatly distressed by this threat, and came to ask the missionary's advice about it. He could not be brought to understand that God was not a man, to be prejudiced by what another might say to him, and that heaven was not a place for slander of one another. We smile at his simplicity, but we see much that corresponds with it in the prayers and behavior of some who have enjoyed far greater light. Like the little girl who, when displeased with her sister, said: "When I say my prayers to-night, I mean to tell God just how naughty you be." These people seem to enjoy confessing other people's sins much more than their own. The self-righteous spirit which prompts such prayer is most displeasing in his sight.—*Sunday School Times.*

DANGER OF EATING MOLDY BREAD.—The use of bread containing mold ought to be rejected; indeed, several cases of poisoning have been observed by the use of moldy bread. Johier has signalized the poisoning of three animals which had eaten moldy bread. Westerhoff has made known the case of poisoning of two children who had taken rye-bread containing the *mucor mucedo*, the most common species of mold. The mold commonly found in bread is the *Ascophora mucedo*, a species of minute fungi closely allied to the *mucor mucedo* named above. This last is the kind that is often found plentifully on ripe fruit, preserves, etc., and when observed should be removed at once, not only because of its deleterious nature, but also for the reason that it materially hastens the progress of decay.—*American Artisan.*

THE following is said to be an exact copy of the life of David, as written by an otherwise shrewd boy: "David was the son of Saul, and when he was yet quite young he could play upon the harp; when his father was in trouble he used to send for his son. But above, when Beltshazzar were having a large feast, they were an hand upon the wall, and Beltshazzar were afraid, but he called for his physicians together, so as he would get to know what the handwriting was. But they could not tell him, so then he said he would give any man a new suit of clothes that could tell him. So then he sent for David, and David told him."

A TRUE heart will work in some way for the master of its affections. Let the reader consider this and inquire: "Am I working for Jesus?"

INVIOLABLE fidelity, good humor and complacency of temper outshine all the charms of a fine face, and make the decay of it invisible.

Scientific.

On the Nature of the Aurora Borealis.

BY PROF. VANDER WEYDE.

The observation of Mr. D. K. Winder, of Toronto, communicated to the *Scientific American*, concerning the spectrum lines of the aurora borealis, correspond almost perfectly with those made by J. A. Angstrom, communicated to the *London and Edinburgh Philosophical Magazine* for September, 1869. The first found a distinct bright line in the yellow, and one faint in the green; the last found "a single bright line to the left of the lines belonging to the calcium group," wave length 556.7; and "traces of three faint bands nearly as far as F." As the wave length of the sodium line D, in the yellow, is 588.8, the line of M. Angstrom is near to it; and as the line F is in the limit of green and blue, his three faint lines appear to correspond also with the faint line of Mr. Winder in the green.

These observations are meritorious and their publication valuable; however, the conclusions these two gentlemen draw from them are open to criticism. The first named comes to the conclusion that polar light is incandescent oxygen gas; this I most emphatically deny, as the spectrum lines of oxygen are entirely different. Its brightest line is not in the yellow near D, but in the red; and after Mr. Winder's own statement, "the dim line in the green," he could "not identify as belonging to any known substance." How then he can conclude that it is oxygen gas, I must confess not to comprehend. The lines of oxygen are nine in number, the brightest has a wave length of 615, the next 532, then 513, and 436 millionth of a millimeter; of the remaining five faint lines none corresponds exactly with the lines observed in the aurora, which exact correspondence is an absolute requisite to draw conclusions. Besides this the hypothesis of the existence of such gas in excess, by decomposition of water, is rather far-fetched, principally when we consider that the auroral display sometimes reaches a height of some four hundred miles—far above our clouds or atmosphere—most likely never reached by watery vapor.

At the close of the article Mr. Winder attributes the fact that the solar spectrum lines are black to "absorption by passing through a deep luminous stratum of the earth's atmosphere." This is utterly erroneous; the common well known explanation why these luminous lines are dark in the solar spectrum being that the solar atmosphere, consisting as it does of the vapors of sodium, lime, etc., also incandescent in the body of the sun, act by interference, as the absorbing medium. The effect of our terrestrial atmosphere on the solar spectrum, and on that of the stars and nebulæ, is of an entirely different nature.

M. Angstrom comes to the conclusion that the northern light is not an electric luminosity, such as is produced in the electric egg or rarefied air, "because the lines he observed in the aurora do not agree with those produced by our experiments with electricity in rarefied air." Very interesting is his statement that he observed these same lines for a whole week in the zodiacal light, and I must confess that I felt at first disappointed that the whole of our electric theory concerning the aurora borealis, and our beautiful lecture room experiments imitating it in large tubes and egg-shaped glass vessels, partially exhausted from air, were set all at naught by this single observation with the spectroscope.

Very soon, however, it became evident to me that this conclusion arrived at by Angstrom was false, remembering that Masson maintains that the lines of the luminous spectrum, as seen in the spectroscope, depend only partially on the chemical nature of the molecules of the medium which radiates the light, and partially on the primitive source originating it. Foucault and Kirchoff proved, indeed, that the double line seen in luminous sodium vapor, for instance, was not changed in position if the vapor was illuminated by solar, electric or any other kind of light.

It is thus evident that the position of the lines observed in the aurora, zodiacal or any other luminous phenomenon, prove nothing in regard to its electric or non-electric origin, but are a criterion for the chemical nature of the illuminated transparent matter, the superatmospheric medium. They are also a criterion proving that the polar light is not derived from the sun, because in all substances illuminated from this latter source traces of the lines of the solar spectrum are always visible; this is the case with the reflected light of moon, planets, clouds, etc. The spectrum of the polar light, on the contrary, shows no trace of the lines belonging to the solar spectrum.—*Scientific American.*

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MONTGOMERY CONFERENCE.

CHANGE OF TIME.

MR. EDITOR: Please announce that by urgent request Bishop Paine has postponed the meeting of the Montgomery Conference *one week*. It will assemble on Wednesday, December 8, instead of December 1, as first announced.

Truly your brother,

JOSEPH B. COTTRELL,
P. C. at Union Springs, Ala.

UNION SPRINGS, ALA., Oct. 26.

THE NEW LEAF.

Those who are fond of studying the face of nature will, we trust, spend a few moments in admiration of the clear type in which the present number appears. It has cost enough to excite some emotion. Those of our readers who use spectacles, who abominate blurred letters and small print, will doubtless welcome the improvement with heartiness. We have slowly gathered strength to cast our old shell, and now, though the new one looks very bright, we need comfort. Mere admiration and congratulations are not sufficiently bracing at this moment. Some solid assurance of say five hundred new subscribers will give the evidence of that profound satisfaction which, we suppose, our friends feel in what we have done. The old year is about to pass with those Conferences which own this paper, and we hail the new one in advance by shooting out a fresh foliage.

MR. WHITAKER'S LECTURES.

By request of many of his fellow citizens Mr. D. K. Whitaker has undertaken a course of literary lectures, the first of which is on the Genius and Writings of Sir Walter Scott. This lecture was delivered two years ago to a delighted auditory, and its repetition was requested by several gentlemen who were then so fortunate as to hear it. Mr. Whitaker has the well-earned reputation of a ripe scholar and an able lecturer, and we sincerely hope that the course of lectures just inaugurated will be amply encouraged and numerously attended.

J. O. FUQUA, ESQUIRE, was the nominee of the Baton Rouge Quarterly Conference as lay representative to the Louisiana Annual Conference. Brother Fuqua is consequently the second alternate elect to the Conference. The District Meeting, at the time of the election, had no information as to the action of the Baton Rouge Quarterly Conference.

THE LAST RALLY.

We hope that our people will pay their preachers in full, and then subscribe for the ADVOCATE. We have seen a few simple-hearted members who honestly thought that if the preacher failed to get his quarterage on the circuit he would be paid up at Conference. We can assure them that whatever used to be the case, the preacher has no such resource now. If he comes lean and unpaid to Conference, he goes away leaner; for instead of giving him anything, the order of affairs now is to get out of him all his ready money, and then give him an appointment. The Conference does not even pay the widows, orphans and superannuates of the church more than two-thirds of what is due them, and, of course, nothing remains for the preacher. No, don't trust to the Conference, but pay up your preacher at home; give him a substantial look, as if "warmed and filled," and dress him up in "store clothes"—that sort of a coat, at least. You may want your preacher back; if he looks well cared for it will encourage the Bishop to return him. You may *not* want him back; still, if he looks well some other presiding elder may set his heart upon him. The best way for all parties is to pay the preacher, and, if possible, let him appear as satisfied and decent as any other preacher, because at Conference he represents the temper and quality of the circuit where he has been working.

Also, send up a good list of subscribers to the ADVOCATE, because the editor will be at Conference, and has a good deal of influence with the Bishop. When the Bishop gets in a *very* tight place, and the cabinet cannot help him through, he is obliged to look, as it were, outside of his legal advisers and the Conference; and at such a juncture there is no telling what service a well disposed editor might render. We should have the work at heart and look with equal favor upon all parts of it; but it is very difficult not to take some additional interest in a circuit that acts handsomely toward the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

HOPEFUL PROGRESS.

"When about ten years of age he was born of the spirit, a convert to God. At that time, however, there were few among Christian pastors who admitted it to be competent for a child of that age to make a profession of religion, and to join the church. There were few at that period who obeyed the injunction of our Lord to feed such lambs, to care for them, to watch over them, to instruct them and to exhort them. At that period there were no Sunday schools or teachers. He passed the usual vicissitudes of childhood, he mingled with few religious associates, and was subject to the subtle advice of society, and under these influences he was led to give up the habit of prayer, and lost his religious feelings. At the age of eighteen he was again visited by the Spirit of God. His backslidings were overcome and his soul was restored. He united with the church there at that time, and was a true disciple of Christ."

The above statement was made by Bishop Janes in his sermon at the funeral of Dr. Heman Bangs, and is fruitfully suggestive. The contrast of the present state of the church, with its condition seventy years ago, is striking. The advance in reference to the religious education of children is noticeable. "At that period there were no Sunday schools or teachers." "What hath God wrought" in this respect in the lifetime of an individual? The Sunday school, as an institution, has grown to its present vastness in this brief space. Another statement of the Bishop should be pondered: "At that time, however, there were few among Christian pastors who admitted it to be competent for a child of that age to make a profession of religion and to join the church." If the pastors had no faith in the conversion of children, and did not regard them, when baptized, as members of the visible church, we may conclude that the people were behind their guides and instructors on this subject. We may hope that in this day of Sunday school activity both pastors and people are beginning to believe in the conversion of children. There is evident progress in Christian faith and practice in the religious training of the young.

Great advances have been made since the boyhood of Heman Bangs in everything which appertains to the spiritual welfare of children. "That which is perfect," however, has not yet fully come. The mind of the church is not sharply defined, and views are somewhat contradictory in reference to the status of children, both before and after baptism; but we feel that Christian knowledge and faith are traveling into a clearer atmosphere. Some of these days there will be a tolerably complete emergence from those antiquated notions and doctrinal errors which have long embarrassed our right conception of the religious condition and relations of the young. What is the condition of unbaptized children, and what are their relations to the kingdom of grace? The solution of this question ought to deliver us from the very nebulous apprehensions which still exist in the church. Watson expounds the subject clearly in explaining the passage: "Of such is the kingdom of God." "If little children are the subjects of his spiritual kingdom on earth, then, until the moment that, by actual sin, they bring personal condemnation upon themselves, they remain heirs of the kingdom of eternal glory; and if they become the subjects of the latter, by dying, then a previous vital relation must have existed on earth between them and Christ, as their Redeemer and sanctifier; or else we must assign the sanctification of the nature of man, which, even in infants, is fallen and corrupt, to a future state, which is contrary to the Scriptures." Little children, then, are internal members of the kingdom of grace, vitally related to Christ as their Redeemer and sanctifier. They are not born without sinful natures, but they are the subjects of the gracious and sanctifying operations of the Holy Spirit at a very tender age, and before they are capable of actual sin. We so understand Watson, and Dr. Whedon seems to maintain, throughout, the doctrine, and more thoroughly and consistently than any other commentator. This point conceded, that young children are internal members of the kingdom and in a state of grace, and that this is the state of all children, whether their parents be Jews, Gentiles or Christian believers, then the true effect of baptism is simply to constitute the child, in Whedon's language, "an external member of the kingdom."

There is no Pelagianism in this view of the scriptural condition of little children, but, perhaps, Arminianism alone can consistently receive and vindicate it. Our Calvinistic brethren are hampered by their peculiar doctrines of election and perseverance. Those who hold to the pernicious error of baptismal regeneration are also bound to reject the exposition of our Methodist standards. Final perseverance must fall before the statement that little children are internal members of the kingdom, "and that they are vitally related to Christ both as their Redeemer and sanctifier." There can be none necessarily excluded from either grace or glory. The child, in the highest spiritual sense, is already of the kingdom and baptism, so far from regenerating the soul, simply introduces the subject of it into the visible church. It seems to us that evangelical Arminianism is alone capable of apprehending and asserting the true moral condition of infants. The faith of the church is advancing toward clearness upon this subject. The errors to which we have alluded have indirectly affected us and retarded the development of those scriptural principles which are essential to the religious education of children. We are gaining ground in behalf of the young, and the complete victory will be achieved when the church shall understand and comprehend the Saviour's vindication of universal childhood: "Of such is the kingdom of God." Then the relation of baptized children to the church will be settled by that prior relation which all little children sustain to Christ as "their Redeemer and sanctifier."

GIVE YOUR PREACHER BOOKS.

You complain that your preacher is narrow in his range of thought—that he has but little variety. Now this must be so unless he is a man of long and varied experience, or of large reading. If he is a young man he cannot have a broad and mature experience. He must avail himself of the experience of others, as recorded in books, or his range of discussion must be narrow. Can any one reasonably expect a carpenter to do various and well finished work with no other tools than a chisel and a saw? Or a surgeon perform various delicate and difficult operations with one or two instruments? Certainly not. Books are the tools of preachers, and are as essential to them as tools are to any class of workmen.

The preachers need books to obtain information. The Bible lands are afar, and the preacher can only know them through the medium of books. He must have commentaries, travels, biblical dictionaries and cyclopedias of Bible literature. He ought to be familiar with the topography, the climate, productions and agriculture of ancient Judea and the adjacent countries. He ought to be familiar with the government, manners and customs and religions of Oriental lands, in order to the better understanding of the Scriptures. The preacher ought to have the best works on prophecy and the evidences of Christianity. He ought to have the best works on systematic divinity, with the sermons of the most gifted preachers and writers of the Christian world, as models for the formation of style. But the preacher should be well and largely read outside of mere technical and professional reading. He should be familiar with the best histories of ancient and modern times; should have and read the best poets and essayists. He also needs a good encyclopedia for general reference. But books are not only necessary to impart information, but they are essential to suggest new trains of thought, to polish and sharpen the mind.

Now if your preacher has not these books he will labor under a deplorable want, and it will be constantly and sadly seen in his lean and narrow ministrations. His mind will not develop; he will not keep pace with the mental progress of the age; his mind will be dwarfed, and permanent injury be inflicted upon his usefulness. Now is it not a thousand pities that all these sad results should come about for a want of $300 or $400 worth of books? How easy for you to correct this. You, and you and others, hand him $5, $10 or $20, and say: "Brother, take this to buy you such books as you need." You know his salary is too small to support his family, and buy such a library as he most imperatively needs. Do not throw down the paper and forget this subject. Be assured it is no trifling matter. See to it that your preacher has good books enough to meet the needs of his calling as a public teacher, that he may rightly divide the word of truth, and expound as one who needs not to be ashamed. You shall soon see, in his fresh and varied ministrations, his profiting by your timely aid.

W.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

WILLIAM T. SMITHSON, banker and dealer in exchange, No. 14 Wall street, New York. The card of Mr. Smithson will enable his friends to find him when in New York; and every Southern Methodist is, we doubt not, a warm friend of one of the truest men, politically and ecclesiastically, that the South ever produced. No one is better known among us or more admired for his sterling integrity of character. Mr. S. is at the banking house of Lewis, Daniel & Co., New York. Address box 4730.

DESIRE not the little sins; they have ruined many a soul. Despise not the little duties; they have been to many an excellent discipline.

MEMPHIS CONFERENCE.

The reports of numbers in the church were uncommonly full and correct—every charge being reported, a fact highly creditable to the brethren. These reports were digested and systematized in first rate order by the Rev. J. W. Boswell, statistical secretary, who deserved a vote of thanks. There are in the bounds of the Conference 39,681 white members, and 434 local preachers—an increase of 2,830 in the former, and of 39 in the latter. The colored members are now nearly all reported to the Colored Conference.

Of baptisms there were reported—infant, 1,299, and adult, 2,723; a marked increase here also, but reports still quite incomplete.

The Sunday schools, likewise, have increased in number as well as in efficiency and usefulness; the number reported being—Sunday schools, 406; officers and teachers, 3,042; scholars, 19,028. Success in this important department is largely due to the Sunday school agent, Rev. J. T. C. Collins; though in the great day private members of the church, scores and hundreds of them, will share in the rewards due to faithful laborers in this plenteous harvest. For details, reference is made to the report on Sunday schools.

The reports on finance, missions, ministerial support, church extension and parsonage erection, all show improvement, and to them reference is made in evidence of progress, and for incitement to future effort.

Altogether, the statistical information collected during the session, and the spirit breathed by the brethren of the ministry and laity, in connection with the plans for the year to come, indicate not only health and growth, but for the future the graces of faith, courage, endurance, activity and fidelity, and from the prevalence of these graces we argue and predict a glorious success following the men of God to whom the church, as well as the great Head thereof, hath said: Go and preach—and they obey the command.—*Memphis Christian Advocate.*

INDIAN MISSION CONFERENCE.—Our friends who subscribed liberally last spring to the support of our Indian mission will be rejoiced to learn that the work of God is prospering among our red brethren. The investments made in this interest are well made. We are getting sure and quick returns. Just think of an increase the past year of eight hundred and fifty three native members and six local preachers. We know of no mission that pays better than this. We are encouraged to do more, and on a much larger scale, for the Indians, than ever before. The Conference held its session at Oemulgee, Creek Nation, September 30 to October 2. Bishop Pierce presided, and J. C. Robinson was secretary. We have not yet received the minutes, but hope they will be forwarded as soon as possible. From the Memphis *Christian Advocate* we learn that three Indian preachers, Heavy Butler, Charles C. Campbell and John Sevier, were admitted on trial. John T. Talbott was admitted into full connection, and James T. Brice readmitted. John T. Talbott and John Sevier, traveling preachers, were elected and ordained deacons; also, Lyman Harrison, Jefferson Long and Heavy Butler, local preachers. Walker Carey and Standing Man died during the year. The characters of the preachers were all examined and passed. The statistics show in the Conference fifty-nine local preachers, three thousand and seventy-nine native members, sixty white, and one hundred and thirty-one colored members—an increase in the year of six local preachers, eight hundred and fifty-three native members, twelve white, and six colored members. Infants three hundred and twenty, and adults four hundred and seventy-two, were baptized during the year. There were reported three Sunday schools, fifteen teachers and two hundred scholars. There was collected for missions, $260 60. The next session of the Conference will be held at Fort Gibson.—*Nashville Advocate.*

THE CHRISTIAN INDEX.—The first number of this paper for the colored people is before us. It is published by Rev. Dr. Watson, at Memphis, Tenn. Price, one dollar. This sheet is full of good reading, and is issued in the spirit of enterprise which has characterized the M. E. Church South in all our publishing interests. We hope that our preachers will tell the colored people of its existence, and secure for it a liberal patronage.

TRUST him little who praises all; him less who censures all; and him least who is indifferent about all.

A WOMAN'S Rights Convention at St. Petersburg is talked of, to which Mr. Mill is to be invited.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ROMANCE OF SPANISH HISTORY. By John S. C. Abbott, author of "The French Revolution," etc. With illustrations. New York: Harper & Brothers, publishers. 1869. 12mo, 462 pages.

No history has more romance in it than the Spanish, and the author has culled the choicest materials in this line. We heartily join the author in cherishing "the hope that this volume may aid in luring the eager readers of our land from the present engrossing devotion to fiction, to the far more instructive and not less romantic incidents of real history." For sale by George Ellis, opposite the post office, New Orleans.

THE POLAR WORLD. A Popular Description of Man and Nature in the Arctic and Antarctic Regions of the Globe. By Dr. G. Hartwig, author of "The Sea and Its Living Wonders," and "The Tropical World." With additional chapters and one hundred and sixty illustrations. New York: Harper & Brothers, publishers. 1869. Octavo, 488 pages.

Everything appertaining to the polar world seems to be in this book. The sea, the air, the earth, the inhabitants of all the elements, are described. The natural history, ethnology, flora, fauna, geology of these hyperborean parts, are presented in a popular and sufficiently accurate and scientific style. These bleak regions of the earth abound in the most wonderful and sublime phenomena, and in scenes the most beautiful and sublime. The results of the most recent explorations and discoveries are given, and our recently acquired territory of Alaska is prominently noticed. The illustrations are numerous, and contribute much to the value of the work. For sale by George Ellis, New Orleans.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE for December is at hand. Among other articles of interest we have specially noticed "The Coming Crisis in Canada." "The Vicar of Bullhampton" and "Beyond the Breakers" are continued in this number, with abundant illustrations throughout.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for December, 1869, has also been received. The table of contents is, as usual, most varied and appetizing to the lover of fresh and able literature. The publishers assure the public that the *Atlantic* for 1870 "shall be at least equal to the past, and of special and permanent value in: 1. Serial and short stories. 2. Poetry. 3. Essays on literary, biographical, historical, scientific and social subjects. 4. Papers on political, sanitary, philosophical, religious and economical topics. 5. Sketches of travel, discovery and adventure."

THE GALAXY.—New York: Sheldon & Co. This magazine is out in good time, and full of fresh and instructive matter. The article on "The Morals and Manners of Jerusalem" is suggestive.

THE RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE.—For young people. Published by Hurd & Houghton, New York. December, 1869. Richly illustrated, as usual, and a very interesting number. The table of contents is varied and attractive.

ALEXANDRIA DIST. MEETING.

MR. EDITOR: Our District Meeting has just closed. It was quite an interesting season of grace and business. The meeting convened at the Big Creek church, on Brother Collier's work. Representatives and reports were present from nearly all the charges. The reports of some were unfavorable, especially that of Alexandria station, once the best station in this part of the Conference. The brother on this work is residing some distance, while he has much to contend with in getting to the work, and after he gets to it he has no church, the former one being destroyed. Alexandria is a fine field had we some one who could live there and attend to the work. There have been over four hundred accessions this year throughout the district. Numbers of places within the bounds of circuits are almost without preaching. The financial reports of the district are not yet complete, and we would be sorry for all the circuits if we knew they were. But we have confidence when we see Conference is two months off, and several charges

have not had the last "agony." The stewards ought to know how the preacher feels when question seven is asked, as he looks round toward them with a countenance of mingled sorrow, despair, pity, love and fear, as well as shame, that seems to say: "Oh, how I hate to tell it!" Our presiding elder has not been paid up fully yet. We would say to any young brother who wants to preach to the poor: "Come over to Alexandria district and help us." We can give them their victuals and clothes, and the Lord will give the souls. We live on corn bread, bacon, faith and cold potatoes, receiving humbly many "cups of cold water" from a poor brother, now and then, who uses it out of his neighbor's spring, in the name of the Lord.

Rev. J. Smith, Brother John Barr, Rev. E. F. Pressley and Major Sims are the lay delegates. R. Price, Dr. J. P. Ward, Rev. Jacob Kile and J. W. Franklin, alternates.

PRAIRIE.

NOVEMBER 3, 1869.

BISHOP KAVANAUGH, after the adjournment of the Memphis Conference, made a visit to this city, where he received a very cordial welcome from old friends and new, and from the congregations worshiping in the Second street and Hernando street churches. Sabbath last, morning and evening he preached to very large audiences, and his discourses were instructive and edifying, and at the same time entertaining to many hearers.

Wednesday last the Bishop left for the South Georgia Conference, intending to visit the brethren in Columbus before the opening of the session in Cuthbert, December 1.—*Memphis Christian Advocate.*

WALTER LAMBUTH, son of our missionary in Shanghai, gave us a call last week. He left China in May, and came *via* California and New York—in which latter State he has spent some time with his relatives. He is about fifteen years of age, and was born in China. He has gone to Lebanon, and will reside with Mrs. Kelley, and pursue his studies at Cumberland University. The mission families were well when he left Shanghai. Charles Marshall, the young Chinaman who accompanied Mrs. Lambuth to this country, and who returned to China last year, is doing well—teaching young Chinese ideas "how to shoot" in English. We hope Charles will yet prove a power for good among his countrymen. John Lambuth, who came over with him to this country, and made a visit to China in 1863, and returned in 1865 to the United States, is now engaged as a printer in our Publishing House, and is doing remarkably well.—*Nashville Advocate.*

VIRGINIA CONFERENCE.—The Virginia Conference assembled in this city on Wednesday, the 10th instant. The attendance of preachers and lay delegates is full. Among the visitors are Drs. Smith, McFerrin, Redford, Munsey, Morand, Boud, Poisal, Tudor, Wilson and others.

The business has progressed well and harmoniously. The reports from the churches show a gratifying increase in the membership.

The preachers generally look well. Three have died during the past year.

Several young preachers have been received on trial.

The venerable Dr. William A. Smith was received by the Conference with the deepest affection and sympathy. He was himself much affected, and in his feeble state of health could not venture to address the Conference beyond a touching expression of his thanks. The doctor's health has improved during his sojourn in Virginia, and we sincerely hope he will be fully restored.—*Richmond Advocate.*

THE exclusion of the Bible from the public schools of Cincinnati, by the Board of Education, is certainly a step in the wrong direction. A knowledge of the Scriptures is as essential a part of the education of a child as is history, mathematics, or any other branch of learning, besides its most salutary effect on the morals, and consequently upon the discipline, of a school. The Education Board is composed of thirty-seven members. Twenty-two voted for exclusion. Of these, ten are Catholics, eight Free Thinkers, three Protestants and one a Jew. Of the fifteen opposed to exclusion, thirteen are Protestants, one a Free Thinker, and one a Jew. The board also went further than to simply exclude the Bible; they passed a resolution prohibiting the use of religious books and *sacred songs* in the schools!—*Methodist.*

THE Rev. W. H. Morgan, of the Memphis Conference, died suddenly in Somerville, Tennessee, October 18. So says the Memphis *Christian Advocate.*

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO. In the course of less than twenty years this company have grown, from a very small beginning, to be the most celebrated and extensive makers of instruments of the organ and melodeon kind in the world, producing and finding demand for several times as many instruments as any other makers. Four large elephant tusks must be cut up every week to supply them with ivory for keys; so they must be said to consume two large elephants per week. Their organs rank highest, not only in this country, but also in Europe, where the demand for them is rapidly increasing.

This remarkable success is undoubtedly owing greatly to their superior skill in this specialty and to the very important improvements they have effected in this class of instruments; but it is the result, almost in equal measure, perhaps, of adherence to and energetic pursuit of certain principles. Inflexible rules with them are (1) to do the *very best work only*, availing themselves of every improvement, and being careful to suffer no inferior instrument to leave their factory; and (2) to sell always at smallest remunerative profits, having fixed prices which are alike to all.

Any one buying an organ made by this company has the satisfaction of knowing that he has one of the best instruments of the class which can be made, and this at the lowest price at which such work can be afforded.

DURING the Mechanics' Exhibition at Boston more than thirty-six thousand individuals were weighed, whose aggregate weight was four million seven hundred and eighty-eight thousand pounds. The average weight of the thirty-six thousand was one hundred and thirty-three pounds.

A SELF-STYLED general has been enjoying free board in good society in Quebec, by promising prominent men a free excursion to California.

Married.

CORRECTION.—THOMAS B. SHOCKLEY to Miss MARY JANE HARRISON.

Obituaries.

MRS. HARRIET FUQUA, the daughter of James O. Cosby and his wife, Margaret McCall, was born in Elbert co., Georgia, on the 14th of May, 1802. When about twelve years old, her parents moved to Wilkinson county, Mississippi. There in 1820 she was married to Drury B. Fuqua. Before her marriage she became a member of the Methodist Church. It was at the "Bethel" camp meeting ground; and there, too, she was subsequently converted. So clear was the evidence of her acceptance that through all the trials of widowhood and loss of dear ones she never for a moment doubted it. In 1852 she removed to Clinton, Louisiana, and resided there until 1865, when she removed with her son, James O. Fuqua, to Baton Rouge. There she died, on the twenty-sixth July, 1869. Of her four children, three lived to be grown. Her son Joseph died at the age of twenty-eight a very joyous death. Her life and character are pleasant to contemplate. She had the equal temper and gentleness of the Saviour in no common measure. The word of God, the house of God, and the people of God were her special delight. She was fond of a garden and lived much among the flowers, and her "adorning" was the incorruptible spirit of beauty. "For after this manner, in the old time, the holy women, who trusted in God, adorned themselves." She dearly loved her children and friends, and became the centre of a circle of loving ones, who now reckon it one of the greatest of Heaven's mercies to them that they ever had a mother and friend so pure and noble, so sincere and lovely. By woman the Saviour came, and in woman we see perfected the most exalted harmony and holiness of the Christian life. She looked upon death only as the opening of a door that would instantly introduce her to a fuller view of "the Beloved"—her Saviour.

J. C. KEENAN.

Died, at his residence, in the parish of Caldwell, on the thirteenth instant, OLIVER BOLAND HILL, in the sixty-third year of his age.

He was taken ill very suddenly on Wednesday night, and died from an attack of heart disease.

Colonel Hill has been a member of the church for upwards of forty years, and throughout life, since professing religion, evinced a strong attachment to and a sincere belief in the religion of Jesus Christ.

It was over his counsel to the young, and those with whom he conversed on the subject of religion, to regard the interests of the soul as infinitely superior in importance to all worldly interests, and that, though our motto should be to "aim high" in worldly things, we should at the same time never allow our religious principles to become subordinate to worldly aspirations.

His house has been at all times open to ministers of the Gospel, and among the happiest hours of his life were doubtless those spent in Christian communion with the servants of God.

He had a warm feeling of sympathy for the afflicted, distressed and unfortunate, and his hand was not unknown to deeds of private charity.

He had strong faith in Christ as the Redeemer of mankind, and relied on the efficacy of the atonement of Christ as a passport to the climes of eternal bliss. He appeared not to dread his departure from this world, and at times during life would dwell with delight on the prospect of a realization of the good things God has in store for those who live in conformity with the Gospel and persevere to the end.

His instructions to his children in the doctrines of Christianity were given in their early youth, and not without effect, as has been proved by the death of one of them, who died in the hope of a home beyond the grave, in heaven above.

His Methodist brethren, the Methodist itinerant preacher, and his Christian friends, will no more grasp his hand in Christian fellowship in this world, but will meet him again in a higher sphere of existence, to join in rendering praises of thanksgiving to Christ, the Lamb of God, in one continual hymn of praise, throughout eternity.

He has left an aged companion and four lovely sons, together with many friends, to mourn his loss. But they have the blessed assurance of meeting their sainted father and friend where parting is not known.

R. T. WILLIAMS.

OCTOBER 23, 1869.

Died, at the residence of her father, November 7, 1869, near Hopewell, Greene county, Alabama, of disease of the heart, Sister MARTHA A. R. FOSTER, eldest daughter of William H. and Epsybeth Foster. She was born in Gwinett county, Georgia, August 30, 1827. Her parents moved to Greene county, Alabama, in the year 1834. She joined the Methodist Church at about the age of twelve years, and was ever a devoted Christian. As we followed her to the grave, among a crowd of weeping friends, we heard it said that those who knew her longest loved her best for her many Christian virtues. She did not have the advantage of early opportunities for a good education, yet she was a woman of more than an ordinary mind. She was much devoted to the Sabbath school, both as a scholar and teacher, for which she was eminently qualified by her many Christian virtues.

In her nineteenth year her pious mother was called to her reward, leaving seven little brothers and sisters to her care, four of whom have preceded her, to join their mother in the saints' eternal home. The youngest, an infant, says that she never knew the need of a mother, for she always had one in her Sister Mattie. She was so much devoted to her father and brothers and sisters that she often denied herself of the company of the young, choosing to stay at home and act the part of a mother. Not only will father and sisters mourn her loss, but many of the ministers of the Mobile and Montgomery Conferences remember her hospitality and labor of love to make them comfortable at her home, which indeed has been a home for the messenger of the Cross.

Eight years before her death she was called upon again, in the providence of God, to take charge of a little niece, which her sister, in her last words, committed to her care. And she, too, can say that Aunt Mattie has always been a mother to her. Her aged father, who has been the subject of affliction for a number of years, says she never complained of trouble or self-denial when his wants were to be relieved at her hand, which was always ready, even at a whisper.

And last of all, though not least, when death came she was ready, though sudden, for her friends did not think she was dangerously ill until a few hours before the King of Terrors came. Her pain was so intense that she could scarcely speak; yet when her father asked her, "Martha, are you afraid to die?" she responded, "No, pa, I am not afraid to die. All is well." One of her sisters being from home, she was asked what must they tell Octavia. "Tell her I am not afraid to die."

J. M. JOHNSTON.

Southern Christian Advocate please copy.

READY JANUARY 1, 1870.

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The Child's Corner.

LITTLE BROWN HANDS.

They drive home the cows from the pasture,
Up through the long, shady lane,
Where the quail whistles loud in the wheat fields
That are yellow with ripening grain.
They find in the thick waving grasses,
Where the scarlet-tipped strawberry grows;
They gather the earliest snow-drops,
And the first crimson buds of the rose.

They toss the new hay in the meadow;
They gather the elder-bloom white;
They find where the dusky grapes purple
In the soft-tinted October light;
They know where the apples hang ripest,
And are sweeter than Italy's wines;
They know where the fruit hangs the thickest
On the long thorny blackberry vines.

They gather the delicate sea weed,
And build tiny castles of sand;
They pick up the beautiful sea shells,
Fairy barks they have drifted to land.
They wave from the tall rocking tree-tops,
Where the oriole's hammock-nest swings;
And at night-time are folded in slumber
By a song that a fond mother sings.

Those who toil bravely are strongest;
The humble and poor become great;
And from these brown-handed children
Shall grow mighty rulers of state.
The pen of the author and statesman—
The noble and wise of the land—
The sword and the chisel and pallet
Shall be held in the little brown hand.

LUCIA'S MISTAKE.

When Lucia awoke one Wednesday morning her first thought was, "Here's another day; now what can I do to-day that will be pleasant?" She considered the question for a while, and though her time was entirely at her own disposal, she seemed to have some difficulty in making up her mind how to employ it. The evening was provided for—she expected to go to a party; but what should she do all day long? "I suppose," said she to herself in a half dissatisfied tone, "that I can go to see Ellen Somers this morning, and after that I will play one game of croquet; I do not think I shall care to play more than one, and then—well, there doesn't seem to be anything else especially pleasant that I can think of to do. I wish there was a picnic, or a drive, or a row on the river, or something nice for this afternoon, something to amuse me and pass away the time until evening. It is so dull here."

But when we lay out such definite plans at the beginning of the day, it is a rare thing to have them all succeed. Ellen Somers was not at home when Lucia called, and this was a disappointment; she had her game of croquet, and won, but at the close of it she declared that she was "tired to death of croquet, and believed she would never play again, certainly not on such a ground as they had, so different from Julia Bliss', which was eighty feet long, and as level as a table." She did not enjoy the party as much as she thought she should; two or three friends whom she expected to meet were not there, and the hostess would not allow round dances at her house; so that when Lucia came home and went to her room at night, she felt somehow that her day had not fulfilled her expectations, and was in quite an unsatisfied state of mind. She found her sister Nellie sitting up for her, waiting to hear how she had enjoyed the party.

"Have you had a pleasant evening?" asked Nellie.

"Not particularly," answered Lucia in rather a desponding tone; "in fact, I have not had a good day at all. Things haven't seemed pleasant; and even this party, that I have looked forward to for two or three days, wasn't what I thought it would be. What kind of day have you had, and what have you been doing? I have scarcely seen you."

"Oh, a little of everything," answered Nellie pleasantly; "the day hasn't been half long enough for me. I did not get time for even one game of croquet, and I like it so much."

"Why didn't you have time?" asked Lucia.

"Well, you see this morning, just after I finished washing the breakfast things, all those cherries came, and had to be stoned for preserves, and I couldn't let mother do them alone; and by the time they were done little Dora waked up; she happened to see me as I was passing the nursery, and would come to me, and she was so cunning and sweet I could not refuse her. I enjoyed having her very much too."

"I can't bear taking care of children," said Lucia. "I should think Betty could have taken her."

"It is Betty's washing day," replied Nellie gently. "She could not take her; besides, I love to have her for awhile every day. Then I have sewed some."

"Sewed!" said Lucia; "I thought you said the other day that your sewing was all done."

"So it is," replied Nellie with a little hesitation. "I was sewing for Aunt Leonora."

"I don't see why you should sew for Aunt Leonora," said Lucia. "If her eyes are so bad that she cannot do her own sewing, I should think she might hire it done."

"My dear Lucia," replied Nellie, smiling, "you need not be so indignant on my account. She does hire it done; but this was just a little thing that she wanted in a hurry, and I offered to do it for her."

"If you will make a slave of yourself," said Lucia with a sigh, "I do not suppose I can help it."

"Then," continued Nellie, "after dinner I had my practicing, and just as I was finishing that Bridget came up to ask me to show her how to make these new rolls for tea, and by the time that was done it was time to dress myself. So I have had a busy day."

"You haven't done one thing to amuse yourself," said Lucia, "and yet you seem to have had a pleasanter time than I had."

"I don't know," answered Nellie; "I haven't thought anything about whether it was pleasant or not. I suppose it has been, for I have felt very happy all day. Good night, I am sleepy." And Nellie closed her eyes, and in a minute or two was in a sound slumber.

What was the difference between these two sisters? Lucia made pleasure her aim, and therefore she failed to obtain it; happiness that is pursued for itself almost always flies before us.

Nellie, as she herself said, never thought much about whether what she said was going to make her happy. She took up the simple duties of life that came to her, which Lucia rejected because they were not amusements, and found in the performance of them that happiness which her sister sought in vain. Amusement being not her occupation, but her recreation, she was ready to enjoy it keenly at the proper time. One cannot live on cake and sweetmeats; the palate soon loathes them, and they can continue to be relished only when they are eaten sparingly and seldom. Perhaps the secret of the difference between Lucia and Nellie went even deeper than this. Lucia lived for herself; Nellie to do her duty to others and to God; and the happiness which fled from the eager grasp of one sister came tamely and perched and sang on the unselfish hands of the other.—*Observer and Commonwealth.*

ORIGIN OF SOME WORDS.—Wrong is from *wringan*, to twist or turn, as in the Swedish and Danish *vraug*; hence that which is wrung from one by force, but does not convey the later ethical idea of inherent injustice.

Wicked is from the Anglo-Saxon *wiccian*, to bewitch, and a wicked person is one who is bewitched; but as such persons were thought to do all manner of evil things, the word, through metaphoric change, became a symbol of moral depravity.

Virtue, "moral purity," is from *vir*, a man, and manliness is but another word for virtue; but Christianity dignified virtue into true manliness, or the highest quality of a man. To the mind of the heathenish Roman, valor *(virtus)* was the highest quality of manhood; but the Christian thought moral goodness the true quality of manhood; hence the metaphoric meaning.

Heaven is simply *raised up*, from *hebban*, to raise up, from which we have *heofen, heafen*, perfect particles raised, which is from the same root as the Latin *cœlum*, hollow and contains nothing indicative of the Christian notion of heaven.

N. P. Willis discovered a remarkable element of social culture in the English as compared with the French. For example, he stated that the French cannot say at *home*, but say *chez moi* with me. Now, home is the Gothic *haim*, Anglo-Saxon *ham*, German *heim*, and signifies literally *to* or *for lying*, and is a contraction for the old dative *heimme;* hence *heim*. In this word there is nothing which would denote high social feeling, or the more recent endearing associations connected with the word *home*. There is certainly earlier culture displayed in the Latin *domus*, Slavic *domu*, Celtic *dam*, Sanscrit *dama*, from the root *dam*, or *dem*, to build, showing that, before the separation of the above named languages, the mother race had for home more than a mere place to lie.—*Home Monthly.*

TIME USED IS LIFE.—An eminent divine was suffering under chronic disease, and consulted three physicians. They declared, on being questioned by the sick man, that his disease would be followed by death in a shorter or longer time, according to the manner in which he lived; but they unanimously advised him to give up his office, because, in his situation, mental agitation would be fatal to him.

"If," inquired the divine, "I give myself up to repose, how long, gentlemen, will you guarantee my life?"

"Probably six years," answered the doctors.

"And if I continue in office?"

"Three years at most."

"Your servant, gentlemen," he replied, "I should prefer living two or three years in doing some good, to living six in idleness."

The Farm and Garden.

MULES OR HORSES.

No sensible farmer will deny that mules have some few advantages over horses. Then why not use mules instead of horses? When will they make the change? I answer, when they prefer utility, interest and a just taste to a diseased fancy. I know many farmers who would be ashamed to be caught riding in a carriage behind a pair of mules; and why? Is it because a mule has longer ears or smaller feet than a horse? I think it proceeds from a species of false pride. For although I admit that a good horse looks better than nine-tenths of the mules we see, yet I deny that a bad horse looks better than a good mule. And why is it that our horses look so much better than most of our mules? The reason is this—our farmers have a false notion that it is not necessary that a mule should be kept clean, therefore they always look rough and dirty. My belief is that if a mule had the same attention in every respect that is usually bestowed on a horse, he will look as well and in fact will outlook and outwork most horses of any breed.

But there are several other items besides appearance to be taken into consideration.

From the report of an agricultural committee in South Carolina, in the year 1824, I quote the following: "The annual expense of keeping a horse is equal to his value. A horse at four years old will not bring much more than his cost. Two mules can be raised at a less expense than one horse (?) The mule is fit for labor earlier, and if of sufficient size will perform as much labor as a horse; and if, attended to when first put to work, his gait and his habits may be formed to suit his owner."

I am convinced that a pair of mules may be kept in good condition, and do all the work usually required of a pair of horses on a farm, on three-fourths the hay and one-half the grain that would usually be fed to a pair of horses doing the same work.

The expense of shoeing a mule the year round is not more than one-third that of the horse; his hoofs being harder and more horny, and so slow of growth that the shoes require no removal, but hold till worn out; and the wear, from the lightness of the animal, is much less.

They are always found to be truer pullers and quicker travelers with a load than horses—they are more steady in their draught than horses, and are less likely to waste their strength, and therefore are more suitable to work before oxen. In hoe-harrowing, his feet being smaller and following each other more nearly in a line, he is not so likely to tread on the corn.

The longevity of the mule is proverbial. Pliny mentions one eighty years old; De Russ saw two in England which were seventy years old. Therefore the owner of the mule may reasonably look for the continuance of his mule capital for thirty years, while at the end of fifteen years the owner of the horse must look to his crops or his bank for renewing his. A correspondent of the Baltimore *Patriot* asserts that "Colonel John E. Howard had a pair of mules that worked thirty years, after which they were sold to a carter in the city, and performed as hard service for several years longer."

After so much said about mules it will be deemed folly, by some, to ask the question, What is a mule? The answer will, nine times out of ten, be, "a hybrid between the horse and the ass." Yet this is not exactly correct, for a hybrid between the horse and ass will produce two distinct races of animals, as different from one another as a horse is different from a mule. One of these, the offspring of the mule horse or stallion and the female ass, is the hinny, (from the Latin *hinnus*, the derivative of the word *hinnire*, to neigh.) This animal is characteristic of the horse, which he closely resembles in many qualities; but he also inherits the hardy constitution and activity of his mother, the ass. One distinguishing feature of the hinny is that he neighs like a horse, and his ears are smaller and his feet larger than the mule proper. In every respect he partakes more of the character of the horse than the ass. The second hybrid between the male ass or jack and the female horse or mare, is the mule, (from the Latin *hemionus*, or half ass.) This hybrid takes after his sire, as in the case of the former hybrid. I have never had any experience with the hinny, but have heard it said they were preferable to the mule for pleasure traveling, but not for heavy draught. Can any of the many readers of the *Telegraph* give us light upon this subject? I should be glad to have it.

My belief is that if a pair of mule colts were taken at weaning and brought up similar in every way to a pair of horses, they (the mules) would be much preferable for common farm work, and quite as good for road traveling. But we often see farmers keeping six or eight horses; why not change them for as many mules? Or, if too proud to ride behind a pair of mules, why not exchange six of the eight for as many mules? Why cannot our farmers raise mules more than they do?

But if we are to take the opinion of De Denyou, the celebrated French physiologist, as a guide, we must be careful what mares we use for one thing. No amount of blood on the part of the dam will improve the mule; for whether the mare be common dunghill breed, or as thoroughbred as Spiletta, the mother of Eclipse, the offspring is still a mule of the same ass type. De Denyon tells us that a mare which has once borne a hybrid becomes herself a hybrid, and can never bear a perfect animal of her own race afterward. Imagine our fates, then, if we stint such mares as Gray Eagle, Wagner, Lily Dale or Sallie Gray, to common jacks, and afterward breed them to a Revenue, a Lexington, a Monarch or a Sweeper, and find the progeny on its appearance to be a long-eared mule with a stripe along its back and a bar across its shoulders! Have any of the readers of the *Telegraph*, or can the editor give us any reliable data on this point? De Denyon's comes from too far off. After all the greatest part of our valuable knowledge comes from the experience of others. This is at least the case with me.—*Correspondent of Germantown Telegraph.*

DISINFECTANTS.—Some one says that noxious *effluvia* are absorbed in an incredibly short space of time, if two or three onions are cut in thin slices, and put on a plate, to be renewed every six hours. This is just as true as that the smarting from the scratch of a pin becomes instantaneously unfelt if the person is knocked down. The only safe, healthful and effectual method of keeping a sick room "sweet," is to keep everything scrupulously dry and clean; instantly remove every article of clothing or bedding which has an atom of dampness or moisture upon it; do not allow even pure water to stand a moment in the apartment; let the fireplace be always kept open, with a frequent and free admission of the pure and the fresh air from outdoors. This should be done every two or three hours during the twenty-four. It is the pure air that sick people want, not an atmosphere loaded with the fumes of onions, for in a pint of air they displace just as many particles of fresh air as would burnt sugar, cologne water or the sulphureted hydrogen of the privy; for, be it remembered, it is not the odor which does the mischief, so much as the deficiency of nutritious particles of the atmosphere which it takes the place of. We should rather think that every additional odoriferous article introduced into a sick room only added to the difficulty, even though it were the perfumes from "Araby the Blest." The greatest humanity we can show to the sick is to secure to them the most important remedies ever known, to wit, quietness, cleanliness and pure air; these alone would cure three-fourths of all our diseases, but we will not use them; yet they are everywhere attainable, and cost nothing but a little trouble. With the same physicians and the same medicines the mortality of the British army in the Crimea was diminished one-half, through the influence of Florence Nightingale, in the procurement of greater comfort and cleanliness among the sick.—*Hall's Journal.*

I HOLD that seeking the good of others gives a man tact, makes him amiable, and fills him with the most exquisite sense of propriety. He knows how to do good in the right way. There is ever so much Scripture against doing good with noise and racket.

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The Christian Advocate,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1869.

THE POWER OF PRAYER.

Prayer is as powerful as ever. The instrument has lost nothing of its ancient value, only we have not learned how to use it. No secret impediment, hid beneath the waves of mystery, has stopped the working of our telegraph, and there is no defect in the medium itself, that makes our feeble signals fail. Even now a true prayer whispered from the dust will thrill to the throne; and the word has not yet been recalled which says, "Before they call I will answer, and while they are yet speaking I will hear." We are straitened in God, but in ourselves. As at the cry of Moses the Red sea was parted by the rod of omnipotence; as after three years' drouth, when the bird dropped from the bough, and the leaf withered on the stem, and all Israel was but a dying nation in a dying land, the cry of Elijah brought down abundance of rain," the cry of the fever might still bring wonders to pass, and if prayer were put forth all its power we should see yet greater things than these." "Prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of hosts, and see if I will not open the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, so that there shall not be room enough to contain it." Is this power of prayer is the very thing we want, and how can it be obtained? Can we forget that the power of prayer is the power of God, and that he is ready to impart it at our request? Even the patriarch of heathen lands had light enough to say, "Prayers are the daughters of God;" and the ancient Greeks thought all things were possible to the enthusiast—that is, to be filled with the Deity. "Be ye filled with the spirit," is the language of our more sure word of prophecy; and to be filled with the spirit is to be filled with light, filled with faith, filled with the divine life which will be ever ascending to its source, and breaking forth, in free, spontaneous prayer.

Brethren, we must pray for the power of prayer; we must ask for the Spirit, taught by whose infinite love we can never ask "amiss;" for is not the promise still in force, "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you? * * * If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more will your heavenly Father give his Holy Spirit to them that ask him?" Only, as a father may seldom gives his best gift to his children the moment they begin to ask for it, we should not be discouraged if God should not answer us forthwith; we must persevere—we must, with the light he has already given, continue to pray for more. The cry of the individual suppliant, the cry of all the mourners in Zion together, should be, "Behold, O Lord, a poor company of creatures groping for life! Thy Spirit is vital breath; we are ready to die if thy Spirit breathe not. Pity thine offspring, thou Father of mercies. Take from us, keep from us what thou wilt, but oh, withhold not thine Holy Spirit." —*Rev. Charles Stanford.*

DULL HEARERS.—We once heard a person, while speaking of a certain preacher, style him a "dull preacher."

It was not the first time we had heard the remark applied to a class of preachers who, while they seldom deal in the ornamental, always provided their hearers with solid truth. Possibly, we thought, the fault is dullness somewhere else. We have seen dull hearers as well as dull preachers. It does a man good to preach to a man or woman who is wide awake—not only their ears, but their ears open, and their hands at work. A listening infidel is a better hearer than a drowsy christian. A stubborn shake of the head, as our clearest arguments are urged, has more animation in it than a dreary nod, which may express approval or conceal a yawn. When people are interested they will listen. When they recognize the message as from God, and hear, remembering that eternal interests are at stake, the preacher can feel that the intellect of the hearer grasps the truth, and his heart feels its power. Let hearers sharpen up, for there is no telling how much it will brighten the sermon. The upturned countenance of a listening congregation exalts the preacher, his mind takes in range of thought, and his tongue grows fluent as he tells it. He feels that his words take hold, and weave his arguments with vigor, he paints them firmly with strong appeals.

If your preacher is tame, perhaps it only reflects your dullness. Wake up! Help him, if not for your own good, for the sake of others. He may not do you good; but if God has called him to preach, he has a mission for somebody. Do not let your dullness blunt the edge of his sword.

MACHINERY—BELTS.

THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,

Dealers in all descriptions of

MACHINERY AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

VICTOR CANE MILLS,

COOK'S EVAPORATORS,

All sizes, for either Southern or Sorgo Cane.

Victor Grain Drills,

Buckeye Threshers, for Rice, Wheat, Oats, etc., etc.

Ohio Mowing Machines.

Ohio Reaping Machines, with Dropper.

These Machines dispense with raking, as they deliver the cut grain ready for binding. They are adapted to all kinds of Grain, Rice, etc., etc.

Warner's Sulky Hay Rakes,
Horse Powers,
Southern Corn Planters,
Sattley Gang Plows,
Corn Shellers,
Stafford Sulky Cultivators,
Corn and Cob Crushers,
Straw and Hay Feed Cutters,
Cider Mills and Presses,
Crawford Garden Cultivators,
Hay Presses and Cotton Presses,
Gutthet Steel Brush Cotton Gins,
Portable Steam Engines of all sizes,
Stationary Steam Engines, boilers of all sizes,
Circular Saw Mills and Shingle Machines,
Coleman Corn and Wheat Mills,
Sawt Machines and Bolting Cloth,
Shafting, Belting, etc.

Send for special circulars for any articles, or estimates for full sets of Machinery.

THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,
Ja16 1y No. 9 Perdido st., N. Orleans.

CHURCH BELLS. CHURCH BELLS.

We are prepared to furnish Church Bells, of Steel Composition, having a rich, deep tone, at the following prices, which place it within the power of all Churches to be provided with a good Bell:

Weight.	Wt. of Bell and mountings.	Price.
28-inch Bell 250 lbs	400 lbs	$65 00
30-inch Bell... 650 lbs	800 lbs	135 00
40-inch Bell... 800 lbs	1000 lbs	175 00
48-inch Bell.. 1200 lbs	1500 lbs	265 00

These Bells are warranted for one year against breakage in ordinary use.

THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,
Ja16 1y No. 9, Perdido st., N. Orleans.

BELLS, STEEL COMPOSITION,

For Churches, Schools, Etc.

BLYMER, NORTON & CO., Manufacturers, Cincinnati, Ohio.

These celebrated Bells (*not* Cast Iron or "Amalgam") rival in purity and volume of tone those of copper and tin, are more durable, and cost only one-third as much.

Send for descriptive circular. se25 1y

MEDICINE—MEDICINE.

BRAN NEW LETTERS!

FRESH TESTIMONIALS!

DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.

THE ASTONISHING FAMILY MEDICINE.

Saved from Death!—Read!

MONTGOMERY, ALA., June 28, 1869.

MESSRS. J. DARBY & CO., 161 WILLIAM ST., N. Y. *Gents:* Yours of the 23d is before me, and has attention. It gives me pleasure to say that my belief is that your Fluid, under the supervision of a kind Providence, saved the life of my youngest child, some six years ago, the child being wasted to a skeleton by the effects of teething, and an affection of the bowels therewith. I had never seen any one reduced so low to recover.

Physic had been tried in vain, until the physicians stated it was useless. A friend recommended your Fluid, or Dzone, which he stated was one of the component parts of it. I did so, and the effect was like magic, plainly discernible in one hour in its good effects, producing quiet and sleep almost at once, where irritation and sleepless restlessness had previously possessed the child to nearly entire exhaustion.

I at first administered it in a small way, two and three drops in a spoonful of water, and increased it to six and ten drops. It completely checked the bowels, and had the happiest effect, the child rapidly recovering.

I have tried your Fluid on animals, with the same effect—both horses and cows—mingling more or less in water, and letting them drink.

I have no hesitation in saying I believe it a specific for Chronic Diarrhea, or any violent affection of the bowels.

I would not be without it in my family under any consideration. Yours truly,

WILLIAM FOWLER.

Mr. Fowler is a member of the celebrated Banking House of Fowler & Somerville, Montgomery, Alabama.

"AND AGAIN!"

Read the following letter from Mr. Frank Saunders, a well known citizen, and brother-in-law of the beloved Bishop Paine, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South:

189 BROADWAY, N. Y., July 29, 1869.

MESSRS. J. DARBY & CO., 161 WILLIAM ST., N. Y. *Gents:* About the 10th of June last one of my children was taken with Scarlet Fever, in its most malignant form, and as soon as I could I procured your valuable disinfectant, Darby's Prophylactic Fluid. Although it was several days after the appearance of the disease before I began using the Fluid, still by a free use of it the disease was not only confined to the one case, but the malignity of that case somewhat mitigated.

During the use of the Fluid as a disinfectant in my family it was also tried in a case of headache and one of toothache, the results in each case being instantaneous relief. It was afterward tried in a case of Erysipelas, with almost equal success.

It is due to the merits of this compound, also, to state that the case of Erysipelas in question, being located in the foot, the Fluid, in its application, was brought in frequent contact with a troublesome corn on one of the feet, to the utter discomfiture of said corn, for upon subsequent examination it had disappeared, and though it was sought for diligently, it could not be found.

I hand you this, hoping it may be the means of inducing others at earth's poor sufferers to test for themselves, as I did, the great merits of this great remedy.

Very respectfully yours,

FRANK SAUNDERS.

Never was a medicine so universally esteemed and extolled. It never fails. It may be depended on.

Every Druggist and Country Merchant keeps it. Manufactured only by

JOHN DARBY & CO.,
161 William street, New York,

Wholesale Agents.

REDWINE & FOX,
de5 1y Atlanta, Georgia.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—BOOTS AND SHOES.

D. TILLOTSON,

SUCCESSOR TO C. E. CATE & COMPANY,

AT THE OLD STAND,

18.....CAMP STREET 18

UNDER THE CITY HOTEL,

Keeps constantly on hand

THE BEST

CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS & SHOES.

Also, continues to manufacture

SUMPTER BROGANS AND RUSSETS,

LADIES' AND GENTS'

—AND—

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES,

—AT—

HAMMOND STATION.

no9 1y

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT SOUTHERN MUSIC HOUSE.

PHILIP WERLEIN,

80.....BARONNE STREET.....80

NEW ORLEANS.

PRICES REDUCED.

Pianos and Organs from 10 to 20 per cent. Cheaper

THAN ANY HOUSE IN THE SOUTH.

QUICK SALES! SMALL RETURNS!

Any article in the Music line, ordered by mail, will be promptly forwarded at lowest prices, and satisfaction will be guaranteed in every instance, thus enabling those living at a distance to obtain what they wish as if they were themselves present.

Price lists, catalogues, etc., furnished by mail to any address.

Sole Agent of the ENRIVALED PIANOS manufactured by Marschall & Mittaner, pronounced by the first judges and musicians to be the most powerful and brilliant made: Dunham & Sons, celebrated for their sweetness, richness and beauty of tone, and their durability; and Hale's superb, cheap and fine-toned Pianos, which

DEFY COMPETITION.

Sole Agent of E. P. Needham & Son's renowned Church, School and Parlor ORGANS, the cheapest, finest-toned and most durable instrument in the world.

Wholesale and retail dealer in Sheet Music, Instruction Books, Brass Instruments (in sets or single.) Violins, Guitars, Flutinas, Strings, and all kinds of Musical Merchandise.

Sole Agent for Hussey's (London) cheap and standard MUSIC. Price, Fifty Cents.

Any piece of Music mailed, post paid, on receipt of retail price. ja14 1y

BLACKMAR'S MUSIC STORE,

No. 164 Canal Street,

Directly opposite Christ Church, New Orleans.

DEPOT FOR

KNABE'S BALTIMORE PIANOS, & PRINCE'S AUTOMATIC ORGANS.

Pianos for rent. Pianos tuned and repaired. A. E. BLACKMAR.
oct7 1y 651 Broadway, New York.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

J. L. DUNNICA, New Orleans, La. THOS. A. HAMILTON, Memphis, Tenn.
G. P. HARRISON, New Orleans, La.

J. L. DUNNICA & CO.,

COTTON AND PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

19.....POYDRAS STREET.....93

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

Agents for the following

BRANDS OF FLOUR,

which we are constantly receiving, and always have a good supply on hand:

Crescent Mills, Carl "H" Brand,
Heinrichshofen's Extra,
Red Seal,
W. Roshorough & Co.,
Union Mills, "Sparta, Ill."
Sparta Belle,
Olive Branch,
City Mills, "Sparta, Ill."
Missouri Mills, St. Louis,
Saxony Belle,
Berg & Becker's Choice,
Pleasant Ridge,
Canoe Spring Mills, St. Louis,
Great Western Mills, St. Louis,

Also, various brands of

SUPERFINE, SINGLE, DOUBLE AND TRIBLE EXTRAS,

which we are selling at the lowest market rates. ja2 1y

J. R. POWELL,

Cotton Factor & Commission Merchant,

186.....COMMON STREET 186

NEW ORLEANS.

W. R. STUART, Agent. se18 1y

F. HATHORN, Late of Shropshire & Halkett. ALF. H. PIERSON.

HATHORN & PIERSON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And Wholesale Dealers in

Groceries, Oils and Drugs,

Nos. 95, 97 and 99 Gravier street,

oct7 1y NEW ORLEANS, LA.

ALEX. BRITTON. RICH. F. BRITTON.

A. BRITTON & CO.,

GENERAL STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

No. 90 Common street, New Orleans.

oct3 1y

H. F. GIVEN,

COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTOR,

—AND—

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 11 Union street,

se18 6m NEW ORLEANS.

ROBERT L. WALKER,

Cotton Factor & Commission Merchant,

190.....COMMON STREET 190

au28 6m NEW ORLEANS.

THOMAS MURRAY,

BUILDER .....BUILDER.

CORNER RAMPART AND ERATO STS.,

NEW ORLEANS.

Orders left at Box 119, Mechanics' Exchange, will be attended to. se

F. KUES' BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

No. 27 Exchange Alley,

Between Customhouse and Canal streets,

je9 1y NEW ORLEANS.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1869.

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
FEB		1	2	3	4	5	6
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	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
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	28						
MAR		1	2	3	4	5	6
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JUNE			1	2	3	4	5
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	27	28	29	30	1	2	3
JULY							3
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	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received, and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

J. W. BLACKMAN'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

61 CAMP STREET,

Corner Commercial Place, N. O.

Open day and evening the entire year.

Penmanship, Book-keeping, Mathematics and Languages are practically taught by experienced professors. Persons from twelve to fifty years of age attend. The instruction is private, to each student. Persons who have neglected their education can here specially qualify themselves for good situations in business. Some from the country may obtain board in the family of the principal.

Prof. R. H. Montgomery, of this College, has always won the highest premiums for Penmanship and Pen-drawing, over all competitors, at all the State Fairs held in this city.

A liberal deduction made when three or more enter together. The principal has been a practical teacher in New Orleans since 1851. For circulars, giving terms, etc., address J. W. BLACKMAN,

se11 1y New Orleans.

METHODIST FEMALE COLLEGE,

TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA.

Under the Patronage of the Mobile Conference.

The regular scholastic year will begin on the first Monday in OCTOBER next, and end the last of June. It is divided into two terms of four and a half months each.

EXPENSES.

Primary department, per term	$20 00
Collegiate department, per term	25 00
Latin and Modern Languages, each	10 00
Music on Piano and Guitar	25 00
Use of instrument	5 00
Drawing and Painting	$20 to 25 00
Contingent fee	3 00
Board, including washing, lights and fuel, per month	22 50

Young ladies must furnish their own towels, sheets, pillow cases and table napkins.

Payments for each term in advance. Pupils entering within the first month will be charged from the beginning. Itinerant ministers charged no tuition in the Literary Course.

Strict attention given to the manners and morals of the young ladies, and to their habits of study.

Refer to Dr. Keener.

For information address the President,

au7 3m C. D. OLIVER, Principal.

TUSKEGEE FEMALE COLLEGE,

TUSKEGEE, MACON COUNTY, ALABAMA.

REV. GEO. W. F. PRICE, PRESIDENT.

1. Institution permanent and successful.
2. Full Faculty of experienced teachers.
3. Music made a special feature.
4. Art taught thoroughly and cheaply.
5. Fine Scientific Apparatus in good order.
6. Boarding department excellently kept.
7. Pupils under control of President.
8. Attention to health, manners, morals.
9. Vocal music gratuitously to all.
10. Languages taught, ancient and modern.
11. Particular care given to Primaries.
12. Object Lesson System adopted.
13. Discipline thorough and efficient.
14. Literary culture unsurpassed.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT—Dr. S. M. Bartlett, principal.—Dr. Bartlett has been a successful teacher of vocal and instrumental music for nearly twenty years, much of the time in female colleges in Alabama. The Institution has excellent instruments for instruction. Pupils practice under the professor's eye. Vocal music is a gratuitous daily exercise. Vocalization taught thoroughly.

BOARDING DEPARTMENT—Capt. J. H. Pooser, steward; Mrs. E. R. Whitehurst, housekeeper.—The gentleman in charge of this department is late of Marianna, Florida, and is of elevated character and social standing. The President resides in the college, and has charge of the boarders. Young ladies must furnish one pair blankets, one pair sheets, towels, pillow cases, toilet soap and lights. Fees for each term in advance. Four weeks make a scholastic month.

Next year begins September 15, 1869. Two terms, twenty weeks each.

CHARGES FOR YEAR OF FORTY WEEKS.

Primary department	$25 00
Academic department	40 00
Collegiate department	50 00
Music department	60 00
Art department	$20 to 40 00
Languages, each	20 00
Diploma fee	5 00
Board per month, without lights	20 00

No incidental charges of any kind. Fees for each term in advance. Total expense, without extras, about $260.

REV. GEORGE W. F. PRICE,
Prest. Tuskegee Female College,
se1 1m Tuskegee, Macon Co., Ala.

SHARON FEMALE COLLEGE,

SHARON, MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI,

will reopen on MONDAY, the 27th of September, under the presidency of

REV. J. M. PUGH, A. M.

The course of study is extensive and thorough, and no pains will be spared to give to the student a solid education.

Rates of tuition per session of ten months:

Primary division	$30 00
Preparatory department	40 00
Collegiate department	50 00
Contingent fee	5 00

Music at usual rates.

Board can be had at from $16 to $20. For further information address the President.

H. H. MONTGOMERY,
President of Board of Trustees.

NOTE.—My friends in the counties of Madison, Yazoo, Holmes, Carroll, Sunflower, Attala, Scott, Leake, Neshoba, Rankin, Hinds, and elsewhere, will please consider this notice as a personal application for their patronage, as it will be out of my power to pay them a special visit.

The daughters of the preachers of the Mississippi Conference, and the orphans of deceased preachers, and also the orphans of deceased Masons, on application, shall have their tuition free of charge.

se4 1m J. M. PUGH, President.

WHITWORTH FEMALE COLLEGE,

BROOKHAVEN, MISSISSIPPI,

will reopen SEPTEMBER 22, 1869. Provision will be made for all who apply for admission.

To send your daughter here will cost you $260 for the term of ten months, or forty weeks. This amount will pay for board, fuel, lights, washing, tuition in English, English text books, slates, pencils, and all the stationery used in the school room. A deduction of $50 will be made for ministers' daughters.

All the branches are taught. Our music teachers are believed to be unexcelled.

Music and the Languages are extra.

Send for circular.

H. F. JOHNSON,
Jy17 3m President.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE,

Mansfield, De Soto parish, La.

OWNED BY THE LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

The Fall Session of this Institution, now entering upon the sixteenth year of its existence, will open on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of September, with a corps of experienced teachers,—and enlarged facilities of instruction.

Terms unchanged. For catalogues, containing full particulars, address

CHARLES B. STUART,
au14 2m President.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

CENTENARY COLLEGE, JACKSON, LA.,

was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war, but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, $35 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month.

The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, are all unsurpassed by those of any institution in the Southern States.

The past history of the College is the pledge of its future prosperity.

The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the institution are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY,

GREENSBORO, ALABAMA.

The schools of Moral Philosophy, Ancient Languages, Modern Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry are in successful operation. The Faculty consists of gentlemen whose reputation is well established.—The Preparatory School is taught by the Faculty. We offer the best facilities for thorough education.

The session is divided into two terms. It begins the first Wednesday in October, and closes the first Wednesday in July.

Tuition in University, per term $35 00
Tuition in Preparatory School, per term 30 00
Contingent fee, per term 2 50
Board in private families, per mo. $16 to 20 00

Fees must be paid in advance. Send for a circular. Direct to

au7 1it J. C. WILLS.

FRANKLIN SEMINARY

will be reopened for the reception of pupils on the 9th of AUGUST, which will be the beginning of the scholastic year.

Board can be had in good families for $15 per month, exclusive of lights and washing.

The following are the terms of tuition, payable in advance, per session of five months:

Elementary branches..... $20 00
Higher branches 25 00
Latin, Greek, etc..... 30 00

French and music extra.

For further information apply to

R. CLEGG, Principal,
au7 4m Franklin, La.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE, VIRGINIA.

The Fall Session of this institution begins on the 19th of AUGUST, 1869.

We have never been better prepared to furnish the facilities for a thorough Collegiate training. Our Board of Instruction is filled with men of large experience as College officers and of acknowledged ability as professors. Our buildings—now undergoing repairs—and boarding arrangements afford pleasant homes for students.

One Hundred and Fifteen Dollars, payable in advance, will meet the expenses for tuition, board, room-rent, fuel, contingent fee and washing for five months.

A catalogue, or special information on any points, may be obtained by addressing

E. E. WILEY, President,
Jy10 3m Emory Post Office, Va.

MEMPHIS CONFERENCE FEMALE INSTITUTE, JACKSON, TENN.

Rev. A. W. Jones, President, assisted by a full corps of competent teachers.

Fall Session opens SEPTEMBER 6, 1869.

Tuition, Collegiate Department $25 00
Music and use of piano 30 00
Other charges in proportion.
Board, including washing, fuel, bedding, etc 90 00

Tuition required in advance, and one-half the board.

The location is every way favorable and the facilities ample.

We solicit patronage, and insure satisfaction on fair trial. au7 3m

EAST ALABAMA MALE COLLEGE,

AUBURN, ALABAMA.

Rev. James E. Dowdell, A. M., LL. D., President and Battle Professor Moral Science.

John Darby, A. M., Emeritus Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.

John T. Dunkin, A. M., Professor of Latin and Greek Languages.

Thomas C. Bragg, A. M., Professor of Mathematics.

A. R. Holcomb, A. M., Professor of Natural Sciences.

———, Professor of Modern Languages.

A. S. Douglas, A. B., Instructor in Preparatory School.

The Fall Term opens on the 1st of September and closes on the 20th of December. Spring Term opens on the 20th of January and closes on the 13th of July.

Mr. Douglas will be aided by the Faculty in the discipline and instruction of the Preparatory Department.

Tuition and Incidental fee in College, Fall Term..... $32 00
Tuition and Incidental fee in Preparatory Department, Fall Term..$15, 20, 25 00

Board in best families, exclusive of lights and washing, $15 to $20 per month.

Auburn is located on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad. It is marvaled in healthfulness, and unsurpassed in moral and social advantages.

The Board of Trustees are rejoiced in securing the above Faculty, and are confident that nothing is wanting to make this Institution equal to the best.

For further information apply to President Dowdell, at Auburn, Alabama.

JOHN B. GLENN,
au7 1m President Board of Trustees.

CENTENARY MALE INSTITUTE,

SUMMERFIELD, ALABAMA.

The twenty-eighth annual session of this school will begin on the first Monday in OCTOBER, 1869, and continue nine months.

The expense for tuition, incidental fees, board, washing, fuel and lights, for the session, will be $231 50, one-half to be paid on entrance and one-half on the 14th of February, 1870.

Persons wishing to patronize this school may address JOHN MASSEY,
Jy31 2m Principal, Summerfield, Ala.

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NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

We have no improvement to notice in the general market. The only exceptions to the prevailing apathy are cotton, sugar and molasses. From all other branches, including nearly every department of the wholesale trade, we hear complaints of increased dullness. Sugar and molasses have met a pretty ready sale, but, with quite liberal receipts, have ruled still more in favor of buyers. Western produce has continued quiet, with the business mostly confined to the local trade. In fact the only transaction reported of any magnitude is 10,000 barrels flour, taken on its merits by a speculator, at $5 75½.

We learn from some points that the recent heavy storm of wind and rain did considerable damage wherever the bulk of the cotton had not been gathered. We also hear repeated complaints of the inefficiency of negro laborers. The accounts with regard to the sugar crop are discouraging, and leave little or no hope of any increase over last year.

The river is twelve feet ten inches below high water mark.

Cotton.—The following are the arrivals since the 19th instant:

Louisiana and Mississippi	bales 20254
Arkansas	628
Lake	50
Mobile	655
Florida	66
Texas	200
Total	21923

On Saturday the business opened with a moderate supply and more stringent pretensions on the part of factors, but, under the depressing influences of unfavorable telegrams from New York, a tight money market and a decline in foreign exchange, they were soon compelled to meet the demand more freely, and accept figures ⅛ to ¼c. under Friday's rates. Even the concessions, however, failed to impart any spirit to the movement, and the sales were confined to 3,350 bales. On Monday, with liberal offerings, buyers came forward more freely, and 5,750 bales changed hands, but at prices indicating a further decline of ⅛c., low middling selling at 23½ to 23⅝c. On Tuesday the market opened with a fair inquiry, which, in consequence of unfavorable telegrams from New York, factors met freely, but without submitting to any quotable reduction, and, the supply being more liberal, the sales summed up 7,000 bales. Early in the day strict low middling sold as high as 23¾c., but subsequently could not be quoted over 23⅝c. We also noted sales of strict good ordinary as low as 23c., and the outside quotation for that grade may be regarded as an extreme rate.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 16,100 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 253,897 bales, against 251,910 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 158,486 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 70,336 bales to Great Britain, 7,482 to France, and of 11,856 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we quote as follows:

Ordinary	22¼ to 22½
Good ordinary	23 to 23¼
Low middling	23½ to 23⅝
Middling	to 24
Strict middling	24¼ to 24½

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1869, bales		770
Arrived past three days	21923	
Arrived previously	250871	272794
		273504
Exported past three days	22774	
Exported previously	142936	165710
Stock on hand and on shipboard		107854

Lard.—The market has been quiet but firmer.

Monetary.—Gold opened at 126⅝ to 126¾, (against 126⅞ at New York,) and closed at 126¼ to 126⅜.

The sales of silver include $3,600 in American half dollars at 124¼ to 125½, and 4,000 Mexican dollars at 2 to 2¼ per cent. premium in gold.

There has been a moderate inquiry for favorite stocks, but the sales have been of limited extent, the only transactions reported being 10 shares Bank of New Orleans at $42 50; 50 Slaughter House at $17; 100 shares Union Bank at —; 750 Bank of Louisiana at $1 50; 1,200 Ship Island Canal at $2 45 to $2 50; 2 shares New Orleans Pneumatic and Propelling Company at $118 50. We hear also of sales of 10 shares latter at $117 50.

CATTLE MARKET.

New Orleans, November 23, 1869.

Texas cattle, choice, per head	$35 to 45
Texas cattle, second qual., per head	25 to 30
Texas cattle, third qual., per head	16 to 20
Hogs, per lb. gross	9 to 11c
Sheep, first quality, per head	$5 to 7
Sheep, second quality, per head	3 to 3½
Sheep, third quality, per head	to
Milch cows, choice, per head	80 to 100
Milch cows, per head	50 to
Texas cows, with calves	to
Yearlings, per head	8 to 10
Calves, per head	7 to 12

N. ORLEANS WHOLESALE PRICES.

REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire.

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements:		
Cotton and sugar plows	$4 00	$20 00
Yost's plows and scrapers	8 50	9 50
Cotton scrapers	6 00	6 50
Cotton sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	17 00
Spades	11 00	18 00
Axes	10 00	15 00
Bagging, ₱ yard:		
Kentucky		
East India	22	24½
Bale Rope, ₱ lb:		
Kentucky		
Bran, ₱ 100 lbs		1 20
Bread, ₱ 100 lbs:		
Pilot	5 00	
Crackers	6 00	
Bricks, ₱ M:		
Lake	8 00	9 00
English fire	65 00	75 00
Candles, ₱ lb:		
Sperm, New Bedford		50
Tallow		
Adamantine	15	21½
Star	15	21½
Chocolate, ₱ lb:		
No. 1	38	55
Sweet and spiced	35	67
Cider, ₱ bbl:		
Western		
Northern	13 00	
Coal, ₱ ton:		
Cannel		15 00
Anthracite	11 00	12 00
Western, ₱ bbl		50
Coffee, (gold,) ₱ lb:		
Rio	17½	17½
Havana (currency)	35	
Java	33	35
Cotton seed:		
Rough, ₱ ton	15 00	
Hulled, ₱ bushel		
Copper, ₱ lb:		
Braziers'	35	
Sheathing		
Copper bolts	35	37
Yellow metal	29	30
Cordage, ₱ lb:		
Manilla	24	25
Tarred, American		21
Russia	30	
Corn meal, ₱ bbl	5 25	5 50
Dyes, ₱ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	4	4½
Logwood, St. Domingo	4½	4½
Fustic, Tampico	5	
Indigo, ₱ lb	1 75	1 85
Madder	20	22
Eggs, ₱ dozen:		
Western	40	45
Feathers, ₱ lb	95	1 00
Fish, ₱ box:		
Cod	1 65	
Herrings	55	60
Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ bbl		26 00
Mackerel, No. 2		16 00
Mackerel, No. 3	13 00	15 00
Flaxseed, ₱ lb	4	6
Flour, ₱ bbl:		
Extra	5 60	5 75
Superfine	4 90	5 00
Fine	4 50	4 62½
Common		4 25
Fruit, ₱ lb:		
Prunes	14½	15
Figs, drum		21½
Dried apples		7
Currants, new	17	
Almonds, soft shell	28½	
Raisins, M. R., ₱ box		
Raisins, layer		5 00
Lemons, Palermo, ₱ box		
Lemons, Malaga, ₱ box		
Oranges, La., ₱ M	12 00	
Oranges, Palermo, ₱ box		
Glass, ₱ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 by 10	3 25	3 75
French, 10 by 12	3 60	4 00
French, 12 by 18	4 00	4 50
Grain, ₱ bushel:		
Malt, Western	1 40	2 00
Malt, Canada		
Oats	60	
Corn, shelled	1 14	1 17½
Beans, ₱ bbl	12 00	14 00
Hops, ₱ lb	18	20
Gunpowder, ₱ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny bags, ₱ bag	19½	
Hay, ₱ ton:		
Western	35 00	
Northern	20 00	
Louisiana		
Hides, ₱ lb:		
Mexican dry flint	19	20
Country dry flint	17	18
Texas stretched ditto	18	19
Dry salted	16	17
Wet salted, city slaughter	8½	13
Iron, ₱ ton:		
Pig	45 00	
Country bar, ₱ lb	5	6
English	4	5
Swedes, assorted	7½	8½
Hoop	6	8½
Sheet	6½	9
Roller	8	10
Nail rods	7½	8
Cotton ties	5½	
Castings, American	6½	7
Lime, ₱ bbl:		
Western	2 00	2 25
Shell lime	1 75	
Rockland, etc	2 10	2 15
Cement	3 00	
Plaster Paris	2 85	3 25
Molasses, ₱ gallon:		
Louisiana	40	70
Cuba		
Refinery reboiled		
Moss, ₱ lb:		
Gray country	2	3½
Black country	5	6
Select water-rotted	7	8
Nails, ₱ lb:		
American, 4@6d		5 25
Wrought, German	14	16
Wrought, English	14	16
Naval stores:		
Tar, ₱ gallon	10	12
Pitch, ₱ bbl	3 00	
Rosin, No. 1	3 00	3 50
Rosin, No. 2	1 90	2 00
Rosin, No. 3		
Spirits Turpentine, ₱ gall	42½	43½
Varnish, bright	50	65
Oils:		
Lard, ₱ gallon	1 42	1 45
Coal oil, in barrels	38	40
Coal oil, in cases	43	44
Linseed, raw	1 18	1 18
Sperm	2 75	3 00
Whale, refined	1 40	1 50
Cotton seed, crude	70	75
Cotton seed, refined	95	1 00
Castor	2 40	
Tanners', ₱ gallon	1 15	1 30
Oil cake:		
Linseed, ₱ ton		
Cotton seed meal	32 50	35 00
Provisions, ₱ bbl:		
Beef, mess, Northern		
Beef, mess, Western	22 00	24 00
Beef, dried, ₱ lb		
Beef tongues, ₱ dozen	7 50	8 00
Pork, mess	33 50	34 00
Pork, prime mess		
Hog, round, ₱ lb		
Hams, ₱ lb		26
Hams, canvassed	26	30
Sides	20½	20½
Shoulders	17½	
Green shoulders		14½
Lard, prime, in tierces	18½	19
Butter, Northern	38	47
Butter, Western	20	35
Cheese, American	18	23
Potatoes, ₱ bbl	2 00	2 50
Onions	3 50	5 00
Apples	3 00	
Cabbages, ₱ crate	15 00	20 00
Rice, ₱ lb:		
Louisiana	5	8
India, (gold, in bond)	3½	4
Carolina		
Sugar, Louisiana, ₱ lb:		
In the city	8½	14
Havana, white	15	16
Havana, yellow	13	13½
Havana, brown	12	12½
Wool, ₱ lb:		
Washed		
Burry		
Louisiana, native	28	29
Texas, ½@¾ Merino	28	29

Special Notices.

NOTICE.

The presiding elders of the Mississippi Conference will please send me the names of lay delegates, applicants for admission into Conference, and local preachers who expect to attend Conference for ordination.

W. B. Lewis,
Jackson, Mississippi.

Shreveport District, Louisiana Conference

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mooringsport, at Mt. Zion	Nov. 13, 14
Mansfield, at Mansfield	20, 21
Pleasant Hill, at Pleasant Hill	27, 28
Natchitoches	Dec. 4, 5
Springville	11, 12
Keachie, at Belle Bower	18, 19
Greenwood, at Greenwood	Jan. 1, 2
Shreveport	9, 10

Anniversaries of Bible societies located at any of the above places will be held at some hour of one of the days specified. Secretaries of Bible societies will please be ready to present the annual reports of boards of directors.

B. F. Alexander, P. E.,
and Collecting and Distributing Agent
S. W. B. S., Shreveport, La.

Tuscaloosa District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Perryville	Oct. 9, 10
Summerfield	16, 17
Selma	23, 24
Randolph	30, 31
Tuscaloosa	Nov. 6, 7
Havana	13, 14
Forkland	20, 21
Greensboro	27, 28
Brush Creek	Dec. 4, 5
Marion	11, 12

Jas. L. Cotten, P. E.

New Orleans Dist., Louisiana Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

New Orleans circuit, at Algiers	Oct. 17
Quar. Conf., at 112 Camp street	Jan. 6
Jefferson City	Oct. 24
Plaquemine	31
Thibodeaux circuit, at Houma	Nov. 7
Carondelet street	14
Baton Rouge	20, 21
Felicity street	Dec. 26
German churches, at Cmps st	Jan. 2
Quar. Conf., do., at Dryades st	Dec. 31
Moreau street	Jan. 9

Preachers in charge will please have all statistics, annual, and their quarterly reports, *in writing*.

J. C. Keener, P. E.

Opelousas District, Louisiana Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Vermilionville	Oct. 14
Franklin	30, 31
New Iberia	Nov. 6, 7
Calcasieu	13, 14
Bellevue	20, 21
Bayou Mullet	27, 28
Waxia	Dec. 3, 4
Opelousas	5, 6
Plaquemine Brulee	11, 12
Abbeville	18, 19
Grand Cheniere	25, 26
Dist. Conf., Vermilionville	Oct. 14–17

All the official members of the district are requested to attend.

J. D. Adams, P. E.

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Circulars can be had at the Advocate office. oc24f

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This is a private institution, with its number of pupils limited, and is authorized by the Legislature of Louisiana to confer degrees, diplomas and literary honors. It was in successful operation from 1843 until interrupted by the events of the war in 1862, and reopened January, 1867.

Teachers of a high grade of talent and merit are in charge of the different departments—English, Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, Painting, etc.

Pupils charged from the time of entrance to the close of the session. All pupils received with the understanding that they are to remain and attend the examination at the close of the session in which they enter, and no deduction made on the bills for absence, except in cases of protracted illness, when the loss may be divided between the institution and the patron.

In her outfit each pupil should be provided with toilet boxes, towels, napkins, sheets, pillow cases and blankets or comforts. She should also bring her knife, fork, spoon, cup and napkin ring.

All articles and clothing brought to the Seminary should be distinctly marked, lists of which should be permanently placed on some part of the trunk convenient for reference. The scholastic year commences October 1 and ends in July.

EXPENSE.

Board and tuition per year	$275 00
The Modern Languages a small extra charge.	
Music, per year	75 00

Payments due in half session in advance.

Monthly reports of the studies, health and general deportment of the pupils are sent to the parents or guardians at a distance.

The main Seminary building, recently destroyed by fire, will be replaced by one of ample accommodations, now in process of construction, which will be ready for the reception of pupils at the opening of the next session.

For other information desirable in reference to the school apply to

MRS. MARY W. READ,
jy24 1y Principal, Baton Rouge, La.

TRINITY HIGH SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,

Pass Christian, Mississippi.

REV. WM. CAMERON, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

The next scholastic year of this institution will commence on the FIRST MONDAY in October, and continue ten months, or forty weeks.

The Boarding Department is under the management of Mrs. John E. Caldwell.

For circulars, giving particulars, apply to the Principal, or to the following named

PATRONS,

Colonel D. E. Scruggs, New Orleans.
Colonel Henry Gilhin, New Orleans.
Captain W. C. Flanders, New Orleans.
Mr. Joel Murray, New Orleans.
Mr. Orrin Call, New Orleans.
Mr. A. H. May, New Orleans.
Colonel Frank A. Bartlett, New Orleans.
Mr. J. B. Jennings, New Orleans.
Mr. A. H. Swanson, New Orleans.
Mr. Alfred Davis, Natchez, Mississippi.
Gen. E. Swift, U. S. A., Vicksburg, Miss.
Mr. William Myers, Deer Creek, Issaquena county, Mississippi.
Mrs. Mary A. Smith, Woodville, Miss.
Mrs. Catherine Stall, Mobile, Alabama.
Rev. John H. Rice, D. D., Mobile, Alabama.
W. A. Champlin, Esq., Pass Christian, Mississippi.
Dr. C. B. New, Pass Christian, Mississippi.
oc2 3m

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

E. A. GRANT, LL. D., PRINCIPAL.

This institution occupies the large and elegant building lately known as Grant & Butler's School. The grounds are situated on Sixth street, between Walnut and Chestnut streets, and extend back to Centre street. They are elevated several feet above the street, thus making the large and beautiful lawn a most desirable place for healthful outdoor exercise.

The building, furniture and apparatus of the school are among the most complete and valuable in the West.

Experienced teachers, residing in the institution, will devote their time to the moral, intellectual and physical improvement of the pupils.

For particulars address the principal.
se4 4t

J. BONTEMPS,

DYER AND SCOURER,

182.....POYDRAS STREET.....182

Between Carondelet and Baronne streets.

(Formerly of Bourbon street for a great number of years.)

Mr. J. Bontemps informs his friends and the public in general that he has re-established himself in the Dying, Scouring and Cleaning business at the above place.

All orders will be attended to with care and dispatch.

A Tailor is attached to the establishment, who will attend to the repairing and mending of clothing.

Specialty for mourning.

Orders from the country promptly attended to. no13 3m

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The Christian Advocate.

ORGAN OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH FOR THE MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES

VOL. XV. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1869. NO. 46.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The policy of Spain toward Cuba, as announced in the Sickles dispatch, is regarded here as a checkmate for Spain. The Cubans claim to hold twelve thousand miles more territory than the Spaniards.

One hundred and fifty-three plantations belonging to Cubans have been confiscated, and one hundred and sixty sugar estates owned by Spaniards have been burned.

In the cabinet meeting to-day the President's message was read and pretty thoroughly canvassed.

The Attorney General presented a list of candidates for nine new circuit judgeships, from which names were selected to be sent to Congress.

The President presented the petition of certain Hebrews of this city, asking his friendly offices with the Czar of Russia, to save several thousand Jewish families from the operation of the recent ukase, expatriating them to the interior of that kingdom.

Secretary Fish was instructed to prepare a State letter on the subject.

What purports to be a synopsis of the President's message has been made public. The message commences with a rapid resume of events for the past six months. It refers to the opening of the Suez Canal, and the project for cutting a canal through the Isthmus of Darien, under American auspices.

In reference to the fifteenth amendment the President takes decided stand with the Radicals. He thinks the amendment will be ratified.

The financial question occupies the principal space.

On the Cuban question the President says: "The administration endeavored to act up to the strict letter of the neutrality laws, and that if it should be proved, beyond doubt, that Spain cannot reconquer the island, it will be a question for the consideration of Congress whether an act recognizing the belligerency of the Cubans would not stop the useless effusion of blood."

Sickles is highly complimented.

The President deprecates the possibility of war with England, and indorses the course of Minister Motley. He thinks the Alabama claims will be settled in a manner satisfactory to both countries.

The message also touches on the new postal treaty, the reinvigoration of American commerce, and the death of Mr. Peabody.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 30.—Eight or ten negroes engaged in a difficulty at a ball last night. About a dozen shots were fired. Two of the participants were wounded.

Passengers from north Mississippi, who arrived yesterday, report that the state of affairs there is alarming; that a war of races is imminent, perhaps already inaugurated. Sunday night bands of armed negroes paraded the streets of Winona, insulting the whites and making night hideous with yells. The whites are becoming alarmed, and have sent a committee to Grenada to procure military assistance.

When about to leave town a collision occurred between the committee and the negroes. A number of shots were fired, but nobody is known to have been killed.

The same state of affairs exists at Water Valley. The place is overrun with negroes, who are parading the streets in a boisterous manner, threatening to burn the town if any resistance is offered to their voting.

Reports from Senatobia give the same account of affairs there. At the latter place Alcorn addressed a large number of negroes on Saturday, and the greatest excitement prevailed among them, owing to the incendiary character of his speech.

At Greenwood, a small town on the Yazoo, a desperate fight occurred between the negroes and the citizens, lasting an hour, and resulting in thirteen negroes being killed. They entered with the avowed intention of sacking it, but met a reception they little dreamed of.

The election throughout the State began to-day. Reports from Corinth, Jackson, and other points state that large numbers of negroes, who are provided with several sets of certificates each, are being transported from precinct to precinct, casting votes for Alcorn. In some instances railroads are used, and whole train loads are transported from point to point.

General Dent made a stirring speech at Meridian yesterday.—*New Orleans Times.*

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 1, 10.55 P. M.—The latest advices indicate that Alcorn will be elected by twenty thousand majority, as follows:

Wilkinson 2,000, Noxubee 2,751, Jefferson 1,513, Adams 2,475, Warren 3,800.

Amite has gone for the Radicals, but few whites voting.

Yalabusha gives seven hundred majority for Dent.

There was but a light vote in Tishomingo, owing to the bad weather, and the county is doubtful.

Rankin is doubtful.

AUSTIN, Dec. 1.—Hays, Williamson and Travis counties; all the whites and large numbers of colored are voting for Hamilton. The estimated majority for Hamilton in Travis county is 500; Hays, 400; Williamson, 700; Bell, 800. Haynes is certainly elected to Congress. Hamilton's friends claim the State by 30,000.

HOUSTON, Dec. 1.—Total vote for to-day, 1,519. Colored vote falling off to-day, and evidently divided—colored 900, white 600. Every effort was made to secure a full colored vote the first two days. The Conservatives are encouraged. Baker gets a heavy vote. Advices from all points show a falling off in the colored vote. Hamilton's election is considered certain by 20,000 majority.

Information received to-night from the Mississippi election leaves no doubt as to the statement in these dispatches that hundreds of negroes are being transported from point to point, voting for Alcorn. In some cases railroads are made use of, and car loads distributed, each being furnished with several certificates of registration.

SELMA, Dec. 1.—The first annual fair of the Central Agricultural and Mechanical Association of Alabama has thus far been eminently successful. Thousands are present from this and other States of the Union.

Articles representing the various branches of industry are on exhibition in great numbers, while the mineral department contains the finest specimens of iron, coal, marble, etc., from different parts of Alabama.

The art department is also very attractive.

An address was delivered to-day by the Hon. C. C. Langdon, of Mobile. To-morrow an address will be delivered by the Hon. Joseph W. Tayler, of Eutaw.

FOREIGN.

ISMAILIA, on the Suez Canal, Nov. 17.—The Imperial yacht L'Aigle, with the Empress on board and followed by forty vessels, has just anchored at Ismailia, having passed through the first part of the canal.

ISMAILIA, Nov. 17.—Evening.—The trip of the first part of the fleet with visitors was made from Port Said to this place in eight and a half hours. Four steamers have just arrived from Suez, the southern terminus of the canal, and met those from Port Said. The town, banks of the canal, and vessels are illuminated, and the night is given up to festivities and rejoicing.

To-day the Empress Eugenie arrived, and was received by the Viceroy and the Austrian Emperor, and landed amid the thundering of the cannon and the acclamations of the multitudes which lined the shore.

A flotilla of about fifty vessels, none of them drawing more than fifteen feet of water, will sail through the canal, bearing the Viceroy of Egypt, the Empress of the French, and the Emperor of Austria, with all the invited guests. The weather is most favorable.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The *Times*, on the question of the Spanish throne, asks: Why should not Spain, as well as France and Sweden, have an upstart King? If Spain wants a royal King why go beyond her own Bourbons? Why not—resenting him from his mother's influence—recall Asturias to the station, which Asturias has not forfeited by any act of his own?

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The *Shipping Gazette* says: The return of specie payments in the United States could soon be effected. None of the debtor class would suffer by it. The South is generally well supplied with cash, and the Southern buyers are the main stay of the Northern market. They usually purchase with gold, and they leave their crops behind them.

The South now raises grain for her own requirements, and is in a position to resume specie payment when the less favored sections of the country can co-operate. Gold price for cotton will tend to this end.

The Peabody funeral fleet will sail on December 2.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The completion of the Suez Canal has seriously affected freights, via the Cape of Good Hope.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—The Empress is expected in France on the 2d of December.

MADRID, Nov. 25.—The Republican Deputies who recently left their seats will return to the Cortes next week.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—Napoleon was received to-day by the joint session of the Senate and Corps Legislatif with cordial demonstrations of loyalty; the members rose and remained standing. The Emperor, after ascending the throne, and quiet being restored, delivered a speech in a clear and firm voice.

His speech sketches out an imperial reform bill for France, and is minute and exact in its specification of the points which he proposes for the correction of existing abuses, and the future elevation of the people in the municipalities, the schools, the workshops and on the farm.

The Emperor concludes by announcing the existence of friendly relations between France and all civilized countries, and recounting the aid and encouragement which the Empire renders to the development of the grand material agents of the world's progress—electricity, the Suez Canal, and steam.

The late receptions given to her majesty in the East constitute a subject for special congratulation.

The Radical "Reds" agitation in Ireland is continued.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1.—Evening.—Cotton closed firmer; uplands 12*a* 12¼d.; Orleans 12¾*a*12¾d. Sales 20,000 bales, of which 7,000 were for export and speculation. Corn 29s. 9d.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Paris letters state that the Emperor's speech fell flat; the more it is read the less it is liked.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The *Times* says: The Emperor has not mastered the full truth of the ministerial responsibility which he conceded. It is incompatible with the personal government which Napoleon would retain. He is embarrassed between two principles, and is undecided, halting and uncertain.

Schneider is re-elected president of the Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—Apprehensions of disturbances on the anniversary of the death of Bondin are existing here.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 1.—Prince Gortschakoff promises to support the scheme for raising cotton in Russian Asia, to compete with the South.

CONFEDERATE DEBTS IN COURT.—Two cases involving Confederate contracts have just been decided in the circuit court of this city, Judge Bolling presiding.

One was that of Wood vs. Meriwether, to recover the face value of three bonds of $4,000 each, given by the defendant in 1863 for a certain tract of land, payable in one, two and three years. The defendant plead a Confederate transaction, and sought to have the debt scaled accordingly. The jury, however, under the instructions of the judge that they might render a verdict for the value of the land, allowed the plaintiff $2,500 in gold, with interest.

The other case was that of A. F. Willis vs. William H. Rose, being a suit on three bonds of $872 each, given in January, 1863, and payable in four, eight and twelve months. The verdict in this case was that the bonds be scaled to the value of Confederate money at the time that they severally fell due.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

A REVIEW of the elections during the year shows that the Democrats have captured four States from the Radicals, while they have lost none. In two other States they have driven the enemy to the wall. In Pennsylvania they have cut down the Radical majority from 28,000 to 4,500; in Massachusetts, from 77,000 to 9,000; in Wisconsin, from 24,000 to 9,000; in Ohio; from 41,000 to 8,000; in Maine, from 28,000 to 1,000; in Minnesota, from 15,000 to less than 1,000. In both branches of the Maryland and Wyoming Legislatures they have every member, while in the California, Tennessee and Virginia Legislatures they have gained over two-thirds majorities.

"A SLIGHT COLD," COUGHS.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "slight cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, often attacks the lungs. Brown's Bronchial Troches give sure and almost immediate relief. The Troches have *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SERMONS PREACHED BEFORE THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD. By H. P. Liddon, student of Christ church and chaplain to the Bishop of Salisbury. London: Rivingstons; James Parker & Co., Oxford. 1869.

We have this volume from R. J. Harp, 112 Camp street. It contains thirteen sermons of great breadth and power. It is quite impossible to reconcile the spiritual sentiment which pervades these discourses with the ritualistic inclination that discovers itself in several of them. We have long since learned to accept only so much of a book as seems to be true, and to let the rest of it go. And with this caution we recommend this volume as one highly suggestive and profitable, specially to ministers. We give below a description of who Mr. Liddon is, that appeared in the *London Society* for November:

We have heard Dean Stanley say—and we fully indorse the remark—that Mr. Liddon is the greatest preacher of the age. But it is not too much to say that if Mr. Liddon were not recognized as a great orator, he would be more widely acknowledged to be a great writer. He contradicts the shallow criticism that the great objection to the sermon is the objection on the score of length.

Whoever goes to hear Mr. Liddon preach makes up his mind that he is going to listen to a sermon of at least an hour's duration. "On the evening of Good Friday, last year, 1868, the author heard the Rev. A. P. Liddon, at St. Paul's, and listened to him with unabated interest for an hour and twenty minutes." Thus writes Mr. Binney, an eminent Nonconformist minister, who has himself written a volume of sermons or essays of a very high degree of excellence. Moreover, his sermons are by means of that merely hortatory character which might wisely be compressed within a few minutes, albeit, by weak preachers they are often spun out to any conceivable limits. We observe that when Mr. Liddon comes to publish his sermons he includes some passage or other within brackets, as being necessarily omitted at the time of delivery.

Mr. Liddon draws together such an audience as rarely excites the interests or anxiety of an orator. The announcement that he is to preach anywhere is one that widely excites curiosity and interest. A college don, Mr. Liddon has no regular charge, and he ordinarily reserves himself for great occasions, for cathedral or other preaching of the highest importance. The writer of this paper has traveled sixty miles to hear Mr. Liddon preach, and probably many persons have had a similar experience. Long before the hour of service commences, the cathedral or church is densely packed. If the admission is by ticket, the tickets have been disposed of days before, and hardly any amount of interest is sufficient to obtain one. On these occasions the clergy number very largely. The white ties and black coats are scattered everywhere about, including many of the most eminent clergy of the day, and at times various of our most eminent prelates.

Many other eminent men are gathered together, eminent in politics, in literature, in science and art. The people are there in their thousands, with an enormous preponderance of the educated classes. Mr. Liddon's great reputation commenced with the high church party; but since that it has grown familiar to every educated man, and is fast fermenting the great masses of our population. There is an indefinable thrill of emotion amid the vast crowd that assembles to hear words of truth and teaching from a great man—a contagion of emotion belonging to the hour and the scene. With a quiet, rapid tread the preacher makes his way to the pulpit. With a natural, earnest gesture he at once buries his face in his hands to pray. When he fairly faces you, you are at once impressed with his striking and somewhat monastic appearance.

* * * Almost in his first sentence we see the essential character of his oratory. His manuscript is by his side, but he is almost liberated from the chains which a manuscript imposes. He almost knows it by heart, and he declaims it in a grand but a peculiar kind of declamation. It is very remarkable how the greatest pulpit orators of the day are men who read their sermons, which is certainly contrary to the general idea and to ordinary experience. This was the case with such renowned pulpit orators as Dr. Chalmers and Mr. Melvill. The Bishop of Oxford is skilled in both plans, but seems to prefer the manuscript. The Bishop of Peterborough is strictly extemporary. Mr. Caird compounds, by learning his sermons off by heart. It is utterly impossible, the human mind being constituted as it is, that any sermon such as Mr. Liddon's could be spoken in extemporary sentences. You might as well expect a man to speak in lyrics or in epigrams. Those sermons have evidently been polished and repolished to the last degree of point and finish. This is an advantage which you may have with the written, but cannot have with the extemporized discourse. It is easy to see that Mr. Liddon's sermons have had an amount of thought and elaboration bestowed upon them which, in these days of swift writing and speaking, is, unfortunately, extremely rare. The leading characteristic of his oratory is the uniform high pressure of his impassioned speech. So to speak, there are no eminences or depressions in his oratory. He hardly ever slackens and then puts on speed. There is almost a monotony of eloquence. It is the equable speed and rush of the express train. The eye is kindled, the head thrown back as a war-horse; you detect the nervous, sinewy clutch of the fingers. No sooner have you been startled and attracted by the vivid original manner of the speaker than some modern name or allusion, some clear and trenchant thought seizes your attention, and at once brings you fairly abreast with some religious controversy of the time. As he clenches some argument or summarizes some analysis with a keen, remorseless logic, for a moment the face becomes illumined with a smile of thankful triumph. That noted electric link that exists between orator and auditory is touched and thrilled, and the speaker feels that he is carrying with him the convictions as well as the hearts of his hearers. There is a pause—only too slight—before the preacher branches into another section of his subject. The mind is at extreme tension as you attempt to follow the course of the argument through those terse, glittering, incisive sentences which follow so keenly and swiftly, like the steps of a mathematical demonstration. Presently that reasoning of the "severe impassioned" order has reached its climax. Hitherto he has been logical, but he is now slightly rhetorical. To use the Greek image, the closed fist is relaxed into the open palm. The orator now turns to the practical part of his subject and its peroration. If up to this point he has sought to convince the reason, he now concentrates his efforts on piercing the heart. There is some touch of exquisite pathos, of heart-stirring appeal, as when, last Easter day, at St. Paul's, he quoted the lines from the "Lyra Apostolica:"

"And with the morn those angel faces smile,
That we have loved long since, and lost, awhile."

And very probably the final peroration is thrown into the form of simple, earnest prayer to the Deity, with an effect of awe and sublimity almost impossible to be described.

As the congregation issue forth from the church or cathedral portals—and it is long before such masses are broken up—on every side you hear eager discussion of the sermon. There is no doubt, in the first place, but the preacher has supplied his auditory with an immense intellectual stimulus.

On the oratorical question there is, we think, no doubt; but great as the effect has been it would have heightened if the manuscript had been absent. We have been assured by an eminent dignitary, who had the rare good fortune of hearing Chalmers preach an extemporary sermon, that the effect considerably transcended even the immense effect of his written orations. This might have been the case with Chalmers, whose sermons, after all, are somewhat too expanded and verbose; but such a mode of address could hardly coexist with the literary and dialectic skill of Mr. Liddon. After you have heard Mr. Liddon preach you find considerable difficulty in reconstructing even the skeleton (to use that Simonian word) of his discourse. You remember many a striking phrase, apt illustration, powerful appeal, but your attention has been so overpoweringly absorbed by the magnificent oratory, by the rush of vivid musical language, that you would willingly listen again untiringly to the sermon, or would desire to read it over quietly again and again. When you really come to read it in print, you perceive how closely it is articulated into divisions and subdivisions, which the preacher omitted in the preaching, probably because in the lapse of time the system of divisions has grown somewhat pedantic and old-fashioned. With most popular preachers the sermon dies in its birth, and is lost into thin air. But in the delivery of Mr. Liddon's sermon is only comprised a sectional part of its office. Mr. Liddon is now a considerable theological writer. We have his large volume of the "Bampton Lectures," a volume of university sermons, various scattered sermons, and we have the intimation that another volume of sermons will be shortly forthcoming. Multitudes who do not know him as a preacher know him as an author. In sacred authorship he occupies a very peculiar and distinctive place.

PRESBYTERIAN REUNION.—The religious event of last week was the consummation of the reunion of the two great Presbyterian bodies—the Old and the New Schools. It was a sublime scene when the final ceremony of the occasion occurred, at Pittsburg, on November 12. The two assemblies met at their respective places, in the morning, for devotional exercises, and at last *formally dissolved*—thus ending, it is to be hoped forever, their separate and antagonistic careers. After this act each assembly fell into marching order, and moved in procession to the street fronting the First Presbyterian church, where the Old and New School commissioners greeted one another and locked arms amidst the grateful shouts of an immense throng of people, the clapping of hands and waving of handkerchiefs. The procession then marched to the Third Presbyterian church, where a grand union meeting was held. Telegrams flew over the wires to all parts of the country, and to the Presbyterians across the Atlantic. At the meeting the Holy Scriptures were read, prayers offered, hymns of joy sung, and addresses delivered by leading men—the two moderators of the late respective assemblies, Drs. Jacobus and Fowler, clasping each other's hands in the name of the reunited churches. Not only chief clergymen, but chief laymen, like Judge Strong, Senator Drake and Hon. William E. Dodge, shared in the addresses. At the instance of Dr. Fisher, a crowning practical ratification was voted in the form of a pledge to raise $5,000,000 for missions.—*New York Methodist.*

THE GREAT FIRE IN SIBERIA.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Eastern Budget*, writing on the 20th of October, reports:

Full particulars have now arrived of the terrible fire at Yeniseisk. A tremendous storm was raging at the time, and, as the town consisted mostly of wooden houses, nearly the whole of it perished in the flames. Great numbers of persons took refuge in boats and other craft on the river, but the storm was so violent that many of these vessels went to the bottom, together with their occupants. Several hundred persons thus perished, either by suffocation in the burning houses or by drowning in the river. The number of houses destroyed was upwards of eighteen hundred, besides four churches, two monasteries, the government offices, with all the official documents, and the principal storehouse. A great deal of corn and two hundred thousand pods of hops were also lost.

The few houses that still remain standing were only saved from destruction by the energy of a good merchant, who offered three hundred rubies to his workmen as a reward if they would protect his property and the adjoining buildings.

THE authoress of East Lynne, Mrs. Henry Wood, speaks in her last novel, Roland Yorke, of "the not-attempted-to-be-concealed care" of Roland's face, which brings to mind Miss Barney's remarks on "the-sudden-at-the-moment though-from-lingering-illness-often-previously-expected death of Mr. Barney's wife. Aristophanes is said to have done even better than this, and to have coined a word of seventy-seven syllables.

THE world is more apt to reward appearances than desert.

MAKE a slow answer to a hasty question.

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1869.

HEAVEN.

Oh! heaven is nearer than mortals think,
When they look, with a trembling dread,
At the misty future that stretches on,
From the silent home of the dead.

'Tis no lone isle on a boundless main,
No brilliant but distant shore,
Where the loving ones who are called away,
Must go to return no more.

No, heaven is near us; the mighty veil
Of mortality blinds the eye,
That we cannot see the angel bands
On the shores of eternity.

The eye that shuts in a dying hour
Will open the next to bliss;
The welcome will sound in the heavenly world
Ere the farewell is hushed in this.

We pass from the clasp of mourning friends
To the arms of the loved and lost;
And those smiling faces will greet us there
Which on earth we valued most.

Yet oft in the hours of holy thought
To the thirsting soul is given
That power to pierce through the mist of sense,
To the beauteous scenes of heaven.

Then very near seem its pearly gates,
And sweetly its harpings fall;
'Til the soul is restless to soar away,
And longs for the angel's call.

I know when the silver chord is loosed,
When the veil is rent away,
Not long and dark shall the passage be
To the realm of endless day.

LETTER FROM FLORIDA.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.—ASSASSINATIONS. BRUTAL MURDER OF AN INNOCENT YOUNG LADY.—ESCAPE OF THE ASSASSIN.—ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS OFFERED FOR HIS ARREST.

Mr. Editor: Our community has been in a state of intense excitement for the last eight or ten days in consequence of several assassinations and attempted assassinations.

On Tuesday, the 28th of September, a party of negroes went out some four miles north of this place, on the Chipola river, to have a picnic. As they passed through an old field, skirted by a thicket, some person or persons concealed shot at a negro by the name of Calvin Rodgers. He took refuge behind the wheels of a wagon and returned the fire, in the meantime calling to one Wyatt Scurlock to come to his aid. Wyatt came running up, and while in the act of taking a child from the arms of a woman in the wagon, another shot was fired from the thicket, killing both him and the child.

As soon as the news reached town a large party of both whites and blacks proceeded immediately to the spot and made a diligent search, but could find no trace of the perpetrator of the horrid deed. Many of the negroes were exasperated and sullen—seemed to hold the whites alone responsible—said that "this work must be stopped," as though anybody can prevent what an assassin plans in secret and executes in a thicket.

Some of the negroes were determined to have revenge by killing some of the white people, however innocent. The next evening the Rev. C. C. Sullivan, a local preacher of our church, living about nine miles west of Marianna, was shot while returning from his plantation on his wagon, about dusk, by some one hid behind a clump of bushes. One eye was shot out and his face terribly mangled; his arm and shoulder also were badly shot. He will probably recover, but is disfigured for life. A negro man sitting near him received several shots, but was not seriously wounded. Brother Sullivan is a man of irreproachable character, and knew not that he had an enemy on earth.

On the following Friday night, October 1, the most diabolical and tragical murder of the whole series was committed, an innocent and lovely young lady being the victim. After supper a number of persons were sitting on the gallery of Mrs. Attaway's hotel, engaged in pleasant conversation, not dreaming of any danger being near, when a band of assassins stealthily approached the sidewalk, within a few steps of the hotel, and fired two shots. Miss Maggie McClellan was instantly killed, her breast being pierced with five buckshot. Her father, Colonel J. F. McClellan, was also painfully, but it is hoped not dangerously, wounded in the arm and shoulder at the same time. There is no doubt this horrid assassination was a premeditated and prearranged scheme, and no mistake was made in the innocent victims of the fiendish plot. Persons were seen to pass the sidewalk in front of the hotel several times, but as this was a common occurrence no particular notice was taken of it. That night, however, it was evidently done by the assassins to avoid suspicion and detection. When they crept up in such close proximity to accomplish their fiendish purpose, Colonel McClellan said he distinctly heard the voice of one in an undertone, and which he readily recognized, give the command, "Fire! fire!" simultaneous with which two shots were fired, doing the dreadful deed as above related.

There is satisfactory evidence that a negro by the name of Calvin Rodgers, and some accomplices, are the assassins, Calvin being the ringleader and planner of the deed. This Calvin was the negro Radical politician and stump orator here. He had for some time been bailiff, and rendered himself extremely odious in the hectoring and tyrannical manner in which he exercised the duties of his petty office. He is a large, heavy set fellow, coal black, and is a brazen, daring scoundrel. He made his escape on Saturday morning, and has not yet been overtaken. The pent-up indignation at the many outrages the people of Jackson county have suffered, which has been so long subdued by submission and unprecedented forbearance, now burst forth in all its intensity. Business of all kinds was suspended. Every store was closed. Armed men came in from the surrounding country. Squads of cavalry scoured the country around and adjacent, but failed to find the assassin. Several arrests have been made of parties connected with the murder, but the notorious villain who is the guiltiest of all is still at large.

The citizens held a meeting yesterday, and pledged themselves to make every sacrifice to aid the officers of the law in bringing to justice the perpetrators of these horrid deeds. They offer $1,000 reward for the arrest and delivery of Calvin Rodgers, and $1,000 for the arrest of the murderer of Wyatt Scurlock.

Oscar Granberry, colored, was shot and killed about a mile from town on Saturday morning, and although there are facts which almost unerringly connect him with the murder of the night previous, the act was greatly deprecated by all the sober, prudent citizens.

All these troubles are indirectly chargeable to the teaching and influence of two execrable adventurers from the North by the names of Hamilton and Purmah, who came here in connection with the negro bureau. They tyrannized over the people of the county to an extent that was intolerable. They arrested citizens and incarcerated some of them in an old, dirty smokehouse; upon the *ex parte* statement of negroes they issued peremptory orders for the planters to deliver up their corn; they held mass meetings among the negroes, and directed them to bring their guns; they made inflammatory and incendiary speeches, and did everything in their power to antagonize them against the whites by appealing to the ignorant prejudices and base passions of the negroes, and now we suffer the fruit of all this fiendish teaching and influence.

Surely there is a God who judgeth in the earth, and he hath said: "Vengeance is mine; I will repay."

WESLEY B. DENNIS.

MARIANNA, Jackson co., Fla., October 8, 1869.

A GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH in Philadelphia was to be sold for a debt of $35,000 a short time since. At a meeting of the members to consider an offer, one of them said: "Brethren, I am opposed to the sale of the church. Providence has put it into my power to relieve you of this indebtedness, and I feel it my duty to do so. It would, however, neither be just to me, nor best for you, that I should pay the debt alone. Do what you can toward reducing it, and I will assume the balance." The congregation raised about $10,000, and he pays the balance.

SHREVEPORT DISTRICT, LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

Mr. Editor: The first round of Quarterly Meetings was held in due form. Presiding elder in the chair, and the preacher in charge at his right hand.

The salaries of the preachers, as fixed by their boards of stewards, were liberal. Preachers and people seemed hopeful. The second Quarterly Meeting and the third were held by the several pastors, the presiding elder being employed in the Bible agency in a distant part of the State. But after an absence of seven months he returns for the fourth round; and this is inaugurated by a reunion with the brethren of the district in a District Meeting at Keachie, October 27. The reports from the various charges, showing the progress of the church in all its departments, were heard with peculiar interest and pleasure. We sum up as follows:

1. Every charge has been blessed with more or less revival influence. There has been a considerable increase in the membership, and improvement in the piety and zeal of the church.

2. The finances, as reported, are not in as good condition as could be desired. But few of the preachers have received more than one-third or one-fourth of their salaries. But they are confident that full reports will yet be made. The ministers will receive a better support than in any previous year since the war. We doubt not that, as heretofore, ours will again soon be the banner Conference of the church on this subject.

3. Collections for missions have been taken up in every charge, if not in every congregation. While on this part of his report a good brother said he had taken up one public collection, but that he did not intend to take up another; that he would do what he could to raise money for the various interests of the church in a private way; that if he failed he would give the proceeds of a bale of cotton which he had raised in his garden and gathered with his own hands; but that he would not attempt another public collection. Exceptions were taken to this, and a very animated debate ensued upon the abstract question of public collections. While the one party deprecated them as ineffectual for the end proposed and evil in their tendencies, the other party advocated them, not only as a quiet and easy mode of meeting church expenses, but also as actual *means of grace* and discipline. This latter view had the larger number of advocates, and men who had been longer in the work.

4. Measures were adopted that will, no doubt, secure the full amount of the Bishops' salary apportioned to this district.

5. The Committee on Public Worship considered this question: Shall the Sunday school, on Sabbath morning, conform to the usual exercises, to be closed with an address from one of the ministers, or shall the district love-feast be held at that hour, and in the presence of the school? The love-feast was held, and, we trust, greatly to the edification of the young and the old.

6. The secretary was not instructed to furnish anything for publication in the ADVOCATE; but if you had the report of the Committee on Education you would, no doubt, publish it very cheerfully. The conclusion of the whole matter, after an examination of the claims of all our male schools and colleges, was that Centenary is the college of this Conference, and that we are bound to see that it is liberally endowed and patronized.

B. F. ALEXANDER, P. E.

SHREVEPORT, LA., Nov. 1, 1869.

THE subject of "Recreations of the People" was recently discussed in the Congress, England, in which the opinion was advanced that pure theatricals, well controlled and unconnected with intemperance, might be a healthy and painless recreation, but, as it was at present, the theatre was one of the most fearfully powerful schools of vice. Archdeacon Denison spoke in favor of harvest homes, did not consider dancing an evil, and advocated cricket-playing between services on Sunday.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

PERSONAL AND OTHER.

Mr. Editor: In the beginning of the year I demanded, quarterly, enough money to feed wife and child, or in default of this I would leave the people without a servant in the Gospel. This, of course, gave offense to the masses, and an unpopularity from which I have not recovered, but have not receded one inch, nor will I ever do so. I am fixed as adamant, and I take my Master to record on my soul that this course was taken with open eyes, and a main desire to benefit the church—to save it from the loss of a preached Gospel, and myself from being driven from the work I so much love, and to which I have dedicated soul, body and spirit with delight. I did and do believe what I did to be the best means to that end. I was not mistaken. This raised a big stir, as you may have learned.

Well, after all I have had help from on high, and one blessed meeting—at Bellville—on the very battle-field of the war about money. The good Lord gave a most glorious victory over all. Glory to him all the rest of my days. I'll love him more and serve him better, and be more humble.

Not many accessions—only nine; but two of them I regard more than some whole charges I have served. I will not give names. As to collections: I have in hand within $6 50 of the Conference assessment, and three-fourths of the missionary assessment. The former will all be paid. As to my own, I don't care whether it is paid or not—no, not I. I have made $103 by hard labor; can make more, if need be; am out of debt, as I always intend to be; have a fine and fat horse, and to-day a sick wife, and an almighty God and Father in heaven, and no evil shall befall me.

I have worked harder this year than ever before; have not sermonized one hour that I know of; did everything contrary to flesh and blood; made everybody mad with me, except the Lord; have not even pleased myself according to the flesh; and, after all, am almost as happy as I well can be. Lord send salvation down. The circuit is improving. That's all, after my scribbling. Yours truly,

J. W. JORDON.

MONROEVILLE, Alabama.

Mr. Editor: Permit me to present a brief report to the readers of the ADVOCATE from the Sockapatoy circuit. This circuit lies in Coosa county, Alabama. It has seven appointments, and a membership of about two hundred; it has one local preacher—Rev. A. Kelley. The spiritual state of the work is medium.

I have held meetings of from three to five days' continuance at most of the appointments, at which meetings there were diverse spiritual manifestations—some revival, others of an awakening, convincing and converting character. Thirteen persons were converted and joined the church. I have baptized six adults and five infants; expelled one. The charge is greatly weakened by removals; many recent dismissions by letter. I have written some thirty-five certificates the past year.

The church at Sockapatoy is a brotherhood "wherein abound works of faith and labors of love." She has been engaged in that ever commendable business of imparting knowledge through the medium of the Sunday school. Success is her reward.

Pinegrove has had a season of refreshing. Love and unity abound. New Prospect and Mount Pisgah are healthy "branches," living by faith, and, like her sisters above, are dispensing the orient beams of hope among those around. Brooksville is very weak, caused by the invasion of the Northern element, from which she has not recovered. Emaus and Watsou chapel are classed with her, but with less cause. I will bring some new subscribers for the ADVOCATE to Conference.

L. R. BELL, P. C.

THE morning hour has gold in its mouth.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

To enshrine the memory of the precious and cherished dead in our inmost hearts is not only a pleasant and graceful tribute to them, but furnishes a precious treasure to ourselves. It is not merely an act of kindness grateful to surviving relatives, but one that enriches the annals of the church, to keep a record of those who "have finished their course and kept the faith." The lives, faith and death of such is the common property of the church, and ministers to the edification of the whole body of the faithful. One of the highest and surest tests of Methodism has been furnished by the fact that its children "die well"—not its leaders only, but its more retired and quiet members have triumphed over doubt, fear and death. May it never be shorn of this glory.

Mrs. Lucy A. Jones, wife of the Rev. A. M. Jones, and daughter of Mr. R. T. and M. E. Forsythe, finished her earthly career near Pascagoula, October 30, 1869. Sister Jones was born in Mobile, October 2, 1846. Her parents being members of the church, she was brought up in the fear of the Lord. She was connected with the Franklin street Sabbath school from early childhood, and the truths she there learned became the basis and strength of her subsequent harmonious and beautiful character and life, and the songs she learned there are now sung by many children and youth in every community where she has resided during her married life.

Sister Jones was awakened and brought to Christ in the spring of 1860, at a revival in the church where she had been religiously trained. Her conversion was a genuine work, as was manifested through her whole after-life. In November, 1866, she was united in marriage to her now bereaved husband, and thenceforth her life and fortunes became identified with those of the itinerant ministry as shared by him. Her kindly and affectionate nature, and cheerful and happy disposition, and especially her piety, peculiarly qualified her for her new position. Her loving and kindly spirit called forth a responsive sentiment in the hearts of nearly all with whom she came in contact. Few knew but to love her; she made friends wherever she went. Happy indeed is the itinerant minister, in his moving, changing mode of life, with its attendant inconveniences and trials, who is blessed with a companion whose sunny spirit, accommodating disposition and religious convictions enable her cheerfully to adjust herself to the allotments of providence and vicissitudes of her changing life, and hold steadily to the truth that God "cares for" her. Such was our departed sister. Her presence was sunshine, and she made friends wherever she went. A kinder heart has seldom ceased to beat, and a more blameless spirit has seldom passed into the skies. She was a devoted wife, a tender and fond mother.

Her last illness was protracted and painful, but she bore it without murmuring and with resignation; and God granted her grace for the final hour. When informed by her physician that she could not recover, her reply was: "If it is God's will, I am ready to go." To her mother, who had the melancholy satisfaction of being with her in her last hours, she said: "Ma, I am glad you are with me in my last earthly moments. My mission on earth is done. Take my children and train them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. I gave Neely (her oldest child) to the Lord when he was born." It had been her constant prayer that he might be a minister of Christ. God looks graciously upon these pious gifts of departing mothers, and accepts and consecrates more of them than either the world or the church are aware of. They are a better heritage for surviving children than thousands of gold and silver. When the offering is rightly made it takes the high character of a covenant, the intent of which God will most assuredly fulfill.

After this she spoke consoling words to and endeavored to comfort her weeping husband and surrounding friends, as her failing strength would permit, and then fell asleep. There is a fragrance around the graves of the young who die in Christ, especially of those whose souls were animated by high and worthy aims. Heaven is the fitting place for such. Thou hast gone to an early but not unhonored grave, my sister. We bid thee adieu, but will remember thee till we meet above.

J. HAMILTON.

MOBILE, November 20, 1869.

The community of Durant has sustained a calamity in the death of Brother WILLIAM F. STROTHER, and his family an irreparable loss. He was born in Georgia April 21, 1811; emigrated to Mississippi in 1831; and married Miss Rebecca Norman November 14, 1835. He died December 14, 1868.

From years of acquaintance and pastoral intimacy we pronounce him the salt of the earth.

For twenty years he was a child of affliction, but manifested the patience of a true Christian. He leaves the wife of his youth now a bereaved widow, and six daughters, three of them not grown. The desire to educate his younger children caused him to cling to life with tenacity; but grace gained the victory. The last time his pastor, Rev. T. C. Parish, visited him he remarked: "I have desired to see all my children raised and educated; but I am in the hands of a wise Ruler of the universe, and my children are in his hands, and all is for the best."

He was energetic and thrifty in his business. He was an obliging neighbor, an affectionate husband, a kind and indulgent father, and a true member of the church. He is gone, and we submit to a wise and gracious Providence. May his death be sanctified.

MC. AND P.

JASPER DISTRICT, MOBILE CONFERENCE.

Mr. Editor: I sent you an account of three more camp meetings some days ago, but fear it has failed to reach you. I can only give you a short account now. Our second District Meeting was held at Zion camp ground, embracing the first Sunday in October. There was a fair representation of the official members present, considering the location was near the west line of the district. The usual business was dispatched in good order, and will be, no doubt, as bread cast upon the waters, which will be gathered up in days to come. The lay delegates for this year are: Dr. F. Prince, Dr. W. C. Rosamond, Thos. F. Rice and Rev. William Hullet. Alternates: Colonel G. W. Hewitt, J. W. Hampton, L. Cole and Rev. D. Wilson. The camp meeting continued twelve days. It was a decided success. Zion camp ground was gotten up this year through the energy of the pastor, W. E. Cameron; but the large, well built stand, and the commodious and comfortable tents, as well as the hospitable manner in which the District Meeting and other visitors were entertained, show that Brother C. was backed up by a Free-man, a Willing-ham, and a Little Cole with a big soul. Zion camp ground is now a fixed fact. I had to leave Zion before the meeting closed, in order to reach Centre camp ground, on the Littlesville circuit. This meeting lasted five days. There were thirty-six conversions. The next week I was back again with Brother Cameron at Bethel camp meeting. This meeting was succeeding finely when I left for other appointments. So far as I could see and hear, the general impression at each one of these meetings was that the church was greatly benefited by elevating the standard of Christian duty. Nearly all of the preaching was directed to this point. The preachers and people are waking up on this subject. The monetary interests of the church are coming up pretty well all over the district. The calculation now is to make the Cahaba mission self-sustaining next year. The prospects are also favorable for making the district self-sustaining.

Up to this time there have been eight hundred and fifteen conversions, and seven hundred and ninety accessions on the district. All the praise to the great Head of the church.

J. M. BOLAND.

JASPER, November 25, 1869.

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1869.

INDIAN SUMMER.

Just after the death of the flowers,
And before they are buried in snow,
There comes a festival season,
When nature is all aglow—
Aglow with a mystical splendor
That rivals the brightness of spring—
Aglow with a beauty more tender
Than aught which fair summer could bring.

Some spirit akin to the rainbow
Then borrows its magical dyes,
And mantles the far-spreading landscape
In hues that bewilder the eyes.
The sun from his cloud-shadowed chamber
Smiles soft on a vision so gay,
And dreams that his favorite children,
The flowers, have not yet passed away.

There's a luminous mist on the mountains,
A light azure haze in the air,
As if angels, while heavenward soaring,
Had left their bright robes floating there;
The breeze is so soft, so caressing—
It seems a mute token of love,
And floats to the heart like a blessing
From some happy spirit above.

These days, so serene and so charming,
Awake a dreamy delight—
A tremulous, tearful enjoyment
Like soft strains of music at night;
We know they are fading and fleeting,
That quickly, too quickly they'll end,
And we watch them with yearning affection,
As at parting we watch a dear friend.

O beautiful Indian summer!
Thou favorite child of the year,
Thou darling whom nature cherishes
With gifts and adornments so dear!
How fain would we woo thee to linger
On mountains and meadows awhile,
For our hearts, like the sweet haunts of nature,
Rejoice and grow young in thy smile.

Not alone to the sad fields of autumn
Dost thou a lost brightness restore,
But thou bringest a world-weary spirit
Sweet dreams of its childhood once more;
Thy loveliness fills us with memories
Of all that was brightest and best—
Thy peace and serenity offer
A foretaste of heavenly rest.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

HIGHLY INTERESTING OPINION DELIVERED BY CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE—ENFORCEMENT OF A VENDOR'S LIEN IN A CONTRACT ENTERED INTO UNDER THE LATE CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT—THE CONFEDERATE DOLLAR AND ITS STATUS IN THE CONTRACT AND AFTER THE WAR.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The following important opinion was delivered to-day in the Supreme Court of the United States:

No. 112.—Thorington vs. Smith & Hartley. Opinion of the Court by Chief Justice Chase. This is a bill in equity for the enforcement of a vendor's lien. It is not denied that Smith & Hartley purchased Thorington's land, or that they executed to him their promissory note for part of the purchase money, as set forth in his bill, or that, if there was nothing more in the case, he would be entitled to a decree for the amount of the note and interest and for the sale of the land to satisfy the debt. But it is insisted by the way of defense that the negotiation for the purchase of the land took place, and that the note in controversy, payable one day after date, was made at Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, where all the parties resided in November, 1864, at which time the authority of the United States was excluded from that portion of the State, and the only currency in use consisted of Confederate Treasury notes issued and put into circulation by persons exercising the ruling powers of the States in rebellion, known as the Confederate government.

It was also insisted that the land purchased was worth no more than $3,000 in lawful money; that the contract price was $45,000; that the price, by the agreement of the parties, was to be paid in Confederate notes; that $35,000 were actually paid in these notes, and that the note given for the remaining $10,000 was to be discharged in the same manner, and it is claimed on this state of facts that the vendor is entitled to no relief in a court of the United States, and this claim was sustained in the court below and the bill was dismissed.

The questions before us on appeal are these:—First, can a contract for the payment of Confederate notes made during the late rebellion between parties residing within the so-called Confederate States be enforced at all in the courts of the United States? Second, can evidence be received to prove that a promise expressed to be for the payment of dollars was in fact and for the payment of any other than lawful dollars of the United States? Does the evidence in the record establish the fact that the note for $10,000 was to be paid by agreement of the parties in Confederate notes?

The first question is by no means free from difficulty. It cannot be questioned that the Confederate notes were issued in furtherance of an unlawful attempt to overthrow the government of the United States by insurrectionary force; nor is it a double principle of law that no contract made in aid of such an attempt can be enforced through the courts of the country whose government is thus assailed. But was the contract of the parties to this suit a contract of that character? Can it be fairly described as a contract in aid of the rebellion? In examining this question the state of that part of the country in which it was made must be considered. It is familiar history that early in 1861 the authorities of seven States, supported, as was alleged, by popular majorities, combined for the overthrow of the national Union, and for the establishment, within its boundries, of a separate and independent confederation. A governmental organization, representing these States, was established at Montgomery, in Alabama, first under a provisional Constitution, and afterward under a Constitution intended to be permanent. In the course of a few months four other States acceded to this confederation, and the seat of the central authority was transferred to Richmond, in Virginia. It was by the central authority thus organized and under its direction that the civil war was carried on upon a vast scale against the government of the United States for more than four years. Its power was recognized as supreme in nearly the whole of the territory of the States confederated. It was the actual government of all the insurgent States, except those portions of them protected from its control by the presence of the armed force of the national government. What was the precise character of this government in contemplation of law? It is difficult to define it with exactness. Any definition that may be given may not improbably be found to require limitation and qualification. But the general principles of law relating to *de facto* government will, we think, conduct us to a conclusion sufficiently accurate. There are several degrees of what is called *de facto* government. Such a government, in its highest degrees, assumes a character very closely resembling that of a lawful government. This is when the usurping government expels the regular authorities from their customary seats and functions, and establishes itself in their place, and so becomes the actual government of a country. The distinguishing characteristic of such a government is, that adherents to it in war against the government *de jure* do not incur the penalties of treason; and, under certain limitations, obligations assumed by it in behalf of the country or otherwise will in general be respected by the government *de jure* when restored.

Examples of this description of government *de facto* are found in English history. The statute 11, Henry Seventh, C. I. (Brit. Stat. at large,) relieves from penalties for treason all persons who, in defense of the King for the time being, wage war against those who endeavor to subvert his authority, by force of arms, though warranted in so doing by the lawful monarch. (4 Bl. Comm. 77.) But this is where the usurper obtains actual possession of the royal authority of the kingdom; not when he has succeeded only in establishing his power over particular localities. Being in such possession, allegiance is due to him as King *de facto*. Another example may be found in the government of England under the Commonwealth, first by Parliament, and afterward by Cromwell as Protector. It was not in the contemplation of law a government *de jure*, but it was a government *de facto* in the absolute sense. It made laws, treaties and conquests, which remained the laws, treaties and conquests of England after the Restoration. The better opinion is that acts done in obedience to this government could not be justly regarded as treasonable, though in hostility to the King *de jure*. Such acts were protected from criminal prosecution by the spirit, if not the letter, of the statute of Henry Seventh. It was held otherwise by the judges by whom Sir Henry Vane was tried for treason (3 State trials, 119,) in the year following the Restoration. But such a judgment in such a time has little authority.

It is very certain that the Confederate government was never acknowledged by the United States as a *de facto* government in this sense, nor was it acknowledged as such by foreign powers. No treaties were made by it. No obligations of a national character were created by it binding after its dissolution on the States which it represented, or on the national government. From a very early period of the civil war to its close it was regarded as simply the military representative of the insurrection against the authority of the United States.

But there is another description of government, called by publicists a government *de facto*, but which might, perhaps, be more aptly denominated a government of paramount force. Its distinguishing characters are, first, that its existence is maintained by active military power within the territories and against the rightful authority of an established and lawful government; and second, that while it exists it must necessarily be obeyed in civil matters by private citizens, who, by acts of obedience, rendered in submission to such force, do not become responsible as wrong doers for these acts, though not warranted by the laws of the rightful government. Actual governments of this sort are established over districts differing greatly in extent and conditions. They are usually administered directly by military authority; but they may be administered also by civil authority, supported more or less by military force. One example of this sort of government is found in the case of Castine, in Maine, reduced to British possession in the war of 1812. From the 1st of September, 1814, to the ratification of the treaty of peace in 1815, according to the judgment of the court in the United States vs. Rice (4 Wheat, 253,) "the British government exercised all civil and military authority over the place." The authority of the United States over the territory was suspended and the laws of the United States could no longer be rightfully enforced there or be obligatory upon the inhabitants who remained and submitted to the conqueror. By the surrender the inhabitants passed under a temporary allegiance to the British government and were bound by such laws, and such only, as it chose to recognize and impose. It is not to be inferred from this that the obligations of the people of Castine, as citizens of the United States, were abrogated. They were suspended merely by the presence and only during the presence of the paramount force. A like example is found in the case of Tampico, occupied during the war with Mexico by the troops of the United States. It was determined by this court in Fleming vs. Page (9 Howard, 614,) that although Tampico did not become a part of the United States in consequence of that occupation, still, having come together with the whole State of Tamaulipas, of which it was a part, into the exclusive possession of the national forces, it must be regarded and respected by other nations as the territory of the United States. There were cases of temporary possession of territory by lawful and regular governments at war with the country of which the territory so possessed was part.

The central government established for the insurgent States differed from the temporary governments at Castine and Tampico in the circumstance that its authority did not organize in lawful acts of regular war; but it was not on that account less actual or less supreme, and we think that it must be classed among the governments of which these are examples. It is to be observed that the rights and obligations of a belligerent were conceded to it in its military character very soon after the war began, from motives of humanity and expediency, by the United States. The whole territory controlled by it was thereafter held to be the enemies' territory, and the inhabitants of that territory were held, in most respects, for enemies. To the extent, then, of actual supremacy, however unlawfully gained, in all matters of government within its military lines the power of the insurgent government cannot be questioned. That supremacy would not justify acts of hostility to the United States. How far it should excuse them must be left to the lawful government upon the re-establishment of its authority. But it made civil obedience to its authority not only a necessity, but a duty. Without such obedience civil order was impossible. It was by this government, exercising its power through an immense territory, that the Confederate notes were issued early in the war, and these notes in a short time became almost exclusively the currency of the insurgent States. As contracts in themselves, in the contingency of successful revolution, these notes were nullities; for, except in that event, there could be no payer. They bore, indeed, this character upon their face; for they were made payable only "after a ratification of a treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States of America." While the war lasted, however, they had a certain contingent value and were used as money in nearly all the business transactions of many millions of people. They must be regarded, therefore, as a currency imposed on the community by irresistible force. It seems to follow, as a necessary consequence, from the actual supremacy of the insurgent government, as a belligerent within the territory where it circulated, and the necessity of civil obedience on the part of all who remained in it, that this currency must be regarded in the courts of law in the same light as if it had been issued by a foreign government temporarily occupying a part of the territory of the United States. Contracts stipulating for payments in that currency cannot be regarded as made in aid of the foreign invasion in the one case, or of the domestic insurrection in the other. They have no necessary relation to the hostile government, whether invading or insurgent. They are transactions in the ordinary course of civil society, and, though they may indirectly and remotely promote the ends of the unlawful government, are without blame, except when proved to have been entered into with actual intent to further the invasion or insurrection. We cannot doubt that such contracts should be enforced in the court of the United States, after the restoration of peace, to the extent of their first obligation.

The first question, therefore, must receive an affirmative answer. The second question, whether evidence can be received to prove that a promise made in one of the insurgent States, and expressed to be for the payment of dollars, without qualifying words, was, in fact, made for the payment of any other than lawful dollars of the United States, is next to be considered. It is quite clear that a contract to pay dollars, made between citizens of any State of the Union maintaining its constitutional relations with the national government, is a contract to pay lawful money of the United States, and cannot be modified or explained by parole evidence. But it is equally clear if in any other country, coins or notes denominated dollars, should be authorized of different value from the coins or notes which are current here under that name, that in a suit upon a contract to pay dollars made in that country, evidence would be admitted to prove what kind of dollars were intended; and if it should turn out that foreign dollars were meant to prove their equivalent value in lawful money of the United States, such evidence does not modify or alter the contract. It simply explains an ambiguity, which, under the general rules of evidence, may be removed by parole evidence. We have already seen that the people of the insurgent States, under this Confederate government, were, in legal contemplation, substantially in the same condition as inhabitants of districts of a country occupied and controlled by an invading belligerent. The rules which would apply to the former case would apply to the latter; and as in the former case the people must be regarded as subjects of a foreign power, and contracts among them be interpreted and enforced with reference to the laws imposed by the conqueror, so in the latter case the inhabitants must be regarded as under the authority of the insurgent belligerents actually established as the government of the country, and contracts made with them must be interpreted and inferred with reference to the condition of things created by the acts of the governing power. It is said, indeed, that under the insurgent government the word dollar had the same meaning as under the government of the United States; that the Confederate notes were never made a legal tender, and, therefore, that no evidence can be received to show any other meaning of the word when used in a contract. But it must be remembered that the whole condition of things in the insurgent States was matter of fact rather than matter of law, and, as matter of fact, these notes payable at a future and contingent day, which has not arrived and can never arrive, were forced into circulation as dollars, if not directly by the legislation, yet indirectly and quite as effectively by the acts of the insurgent government. Considered in themselves and in the light of subsequent events these notes had no real value, but they were made current as dollars by irresistible force; they were the only measure of value which this people had, and their use was a matter of almost absolute necessity, and this gave them a sort of a value, insignificant and precarious enough, it is true, but always having a sufficiently definite relation to gold and silver, the universal measures of value, so that it was easy to ascertain how much gold and silver was the real equivalent of a sum expressed in the currency.

In the light of these facts it seems hardly less than absurd to say that these dollars must be regarded as identical in kind and value with the dollars which constitute the money of the United States; we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that they were essentially different in both respects, and it seems to us that no rule of evidence, properly understood, requires us to refuse, under the circumstances, to admit proof of the sense in which the word dollar was actually used in the contract before us.

Our answer to the second question is, therefore, also in the affirmative. We are clearly of the opinion that such evidence must be received in respect to such contracts in order that justice may be done between the parties, and that the party entitled to be paid in these Confederate dollars can only receive their actual value at the time and place of the contract in lawful money of the United States. We do not think it necessary to go into a detailed examination of the evidence in the record in order to vindicate our answer to the third question. It is enough to say that it has left no doubt in our minds that the note for $10,000, to enforce the payment of which suit was brought in the circuit court, was to be paid by agreement in Confederate notes. It follows that the judgment of the circuit court must be reversed and the cause remanded for a new trial in conformity with this opinion.

ARKANSAS CONFERENCE.

APPOINTMENTS.

HELENA DISTRICT.—J. M. Steele, P. E. Helena station, J. L. Denton; Helena circuit, J. A. Williams; Walnut Bend, D. W. Reid; Marion, B. Harris; Oceola, L. D. Webb.

JACKSONPORT DISTRICT.—G. A. Dannelly, P. E. Jacksonport station, J. H. Dye; Jacksonport circuit, W. W. Gillespie; Black River, J. H. Coxe; Cache mission, H. P. Clay; Cotton Plant, J. Muckey; Augusta, C. H. Gregory, E. T. Jones, supernumerary; Clarendon, E. M. Baker; Surrounded Hill, T. H. Howard; Prairie, W. G. Hilton; Trenton, George Dehoze; Augusta, Clarendon, Jacksonport and Cotton Plant colored circuits, to be supplied.

HARRISBURG DISTRICT.—W. A. Cobb, P. E. Harrisburg, to be supplied by W. C. Malone; Wittsburg, John W. Walkup; Taylor's Creek, E. W. Coleman; Jonesboro, H. T. Gregory; Greensboro, to be supplied by D. B. Warren; Gainsville, W. M. Watson; Mammella, J. P. Webb; Madison, W. T. Noe.

BATESVILLE DISTRICT.—B. Lee, P. E. Batesville station, T. C. Ellis; Batesville circuit, A. R. Bennick; Bethesda, James A. Waldeu; Smithville, M. C. Morris; Pocahontas, to be supplied by W. Phipps; Grand Glaize, W. R. Young; Prospect Bluff, C. S. Floyd; Big Creek, F. A. Ellis; Wallace Cove mission, W. E. Whittenberg; Evening Shade, H. A. Barnett; Mammoth Spring mission, R. N. Francis.

SEARCY DISTRICT.—M. B. Pearson, P. E. Searcy station, George H. Shaeffer; Searcy circuit, R. G. Brittain; Cadron, Thomas A. Graham; Clinton, J. Griffin; Lewisburg station, Isham L. Burrow; Lewisburg circuit, A. C. Ray; Galley Rock, P. A. Moses; Dover, I. L. Hicks; Clarksville, to be supplied by N. Futroll; Piney, J. M. Bewley; Agent American Bible Society, John Rhyne; Searcy colored circuit, J. W. Patton.

FORT SMITH DISTRICT.—J. J. Roberts, P. E. Fort Smith station, Thomas Wainright; Fort Smith circuit, H. M. Granade; Greenwood, F. A. Taff; Booneville, F. M. Moore; Waldron, W. R. Knowlton; Bluffton, N. E. Fair; Danville, George F. Fair; Dardanelle station, S. S. Key; Dardanelle circuit, C. H. Ford; Shoal Creek, H. M. Youngblood; Ozark, G. H. Warren; Van Buren station, Sydney Babcock; Van Buren circuit, R. A. Allison.

FAYETTEVILLE DISTRICT.—W. M. Mathes, P. E. Fayetteville, to be supplied by E. J. Dawne; Evansville, J. Grant; Viney Grove, T. S. Smith; Maysville, R. C. Aytchley; Centre Point, D. Sturdy; Bentonville, J. M. Clayton; Van Winkle mission, I. T. Rice; White River to be supplied by Moses Dutton; Huntsville, J. M. King.

YELLVILLE DISTRICT.—W. R. Foster, P. E. Yellville, J. H. Wade; Crooked Creek, D. W. Evans; Carrollton, A. Mathes; Jasper mission, G. R. Bryce; Marshall, W. H. Dyer; Flatwood, W. J. H. Martin; Wild Haws, B. F. Hall; Salem mission, J. H. Hall; Mountain Home, V. B. Tate.

TRANSFERRED.—C. N. McGuire, to Northwest Texas Conference; M. Arrington, to St. Louis Conference; E. R. Bureus, to Little Rock Conference; E. B. Plummer, to Memphis Conference; A. T. Goodloe, to Tennessee Conference; J. H. Porter, to Indian Mission Conference, and appointed to Ocknulgee; S. P. Hicks, to Indian Mission Conference, and appointed to Sculleyville.

THE FORCE OF POPULAR OPINION.—It will be remembered that in May, 1862, the little army of General Banks, lying about Strasburg, in the Shenandoah, was unexpectedly taken in flank by Stonewall Jackson, and compelled to beat a rapid retreat toward Harper's Ferry. By the almost superhuman efforts of the general and his officers the bulk of the trains was got into the van and kept there until safety was reached with the Potomac. When the retreating column passed through Winchester, some twenty miles from the first point of attack, the advance of the enemy was in plain sight, but a skirmish line that had been deployed from our rear was gallantly disputing the ground and saving the golden moments for the retreating army. Although heavily outnumbered, the general was at first determined to engage with his whole force at this point; and he replied to some of his staff, who urged the contrary, "Gentlemen, I will retreat no further. *The opinions of the people are more imperative than the bullets of the enemy!*" The truth of history constrains us to add that the general was compelled to continue his retreat, notwithstanding; and thus was one of the most pungent expressions of the war robbed of half its effect.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Two young men in an Iowa town took out a license to marry the same lady one day recently.

THE BIBLE IN SCHOOLS.

"All roads lead to Rome." It was a singular combination just witnessed in Cincinnati between Roman Catholics and infidels to drive the Bible from the public schools. Pilate and Herod became friends once more over the prostrate word of God. It was no expression, however, of interest in the common school system, and anxiety to remove every possible objection from it in order to secure its general acceptance, that induced the Romanists in the City Council unanimously to vote for the exclusion of the Holy Scriptures. It was simply another step in advance, in their estimation, toward the entire destruction of the school system, and the division of the public money among sectarian institutions.

For any other but Romanists it would seem to be a singularly contradictory course at one moment to make a fierce attack upon these schools as "godless," and the next to join with confessed foes to all revealed religion in banishing the great inspired fountain of religious truth from these public institutions. The end, however, is supposed to sanctify the means; and whether in unison with an unscrupulous political party, or in combination with infidels, they stand ready to enter upon a crusade against these schools, which are now the pride, and in an important sense the salvation, of the Republic. Why should Romanists be more sensitive than the other sects? She has her children, as all others, under her nurture on the Sabbath, and subject to the controlling influence of their Catholic homes, except during six hours of the day. They hear no dogmatic discourses in the public schools, no discussions upon the merits of different versions of the Holy Scriptures, no allusion to varying religions views, nothing to awaken distrust or disgust with instructions given in other places. The Bible is used only as a means of devotion, to enlighten the conscience and secure the sanction of God upon its decisions, an appeal to which forms the legitimate discipline of the school; and also to enforce the accepted morals of daily and school life. For the denominational bias that it may be thought desirable to give the children, all but one body of Christians cheerfully look to their own religious institutions. As an evidence that they do not esteem this question lightly, and are equally anxious with Romanists to secure the early devotion of the young to God, we have only to point to the indefatigable labors of the Sunday school teacher.

It is a striking confession of distrust in the power of their religious culture, this manifestation of fear of the influence of intellectual development. Why may not a Catholic boy be submitted as safely as a Methodist or Baptist to the ordeal of academic training? It is simply because this ancient and fallen church, overridden with traditions and superstitions, dreads the advance of knowledge and the intellectual development of its communicants. A few men, like Pere Hyacinthe, still clinging to its communion, have received divine light enough to see the fatal error of such a course, and hope and pray still to bring this superannuated and demoralized system back to a pristine purity and to harmony with the enlightened civilization of the day. God help them! for only he who called a Luther out of the deepest darkness of his times, and can bring light out of night and order from chaos, can recreate and illuminate this church, so wide in its influence, and now so hostile to the simple "truth as it is in Jesus."—*New York Christian Advocate.*

THE identical towel which Hannah Dustin used to tie fifteen Indian scalps, at the time she escaped from captivity and returned to Haverhill, Massachusetts, is now in a good state of preservation, and is handed down as an heirloom in the family of Charles H. Rowell, of Randolph. Mrs. Dustin's maiden name was Hannah Cluff, the initials of which are marked on the towel by her own hand, which towel she herself spun and wove before marriage. She requested to have it given to the oldest daughter in each family. It has passed through four successive generations, and is preserved as a sacred relic of the brave woman. That's a first class Dustin' towel.

FAMILY GOVERNMENT.—The eccentric Elder S——, well known to many as an active and earnest Baptist preacher, once said from the pulpit: "They say there's no family government now-a-days. But there is—I tell you there is—just as much as there ever was; but," leaning over the pulpit, and lowering his voice into a quiet and confidential tone, "the difference is this—when I grew up the old folks governed the young ones, but now the young ones govern the old ones."

A JAPANESE novelist has just finished a work begun some forty years ago, which comprises one hundred and six volumes.

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When money is forwarded in either of the above methods we will be responsible for it, *but not otherwise.*

MONTGOMERY CONFERENCE.

CHANGE OF TIME.

MR. EDITOR: Please announce that by urgent request Bishop Paine has postponed the meeting of the Montgomery Conference *one week*. It will assemble on Wednesday, December 8, instead of December 1, as first announced.

Truly your brother,

JOSEPH B. COTTRELL,
P. C. at Union Springs, Ala.

UNION SPRINGS, ALA., Oct. 26.

The Publishing Committee of the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

This committee has not been called together since the meeting of the General Conference, because in the financial state of the office there was nothing it could do. To be able to support an editor was one of the conditions necessary to the electing one. Then the expenses of such a committee should be borne by the office—another question of finance. These are simply the reasons why this call has not been made yearly. There was really nothing to do, or that could be done by the committee. As the ADVOCATE feels somewhat like standing on its legs, or at least like stretching them in a preparatory way, we give notice that there will be *a meeting of the Publishing Committee* directly after the patronizing Conferences shall have all adjourned—say on the *second Saturday in February next.*

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE.—A letter from President Wiley informs us of the continued prosperity of this Southern Methodist institution. It is situated in a healthy region—southwestern Virginia—it is ably manned, and is filled with students from all parts of the South. The terms of the college and expenses of board and tuition are set down in the advertisement which we insert this day. The success of such a college is the success of the church. We wish its faculty and trustees "God speed!"

CONFEDERATE MONEY.—We give this week the full text of the decision of the United States Supreme Court upon the value of contracts made during the war in the Confederate States, for money there current. As various parties are pushing, and some being pushed, by enterprising lawyers, who propose to collect money out of those who have paid once the current value for farms, houses, etc., we publish this timely decision for the study and meditation of all such, with the hope that it will prove an additional aid to man's natural desire to be honest.

THE SPIRIT OF THE CONFERENCE.

Every organized body of men has an *esprit* of its own, that is felt to be something more than the individual sentiments of those who compose it. We are all so recently from camp that the illustration of the fact at once rises to the mind in the form of an armed corps or brigade, or regiment of patriots. But in the peaceable combination of guilds, of scientific associations, or of professional or literary circles, the same controlling influence is acknowledged. It is, therefore, but natural that men who have accepted the same condition of life, who promise to go in and out by the same rule, and, in no extraordinary sense, to eat, after the manner of the disciples, out of the same dish, should realize to an unusual degree this common force of an Annual Conference. It might be easily mistaken for a higher impulse. We can imagine that the vows of poverty and obedience, by which the followers of Loyola resign their personal property and freedom to their society, might be reckoned by them to be a purely religious impulse, even though the true end of their mutual devotion should be the acquisition of worldly power and wealth.

The natural *esprit de corps* is, indeed, a powerful agent, no matter where found; but it is earthly, and in degree and quality is far inferior to that pure, heavenly and mighty principle which breathes through "the body" of Christ—"which is the church." It is his presence that constitutes this principle: "From whom the whole body fitly joined together, and compacted by that which every joint supplieth, according to the effectual working in the measure of every part, maketh increase of the body unto the edifying of itself in love." It is during the session of an Annual Conference that we ought to see this common "bond of perfectness" in its strength. Methodist preachers have taken no vows of poverty, they have not segregated themselves from their fellow citizens by any "voluntary humility," but, in so far as they are together, are one, not by any artificial habits of life, but by the one hope of their calling of God. The harmonizing, moulding Spirit of Jesus has brought them together, and holds them in its unity of baptism, of faith and of love. This Spirit of assemblies, met in the name of the Saviour, rests in the fiery smoke of his glory upon the elders of his people when they are in Conference. Let them be conscious of it. Let no carnal, selfish or worldly spirit appear to distract the flow and sweet concord of these sons of God in council!

A Conference without the presence of the Master is a wearisome thing; but when he is there it is an atmosphere only a little this side of heaven. We want wisdom to devise right things and to move forward, for we are not under a dispensation in which nothing wears out; but we want mainly the fire and the love of the Spirit—for with that we shall be able to command the "sandals" and the "staff only." As we believe that a Methodist Annual Conference is the legitimate representative and descendant of that company in the "upper room" that first received the baptism of fire, we cannot but feel that it is here, if ever on earth, the Holy Ghost is ready to enact over again that sublime evidence of his own life and presence. He is the "Spirit of burning"—of such hallowed sentiments as filled the minds of those who walked with Christ after his resurrection, and listened to the words that graciously demonstrated the certainty of his own anointing and glory. May such holy communion be the experience of every preacher who shares in the deliberations and association of our Conferences about to assemble.

WE INVITE ATTENTION to the list of new books for sale at our Book Depot, 112 Camp street, advertised in to-day's paper. Purchasers will find all our publications, with a large and varied assortment of valuable literature, at this house.

GOD repented that he made man, but never that he redeemed him.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH—TRUE AND FALSE.

At a meeting held recently in New York to advance the proposed assembling of the evangelical alliance of the world, during the next year, at some point in this country, a letter was read by Dr. Bacon, of Brooklyn, from Father Hyacinthe. It had no direct connection with the alliance, but was, in fact, written as an introduction to a volume of sermons, now in press, from the pen of that distinguished French preacher. It breathes an eloquent catholicity of soul, and shows of what material the spirit of the man is made who stands forward to protest against doctrines which are Roman and not Christian, and, in this critical hour, to rescue his church, if possible, from "excesses which have dishonored it, and seem bent upon its ruin."

That so great a spirit has been given to that church ought to be matter of rejoicing to all who pray for the advancement of Christ's kingdom. By the favor of heaven and the pillar of fire one man may guide the hosts of Catholic Europe, who are still Christian, out of the engulfing, sterile sensuousness of Rome. Nor does he appear one moment too soon. Already a council is convened to enact articles of faith, which will transcend in their extravagance of presumption even the papal attempt to raise Mary to the nature and dignity of a divine person. The mind of every reader of God's holy word must revolt from that concentrated pride and conceit of the human mind, that would solemnly venture to announce personal infallibility as an attribute of any Bishop or Archbishop on earth. The Scriptures represent such high self-inflation as one of the characteristics of the arch-adversary—that amid sacred surroundings, while sitting upon a seat of God's house, he shall assume an attribute of divinity. That Rome fully contemplates this, we may believe from the advanced rendering of its faith by Archbishop Manning. He doubtless, from an outside point, wishes to prepare Christendom for the blasphemous extravagance which is about to take the form of an article of the Romish faith. On Sunday, October 3, this prelate delivered a discourse in Kensington, London, in the course of which he said:

Could it be wondered at that when the world, with great courtesy sometimes, with great superciliousness at another time, and great menace always, invites the Roman pontiff to reconcile himself to liberalism, progress and modern civilization, he should say: "No, I will not, and I cannot. Your progress means divorce; I maintain Christian marriage. Your progress means secular education; I maintain that education is intrinsically and necessarily Christian. You maintain that it is a good thing that men should think as they like, talk as they like, preach as they like and propagate errors as they please. I say that it is sowing error broadcast over the world. You say I have no authority over the Christian world, that I am not the vicar of the Good Shepherd, that I am not the supreme interpreter of the Christian faith. I am all these. You ask me to abdicate, to renounce my supreme authority. You tell me I ought to submit to the civil power, that I am the subject of the King of Italy, and from him I am to receive instructions as to the way I should exercise the civil power. I say I am liberated from all civil subjection, that my Lord made me the subject of no one on earth, king or otherwise, that in his right I am sovereign. I acknowledge no civil superior, I am the subject of no prince, and I claim more than this—*I claim to be supreme judge and director of the consciences of men—of the peasant that tills the field and the prince that sits on the throne—of the household that lives in the shade of privacy and the legislature that makes laws for kingdoms. I am the sole last supreme judge of what is right and wrong.*"

We consider that a very pronounced statement of the dogmatic programme of the Ecumenical Council. Those who subscribe to such doctrines willingly, consent to be the eternal slaves of death and hell. Under some strong delusion they believe a lie. One could scarcely imagine anything to be so monstrous as a fresh outgrowth of the nineteenth century; but so it is. Sin, in its essence, changes but little; its elements are few, and even its forms are limited; they constantly repeat themselves. The false doctrines of the sixteenth century are revived to-day as a novelty. The Jesuit College of Clermont, in 1661, uttered the sentiments which are now agitating Rome, and which we have just quoted from the Archbishop: "*Jesus Christ has granted to St. Peter and his successors, as often as they speak in the chair, (ex cathedra,) the same infallibility which he had himself.*"

Two manner of people are struggling in the womb of Roman Catholicism, and her time is at hand. The letter we quote below represents one of these, and reveals to the Protestant world what the Spirit of God is effecting elsewhere for the advancement and glory of the Saviour's kingdom.

Rev. L. W. Bacon, at Brooklyn, then read a letter from Father Hyacinthe which he had lately written as a preface to the English translation of a volume of his sermons, which Mr. Bacon is preparing:

"I am grateful as well as surprised at the honor which you are disposed to give to the few discourses I have published in Europe. I should have been glad, I acknowledge, if I had been able to bring to America something less unworthy of the sympathies with which I have here been welcomed and which I shall always reckon among the greatest honors and the purest joys of my life. Such as these are, however, I commit these rough productions to the intelligence of your readers. Frenchman and Catholic as I am, I present them, through your hands, to that great American Republic of which you are a citizen, and to those numerous and flourishing Protestant churches of which you are one of the ministers. I am proud of my France, but I deem it one of its most solid glories to have contributed to the independence of that noble country which it has never ceased to love, and which it shall one day learn to imitate, a people for whom liberty is something more than a barren theory or bloody practice!—with whom the cause of labor has never been confounded with that of revolution; which rears its houses of prayer next to its houses of commerce, and crowns its noisy and productive week with the sweetness and majesty of its Sabbath. I continue faithful to my church and faith, but I have protested against the excesses which have dishonored it, and which seem bent upon its ruin. You may measure the intensity of my love to-day by the bitterness of my lamentation. When he who is in all things our Master, our Example, armed himself with a scourge of cords against the profaners of the Temple, his disciples remembered that it was written, 'The zeal of thine house hath eaten me up.' I am still faithful to my church. I am none the less sensible of the interest which must be felt in the bosom of other churches in what I may say or do within the pale of Catholicism. For that matter, I have never deemed that the Christian communions that have been separated from Rome have been disinherited of the Holy Ghost, and are without a part in the infinite work of the preparation for the kingdom of God.

"In my relations with some of the most pious and most learned of their members, I have experienced, in the very depths of my soul, that unutterable blessing of the communion of saints. Whatever may divide us externally in space or in time, vanishes like a dream in the presence of that which unites us within—the grace of the same God, the blood of the same cross, the hopes of the same Trinity. Whatever be our prejudices, yet under the eye of God, who seeth every hidden thing, who gives his hand which is leading us, we are laboring all in common for the upbuilding of that church of the future which shall be the church of the past in its purity and its original beauty. In the days of his captivity the word of the Lord came to Ezekiel and said to him: 'Take a stick and write thereon, For Judah and for the children of Israel, his companions; and take another stick and write thereon, For Joseph, the stick of Ephraim, and for all the house of Israel, his companions. Then thou shalt join them one to the other, and they shall form but one stick, and they shall be one in thy hand.'

"To me, likewise, who am the least of Christians, in those spiritual visions which are ever vouchsafed to longing souls, the Lord hath spoken. He has placed in my hand these two sundered and withered branches—Rome and the children of Israel who follow her; the churches of the Reformation and the nations that are with them. I have pressed them together on my heart, and under the outpouring of my tears and prayers I have so joined them that henceforth they might make but one tree. But men have laughed to scorn my effort, seemingly so mad, and have asked of me, as of that ancient seer, 'Wilt thou not show us what thou meanest by these things?' And while I gaze upon that trunk so bare and mutilated, even now I seem to see the brilliant blossom and the savory fruit.

"'One God, one faith, one baptism.'

"'And there shall be one flock and one Shepherd.' BR. HYACINTHE.

HIGHLAND FALLS, All Saints' Day, November 2, 1869."

—*New York Observer.*

THE ENEMIES OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The exclusion of the Bible from the common schools of Cincinnati by a vote of its Council is exciting a wide interest in the public press. Writers gravely argue that the objection of the Romanists to the Bible—King James' version—is a reasonable one, and we ought not to expect Catholics to read a Protestant version—as if a change in Bibles would compose these agitators and gain them over to the side of the public school system. After the Bible shall be removed from the schools, as it was in this city, the public will find that these opponents are as unrelenting as before. What now? They answer, that a school without religion is worse than no school; that "mixed popular education is profoundly irreligious;" that it makes "either Protestants or infidels," and is in the interest of both. It is questionable which the priests profess to dislike the more, schools with Bibles or schools without. In fact it is the schools, whether with or without, that they are after. The crime of the public school system, in the eyes of these clerical agitators, consists in two items: first, it is in the way of the Romish schools; next, it has been supported by the State treasury, which support they hope to divert to themselves. The folly of trying to appease men who find fault because they are competitors with you in business, or because you handle money which they wish to handle, has been demonstrated in Louisiana so clearly that all disguise has been abandoned by the Catholic party, and it has avowed itself officially an "*unrelenting opponent*" to the public school system "*to every extremity and under every circumstance.*"

After such a declaration we can see no use in supposing a case, as a writer in the New York *Independent* does.

"If, however," he observes, "the Catholic programme be agitation, either for the purpose of breaking up the common school system or for that of diverting a portion of the public funds to the support of private Catholic schools, as a sort of peace offering, then we pronounce the programme utterly insincere in its argument, and just as objectionable in its end. To neither of these purposes would we yield for a moment. The common school system ought to be maintained 'at all hazards,' and against all enemies."

We do not know how much display of a "programme" may be necessary before the public can read it aright, but it occurs to us that after the entire Catholic priesthood, from the diocese of New York to that of Orleans, has been waging war openly for ten years against the schools of the commonwealth, the country ought to understand that it is not religion or the Bible that is really in peril, so much as it is the common school system itself.

If it is important to the well-being of this country that the children of its people should be enlightened, and if a sound *citizenship* implies and demands an impartial provision for the education of the masses by the government, then just that far these Romanists refuse to be citizens. They are unwilling to bear their part with all other religious denominations in providing means for "mixed popular education." They are willing that taxes should be collected from the public for schools, provided it be for Catholic schools. And the question has already resolved itself to this: Shall the State lay taxes to build up Roman schools, or Lutheran or Presbyterian or Methodist, because those churches insist upon it? Or shall it be satisfied with teaching its children to read, write and cipher? "But are you going to leave out all religion?" asks the Romanist with uplifted horror. Yes, if you mean by "religion" praying every half hour to the Virgin Mary. But if you mean by "religion" an acquaintance with the word of God, no. You would banish the reading of the Holy Scriptures from the public schools, and then cry against them as hot-beds of infidelity! It is evident that you simply seek a ground of quarrel. You are for yourselves and against the State. Surely one need not handle these violent "opponents" as if they were friends of the school system, and only perplexed somewhat upon a matter of conscience. They are after the school money—money to build up Catholic institutions—and they care not a rush if one-half the children of the State go uneducated, provided only they can have the control of the money. How long this Protestant people will suffer officers, municipal, and State, and legislators, to divert the public funds to the use, support and building up of a religious community that fosters and follows implicitly the order and leading of the Jesuits, remains to be seen. These things will and must come to a swift end in this country, as they have of late in Austria, Italy and Spain.

An item from a Cincinnati paper will show what the papists are effecting through State and city officials:

As the result of persistent effort on the part of certain New York politicians, acting in behalf of Romish ecclesiastics, a bill was forced through the New York Legislature, last winter, making grants for the education "of children for whom the public schools do not provide." The grant was of a piece with the usual false pretense of Jesuitism. There were no children for whom the schools did not provide. The provisions in this direction are beyond all applications. The scheme was to put the Pope's hands into the treasury of New York, and draw out money for the education of children in the dogmas of the Romish Church. And it has proved a success. Mr. Nathaniel Jarvis, junior, the commissioner appointed by the Board of Education of the city of New York to distribute the sum appropriated by the Legislature, has just made his report. Fifty-three schools, most of them religious, are allotted a portion of the spoils, and as was designed, and as might have been expected, the Catholics got the lion's share. Out of $214,987 divided among the fifty-three, $153,880, or over seventy-one per cent. goes to the twenty-five institutions of these enemies of our free schools, the twenty-eight Protestant and other schools receiving $61,107.

On Wednesday, November 17, the Board of Aldermen of the city of New York voted $3,500 to the Dominican (Roman Catholic) church on Lexington avenue, and $15,000 to the St. Vincent de Paul (Roman Catholic) Orphan Asylum. They had no right to take the people's money and "donate" it to any one; but as the Council is overwhelmingly Roman Catholic, money is paid from the public treasury at the beck of priest or bishop. If the papists of Cincinnati had the power they would to-day divide the school fund and appropriate the public money, the same as in New York, to any Catholic church of our city that might need or only ask for it. Our free school system is the outgrowth of republican order; but here is an entering wedge for the splitting of the system into numberless sectarian fragments. Will Americans sit still while a foreign foe is busily at work in the attempt to overthrow that which is alike our glory and our defense?

VISITORS.—We are at this time favored with the presence of the Rev. F. Vordenbaumen and Brother Rabe, Southern German preachers who have been laboring in Texas, and are true men. They are here in the interest of our German Methodist churches of that giant State. They bring a good report; and we wish them great success in helping our people here to save something from the last fire. Brother Pauly is over in Texas, engaged in the same great work. The Germans of the Methodist Episcopal Church South in this city are prospering in their bodies, and can afford to say to these representatives of the saints of Texas, "Be ye warmed and be ye filled!" and at the same time to give them "those things which are needful." We like these friendly interchanges. They argue that a spirit of "brotherly kindness" has been added to the original faith.

REST satisfied with doing well, leave others to do better.

A SILVER WEDDING.

Rev. Dr. J. B. Walker, pastor of the Magee Methodist church, on Carondelet street, and his wife were most agreeably surprised last evening by receiving from the members of the congregation a most substantial token of their esteem and affectionate regard. The occasion was the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage, and the testimonial a superb silver tea set, consisting of some twelve pieces, each of which was a *chef d'œuvre* of mechanical skill.

So quietly and secretly had the whole matter been arranged that neither of the recipients of the costly service was aware that anything of the kind was intended until a large delegation of the congregation, headed by our old friend Thomas Murray, was ushered into the doctor's residence, bearing the plate and the wherewith to make a festival worthy of the occasion. Mr. Murray presented the service in the name of the congregation, and Dr. Walker's brief but feeling response proved how deeply he appreciated this evidence of the love his people bear him. The feast was soon spread, and the numerous company proceeded to enjoy themselves in a most rational manner, the host and hostess, of course, occupying the post of honor at the head of the table.

We noticed among those present, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Murray, Dr. and Mrs. Moss, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Walmsley, Rev. R. K. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson Armstrong, Col. and Mrs. Small, Mr. A. Britton, Dr. Bench, Mr. W. W. Carre and Mr. Barrett. Dr. Walker has labored in New Orleans some eighteen years, and for seventeen years has been the pastor of the Magee Methodist church, on Carondelet street, which, mainly through his noble zeal and apostolic eloquence, has grown to be one of the largest and most influential Christian congregations in our city. We trust in common with a large number of his people, that there is no ground for the apprehension that the doctor may be removed from the vineyard in which he has so long and so successfully labored.—*N. O. Picayune, Nov. 27.*

VIRGINIA CONFERENCE.

We publish below two additional items from its recent session, as reported by the Richmond *Christian Advocate:*

DR. MUNSEY'S FAREWELL.

Dr. Munsey then took occasion to bid farewell to the Conference. He said the Conference was inexpressibly dear to his heart, and he could never forget some of these honored preachers, whose names had for years been household words with him. Many of them were about to pass now on their last battle field. They had fought the good fight, they had kept the faith. Henceforth there is laid up for them a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous judge, will give them in that day. Many perhaps would never appear again in Conference, but their reward was sure, and their blessed memory would be kept alive in the hearts of generations unborn. He closed with an eloquent apostrophe to the Christian warrior, and described in glowing language his victorious career.

DELEGATES TO GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The Conference then proceeded to the election of delegates to the General Conference to be held in Memphis in May next.

The vote was then taken by the clerical part of the Conference. Rev. J. D. Southall and Rev. Joseph E. Potts were appointed tellers. The vote resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 124. Necessary to a choice, 63. L. M. Lee, 110; J. A. Duncan, 95; J. C. Granbery, 85; W. W. Bennett, 78; Paul Whitehead, 74; John E. Edwards, 65; Peter A. Peterson, 62; A. G. Brown, 42; L. S. Reed, 20; L. Rosser, 17; H. B. Cowles, 10; George W. Langhorne, 27; W. B. Rowzie, 19; Robert Michnels, 15; J. H. Davis, 14. The rest were scattering.

The Bishop declared the Rev. Drs. Lee, Duncan, Granbery, Bennett, Edwards and Rev. Paul Whitehead, elected. It was the prevailing opinion that Rev. P. A. Peterson was also elected, several ballots marked "Peterson" only having been thrown out because the initials were not given. Another vote was taken *viva voce*, and Mr. Peterson being unanimously elected the seventh delegate, the delegation was announced complete.

Conference then proceeded to the election of lay delegates, with the following result: D'Arcy Paul, Thomas Whitehead, John R. Kilby, William M. Gill, Joseph C. Werning, Asa Snyder and Thomas W. Garrett.

INDIA AND EGYPTIAN COTTON.—Our India advices this week are, from most districts, more favorable. The rain had ceased quite generally, and the bright weather had revived the plants, and removed much of the apprehension felt. Still the outturn will hardly equal the anticipations of a few weeks since. The locusts which, in accordance with cable advices, we referred to early in the month (November 6) as having appeared in several districts, are reported now to have disappeared again without doing much damage. Considerable anxiety was felt on this account throughout Kattywar, Broach, etc., but the only damage done by them, so far as we have yet heard, was to the grain crop.

From Egypt the reports we have received state that, as all apprehension of danger from the rising of the Nile has disappeared, the crop may be looked upon as secured; and, judging from the most reliable accounts hitherto obtained, the opinion is that the total yield will prove about one-fifth more than that of last season. Most of the supplies which have yet arrived at Liverpool, although thoroughly sound stuff and sightly in appearance, are not found to possess the desired merit in point of staple; which fact has induced a rather extensive belief in the scarcity of the finer sorts, and relatively high values for these descriptions. *New York Bulletin.*

Married.

At Dadeville, Alabama, on the 21st of November, by Rev. L. F. Dowdell, Mr. John R. Nelson to Miss Louisa J. Nomans.

On Thursday, November 18, at the residence of the bride's father, James A. Williams, Esq., in St. Helena parish, Louisiana, Mr. L. M. Tidwell, of Rankin county, Mississippi, to Miss Mattie E. Williams, second daughter of the above.

At the residence of Mr. Hester, near Autangaville, Alabama, November 14, by Rev. William A. Edwards, Thomas Odea to Maria Stoudenmire.

Obituaries.

Died, November 16, 1869, at Berwick City, Louisiana, Mrs. Mary Smith, wife of William Smith, aged fifty-five years.

Mrs. Smith was born in Norway. She came to this country at the age of twenty-four. She was raised a Presbyterian, in which faith she lived and died. Her last moments clearly evinced her faith in God. In her conduct through life she exhibited the true character of a Christian, and commanded the respect of all who knew her. She was a loving wife, kind mother and sympathetic friend. Joseph Knight.

Died, near Dadeville, Alabama, October 29, 1869, David Grantt, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

He had been a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for forty years. As the time of his departure drew near he expressed himself ready to go. He had been twice happily married, and leaves a wife and several children and grandchildren to mourn his loss. He was a kind neighbor. He was always in his place in the church, and left a full and clear testimony that all would be well with him beyond the flood. About his last work was to assist in rebuilding the church to which he belonged. L. F. D.

Died, in Bibb county, Alabama, on the 12th of August, 1869, Sister Nancy Cox, in her seventy-fourth year.

We visited and worshiped with her often during her long and painful illness. We always found her hopeful, strong in the faith, meekly bearing her afflictions with much Christian fortitude, and perfectly resigned to the will of God. She was a working member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for forty-five years previous to her death. We have reasons to believe that hers was an abundant entrance into the kingdom of God.

C. L. Kirksey.

We are one the less on earth, but one the more in heaven. The first fruits of our little society have been presented to our Lord; and how much our Lord must have been pleased with this pure, rich sheaf.

Sister Loretta Stevens Hawley, daughter of Gideon Stevens and widow of S. J. Hawley, deceased, departed this life on Saturday evening, October 10, 1869.

I fear to write about this excellent woman. To tell the simple, unvarnished truth would seem, to those unacquainted with her, exaggeration. In her life and character were combined all the excellencies of Dorcas, Martha and Mary, of Scripture renown.

Benj. F. White,
Pastor, Vermilionville, La.

New York *Methodist* please copy.

Alice, eldest daughter of Francis M. Eckford, of New Orleans, Louisiana, was born in Columbus, Mississippi, September 27, 1846, and died near Amite City, Louisiana, October 18, 1869.

Alice was early the subject of religious impressions; was reared religiously at home and in the Sunday school; professed conversion at a joint meeting held in the Methodist churches in Mobile, by Dr. Mitchell and Rev. E. Baldwin, in March, 1860, and connected herself with the church.

She enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education at the Barton Academy, Mobile, and afterward at Centenary Institute, where she completed her course under Dr. R. H. Rivers. She did not, however, consider her education finished, but devoted as much time as she could spare from domestic duties to a course of reading—an acquaintance with the standard authors of English and American literature. She preferred the solid to the showy—the strong to the light. Hence she devoted very little time to works of fiction. But she was not permitted long to pursue that which was so congenial to her tastes. Disease had marked her for its victim. In the winter of 1867-8 she was attacked with pneumonia, from the effects of which she never entirely recovered. A distressing cough, and other symptoms premonitory of fatal results, followed, and she had nothing to do but to prepare to meet the Bridegroom.

The Lord graciously granted her ample time for this. Having moved to a new country home, she would take her Bible and go out into the quiet forest, and spend much time in prayer and communion with her God. In this manner, and by patiently submitting to suffer, her will was brought into complete harmony with the will of her Heavenly Father. So when the final conflict was near her father said to her: "It is hard to see you suffer so, my child." She replied: "I am willing to suffer." She said also: "I had no thought I would feel so perfectly calm at the near approach of death." Her father, perceiving her strength failing, said: "You are almost gone, my child." She said: "All is right; all is right." Her mother writes: "I never saw any one more peaceful and calm, more entirely resigned to the will of God." Thus confidently putting her hand into that of her invisible Guide, she passed over the river into the city of God. Farewell, my dear niece! Upon the banks of "the beautiful river" I trust we shall meet again.

B. B. R.

READY JANUARY 1, 1870.

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WATCH, MOTHER.

Mother, watch the little feet
Climbing o'er the garden wall,
Bounding through the busy street,
Hanging cellar, shed and hall.
Never count the moments lost,
Never count the time it costs;
Where the little footsteps stray,
Guide them, mother, while you may.

Mother, watch the little hand
Picking berries by the wny,
Making houses in the sand,
Tossing up the fragrant hay.
Never dare the question nsk:
"Why to me the weary task?"
These same little hands may prove
Messengers of light and love.

Mother, watch the little tongue
Prattling eloquent and wild;
What is said and what is sung
By the joyous, happy child.
Catch the word while yet unspoken,
Stop the vow before 'tis broken;
This same tongue may yet proclaim
Blessings in a Saviour's name.

A BEAR STORY.

We remember a very comical bear that belonged to Mr. Hammond, and amused with his tricks the mirth-loving people of Paris, in Oxford county, many years ago. He was captured when a little cub, and was brought up by hand as one of the family. He claimed the warmest place on the hearthstone, and nestled in cold weather with the dogs before the fire. None of the pet animals about the farm were tamer than he; and none loved better to climb up in his master's lap and receive his caress, or understood better the whims of his mistress when begging for a choice morsel. His serious countenance always gave great effect to his antics; and he seemed to understand when he caused a laugh among the household. As he was of a prying disposition, and forever peeping into every hole, the family were obliged to lock up everything, even the closets where they kept their clothing. When he took it into his head to make up a nest it was all the same to him whether the articles he heaped together were woolen or fur, cotton or silk. If a hen cackled when the egg was laid, Mr. Bear understood it as well as any of the family or the feathered tribe; and if he was not prevented he would find it and suck it before the cackling fowl had ceased her song.

One Sunday the family went to church and left the bear alone at home. Bruin improved the opportunity and rummaged all over the house in search of fun or something to eat. Unfortunately the good housewife had left the cellar door unlocked and ajar, and it was not long before the bear discovered it and crept down the stairs. Once down in the cellar he espied the molasses barrel, and if there was anything in the house he was excessively fond of, it was molasses or honey. Bruin pawed over the barrel, licked the tightly-driven bung, and was about abandoning it in despair when he espied the spile. Grasping it with his strong teeth he easily withdrew it, and out came the thick molasses in a steady stream, to the great delight of the bear, who slapped his mouth to the hole and sucked away with grunts of self-satisfaction.

The molasses still flowed, and still the bear kept his mouth to the orifice, pausing now and then to take a long breath. At length he was full; his stomach could hold no more; yet his appetite was not satisfied. He squatted on his haunches and viewed the still running stream with disgust, to think that the supply was so abundant, and that, alas! he could hold no more.

The molasses had now run out in large quantity, and had formed a great pool on the floor, but Bruin dove into it, and rolled himself a thousand times in the thick fluid, until his shaggy coat was covered from his nose to his tail, with molasses, dirt and gravel stones.

There he lay in the sweet pool, the picture of self-satisfaction, as cats roll and tumble in a field of catnip herb. All at once Mr. Bear became sick at the stomach; and it was a new sensation to him—something he had never felt before. As he grew worse he thought of his master and mistress, and so crept up stairs to ask for their consolation; but they had not returned from church. Then he crawled up another story and got into the girls' bed, drawing the snowy white sheets over his besmeared form. There he lay groaning and grunting, the sickest bear ever seen in that part of the country.

When the girls arrived they were horrified at the scene, and were going to lay the broomstick over Bruin, when he started on the run for the haymow, with the sheets sticking to his back. It was some time before the bear got well, and still longer before his mistress forgave him.—*Our Boys and Girls.*

THERE is no eloquence like that of a heart burning with the love of Christ—such a heart speaks in words of flame.—*T. Jackson.*

The Farm and Garden.

COMMON VS. IMPROVED FOWLS.

It must be apparent to even an ordinary observer that there is much difference between a lean piece of meat and a fat one, and that the difference can often be accounted for in the breed of the animal from which the meat is obtained. Every one who has had the opportunity for observation will acknowledge the superiority of good Southdown mutton over a mongrel carcass, and to which the preference is to be given, whether to short horn bullock or a western steer, the offspring of a hundred generations of mongrel stocks. Almost every farmer of ordinary intelligence will answer the above, and tell you how much more profitable, for every purpose, is the thoroughbred stock over the "natives."

And yet the same persons, be they farmers, citizens or others, are very slow to see or acknowledge that there is any difference between one kind of fowls and another. A chicken is a chicken, whether it weighs two and a half pounds at maturity, or ten pounds; whether it is tender and juicy, or tough, dry and stringy. And an egg is an egg, whether large or small, delicate in flavor, or tough and rank.

You can't tell them anything about fowls. Oh, no! Why? Because they raised fowls before we were thought of. Well, how were they raised? If the truth were told the hens stole their nests in the clumps of elder bushes or blackberry vines behind the house, and managed to raise a few chickens, which were allowed to roost under the hovel or in the wagon shed, dirtying up the tools and carts, and allowing dollars' worth of the most valuable manure on the farm to go to waste. And this they call "raising chickens." Thank my stars that I am not a chicken on such a yard.

Ask them about the chickens, and all the answer you can get is: "Well, I don't know; the women folks look after the fowls." You can't convince them that there is more profit in a pure-bred fowl for stock purposes, costing from $5 to $10 each, than in a dunghill at from fifty cents to $1 each. All the argument in Christendom would be lost on such folks. The only way to approach them is through the pocket, and sometimes it will fail even there. We ask such men, how much money do you make by keeping fowls that lay fifty eggs a year, instead of one hundred and fifty; by breeding fowls that weigh from three to five pounds each, instead of those that weigh from six to eight pounds? This is a practical view of the question. "Don't keep fancy poultry," merely because it is fancy, but because it pays. It is certain that it does not cost any more to keep a good cow than a poor one, and it is just as sure in regard to fowls.

Because a dunghill chicken was good enough for your grandfather, is no reason why it should be good enough for you. Stage coaches were good enough for him in their time, but are they good enough for the present generation? Surely, we don't refuse the benefits conferred by steam, electricity and machinery, simply because our ancestors had no such blessings. You are not satisfied to breed horses that can trot a mile in three or three and a half minutes, because that was the highest speed attained in your grandfather's time; and why not carry the same ideas of improvement into the poultry yard?—*Rural New Yorker.*

TURKEYS.—Turkeys are poor mothers. They never scratch for their young, are great ramblers, exposing their chickens to the wet grass and all sorts of perils. They seem to have little common sense and tact in managing a large family of young ones, and when they commence with such an one it is usually found that it grows by small degrees and beautifully less very fast. For this reason it is always best to let a hen sit upon the turkey's eggs. She hatches more chickens than the turkey, and takes very much better care of them while young. The hen is a model mother, and can always be trusted to bring up a family well, unless it be a family of ducks. These are altogether too much for her to manage. They will take to the water in spite of her sputtering, and not all her prudish precepts and prim example can take the awkward waddle out of their walk nor the "quack" out of their vocabulary. They will be ducks, notwithstanding their stepmother wastes so much anxious care and wise admonition upon them, all of which make quite as much impression upon their stupid heads as rain drops on their backs. And this is the way stepmothers too often get served by stupid children.—*Southern Farmer.*

JERSEY COWS, OR ALDERNEY.—A correspondent in Connecticut, S. R. G., speaks in glowing terms of the Jerseys, and thinks the present breeders are improving them so much that they will be Americanized into not alone the useful, but pretty animals, and can show specimens giving sixteen to twenty quarts on ordinary keep, and for quantity and quality of milk and butter, the year round, they will do equal to any. He goes on to say he "will select six or eight Jersey cows to milk against the same number of any other breed for twelve months, the test to be on both milk and butter." We will give full address to any one wishing to try, or we will order. We are for the best strain of milk and butter cattle. He adds he has worked them as oxen, and the cows, when slaughtered, gave five and six hundred pounds of beef, and he has known one hundred pounds of tallow. We have seen too few to know of them, and give the information that our readers may have a choice when they buy.—*Southern Farmer.*

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.—We give an article from an old Virginia friend who has had experience in the past, and therefore competent to give facts and figures. He has been (and is now) a citizen of Texas, and we believe (without a right to say he will) that he can be induced to handle a sheepfold of one thousand ewes, if a company be raised to procure land and settle down in the southern tier of counties of Mississippi. If it take a capital of $5,000 to put all things going, it would be worth over three hundred per cent. in five years, and the one great thing not considered, one thousand acres of pine land that is now worth perhaps as many dollars, would be in condition to produce nearly one thousand bales of cotton the first year. Old sheep herders affirm one thousand head of sheep will give a good manuring each night to an acre. By proper care of sheep, and of course use of cotton seed meal, such a flock as one thousand to begin upon would, in five years, make one thousand acres rich. We invite scrutiny of our financiers and moneyed men.—*Southern Farmer.*

Scientific.

PAPER FROM THE REED CANE.

We learn from a Norfolk, Virgina, journal that a company has been formed near that city for the manufacture of pasteboard, etc., from the fiber of the reed cane.

The process by which the fiber is disintegrated, though not new, is interesting, and may not be known to many of our readers.

"The cane, just as it comes from the canebrakes, is put into a cylinder, about twenty-five feet long and twelve or fifteen inches in diameter—steam at two hundred pounds pressure is let into the gun from a boiler close by. After a few minutes the valve at the mouth of the gun is opened by a trigger arrangement, and the steam blows the contents of the gun into the open air. The cane is thereby thoroughly disintegrated; and the effect of the great heat of the steam at two hundred pounds pressure is such that the resin and gums in the fiber are soluble in water without the use of chemicals, and the fiber can be beaten up in a paper-maker's rag engine and run off into coarse paper, suitable for paper for board, without any further treatment. A large part of the intercellular tissue is washed out by the process, so that the cellulose will fall on the machine.

"A bundle of cane four feet by eight feet by the length of the cane (averaging ten feet) yields a ton of steam-blown fiber; the weight of that bundle of cane before it is blown from the steam cylinders is about two tons, about one-half of the weight being water. The fiber, on being blown from the cylinders or guns, becomes quite dry in a minute or two, and is ready for baling. It is somewhat like oakum in appearance.

"The resinous and gummy matter, acid and coloring matter, to the extent of thirty-three per cent. of the weight of the steam-blown fiber, can be washed out by immersing it in water and then squeezing the liquid.

"A battery of ten guns of the ordinary size (twelve inches diameter) will yield fifty tons of fiber per day.

"It has been found at Wilmington that the cost of a quantity of cane sufficient to make a ton of fiber, as disintegrated by the explosive force of steam (Lyman's process) is under $4 a ton, including all expenses and the delivery of the cane at the works. This will be about the expense at Norfolk and Mobile, or at Memphis, Baton Rouge, etc., varying, however, somewhat in each locality.

"The expense of reducing the cane to fiber by a puff of steam is very slight. If coal be used it will take one ton of coal for five tons of the fiber; but in most cases sufficient refuse timber for fuel can be got from the cane region, and being transported to the works by the same means which are used for the transportation of the cane, the cost of wood for fuel is less than that of coal.

"Notwithstanding the great utility of the cane, the cane lands can never become of much value, because they are so vast and inexhaustible. Indeed, except on a few choice spots they will remain of no salable value, even when thousands of tons of the steam-blown fiber shall be used daily in the United States for paper and building materials and other purposes, and other thousands of tons shall be exported daily to Europe.

"When it is understood that it costs five cents per pound to reduce wood to paper pulp by the ordinary chemical processes now in use, and four cents per pound by Voelter's mechanical process, now used extensively in France and in some parts of the United States, the vast importance of the process of disintegration by steam will be at once recognized. It costs less than one-fifth of one per cent. per pound to reduce the cane to fiber by that process, ready for the paper-maker's beating machine. Moreover, the cane is much cheaper than wood.

"For common, coarse articles, such as paper box-board and pasteboard, plain and bituminized, for building purposes, it is impossible to get anything so cheap as the steam-blown cane fiber, and consequently very large quantities of those articles will be worked up by the water power near Norfolk, especially at Richmond and Fredericksburg. Moreover, large quantities of the cane fiber will be exported to the Eastern States, and to England and France."—*Scientific American.*

THE SECRET OF LONGEVITY.—*A Curious Physiological Theory.*—A paper was recently read before the British Ethnological Association, by Sir Duncan Gibbs, entitled "An Obstacle to European Longevity beyond Seventy." The writer had previously called the attention of the association to the fact that he had devoted much attention to the position of the leaf-shaped cartilage at the back of the tongue, known as the epiglottis, and that in eleven per cent. of the five thousand people, of all ages, whom he had examined, he had found the position of this cartilage to be drooping, or pendant, instead of vertical. A further prosecution of his inquiries had led to the discovery of the important fact that in all persons over seventy, without exception, its position was vertical. This circumstance he regarded as of the highest moment, bearing, as he believed it did, upon the attainment of old age. Numerous examples were cited in proof of his statement, among which were many well known statesmen who attained to over seventy years of age, Lords Palmerston, Lyndhurst, Campbell and Brougham being among the number. He claimed that the facts presented clearly demonstrated that longevity beyond seventy could not be attained with a pendant epiglottis. His conclusions may be summed up nearly as follows: As a rule, persons with a pendant epiglottis will not live beyond seventy, life verging to a close at or before that period. On the other hand, with a vertical epiglottis, life may be prolonged beyond seventy to the extreme limit of old age.

THE iron ramrod did not supersede the wooden one until 1742, when it was introduced into the Prussian army by Prince Anhalts Dressau. The bayonet was preceded by various contrivances, such as an ax attached to the barrel, then a dagger, etc., stuck into the lattor. But as this was an impediment to the firing a ring was added, about 1791, to the bayonet, whereby the blade, instead of covering the muzzle, came to be flush with its rim. This, however, was still inconvenient for loading, so that at length the bayonet was provided with a neck, as it is now. This was about 1705.

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PLAIN AND EXTENDED BACKS,

the Extended Back with cast Iron Enameled Reservoir and Faucet, Tin Warming Closet, Gridiron Cover, etc. The part of the top supporting the Reservoir is raised so that the fire is above the top plate, instead of below, as is the case in most of the Stoves now used, and the heat is forced directly against the whole surface of the bottom of the Reservoir. The Reservoir, being detached from the pipe, can be removed at pleasure, thereby forming a six-hole Stove—the best in use, as the back holes will heat as well or better than the middle ones. For sale by

G. W. W. GOODWYN,
62 Camp street.

ALSO, THE MOST

Complete and Perfect Cooking Stove

FOR BITUMINOUS COAL OR COKE

ever invented, in the estimation of all who have yet seen it. Patented in 1869.

THE MONITOR,

which can be seen at 62 Camp street. The advantages possessed by this Stove over all the other Coal Cooking Stoves are so numerous, and so patent to every sensible observer, that it is only necessary to examine it in order to be convinced of its superiority.

All of the above Stoves are fitted with extra care, Oven Doors lined with tin, and furnished with William Resor's Patent Air Chamber, sliding front doors, patent centres, covers and White Enameled Knobs.

The operation of every Stove guaranteed. Directions for putting up and using same accompany each Stove.

G. W. W. GOODWYN,
62 Camp street,
Sole Agent for States of La. and Texas.
jy24 1y

THE TIMES.....THE TIMES.

THE IMPROVED

LARGE OVEN COOKING STOVE,

with extended Fire Chamber and Feeder Top—one of the best Baking and most economical Stoves made.

The Flues are constructed so as to insure the most perfect draft. The heat of the Oven is so equal that when baking there is no need for removing anything until done.

THE TIMES

Is made of a superior quality of Iron, very heavy, of neat design and fine finish. The Top Plate is put together in sections, to permit of the greatest expansion without cracking.

We invite the attention of Housekeepers to the advantages of this Stove. Remember, we guarantee them to give entire satisfaction. Duplicate parts can be had at all times, at small cost, by which repairs can be made which will frequently save the price of a new Stove. ZABLE & DALTON,
No. 115 Poydras street.

A large variety of MANTLE GRATES, House Furnishing Goods, Tin and Japanned Ware. Agents for the celebrated Osborn Bird and Animal Cages.

ZABLE & DALTON,
je19 1y No. 115 Poydras street.

STOVES, GRATES AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

The undersigned would call the attention of city and country buyers of Cooking Stoves to the following list of Stoves manufactured by Mr. M. L. Filley:

The Philanthropist.

A first class Cooking stove, having all of the latest improvements that have so far been invented. Has a new arrangement for boiling; also an Ash-pan. The casting is heavier than any Stove sold in this market. Sold under a full guarantee in every respect.

The Diamond Rock.

A Stove well known in this market. Thousands of this Stove are in constant use throughout the country, which is a very good recommendation. Sold under a full guarantee.

Besides the above named Stoves, I have on hand the celebrated Cotton Plant, Charter Oak, True Kentuckian, Maid of Orleans, Queen of the South, Delta and others, all of which I offer at a low price.

J. H. CAMPMAN.
no13 6m 133 Poydras st., New Orleans.

THE CHARTER OAK COOKING STOVE.

From and after this date I shall keep a full stock of the celebrated

CHARTER OAK COOKING STOVES,

so universally approved by all housekeepers, and by special arrangement will be able to fill all orders as low as they can be had.

Orders for this celebrated Cooking Stove solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

G. W. W. GOODWYN,
62 Camp street, New Orleans.
Manufacturer of Plain Tin and Japan Ware,
Dealer in Cooking and
Heating Stoves of all kinds.
fe13 6m

G. W. W. GOODWYN,

(Successor to Austin & Goodwyn.)

Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of Tinware.

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES

of all kinds. Sole Agent for the Fashion Cooking Stove.

62.....CAMP STREET.....62

Next door to the Picayune Office,
oc20 1y NEW ORLEANS.

J. BONTEMPS,

DYER AND SCOURER,

182.....POYDRAS STREET.....182

Between Carondelet and Baronne streets.

(Formerly of Bourbon street for a great number of years.)

Mr. J. Bontemps informs his friends and the public in general that he has re-established himself in the Dying, Scouring and Cleaning business at the above place.

All orders will be attended to with care and dispatch.

A Tailor is attached to the establishment, who will attend to the repairing and mending of clothing.

Specialty for mourning.

Orders from the country promptly attended to. no13 3m

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1869.

INTERESTING TO LEARNERS OF LANGUAGES.—The other day we had the pleasure of a brief talk with Mr. E. Brey, a many years linguist and teacher, now professor at the St. Louis Institute (formerly Bonham's Seminary,) about what *method of teaching languages* was, in his opinion, the best. The old gentleman's remarks must be so interesting for every friend of languages that, by their publication, we are sure to oblige many of our readers. His opinion was as follows:

As soon as I had become acquainted with Hamilton's method (literal interlinear translation,) in 1825, having been introduced by him with the co-operation of men of high standing in England, I abandoned the so-called old grammatical system. But the more I became familiar with the former the more I discovered that the objection of superficiality frequently made to it is not quite without foundation, at least at the beginning of instruction, for, after a number of months, the Hamiltonian teaches as much grammar as the adherent to the old system.

As I, however, for a number of years, have gone considerably further than Hamilton did, and teach my students to translate not only word by word, but also by roots and affixes, as the specimen added below* will show, and the student at the very first lesson, by separating the affixes from the root, is directed to lexicological and grammatical forms, I have been, from my many years' experience, most firmly convinced that a person who, knowing the grammar of his or her mother tongue, and possessed of common talents, studies every day at least one hour, partly with, partly without the assistance of a teacher, after the lapse of twelve months, will be, not, it is true, a thorough scholar in a language, but will have progressed so far in any one of the languages publicly taught (Hebrew included) that, without being assisted by a teacher, he or she will be able successfully to continue his studies. Having in this matter a great many educational experiences I am accustomed to tell every one of my (adult) students, that, after twelve months' instruction I grant him the privilege of attending *gratuitously* any one of my lessons.

With these words the professor closed. We leave it to the philologic part of our readers to weigh these suggestions for themselves.

1 Troubles of the repor-
2 Zeit..mg.s-Be..richt.s-Er..statt..er.s
3 Tide..ing's-be..say's-out..give..er's-
1 ter of a news-paper.
2 Un..an..nehm..lich..keit..en
3 un..on..take..like..hood.s

* A hyphen (-) separates one word from another. One dot (.) separates the *grammatical*; two dots (..) separate the *lexicological* affix from its root.

JOHN PLOUGHMAN'S TALK.—"John Ploughman's Talk, or Plain Advice for Plain People," is a little book containing a wealth of common sense, from the pen of England's noted preacher, Charles H. Spurgeon.

Here are some passages from "Hints as to Thriving:"

"Hard work is the grand secret of success. Nothing but rags and poverty can come of idleness.—Elbow grease is the only stuff to make gold with. No sweat, no sweet. He who would have the crow's eggs must climb the tree. Every man must build up his own fortune now-a-days. Shirt sleeves rolled up lead on to the best broadcloth; and he who is not ashamed of the apron will soon be able to do without it. 'Diligence is the mother of good luck,' as poor Richard says; but 'idleness is the devil's bolster,' as John P. Ploughman says.

"Make as few changes as you can; trees often transplanted bear little fruit. If you have difficulties in one place, you will have them in another; if you move because it is damp in the valley, you may find it cold on the hills. Where will the ass go that he will not have to work? Where can a cow live and not get milked? Where will you find land without stones, or meat without bones? Everywhere on earth men must eat bread in the sweat of their faces. To fly from trouble, men must have eagles' wings.—'Alteration is not always improvement,' as the pigeon said when she got out of the net and into the pie. There is a proper time for changing, and then, mind you, bestir yourself, for a sitting hen gets no barley; but do not be forever on the shift, for a rolling stone gathers no moss. Stick-to-it is the conqueror. He who can wait long enough will win. This, that and the other, anything and everything, all put together, make nothing in the end; but on one horse a man rides home in due season. In one place the seed grows, in one nest the bird hatches its eggs, in one oven the bread bakes, in one river the fish lives.

MACHINERY—BELLS.

THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,
Dealers in all descriptions of
MACHINERY AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

VICTOR CANE MILLS,
COOK'S EVAPORATORS,
All sizes, for either Southern or Sorgo Cane.
Victor Grain Drills.
Buckeye Threshers, for Rice, Wheat, Oats, etc., etc.
Ohio Mowing Machines.
Ohio Reaping Machines, with Dropper.
These Machines dispense with raking, as they deliver the cut grain ready for binding. They are adapted to all kinds of Grain, Rice, etc., etc.
Warner's Sulky Hay Rakes.
Horse Powers.
Southern Corn Planters.
Sattley Gang Plows.
Corn Shellers.
Stafford Sulky Cultivators.
Corn and Cob Crushers.
Straw and Hay Feed Cutters.
Cider Mills and Presses.
Crawford Garden Cultivators.
Hay Presses and Cotton Presses.
Gullett Steel Brush Cotton Gins.
Portable Steam Engines of all sizes.
Stationary Steam Engines, boilers of all sizes.
Circular Saw Mills and Shingle Machines.
Coleman Corn and Wheat Mills.
Smut Machines and Bolting Cloth.
Shafting, Belting, etc.
Send for special circulars for any articles, or estimates for full sets of Machinery.
THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,
ja16 1y No. 9 Perdido st., N. Orleans.

CHURCH BELLS. CHURCH BELLS.
We are prepared to furnish Church Bells, of Steel Composition, having a rich, deep tone, at the following prices, which place it within the power of all Churches to be provided with a good Bell:

	Weight.	Wt. of Bell and mountings.	Price.
28-inch Bell.	250 lbs	400 lbs	$65 00
36-inch Bell...	650 lbs	800 lbs	135 00
40-inch Bell...	800 lbs	1000 lbs	175 00
48-inch Bell.	1200 lbs	1500 lbs	265 00

These Bells are warranted for one year against breakage in ordinary use.
THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,
ja16 1y No. 9, Perdido st., N. Orleans.

BELLS. STEEL COMPOSITION.
For Churches, Schools, Etc.
BLYMER, NORTON & CO., Manufacturers, Cincinnati, Ohio.
These celebrated Bells (not Cast Iron or "Amalgam") rival in purity and volume of tone those of copper and tin, are more durable, and cost only one-third as much.
Send for descriptive circular. se25 1y

MEDICINE—MEDICINE.

BRAN NEW LETTERS!
FRESH TESTIMONIALS!
DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.
THE ASTONISHING FAMILY MEDICINE.
Saved from Death!—Read!
MONTGOMERY, ALA., June 28, 1869.
MESSRS. J. DARBY & Co., 161 WILLIAM ST., N. Y.—*Gents:* Yours of the 23d is before me, and has attention. It gives me pleasure to say that my belief is that your Fluid, under the supervision of a kind Providence, saved the life of my youngest child, some six years ago, the child being wasted to a skeleton by the effects of teething, and an affection of the bowels therewith. I had never seen any one reduced so low to recover.
Physic had been tried in vain, until the physicians stated it was useless. A friend recommended your Fluid, or Ozone, which he stated was one of the component parts of it. I did so, and the effect was like magic, plainly discernible in one hour in its good effects, producing quiet and sleep almost at once, where irritation and sleepless restlessness had previously possessed the child to nearly entire exhaustion.
I at first administered it in a small way, two and three drops in a spoonful of water, and increased it to six and ten drops. It completely checked the bowels, and had the happiest effect, the child rapidly recovering.
I have tried your Fluid on animals, with the same effect—both horses and cows mingling more or less in water, and letting them drink.
I have no hesitation in saying I believe it a specific for Chronic Diarrhea, or any violent affection of the bowels.
I would not be without it in my family under any consideration. Yours truly,
WILLIAM FOWLER.
Mr. Fowler is a member of the celebrated Banking House of Fowler & Somerville, Montgomery, Alabama.
AND AGAIN!
Read the following letter from Mr. Frank Saunders, a well known citizen, and brother-in-law of the beloved Bishop Pahe, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South:
183 BROADWAY, N. Y., July 29, 1869.
MESSRS. J. DARBY & Co., 161 WILLIAM ST., N. Y.—*Gents:* About the 10th of June last one of my children was taken with Scarlet Fever, in its most malignant form, and as soon as I could I procured your valuable disinfectant, Darby's Prophylactic Fluid. Although it was several days after the appearance of the disease before I began using the Fluid, still by a free use of it the disease was not only confined to the one case, but the malignity of that case somewhat mitigated.
During the use of the Fluid as a disinfectant in my family it was also tried in a case of headache and one of toothache, the results in each case being instantaneous relief. It was afterward tried in a case of Erysipelas, with almost equal success.
It is due to the merits of this compound, also, to state that the case of Erysipelas in question, being located in the feet, the Fluid, in its application, was brought in frequent contact with a troublesome corn on one of the feet, to the utter discomfiture of said corn, for upon subsequent examination it had disappeared, and though it was sought for diligently, it could not be found.
I hand you this, hoping it may be the means of inducing others of earth's poor sufferers to test for themselves, as I did, the great merits of this great remedy.
Very respectfully yours,
FRANK SAUNDERS.
Never was a medicine so universally esteemed and extolled. It never fails. It may be depended on.
Every Druggist and Country Merchant keeps it. Manufactured only by
JOHN DARBY & CO.,
161 William Street, New York.
Wholesale Agents,
REDWINE & FOX,
de5 1y Atlanta, Georgia.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—BOOTS AND SHOES.
D. TILLOTSON,
SUCCESSOR TO C. E. CATE & COMPANY,
AT THE OLD STAND,
18....CAMP STREET....18
UNDER THE CITY HOTEL,
Keeps constantly on hand
THE BEST
CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS & SHOES
Also, continues to manufacture
SUMPTER BROGANS AND RUSSETS,
LADIES' AND GENTS'
—AND—
BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.
—AT—
HAMMOND STATION.
no9 1y

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT SOUTHERN MUSIC HOUSE.
PHILIP WERLEIN,
80.....BARONNE STREET.....80
NEW ORLEANS.
PRICES REDUCED.
Pianos and Organs from 10 to 20 per cent. Cheaper
THAN ANY HOUSE IN THE SOUTH.
QUICK SALES! SMALL RETURNS!
Any article in the Music line, ordered by mail, will be promptly forwarded at lowest prices, and satisfaction will be guaranteed in every instance, thus enabling those living at a distance to obtain what they wish as if they were themselves present.
Price lists, catalogues, etc., furnished by mail to any address.
Sole Agent of the UNRIVALED PIANOS manufactured by Marschall & Mittauer, pronounced by the first judges and musicians to be the most powerful and brilliant made; Dunham & Sons, celebrated for their sweetness, richness and beauty of tone, and their durability; and Hale's superb, cheap and fine-toned Pianos, which
DEFY COMPETITION.
Sole Agent of E. P. Needham & Son's renowned Church, School and Parlor ORGANS, the cheapest, finest-toned and most durable instrument in the world.
Wholesale and retail dealer in Sheet Music, Instruction Books, Brass Instruments (in sets or single,) Violins, Guitars, Flutinas, Strings, and all kinds of Musical Merchandise.
Sole Agent for Boosey's (London) cheap and standard MUSIC. Price, Fifty Cents.
Any piece of Music mailed, post paid, on receipt of retail price. no14 1y

BLACKMAR'S MUSIC STORE,
No. 104 Canal Street,
Directly opposite Christ Church, New Orleans.
DEPOT FOR
KNABE'S BALTIMORE PIANOS, & PRINCE'S AUTOMATIC ORGANS.
Pianos for rent. Pianos tuned and repaired. A. E. BLACKMAR,
oc17 1y 681 Broadway, New York.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

J. L. DUNNICA, New Orleans, La. THOS. A. HAMILTON, Memphis, Tenn.
G. P. HARRISON, New Orleans, La.
J. L. DUNNICA & CO.,
COTTON AND PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
99.....POYDRAS STREET.....99
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.
Agents for the following
BRANDS OF FLOUR,
which we are constantly receiving, and always have a good supply on hand:
Crescent Mills, Carr't "B" Brand.
Heinrichshofen's Extra.
Red Sea.
W. Rosborough & Co.
Union Mills, "Sparta, Ill."
Sparta Belle.
Olive Branch.
City Mills, "Sparta, Ill."
Missouri Mills, St. Louis.
Saxony Belle.
Berg & Becker's Choice.
Pleasant Ridge.
Camp Spring Mills, St. Louis.
Great Western Mills, St. Louis.
Also, various brands of
SUPERFINE, SINGLE, DOUBLE AND TREBLE EXTRAS,
which we are selling at the lowest market rates. ja2 1y

J. H. POWELL,
Cotton Factor & Commission Merchant,
186..... COMMON STREET 186
NEW ORLEANS.
W. H. STUART, Agent. se18 1y

F. HATHORN, Late of Shropshire & Hatborn. ALF. H. PIERSON.
HATHORN & PIERSON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
And Wholesale Dealers in
Groceries, Oils and Drugs,
Nos. 95, 97 and 99 Gravier street,
oc17 1y NEW ORLEANS, LA.

ALEX. BRITTON. RICH. F. BRITTON.
A. BRITTON & CO.,
GENERAL STEAMBOAT AGENTS,
COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 90 Common street, New Orleans.
oc3 1y

H. F. GIVEN,
COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTOR,
—AND—
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 11 Union street,
se18 6m NEW ORLEANS.

ROBERT L. WALKER,
Cotton Factor & Commission Merchant,
190..... COMMON STREET 190
au8 6m NEW ORLEANS.

THOMAS MURRAY,
BUILDER..... BUILDER.
CORNER RAMPART AND ERATO STS.,
NEW ORLEANS.
Orders left at Box 119, Mechanics' Exchange, will be attended to. se

F. KUES' BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY,
No. 27 Exchange Alley,
Between Custom-house and Canal streets,
je6 1y NEW ORLEANS.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1869.

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
FEB		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
MAR		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
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APR					1	2	3
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	25	26	27	28	29	30	
MAY							1
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	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
JNE.			1	2	3	4	5
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	27	28	29	30			

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JUL					1	2	3
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	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AUG.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
SEP				1	2	3	4
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	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
OCT						1	2
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	31						
NOV		1	2	3	4	5	6
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	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
DEC				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received, and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

J. W. BLACKMAN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
61 CAMP STREET,
Corner Commercial Place, N. O.
Open day and evening the entire year.
Penmanship, Book-keeping, Mathematics and Languages are practically taught by experienced professors. Persons from twelve to fifty years of age attend. The instruction is private to each student. Persons who have neglected their education can here speedily qualify themselves for good situations in business. Some from the country may obtain board in the family of the principal.
Prof. H. B. Montgomery, of this College, has always won the highest premiums for Penmanship and Pen-drawing, over all competitors, at all the State Fairs held in this city.
A liberal deduction made when three or more enter together. The principal has been a practical teacher in New Orleans since 1851. For circulars, giving terms, etc., address J. W. BLACKMAN,
se11 1y New Orleans.

METHODIST FEMALE COLLEGE,
TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA.
Under the Patronage of the Mobile Conference.
The regular scholastic year will begin on the first Monday in OCTOBER next, and end the last of June. It is divided into two terms of four and a half months each.

EXPENSES.

Primary department, per term	$20 00
Collegiate department, per term	25 00
Latin and Modern Languages, each	10 00
Music on Piano and Guitar	25 00
Use of instrument	5 00
Drawing and Painting	$20 to 25 00
Contingent fee	3 00
Board, including washing, lights and fuel, per month	22 00

Young ladies must furnish their own towels, sheets, pillow cases and table napkins.
Payments for each term in advance. Pupils entering within the first month will be charged from the beginning. Itinerant ministers charged no tuition in the Literary Course.
Strict attention given to the manners and morals of the young ladies, and to their habits of study.
Refer to Dr. Keener.
For information address the President.
no7 3m C. D. OLIVER, Principal.

TUSKEGEE FEMALE COLLEGE,
TUSKEGEE, MACON COUNTY, ALABAMA.
REV. GEO. W. F. PRICE, PRESIDENT.
1.—Institution permanent and successful.
2. Full faculty of experienced teachers.
3. Music made a special feature.
4. Art taught thoroughly and cheaply.
5. Fine Scientific Apparatus in good order.
6. Boarding department excellently kept.
7. Pupils under control of President.
8. Attention to health, manners, morals.
9. Vocal music gratuitously to all.
10. Languages taught, ancient and modern.
11. Particular care given to Primaries.
12. Object Lesson System adopted.
13. Discipline thorough and efficient.
14. Literary culture unsurpassed.
MUSIC DEPARTMENT—Dr. S. M. Bartlett, principal.—Dr. Bartlett has been a successful teacher of vocal and instrumental music for nearly twenty years, much of the time in female colleges in Alabama. The Institution has excellent instruments for instruction. Pupils practice under the professor's eye. Vocal music is a gratuitous daily exercise. Vocalization taught thoroughly.
BOARDING DEPARTMENT—Capt. J. H. Pooser, steward; Mrs. E. H. Whitehurst, housekeeper.—The gentleman in charge of this department is late of Marianna, Florida, and is of elevated character and social standing. The President resides in the college, and has charge of the boarders. Young ladies must furnish one pair blankets, one pair sheets, towels, pillow cases, toilet soap and lights. Fees for each term in advance. Four weeks make a scholastic month.
Next year begins September 15, 1869. Two terms, twenty weeks each.

CHARGES FOR YEAR OF FORTY WEEKS.

Primary department	$25 00
Academic department	40 00
Collegiate department	50 00
Music department	60 00
Art department	$20 to 40 00
Languages, each	20 00
Diploma fee	5 00
Board per month, without lights	20 00

No incidental charges of any kind. Fees for each term in advance. Total expense, without extras, about $260.
REV. GEORGE W. F. PRICE,
Prest. Tuskegee Female College,
se4 1m Tuskegee, Macon Co., Ala.

SHARON FEMALE COLLEGE,
SHARON, MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI,
will reopen on MONDAY, the 27th of September, under the presidency of
REV. J. M. PUGH, A. M.
The course of study is extensive and thorough, and no pains will be spared to give to the student a solid education.
Rates of tuition per session of ten months:

Primary division	$30 00
Preparatory department	40 00
Collegiate department	50 00
Contingent fee	5 00

Music at usual rates.
Board can be had at from $16 to $20. For further information address the President.
H. H. MONTGOMERY,
President of Board of Trustees.
NOTE.—My friends in the counties of Madison, Yazoo, Holmes, Carroll, Sunflower, Attala, Scott, Leake, Neshoba, Rankin, Hinds, and elsewhere, will please consider this notice as a personal application for their patronage, as it will be out of my power to pay them a special visit.
The daughters of the preachers of the Mississippi Conference, and the orphans of deceased preachers, and also the orphans of deceased Masons, on application, shall have their tuition free of charge.
se4 1m J. M. PUGH, President.

WHITWORTH FEMALE COLLEGE,
BROOKHAVEN, MISSISSIPPI,
will reopen SEPTEMBER 22, 1869. Provision will be made for all who apply for admission.
To send your daughter here will cost you $260 for the term of ten months, or forty weeks. This amount will pay for board, fuel, lights, washing, tuition in English, English text books, slates, pencils, and all the stationery used in the school room. A deduction of $50 will be made for ministers' daughters.
All the branches are taught. Our music teachers are believed to be unexcelled.
Music and the Languages are extra.
Send for circular.
H. F. JOHNSON,
jy17 3m President.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE,
Mansfield, De Soto parish, La.
OWNED BY THE LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.
The Fall Session of this institution, now entering upon the sixteenth year of its existence, will open on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of September, with a corps of experienced teachers, and enlarged facilities of instruction.
Terms unchanged. For catalogues, containing full particulars, address
CHARLES R. STUART,
au11 2m President.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

CENTENARY COLLEGE, JACKSON, LA.,
was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.
The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war, but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.
Tuition, $75 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.
Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month.
The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, are all unsurpassed by those of any institution in the Southern States.
The past history of the College is the pledge of its future prosperity.
The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.
The old students, alumni, and friends of the institution are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.
W. H. WATKINS, President.

TRINITY HIGH SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,
Pass Christian, Mississippi.
REV. WM. CAMERON, A. M., PRINCIPAL.
The next scholastic year of this institution will commence on the FIRST MONDAY in October, and continue ten months, or forty weeks.
The Boarding Department is under the management of Mrs. John E. Caldwell.
For circulars, giving particulars, apply to the Principal, or to the following named
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Mr. William Myers, Deer Creek, Issaquena county, Mississippi.
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oc2 3m

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY,
GREENSBORO, ALABAMA.
The schools of Moral Philosophy, Ancient Languages, Modern Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry are in successful operation. The Faculty consists of gentlemen whose reputation is well established. The Preparatory School is taught by the Faculty. We offer the best facilities for thorough education.
The session is divided into two terms. It begins the first Wednesday in October, and closes the first Wednesday in July.

Tuition in University, per term	$35 00
Tuition in Preparatory School, per term	30 00
Contingent fee, per term	2 50
Board in private families, per mo.	$16 to 20 00

Fees must be paid in advance. Send for a circular. Direct to
au7 11t J. C. WILLS.

FRANKLIN SEMINARY
will be reopened for the reception of pupils on the 9th of AUGUST, which will be the beginning of the scholastic year.
Board can be had in good families for $15 per month, exclusive of lights and washing.
The following are the terms of tuition, payable in advance, per session of five months:

Elementary branches	$20 00
Higher branches	25 00
Latin, Greek, etc.	30 00

French and music extra.
For further information apply to
B. CLEGG, Principal,
au7 4m Franklin, La.

MEMPHIS CONFERENCE FEMALE INSTITUTE, JACKSON, TENN.
Rev. A. W. Jones, President, assisted by a full corps of competent teachers.
Fall Session opens SEPTEMBER 6, 1869.

Tuition, Collegiate Department	$25 00
Music and use of piano	30 00

Other charges in proportion.
Board, including washing, fuel, bedding, etc. 90 00
Tuition required in advance, and one-half the board.
The location is every way favorable and the facilities ample.
We solicit patronage, and insure satisfaction on fair trial. au7 3m

EAST ALABAMA MALE COLLEGE,
AUBURN, ALABAMA.
Rev. James F. Dowdell, A. M., LL. D., President and Battle Professor Moral Science.
John Darby, A. M., Emeritus Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.
John T. Dunkin, A. M., Professor of Latin and Greek Languages.
Thomas C. Bragg, A. M., Professor of Mathematics.
A. R. Holcomb, A. M., Professor of Natural Sciences.
——, Professor of Modern Languages.
A. S. Douglas, A. B., Instructor in Preparatory School.
The Fall Term opens on the 1st of September and closes on the 20th of December. Spring Term opens on the 20th of January and closes on the 13th of July.
Mr. Douglas will be aided by the Faculty in the discipline and instruction of the Preparatory Department.
Tuition and incidental fee in College, Fall Term. $32 00
Tuition and incidental fee in Preparatory Department, Fall Term. $15, 20, 25 00
Board in best families, exclusive of lights and washing, $15 to $20 per month.
Auburn is located on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad. It is unrivaled in healthfulness, and unsurpassed in moral and social advantages.
The Board of Trustees are rejoiced in securing the above Faculty, and are confident that nothing is wanting to make this institution equal to the best.
For further information apply to President Dowdell, at Auburn, Alabama.
JOHN B. GLENN,
au7 1m President Board of Trustees.

CENTENARY MALE INSTITUTE,
SUMMERFIELD, ALABAMA.
The twenty-eighth annual session of this school will begin on the first Monday in OCTOBER, 1869, and continue nine months.
The expense for tuition, incidental fees, board, washing, fuel and lights, for the session, will be $231 50, one-half to be paid on entrance and one-half on the 14th of February, 1870.
Persons wishing to patronize this school may address JOHN MASSEY,
jy31 2m Principal, Summerfield, Ala.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

With the exception of rather more movement in some branches of the wholesale trade, the general market has exhibited but little variation since our last report. Sugar and molasses have been in good request, and sold at firm prices. Western buyers are holding back, but unless the accounts from the country and from Cuba are illusory, later in the season they may find an advance in prices predicated on scant supplies. Western produce has continued quiet, with operations confined to the local trade, except in flour, for which there is a limited demand for export to Havana.

Nothing of importance has transpired with regard to the crops, the accounts in relation to which are no more encouraging than last week.

The river has risen four inches since our last report, being twelve feet six inches below high water mark.

COTTON.—The following are the arrivals since the 26th ultimo:

Louisiana and Mississippi	bales.. 17916
Lake	220
Arkansas	1312
Mobile	665
Florida	5
Total	20118

On Saturday, under the stimulus of favorable telegrams from Liverpool, and a slight rally in gold and exchange, the movement commenced with considerable animation, at an irregular advance of 1/8 to 1/2c. per pound, and the subsequent accounts being still more encouraging, the demand continued active throughout the day, and 5,350 bales changed hands, the closing rates showing a net advance of 3/8 to 1/2c. On Monday the heavy decline in gold at New York for a time suspended operations in foreign exchange, and when the movement was resumed it was at a decline of 2 3/4c. per cent., equal to a reduction of about 5/8c. per pound in cotton. The market was consequently nearly brought to a stand-still until about noon, after which a limited demand ensued, resulting in sales of 2,600 bales, at an irregular decline of 3/8 to 1/2c. On Tuesday the market opened with only a limited inquiry, and the sales during the morning were confined to a few trifling lots, at about previous rates. Subsequently, however, the demand improved, but still without exhibiting much animation, and the sales did not exceed 3,800 bales. The last dispatches, reporting an improvement at Liverpool, and a decided rally in the New York gold market, were not received until about the close, and our quotations are predicated on the previous business. After the news 23 7/16c. was offered for middling, and neither low middling nor good ordinary could have been had at the inside figures for those grades. The supply was moderate.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 11,750 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 232,826 bales, against 284,690 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 167,414 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 68,543 bales to Great Britain, 20,292 to other foreign ports, while to France there is a decrease of 3,689 bales.

Referring to our remarks above, we quote as follows:

Ordinary	22 to 22 1/4
Good ordinary	22 1/2 to 23
Low middling	23 1/4 to 23 1/2
Middling	23 3/4 to ..
Strict middling	24 to ..

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1869, bales		770
Arrived past three days	20118	
Arrived previously	283349—303467	
		304237
Exported past three days	13435	
Exported previously	182929—196364	
Stock on hand and on shipboard		107873

SUGAR.—The demand is fair, and the supplies sell pretty readily at well sustained prices.

LARD.—The market has continued quiet, but prices are firmer.

MONETARY.—Gold opened at 122 to 122 1/8, (against 122 at New York,) and, after touching 121, (against 121 1/4 at New York,) closed at 122 to 122 1/4, (against 122 3/8 at New York.)

The only transactions reported in silver are a few small sums in American half dollars at 123 1/4.

The fluctuations in gold and stringency of the money market have prevented any movement in stocks, the only sales reported being 150 shares Ship Island Canal at $1 90, and 25 City Railroad at $165.

CATTLE MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, November 30, 1869.

Texas cattle, choice, per head	$35 to 45
Texas cattle, second qual., per head	25 to 30
Texas cattle, third qual., per head	16 to 20
Hogs, per lb. gross	9 to 11c
Sheep, first quality, per head	5 to 7
Sheep, second quality, per head	3 to 3 1/2
Sheep, third quality, per head	.. to ..
Milch cows, choice, per head	80 to 100
Milch cows, per head	50 to ..
Texas cows, with calves	.. to ..
Yearlings, per head	8 to 10
Calves, per head	7 to 12

N. ORLEANS WHOLESALE PRICES.

REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire.

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements:		
Cotton and sugar plows	$4 00	$20 00
Yost's plows and scrapers	8 50	9 50
Cotton scrapers	5 00	6 50
Cotton sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	17 00
Spades	11 00	18 00
Axes	10 00	15 00
Bagging, ₱ yard:		
Kentucky	.. ..	.. ..
East India	21 1/2	22
Bale Rope, ₱ lb:		
Kentucky	.. ..	.. ..
Bran, ₱ 100 lbs	1 15	1 20
Bread, ₱ 100 lbs:		
Pilot	5 00	.. ..
Crackers	6 00	.. ..
Bricks, ₱ M:		
Lake	10 00	12 00
English fire	60 00	70 00
Candles, ₱ lb:		
Sperm, New Bedford	.. ..	50
Tallow	.. ..	.. ..
Adamantine	15	21 1/2
Star	15	21 1/2
Chocolate, ₱ lb:		
No. 1	38	55
Sweet and spiced	35	67
Cider, ₱ bbl:		
Western	.. ..	.. ..
Northern	13 00	.. ..
Coal, ₱ ton:		
Cannel	.. ..	15 00
Anthracite	11 00	12 00
Western, ₱ bbl	.. ..	50
Coffee, (gold,) ₱ lb:		
Rio	17 1/4	17 3/4
Havana (currency)	35	.. ..
Java	33	35
Cotton seed:		
Rough, ₱ ton	15 00	.. ..
Hulled, ₱ bushel	.. ..	.. ..
Copper, ₱ lb:		
Braziers'	35	.. ..
Sheathing	.. ..	.. ..
Copper bolts	35	37
Yellow metal	29	30
Cordage, ₱ lb:		
Manilla	24	25
Tarred, American	.. ..	21
Russia	30	.. ..
Corn meal, ₱ bbl	5 25	5 50
Dyes, ₱ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	4	4 1/2
Logwood, St. Domingo	4 1/2	4 1/2
Fustic, Tampico	5	.. ..
Indigo, ₱ lb	1 75	1 85
Madder	20	22
Eggs, ₱ dozen:		
Western	35	40
Feathers, ₱ lb	95	1 00
Fish, ₱ box:		
Cod	1 65	.. ..
Herrings	55	60
Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ bbl	.. ..	26 00
Mackerel, No. 2	.. ..	16 00
Mackerel, No. 3	13 00	15 00
Flaxseed, ₱ lb	4	6
Flour, ₱ bbl:		
Extra	5 00	8 00
Superfine	4 75	4 85
Fine	.. ..	4 12 1/2
Common	.. ..	4 00
Fruit, ₱ lb:		
Prunes	14	15
Figs, drum	.. ..	20 1/2
Dried apples	.. ..	7
Currants, new	17	.. ..
Almonds, soft shell	28 1/2	.. ..
Raisins, M. R., ₱ box	.. ..	.. ..
Raisins, layer	.. ..	4 55
Lemons, Palermo, ₱ box	.. ..	.. ..
Lemons, Malaga, ₱ box	3 80	3 85
Oranges, La., ₱ M	.. ..	.. ..
Oranges, Palermo, ₱ box	.. ..	.. ..
Glass, ₱ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 by 10	3 25	3 75
French, 10 by 12	3 60	4 00
French, 12 by 18	4 00	4 50
Grain, ₱ bushel:		
Oats	60	62
Corn, shelled	1 12	1 17 1/2
Beans, ₱ bbl	12 00	14 00
Hops, ₱ lb	18	20
Malt, Western	1 40	2 00
Malt, Canada	2 00	2 25
Gunpowder, ₱ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny bags, ₱ bag	.. ..	.. ..
Hay, ₱ ton:		
Western	30 00	35 00
Northern	.. ..	.. ..
Louisiana	.. ..	.. ..
Hides, ₱ lb:		
Mexican dry flint	19	20
Country dry flint	17	18
Texas stretched ditto	18	19
Dry salted	16	17
Wet salted, city slaughter	8 1/2	13
Iron, ₱ ton:		
Pig	45 00	.. ..
Country bar, ₱ lb	5	6
English	4	5
Swedes, assorted	7 1/2	9
Hoop	6	0
Sheet	6 1/2	8
Boiler	8	10
Nail rods	7 1/2	8
Cotton ties	5 1/2	.. ..
Castings, American	6 1/2	7
Lime, ₱ bbl:		
Western	2 00	2 50
Shell-lime	1 75	.. ..
Rockland, etc	2 10	2 30
Cement	2 95	3 25
Plaster Paris	3 50	3 75
Molasses, ₱ gallon:		
Louisiana	45	68
Cuba	.. ..	.. ..
Refinery reboiled	.. ..	.. ..
Moss, ₱ lb:		
Gray country	2	3 1/2
Black country	6	6 1/2
Select water-rotted	9 1/2	10
Nails, ₱ lb:		
American, 4@6d	.. ..	5 25
Wrought, German	14	16
Wrought, English	14	16
Naval stores:		
Tar, ₱ gallon	10	12
Pitch, ₱ bbl	3 00	.. ..
Rosin, No. 1	3 00	3 50
Rosin, No. 2	1 90	2 00
Rosin, No. 3	.. ..	.. ..
Spirits Turpentine, ₱ gal.	42 1/2	43 1/2
Varnish, bright	50	65
Oils:		
Lard, ₱ gallon	1 42	1 45
Coal oil, in barrels	38	40
Coal oil, in cases	43	44
Linseed, raw	1 16	1 18
Sperm	2 75	3 00
Whale, refined	1 40	1 50
Cotton seed, crude	70	75
Cotton seed, refined	95	1 00
Castor	2 25	.. ..
Tanners', ₱ gallon	1 15	1 30
Oil cake:		
Linseed, ₱ ton	.. ..	.. ..
Cotton seed meal	30 00	32 50
Provisions, ₱ bbl:		
Beef, mess, Northern	.. ..	.. ..
Beef, mess, Western	22 00	24 00
Beef, dried, ₱ lb	.. ..	.. ..
Beef tongues, ₱ dozen	7 00	7 50
Pork, mess	33 50	34 00
Pork, prime mess	.. ..	.. ..
Hog, round, ₱ lb	.. ..	.. ..
Hams, ₱ lb	.. ..	24
Hams, canvassed	24	25
Sides	20 1/2	21
Shoulders	17 1/2	.. ..
Green shoulders	12 1/2	13
Lard, prime, in tierces	19	19 1/2
Butter, Northern	38	45
Butter, Western	20	32
Cheese, American	17	22
Potatoes, ₱ bbl	2 00	2 50
Onions	3 75	5 00
Apples	2 50	5 00
Cabbages, ₱ crate	15 00	20 00
Rice, ₱ lb:		
Louisiana	4	8
India, (gold, in bond)	3 1/2	4
Carolina	.. ..	.. ..
Sugar, Louisiana, ₱ lb:		
In the city	7	14
Havana, white	15	16
Havana, yellow	13	13 1/2
Havana, brown	12	12 1/2
Wool, ₱ lb:		
Washed	.. ..	.. ..
Burry	.. ..	.. ..
Louisiana, native	28	29
Texas, 1@4 Merino	28	29

Special Notices.

NOTICE.

The presiding elders of the Mississippi Conference will please send me the names of lay delegates, applicants for admission into Conference, and local preachers who expect to attend Conference for ordination.

W. B. LEWIS,
Jackson, Mississippi.

Shreveport District, Louisiana Conference

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mooringsport, at Mt. Zion	Nov. 13, 14
Mansfield, at Mansfield	20, 21
Pleasant Hill, at Pleasant Hill	27, 28
Natchitoches	Dec. 4, 5
Springville	11, 12
Keatchie, at Belle Bower	18, 19
Greenwood, at Greenwood	Jnn. 1, 2
Shreveport	9, 10

Anniversaries of Bible societies located at any of the above places will be held at some hour of one of the days specified. Secretaries of Bible societies will please be ready to present the annual reports of boards of directors.

B. F. ALEXANDER, P. E.,
and Collecting and Distributing Agent
S. W. B. S., Shreveport, La.

Tuscaloosa District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Perryville	Oct. 9, 10
Summerfield	16, 17
Selma	23, 24
Randolph	30, 31
Tuscaloosa	Nov. 6, 7
Havana	13, 14
Forkland	20, 21
Greensboro	27, 28
Brush Creek	Dec. 4, 5
Marion	11, 12

JAS. L. COTTEN, P. E.

New Orleans Dist., Louisiana Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

New Orleans circuit, at Algiers	Oct. 17
Quar. Conf., at 112 Camp street	Jnn. 6
Jefferson City	Oct. 24
Plaquemine	31
Thibodeaux circuit, at Houma	Nov. 7
Carondelet street	14
Baton Rouge	20, 21
Felicity street	Dec. 26
German churches, at Craps st.	Jan. 2
Quar. Conf., do., at Dryades st.	Dec. 31
Moreau street	Jan. 9

Preachers in charge will please have all statistics, annual, and their quarterly reports, *in writing*.

J. C. KREBER, P. E.

Opelousas District, Louisiana Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Vermilionville	Oct. 14
Franklin	30, 31
New Iberia	Nov. 6, 7
Calcasieu	13, 14
Bellevue	20, 21
Bayou Mallet	27, 28
Waxia	Dec. 3, 4
Opelousas	5, 6
Plaquemine Brulee	11, 12
Abbeville	18, 19
Grand Cheniere	25, 26
Dist. Conf., Vermilionville	Oct. 14–17

All the official members of the district are requested to attend.

J. D. ADAMS, P. E.

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A CARD.....A CARD.

DR. ROBERT HUNTER,

OF NEW YORK,

Editor of the "New York Specialist and Journal of Diseases of the Chest," and the author of "Practical Letters on the Nature, Cause and Cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh, by Inhalation," has arrived in New Orleans and opened an office at 165 Canal street, for the treatment of affections of the Throat, Lungs and Heart.

Dr. Robert Hunter is the inventor of the Inhaling Instrument and Catarrh Syrup in general use by the profession.

The Inhalation Treatment of Throat and Lung diseases was introduced by him into this country, and for the past twenty years he has devoted himself exclusively to this branch of his profession.

Dr. Hunter has recently patented a Pulmometre for accurately determining the health of the lungs, and to increase the strength of those naturally weak-chested. It can be procured at his rooms.

The following extracts from leading New York papers will show the estimate in which his writings and practice are held in that city:

[From the N. Y. Herald.]—

"No man, we will venture to say, in the whole annals of the profession, has ever introduced a more important innovation on the old system of practice, or gained in a shorter time more converts to his opinions. But the most incontrovertible evidence of the efficacy of Dr. Hunter's system of practice is furnished by the City Inspector's reports. By these it is shown that since the introduction of inhalation the deaths from consumption have decreased upward of thirty per cent. Now we know, from the great number of cases treated and cures effected by Dr. Robert Hunter, that his labors contributed, if not to effect all, at least the greater share of this benefit."

[From the N. Y. World.]

"It is a novelty to see a man of Dr. Hunter's learning and experience engaged in the great work of popular medicinal instruction. All the light that can possibly be thrown on the nature, cause and treatment of consumption—the scourge of our race—will, we feel sure, be gratefully received by the public."

[From the Home Journal.]

"We have repeatedly stated that we regard Dr. Robert Hunter as a public benefactor, and we hope to see his common sense ideas prevail, not only to the extinguishment of consumption, but to the utter breaking down of all stupid deference to old ideas."

[From the N. Y. Express.]

"The fact is now too well established for dispute that the inhalation of medicated vapors, as recommended and practiced by Dr. Robert Hunter, is the most simple, rational and successful treatment for diseases of the lungs yet reached."

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VOL. XV. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1869. NO. 47.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Mr. Whitson, an Indian agent of Dakotah, says a formidable alliance has been concluded between the northern Sioux and the Crows for war against the settlers in eastern Montana and Wyoming. The Indians are instigated to this by an outlawed half-breed named Renshaw, and they threaten the extermination of the whites.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—The Indians near Prescott and Wickenburg, Arizona, are murdering and plundering the whites.

The superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon has succeeded in removing about two hundred Snake Indians to the Klamath reservation. The others will go on their reservation in their own country and nowhere else.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.—Mazatlan advices are to November 21.

Political affairs are quiet, and business is unusually dull.

It is stated that Del Placedo Vego has agreed with the principal of an importing house, in consideration of $40,000, pledging himself to make a pronunciamento allowing them a discount of fifty per cent. duties on their cargo to arrive, and keep the town until their goods were disposed of. It is also said that in consequence of this agreement several cargoes have been made up in Liverpool for Mazatlan.

Senora is being devastated by Indians.

Durango has suffered severely from ruins. Three water-spouts destroyed a village of three hundred houses, and filled the mines with water and damaged the fields.

Apaches have appeared at Durango, and penetrated as far south as the State of Zacatecas.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 6.—Cotton—receipts 4,027; exports 1,031.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 6.—Cotton dull and ¼c. lower; sales 350 bales; middlings 23¾c.; receipts 1,981.

GALVESTON, Dec. 6.—Evening.—Election returns come in very slow. McClennan county unofficially reported as having gone for Hamilton, gave Davis a small majority. Davis received majorities in counties as follows:

McClennan 191, Fort Bend 736, Walker 599, Bexar 340, Washington 1,076, Hill 197, Colorado 451, Montgomery 123, Brazoria 166, Bastrop 251, Grimes 1,294, Jackson 140, Victoria 136.

Hamilton has majorities in counties as follows: Bell 360, Ellis 404, Falls 59, Coryell 259, Williamson and Hays (before reported) 700, Travis 205, Caldwell 61.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The cause of the removal some weeks ago of Special Treasury Agents Bell and Elder was for alleged complication with the revenue frauds of the British brig Oriental at New Orleans.

Senate.—Morton introduced a joint resolution admitting Virginia and for the admission of Senators and Representatives from that State.

Trumbull introduced a resolution making it a penal offense for any member of Congress to recommend any person for office.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The great Northern mail going South failed to connect this morning on account of storms which prevailed North and South, delaying the trains generally.

A gale prevailed, but no disasters by sea or land have been reported.

The Commissioner of Agriculture in his report to the President estimates the cotton crop at two million seven hundred thousand bales.

Senators and members of the House elect from Virginia, and several members of the Virginia Legislature, paid their respects to the President this morning, and thanked him for the recommendations in his message regarding their States.

The President in reply said he hoped the future conduct of Virginia would justify him. The delegates asked the appointment of Alexander Rives as one of the new district judges.

The Election Committee appointed a sub-committee to consider and report on Louisiana elections.

Mr. Kerr is a member of the sub-committee, and in the consideration of Louisiana cases is virtually made a member of the Election Committee, and can have its privileges regarding minority report.

In the House to-day the topics of the President's message are being referred to the various committees.

That portion referring to Virginia and Georgia goes to the Reconstruction Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—In the Senate to-day a bill was introduced that contemplated the International Exhibition of 1871.

The Senate adjourned while the President's secretary was en route to it, with nominations.

In the House Butler introduced a bill to repeal the tenure of office act.

Stevenson, of Ohio, introduced a bill for the removal of political disabilities, (providing two-thirds of both Houses concur,) upon the adoption of the fifteenth amendment.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Mrs. Gaines, by the advice of her counsel, will leave for New Orleans on the 10th instant.

In the Supreme Court, to-day, the case of Farmington vs. Saunders, from the district of West Tennessee, was heard, and the decision below sustained the cotton tax, which was imposed under the internal revenue law of 1866.

The case was taken from the Court of Error, the plaintiff in error contending that the tax is invalid because it was unconstitutional, as being a direct tax without an apportionment, and as being a tax on State exportations.

The Committee on Elections reported favorably on the credentials of Heflin, Dox and Sherwood, of Alabama, and they were sworn in.

The Reconstruction Committee will meet on Thursday. The admission of Virginia is expected on Friday or Tuesday next.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 7.—Captain Ford, of the tug Nettie Jones, was acquitted at Helena, Arkansas, yesterday, of the charge of complicity in the destruction of arms belonging to the State of Arkansas, on the steamer Hesper, about a year since.

Samuel Speakes, an old and respected citizen of Arkadelphia, committed suicide last Tuesday.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The city elections to-day are progressing with unusual quietness.

The candidate for alderman in the Twentieth Ward was dangerously shot.

LAWRENCE, MASS., Dec. 7.—City elections were held here to-day. The Democrats elected the mayor of the city, and the council is equally divided.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.—The Merchants' Building, corner of Third and Walnut streets, is burning. The chandelier fell within ten minutes after the discovery of the fire. The whole building is in flames.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The Tammany party has swept the city in the municipal elections to-day.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Cuban letters to the *Tribune* contain accounts of three engagements on the 11th and 13th of November.

The Spaniards attacked the Cuban position at Macagua in large force, and were repulsed with a heavy loss.

A heavy column of Spaniards were subsequently routed at Auguada Del Santo, near Trinidad, and were pursued by the Cubans to the suburbs of the city.

A detachment of Catalians were annihilated upon the line of the Puerto Principe railroad.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Among other credentials of members elect, referred to the House Committee on Elections, are those of a full-blooded negro from Virginia.

Senator Spencer's bill, amendatory of the civil rights law, introduced yesterday, is designed to abolish, in every part of the country, every known distinction on account of color in every relation of life between whites and blacks, except that it is not proposed to compel the former to select negroes as social companions in their own private houses. The provisions of the bill completely cover every other point where any distinction is now made.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The President nominated to the Senate, to-day, William B. Wood, of Alabama, to be judge of the fifth circuit, under the law reorganizing Federal courts. Wood is an Ohio carpet bagger.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Good staple cotton is scarce; middling uplands is quoted at 25c.

The gold market is active—quotation, 123¼. This advance is caused by the introduction of the bill to stop Boutwell's sale of gold.

Sterling exchange has declined—quoted at 8½.

Advices from Liverpool report sales at nominal prices.—*Picayune.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—*Senate.*—The bill relieving some five hundred persons from political disabilities, which had passed in the House, passed the Senate, and goes to the President for his signature. Among those relieved are Blanton Duncan, of Kentucky, and Judge Ackerman, of Georgia.

The Judiciary Committee have been directed to inquire whether, on the borders of the United States, any of the rights secured by treaty stipulations or the fourteenth amendment were denied to any person.

The House is engaged on the census bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Senate confirmed to-day General Belknap as Secretary of War and Robeson as Secretary of the Navy.

A number of nominations were referred to the various committees, including those for the circuit judgeships as follows: George F. Shiepley, of Maine, for the first; Lewis B. Woodruff, of New York, the second; William B. McKennan, of Pennsylvania, the third; George A. Pearce, of Maryland, the fourth; William B. Woods, of Alabama, the fifth; George A. Yeoman, of Kentucky, the sixth; Thomas A. Drummond, of Illinois, the seventh, and Lorenzo Sawyer, of California, the ninth. No nomination has yet been made for the eighth circuit. The nomination of Charles Clinton for assistant treasurer at New Orleans was also referred.

No appointment has yet been made for the vacancy on the Supreme Bench. The choice undoubtedly lies between Attorney General Hoar and Judge Erskine, of Georgia.

The Spanish minister to-day gave satisfactory assurances to the State Department that the gunboats now detained at New York would not be used against Peru, and in consequence the Peruvian minister is satisfied and no longer insists on their detention. The Secretary of State has therefore directed Attorney General Pierrepont to enter a *nolle prosequi* in court to-morrow, the result of which will be the release of the Spanish gunboats.

The Virginia Legislative Committee had an interview to-day with General Butler, chairman of the Committee on Reconstruction, with a view to the immediate admission of the State, which will be successful; but it is said the admission will be accompanied by a required pledge that the constitution shall be faithfully carried out.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—William B. Woods, of Alabama, has been appointed circuit judge of the fifth circuit, and George A. Pearce, of Maryland, judge of the fourth circuit.

GALVESTON, Dec. 8.—Returns from forty-six counties give Davis, for Governor, 5,489 majority, and Flanagan, for Lieutenant Governor, 8,260 majority.

The counties heard from are in the farming districts, and most of them poll a heavy negro vote.

It is generally believed that additional returns will diminish Davis' majority.

FOREIGN.

MADRID, Dec. 3.—There have been several Carlist conspiracies discovered in various parts of the country, and many arrests have been made.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—It is reported the question regarding the landing of the French cable on American soil has been favorably adjusted.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Dispatches from Rome announce that the opening conference was held yesterday, when the papal alocution was delivered and oaths were administered to the officers of the Ecumenical Council.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The *Times* of to-day says:

Things in Rome are arguing ill for the council. Austrian and German bishops demur to the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope, and discord is apprehended among the Italians. Antonelli shakes his head at the performance, in which he never felt any sympathy. It will be some time before it can become clear whether the council will bring the church peace or the sword.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The cotton mills in Lancashire are again running on full time.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The message of the President was published this morning.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says, in reference to the Alabama claims, that the Americans are ready to accept an apology in lieu of damages, but England cannot do more than she has already done.

A delegation of Manchester workmen had an interview with the Viceroy of Egypt, who assured them he was making extensive preparations to increase the cotton crop of Egypt.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—The ministry have resigned.

The Corps Legislatif discussed the *coup d'etat* of 1851. Rochefort's denunciation was particularly severe.

The *Moniteur* announces an important meeting of the State Council, when all the ministers have resigned.

The Austrian government reports that they have overwhelming proofs of Prussian participation in the recent Dalmatian insurrection.

MADRID, Dec. 8.—The Republicans have appointed a committee to investigate the cases of Republicans held for insurrection.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—The Prince of Montenegro protests against Austrian occupation. Prussia sustains Montenegro.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The correspondent of the London *Times* has been excluded from Rome.

VIENNA, Dec. 8.—Austria demanded the sanction of the European powers to their troops crossing Turkish territory for the prompt suppression of the Dalmatian insurrection.

ONE of the rare cases where a Mohammedan has embraced Christianity has lately occurred at Constantinople, under the labors of Dr. Koelle, of the English Church Missionary Society. A man who had been a baptized Christian, but had embraced Mohammedanism soon after his father had perished during the massacre at Damascus, had married a Mohammedan woman, by whom he has a son six years old and a girl two years old. On last Epiphany day this family was received into the Episcopal Church, the husband having long been sorry that he had abjured his faith, and the wife having been won by the influence of her husband. But the woman was unable to withstand the threats of her friends, as she was told that fifty people had taken an oath to compel her to return to her religion or else to kill her. She seems to have intimated to them that she would return to them if they would provide for her. Officers came to the house, and, recognizing the law which allows religious liberty, asked her what was her religion. She replied: "Mohammedan."—They then took her away; and when her husband remonstrated, they replied that she was no longer his wife, as Turkish law allowed no Christian to have a Mohammedan wife, though a Mohammedan might have Christian or Jewish wives. The officers then refused to allow the man either of his children, saying that the boy wished to remain with his mother. But three weeks later the woman returned to her husband of her own accord, bringing her children, and resumed her profession of Christianity. The chief of police attempted to take her away, insisting that she was not a Christian, but a Mohammedan; but she remained steadfast, notwithstanding she was offered a house and one hundred and fifty piastres a month from the government for her support. The English embassador wrote a letter to the Pasha, counseling him to allow her choice of religion now as he had before; but he did not venture to act till he had consulted the prime minister, Aali Pasha, who decided: "Let her go where she wishes." This is recognized as a great triumph of religious liberty.—*Independent.*

A curious idea is started by a correspondent of the English periodical, *Land and Water*. He proposes that criminals be fed on horseflesh for meat. The advantages would, he thinks, be numerous. The flesh is good, wholesome and cheap. The criminals, as well as most others, have a great objection to eating it, however, and the restriction of the animal diet to this meat would, therefore, be a punishment and a mortification of the flesh without working any real injury to the culprit, while the prospect of having to live upon horse meat would be an excellent deterrent from crime, and the use of it would serve to utilize what is now wholly wasted.

RESTORATION OF AN ORDER OF KNIGHTS.—The order of the Knights of Malta, it is announced, will be reorganized in the Grand Duchy of Baden, under the authorization of the Pope. Eight members recently, at Friburg, gave their adhesion to the rules, which only comprise the vow of obedience, and not the vows of poverty and celibacy. The Grand Master is a Cardinal, and the knights wear a crimson uniform with gold epaulettes, and a Maltese cross on the breast.

WHETHER God choose you to labor or to suffer, you have no reason to complain, especially as he is leading you to glory.

THOUGHTS.—There are people whose good fortune it is never to be deceived or undeceived, save when their interest requires it. The way the right becomes dim or luminous to them is always marvelously opportune.

The great need of many is an interlocutor. They have listened, and then they have spoken, but they have never had an opportunity either to converse or to respond.

Many friendships subsist on the reflection of one. To love deeply in one direction makes us more loving in all others.

The old friendships—safe, genuine and firmly built—for which we take little thought, and which always avail us, are like those good, thick walls of bygone days, which need no repairs and are ever ready for shelter or defense.

There are hearts whose mere kindness sheds more rays than the love of others, as the moon of Naples shines with a softer splendor than many a sun.

To love our friends is often not enough to satisfy them. We must also hate those whom they do not love.

The ideal of friendship is to feel as one while remaining two.

Demonstrations of affection, in this world, are, for the most part, payment in counterfeit money. Yet some counters are better gilded than others.

A vast number of attachments subsist on the common hatred of a third person.

What do we need to make us considerate? Much good sense, and a drop of pity in the heart.

We are amused through the intellect, but it is the heart that saves us from *ennui*.

The heart has always the pardoning power.

Youth should be a savings bank.

A woman who consecrates her fidelity to a sinful affection is like those workmen who substitute Monday for Sunday.

While we are still young we enhance our youth coquettishly for this world's sake. When we are old we think to deceive death so.

Years do not make sages; they only make old men.

In youth grief comes with a rush and overflow, but it dries up, too, like the torrent. In the winter of life it remains a miserable pool, resisting all evaporation.

A woman in years pleases an old man least of all.

When we are old we may sometimes enlighten, but we can no longer persuade.—*Writings of Madame Swetchine.*

THE WONDERFUL PRAYER.—Which? Why, that one which your mother taught you. Did you ever think, short though it may be, how much there is in it? Like a diamond in the crown of a queen, it unites a thousand sparkling gems in one.

It teaches all of us, every one of us to look to God as our parent—"Our Father."

It prompts us to raise our thoughts and desires above the earth—"Who art in heaven."

It tells us we must reverence our Heavenly Father—"Hallowed be thy name."

It breathes a missionary spirit—"Thy kingdom come."

And a submissive, obedient spirit—"Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven."

And a dependent, trusting spirit—"Give us this day our daily bread."

And a forgiving spirit—"Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us."

And a cautious spirit—"Deliver us from evil."

And last of all, an adoring spirit—"For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever and ever. Amen."

Now is it not both a wonderful and beautiful prayer? Jesus, our dear Saviour, taught it; and who could better tell us how to pray to his Father and our Father, to his God and our God?

THE cereal product of Europe in 1868, it is calculated, amounted to 4,754,516,604 imperial bushels, or sixteen bushels to each inhabitant, while that of the United States amounted to 1,405,449,653, or thirty-six bushels per inhabitant. Of the product of Europe, 1,484,437,500 bushels were grown in the Russian possessions in Europe; 764,411,100 in North and South Germany, 717,215,996 in France, 571,254,765 in Austria and Hungary, 380,887,930 in Great Britain and Ireland, 191,662,113 in Italy, 204,876,890 in Spain, 129,446,658 in Roumania, and 120,000,000 in European Turkey.

A GEOGRAPHICAL discovery which will rather astonish the map publishers has been made in this country north of Lake Superior, by a party under Prof. Bell, which has recently been engaged in the geological survey of that region. Lake Nipigon, lying only thirty miles north of Lake Superior, and hitherto considered too insignificant to find a place in American atlases, is announced by Prof. Bell to be larger probably than Lake Ontario or Lake Erie. He had traversed about five hundred miles of its coast line when the approach of winter compelled the party to return to Canada. This lake discharges its waters into Lake Superior by the Nipigou river, a broad and rapid stream.

"THE number of women studying medicine at the University of Munich," says the Pall Mall *Gazette*, "increases steadily in geometric progression. Four years ago there was but one, the next year there were two, the next year four, last year there were eight, and there are now sixteen. We are assured (it is true, by a partisan of the movement) that none of the inconveniences which it was feared might arise from women being allowed to share the school with men have at present been experienced, the classes are as large as ever, and the Dean reports that the innovation has undoubtedly improved the discipline of the school."

ONE day a poet read a new play before the reading committee of the French Comedy. It was unanimously refused. The poet went up to M. Samson, the well known actor, and said to him: "I have a right to complain of you; you voted against my piece, and yet you slept all the time I was reading." H. Sanson wittily replied: "Sir, in literary matters sleep is an opinion." Is not the rule as applicable to sermons as to plays?

AN ENGLISH CLERGYMAN, on ordering a dinner for a number of clerical friends at a hotel, was gravely asked by the waiter if the party were High Church or Low Church. "Now, what on earth," cried the minister, "do my friends' opinions matter to you?" "A great deal, sir," rejoined the waiter; "if High Church, I must provide more wine; if Low Church, more wittles."

FOR throat diseases and affections of the chest, Brown's Bronchial Troches, or cough lozenges, are of great value. In coughs, irritation of the throat caused by cold, or unusual exertion of the vocal organs, in speaking in public, or singing, they produce the most beneficial results. The Troches have *proved* their efficacy.

THE hereditary priesthood recently abolished in Russia embraces seven hundred and fifty thousand families, to which the right of officiating as priests was restricted, and the male children of which could not engage in secular pursuits. The effect of this great change will be very considerable on the social and industrial life of the empire.

"GENTLEMEN," in the true sense, are of the Almighty's making, and his alone. The pure ore is very scarce. The run of gentlemen of all ranks are merely plated or washed; give them a rub, put them into a novel situation—into a passion, or any other trying circumstance—and the copper beneath quickly shows itself.

GOETHE, walking through Rome with a friend, said to him: "There is not a relic of primitive Christianity here, and if Jesus Christ were to return to see what his deputy was about, he would run a fair chance of being crucified again."

God has not chosen to flatter our curiosity by any of his revelations. What he reveals to man is the end assigned him and the means of attaining that end. Doctrine and morals constitute an essential part of these means.

A COMMITTEE in England has reported that "women are fast being drawn into the tide of demoralization and drunkenness; and that men go to the public houses more to get away from their wives than from any other cause."

"ONE EGG A WEEK."—In an advtisement on our last page the reader will find how large an amount may be realized by producing, or saving, only an extra egg or two a week.

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1869.

SPEAK GENTLY.

Speak gently: in this world of ours,
Where clouds o'ersweep the sky,
And sweetest flowers and fairest forms
Are ever first to die;
Where friendship changes, and the ties
That bind fond hearts are riven,
Mild, soothing words are like the stars
That light the midnight heaven.

There are enough of tears on earth,
Enough of toil and care;
And e'en the lightest heart hath much
To suffer and to bear.
Within each spirit's hidden depths
Some sweet hope withered lies,
From whose soft, faded bloom we turn
In sadness to the skies.

Speak gently, then, and win the smiles
Back to the shadowed face,
And bid the clouded brow resume
Its fresh and youthful grace.
Thy gentle words, perchance, may guide
A wanderer to the sky,
Or teach some earth-bound soul to soar
Above the things that die.

Lead gently back the erring feet
That love, perchance, to stray;
Thou canst not know how long they strove
Ere leaving virtue's way;
Nor with what desolating power
Despair's dark phantom came,
And, with her sad touch, made the heart
A desert, seared with flame.

Within that desert there is yet
Some pure oasis-spot,
Formed of sweet memories of scenes
That ne'er can be forgot.
For that bright soul, with care now worn,
Bowed down though it may be,
The self-same Saviour died who gave
His priceless life for thee.

LETTER FROM CHINA.

SHANGHAI, CHINA, Oct. 8, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: Being so distant from you no attempt has been made to correct the occasional errors of the press that have crept into some of my published letters; but as I see you labor under a misapprehension, somewhat, in reference to the "get up" of my two Chinese newspapers, I herewith send you a few more copies of each, and beg to avail of this opportunity to say something about Chinese *letters*, or rather *characters*, as we call them, and dialects.

In your complimentary notice of the papers (see ADVOCATE of August 7) you state that "one is published in the vernacular and one in the classic letter of the Chinese," which is quite a mistake, if, as I understand, you mean by "vernacular" the colloquial, and by "classic" the literary; and your mistake is still greater if you have conceived any difference between the characters used, for they are all of the same font.

In Chinese books, and on their monuments, coins and carvings, four kinds of "letters" are to be met with—first, the ancient hieroglyphic, which bears a striking resemblance to those of Egyptian origin; second, the "seal character," which is of later date, and appears to be an elaborate modification of the hieroglyphic; it is chiefly used on seals—hence the name—and on title pages; third, the "running hand," or business character, which is almost exclusively used in accounts and in business and other correspondence, but seldom printed, except occasionally in the introduction of some important book; and fourth, the "round hand" or book character, which is now adopted entirely by the China press, whether cut on blocks or cast in movable type. This last is the letter used in my papers, and I suppose may claim to be "classic," inasmuch as it is certainly the only character in which the classics of China are now extant.

As to the dialects of China, there are supposed to be not less than thirteen, which have fundamental idiomatic differences, while those affected and varied by the accidents of tone and pronunciation cannot be less than a thousand. Every province has a marked provincialism, every departmental city its peculiar accent, and every district its humbler dialect or *patois*, and they are all unintelligible to a stranger from another province, department or district. South of the river Yangtsz, which quite divides the empire in half, the spoken language varies about as much as those used on the continent of Europe. North of that river, however, the dialects appear to be more homogeneous and less affected by accidents, than those south. It is from this region we derive what is commonly denominated the mandarin dialect, or Kwan hwa; also called by some the Tong Shing tih hwa—i. e., current or universal speech, from the circumstance of its having been adopted as the court dialect, and its use made obligatory in all the Yamuns throughout the entire country.

But notwithstanding the vastness and variety of these provincial differences of dialect, no attempt has ever been made by the Chinese to reduce their colloquials to writing or use them in any form of publication, except in rare instances, and then only in connection with the lightest literature.

The mandarin or court dialect, however, appears to be gradually gaining favor. Several minor works have been published in it, but the chief, I believe, in importance is that containing a translation of the "Sacred Edict," which is bound up together with the original, in the Wun-li or purely classic style.

Missionaries have long been attempting to publish and circulate books in the different colloquials, but, though expressed in the best language of the dialects, no teacher or literary man would condescend to notice a book printed in his vernacular. In the case of the mandarin, however, missionaries have had better success, and there is at present a committee at Pekin engaged in rendering the Bible into the best mandarin for use in the northern provinces, where that dialect prevails, and, so far as the results of their combined labors have been made public, with the greatest encouragement, thousands of copies of such portions of Scripture as they have completed having been readily disposed of.

I have learned to discourse in two dialects—that of Shanghai, which is useful to communicate with about ten or fifteen millions of people in and near this city, in the Kiang Soo province, and also the mandarin, which I have found of special value to me since my connection with the government college at Shanghai, which has necessarily thrown me more into the society of mandarins and the higher classes of society, nearly all of which speak it.

But aside from this local and temporary advantage, it would enable me to address *viva voce*, were such a thing a physical possibility, the more than one hundred millions of people who inhabit the region north of the great river Yangtsz.

Now as my papers are not designed for partial circulation, but to have free course both throughout the empire and Japan, it will readily occur to you that none of these dialects, not excepting the mandarin, could be the medium of reaching a people whose spoken languages exhaust themselves in an interminable jargon fifty or one hundred miles from their native place.

The language adopted, therefore, is not one of the numberless dialects, nor a vernacular, but purely a literary language—a dead language—bearing about the same relation to modern Chinese that Latin did to the dialects of Europe in the days of the scholastics. It is never spoken, nor read aloud to another without a translation, but is readily understood anywhere in the empire and Japan when written. The Chinese call it Wun-li, which may be rendered by our term "classic." Thus you discover that my papers, both of them, as to style and character, are *ex necessitate classic*.

Yours truly,

YOUNG J. ALLEN.

JUDITH MENDEZ is the name of a lady critic who went to Munich to hear Wagner's "Rheingold," and then wrote to a Paris paper of "notes which trickled down like drops of milk; of the light that trembles over the kettledrums; of the mailed brilliancy of the trumpets of giants whose massive tread reechoes in the double basses of flames that play around the violins; of the gold that glistens in a magnificent tremolo of the cymbals; of a dragon whose horrid voice speaks out of the trombones, of the mysterious atmosphere of the horns," etc.

IT IS wisdom to say but little about the injuries we have received.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

MR. EDITOR: Recently I took a few days' leave of my circuit to visit the home of my childhood and youth—the first visit I have made to the old homestead since the death of my father. And how unlike my former visits! Kind parents were not there to bid me welcome by their cheering smiles. Their work is done, their sufferings ended, and their spirits have gone to the home of the blessed.

My father, William R. Nicholson, was born in Pickens district, South Carolina, July 10, 1800. In 1834 he settled in De Kalb county, Alabama, where he died June 25, 1869. At the time of his death he had been a member of the Methodist Church forty-nine years. He did not regard Christianity as a mere matter of convenience, but as a divine principle to be possessed and realized and enjoyed. This principle being properly enthroned in his heart, it regulated his desires and disposition, and led him in paths of peace and usefulness, and brought the entire man in subjection to the will of God. He had large views of Christianity. He was not a partisan, but was much devoted to the interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He was not hasty in arriving at his conclusions, but was firm in his decisions. There was not the shadow of fickleness about him. He was energetic and industrious, but not conformed to the world. He did not let his secular interests interfere with his religious duties. He was just in his dealings, prudent in conversation, upright in deportment, and liberal to the extent of his ability.

He and my mother raised fifteen children, all of whom became pious in early life. Five of their sons are ministers in the Methodist Episcopal Church South. My father was truly a patriarch in his family, and "the ark of the Lord abided in his house." He loved the Bible much, and had read it until he was familiar with its teachings. He could truly say: "Oh, how love I thy law; it is my meditation all the day."

For several months previous to his death he suffered much with hypertrophy, or enlargement of the heart, which terminated in his death. Two months before his death I visited him and found him confined to his room. When I talked with him about dying he said: "With me all is right for the future." His sufferings became severe, but he bore them with Christian fortitude, and realized the truth that God's grace is sufficient for every time of need. Having arranged all his temporal business, he then left a message for his absent children. He said: "Tell them my sufferings are beyond expression, but it is consoling to know that I shall soon be released from them, and join a band of happy ones, who now beckon me to come where pain and suffering are no more, and where the weary are at rest. Oh, how delightful is my change!" He was ready and anxious to depart and be at rest. Frequently he would rise above his sufferings, and contemplate those joys that awaited him in the better land; and he would talk as if he were traveling through regions of bliss, and would speak of that "delightful country," of those "magnificent mansions," and of "the vast concourse of persons there." Occasionally he would be in such ecstacy of joy that he would forget his physical sufferings. Just before his death he gave directions about his burial and the funeral services.

Thus passed from earth to glory one of the best men I ever knew. Those who witnessed his death could truly say: "I saw him after many days, when the time of his release had fully come, and I longed for a congregated world to see the dying saint."

When I visited the family graveyard I knelt by the graves of my father and mother, and thanked God for such parents, who had taught their children "how to live and showed them how to die." My mother lived happy and died triumphantly.

Five weeks after the death of my father, my sister, Mrs. Mary Russell, died in peace. Thanks be to God, who gave her the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ.

EVAN NICHOLSON.

MARGARET ISABELLA SPENCE, wife of J. A. Spence, departed this life November 11, about ten o'clock, after a painful illness of seven days. Her fatal disease was inflammation of the stomach. Her sufferings were most extreme from the very first—vomiting almost day and night, in consequence of which, and of anodynes, her mind was much disturbed. As I saw death fast approaching I asked her if she knew she was dying. "Yes," she said, "we must all die." I asked her if all was well. "Yes," she replied, "all is well." As the physician was about to administer chloroform, and not knowing its possible effects, she said to me: "If I sink under it, you may be assured that all is right with me."

She was converted at camp meeting, and joined the church in her youth. Previous to our marriage she sought and obtained the blessing spoken of in First John, 4: 18, and illustrated it in her walk and conversation till death. She was religious from principle, ardent in her attachments, strong in faith, decided in her character, and firm and constant in her devotions. She was the daughter of Moses and Christiana Green, and was born in Sumpter district, South Carolina, May 4, 1817. Her memory is blessed.

J. A. SPENCE.

PLEASANT HILL, ALA., Nov. 19, 1869.

Southern Christian Advocate please copy.

DISCIPLINE.

BY BISHOP ANDREW.

We say a great deal in these days about the preaching necessary for the times; and we are prone to glorify the preacher who is eloquent—especially if he draw large congregations and add many to the church. He is very apt to be regarded the very man for the times, if the rich and the great throng the house of God to hear his wisdom and his power of persuasion. They hear and are delighted and go away full of the preacher's eloquence, and very many are gathered into the church and are proud that *our church* competes successfully with any other denomination in reference to talents and popularity. Now, many of these people united not with the living church of Jesus Christ, but with the man in the pulpit, and the result is that they are dead branches and do but little to promote the spiritual welfare of Zion.

It is a good thing to gather the sheep into the fold of the Good Shepherd; but is it not just as important to feed and guide them, so that they will remain there, and grow strong in love and faith? All members of the church ought to be burning and shining lights to guide all inquirers into the good and the right way. Without pastoral oversight they will decline in their first love, and perhaps become a curse instead of a blessing. To make the church what it ought to be, there must be sound doctrine, earnest preaching, and godly and faithful discipline.

Mr. Wesley regarded a faithful administration of discipline as indispensable to the success of Methodism, and if we read his journals carefully we shall be convinced that he regarded discipline as important as doctrine. And the framers of our Discipline have strongly sustained the same views, and hence the great anxiety that our people should read and understand our rules, which they have shown by making it the duty of every pastor to read the rules publicly in the congregation annually, and in each society quarterly. Now let us ask whether this duty is not almost entirely neglected? And yet the Annual Conference takes no note of it. I fear that they rarely take the trouble to ask after this rule. Does it not now, in most instances, stand as a dead letter in our book?

It used to be that if any of our members were complained of as having acted fraudulently in his business, a committee was appointed to examine into the matter, and if there was evidence of fraud, he was dealt with and punished according to his delinquency. But how is it now? Look around you and see how many men rush into debt with no reasonable possibility of being able to pay; and when payment is sought to be enforced legally or otherwise, immediately protection is sought in the insolvent law. And many a man claims to be insolvent—has nothing and can pay nothing—yet nobody can see any difference in his style of living, or if there is any, he lives better than before—rides in as fine a carriage, has as fine a house, his family dresses as extravagantly, attends as many parties, perhaps while the honest creditors have to do their errands on foot, and are not able to educate their children. I am no enemy to the insolvent debtors' act when properly understood and administered. It is properly the honest debtors' insolvent act. It is well in this grasping, griping world to have some source of relief to unfortunate debtors; and if the debtor is really honest, though unfortunate, it is well to grant him the relief which the law provides. But when men use it only to keep dishonestly their ill gotten gains, then in that case it is a great curse. When a man takes the insolvent debtors' oath, although it may save him from prison, and enable him to go forward in business so as to regain his lost fortune, if he is an honest man he will still feel morally bound to pay this indebtedness as soon as he can acquire the means by honest industry to do so.

If the war has wrought the South no further damage, it has loosened the sense of moral obligation to a fearful extent; and we fear that in some instances the church has sometimes permitted cases to pass, to the manifest injury of the cause of God. Now, what is to be the issue?

We have only glanced at one of the violations of one law or the neglect to enforce it. We cannot now dwell longer. At another time, perhaps, we may go further into the subject.—*Southern Christian Advocate.*

THE SPAN OF METHODISM.

At the opening of the new Book and Mission Rooms of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 805 Broadway, New York, speeches were made by distinguished men of that church. We copy from the New York *Christian Advocate* the speech of Dr. Jesse T. Peck.

When I first saw this building I said to a friend by my side, it is both a symbol and a prophecy. It is a symbol of the wealth which God has given to the people called Methodists. An edifice for the great connectional purposes of Methodism costing $1,000,000 indicates the progress our people have made from the humblest condition in life to comparative affluence. I rejoice in this. The very genius of Methodism produces industry, thrift, economy, and our Christian edifices reveal the power, in material development, of the spiritual life in the new creation. It is, I affirm, perfectly legitimate that the Methodists should be able to own the grandest public building for evangelical business purposes in the world. (Dr. Durbin said: "I believe that is true." Dr. Peck responded: "Unquestionably it is. I speak considerately.")

It is the symbol of culture—of esthetic development; and this comes as naturally out of the refining power of grace over the masses as increased wealth. This edifice, in its architectural beauty, its fine proportions and massive solidity, indicates that our people are acquiring rapidly a love of the beautiful, which will inevitably place many of them in the first ranks of elegance and refinement. In this department of civilization we move up abreast with the age in which we live. We have been, within my own memory, termed the poor, despised Methodists; but there are no beauties, either of form or color, which we do not drink in; and if there be anything in the glories of art coming to the ages, Methodism is open to receive them. The new creation has formed us to appreciate them and to reproduce them. I know how condescendingly we have been complimented upon our adaptation to the poor. We accept it, sir. God forbid that we should ever forget or neglect the poor; but our brethren have yet to learn that the spirit of Methodism spans the whole distance from the extremes of poverty and wealth. No wise man will drop one good thing to grasp another; but, holding on to the one, he will find it attracting and seizing the other. So does, and must, Methodism hold on to its mission to the poor, which it has in common with the Master, and rise to the highest heights in its process of culture and wisdom and adaptation to the most elevated and refined of the race. This is indicated in our connectional building. To be able to work and provide for but one class at a time would be narrowness unworthy of our vocation, endowments and mission.

It symbolizes spiritual power. Never, sir, let it be said that development of beauty, and taste, and convenience, especially in the means and appliances of evangelism, does of right antagonize spiritual life. Soul-refinement, under the power of the great reformation, produces all these results upon the grandest scale; but, properly guarded and applied, there is not an element nor fact of material progress which does not belong to the most spiritual Christianity. As, therefore, a few scattering rays of Methodistic light are focalized here, they are to radiate in spiritual illuminations everywhere. Behold the symbol of our massive connectional power for the work of the future in the conquest of the world! * * *

I think it right to allude to another item of history. We are today rejoicing in the grand equalizing, healthful power of our General Missionary Committee. Few, I presume, perhaps no one here, knows from whence it came. Let me put the facts into their proper page of history. At the famous General Conference of 1844 I happened to be a member of the Committee on Missions, and of a sub-committee to whom certain proposed revisions of the constitution were referred. During the careful deliberations of this sub-committee, Rev. B. M. Drake, of Mississippi, said: "I have been thinking of a General Committee of one from each episcopal district—as many as we have effective Bishops—who, with the Board and Bishops, shall determine the whole matter of equalization and distribution." It was reported to the General Committee, and then to the General Conference, just as he proposed it. It is a pleasure to me to make this due acknowledgment. Brother Drake was a beloved, gentle, excellent spirited brother, and is, no doubt, now in heaven.

DR. CUMMING AND THE POPE.—Dr. Cumming is not satisfied that the Pope has forbidden him to appear at the council, and as it is evident that the latter reads the *Times*, the doctor proposes to carry on the controversy through that medium. He has, accordingly, written a second letter to his holiness. The Pope, in his reply, laid the main stress of the issue on the belief that St. Peter is the foundation of the Christian Church. Now, says Dr. Cumming, there is but one passage in the Bible by which this doctrine can be supported in the slightest degree—the well known verse, "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church." In the original text the word "Peter," which means "a stone," is signified by *petros*, but the word "rock" is denoted by *petra*, the change of termination clearly indicating, in the opinion of the doctor, a change of persons. Moreover, in the First Epistle to the Corinthians occurs the passage, "Other foundation can no man lay than that which is laid, which is Jesus Christ." In Revelation is the following: "The wall of the city had twelve foundations, and in them the names of the twelve apostles of the Lamb." Are these passages, asks Dr. Cumming, in favor of the doctrine that St. Peter is the sole founder of the Christian Church?

The doctor then proceeds to inquire why no priest, prelate nor Pope can marry, when St. Peter, the first Pope, was married; why St. Peter submitted to a rebuke from St. Paul on one occasion, instead of excommunicating the apostle who dared to censure the vicar of Christ; why St. Paul, who in the Epistle to the Romans sends apostolic compliments to sixteen persons, men and women, never mentions his "ecclesiastical superior, Pope Peter;" why St. Peter, instead of calling himself the supreme pontiff, or the vicar of Christ, is content with the title of "co-presbyter." These are only a few of the many knotty points on which "more light" is needed from the council.

FATHER HYACINTHE'S CREED.—The following extract from a discourse delivered by the eloquent French priest may indicate why he finds it impossible to remain in the Church of Rome:

"Salvation in Jesus, by grace alone through faith—salvation in him, known and realized in blessed peace and power, lifts its possessor clean out of the world of superstition and delusion. It raises him above the reign of priestly mediatorship. The one High Priest above does all the proper priestly work for such a one. A thousand bonds are snapped asunder in a moment, when the soul of a poor sinner finds its full rest in Christ. You need not prove to *him* that pains and penalties, purgatorial fires and priestly indulgences and absolutions, pilgrimages, high masses, and beads and censer, are all empty, needless and vain. No! the *vital principle* of all these has been called already to the true cross. The *principle* of them no longer triumphs in his heart. Grace reigns there now. He stands fast in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made him free, and he rejects every priestly interference that would bring him into bondage. The true Priest—the great High Priest—has emancipated him from the thraldom of every usurper. The snare is broken and the captive has escaped.

LET grapes pray for the welfare of the branches; without branches there would be no grapes.

THE Scriptures have light in them which is not seen by common gazers.

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1869.

Pressense's Opinion of Father Hyacinthe.

M. de Pressense has just concluded, in the *Revue-Chretienne*, a series of articles wherein he depicts the chiefs of the two strongly antagonistic parties which now divide the Catholic Church in France. At the close of the last one, which was in type before Father Hyacinthe's celebrated letter was made public, he characterizes this eloquent preacher, and in terms which cannot be suspected of over-laudation, as they were penned when, as yet, there was no reason to hope that Hyacinthe would, in his Christian independence, do more than thousands of his like-minded brother priests will probably do, namely, earnestly protest in words against extreme popery, and yet finish by abjectly bowing the neck so soon as the final word of command is given by official superiors.

After commending the liberal, scholarly and pious Archbishop of Paris—Darboy—and his opposition to the extreme tendencies at Rome, Pressense thus continues: "The boldest step of the Archbishop was to put into the pulpit of Notre Dame, Father Hyacinthe, an orator who had really caught the mantle of Lacordaire, and revived, under the vault of the great cathedral, the brightest days of Christian eloquence. Father Hyacinthe's sermons have been replete with generous inspiration, and an ardent zeal which told on the side of Christian liberty. Born of a family of scholars, trained by profound classic studies, he entered in early life into the Carmelite order. It was soon found that his gifts of speech were of the highest order. His first appearance at Notre Dame was a complete triumph. When he was to preach multitudes crowded to the church doors in advance of the time. And over these crowds he poured those torrents of living words which swayed them as leaves of the forest. His countenance is open and expressive, and his voice thrilling. He seems, as it were, borne up by the intense inward activity of both mind and heart; and, when in his best vein, his words are of incomparable power. His imagination is both chaste and grandiose, and it never has freer wing than when depicting the Oriental associations of primitive Christianity. Thus far he has mainly treated of subjects of a general character—the personality of God, the dependence of morality on piety, the laws of religion and civil society. We are anxious to hear him broach directly the central problems of religion which lead to the very feet of Jesus. A main trait of his preaching is a largeness of heart, which leads him to do ample justice to true piety outside as well as inside of his own church. Another is that it is as slightly sacerdotal as possible, earnestly insisting on the universal priesthood of the heads of families, and bewailing the fact that the fathers and mothers have too much forgotten this sublime privilege.

"The voice of an orator like Hyacinthe is extremely significant; it is like an Eolian harp; it is swayed by the currents about it, is, in fact, the voice of the medium in which it resounds. His stated addresses are not of isolated significance; they are the expression of a widespread spirit which throbs in the church where they were uttered. The very wrath itself which they have excited in such circles as publish the *Univers*, is another sign of their real value."

So much was written before the great act of faith of Father Hyacinthe. After that event, Pressense appreciates its significance in these words: "This month everything pales into triviality in the face of one of the grandest religious acts of the last three centuries. In view of such an act, all speech is cold and impotent. Our beloved France is not abandoned of God so long as he raises up such witnesses. The only chance that the *Christianity* of Catholics has of not being confounded with *Romanism*, lies in protests like this. Eloquent appeals to liberty of thought, caustic assaults on ultramontanism, bitter but half-outspoken words against triumphant Jesuitism, nothing of this kind hinders popery from boastfully claiming to be the sole organ of Christianity, and thus inevitably plunging very many souls into absolute atheism and despair. Honest Catholics who hesitate now are sacrificing the interests of true religion to a culpable timidity. There is no remedy save in that Christian "foolishness" of which we have before our eyes such an eminent example. Blessed is he who can rise through anguish and opprobrium to the sacred height of such daring.

"Let us be understood. We do not over-estimate, by one iota, the magnitude of Hyacinthe's act. We are a thousand leagues remote from the narrowness of looking at the interest of mere Protestantism. The event has a broader significance. It is a reformative initiative which will mightily stir our own stagnant waters. For, as I have often said, no single church will suffice to a general revival of religion. Who does not feel, while reading the simple and sublime letter, the stirrings of a divine breath? Surely those who fail to see God in it, sin against the Holy Ghost! Let the faint-hearted do what they will, let the Pharisees of the *Univers* and the *Monde* pour out their invective or indulge in devout raillery, let Rome do what she will—God is there. Every upright conscience has felt it. It is in vain that the Bishop of Orleans, in a letter written in a tone in other respects worthy of him and of Father Hyacinthe, speaks of a grave mistake, and pretends that it is an outrage to Christ to appeal to him alone. This sacred name itself is an answer to all such charges. For, where could one find a more telling example of faithfulness to conscience, and of breaking with a venerable hierarchy, than in the great outcast of the synagogue! Verily to all these reproaches and pious objurgations, from whatever source, to excommunication itself, thousands of prayers will respond. The unbelieving world itself looks on and admires. It is a long while since it has seen anything of the like. We ourselves can only be silent, adore and wait."

Hereditary Class Leaders.—The Rev. William Grimshaw, incumbent of Haworth, sent Mr. Wesley to preach at a village near Todmorden, in 1757. Mr. Wesley says in his journal: "Mr. Grimshaw led us to Gawkshaw, to a lone home, near Todmorden, on the side of an enormous mountain. The congregation stood and sat row above row, in the sylvan theatre." Mr. Wesley preached out of doors. Those lone and majestic mountains captivated him. The locality was in what was called the "Keighley Round," and an old circuit book is kept at Keighley with a list of the members then in that society, dated 1763. There are forty-seven names entered, and among them are "David Lacy, stuff-maker, Longfield." David had been turned out of doors by his father for becoming a Methodist. He next resided with a family at Waterside, and in his leisure made brooms in order to save money to pay his class and ticket money. After he had been a member several years he was made a leader, worked hard during a long life, loved the means of grace, and died a worthy man at the age of eighty-three. At his death his son Thomas, following in his father's footsteps, accepted the leadership of the class in which he had long been a member, and from which not a few of the members had passed in triumph to heaven. When the hand of death had removed all the family but one daughter, Hannah Lacy accepted the leadership of the same class, held in the same place, and continued it, till in the ripe old age of eighty-nine years she went to her reward. Thus was this class conducted by the members of one family from about 1770 to 1852, a period of more than eighty years. It was a class of loving brethren and sisters, seeking to save their own souls, and those around them; the discipline of that class was a rule of love; and heaven only can reveal how much happiness was created by the example of that one godly family. Whilst literary and scientific institutions, with nobility to patronize, and wealth to encourage, and music and oratory to give a charm to them, have to complain of poor attendance and want of interest felt in them, here is a Methodist class meeting, led by a holy man or woman, maintaining its influence, interest and vigor for more than fourscore years. The discipline which prevailed there is available for every Methodist class in the world. "See how these Christians love one another!"

List of Mr. Peabody's Bequests: Of the late Mr. George Peabody the Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

"An accurate statement of the bequests of Mr. Peabody has never been published. The following is an approach to correctness: For institutes at Danvers and Peabody, $250,000; Peabody Museum, at Salem, $150,000; Newburyport, for a library, $30,000; Memorial church, at Georgetown, Massachusetts, to the memory of his mother, and Free Public Library at same place, $100,000; Phillips' Academy, at Andover, $30,000; Massachusetts Historical Society, $20,000; Harvard College, for museum and professorship of American Archæology and Ethnology, $150,000; Yale College, for Museum of Natural History, $150,000; Peabody Institute, at Baltimore, $1,000,000; Maryland Historical Society, $20,000; Kenyon College, $25,000; Public Library at Post Mills, Thetford, Vermont, $10,000; Southern Educational Fund, $3,000,000; London poor, $1,750,000; his kindred, $1,500,000, and many smaller donations."

There is only one thing worse than ignorance, and that is conceit. Of all intractable fools an overwise man is the worst.

Oriental State Letter.—The way the orientals spread on the complimentary is illustrated by the reply of the Sultan of Zanzibar, to an invitation of M. Ferdinand de Lesseps to his sultanship, to be present at the opening of the Suez Canal. Here is the reply translated from the original Arabian idiom:

The Sultan of Zanzibar to Ferdinand de Lesseps:—In the name of God the Merciful. The most agreeable news that the soul desires, and the most acceptable of mysteries which rejoice the heart, is the offer of a greeting more delicate than the zephyr of morning, and sweeter than the dew which falls on the fields and the groves, on the part of one who unites generosity and perfection; possesses glory and greatness, and who has true ideas and iron thoughts, Ferdinand de Lesseps, the president of the Universal Company of the Suez Canal, bearing the first class of the Imperial Medjidtric decoration. May God accord every happiness to him through life, and preserve him from all evil and trouble. Amen.

At a most honorable moment and agreeable hour the cheerful and pleasing news arrived of the completion of the Suez Canal, uniting the White and Red seas, in November next. I felicitate thee, O friend, who employed the greatest energy and application to complete a work which redounds to the good of mankind and the prosperity of cities. We render thanks to God, the generous Saviour, that you attained your sublime object. The excellent M. de Vienne, French consul, has given us valuable explanations. You say you invite me to assist at the universal fete, at which the princes of the European powers will be present. You will receive my decision after this letter through the medium of the French consul, the worthy M. de Vienne. I pray to God to give you health, preservation, and the highest rewards. From your affectionate friend,

Majed Ben Said Ben Sultan.

The sun's atmosphere, say the scientific men, is in a highly excited condition. A column of magnetic light is shooting out further from the solar sphere, and it is now stretching out forty-five million of miles. In other words, it has accomplished half the distance between us and the sun! The interesting question, and one on which, perhaps, we do not wish any more light of this character, is, how long will it be before it finishes the rest of the distance and bridges the gigantic chasm between the earth and the sun? This column of light at intervals indicates its approach by flashing and coruscating with fresh brilliancy. So decided are its effects that two astronomers, one at London, the other at Oxford, and, neither knowing the experiences of the other, supposed that the dark glass of their telescope had been broken or put out of range, so strong was the flash of golden light upon the vision. It is predicted that before the end of the next year this magnetic light will have got near enough to us to make its immediate and actual influence upon the earth distinctly felt. It is announced that in consequence we may expect to see the greatest phenomena that have ever been seen or known before by the human race.

The Castle church, where Luther nailed the ninety-five theses to the door, is at the further end of the town of Wittenburg. It is very large, but is not attractive, if we except its important connection with the Reformation. In the floor are the graves of Luther and Melanchthon. Quite appropriately, there is no elaborate inscription over them, and their dust is covered by two simple, heavy bronze plates, which are protected by a wooden trap-door; this brings up their place of burial to a level with the floor of the church. During the celebrated triumphal visit of the Emperor Charles Fifth to this church, as he stood at these graves the cruel Alva advised him to take out the dust and burn it publicly. "No," replied Charles Fifth, "we make war on the living, not on the dead!" In the same edifice are the tombs of Frederic the Wise and John the Steadfast, Electors of Saxony, and Luther's stanch friends. Frederic's monument is by Peter Vischer.

The *Monde* of Paris publishes a communication received to the effect that the term fixed by the superiors of the Barefooted Carmelites for Father Hyacinthe to return to his convent having expired, the chief authority of the Order, by decree dated the 18th of October, has deposed him from all the charges he held in it; declaring him also liable to and in imminent danger of the *major excommunicatio*, as well as of all the other ecclesiastical censures and penalties declared by the common law and by the statutes of the Order against apostates.

By the streets of by-and-by one arrives at the house of never.

Lake Liemba.—In a letter dated near Lake Bangweola, Southern Central Africa, July, 1868, Dr. Livingstone describes this beautiful creation:

On the northern slope of the upland, on the 2d of April, 1867, I discovered Lake Liemba. It lies in a hollow, with precipitous sides two thousand feet down; it is extremely beautiful, sides, top and bottom being covered with trees and other vegetation. Elephants, buffaloes and antelopes feed on the steep slopes, while hippopotami, crocodiles and fish swarm in the waters. Guns being unknown, the elephants, unless sometimes deceived into a pitfall, have it all their own way. It is as perfect a natural paradise as Xenophon could have desired. On two rocky islands men till the land, rear goats and catch fish; the villages ashore are embowered in the palm, oil palms of the west coast of Africa. Four considerable streams flow into Liemba, and a number of brooks (Scottice "trout burns,") from twelve to fifteen feet broad, leap down the steep, bright red clay schist rocks and form splendid cascades that make the dullest of my attendants pause and remark with wonder. I measured one of the streams, the Lofu, fifty miles from its confluence, and found it, at a ford, two hundred and ninety-four feet (say one hundred yards) broad, thigh and waist deep, and flowing fast over hardened sandstone flag in September—the last rain had fallen on the 12th of May. Elsewhere the Lofu requires canoes. The Lonzua drives a large body of smooth water into Liemba, bearing on its surface duckweed and grassy islands. This body of water was ten fathoms deep. Another of the four streams is said to be larger than the Lofu, but an over-officious headman prevented my seeing more of it and another than their mouths. The lake is not large—from eighteen to twenty miles broad and from thirty-five to forty long. It goes off north-northwest in a river-like prolongation two miles wide, it is said, to Tanganyika. I would have set it down as an arm of that lake but that its surface is two thousand eight hundred feet above the level of the sea, while Speke makes it one thousand eight hundred and forty-four feet only.

The Presbyterians of Missouri.—The annual meeting of the Declaration and Testimony Synod of Missouri was held at Palmyra, Missouri, on Wednesday, October 13. The only question of importance was an overture from two of the Presbyteries praying the synod to take measures for a union with the Southern Presbyterian Church, which was discussed at some length. As the result of the discussion, the further consideration of the overture was postponed until next synod. The Presbyterians of Missouri who adhere to the Declaration and Testimony are, therefore, to remain another year in an independent state. When the various law suits in regard to church property, which are now passing through the civil courts, are ended, the synod will probably find its way into the Southern Presbyterian Church, and so find an ecclesiastical home.

A compulsory vaccination act for Scotland was passed in 1863. In 1864, when, of course, the operation of the new act had not had time to show itself, there was a great mortality from smallpox; but since that the deaths from this disease have in each year fallen very far below the smallest number so arising in any of the preceding ten years. In 1865 they were 175; in 1866, 200; for 1867 they are estimated at 125; for 1868 at 25. The disease has almost died out; could everybody be vaccinated, it seems as if it must die out. The average number of deaths from smallpox in the ten years ending in 1864 was 1,045. Twenty-five deaths instead of an average of 1,045—the saving of a thousand lives every year—that is what Scotland has gained by compulsory vaccination.

The Ecumenical Council.—A Paris paper says it is probable that the 8th of December will be selected for the opening of the council, that being the day of the Immaculate Conception. The roll-call, oath, procession, mass and chants will consume twelve hours. The same journal estimates the number of prelates who will be in attendance at less than eight hundred, there being in the Roman Catholic world at this time only one thousand and nine episcopal sees, of which one hundred and forty are actually vacant. Besides these there are fifty-nine bishops specially exempted from attendance by reason of great age and infirmities. The number of visitors to Rome will add about twenty thousand to its population.

We must tell some people a great deal to teach them a little.

Benefits, like flowers, please only when fresh.

The Farm and Garden.

Cranberry Culture in Virginia.—*A Profitable Crop.*—Dr. Cullen, of Hanover county, has raised this season twenty-three barrels of cranberries on a quarter of an acre of land. Tribbett, the Richmond confectioner, bought the crop at $10 a barrel. At this rate cranberries would bring nearly $1,000 an acre, and would be the most profitable crop that Hanover and Henrico farmers could plant.

In this connection some facts connected with cranberry culture may be of interest to the country reader. Men in New Jersey and Massachusetts have made fortunes by raising this little sour berry; but the business is yet in its infancy. A marvelous fact about it is that as the supply is enlarged the price grows. Twenty years ago cranberries were sold at $1 a bushel, and the quantity in the market was very small. The supply increased yearly, and the price jumped to $2. Then it rose steadily until now every bushel raised will bring $4 cash. John Webb, of Cassville, New Jersey, lives on the edge of a dismal morass, which has been by his industry converted from a frog pond into a mint, and every year he takes from $5,000 to $10,000 worth of cranberries from a sour, cold, mossy, grassy surface, ten acres in extent. Twenty years ago he was as poor as poverty; today he is a millionaire.

Two sorts of land are found appropriate to this vine, and they are fit for little else. They are known as the savanna swamp and the cedar-muck swamp. They differ more in degree than in nature. The first has a black, sour swamp muck mixed with sand. In the cedar bog there is little or no admixture of sand, the peat being alike in all parts of the bed—black and sour—varying in depth from one to six feet. A savanna hog is more easily put in, but not so sour as the other. The cost of preparing the land the first year is about $50; afterward the annual expense is trifling. If vines are set out in the fall on the following fall a few berries may be gathered. The next year a crop of $25 or $30 an acre may be expected, and in the third year a full crop of from one hundred to two hundred bushels an acre will reward the farmer.

The established price of picking a bushel is fifty cents, and the package in which it is marketed costs twenty cents. For some years the price at which the bulk of cranberries is sold is $4 per bushel, but late in autumn or in winter they often command $5 and $6. The abundance of other tart fruits of course affects the price.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Liebig's Extract of Meat.—Chemistry has ceased to be the tool of the visionary or solely the handmaid of science, strictly so called. It has risen to the demands of the kitchen, and has entered the precincts of the cook, and with her apparatus and reagents is shedding light and knowledge on the processes and combinations on which millions depend for happiness and health.

The department of cookery has been left to the management of the most ignorant, and combinations, conditions and materials are brought to our tables as unnatural, and consequently as hurtful as well could be.

The chemist has seen this condition of things for a long time; hence no relief to suffering humanity was achieved. But the scene is changing. The profoundest philosopher and the expertest chemist is devoting his great powers to the correction of the great and fatal defects in the dietetics of society. The world owes much to the labors of Baron Liebig, and, perhaps, for no one thing more than for his *Extractum Carnis*—extract of meat. This is the pure nutritive part of meat, divested of all other materials. It is concentrated fibrin, albumen and phosphates. We can conceive of nothing more perfectly nutritious. To the young and the convalescent it must be of the highest importance. In cases of weak digestion it lays the least possible tax on the digestive powers of the stomach. When crude food would be hurtful or useless, this *extract* may be digested and assimilated with greatly invigorating effects. In soups it must be of great value.

We have before us a specimen from J. Milhau's Sons, No. 183 Broadway, who, we believe, are the agents for the United States. It is neatly put up in stoneware jars, and fully protected from the action of external agents. It ought to be on the shelf of every retail grocer.

This *extract* is manufactured in South America, on the River Uruguay, by a London company, under the management of a representative of Baron Liebig, Dr. Seekamo. Four hundred beeves are worked up each day.—*American Grocer.*

The process of "canning eggs" in their own shells is something new. It was explained at a meeting of the New York Farmers' Club. When two or three dozen eggs are obtained from the nests place them in a dish and pour scalding water over them, and immediately turn it off. This process is repeated three times, by which means the albumen is fixed or congulated, the pores of the shells closed, and the egg, as it were, canned in its own covering. The eggs thus prepared are then packed in salt, with the apex downward, and they are said to keep perfectly fresh for many months.

HOUSEKEEPERS' DEPARTMENT.

Silver Cake.—One cup of butter, three cups of sugar rubbed up well, whites of eleven eggs, well beaten, two teaspoonsful of cream of tartar, one-half ounce soda in a cup of sweet milk; after the sugar and butter are well worked put in the milk with three or three and a half cups of flour. Bake in a moderate oven.

Jumbles.—One pound of butter, two pounds of sugar, eight eggs, two grated nutmegs, one cup sour milk, two scant teaspoonsful supercarbonate soda, enough flour to make a soft dough. Wash the salt out of the butter, then add the sugar to the butter, then the eggs well beaten. Put in a portion of the flour before adding the soda. Roll out in rings with the hands, and bake in a moderate oven.

Advantages of Crying.—A French physician is out in a long dissertation on the advantages of groaning and crying in general, and especially during surgical operations. He contends that groaning and crying are two grand operations by which nature allays anguish; that those patients who give way to their natural feelings more speedily recover from accidents and operations than those who suppose it unworthy a man to betray such symptoms of cowardice as either to groan or to cry. He tells of a man who reduced his pulse from one hundred and twenty-six to sixty, in the course of a few hours, by giving full vent to his emotions. If people are at all unhappy about anything let them go into their rooms and comfort themselves with a loud boo-hoo and they will feel a hundred per cent. better afterward.

In accordance with the above the crying of children should not be too greatly discouraged. If it is systematically repressed the result may be St. Vitus' dance, epileptic fits or some other disease of the nervous system. What is natural is nearly always useful; and nothing can be more natural than the crying of children when anything occurs to give them either physical or mental pain.—*Good Health.*

New Baby "Clothes."—The *Lancet*, the leading medical journal of England, has an article calling attention to the practicability of using bran for the cradles, or rather the nests, of new-born babies. It is assured by mothers who have tried the system that it answers admirably. The plan of action is as follows: An ordinary cradle is filled with common bran; a hair pillow is put in, and then the bran is moved aside with the hands until a "hollow" is formed the size of the child's body. The infant, divested of everything below the waist, and having a little bodice or cape above that, is then placed in the bran, and its body completely covered with it, exactly as may be seen at the seaside, where children play at burying one another in the sand. A light coverlet or counterpane is placed above all, and baby is in bed for the night. This method is pursued from almost as soon as infants are born until they are eight or ten months old. The children, it is stated, do not kick themselves outside the bran, unless it be very hot. The plan is cleanly, as bran absorbs fluid readily, and the wet sinks below the dry. The heat around the baby is equable, and of sufficient temperature. An entirely new supply of bran is required once a fortnight.

The Archbishop of Genoa, a worthy and patriotic man, sooner than take part in the coming General Council, has resigned his diocese, and his resignation has been accepted. This leaves at least one bishop in reserve to inaugurate in due apostolic succession a Reformed Catholic Church of Italy, if such should be decided on by the Italian government.

He who has been legally deprived of his ill-gotten garment should go on his way rejoicing.

Nothing can be accomplished without labor, and with it nothing can be too difficult.

No man can avoid his own company, so he had best make it as good as possible.

Time is gold; throw not a minute away, but place each one to account.

A fop is like a cinnamon tree—the bark is worth more than the body.

To dispel darkness from about you, make light of your troubles.

The Christian Advocate.

Official Organ of the Montgomery, Mobile, Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

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LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

The preachers and lay delegates, on their arrival at Shreveport, will please report themselves at the office of Brother Trippett, in the rear of the Methodist church, where they will be assigned to homes during the Conference.

R. S. TRIPPETT, P. C.

A VALUABLE WORK.

We notice that R. J. Harp, of our Depository, 112 Camp street, is agent for the sale of Appleton's great work, the New American Cyclopedia. This is the latest and most complete work of the kind in America, and is published in sixteen large volumes, octavo, averaging eight hundred double-column pages in each volume. It embraces and popularizes nearly every subject that can be thought of, and contains an inexhaustible fund of accurate information on art and science in all their branches. Scarcely any topic is omitted upon which information can be desired. It especially surpasses all other works in the fullness and ability of the articles relating to the United States, and is particularly superior in the department of biography. It is a library in itself, and an absolute necessity for professional men, and for those who are engaged in literature and journalism; while all will find it invaluable for continual reference in acquiring information upon the most useful and practical subjects. The Encyclopedia Britannica is the only work in the English language comparable to it, but is of inferior value to the American reader. The editors, George Ripley and Charles A. Dana, were aided by a numerous corps of writers in all branches of science, art and literature. The publishers, D. Appleton & Co., have spared neither pains nor expense in the publication. It is neatly printed, with readable type, on good paper, and contains a copious index. Styles of binding from extra cloth to full Russia, to suit the tastes of purchasers. The same publishers are issuing a volume annually, called the American Annual Cyclopedia, and Register of Important Events for the Year. This work has reached its eighth volume, and constitutes a valuable supplement to the New American Cyclopedia, and is furnished in the same style of binding.

WHEN two conflicting truths are brought face to face, we must accept neither. We must tell ourselves that there is a third withheld among the secrets of God, which, when it is revealed, will reconcile them.

DRUNKENNESS.

This sin receives prominent notice in the Scriptures, and is one of the most ancient vices. Paul classes it with the worst and most disreputable of transgressions—"Envyings, murders, drunkenness, and such like;" "Nor thieves, nor covetous, nor drunkards, nor revilers, nor extortioners." In such company does the apostle place drunkards, and among such vices. Evidently it is not a light sin, for the same inspired authority twice declares it as sufficient ground to exclude from the kingdom of God. It is to be feared that even religious opinion is below the apostolical estimate on this subject. The sin of drunkenness is regarded as more respectable than stealing; and of less turpitude than adultery. Paul puts them in the same sentence, and in fellowship with one another. He ranks drunkenness among the most vile and degrading works of the flesh. The conscience of the church has declined in this matter, and this most pernicious and debasing of sins is less severely denounced than others of less enormity.

The opinion of the world is still farther removed from the inspired standard. The inebriate may be exceedingly respectable, and the moral sense of society is scarcely shocked at all by his degrading indulgence, while other vices of inferior guilt, condemn the culprit as an outcast. Public opinion needs to be corrected and elevated, both in the church and out, on this subject. Drunkenness is not recognized as the terrible and destructive sin that it really is. Only the last stages and degrees are commonly reckoned as coming clearly under the head of drunkenness. So long as a man does not stagger on the street, and does not actually fall in the gutter, and so long as he does not become a terror and a curse to his family, he is no drunkard. To call him so would insult him and all of his relatives. He may, however, be habitually stimulated, his system continually under the influence of alcohol, and his brain in an abnormal and unhealthy condition on account of it. The nervous system, constitutional vigor and moral sensibilities are impaired, and the man is the slave of a dangerous and increasing appetite. Such an one may pass for a sober man, a virtuous person, and also for a Christian, but in fact and in the meaning of Scripture he is a drunkard. He may not be a complete sot, the body and mind are not yet drowned in perdition, and he is not yet ripe for spontaneous combustion, but he is guilty of the sin in such a degree as to exclude him from the kingdom of God. Public opinion is so lax that any one who keeps sober till after a late dinner may pass as every way respectable, if not exemplary.

Drunkenness is one of the most deceitful of sins. The subject of it is usually the last to know it. His friends may suspect the danger, the physical marks are plain, the mental indications are unmistakable. Wife, children, neighbors, all know it, while the poor sinner himself seems profoundly unconscious of his state. He is perhaps dying of alcoholism, frequently visited with *mania a potu*, or goes to bed habitually with a thick tongue and a maudlin brain, and is unfit for the business of the day until well under the influence of the morning drams; but still he regards himself as a sober man! We have known drunkards who were so deluded as to believe themselves Christians, and who kept up such religious duties as family prayer, attendance upon prayer meeting, and constant attendance at public preaching. We have known professors of religion die of whisky, and apparently ignorant of their fearful condition. There is no vice which creeps so insidiously upon its victim, and that so effectually blinds him to the awful perils which surround the deluded soul. Nor is there any vice more inimical to the religious welfare. The brain is saturated with the poison, and the whole mental and moral nature is rendered incapable of serious religious influences. A converted drunkard is as rare as a reformed one, and is perhaps the most difficult achievement of the divine grace. In the earlier stages of the vice a good many altogether have been saved, but in the last degrees passing few are ever reclaimed. The temporal evils of intemperance are indescribable as they are seen in the wreck of character, fortune, and the distress entailed upon helpless and innocent women and children, but the destruction of immortal souls is a catastrophe which rises far above the worst of earthly calamities.

The relation and duties of the church and of Christians to this widely prevailing vice should be prayerfully pondered. It is widely prevalent. Like the frogs of the Egyptian plague, its ugly and repulsive form intrudes everywhere. It gets into the pulpit, it is in the churches, it is seen in the highest places of honor and in every circle of society. Christian public opinion needs to be rectified, and the conscience to be clarified and quickened. The moral sense of religious people is too obtuse with reference to drunkenness. We have duties to perform with reference to the causes of intemperance, and also with reference to its preventives. We believe that total abstinence is the only safe ground—total abstinence carried out consistently in dealing with the cursed spirit of mischief, and in the use of it. Let alcohol in every form, whether in the wine bottle or in the whisky barrel, be restricted to medicinal and mechanical uses. Let wholesale dealers and retailers be alike condemned and dealt with by church discipline, and put upon the same level in society. The testimony of the church should not be ambiguous upon this question, nor should the practice of Christians be in opposition to the only course of safety which has yet been discovered. Total abstinence from the use and traffic can alone clear us of all complicity and guilt. *

SUNDAY INDOLENCE.

The observance of the Sabbath is positive and requires the diligent improvement of the day. While secular labor is prohibited, it is a time for religious work. Every hour should be appropriated to our own spiritual benefit, or employed in ministering to the welfare of others. The Sabbath may be desecrated by simply doing nothing. Absolute rest is not the purpose of the institution; only rest from ordinary labor, in order that there may be time and opportunity to attend to the health of the soul. This, at least, is the chief purpose. The physical and temporal well-being is subserved, and the benefits are manifold in every way, but the religious end is chief. This end cannot be reached by merely refraining from ordinary work and recreation. Activity is needful, and the closest economy in the disposition of this consecrated time is demanded. Whatever deprives us of the spiritual use of the day is to be avoided, whether it be company, business or pleasure.

The sin of indolence, however, is one of the most common and the least thought of amongst those who recognize the obligations of the Sabbath. It may have its place with that frightfully large catalogue of sins which comes under the head of omission. It is a sin, nevertheless, of great turpitude and of alarmingly frequent indulgence amongst those who profess to respect the divine commandments. Multitudes have but little time for religious reading and the public and social means of grace except on Sunday. The week is employed in fatiguing and exhausting labor, which leaves them neither time nor strength for acquiring religious information. The Lord's day is a religious necessity to them, as the only time they have for uninterrupted study, meditation and prayer. Church duties also press upon all on Sunday. It is the set time to work for God. Sunday schools, mission work, prayer meetings, visiting the sick and doing all manner of good, call for our attention. No day can be more busily occupied than the Sabbath if we are disposed to be well and profitably employed. Even where our week day pursuits and circumstances admit of leisure for spiritual improvement, the Sabbath, for many reasons, is peculiarly favorable for the promotion of our own piety and for helping to advance the divine kingdom in the world.

With so many duties to be performed, there can be no justification for the idle and lazy manner in which many Christian people pass their Sabbaths. They do not keep the day holy by making it a day of total inaction, by rising later than usual, and by spending the morning before church in sleep and by dozing away the long afternoons. The listless, purposeless, useless way in which some people spend this precious time is most difficult to be reconciled with their profession of regard for the institutions of religion. One service is all they can endure. The morning service over, and their pious task is done for the day. The remnant of the Sabbath is devoted to eating, lounging and society or sleep. This may be an extreme case, but in different degrees there is much Sunday indolence. Even where we would be shocked by secular labor or week day amusements, it does not seem out of the way to waste the day in the most stupid inactivity of body and mind. Where other forms of desecration are condemned and avoided, this is often prevalent. The command to do no work is perverted so as to authorize absolute idleness, and to encourage the love of ease. In yielding to this indolence Christians neglect the salvation of their own souls, and the duties which they are called to discharge in securing the salvation of the world. *

GREENBACKS.

The government has been trotting over the Wall street track in a very different way ever since the gold earthquake. That prodigious spasm of our legal tender currency engulfed some three hundred millions of capital in the shape of stocks, credit and cash. The result has been a profound quiet, and an attempt, after the style of California, to appoint a "committee on earthquakes," the object being to ascertain the extent of the cracks, deep fissures and actual damage done to capitalists and stock operators. But we suppose that it will take a long time to reveal the number of individuals and firms that went down in that memorable hour. Meanwhile Mr. Boutwell survives. The gold duties enable him to defy all private interests, and to press down the auction rates of the greenback issues until the mercantile, commercial, manufacturing and agricultural interests of the entire North and West are upon the verge of ruin. Within less than three months the currency has gone from sixty to twenty-two! And this is the metre which we have by which to ascertain what calico, corn and gold are worth! We should like to know how any dealer in goods, wet or dry, calculates his losses or profits—in what? Whether he knows when he is buying at a bargain or selling at a profit; if he can approximate what amount of value he really has on his shelves, or if he is quite certain whether to go forward or to stand still, or in fact where he is.

The tremendous extremes at which we find the currency within three days of the same month, or three months of the same year, looks more like the astounding turns of fortune of a company of gamblers at dress play than the sober movements of the vast monetary interests of a nation. Whether these desperate changes are effected by the government or by speculators outside of the Treasury Department, they argue the universal danger of the greenback circulation. If these notes could be presented at the counter for redemption the story might soon be told, if, indeed, anybody survived to tell it. But instead of the counter we have the ingenious contrivance of an auction room at which more greenbacks are offered for sale by the government than any individual can afford to buy. Though it be only a small part of the whole, the sale of these parcels of currency are taken as the real value of the whole issue. The great mass of Treasury notes is held back by the strong arm of the law, and a small amount actually taken in exchange for gold is declared to be the actual worth of the whole! This fiction struggles to maintain itself against the pressure of true values, for truth is at the bottom of trade, as well as of all other sciences. Hence this huge swaying to and fro, which threatens the whole fabric of trade throughout the country. We still say: Stand from under.

PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

The Synod of Mississippi, which embraces the presbyteries within the bounds of Louisiana and Mississippi, is now in session at the Presbyterian church on Prytania street, in this city. The synod met on Wednesday night, and after a sermon by the last moderator present, Rev. C. M. Atkinson, the synod was constituted by prayer. The last moderator, the Rev. J. Franklin Ford, of Shreveport, was some months ago called to his reward on high. For many years we knew and esteemed him as a Christian gentleman and minister. His memory will be long and tenderly cherished by his brethren of other denominations as well as his own. After the calling of the roll, Rev. Dr. Hunter, of Jackson, Mississippi, was elected moderator. Rev. A. H. Barckley, of the Tombigbee presbytery, was elected temporary clerk, and Mr. J. L. Power, engrossing clerk. Rev. R. McInnis is the stated clerk. On Thursday morning there were forty ministers present and thirty-five ruling elders. The attendance of laymen is considered as good in proportion to the number of ministers present. We were favorably impressed with the gravity and intelligence of the body, and the good order manifested in the deliberations. The Methodist pulpits of the city have been tendered to the synod, and will be occupied by members of the body on Sunday, both morning and night.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILD SPORTS OF THE WORLD. By James Greenwood. With one hundred and forty-seven engravings. We have received this from the publishers, the Messrs. Harper, New York. 1870.

This book is profusely illustrated, and is a fine book for boys. It contains authentic narrations from distinguished hunters and travelers, descriptive of animal life in all parts of the world.

THE CLOISTER AND THE HEARTH. By Charles Reade. Harper & Bros.

Also from Mr. Ellis, No. 7 Old Levee street:

HAYDEN'S DICTIONARY OF DATES. Relating to all ages and nations. Edited by Benjamin Vincent, assistant secretary of the library of the Royal Institution of Great Britain. New edition, enlarged. New York: Harper & Bro., 1869. 8vo, pp. 538.

A large amount of information has been compressed into this book—geographical, biographical, literary and scientific. Its chronological tables have been gotten up with great labor and care. One table, may be, is the history of an empire in succinct form. For a book of reference we value it highly; it supplies a want which we suppose every one who seeks general information has seriously felt.

THE MINISTRY OF TEARS, OR THE GARDEN OF SORROWS. By Rev. John Atkinson, M. A. New York: Carlton & Lanahan.

This is the third edition, and is beautifully gotten up, with illustrations, borders and tinted paper, as a gift book for the Christmas season. Some time ago we gave a copy of this book to a friend who was dying with cancer. He found great comfort in its pages. This is as good evidence of its value as any the author could wish.

PERIODICALS.

We have received from Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, the English SUNDAY MAGAZINE for December. Edited by Dr. Guthrie. Contents: Episodes in an Obscure Life; The Companions of St. Paul; Marine Parishes; Upward Glances; Lost and Found; Questions that are always Turning up; The Song of the Sword; The Struggle in Farara; A Visit to Bethlehem; The Strength of Weak Things; The Miracles of our Lord; About Amusements; An Early Morning Walk.

Also, GOOD NEWS FOR THE YOUNG. December number. Edited by Geo. Macdonald, LL. D. This is filled with entertaining matter for boys and girls.

THE HOME MONTHLY FOR NOVEMBER.—Among the contributors to this number we notice the names of Mrs. Caroline Hentz Branch, Rev. A. L. P. Green, D. D., and Rev. R. H. Rivers, D. D. The publisher and editor, A. B. Stark, deserves the patronage of the church, and is entitled to much credit for the successful manner in which he has sustained and improved this magazine. Price, $3. Nashville, Tennessee.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

SMITHVILLE, MISS., December 1, 1869.

EDITOR ADVOCATE: You will please acknowledge, through the ADVOCATE, the liberality of the following gentlemen and friends, for their generous donations for the repairs of the Methodist Episcopal Church South at Smithville, Mississippi:

Baker, Lawler & Co., L. Brewer & Co., A. J. Gillespie, of McIntosh & Gillespie, J. H. Allen, of Allen, West & Co., Smith & Lyon, J. R. Randal, Catholic friend, C. O. Haley, of Mobile, Alabama; Colonel R. C. Clark, of Verona, Mississippi; J. M. Trier, of Comargo, Mississippi.

We take great pleasure in recommending the above mentioned gentlemen as not only liberal Christian gentlemen, but in every way worthy of the confidence and patronage of all who may have business in those cities. We would especially recommend the house of which our friend C. O. Haley is a part, and a very prominent part as regards liberality and worth, and whose business capacity commands the respect and esteem of all who know him.

MEMBERS OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH AT SMITHVILLE, MISS.—J. T. M. GREGORY, PASTOR.

An Interesting Exhibition at London.

An interesting exhibition is about to open in the Dudley Gallery of the Egyptian Hall, in London. The numerous collections of the Palestine explorations in and about Jerusalem, with various antic relics from other parts of the Holy Land, brought home by Mr. McGregor, the gentleman who made the remarkable voyage in the canoe Rob Roy upon the waters of Syria and Palestine, have been arranged for general inspection, with a series of nearly three hundred and fifty photographic views, taken in all parts of the country. The London *Telegraph* says:

Lieutenant Warren, as is well known, has been industriously uncovering the very roots of the ancient city in the service of the Palestine Exploration Society. His subterranean labors have revealed what may be called stratified Jewish history. He has gone down ninety feet in one spot; and, at the corner of Haram especially, at the depth of eighty feet, he has disclosed the foundation stones of the old temple, standing upon the living rock, besides chambers, walls, aqueducts, cisterns and arches, which begin, after incredible toil, to range themselves into an intelligible plan, revealing to us the real Jerusalem of the past. These excavations have carried back research, indeed, to the days preceding Solomon; for in one spot a water course of masonry has been found passing under the temple wall itself, and there are relics in this exhibition which come from that very place.

The bottom of the Birket Israil, of Pool of Bethesda, also contributes to the collection, as well as the wall of Ophel and the Tyropœum valley; and at the foot of the southeast angle of the great rampart which now sustains the mosques of Omar and Aska, have been unveiled stones bearing letters incised with a chapel or painted in red. These have been studied by Mr. Deutsch, and declared to be construction marks of the Phœnician masons who built the temple. The fac similes of them thus far brought home are very much like the first attempt of a small boy to make figures on his slate; but they are assuredly of immense antiquity, and, no doubt, they represent, as is stated, the actual memoranda of the stone layers of Tyre and Sidon, "who took the contract" from Solomon, the king, to build his temple. From similar mines of archæological wealth, Lieutenant Warren sends us

in this exhibition the various kinds hitherto exhumed.

The treasure-trove is, of course, of different epochs and very varying importance. There is a square brick from beneath the Hill of Ophel, which is kiln-baked, and comes from the city as it existed at and before the time of Christ. By the side of that relic are deposited three or four balista balls, roughly chipped out of stone, and weighing from five to fifteen pounds, which were found in the debris of the Tyropœum, and most probably were flung into the city by the besieging army of Titus.

A fragment of mortar and concrete from the bottom of the Pool of Bethesda shows that the water was artificially contained in that receptacle, if, indeed, the Birket Israil be the same.

A specimen of pottery from the cave of Adullum takes us away from Jerusalem, and suggests thoughts at once modern and political; yet, in truth, Saul may himself have used the broken pipkin.

Lieutenant Warren and his party sent us from the vaults below the area of the Great Mosque some fragments of pitchers, and cups which are thought to be true Phœnician. They are singularly like the ceramic ware of the Kabyles in Algera as regards color and ornamentation, but the reds and yellows upon them are the natural earth-dye of all potters, and the lozenge patterns those also which are the easiest to make. None of the articles are perfect enough to allow of a judgment from their shape, which is a surer guide than color or pattern in ancient earthenware. Along with these, however, are some very pretty and neatly finished *lecythi* of a unique form, which, although very simple, are perfectly true in design, and are rendered positively elegant by their correct shape.

There is an especially striking round-bellied vessel from "Robinson's Arch," discovered at seventy-two feet below the surface, of hard red clay, and almost as thin as biscuit china. It may have held the "flour mingled with oil," or the "drink-offering of wine, the fourth part of a hin," presented when Kore, the son of Immah the Levite, porter toward East, over the precious offerings, in the reign of Hezekiah. With these are mingled some curious little jars of more primitive type—believed to be Sidonian—though as they are exactly the same shade of color, and made of the same clay, they may, as likely as not, have been Jewish vessels to contain oil or essence in religious or domestic use.

Under Mount Sion have been found spindle-shaped vessels, small and possessing the character of "lachrymatories." These remains are very puzzling. Among the most ancient of the number may be noticed a saucer-shaped piece, of good manufacture and perfect glaze, which exactly resembles the articles made in the Punjne to hold camel's milk cheese; it may very well be, for aught we know, the identical "lordly dish" in which Jael, the wife of Heber the Kenite, brought butter to Sisera—preserved in the temple—or one of the "empties" not returned to the Queen of Sheba after her celebrated visit with so many presents to the spot which is here for the first time laid bare after four thousand years.

These objects, at once so old and new, are to be supplemented by and by with a collection of specimens from Mount Sinai, and some additional articles of interest from the same sources, contributed by Sir Henry James.

Mormon Missionaries.—Several Mormon missionaries arrived at Des Moines, Iowa, on November 25, direct from Salt Lake. One hundred and ten preachers and elders were detailed by Brigham Young on Sunday, November 21, to go forth on a mission of two years. They came to Omaha in a body and then separated, taking different roads running east and south. Some fifty of them passed on to Chicago, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, and other points.

Archdeacon Freeman, in a recent speech at Exeter Hall, before the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, expressed a hope that books of a "solid" character were taking the place of periodical literature. "I hate newspapers," said he, "and if there had been newspapers in St. Paul's time he would have hated them too." Strange to say, he believes newspapers to be "the most injurious things possible," not because they contain what is bad, but because they don't contain anything.

A High Church Revival.—A High-Church revival movement in London commenced November 14, in about seventy churches, to last twelve days, during which there are to be special services, sermons and prayer, having for their chief object the conversion of sinners. Very large congregations, in most cases, assembled, and there was some prospect that this remarkable movement will produce great results.

It was an admirable reply which Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, made to some one who inquired why he continued to study his lessons over and over previous to his classes to teach. "Because I prefer that they should be supplied from a running stream, rather than a stagnant pool." This is a hint which may well be acted upon by a multitude of Sabbath school teachers.

Be always receiving or doing good. This will make your life comfortable, your death happy, and your account glorious.

The desire for happiness is natural; the desire for holiness is supernatural.

Married.

By the Rev. S. M. Thames, at the house of the bride's father, at Pushmataha, Choctaw county, Alabama, Rev. E. M. Turner, of the Mobile Conference, to Miss Rannie Gilder, all of Choctaw county, Alabama.

Obituaries.

Little Joseph A. J. Armstrong was born January 12, 1860, and died November 4, 1869, after a severe illness of about twenty-four hours. He was a member of the Sabbath school at Jonesboro; but now his seat will be vacant, for God has called him from the sufferings of this life to be with him.

"The voyage of life's at an end,
The mortal affliction is past."

But

"How vacant seems the earthly home
When those we loved are gone!
How doubly dreary falls the gloom
O'er spots where sunshine shone!"

A Friend.

In Memoriam.

Alma C., daughter, and Preston S., son of Charles C. and Mary E. Dickinson, died September 23, 1869, the former aged four years, seven months and eleven days, the latter three years, five months and twenty-two days.

They were lovely children. They played, and sang "O do not be discouraged" together. They were taken sick the same day, and died the third day afterward. They were buried in the same grave with each other, and now live in heaven with Jesus. May this tender dual cord bind more firmly the parents and family to the "better land!" Wm. A. Edwards.

Samuel Simmons was born in Talliaferro county, Georgia, July 13, 1809; married November 25, 1847, and soon after professed religion and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He moved to Louisiana in 1857, and died in Claiborne parish, Louisiana, October 13, 1869.

He was a consistent Christian—a strenuous supporter of Methodist doctrines and usages. He was a kind and affectionate husband, a fond and tender father. In his death the church has sustained a great loss; but none feel it so deeply as his wife and children. He was afflicted for more than a year. I visited him often during his protracted illness. He bore his afflictions with great patience, always expressing a readiness to depart and be with Christ. He would often speak of death as one would of an anticipated journey. His faith was firm to the last. He met death calmly and triumphantly. May the widow's God bless his bereaved wife in this severe trial, and bring her, with their children, to live with him in heaven. John A. Miller.

Minden, Louisiana.

Dr. T. G. Spindle was born in Rappahannock county, Virginia, April 8, 1819, and departed this life at Hazlehurst, Mississippi, October 22, 1869. His remains were brought to Willow Springs, Mississippi, and, after suitable remarks and the service at the grave by the writer, deposited in the family burying ground of Brother Jas. Hutchinson.

Dr. Spindle was married to Miss Mary Hutchinson, of Philips county, Arkansas, December 20, 1853. He was a good physician, a kind husband, and a noble-hearted, high-toned gentleman. Though not a member of any church, he was a believer in the Christian religion. He was brought up in the Episcopal Church, though never confirmed. He leaves behind a devoted wife and many friends to mourn his loss; but there is a hope that their loss is his gain. "If in this life only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men most miserable." While death has severed the strongest ties of earth, may hope spring up in the heart of the deeply afflicted wife of a reunion in heaven, for "earth has no sorrows that heaven cannot cure." C. T. French.

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Stanford was born on the Eastern Shore of Maryland in the year 1784. Her maiden name was Freeney. Of her parents I know but little. I learn that few or none of the family of that name are now living. Miss Freeney came with her father's family to Georgia at about ten years of age. Very early in life—say at about fifteen or sixteen years of age—she was converted from sin to holiness, and united with the church of God; and near the same time was united in marriage to Herbert Reynolds, with whom she lived until she became the mother of six children. She was afterward married to Thomas Stanford, and gave birth to five other children. Thomas, the eldest of these, was killed at Resaca, May 15, 1863. William D. was taken prisoner about the same time, and confined at Alton, Illinois. He died at Wayside Home, Salisbury, North Carolina. Out of eleven children three only survive, viz: Dr. Frank Stanford, of Columbus, Georgia, Mrs. Persons, of Auburn, Alabama, and Mrs. Wesson, of Wesson, Mississippi.

From the time that Sister Stanford gave her heart to God she never wavered in her religious life, or faltered with regard to her religious duties. In character she was decisive, and when once her resolutions were made there was no altering her purpose. She moved steadily onward to the goal.

Every Christian duty was studied and performed—strictly conscientious, regular in attention to public and social worship, a lover of private devotion, a constant and careful reader of the word of God, earnest in the training of her children. She was a most useful member of society, a valuable member of the church, and reared a family to be beloved and honored. Some of them are now pillars in the house of God. In pursuing these Christian duties every Christian virtue was developed. Eminently humane, she was ready to feed the hungry, to visit and relieve the afflicted, to defend the weak, and to intercede for the oppressed.

Just and generous, debts were promptly paid, and the Gospel and other interests of the church liberally supported. Benevolence was a prominent virtue in her character, and patience, meekness, gentleness, faith and love shone forth radiantly in her life. She was often happy in the love of God, yet never very demonstrative. Her peace flowed smoothly, noiselessly.

She died at midnight of the 19th of October, 1869, surrounded by children, grandchildren and friends, who had long watched her ebbing life. Toward the close of life she suffered—could not rest at night, had a constant feeling of uneasiness for want of freedom of breathing, and palpitation of the heart. She desired to depart and to be with Christ, freed from pain, but was never impatient. She was at times flighty, but when spoken to she collected her thoughts, and was entirely rational to the last.

She spoke to her daughter at one time, when I had left the room, saying: "Tell Brother J., if I die before his return, that I am ready and willing to go. All is right." She lived to be eighty-five years old, and about seventy of these years were given in service to God. During nearly her whole life she was a member of the church. But a few months ago she walked three or four hundred yards to church, and home again. She loved the house of God always.

Thus lived and died a noble Christian—in the midst of shade or sunshine, poverty or wealth, whether abounding or suffering need, always the same. In her younger days cheerful and happy, after the loss of two sons in the Confederate army she was more sober, rather sad, but patient and hopeful.

Her life and death are a triumph over the world, sin and death by the faith of the Gospel. Greatly beloved, her memory is dear to us all. She fell asleep in Jesus, and we laid her away to rest until our Redeemer shall come to awake her to everlasting life.

B. Jones.

READY JANUARY 1, 1870.

A new edition of "Notes on Deafness," by W. L. Daris, M. D. Founded upon the author's own observations, showing the benefit that can be effected, and much more besides. Pamphlet; price, thirty-five cents. By mail, forty cents. To be had of the author at his office, No. 9 Basin street, where persons can consult him on all diseases of the Ear, to which branch of his profession he gives his whole attention. no27 1d

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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The Child's Corner.

THE VAIN WOODPECKER.

BY JULIA A. EASTMAN.

"Ho, fellow woodpeckers! Now listen to me!"
A redhead piped out from the top of a tree;
'Twas a leafless old tree, quite apart from the rest,
And its hollow sides sheltered full many a nest.

So every blithe longbill stood still on his perch,
As quiet as though the tall tree were a church:
And redhead's black coat, and his snowy-white vest,
Like a parson, put up there to preach to the rest.

"Now, brethren and sisters, pray why do you wear
Such dingy old garments as yours, ev'rywhere?
There is one ugly gray, and another dun brown,
Like a dried leaf picked up, and put on for a gown.

"Look at me, if you please, with my gay scarlet hat!"
(Here the silly young coxcomb perked this way and that.)
"The land and the water have nothing so bright
Flashing out, like a flame, in the clear morning light!

"Now look!" and the boaster, to let them all see,
Took two or three turns round the leafless old tree;
And a dozen young birds, in gray plumage and white,
With envy were well nigh devoured at the sight.

For brighter carnation there never was seen;
Not the cardinal flower, as it nods by the stream;
Not gorgeous October's most glorious dyes,
Nor tints of the sunset in soft evening skies.

"Ah! dear Mother Gray!" a young woodpecker said;
"Why did you not borrow one egg from redhead?
Just think of the beauty and grace of your son!
The glory that he would most surely have won!"

"Looks are nothing, my child, if you only behave!
A red cap would be a disgrace to a knave!"
And sage Mother Gray fluttered off to her nest,
While redhead yet chattered away to the rest.

And now as the brown coats were picking about,
Of a sudden the clang of a rifle rang out.
From aloft, in an instant, dropped heavily down
Our gay feathered friend with the bright scarlet crown.

The brown of their feathers, the brown of the tree,
Left each of the others as safe as could be;
But the poor little redhead, all stained with his blood,
Lay still on the grass in the edge of the wood!

—*Little Corporal.*

LETTER FROM CHINA.

TO THE FELICITY ST. SUNDAY SCHOOL.

MY DEAR YOUNG FRIENDS: I will now give you a few more lines about the superstitious notions of the Chinese.

Not long since there was a woman in the country washing cloth, and all at once fell into the creek. She says she saw the "black devil" in the water. Several persons saw her fall, and at once jumped into the water to save her life, and finding they could not save her, they called for others to come and help them. They tried for a long while to get her out of the water. Her head was down under the water, and it was after long pulling they succeeded in rescuing her from a watery grave. When she was brought on shore they asked her why it was she was held down, and required the strength of five or six persons to bring her out. She said the devil in the water held her down, and the people all believed it.

There is a story about the white devil which many believe to be true. This white devil was out walking in the night to buy a few cakes to eat. For a month the cake man sold his cakes to the white devil for seven cash each, and all the while this devil was paying in bad paper money, which he could not use. I send by this mail a sample of this paper money which is given to the ghosts of the dead, and which the Chinese suppose is converted into real money in the spirit world. When the seller of cakes found he had this bad, useless money, he went to the temple and reported to the Buddhist priest how the white devil had taken the advantage of him in the night, and given him money which he could not use. The priest, after consulting with some of his brother priests, went and bought two large and long nails and nailed the white devil down, so that he cannot now walk about. That was said to have happened about six years ago.—Whether they mean the "foreign white devil," or some other devil, I am not able to say. They call all foreigners "white devils."

A short time since there was a man sick, and the Chinese doctor told him he must die, as the devils had begun to gather thick and fast around him. The doctor told him all the medicine he could give him would do him no good, as the devils seemed determined to have him for some offense he had no doubt committed. This made the man very miserable, and he could take no rest. He then sent for a spirit-seeing woman to come and see if she could cure him, or persuade the devils to let go their hold of him. When this woman came she went through a great many forms and gesticulations and cantations. At last she took a candle, lighted it and put it in her mouth, saying: "If the candle goes out you will die very soon, but if it does not go out you will live a long time yet." The candle did not go out, and the man recovered from his sickness. All his friends are convinced that this woman has great power over the devils. The man, when he recovered, made a great feast for the devils, and bowed down to them; after which he and his friends partook of the same repast, and seemed highly gratified and pleased that the wrath of all the devils had been appeased. The spirit-seeing woman, too, had been handsomely rewarded for the part she had performed.

Now, my dear young friends, I trust you do not believe there is any truth in what these poor heathen people have said and done. They believe it, but you do not. The devil, indeed, has possession of the hearts of all these people, and he would prefer to have them believe a lie rather than the truth. The devil is not afraid to take hold of the minds and hearts of the Chinese, because he knows he can make them believe a lie and do as he bids them, and they have no power to resist him. But it is not so with you and all those who have the Bible, and who put their trust in the Lord Jesus. You have the true light—the glorious light of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. If you receive that light, and put your trust in the Lord Jesus, the devil has no power to tempt you. The Chinese have not that light, and therefore they are easily tempted by the devil to do evil and believe in falsehood. What I have written in this letter is to show you how ignorant the Chinese are; and yet thousands, though they hear us tell of the love of God and the love of the Lord Jesus for them, yet they will not believe, because they cannot see. They want some ocular demonstration. They do not believe the holy and unblamable lives of Christians sufficient proof of the holy religion we profess. They often say: "We will believe when we see." Surely the religious state of these people is deplorable in the highest degree. Pray often to God that light may shine upon their hearts, and I trust you may all be filled with true wisdom and with the spirit of God; and I pray that you may ever have an earnest and increasing desire for the conversion of the heathen.

Pray for us all. Believe me, I am your sincere friend,

J. W. LAMBUTH.

MY DEAR YOUNG FRIENDS: Permit me again to thank you for the interest you have taken in the education of the Chinese children. The $25 sent me some months since has been handed over to Mrs. Lambuth in the support of her girls' school. I have just received a note from your kind superintendent saying he had sent $80 to be divided between Brother Allen and myself. I hope you will not object to my appropriating that amount also to the support of Mrs. Lambuth's school. She will give you account of the progress of the girls from time to time. There may be sufficient for me to open a school too. I made frequent efforts to open a school at Naziang, but the people say they are afraid I want to take out the eyes of the children, and also their brain. I shall now see what can be done at Soochow about a school.

My little daughter's name is Nora Kate Lambuth. She is six years and nearly two months old. Reads now in the Third Reader. But the best of all, she reads well in the Bible. She prays every day for all who love the Lord Jesus. She wants to be a Christian. I hope you will all pray for her and her little brother, Robert William, two years and six months old, and for her dear brother, Walter Russell Thornton, now near fifteen years old. We had to send him to America about three months since, on account of his health, and that he might have the benefit of good schools and good Christian society. I send you the photograph of our little daughter. Also some Chinese mock money, which they offer to the dead and to idols.

The strip of paper is sold to all who come and inquire of the idol. It is supposed to contain some words of comfort for the sick, or for those who are seeking a fortune. The round pieces are representations of money which they offer to the dead and to idols. J. W. L.

Scientific.

Mica Brocades---A New Product of Art.

No doubt all of our readers are acquainted with the mica which is so extensively used in doors of stoves. But it may be stated that under this term a whole group of minerals is comprised, either occurring massive or disseminated in rocks. They have all a more or less foliated structure and pearly luster. They are elastic, transparent or translucent, and have a specific weight of 2.7. In Germany mica has recently found application for the production of bronze-like colors which bear the names "brocades," "crystal colors" and "mica bronzes." The mineral is to this end well crushed, boiled in hydrochloric acid, then washed with water, and assorted according to the size of the laminæ. Mica scales thus obtained exhibit a glass-like luster, combined with a silver-white appearance. The advantages of these brocades (which by the way may be colored) over the ordinary metallic brocades are stated to be the following: 1. They do not contain any ingredient injurious to health. 2. They possess metallic luster like the ordinary brocades, and some surpass them even in liveliness of color. 3. Brown, black, blue, green and rose are obtained in remarkable beauty, which is not the case with the metal bronzes. 4. They comport themselves with perfect neutrality toward sulphurous exhalations. 5. Their specific weight being very slight, their yield is consequently correspondingly great. In their application they may be fixed upon all kinds of articles of metal, wood, glass, plaster of Paris and paper board. They are consequently well adapted to the preparation of artificial flowers, fancy papers, sealing wax, in tapestry, furniture making and painting. Theatres may employ them for imitating gold-rain and snow, for which purpose they recommend themselves on account of their lightness and cheap price. In short, they may be used for almost all the purposes to which the ordinary bronze powders have been applied. In fixing these brocades upon articles of any kind it is advisable to paint them first with a color similar to that of the bronze; for silver, a ground of white lead is suitable; for blue, one of ultramarine, etc. They are equally suitable for oil and glue colors, which latter are fixed with a mixture of four parts of glue and one of glycerin. Upon this coat, when hard, the binding material for the brocade is spread, and after one quarter of an hour this latter is sifted over. As binding material a paste, consisting of four parts of boiled starch and one of glycerin, is recommended. If desirable the powder may be finally pressed down with a roller. If the ground is formed by an oil paint the binding material for the brocade should be constituted of a dammar, or pale copal varnish, upon which, when only pitchy, the powder is sifted over. When finally coated with a suitable spirit, dammar or copal varnish, the so prepared articles assume a luster which, in beauty and durability, far surpasses any heretofore obtained with the common bronzes. When small particles of mica silver are spread over articles coated with asphalt varnish the result is a good imitation of granite. The crystal colors are also suitable for calico printing, and fabrics upon which they are applied surpass in brilliancy the heavy bronze and glass-dust fancy fabrics from Lyons. Employed between or on colored gelatin plates they give rise to superb crystallizations, which are used as inlayings for buttons and various other articles. They may be spread over finished porcelain and glassware, if these are heated again to the fusing point of their glazing. According to Dr. C. Ceeh and L. Schneider, in Prague, these brocades may be colored with the following dye stuffs: Rose, with a decoction of cochineal; carmoisin, with the bluish magenta red; bright red, with fuchsine and Havana brown; violet, with Hofman's violet. A solution of Prussian blue in oxalic acid serves for producing a bright blue, and Girard's violet for deep blue; light and dark green are imparted by aniline green and curcuma; gold with curcuma, dark brown with a proper bark extract, and black with litmus and haematoxylin or logwood extract. Silver needs no color. According to Dr. L. Feutchwanger's (*vide* his popular "Treatise on Gems,") mica is found in this country at Williamsburg, Massachusetts, Hartford, Connecticut, and many other places. The green mica, which is of a beautiful grass-green color, is found in Brunswick, Maine. The rose-red mica, which is also a very beautiful mineral, is principally found at Goshen, Chesterfield, Massachusetts, Acworth, New Hampshire, Bellows' Falls, Vermont, etc. Mica, according to the above named mineralogist, when of good colors, may be used for jewelry and other ornaments. — *Scientific American.*

OLEOGRAPHY.—This is the name given to the new art of fixing on paper the special forms which a drop of oil assumes when poured on water. These forms, or patterns, vary with every sort of oil, and are exceedingly interesting and beautiful. Oleography may be briefly described thus: Having obtained the oil pattern, lay on it for an instant a piece of glazed surface paper, then take it off and place it on a surface of ink or any other colored fluid in water or spirit. Now wash off any excess of color with plain water; when dry, the pattern is fixed. The paper becomes greasy where the oil is present and thus resists the action of the ink, but it is rapidly absorbed on the blank places.—*Septimus Piesse.*

A MISSIONARY ICONOCLAST.—Mr. Van Meter, Baptist missionary to the Karens, was requested to break the vessels which have long been used in one of the village temples for sacrifices to the spirits of the "dark world." He was, of course, only too glad to comply, and the ceremony was performed with due solemnity. This village is now a Christian community, and these once venerable vessels were the last relics of heathenism.

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Stenography: A complete system of Short Hand.
Private Devotions, Hannah More, gilt.
Bridal Greetings, Daniel Wise, D. D.
Brown's Concordance.
Jessica's First Prayer.

ALL CATALOGUES SENT FREE.

Send for catalogues of Sunday School Books.
Send for catalogues of School and College Text Books.
Send for catalogues of Miscellaneous Books.
Send for catalogues of Bibles.

Address
BOHT. J. HARP, Agent,
Southern Meth. Publishing House,
de4 New Orleans, La.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

THE BEST COOKING STOVE FOR WOOD NOW IN USE.

THE FASHION.

We call especial attention to this Stove, which has been produced at great expense, combining all the new and important improvements: also to the extra height of the Oven under the fire chamber, the Patent Air Chamber, Front Doors, and Patent White Enameled Iron Knobs, the improvements in the covers and centre pieces, all of which have been covered by Letters Patent, and are used in no other Stove. They are warranted to stand fire, or others sent free of charge in all cases. We have all sizes of this justly celebrated Stove, both

PLAIN AND EXTENDED BACKS,

the Extended Back with cast iron Enameled Reservoir and Faucet, Tin Warming Closet, Gridiron Cover, etc. The part of the top supporting the Reservoir is raised so that the fire is above the top plate, instead of below, as is the case in most of the Stoves now used, and the heat is forced directly against the whole surface of the bottom of the Reservoir. The Reservoir, being detached from the pipe, can be removed at pleasure, thereby forming a six-hole Stove—the best in use, as the back holes will heat as well or better than the middle ones. For sale by

G. W. W. GOODWYN,
62 Camp street.

ALSO, THE MOST

Complete and Perfect Cooking Stove

FOR BITUMINOUS COAL OR COKE

ever invented, in the estimation of all who have yet seen it. Patented in 1868.

THE MONITOR,

which can be seen at 62 Camp street. The advantages possessed by this Stove over all the other Coal Cooking Stoves are so numerous, and so patent to every sensible observer, that it is only necessary to examine it in order to be convinced of its superiority.

All of the above Stoves are fitted with extra care, Oven Doors lined with tin, and furnished with William Resor's Patent Air Chamber, sliding front doors, patent centres, covers and White Enameled Knobs.

The operation of every Stove guaranteed. Directions for putting up and using same accompany each Stove.

G. W. W. GOODWYN,
62 Camp street,
Sole Agent for States of La. and Texas.
jy21 1y

THE TIMES..... THE TIMES.

THE IMPROVED

LARGE OVEN COOKING STOVE,

with extended Fire Chamber and Feeder Top—one of the best Baking and most economical Stoves made.

The Flues are constructed so as to insure the most perfect draft. The heat of the Oven is so equal that when baking there is no need for removing anything until done.

THE TIMES

Is made of a superior quality of Iron, very heavy, of neat design and fine finish. The Top Plate is put together in sections, to permit of the greatest expansion without cracking.

We invite the attention of Housekeepers to the advantages of this Stove. Remember, we guarantee them to give entire satisfaction. Duplicate parts can be had at all times, at small cost, by which repairs can be made which will frequently save the price of a new Stove. ZABLE & DALTON,
No. 115 Poydras street.

A large variety of MANTLE GRATES, House Furnishing Goods, Tin and Japanned Ware. Agents for the celebrated Osborn Bird and Animal Cages.

ZABLE & DALTON,
je13 1y No. 115 Poydras street.

STOVES, GRATES AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

The undersigned would call the attention of city and country buyers of Cooking Stoves to the following list of Stoves manufactured by Mr. M. L. Filley:

The Philanthropist.

A first class Cooking stove, having all of the latest improvements that have so far been invented. Has a new arrangement for boiling; also an Ash-pan. The casting is heavier than any Stove sold in this market. Sold under a full guarantee in every respect.

The Diamond Rock.

A Stove well known in this market. Thousands of this Stove are in constant use throughout the country, which is a very good recommendation. Sold under a full guarantee.

Besides the above named Stoves, I have on hand the celebrated Cotton Plant, Charter Oak, True Kentuckian, Maid of Orleans, Queen of the South, Delta and others, all of which I offer at a low price.

J. H. CAMPMAN,
no13 6m 133 Poydras st., New Orleans.

THE CHARTER OAK COOKING STOVE.

From and after this date I shall keep in full stock of the celebrated

CHARTER OAK COOKING STOVES,

so universally approved by all housekeepers, and by special arrangement will be able to fill all orders as low as they can be had.

Orders for this celebrated Cooking Stove solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

G. W. W. GOODWYN,
62 Camp street, New Orleans,
Manufacturer of Plain Tin and Japan Ware,
Dealer in Cooking and
Heating Stoves of all kinds.
fe13 6m

G. W. W. GOODWYN,
(Successor to Austin & Goodwyn.)

Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of Tinware.

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES

of all kinds. Sole Agent for the Fashion Cooking Stove.

62.....CAMP STREET.....62

Next door to the Picayune Office,
oc20 1y NEW ORLEANS.

J. BONTEMPS,

DYER AND SCOURER,

182.....POYDRAS STREET.....182

Between Carondelet and Baronne streets.

(Formerly of Bourbon street for a great number of years.)

Mr. J. Bontemps informs his friends and the public in general that he has re-established himself in the Dying, Scouring and Cleaning business at the above place.

All orders will be attended to with care and dispatch.

A Tailor is attached to the establishment, who will attend to the repairing and mending of clothing.

Specialty for mourning.

Orders from the country promptly attended to. no13 3m

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1869.

A Chinaman on the Chinese Question.

Whatever may be the average intellect of the Chinese, there can be no doubt as to the intellect of the man who made the following speech. The remarks were delivered by Chey Chow, a Chinese merchant, in Chicago:

"Eleven years ago I came from my home in China to seek my fortune in your great republic. I landed on the golden shore of California, utterly ignorant of your people, a stranger to your customs and laws, and in the minds of some an intruder—one of that race whose presence is deemed a positive injury to the public prosperity. But, gentlemen, I found both kindness and justice. I found that above the prejudice which had been formed against us, there flowed a broad stream of popular equality; that the hand of friendship was extended to the people of every nation, and that even Chinamen must live, be happy, succeed, and respected in 'free America.' I gathered knowledge in your public schools; to read and write as you do; to act and think as you do; and, gentlemen, I rejoice to say it is so; that I have been able to cross this vast continent without the aid of an interpreter; but here in the heart of the United States I can speak to you in your own familiar speech, and tell you how very much I appreciate your hospitality; how grateful I feel for the privileges and advantages I have enjoyed in your glorious country; and how earnestly I hope that your example of enterprise, energy, vitality and national generosity may be seen and understood, as I see and understand it, by our government. Mr. Burlingame has done much to promote good feeling in China toward the American nation. He made himself well acquainted with the authorities at Pekin. He won their confidence to a remarkable degree. He is an excellent man, and I believe, if his advice is received and acted upon, China will soon be the cordial friend of all the commercial powers of the earth. Already we are doing something in the way of progress in modern improvements. Steamboat lines have been established on our rivers, and the telegraph will soon connect us with the wonderful sovereignty of the Western hemisphere, where the people rule, and where everything proclaims peace and good will to all. China must brush away the dust of her antiquity, and, looking across the Pacific, behold and profit by the new lessons of the New World.

"We trust our visit, gentlemen, may be productive of good results to all of us; that the two great countries, East and West, China and America, may be found forever together in friendship, and that a Chinaman in America, or an American in China, may find like protection and consideration in their search for happiness and wealth."

VICTIMS OF THE INQUISITION.—A statement derived from an abridgment of Llorent's "History of the Inquisition in Spain," third edition, has been published by the Edinburg Spanish Evangelical Society, giving a summary of the victims of that bloody instrument of Romish intolerance from the beginning, in 1481, down to 1820. The whole number of victims, including those burnt at the stake, burnt in effigy, and sent to the galleys, is 335,497. Closing the record in 1846, since which date only fourteen have been burned, and 248 sent to the galleys, we have a total, in 363 years, of 36,154 burnt at the stake. Just about one-third of the whole awful work was done under Torquemada, in the first seventeen years of the history of the Inquisition, when 10,220 were burned, 6,840 were burned in effigy, and 97,361 were sent to the galleys. It took nearly sixty years to make up another third of the victims of the stake; while a full 100,000 more were hurried to the galleys in the short space of 23 years. After that the work flagged, even under the rule of the three Philips, and two centuries, during which the world was moving into the light of the Reformation, were required to equal the seventeen years of Torquemada. If any one wishes to know whether Spain escaped the influence that went abroad with the Reformation, he need only read the additional fact that 260 persons were sacrificed in the last century of the Inquisition against 114,271 persons in the first seventeen years of its existence; or the fact that in the forty years before the Reformation, 242,650 were destroyed, while in the sixty years immediately following only 60,000 suffered. Humanity stands appalled at the record, and Christianity blushes at the atrocities committed in her name.

God does not always smile, lest We should be careless and presume.

MACHINERY—BELLS.

THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,

Dealers in all descriptions of

MACHINERY AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

VICTOR CANE MILLS,
COOK'S EVAPORATORS,
All sizes, for either Southern or Sorgo Cane.
Victor Grain Drills.
Buckeye Threshers, for Rice, Wheat, Oats, etc., etc.
Ohio Mowing Machines.
Ohio Reaping Machines, with Dropper.
These Machines dispense with raking, as they deliver the cut grain ready for binding. They are adapted to all kinds of Grain, Rice, etc., etc.
Warner's Sulky Hay Rakes.
Horse Powers.
Southern Corn Planters.
Sattley Gang Plows.
Corn Shellers.
Stafford Sulky Cultivators.
Corn and Cob Crushers.
Straw and Hay Feed Cutters.
Cider Mills and Presses.
Crawford Garden Cultivators.
Hay Presses and Cotton Presses.
Gullett Steel Brush Cotton Gins.
Portable Steam Engines of all sizes.
Stationary Steam Engines, boilers of all sizes.
Circular Saw Mills and Shingle Machines.
Coleman Corn and Wheat Mills.
Sumt Machines and Bolting Cloth.
Shafting, Belting, etc.
Send for special circulars for any articles, or estimates for full sets of Machinery.
THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,
ja16 1y No. 9 Perdido st., N. Orleans.

CHURCH BELLS. CHURCH BELLS.

We are prepared to furnish Church Bells, of Steel Composition, having a rich, deep tone, at the following prices, which place it within the power of all Churches to be provided with a good Bell:

	Weight.	Wt. of Bell and mountings.	Price.
28-inch Bell...	250 lbs	400 lbs	$65 00
36-inch Bell...	650 lbs	800 lbs	135 00
40-inch Bell...	800 lbs	1000 lbs.	175 00
48-inch Bell...	1200 lbs	1500 lbs	265 00

These Bells are warranted for one year against breakage in ordinary use.
THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,
ja16 1y No. 9, Perdido st., N. Orleans.

BELLS, STEEL COMPOSITION,

For Churches, Schools, Etc.

BLYMEll, NORTON & CO., Manufacturers, Cincinnati, Ohio.

These celebrated Bells (not Cast Iron or "Anadgam") rival in purity and volume of tone those of copper and tin, are more durable, and cost only one-third as much.
Send for descriptive circular. se25 1y

MEDICINE—MEDICINE.

BRAN NEW LETTERS!

FRESH TESTIMONIALS!

DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.

THE ASTONISHING FAMILY MEDICINE.

Saved from Death!—Read!

MONTGOMERY, ALA., June 28, 1869.

Messrs. J. Darby & Co., 161 William St., N. Y. *Gents:* Yours of the 23d is before me, and has attention. It gives me pleasure to say that my belief is that your Fluid, under the supervision of a kind Providence, saved the life of my youngest child, some six years ago, the child being wasted to a skeleton by the effects of teething, and an affection of the bowels therewith. I had never seen any one reduced so low to recover.
Physic had been tried in vain, until the physicians stated it was useless. A friend recommended your Fluid, or Ozone, which he stated was one of the component parts of it. I did so, and the effect was like magic, plainly discernible in one hour in its good effects, producing quiet and sleep almost at once, where irritation and sleepless restlessness had previously possessed the child to nearly entire exhaustion.
I at first administered it in a small way, two and three drops in a spoonful of water, and increased it to six and ten drops. It promptly checked the bowels, and had the happiest effect, the child rapidly recovering.
I have tried your Fluid on animals, with the same effect—both horses and cows—mingling more or less in water, and letting them drink.
I have no hesitation in saying I believe it a specific for Chronic Diarrhea, or any violent affection of the bowels.
I would not be without it in my family under any consideration. Yours truly,
WILLIAM FOWLER.
Mr. Fowler is a member of the celebrated Banking House of Fowler & Somerville, Montgomery, Alabama.

AND AGAIN!

Read the following letter from Mr. Frank Saunders, a well known citizen, and brother-in-law of the beloved Bishop Paine, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South:

189 BROADWAY, N. Y., July 29, 1869.

Messrs. J. Darby & Co., 161 William St., N. Y. *Gents:* About the 10th of June last one of my children was taken with Scarlet Fever, in its most malignant form, and as soon as I could I procured your valuable disinfectant, Darby's Prophylactic Fluid. Although it was several days after the appearance of the disease before I began using the Fluid, still by a free use of it the disease was not only confined to the one case, but the malignity of that case somewhat mitigated.
Finding the use of the Fluid as a disinfectant in my family it was also tried in a case of headache and one of toothache, the results in each case being instantaneous relief. It was afterward tried in a case of Erysipelas, with almost equal success.
It is due to the merits of this compound, also, to state that the case of Erysipelas in question, being located in the feet, the Fluid, in its application, was brought in frequent contact with a troublesome corn on one of the feet, to the utter disconfiture of said corn, for upon subsequent examination it had disappeared, and though it was sought for diligently, it could not be found.
I hand you this, hoping it may be the means of inducing others of earth's poor sufferers to test for themselves, as I did, the great merits of this great remedy.
Very respectfully yours,
FRANK SAUNDERS.

Never was a medicine so universally esteemed and extolled. It never fails. It may be depended on.
Every Druggist and Country Merchant keeps it. Manufactured only by
JOHN DARBY & CO.,
161 William street, New York.
Wholesale Agents, REDWINE & PIX,
de3 1y Atlanta, Georgia.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—BOOTS AND SHOES.

D. TILLOTSON,

SUCCESSOR TO C. E. CATE & COMPANY,

AT THE OLD STAND,

18.....CAMP STREET.....18

UNDER THE CITY HOTEL,

Keeps constantly on hand

THE BEST

CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS & SHOES;

Also, continues to manufacture

SUMPTER BROGANS AND RUSSETS,

LADIES' AND GENTS'

—AND—

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.

—AT—

HAMMOND STATION.

no9 1y

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT SOUTHERN MUSIC HOUSE.

PHILIP WERLEIN,

80.....BARONNE STREET.....80

NEW ORLEANS.

PRICES REDUCED,

Pianos and Organs from 10 to 30 per cent. Cheaper

THAN ANY HOUSE IN THE SOUTH.

QUICK SALES! SMALL RETURNS!

Any article in the Music line, ordered by mail, will be promptly forwarded at lowest prices, and satisfaction will be guaranteed in every instance, thus enabling those living at a distance to obtain what they wish as if they were themselves present.

Price lists, catalogues, etc., furnished by mail to any address.

Sole Agent of the UNRIVALED PIANOS manufactured by Marschall & Mittauer, pronounced by the first judges and musicians to be the most powerful and brilliant made; Dunham & Sons, celebrated for their sweetness, richness and beauty of tone, and their durability; and Hale's superb, cheap and fine-toned Pianos, which

DEFY COMPETITION.

Sole Agent of E. P. Needham & Son's renowned Church, School and Parlor ORGANS, the cheapest, finest-toned and most durable instrument in the world.

Wholesale and retail dealer in Sheet Music, Instruction Books, Brass Instruments (in sets or single,) Violins, Guitars, Flutinas, Strings, and all kinds of Musical Merchandise.

Sole Agent for Hoosey's (London) cheap and standard MUSIC. Price, Fifty Cents.

Any piece of Music mailed, post paid, on receipt of retail price. no14 1y

BLACKMAR'S MUSIC STORE,

No. 161 Canal Street,

Directly opposite Christ Church, New Orleans.

DEPOT FOR

KNABE'S BALTIMORE PIANOS, & PRINCE'S AUTOMATIC ORGANS.

Pianos for rent. Pianos tuned and repaired. A. E. BLACKMAR,
oc17 1y 651 Broadway, New York.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

J. L. DUNNICA, New Orleans, La. THOS. A. HAMILTON, Memphis, Tenn.
G. P. HARRISON, New Orleans, La.

J. L. DUNNICA & CO.,

COTTON AND PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

99.....POYDRAS STREET.....99

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

Agents for the following

BRANDS OF FLOUR,

which we are constantly receiving, and always have a good supply on hand:

Crescent Mills, Can't "B" Beat.
Heinrichshofen's Extra.
Red Sea.
W. Rosborough & Co.
Union Mills, "Sparta, Ill."
Sparta Belle.
Olive Branch.
City Mills, "Sparta, Ill."
Missouri Mills, St. Louis.
Saxony Belle.
Berg & Becker's Choice.
Pleasant Ridge.
Camp Spring Mills, St. Louis.
Great Western Mills, St. Louis.

Also, various brands of

SUPERFINE, SINGLE, DOUBLE AND TREBLE EXTRAS,

which we are selling at the lowest market rates. ja2 1y

J. R. POWELL,

Cotton Factor & Commission Merchant,

186.....COMMON STREET.....186

NEW ORLEANS.

W. R. STUART, Agent. se18 1y

F. HATHORN, Late of Shropshire & Hathorn. ALF. H. PIERSON.

HATHORN & PIERSON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And Wholesale Dealers in

Groceries, Oils and Drugs,

Nos. 95, 97 and 99 Gravier street,

oc17 1y NEW ORLEANS, LA.

ALEX. BRITTON. RICH. F. BRITTON.

A. BRITTON & CO.,

GENERAL STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

No. 90 Common street, New Orleans.

oc3 1y

H. F. GIVEN,

COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTOR,

—AND—

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 11 Union street,

se18 6m NEW ORLEANS.

ROBERT L. WALKER,

Cotton Factor & Commission Merchant,

190.....COMMON STREET.....190

NEW ORLEANS.

THOMAS MURRAY,

BUILDER.....BUILDER.

CORNER RAMPART AND ERATO STS.,

NEW ORLEANS.

Orders left at Box 113, Mechanics' Exchange, will be attended to. se

F. KUES' BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY,

No. 27 Exchange Alley,

Between Customhouse and Canal streets.

je6 1y NEW ORLEANS.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1869.

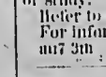
Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
Feb		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
M'h		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
Apn					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
M'y							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
J'e			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jr.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
Au		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
Sep					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
Oct							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Nov			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
Dec					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

To AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received, and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

J. W. BLACKMAN'S



COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

61 CAMP STREET,

Corner Commercial Place, N. O.

Open day and evening the entire year.
Penmanship, Book-keeping, Mathematics and Languages are practically taught by experienced professors. Persons from twelve to fifty years of age attend. The instruction is private to each student. Persons who have neglected their education can here speedily qualify themselves for good situations in business. Some from the country may obtain board in the family of the principal.
Prof. R. B. Montgomery, of this College, has always won the highest premiums for Penmanship and Pen-drawing, over all competitors, at all the State Fairs held in this city.
A liberal deduction made when three or more enter together. The principal has been a practical teacher in New Orleans since 1851. For circulars, giving terms, etc., address J. W. BLACKMAN,
se11 1y New Orleans.

METHODIST FEMALE COLLEGE,

TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA.

Under the Patronage of the Mobile Conference.

The regular scholastic year will begin on the first Monday in OCTOBER next, and end the last of June. It is divided into two terms of four and a half months each.

EXPENSES.

Primary department, per term	$20 00
Collegiate department, per term	25 00
Latin and Modern Languages, each	10 00
Music on Piano and Guitar	25 00
Use of Instrument	5 00
Drawing and Painting	$20 to 25 00
Contingent fee	3 00
Board, including washing, lights and fuel, per month	22 00

Young ladies must furnish their own towels, sheets, pillow cases and table napkins.
Payments for each term in advance. Pupils entering within the first month will be charged from the beginning. Itinerant ministers charged no tuition in the Literary Course.
Strict attention given to the manners and morals of the young ladies, and to their habits of study.
Refer to Dr. Kenner.
For information address the President.
au7 3m C. D. OLIVER, Principal.

TUSKEGEE FEMALE COLLEGE,

TUSKEGEE, MACON COUNTY, ALABAMA.

REV. GEO. W. F. PRICE, PRESIDENT.

1. Institution permanent and successful.
2. Full faculty of experienced teachers.
3. Music made a special feature.
4. Art taught thoroughly and cheaply.
5. Fine Scientific Apparatus in good order.
6. Boarding department excellently kept.
7. Pupils under control of President.
8. Attention to health, manners, morals.
9. Vocal music gratuitously to all.
10. Languages taught, ancient and modern.
11. Particular care given to Primaries.
12. Object Lesson System adopted.
13. Discipline thorough and efficient.
14. Literary culture unsurpassed.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT—Dr. S. M. Bartlett, principal.—Dr. Bartlett has been a successful teacher of vocal and instrumental music for nearly twenty years, much of the time in female colleges in Alabama. The Institution has excellent instruments for instruction. Pupils practice under the professor's eye. Vocal music is a gratuitous daily exercise. Vocalization taught thoroughly.

BOARDING DEPARTMENT—Capt. J. H. Pooser, steward; Mrs. E. B. Whitehurst, housekeeper.—The gentleman in charge of this department is late of Marianna, Florida, and is of elevated character and social standing. The President resides in the college, and has charge of the boarders. Young ladies must furnish one pair blankets, one pair sheets, towels, pillow cases, toilet soap and lights. Fees for each term in advance. Four weeks make a scholastic month.
Next year begins September 15, 1869. Two terms, twenty weeks each.

CHARGES FOR YEAR OF FORTY WEEKS.

Primary department	$25 00
Academic department	40 00
Collegiate department	50 00
Music department	60 00
Art department	$20 to 40 00
Languages, each	20 00
Diploma fee	5 00
Board per month, without lights	20 00

No incidental charges of any kind. Fees for each term in advance. Total expense, without extras, about $260.
REV. GEORGE W. F. PRICE,
Prest. Tuskegee Female College,
se1 1m Tuskegee, Macon Co., Ala.

SHARON FEMALE COLLEGE,

SHARON, MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI,

will reopen on MONDAY, the 27th of September, under the presidency of

REV. J. M. PUGH, A. M.

The course of study is extensive and thorough, and no pains will be spared to give to the student a solid education.
Rates of tuition per session of ten months:

Primary division	$30 00
Preparatory department	40 00
Collegiate department	50 00
Contingent fee	5 00

Music at usual rates.
Board can be had at from $16 to $20. For further information address the President.
H. H. MONTGOMERY,
President of Board of Trustees.

NOTE.—My friends in the counties of Madison, Yazoo, Holmes, Carroll, Sunflower, Attala, Scott, Leake, Neshoba, Rankin, Hinds, and elsewhere, will please consider this notice as a personal application for their patronage, as it will be out of my power to pay them a special visit.
The daughters of the preachers of the Mississippi Conference, and the orphans of deceased preachers, and also the orphans of deceased Masons, on application, shall have their tuition free of charge.
se4 1m J. M. PUGH, President.

WHITWORTH FEMALE COLLEGE.

BROOKHAVEN, MISSISSIPPI,

will reopen SEPTEMBER 22, 1869. Provision will be made for all who apply for admission.
To send your daughter here will cost you $250 for the term of ten months, or forty weeks. This amount will pay for board, fuel, lights, washing, tuition in English, English text-books, slates, pencils, and all the stationery used in the school room. A deduction of $50 will be made for ministers' daughters.
All the branches are taught. Our music teachers are believed to be unexcelled.
Music and the Languages are extra.
Send for circular.
H. F. JOHNSON,
jy17 3m President.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE,

Mansfield, De Soto parish, La.

OWNED BY THE LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

The Fall Session of this Institution, now entering upon the sixteenth year of its existence, will open on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of September, with a corps of experienced teachers, and enlarged facilities of instruction.
Terms unchanged. For catalogues, containing full particulars, address
CHARLES B. STUART,
au14 2m President.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

CENTENARY COLLEGE, JACKSON, LA.,

was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.
The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war, but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.
Tuition, $75 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.
Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month.
The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, are all unsurpassed by those of any institution in the Southern States.
The past history of the College is the pledge of its future prosperity.
The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.
The old students, alumni, and friends of the institution are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.
W. H. WATKINS, President.

TRINITY HIGH SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,

Pass Christian, Mississippi.

REV. WM. CAMERON, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

The next scholastic year of this Institution will commence on the FIRST MONDAY in October, and continue ten months, or forty weeks.
The Boarding Department is under the management of Mrs. John E. Caldwell.
For circulars, giving particulars, apply to the Principal, or to the following named

PATRONS.

Colonel D. E. Scruggs, New Orleans.
Colonel Henry Gillum, New Orleans.
Captain W. C. Flanders, New Orleans.
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Mr. Orrin Cull, New Orleans.
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Mr. J. B. Jennings, New Orleans.
Mr. A. H. Swanson, New Orleans.
Mr. Alfred Davis, Natchez, Mississippi.
Gen. E. Swift, U. S. A., Vicksburg, Miss.
Mr. William Myers, Deer Creek, Issaquena county, Mississippi.
Mrs. Mary A. Smith, Woodville, Miss.
Mrs. Catherine Stall, Mobile, Alabama.
Rev. John H. Rice, D. D., Mobile, Alabama.
W. A. Champlin, Esq., Pass Christian, Mississippi.
Dr. C. H. New, Pass Christian, Mississippi.
or2 3m

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY,

GREENSBORO, ALABAMA.

The schools of Moral Philosophy, Ancient Languages, Modern Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry are in successful operation. The Faculty consists of gentlemen whose reputation is well established. The Preparatory School is taught by the Faculty. We offer the best facilities for thorough education.
The session is divided into two terms. It begins the first Wednesday in October, and closes the first Wednesday in July.

Tuition in University, per term	$35 00
Tuition in Preparatory School, per term	30 00
Contingent fee, per term	2 50
Board in private families, per mo.	$16 to 20 00

Fees must be paid in advance. Send for a circular. Direct to
au7 11t J. C. WILLS.

FRANKLIN SEMINARY

will be reopened for the reception of pupils on the 9th of AUGUST, which will be the beginning of the scholastic year.
Board can be had in good families for $15 per month, exclusive of lights and washing.
The following are the terms of tuition, payable in advance, per session of five months:

Elementary branches	$20 00
Higher branches	25 00
Latin, Greek, etc	30 00

French and music extra.
For further information apply to
B. CLEGG, Principal,
au7 4m Franklin, La.

MEMPHIS CONFERENCE FEMALE INSTITUTE, JACKSON, TENN.

Rev. A. W. Jones, President, assisted by a full corps of competent teachers.
Fall Session opens SEPTEMBER 6, 1869.

Tuition, Collegiate Department	$25 00
Music and use of piano	30 00

Other charges in proportion.
Board, including washing, fuel, bedding, etc 90 00
Tuition required in advance, and one-half the board.
The location is every way favorable and the facilities ample.
We solicit patronage, and insure satisfaction on fair trial. au7 3m

EAST ALABAMA MALE COLLEGE,

AUBURN, ALABAMA.

Rev. James F. Dowdell, A. M., LL. D., President and Battle Professor Moral Science.
John Darby, A. M., Emeritus Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.
John T. Duncan, A. M., Professor of Latin and Greek Languages.
Thomas C. Bragg, A. M., Professor of Mathematics.
A. R. Holcomb, A. M., Professor of Natural Sciences.
——, Professor of Modern Languages.
A. S. Douglas, A. B., Instructor in Preparatory School.
The Fall Term opens on the 1st of September and closes on the 20th of December. Spring Term opens on the 20th of January and closes on the 13th of July.
Mr. Douglas will be added by the Faculty to the discipline and instruction of the Preparatory Department.

Tuition and incidental fee in College, Fall Term	$32 00
Tuition and incidental fee in Preparatory Department, Fall Term	$15, 20, 25 00

Board in best families, exclusive of lights and washing, $15 to $20 per month.
Auburn is located on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad. It is unrivaled in healthfulness, and unsurpassed in moral and social advantages.
The Board of Trustees are rejoiced in securing the above Faculty, and are confident that nothing is wanting to make this Institution equal to the best.
For further information apply to President Dowdell, at Auburn, Alabama.
JOHN B. GLENN,
au7 1m President Board of Trustees.

CENTENARY MALE INSTITUTE,

SUMMERFIELD, ALABAMA.

The twenty-eighth annual session of this school will begin on the first Monday in OCTOBER, 1868, and continue nine months.
The expense for tuition, incidental fees, board, washing, fuel and lights, for the session, will be $231 50, one-half to be paid on entrance and one-half on the 14th of February, 1870.
Persons wishing to patronize this school may address JOHN MASSEY,
ja21 2m Principal, Summerfield, Ala.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

We have no material change to notice in the general market since our last report. There has been more animation, however, in some branches of the wholesale trade, but without any marked improvement.

Sugar and molasses have been in brisk demand, and the receipts, which have been liberal, have met a ready sale, with the advantage on the side of the seller. The movement in Western produce has been of the usual extent and at about previous rates. We notice an engagement for Liverpool of about 5000 sacks of wheat—13,000 bushels—at 10d per bushel. This lot was sold last week but not reported until Monday, when the price was suppressed.

Our accounts from the interior, with regard to the crops, are no more encouraging than last week. With very few exceptions, there is a general complaint of the inefficiency of the negro laborers, which must result in a serious waste of cotton in the field. Nothing new has transpired with regard to sugar.

The river is still at a stand, being twelve feet six inches below high water mark.

Cotton.—The following are the arrivals since the 3d instant :

Louisiana and Mississippi.....bales..	17432
Lake.....	75
Mobile.....	1351
Texas.....	206
Total.....	19064

On Saturday the movement commenced under the depressing influence of heavy receipts at all the ports, with discouraging telegrams from Liverpool and New York, and during the morning a few hundred bales changed hands, part at previous rates and part at a decline of ⅛c. Subsequently factors evinced more confidence, yet prices finally gave way and closed at an irregular falling off of ⅛ to ¼c, the sales embracing 3600 bales. On Monday buyers came forward with more spirit, and, owing to a material advance in gold and foreign exchange, factors were enabled not only to recover the previous decline, but to establish a further improvement of ⅛c, low middling closing at 23½c, strict at 23⅝c, and middling at 24c. The business, at the same time, was on quite a liberal scale, amounting to 5500 bales. On Tuesday the market opened with decidedly unfavorable telegrams from Liverpool and a decline in gold at New York, but the demand continued active and prices gave way barely ⅛c. Later in the day the advantage was still more on the side of the buyer, but not enough to admit several of the pending orders, which were on the basis of 23½c for low middling, and the sales did not exceed 4100 bales, the closing rates showing an irregular falling off of ⅛ to ¼c from Monday's rates.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 13,200 bales, taken for Great Britain, France and the North.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 282,826 bales, against 318,188 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 179,605 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 88,384 bales to Great Britain, 23,310 to other foreign ports, while to France there is a decrease of 264 bales.

Referring to our remarks above, we quote as follows :

Ordinary.....	22¼ to 22½
Good ordinary.....	22¾ to 23⅛
Low middling.....	23⅛ to 23½
Middling.....	23½ to 23⅞
Strict middling.....	24⅛ to ..

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1869, bales...	770
Arrived past three days..... 19064	
Arrived previously..... 317514—336578	
	337348
Exported past three days..... 11025	
Exported previously..... 216137—227162	
Stock on hand and on shipboard....	110186

Sugar—The demand continues good, especially for the better grades, and the supplies have sold readily.

Monetary.—Gold opened at 123⅝ to 123⅞, (against 122⅞ at New York,) and, after touching 124, closed at 123⅛ to 123⅝, (against 122½ at New York.)

The only transactions reported in silver are $6000 in American half dollars on Saturday at 122 ; and $2000 on Monday at 122½.

There has been rather more inquiry for stocks, and the sales include 100 shares New Orleans City Railroad on Saturday at $164 50 and $165, 1000 Ship Island Canal at $2, and 40 St. Charles street Railroad (at auction) at $31 ; and 452 shares Ship Island Canal on Monday at $2 to $2 05.

CATTLE MARKET.

New Orleans, December 7, 1869.

Texas cattle, choice, per head	$35 to 45
Texas cattle, second qual., per head	25 to 30
Texas cattle, third qual., per head	16 to 20
Hogs, per lb. gross	9 to 11c
Sheep, first quality, per head	$5 to 7
Sheep, second quality, per head	3 to 3½
Sheep, third quality, per head	.. to ..
Milch cows, choice, per head	80 to 10
Milch cows, per head	50 to ..0
Texas cows, with calves	.. to ..
Yearlings, per head	8 to 10
Calves, per head	7 to 12

N. ORLEANS WHOLESALE PRICES.

REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire.

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements :		
Cotton and sugar plows	$4 00	$20 00
Yost's plows and scrapers	8 50	9 50
Cotton scrapers	0 00	6 50
Cotton sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	17 00
Spades	11 00	18 00
Axes	10 00	15 00
Bagging, ₱ yard :		
Kentucky	27½	.. ..
East India	23	25
Bale Rope, ₱ lb :		
Kentucky	.. ..	1 15
Bran, ₱ 100 lbs	1 10	1 15
Bread, ₱ 100 lbs :		
Pilot	5 00	.. ..
Crackers	6 00	.. ..
Bricks, ₱ M :		
Lake	10 00	12 00
English fire	60 00	70 00
Candles, ₱ lb :		
Sperm, New Bedford	.. ..	50
Tallow	.. ..	.. ..
Adamantine	15	21½
Star	15	21½
Chocolate, ₱ lb :		
No. 1	38	55
Sweet and spiced	35	67
Cider, ₱ bbl :		
Western	.. ..	.. ..
Northern	13 00	.. ..
Coal, ₱ ton :		
Cannel	.. ..	15 00
Anthracite	11 00	12 00
Western, ₱ bbl	.. ..	50
Coffee, (gold,) ₱ lb :		
Rio	17¾	17¾
Havana (currency)	35	.. ..
Java	33	35
Cotton seed :		
Rough, ₱ ton	15 00	.. ..
Hulled, ₱ bushel	.. ..	.. ..
Copper, ₱ lb :		
Braziers'	35	.. ..
Sheathing	.. ..	.. ..
Copper bolts	35	37
Yellow metal	29	30
Cordage, ₱ lb :		
Manilla	24	25
Tarred, American	.. ..	21
Russia	30	.. ..
Corn meal, ₱ bbl	5 25	5 50
Dyes, ₱ lb :		
Logwood, Camp'y	4	4½
Logwood, St. Domingo	4½	4½
Fustic, Tampico	5	.. ..
Indigo, ₱ lb	1 75	1 85
Madder	20	22
Eggs, ₱ dozen :		
Western	35	40
Feathers, ₱ lb	05	1 00
Fish, ₱ box :		
Cod	1 65	.. ..
Herrings	55	60
Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ bbl	.. ..	26 00
Mackerel, No. 2	.. ..	16 00
Mackerel, No. 3	13 00	15 00
Fluxseed, ₱ lb	4	6
Flour, ₱ bbl :		
Extra	5 00	8 00
Superfine	4 75	.. ..
Fine	3 70	4 00
Common	.. ..	3 50
Fruit, ₱ lb :		
Prunes	14	15
Figs, drum	.. ..	20½
Dried apples	.. ..	7
Currants, new	17	.. ..
Almonds, soft shell	28½	.. ..
Raisins, M. R., ₱ box	.. ..	.. ..
Raisins, layer	4 55	5 00
Lemons, Palermo, ₱ box	.. ..	.. ..
Lemons, Malaga, ₱ box	3 80	3 85
Oranges, La., ₱ M	.. ..	.. ..
Oranges, Palermo, ₱ box	.. ..	.. ..
Glass, ₱ box of 50 feet :		
French, 8 by 10	3 25	3 75
French, 10 by 12	3 60	4 00
French, 12 by 18	4 00	4 50
Grain, ₱ bushel :		
Oats	64	65
Corn, shelled	1 15	1 17½
Beans, ₱ bbl	12 50	14 00
Hops, ₱ lb	.. ..	.. ..
Malt, Western	1 40	2 00
Malt, Canada	2 00	2 25
Gunpowder, ₱ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny bags, ₱ bag	.. ..	.. ..
Hay, ₱ ton :		
Western	31 00	.. ..
Northern	.. ..	.. ..
Louisiana	.. ..	.. ..
Hides, ₱ lb :		
Mexican dry flint	18½	19
Country dry flint	15	16
Texas sprcdled dilie	16	17
Dry salted	14½	15
Wet salted, city slaughter	8	12
Iron, ₱ ton :		
Pig	45 00	.. ..
Country bar, ₱ lb	5	6
English	4	5
Swedes, assorted	7½	9
Hoop	6	0
Sheet	6½	8
Boiler	8	10
Nail rods	7½	8
Cotton ties	5½	.. ..
Castings, American	6½	7
Lime, ₱ bbl :		
Western	2 00	2 50
Shell lime	1 75	.. ..
Rockland, etc	2 10	2 30
Cement	2 95	3 25
Plaster Paris	3 50	3 75
Molasses, ₱ gallon :		
Louisiana	45	68
Cuba	.. ..	.. ..
Refinery reboiled	.. ..	.. ..
Moss, ₱ lb :		
Gray country	2	3½
Black country	6	6½
Select water-rotted	9½	10
Nails, ₱ lb :		
American, 4@6d	.. ..	5 25
Wrought, German	14	16
Wrought, English	14	16
Naval stores :		
Tar, ₱ gallon	10	12
Pitch, ₱ bbl	3 00	.. ..
Rosin, No. 1	3 00	3 50
Rosin, No. 2	1 90	2 00
Rosin, No. 3	.. ..	.. ..
Spirits Turpentine, ₱ gall.	47½	.. ..
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils :		
Lard, ₱ gallon	1 42	1 45
Coal oil, in barrels	38	40
Coal oil, in cases	43	44
Linseed, raw	1 16	1 18
Sperm	2 75	3 00
Whale, refined	1 40	1 50
Cotton seed, crude	70	75
Cotton seed, refined	95	1 00
Castor	2 25	.. ..
Tanners', ₱ gallon	1 15	1 30
Oil cake :		
Linseed, ₱ ton	.. ..	.. ..
Cotton seed meal	30 00	32 50
Provisions, ₱ bbl :		
Beef, mess, Northern	.. ..	.. ..
Beef, mess, Western	22 00	24 00
Beef, dried, ₱ lb	.. ..	.. ..
Beef tongues, ₱ dozen	7 00	7 50
Pork, mess	33 25	.. ..
Pork, prime mess	.. ..	.. ..
Hog, round, ₱ lb	.. ..	.. ..
Hams, ₱ lb	.. ..	24
Hams, canvassed	27	.. ..
Sides	20½	21
Shoulders	16½	17
Green shoulders	12½	13½
Lard, prime, in tierces	19	19½
Butter, Northern	38	46
Butter, Western	16	33
Cheese, American	17	22
Potatoes, ₱ bbl	2 00	2 75
Onions	3 00	5 00
Apples	3 00	4 50
Cabbages, ₱ crate	12 00	16 00
Rice, ₱ lb :		
Louisiana	4	7¾
India, (gold, in bond)	3½	4
Carolina	.. ..	.. ..
Sugar, Louisiana, ₱ lb :		
In the city	7	14½
Havana, white	15	16
Havana, yellow	13	13½
Havana, brown	12	12½
Wool, ₱ lb :		
Washed	.. ..	.. ..
Burry	.. ..	.. ..
Louisiana, native	.. ..	.. ..
Texas, ½@¾ Merino	.. ..	.. ..

Special Notices.

The Publishing Committee of the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

This committee has not been called together since the meeting of the General Conference, because in the financial state of the office there was nothing it could do. To be able to support an editor was one of the conditions necessary to the electing one. Then the expenses of such a committee should be borne by the office—another question of finance. These are simply the reasons why this call has not been made yearly. There was really nothing to do, or that could be done by the committee. As the Advocate feels somewhat like standing on its legs, or at least like stretching them in a preparatory way, we give notice that there will be *a meeting of the Publishing Committee* directly after the patronizing Conferences shall have all adjourned—say on the *second Saturday in February next.*

Shreveport District, Louisiana Conference

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mooringsport, at Mt. Zion	Nov. 13, 14
Mansfield, at Mansfield	20, 21
Pleasant Hill, at Pleasant Hill	27, 28
Natchitoches	Dec. 4, 5
Springville	11, 12
Keachie, at Belle Bower	18, 19
Greenwood, at Greenwood	Jan. 1, 2
Shreveport	9, 10

Anniversaries of Bible societies located at any of the above places will be held at some hour of one of the days specified. Secretaries of Bible societies will please be ready to present the annual reports of boards of directors.

B. F. Alexander, P. E.,
and Collecting and Distributing Agent S. W. B. S., Shreveport, La.

New Orleans Dist., Louisiana Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

New Orleans circuit, at Algiers	Oct. 17
Quar. Conf., at 112 Camp street	Jan. 6
Jefferson City	Oct. 24
Plaquemine	31
Thibodeaux circuit, at Houma	Nov. 7
Carondelet street	14
Baton Rouge	20, 21
Felicity street	Dec. 26
German churches, at Craps st	Jan. 2
Quar. Conf., do., at Dryades st	Dec. 31
Morean street	Jan. 9

Preachers in charge will please have all statistics, annual, and their quarterly reports, *in writing.*

J. C. Keener, P. E.

Opelousas District, Louisiana Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Vermilionville	Oct. 14
Franklin	30, 31
New Iberia	Nov. 6, 7
Calcasieu	13, 14
Bellevue	20, 21
Bayou Mallet	27, 28
Waxia	Dec. 3, 4
Opelousas	5, 6
Plaquemine Brulee	11, 12
Abbeville	18, 19
Grand Cheniere	25, 26
Dist. Conf., Vermilionville	Oct. 14–17

All the official members of the district are requested to attend.

J. D. Adams, P. E.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BELLS.....BELLS.....BELLS.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Established in 1837.

Church, Academy, Factory, Farm, Fire-Alarm Bells, etc., made of pure Bell Metal, (copper and tin,) warranted in quality, tone, durability, etc., and mounted with our Patent Improved Rotating Hangings. Illustrated catalogues sent free.

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102 and 104 East Second street,
je12 1y Cincinnati, Ohio.

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Successors to Robert Pitkin,

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Nos. 13 and 15 Camp street, New Orleans,
Opposite Ladies' Entrance, City Hotel.
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C. L. WALMSLEY & CO.,

Cotton Factors and General Commission Merchants,

31.....PERDIDO STREET.....31
oc3 1y NEW ORLEANS.

PLOWS. PLOWS. PLOWS.

We are Manufacturers' Agents at New Orleans for

Avery Plows, Peacock Plows,
Calhoun Plows, Brinley Plows,
Garrett & Cottman Plows,
Hall's Valley Plows, cast iron,
James H. Hall Cotton and Eagle Plows.

We sell all these at manufacturers' prices, and all other kinds of Plows at the lowest market rate.

THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,
Dealers in Machinery and Agr'l Implements,
Jul6 1y No. 9 Perdido st., N. Orleans.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR CITY, VILLAGE AND COUNTRY.

One Egg,
One Egg,
One Egg,
One Egg,
One Egg,
One Egg,
One Egg,
One Egg,
One Egg,
One Egg,
One Egg,
One Egg,
One Egg,
One Egg,
One Egg,
One Egg,
One Egg,
One Egg A WEEK,

or its cost, is not much. The Farmer can easily secure it. A little attention to his poultry will produce one egg a week extra. A hunt of a few minutes will find an extra egg, or his boys will. Give them a hen or two, and they will return an extra egg per week as rent. In the household economy of the Farmer, the Merchant, the Mechanic, the Professional man, or of the Day Laborer even, it will be easy to save one egg a week, or the cost of one. (The average price of eggs throughout the country, including cities and villages, is not far from thirty-six cents per dozen. They now sell much higher in New York. Where the price is lower it will be quite easy to produce or save two eggs a week. One poor cigar left unsmoked, and each of several other little nick-nacks omitted, will amount to the same thing.)

Will Buy.
Will Buy.
Will Buy.
Will Buy.
Will Buy.
Will Buy.
Will Buy.
Will Buy.
Will Buy.
Will Buy.
Will Buy.
Will Buy.
Will Buy.

It will buy you neat copies of over five hundred beautiful Engravings, that cost over $12,000—many of them very large, splendid Pictures. All of them are pleasing, and very instructive, as they give exact, plain representations of useful implements for the out-door operations—of plants, trees, fruits, flowers, etc. Other pictures illustrate house-work, home-made ornaments, etc. Others furnish pleasing and profitable instruction to Boys and Girls. This is only part of what one egg a week will buy during a year. In addition to the above, one egg a week will buy, during a year, over One Thousand Columns of choice reading matter—not trash, or running stories, or heavy scientific matter, or long theoretical disquisitions; but genuine, instructive reading, prepared by a large force of thoroughly practical, intelligent persons, who devote their whole time and attention to gathering and condensing useful information. This information costs the publishers over $15,000 a year. In this reading matter you will find very much that will please, amuse and also instruct your children; much that will aid your wife in her household labors and cares, and give you a pleasanter, happier home, without any increase of cost; much useful instruction about cultivating the garden, so that with the same labor and expense you will get many dollars' worth more of vegetables, etc. You will find thousands of seasonable hints, telling just what is to be done from time to time, and when to do it.

One Egg,
One Egg,
One Egg,
One Egg,
One Egg,
One Egg,
One Egg,
One Egg,
One Egg,
One Egg A WEEK

will also buy much instruction about the proper kinds of flowers and foliage plants for your yards or lots; the best information about crops, the most valuable varieties, and how to cultivate them most profitably; much about domestic animals and how to treat them, and about the best labor-saving implements. A single hint gave a farmer five bushels more of wheat per acre on ten acres, without increasing the cost of cultivation more than $1 for the whole field. Thousands of others have obtained similar results. You will find many practical hints about buildings, with plans for constructing them. Also, over fifty columns of "Walks and Talks upon the Farm," describing the experience and observations of an intelligent, large farmer. (These alone are worth much more than the whole costs.) You will find many chapters from Timothy Bunker, Esq., full of information, told in a way that it will "stick." You will find plain directions laying out the work for each month in a way that will save much forgetfulness and oversight, and thus make your work more effective. You will find many hundreds of condensed items, giving a great variety of useful information. You will find the exposures of a multitude of humbugs and swindlers, whose tricks and plausible statements deceive the great mass of people, even those quite intelligent. You will find useful hints about prices and prospects of what you have to sell or buy. It is impossible that from all this variety you will not find hints, suggestions or direct information that will in the long run yield you in profits or savings many dollars. You can get all this in a single annual volume of the American Agriculturist, a large and very beautiful journal, started twenty-eight years ago mainly as a farm and garden journal, but which has gone on enlarging in size and range of topics until it is now adapted to the wants of every man, woman and child—in city, village or country. The material is gathered from the whole country, and this journal is suited to the wants of the whole country. Its circulation is so large, and the cost of collecting information, printing original engravings, type setting, electrotyping, etc., is divided among so many, that it is furnished to subscribers at about the cost of the printing paper. So one egg a week

Will Buy
Will Buy
Will Buy
Will Buy
Will Buy
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VOL. XV. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1869. NO. 48.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

Washington, Dec. 9.—The President has nominated John F. Dillon for the circuit judgeship of the eighth circuit. This closes the nominations for the circuit judges.

Senator Kellogg introduced a resolution, inquiring from the Secretary of the Treasury the condition of the branch mint at New Orleans, and the purpose for which it is used, and whether the interests of the government require a mint at New Orleans.

Senate.—Senator Kellogg, of Louisiana, introduced a bill incorporating the Mississippi Valley Levee Company, according to the plan proposed by the Louisville Commercial Convention.

The District Committee has been directed to inquire into the propriety of repealing the charter of the Medical Society for rejecting negro doctors.

Senator Trumbull reported, with amendments, from the Committee on the Judiciary, the bill relating to the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. The bill, as amended, declares that the judicial power of the United States gives no power to the courts to decide upon political questions, and that it rests with Congress to decide what government is the established one in any State, and it prohibits the Supreme Court from entertaining jurisdiction of any case growing out of the execution of the reconstruction acts until the governments of the late rebellious States are recognized by Congress as valid.

It repeals all acts authorizing appeals to the Supreme Court, and in habeas corpus proceedings the President is directed to hold and proceed with all prisoners held in said States by military authority, without regard to any civil proceedings or authority whatsoever.

Senate adjourned until Monday.

House.—Shanks introdneed a bill to complete the reconstruction of Georgia.

Van Trump presented a joint resolution from the Ohio Legislature, withdrawing the ratification of the fifteenth amendment. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senate.—Nothing of importance doing. The Reconstructiou Committee heard half a dozen speakers regarding Virginia, and adjourned to Saturday, when others desiring to offer arguments must do so in writing.

House.—After an ineffectual effort to investigate the recent gold horror, the question was resumed.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 9.—In the Senate to-day the bill forbidding the indictment of soldiers for acts committed during the late war passed its first reading.

Washington, Dec. 10.—The awards made by the Court of Claims for cotton captured by the military aggregate $700,034 in twenty-nine cases. The government has appealed them all to the Supreme Court.

Commodore John Rogers succeeds Admiral Rowen in the command of the Asiatic squadron.

The New York *Tribune's* dispatches from Cuba confirm the defeat of the Spaniards at San Jose, and also of the account of the sévere punishment of the negroes at Sagua. The number of stripes given to them was from two to eight hundred.

The *Diaro de la Marina* says the Spanish in the district of Holguin are unable to move for want of reinforcements. Three thousand soldiers are necessary there.

The troops are suffering from severe sickness among them.

Seven sugar estates have been destroyed in the Remedos district, five in Trinidad and three in Cienfuegos.

Colonel Camara, with six hundred men and five pieces of artillery, attacked the Cubans at Vegas del Castellano. The fight lasted four hours, when the Spaniards were repulsed with great loss, leaving forty-seven dead on the field.

The official statistics published at Havana show, from the commencement of the war, that the Spanish loss has been eight thousand killed in battle, five thousand by disease, two thousand deserted to the Cubans, and three thousand now sick.

Thirty-five prominent Cubans were arrested in Havana for supposed sympathy with the Cuban revolutionists.

The Supreme Court to-day dismissed the appeal from Louisiana in the case of the city of New Orleans against the New York Steamship Company.

City of Mexico advices to the 1st instant have been received. Mr. Seward and party had arrived on the 15th ultimo, and were received by Juarez and notables. He was subsequently banquetted by Negrete. Mr. Seward spoke, disclaiming any personal interests in his visit to Mexico. Said his ambition was to inspire Americans with a thorough understanding of the destinies of this continent, which ultimately must be independent of any foreign control.

House.—A protest against the admission of Booker, of the fourth Virginia district, was referred to the Committee on Elections.

The struggle between the Committee on Banking and Currency and the Ways and Means Committee regarding the reference of financial bills is growing. Consideration of the census bill was resumed.

A bill was introdnced prohibiting the sale of coin by the Treasury Department.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs has been directed to inquire into the circumstances attending the landing of the French cable.

A bill was introduced for the removal of the obstructions in Bayon Teche, Louisiana, and also for the repairing and furnishing of the New Orleans custom-house.

The census bill was the subject of discussion all day.

Two efforts were made to consider Cuban affairs, but failed. House adjourned.

Senate.—No session.

Washington, Dec. 11.—The Reconstruction Committee decided to-day to report a bill to admit Virginia to representation in Congress. This action is supposed to have been in some measure produced by a letter from ex-Governor Wells, in which he withdraws opposition to such a course, and declares in favor of general amnesty.

House.—A motion to table Ingersoll's $44,000,000 additional currency bill was defeated, but it was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency instead of the Ways and Means Committee, which is regarded as equivalent to its ultimate defeat, as the Banking and Currency Committee are understood to be hostile to its provisions.

The Committee on Ways and Means has been instructed to inquire into the expediency of relieving the provisiou trade from taxation.

Five members of the Banking and Currency Committee, to which Ingersoll's $44,000,000 additional currency bill was referred, voted to lay it on the table.

The Reconstruction Committee met to-day. A letter was read from ex-Governor Wells, of Virginia, urging the immediate admission, and opposing the exaction of the test oath from the Virginia legislators.

The best opinion on the subject of Virginia's admission is that a bill will be reported from the committee on Tuesday for the restoration of the State, and that Senators and Representatives, with the exception of Booker and McKenzie, whose seats are contested, will be admitted to seats.

The bill will require a pledge from the officials that there shall be no future disfranchisements on account of race or color.

The statements of Govs. Wells and Walker were ordered to be printed.

A sub-committee has beeu appointed to prepare a statement of alleged election frauds, but it will uot be printed.

The voice of the committee is against seriously entertaining the question regarding the fairness of the election.

The Judiciary Committee had another session yesterday on Georgia. A bill was agreed upon for carrying out the suggestions in the President's message.

Governor Bullock was before the committee, and made statements relative to the condition of affairs in that State, which he represented to be little better than it was during the war—that is, so far as the Union men are concerned.

The bill will be reported from the committee next week.

Washington, Dec. 13.—Boutwell's estimate for this year's expenditure of the government exceeds the appropriation last year nearly fifty millions.

Fernando Wood denies the current report that the House Committee on Foreign Affairs will sustain the President's views on Cuban affairs.

Senator Drake made an inflammatory speech in the Senate to-day, in favor of his bill making the Supreme Court and all the Federal courts subservient to Congress. It met with a chilly reception, many Radical members leaving their seats.

Butler quoted scripture in a speech to-day on a disability bill. He said: "There is more joy in heaven over one sinner that repents than over ninety-nine just men made perfect." The words were received with screams of laughter from all parts of the House.—*Times.*

In the case involving Federal taxation on the circulation of the State banks, the Supreme Court decides the notes are taxable.

On the point that the tax is excessive, the court declares it has no power to restrain the taxing power as regards rates.

The canvass of Congress shows that any action toward Georgia will be withheld until after the meeting of the Legislature of that State, and if the negroes are reseated the matter will be dropped, but otherwise the measures foreshadowed in Carpenter's bill and Martin's amendment will be enforced. Governor Bullock urges immediato action. Senator Trumbull, at the meeting of the Reconstruction Committee, opposed the whole movement. He is alone, however, in this opposition.

The President withdraws the nomination of Daniel D. Snyder for internal revenue assessor of the fourth Georgia district, also that of W. L. Jones for receiver of public moneys at New Orleans.

Justices Davis and Nelson dissented from the opinion of the Supreme Court declaring taxation of State bank notes constitutional.

The State Department has official information that twenty-one States have adopted the fifteenth amendment.

Butler introduced Farnsworth's bill in the House to-day admitting Virginia without qualification.—Paine offered a substitute to the same effect, but reciting that the State must be organized under the reconstruction laws.

Butler also introduced bills declaring that the Virginia constitution was republican in form, with another preamble that pledges have been given that the people of that State will support and defend the Constitution of the United States, and carry out the provisions of the constitution submitted by the reconstruction acts of Congress, and ratified by the people of Virginia in letter and spirit.

Therefore, be it resolved, That the State of Virginia is entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States.

These several propositions were referred to the Committee on Reconstruction, who will meet to-morrow. They were ordered to be printed.

Washington, Dec. 15.—*Senate.*—Sumner presented a petition from the recent colored laboring convention, praying for a divisiou of the public lands in the South among them.

In opposing the motion to adjourn to the twentieth instead of the fifth of January, Sumner said: "We had Georgia, Virginia and the cable connection with France pressing upon us for consideration." Pomeroy said, "and Cuba." Sumner said, "the least said about that the better."

Brownlow had a long personal explanation read from the clerk's desk. Speaking of Stokes and Butler, he said they were two beautiful pinks to be assailing him; that the rejection of the fifteenth amendment by the Legislature of Tennessee was an act of perfidy.

Carpenter argued against the departure of the Spanish gunboats, maintaining that an actual war existed, and that our proper attitude was absolute neutrality. The Senate, without any action, adjourned.

A resolutiou was offered authorizing Commissioner Delano to offer a reward for parties committing assaults on revenue officers.

A resolution for an adjournment from the twenty-second of December to the fifth of January was concurred in.

House.—A resolution was introduced for the providing of a committee on public safety, who are to take cognizance of steamboat running and other disasters.

The census bill was discussed to adjournment.

FOREIGN.

London, Dec. 8.—The price of Confederate bonds considerably advanced in consequence of the new proposed settlement of the Alabama claims.

Havana, Dec. 9.—A heavy storm from the north has prevailed the last two days.

The President's message creates intense excitement among Cuban sympathizers, who are much disappointed.

A convoy from Mansillo to Los Tunas was seriously harassed during the entire march.

Rome, Dec. 9.—The Ecumenical ceremonies yesterday lasted six hours. The city is perfectly tranquil.

Liverpool, Dec. 9.—Vessels arriving from the South Adriatic report a vast number of icebergs.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 9.—The Emperor Alexander has conferred upon the King of Prussia a grand cross of the Order of St. George as a proof of the cordiality existing between the two sovereigns.

London, Dec. 9.—Letters from Rome assert that a majority of the French and many of the German bishops will oppose a declaration of the papal infallibility.

Paris, Dec. 9.—In the Corps Legislatif, to-day, Rochefort made an offensive allusion to the Emperor, provoking great disorder and eliciting a storm of dissent from a majority of the members.

Many of the French cities were illuminated in honor of the Ecumenical Council.

At Marseilles fifteen hundred men made a violent demonstration against the celebration, and marched through the streets singing the Marseillaise Hymn, and destroying decorations and transparencies. The police dispersed the mob after making sixty arrests.

The Viceroy of Egypt has accepted the Sultan's ultimatum, and submitted to all its conditions.

Madrid, Dec. 9.—The minister of State intimated to the Cortes that strong steps will be taken for the protection of Spain in case the Ecumenical Council should adopt measures hostile to her interests.

Edinburg, Dec. 10.—The *Scottsman* credits a report that Clarendon will soon open negotiations with the United States for the settlement of the Alabama claims.

Paris, Dec. 11.—The French government has made known to the Ecumenical Council that the infallibility is an inopportune question from a religious view, and politically places France otherwise than assenting to the concordat, and relieves her from the obligations there accepted.

Naples, Dec. 11.—The Anti-Papal Council assembled here to-day. There are two hundred Italian and twenty other delegates present.

Rome, Dec. 11.—The Ecumenical Council adjourned over until after the Epiphany. The Pope said he was sure of the co-operation of the American bishops.

Lisbon, Dec. 11.—Fears are entertained of rebellion in various parts of Portugal; the authorities are active.

Liverpool, Dec. 11.—The American ship Crescent City, which left Savannah, Georgia, on the thirtieth of October, with cotton, sprung a leak at sea and was abandoned.

London, Dec. 11.—A report from the admiralty office says that for a distance of thirty miles the Suez Canal is subject to land drifts, reducing the depth, and the thick fogs are bewildering to pilots.

Paris, Dec. 11.—Senor Miraflores, the intended of ex-Queen Isabella, of Spain, publishes an emphatic denial of the reported story that the Queen had taken the crown diamonds on her retirement from Madrid.

Madrid, Dec. 13.—There is great rejoicing over the release of the Spanish gunboats.

London, Dec. 13.—The government has determined to send five thousand troops to Ireland, and upon the meeting of Parliament a bill will be introduced suspending the writ of habeas corpus.

Paris, Dec. 13.—The annual report of the minister of finances reports them satisfactory.

London, Dec. 15.—The *Times* says: The rejection by the American Senate of the reciprocity treaty relieves England of an awkward question. If free trade existed between England and the Union, the Canadian trade would discriminate between a direct trade between the Union and England, and Canada would recognize closer commercial interest with the United States than with England; a political is sure to follow a commercial estrangement.

The *Times* says editorially: While admitting the improved quantity, quality and price of India cotton, it does not consider it possible that it will cause the displacement of American descriptions.

When you send up your prayers be sure to direct them to the care of the Redeemer, and then they will never miscarry.—*M. Henry.*

NORTHWEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

Bishop Wightman, writing to the Nashville *Advocate*, says:

The meeting at Weatherford was one of great harmony and spiritual refreshment. The weather was fine; people came to the Conference room, and attended to all the other exercises of the occasion, in crowds. An excellent missionary meeting was held, and $700, and upward, was raised. Only two applicants were admitted on trial—J. M. Lewis and J. H. Perry. A. Davis was readmitted. Five preachers were continued on trial. The following were elected delegates to the General Conference, viz: Clerical members, T. Stanford and L. B. Whipple; reserves, J. S. McCarver and J. M. Jones. Lay members, J. R. Henry and R. Q. Mills; reserves, N. T. Sneed and B. A. Philpots. There was reported an increase in the white membership of one thousand one hundred and eight during the year.

The Rev. S. D. Akin, in the same paper, gives the following incidents and items:

The Northwest Texas Conference convened here the seventeenth ult. Only two itinerant and two delegated members were absent; this, too, notwithstanding the fact that this is a frontier town, and the Indians are constantly making thieving incursions. Since we have been here, several horses have been stolen from the limits of the town. A young lady was stolen a few miles from here, three weeks since, within a few hundred yards of her residence; yet there are troops here lying on their oars. This is a splendid country, needing only protection to develop immense, yea, boundless, resources. The Bishop arrived on Tuesday afternoon, having had to brace himself against a norther all day.

Wednesday morning, as hearty and cheerful-looking a set of preachers as it has been my lot to see, answered to their names—Bishop Wightman in the chair. Such dispatch, and yet such minute and exact attention to every interest may be rarely witnessed in a lifetime. Our business was all finished, ready for the appointments, before two o'clock on Saturday, and to-night we have received our appointments. We have at this session taken two on trial; ordained no traveling but four local deacons; ordained two elders; located, five; supernumerated, four; lost during the year by death, none; readmitted, one; received by transfer, two, since last fall; the number of effective itinerants is thirty-six; the number of members reported this year, seven thousand one hundred and one; increase, one thousand two hundred and six; being sixteen and eight-tenths per cent. on last year's returns.

SOUTH GEORGIA CONFERENCE.

This Conference met at Cuthbert, Georgia, December 1, 1869. Bishop Kavanaugh presided.

Delegates to the General Conference—Clerical: L. Pierce, S. Anthony, J. E. Evans, E. H. Myers, Joseph S. Key; clerical reserves: J. W. Hinton, J. B. McGehee and O. L. Smith. Lay delegates: James Jackson, A. H. Colquitt, William Green, John J. Jones and Robert W. Lovett; lay reserves: Dr. M. Woodruff, Dr. H. S. Wimberley and T. M. Furlow. The statistics are as follows:

Members, 22,447; increase, 1,587; colored, 952—the majority having transferred to the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church South; local preachers, 210; increase, 9; infants baptized, 860; increase, 139; adults baptized, 1,833; increase, 603; Sunday schools, 289; increase, 33; officers and teachers, 1,965; increase, 150; scholars, 12,210; increase, 1,847. Other items of the report exhibit a gratifying increase in most of the collections of the Conference. The missionary debt so far as assessed to the Conference has been paid off. The exception to this good report was at an unfortunate point; for the "Conference collection" was only $5,310 55—a falling off of about $100—allowing a division of 53 per cent. to claimants—though it should be remembered that last year there was one donation of $1,000 to this fund. The collection for the Bishops' fund, too, was near $25 short of the assessment.

The Committee on Foreign Missions and Missionary Debt reported as paid this year for the debt $1,433 10, and for the aid of Young J. Allen in China, $1,569 88.

It was resolved that the Conference endeavor to raise $2,500 the next year for the China mission.

SOUTHWESTERN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Bible House, N. O., Dec. 10, 1869.

To the Friends of the Bible:

The twentieth anniversary of the Southwestern Bible Society will be held in the Carondelet Methodist Episcopal Church South, on Sunday, December 19, at seven P. M., when the annual report will be presented by the Rev. Dr. Doremus, the general agent; and the address will be delivered by Rev. J. B. Walker, D. D. Friends of the cause are invited to be present.

The annual meeting for business will be held on the Saturday preceding, at seven P. M., at the Bible House, at which patrons, directors and members of the society and delegates from the auxiliary societies are expected to be present.

W. H. Foster,
Chairman Board of Directors.

The *Christian Advocate*, published at Little Rock, has been discontinued, and the Memphis *Christian Advocate* has been adopted as the organ of the Conferences in Arkansas. We regard this as a most judicious arrangement for all concerned. The editor of the Memphis *Advocate*, speaking of the action of the Little Rock Conference, says:

After its adoption, even those brethren most decidedly favorable to the continuance of the *Christian Advocate* at Little Rock, seemed to be perfectly satisfied with the result; and the editor of that paper having discharged his duty in an earnest effort for its success, expressed himself greatly relieved by the decision in the case, and not only so, but assured us of his purpose to work, as an agent, diligently and faithfully for this paper. After the settlement of the question, Bishop Pierce announced his approval of the action of the brethren, viewing it as most obviously providential and contributing largely to the harmony and prosperity of the church.

To the brethren, clerical and lay, of the Little Rock Conference, and the membership within its bounds, we send greeting—asking their confidence and support in the efforts we may make to fulfill the obligations imposed upon us.

We append here important resolutions adopted by the brethren:

Resolved, That Andrew Hunter, A. R. Winfield and M. H. Wells be and are hereby appointed to represent the interests of the Little Rock Conference on the Publishing Committee of the Memphis and Arkansas *Christian Advocate*.

Resolved, That we, as agents, make earnest efforts to introduce the paper, as our official organ, into every family in our several charges.

Humiliating.—The report of our missionary treasurer, published last week, is one of the most humiliating exhibitions we have ever seen in the columns of this or any other paper.

We cannot doubt that our preachers and people have looked over it with feelings of sincere mortification. If any have not read it carefully, we beg them to do so, and unite with us in deploring the sad decline of the missionary spirit in our church.

The entire contributions for one year, of *thirty-nine thousand six hundred and eleven* members, for domestic and foreign missions, reached the sum of $4,675 08—a little more than twelve cents for each member of the church within the limits of the Conference.

But the special reports in the treasurer's exhibit are worthy of mournful attention.

From circuits of three or four hundred members we find the reports to range from sixty-five cents and nearly all intermediato figures to a little over $100.

Some circuits, to which heavy appropriations were made by the Domestic Board, report scarcely anything collected. Now, it does seem to us that those fields which were so generously aided from the scanty fund of the board should have made special exertions to return a fair proportion to the treasury. *Richmond Christian Advocate.*

The true sign of a great poet, or of any great author, is not that he is without faults, but that he makes you love his faults in spite of yourself.

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1869.

THE GOLDEN SIDE.

There is many a rest in the road of life,
If we would only stop to take it;
And many a tone from the better land,
If the querulous heart would make it!
To the sunny soul that is full of hope,
And whose beautiful trust ne'er faileth,
The grass is green and the flowers are bright,
Though the wintry storm prevaileth.

Better to hope, though the clouds hang low,
And keep the eyes still lifted;
For the sweet blue sky will soon peep through,
When the ominous clouds are rifted!
There was never a night without a day,
Or an evening without a morning;
And the darkest hour, as the proverb goes,
Is the hour before the dawning.

There is many a gem in the path of life,
Which we pass in our idle pleasure,
That is richer far than the jeweled crown,
Or the miser's hoarded treasure;
It may be the love of a little child,
Or a mother's prayers to heaven,
Or only a beggar's grateful thanks
For a cup of water given.

Better to weave in the web of life
A bright and golden filling,
And to do God's will with a ready heart,
And hands that are swift and willing,
Than to snap the minute delicate threads
Of our curious lives asunder,
And then blame heaven for the tangled ends,
And sit and grieve and wonder.

LETTER FROM CHINA.

SHANGHAI, CHINA, Oct. 15, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: I have been for ten days visiting some of our out-stations, and preaching the glorious gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ in towns and cities of unnumbered thousands of heathen, who have never heard the gospel until now. While looking aronnd me and seeing those dense crowds which throng every street in these cities, and knowing, too, that they are in ignorance of the great plan of salvation, the work to be done is truly appalling.

In the city of Soochow, which once contained two million inhabitants, but now will not probably number more than one-fourth that number, I have succeeded in renting a house for worship, and have received the approval of one of the high officials of the city, with whom I was personally acquainted in Shanghai, and who has been promoted and transferred to this city. We consider that an important item in China to secure the approval of the officials of these cities. And why? The people are afraid to come near the foreigner unless they know the officials have approved of the course taken by him. Again, they say, the rebels talked about Jesus and his doctrine, and they destroyed the whole country. Wherever I went through the city of Soochow I was called a "foreign devil," by the Soochow people. But I must say, to the praise of the Nankin people, thousands of whom live in the city, that I never saw a more orderly and well-disposed people. They are polite and kind, and never make use of those foul-mouthed expressions to which the natives of Soochow are so much given. While in the city several officials, most of whom were Nankin men, came to hear preaching. Many sick persons came for medicine. Some who had applied on former occasions, and had been benefited, came, bringing some of their friends who were sick. I find many cases of ague among the people, and quinine is becoming a renowned and famous medicine among them. I wish some of our good people would send us a supply of this valuable medicine from the city of San Francisco. Send to me at Shanghai, in care of the P. M. S. S. Company, and I will pay all freight. That and any other medicines will be gratefully received.

We have now a small church in the city of Soochow, and I design opening a school there by the 1st of November. We trust, with the Lord's blessing, to see the number of faithful and earnest followers of the Lord Jesus greatly increased. The funds for this school have been received from the Sabbath school in the city of New Orleans, and some from a Sabbath school of an independent Methodist church in the city of Baltimore. We pray God's blessing upon the work. We have the glorious promise of all needed divine aid. We desire to come with humble hearts, trusting in the Lord for an increase of faith in his divine presence and power. We must expect many difficulties in the way of establishing the Christian religion among the heathen. There are many false religions, and those who uphold them will oppose us at every step. A great struggle must be expected before the field is won. But, thanks be to God, step by step is being gained by those who held up the standard of Christian faith. The tocsin of alarm has been sounded throughout the whole empire by those who despise the name of the Lord Jesus, and in many instances dreadful persecution has followed, but the native Christians have not denied the Lord, and the result has been that a wider door has been opened to the Christian. Hundreds, I may say thousands, are being added to the various branches of the church annually in all this great empire. The Lord will yet be victorious.

We desire an interest in the prayers of all of God's people. Pray that the power of God may be felt in this heathen land, and that there may be a great moving among the dry bones of this great valley, and may all the glory and praise be to him who loved us and gave himself for us.

J. W. LAMBUTH.

P. S.—Bishop Kingsley, of the Methodist Episcopal Church North, has been with us a few days. He is now at Peking, and is expected here in a few days, on his way to Foochow, and thence to India and Europe. When will one of our Bishops pay us a visit in China? Next year, I trust, when they send us more help.

J. W. L.

MOBILE DISTRICT MEETING.

The Mobile District Meeting met at Franklin street church, November 12, Dr. Hamilton in the chair.

Reports and addresses were presented and made on the following subjects: Ministerial support, the want of power and aggressiveness in the church and its causes, church literature, ministerial education, and Sabbath schools.

Dr. Andrews, who addressed the meeting on the second of the above subjects, ascribed this want to a lack of that earnestness and activity which our forefathers possessed. Dr. Hamilton thought its cause was the want of a single eye. Many interesting remarks were made on this subject.

A. W. Lampkin, A. G. Moore, G. G. Childs and A. C. Danner were elected delegates to the Annual Conference.

W. L. Baker, Walter Frobos and W. B. Riley were elected alternates.

The reports on ministerial education and Sunday schools were ordered to be sent to the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE for publication.

H. URQUHART, Secretary.

REPORT ON SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

It is quite evident, even to the most casual observer, that the Sunday school has assumed an importance and magnitude, in the estimation of the church, seldom if ever before equaled.

The church, in these Christian lands, has become strangely warmed and aroused upon the subject, and it is manifest that she feels, perhaps, more than ever the duty and privilege of placing both the children and youth of the country whithin the range of Sunday school instructions. New and attractive agents and appliances are being employed to connect the young with the Sunday school, and to secure an ever-increasing interest among all that attend.

A large proportion of the most valuable talent among the laity of the church is being actively employed in this interesting department of Christian labor, and the ministers generally have had their zeal quickened and augmented in this regard. These indications are unquestionably replete with encouragement and hope to every observing and intelligent Christian, and while the church of God is designed to be a fostering mother, not only to ourselves but likewise to our *children*, it should be a source of much gratitude and rejoicing to know that Zion, in imitation of the example of her spiritual Head, is saying, "Suffer the children to come, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of God."

If, indeed, the singularly powerful impetus imparted to the Sunday school movement, amid these latter days, be held under the auspices and control of vital, spiritual Christianity, we venture to affirm that it is quite easy to predict that an almost incalculable amount of aggressive force and prosperity will thereby accrue to the church of God in these lands. Hence we regard it as indispensable to the utility and success of the Sunday school institution that the *spiritual* element, which is indeed the very life of Christianity, be kept prominently before the mind of all who labor in this lovely department of religious enterprise. Simple Sabbath school *machinery*, however well and ingeniously the parts may be adjusted, will not answer the purpose. Indeed the most elaborate and well arranged appointments of the Sunday school, above considered, must inevitably demonstrate the fact that no merely human appliances can avail in the accomplishment of great spiritual ends, unless rendered thus efficient by the Holy Ghost.

While, indeed, order, system, etc., are among the requisites of successful effort in this department of Christian labor, let the spiritual force of vital godliness be freely and devoutly invoked, as making up the mainsprings which are to secure proper movement and momentum to all.

As the Sunday school has not inappropriately been termed the "nursery of the church," it can fully establish its claims to the above title by securing such attention to the tender scion as will serve to prepare the way for it to be transplanted into the genial and peculiar soil of the church, there to remain as a fruitful tree. It is, indeed, quite sad and afflicting to think of the large number of pupils that have passed the Sunday school of this one city, without even making a profession of saving faith in Christ, or even assuming a nominal connection with the church of God. Year after year many of the children and youth among us sit under the instructions of the Sunday school teacher, and even reach their physical maturity in the very midst of such association; but, alas! go forth into the active and often dissipating scenes of life with no well defined and decided Christian character, and if subsequently found in the congregations of the Lord's house, they apparently come thither with hearts as hard as the nether millstone, and with the whole moral and intellectual nature (as it respects spiritual religion) in a state of fearful and alarming petrifaction. With such a balance sheet as this, having upon its very face such an alarming and ruinous discount, would it not seem that the hour has fully come in which every Sunday school workman, and every other friend of the young, should repeat and emphasize the question with profound and solemn concern: Why this humiliating and startling revelation connected with the present operations of the Sunday school among us?

The Sunday school itself is surely not chargeable with this process of moral hardening to which reference has been made; but we respectfully suggest that the cause of this melancholy development may be sought for in the mode of working the system. Evangelical repentance, faith in Christ, regeneration by the Holy Spirit, and the like fundamental doctrines and principles of our holy religion, are not, perhaps, as clearly and as fully urged upon the attention of the youth of the Sunday school as might be done; and if these essential features of Christian faith be urged upon youthful attention, unfortunately, in a melancholy number of cases, we instruct and illuminate the head, while the heart may remain unchanged, and possibly untouched! It therefore becomes us, touching this matter, to pause solemnly and devoutly before almighty God, and reverently invoke the transforming and sanctifying agency of the Holy Spirit to accompany and follow up the lessons of the Sunday school.

We meet the children not as cold moral lecturers upon the one hand, nor yet upon the other to attempt to satiate an inordinate taste for the visible display of mere novelty and show. The Sunday school teacher plies his task in the region of the spiritual, hence all means and instruments adopted by him should subserve the grand ends of spiritual culture and development. The children and youth of the Sunday school should be brought, more than ever before, into close contact with the Sabbath preaching of an evangelical ministry; for as the preaching of the word is God's special and ordained instrumentality for the conversion and salvation of man, nothing can legitimately substitute it. If there be, therefore, in the mind of any a tendency to suppose that the exercises of the Sunday school, however well conducted, are in the least designed to supplant the services of the sanctuary by the living ministry, this impression, so fraught with error and evil, should be promptly corrected.

And furthermore, if it can be seen in any instance that the exercises of the Sunday school are being protracted to such a degree as to disqualify the pupil, either in body or in mind, for attending the public services of the sanctuary, the sessions of the Sunday school should be shortened to obviate this evil.

The Sunday school, as a whole, should invariably make up a part of the congregation of the Lord's house, and should be so arranged and seated as to hear the preaching of the gospel. We would respectfully suggest still further: Let the instructions delivered from the pulpit be adapted, as far as practicable, to the comprehension and edification of the youth and children. Let all learned and labored metaphysical disquisitions give place, in the main, to plain yet well digested expositions of the word of the Most High; and if we have ministers among us who complain that they cannot preach to children, we deem it not wholly out of place to suggest that it were high time they were learning, for indeed the adult sinner, in many instances, has heard it thunder so often, as from the very mount of God, that he is, to all human appearances, proof against the threatenings of the law upon one hand, and the wooings and promises of the gospel upon the other. Without controversy, therefore, children and youth make up a widespread and inviting field for Christian and ministerial labor, from which a harvest rich and abundant may be gathered into the garner of God.

We respectfully submit the following for your consideration, viz:

WHEREAS, The Sunday school has, in the estimation of the church, assumed a moral force and power perhaps never before equaled in the experience of the Christian world; AND WHEREAS, We deem it indispensable to the perpetuity and utility of the Sunday school that it be kept under the preserving care of genuine spiritual religion; therefore, be it

Resolved, That as ministers and official members of the church within the bounds of the Mobile district, we faithfully endeavor to cultivate and foster the growth of experimental godliness in all the Sunday schools under our management and control, and that we give greater prominence and emphasis than ever to the cardinal doctrines of our holy Christianity, such as repentance, faith, regeneration, and the like.

Resolved, That as in God's economy the public preaching of the gospel is the ordained instrumentality for the instruction and salvation of both ourselves and our children, that we speedily endeavor to adopt some plan by which the children and youth of the Sunday school be brought within the range of the regular and stated labors of the pulpit on the holy Sabbath.

Resolved, That we cordially and heartily invite the parents and guardians of children and youth of the Sunday school to aid us in carrying out its benevolent and gracious designs.

Resolved, That we devoutly invoke the divine blessing upon our labors in the highly important and singularly interesting field of Sabbath school labor and effort.

Respectfully submitted.

J. BANCROFT.

Works are good and acceptable to God only as they spring from and center in love to him.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

MR. EDITOR: I desire to give you some account of God's gracious dealings with the people who worship at Kimball chapel, Quenetortue, parish of Vermilion.

This year this society was detached from any other work, and has for its pastor our presiding elder, Brother J. D. Adams, of the Opelousas district, whose efficient labors, under God, have proved a blessing to the church here. Bro. Adams has given us preaching every other week, excepting upon two occasions, when his duties to the district caused an interim of three weeks. At the first church meeting the number of names on the roll was one hundred and eighty-three. For two years a Sabbath school has been continuously in operation, reporting at that church meeting a superintendent, secretary, sixteen teachers and one hundred and twenty-eight scholars. The average attendance during this year has been about eighty only. This school has only a nominal library—one hundred and sixty volumes, principally pamphlets. This year, as well as last, the school had a public celebration. Both efforts were considered creditable to the school and community. $33 have been expended for the school in necessary books, tickets and prizes.

The spiritual condition of the church at the first meeting was not that desired by every lover of the Lord's Zion. Among those one hundred and eighty-three members there were a faithful few earnestly and prayerfully engaged for God—the little leaven. Many were cold and indifferent—only nominal Christians—and alas! some were acting in a manner disreputable even to respectable circles in the world; discipline was neglected. But by degrees a different spirit was manifested in the church. In addition to the services of our dear pastor, the Rev. Mr. Powell, of Jasper, Texas, while on a visit here to his children, gave us the earnest preaching of one who seemed to say in the pulpit and in social converse: "The love of Christ constraineth me." Some thirteen were added to the church.

At the second Quarterly Meeting the spiritual condition of the church was reported as encouraging; at the third as improving.

On the 5th of September, after Sunday school and before our usual religious exercises commenced, a conference of the most active members of the church was had. The church seemed to inquire: "Saw ye him whom my soul loveth?" The proposition was made and acceded to by the leading members of the church to invite all the members to come to the altar and remain there until God answered their prayers by a manifestation of his presence. Their prayers were heard. God's stately steppings were heard. Souls were converted. The first one of the converts, a young man of promise, since licensed as an exhorter, went to work in the spirit of his Master. The meetings have continued, and are still going on at this writing, attended by the conversion of sinners.

The night of the 19th of September surpassed the power of description. Every space at the railing of the altar was occupied by a penitent. The people of the living God rejoiced and labored with their mourning friends. Conversions were quick and bright. The altar was cleared of penitents, but the young converts had gone to their friends in the congregation. The meeting would have closed, but the altar filled again with penitents, weeping and asking the prayers of the church. Few of those who came to the altar on that night but could say before daylight: "I know that my Redeemer liveth." Yes, on that night we nearly made a Jacob-struggle—not quite break of day, but near four o'clock A. M. Its result, perhaps, in reclamations and conversions, was about fifty. And, bless God, the work goes on at the rate of ten or twelve conversions and reclamations per week.

The last time Brother Adams was with us he received thirty-nine candidates into the church. There are now thirty eight candidates more. Our membership is now two hundred and thirty-nine, and, thank God, nearly all a living membership, a spiritual priesthood. Of the one hundred and eighty-three members on the roll at the first church meeting, we had nine official members, embodying one local preacher, one exhorter, two class leaders, one Sabbath school superintendent and seven stewards. In fourteen officials we have one licensed preacher, two exhorters, eight class leaders, one superintendent and seven stewards.

We are located at the corner of three parishes, and the field of operation chosen by our Bible society embraces all the southern part of St. Landry and Lafayette parishes west of Vermilion bayou, and all of Vermilion parish west of the same bayou. We have a depository of Bibles, with some fifty-five members, and expect to canvass our entire territory, and put God's word into every house, in English or French, where it can or will be received. It is to be lamented that the literature of our church is so much neglected here. Our people are a plain, frugal, and perhaps a parsimonious people; but the pastor will be paid; perhaps something more done in the way of a Conference collection. There is a contribution afloat to paint, repair and fix up the church with a view to the establishment of a church library, as well as the preservation of the house.

Now let us put down, in addition, some figures more explicitly showing the result of the revival to this date: Accessions, fifty-six; candidates, thirty-eight. Perhaps some of the candidates may not come up for reception; but I suppose our strength to be two hundred and seventy. Some time before the District Meeting, in reply to a query of our pastor, it was stated one-fourth of our members were unconverted. From an account of the secretary's list of names the conversions exceed one hundred since July, and there are but few who had retrograded but are now in the enjoyment of religion.

Of course in connection with a revival there are many agencies, under God, to bring about the good work. We can point in the above items to a faithful pastor, to a visiting friend bearing about the marks of the body of the Lord Jesus, to the observance of discipline, to the use of all the means of grace, to the faithful few who were always ready, under all discouragements, to come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty, and most especially to the Sabbath school.

W. S.

ALEXANDRIA DISTRICT.

MR. EDITOR: The revival influence is still spreading and deepening on the Alexandria district. On last Sabbath, at Spring Creek, we had a season of refreshing from the Lord. Eleven persons joined the church.

F. W.

EFFECTIVE CHRISTIANITY.—In regard to that Christianity which the world most requires to-day Bishop Huntington very truly remarks:

We want in you Christianity that is Christian across counters, over dinner tables, behind the neighbor's back, as in his face. We want in you a Christianity that we can find in the temperance of the meal, in moderation of dress, in respect for authority, in amiability at home, in veracity and simplicity in mixed society. Rowland Hill used to say he would give very little for the religion of a man whose very dog and cat were not the better for his religion. We want fewer gossiping, slandering, gluttonous, peevish, conceited, bigoted Christians.

To make them effectual, all our public religious measures, institutions, benevolent agencies, missions, need to be managed on a high-toned, scrupulous and unquestionable tone of honor, without evasion or partisanship, or over-much of the serpent's cunning. The hand that gives away the Bible must be unspotted from the world. The money that sends the missionary to the heathen must be honestly earned. In short, the two arms of the church—justice and mercy—must be extended, working for man, strengthening the brethren, or else your faith is vain, and ye are yet in your sins.

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1869.

LITTLE ROCK CONFERENCE.

This body held its annual session in Magnolia, Arkansas, November 24 to 29, Bishop Pierce presiding; Rev. J. E. Cobb, secretary, with Revs. J. R. Harvey and G. E. Butler for assistants. The proceedings were exceedingly harmonious and pleasant, and gave promise of increased activity and prosperity in the coming time. The clerical members generally were present in good health and spirits, after the successful labors of the past year, during which many gracious and extensive religious revivals were witnessed by them — upbuilding believers and gathering happy converts. The lay members, also, were, for the most part, at their posts—names we are forced to omit, as we failed to find a list in the documents furnished us.

Harvey L. Watson, Francis M. Monk, John W. Johnson, Bascom Ward, Thomas Q. C. House, John M. G. Douglass, Isaac N. Pace, were admitted on trial. James A. Anderson, Ambrose D. Jenkins, William H. H. Biggs, N. S. Burnett, George Hare, Leonard M. Chandler, William R. Bayless, remain on trial. Reuben W. Massey was admitted into full connection. James Sandford, William J. Scott and Joseph Turrentine, were readmitted. W. C. Hearn, H. B. Frazee, E. R. Barcus, were received by transfer.

The reports of statistics showed the number of church members, 12,248, and local preachers, 117; infants baptized, 559; adults baptized, 772; Sunday schools, 176; teachers, 758; scholars, 5,793. The amount needed to meet the claims of superannuates and widows and orphans of preachers was $2,850—collected and disbursed to claimants, $1,776 66. The collections for foreign missions, $335 50; domestic missions, $1,920; old debt, $76 75.

The delegates to the General Conference are—*Clerical:* Andrew Hunter, Horace Jewell, A. R. Winfield. *Reserves:* R. S. Hunter, M. H. Wells. *Lay:* W. T. Crouch, J. L. de Yampert, W. W. Leake. *Reserves:* S. N. Marshall, S. E. Cole.

A public meeting in behalf of the missionary cause was held Saturday night in the Methodist church, under the direction of the Conference Board of Domestic Missions—collection in cash and notes, $736.

APPOINTMENTS.

Little Rock District.—R. S. Hunter, P. E.; also agent for the Little Rock Female College. Little Rock, First street, H. B. Frazee, Ratcliffe church, B. O. Davis; Little Rock circuit, J. M. Pirtle; Bayou Metre, R. Parvin; Brownsville, I. N. Pace; Richwood mission, to be supplied by A. H. Ferguson; Austin, B. Williams; Des Arc station, R. W. Massey; DuVall's Bluff station, S. G. Colburn; Belfast, T. H. Ware; Mill Creek, G. W. Primrose; Collegeville, C. M. Slover; Perryville, J. A. Anderson, H. H. Watson; White River, W. O. Lanier; De Witt station, to be supplied by J. Loving; De Witt circuit, J. Stineil.

Pine Bluff District.—M. H. Wells, P. E. Pine Bluff station, W. C. Hearn; Sulphur Springs, J. A. Clower; Lehi, A. W. Simmons; Swan Lake, to be supplied; Auburn, F. M. Monk; Plum Bayou, J. H. Riggin, Bascom Ward; Monticello station, to be supplied; Mount Pleasant, N. S. Burnett; Lacy, W. J. Scott; Hamburg station, J. R. Harvey; Lime circuit, L. M. Chandler; Bartholomew, J. W. Johnson; Lake Village, to be supplied; Pleasant Ridge Academy, B. Watson; Belcoe colored circuit, Squire Waters; Silver Lake colored circuit, Robert Hill.

Arkadelphia District.—W. R. J. Husbands, P. E. Arkadelphia station, J. F. Carr; Clark, T. Q. C. House; Murfreesboro, to be supplied by A. Biggs; Caddo mission, J. M. G. Douglass; Hot Springs station, George Hare; Hot Springs mission, to be supplied by A. N. McDonald; Rockport, G. E. Butler; Tulip, J. P. Holmes; Princeton, B. G. Johnson; agent for American Bible Society, Andrew Hunter.

Camden District.—A. R. Winfield, P. E. Camden station, Horace Jewell; Buena Vista, E. R. Barcus; Ouachita, William Moores; Eldorado, Joseph Turrentine; Lapeel, J. F. Hall; Magnolia, W. J. Davis, J. E. Cobb, sup.; Falcon station, E. N. Watson; Falcon circuit, D. T. Holmes, J. P. Hulse, sup.; Lewisville, R. P. Davies, W. R. Bayless; Hampton, L. Julian; Warren, B. C. Weir, J. H. Blakely; Palestine, to be supplied by Thos. Hunt; Camden Female College, W. H. Browning, president, E. R. Barcus, professor; Union colored circuit, Bailey George; Warren colored circuit, Claiborne Burnett, Oliver Davis; Falcon and Magnolia colored circuit, Boston Welborn.

Washington District.—C. Pope, P. E. Washington station, C. O. Steele; Moscow, J. G. Ward; Columbus, A. B. Winfield; Ozan mission, T. W. Hayes; Center Point, H. D. McKennon; Paraclifta, E. H. Gaddy; Richmond, W. H. H. Biggs; Polk mission, J. Sandford; Rondo station, G. W. Evans; Rondo circuit, A. D. Jenkins; Olive Branch, to be supplied; Washington colored circuit, Richard Samuel; Fulton colored circuit, Peter Gentry; Greenville colored circuit, Douglas Thomas, Jacob Hill; Academy and Marl Brook colored circuit, Benjamin Hanner; Red Land colored circuit, Frank Walker; Paraclifta colored circuit, Henry Leake; Richmond colored circuit, Johnson Pegues; Lewisville colored circuit, to be supplied.

Transferred.—M. C. Manly to Louisiana Conference; Samuel Morris to East Texas Conference; J. L. Denton to Arkansas Conference, and appointed to Helena station.

Next Conference to be held at Washington.—*Memphis Christian Advocate.*

MANAGING CHILDREN.

Our children are our mirrors. If we would know ourselves, we have but to study them. They give back the true reflection. Can there be a sadder sight than the one so often seen, of a worn and anxious mother scolding, and shutting up, and whipping, aye, and praying over her bright, wayward child, when, were she but to turn a clear look, unblinded by self-love, inward, she could see that almost, if not all, which causes her so much anxiety and annoyance, and her child so many punishments, is *her own* fault? But children are not mere reflections. They have inquisitive little minds, and warm little hearts, and if we, through weariness or thoughtlessness, withhold information from the one, or sympathy from the other, they are genuine sufferers. I was once visiting a home, of which a dear little girl was the light. One afternoon she was crying quietly. Her mother's conversation was interspersed with, "Hush, I tell you," "Stop crying," "Do hush," "I'll send you off by yourself," "Hush."

"Mother, what ails the little girl?" I asked at last.

"Nothing at all; she is just a naughty little girl, and I shall have to punish her. I've let her bring all her playthings into the parlor, and isn't she bad to annoy and mortify me so?"

But that little, low, half-suppressed, sobbing cry, and those great round tear-drops, told another story, and I asked:

"Can I talk to her?"

"Certainly, I wish you would."

"Come here, darling," I said, and taking her on my knee and kissing her. "What is the trouble, my little pet?"

"I doesn't means to be bad. I doesn't wants to plague mamma; but Dolly is very sick, and I can get nobody to do nothing for her."

"Bring Dolly to me." Feeling her pulse, "Why she is in a high fever; bring me some paper, and I'll make her some powders; there are three powders, all folded up nicely; now bring me a baby cup and a tiny spoon. I've filled it with air mixture, and you must give her a teaspoonful every time she cries. Now undress her and rub her with a flannel, and then rock her to sleep."

The little girl was happy and singing all the afternoon, occasionally bringing Dolly to me to see how she was, which I enjoyed as much as the child did. At night she kissed me again and again, with "I does love you."

"But the child was crying for nothing." I beg your pardon; the child was crying for *love* and *sympathy*, just what you and I cry for, even yet. "But her troubles were only imaginary." So are most of yours and mine, yet we bore all our friends and weary our God with them.

Children not only imitate our faults, suffer by our carelessness, but govern us through our weaknesses. A friend came to visit me, and brought a generous, frank and manly boy of four years old. But he disturbed our whole circle by his constant crying. This habit was not in keeping with the brave, proud, independent character of the child. I therefore felt a curiosity to find the cause. My first discovery was, he *never shed a tear.*

His mother wished to take a trip, but could not take her boy.

"Leave him with me."

"He'll torment the life out of you."

"I don't think so."

"I will, indeed, be most grateful. You may whip him as often as you please."

"I should not strike a child, except in a most extreme case."

"Then you can do nothing with him."

She was gone. The next morning, after breakfast, Willie asked:

"May I go and play in the yard?"

"It rained last night, and it's too damp now. You may go at ten."

"It isn't damp, scarcely any a bit."

"I think it is. You may go at ten, not before."

"Boo, whoo, whoo"—rest. I kept quietly sewing. "Boo, whoo, whoo," bass. "Boo, whoo, whoo," tenor. I sewed on. "Boo, whoo, whoo," double bass. "Boo, whoo, whoo," falsetto—rest.

"Now may I go?"

"You may go at ten o'clock."

Concert repeated, I silently sewing the while.

"Ain't your head most ready to split?"

"No."

"Mayn't I go out now?"

"Not until ten o'clock."

Concert resumed—rest.

"Ain't you most crazy?"

"No, not at all."

Concert resumed, with the additions of throwing himself on the floor, and knocking his feet up and down. After a while:

"Ain't you most crazy yet? Why don't you shake me, and call me the baddest boy ever was, and send me out doors?"

"Because you are not going out until ten o'clock."

Concert resumed, with the addition of bumping his head, as well as toes—rest; a pause. Then picking himself up, he stood erect before me, with his hands in his pockets.

"Why don't you whip me, and send me off, to get rid of my noise?"

"Because you are not going out until ten o'clock."

He stood a moment.

"If I bump my head, ain't you afraid it will kill me?"

"Not in the least."

"But it does hurt me awfully."

"I am happy to hear it."

He drew a long breath.

"What *can* I do next? I'se done all I knows how."

"See if you cannot think of something else."

"May I take my blocks?"

"Certainly."

At nine he started up: "Now may I go?"

"That's nine."

He went back to his blocks without a murmur. At ten he went out.

He had been used to kneel by his mother, say his prayers, and hop into bed. I wished him to kneel with me by the bed, and say his prayers slowly, and then I would make a short prayer for him. The arrangement did not please him, so the third night he gave battle. Being tired, my head did feel as if it couldn't or rather wouldn't bear it. Out of all patience, I determined to give him a good whipping. But never having struck a child, I was not quite hardened enough to take my slipper, and couldn't see anything else. As I looked around, a voice—my God—speaking through my conscience, asked; "What! whip, in anger, a little boy, because he cannot govern his spirit, when *you* cannot govern your own! Another than the boy needs to be prayed for."

And kneeling, I asked my Father to give me his strength, his grand patience with a disobedient, self-willed child. As I kneeled, Willie crawled under my arm, and commenced to say his prayers very slowly, and kept still while I prayed a few words, and then asked:

"Now, mayn't I pray my own self?"

"Yes, darling."

And these were his words: "I'se a real mean little boy. She won't do nothing ugly a bit, and knows I'se made her head most split. Oh, God, don't let me be a mean little boy any more at all."

The splendid little fellow had had a fair trial of strength, and was conquered, and surrendered manfully; and I had no further trouble or annoyance during the seven weeks he stayed with me.

But how nearly I had lost my vantage ground? If we would *rule our own spirits*, how easy it would be to rule our children and our servants. *But, oh, to govern self!*—*Congregationalist.*

THE CAMELEON DIAMOND.

Of late there have been rumors of some very remarkable discoveries of peculiar parti-colored diamonds in Australia, and certain districts of the far interior of our own continent. A few of these jewels are represented as having all the hues of the rainbow, changing, commingling and alternating like the flitting tints on the back of the cameleon.

We are reminded by these discoveries of some interesting facts on the subject of "cameleon diamonds," as they may be called, reported by M. Fignier in his note books for 1866. In that year there was exhibited to the French Academy of Sciences a very singular diamond weighing about four *grammes*, or twenty carats. It was marked by a most unusual phenomenon. Its general hue was white, slightly tinged with brown, and was ranked as a stone of the *first second water.* When submitted to the action of heat it assumed a roseate hue. This it would retain for eight or ten days, and then resume its original color. The particular diamond shown to the Academy had been thus tested several times, and hence it would appear that the same experiment might be repeated indefinitely.

Other diamonds of analagous color were similarly treated, but without the same result.

Were the rose-color produced by the action of fire permanent, and were it possible to produce it at will, the process would afford an easy means of increasing the value of jewels of *the second water* in a high degree. The particular diamond to which we have referred was estimated to be worth 60,000 francs, and could it durably retain the rosy hue imparted to it, this value would be tripled.

Ordinary colored diamonds, it is true, are less esteemed in general than colorless and limpid stones; but that is owing to the deficient sharpness and clearness of their lines. There are diamonds that reflect all the shades of yellow, green, red and blue; diamonds of topaz, yellow, of deep green, of brick red, of pale blue, then brown, darkly clouded and entirely black diamonds; but all of these are more or less opaque, and thus are deficient in beauty and value, since their opacity prevents the play of those reflections that come from the interior mass, and are called the *fires* of the diamond. However, when the color is clear and pellucid, without any detriment to the transparency of the stone, it augments its value.

One of the most celebrated colored diamonds is the Hope blue diamond, which weighs forty-four carats nine grammes. It unites with the most beautiful shade of sapphire the most brilliant adamantine sheen, and the most varied prismatic hues, and Mr. Hope himself calls it *superlatively lovely.*

In his excellent "Treatise on Precious Stones" Mr. Barbot hints the suspicion that the last named is but a fragment of the famous *Blue Diamond* of France, that once weighed sixty-seven *carats*, was worth 3,000,000 francs, and was stolen in 1792, with other crown jewels. Mr. Hope acquired the one he has for 450,000 francs.

The Saxon Treasury at Dresden has an emerald-green diamond weighing thirty-one carats. The Marquis of Dree has a beautiful rose-colored one of great size and value. The Prince of Riccia had one of an exquisite rosy hue, weighing fifteen carats. The reader has heard that in Europe a diamond weighing over ten carats, or *two grammes*, is called princely, and is deemed worth fully 20,000 francs. Prices change and fluctuate to some extent, but we name the general average in round figures. A Mr. Bapst, in Paris, had a remarkable jewel called *The Dwarf Diamond.* It is of the color of tobacco juice, and is valued chiefly for its oddity. It was purchased by Louis the Eighteenth, for the crown, at the price of 25,000 francs, but it was never delivered. It was cut very thin, and its superficial brilliancy was very striking. It was said to have formed part of the Dogni collection.

There are many other very handsome colored diamonds known, and a few of them are in this country, but we have named the most celebrated.

We might, says M. Fignier, add to this list the *Great Mogul*, one of the bulkiest cut diamonds ever seen, since it weighed two hundred and eighty carats. It was valued at 12,000,000 francs.

The change of hue in the cameleon diamond mentioned at the beginning of these paragraphs is not, by any means, an unparalleled phenomenon. The Messrs. Halphen, the expert Parisian lapidaries who owned it, themselves speak of having seen another diamond which became rose-colored when rubbed, but almost immediately lost that hue again. A yellowish tint also may be imparted to the diamond, but it does not last for any time.

The conclusion to which these singular facts directly lead is that in the atelier of the lapidary there are wonders yet to be wrought out by heat, electricity, friction and chemical combinations, as remarkably varied and captivating to the fancy as any in all the other realms of practical science.

Sometimes the quiet death of a very bad man proceeds from stupidity and want of a just sense of the danger of his condition, and this from want of discipline and instruction in the nature and principles of religion. This tempor looks like courage, because it is fearless of danger; but this fearlessness is founded in great ignorance and want of apprehension; whereas a true courage discerns the danger, and yet thinks it fit and reasonable to venture upon it. Now this stupidity of dying men, who have lived very ill, is commonly the case of such as have been brought up in great ignorance, and have lived in great sensuality, by which means their spirits are immersed and even stilled in carnality and sense; and no wonder if they who live like beasts die in the same manner.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Every Way.—An Iowa paper has the following information for its readers: "Farmers, do you want a lot of Chinese laborers? You can get them wholesale, retail and pigtail."

The Farm and Garden.

THOUGHTS ON DEEP CULTURE.

Perhaps there is not a proposition connected with the whole science of agriculture more fallacious, or a practice more hurtful in its effects, than that of deep culture. To contend for deep culture is to ignore the very first principles of vegetable life. Roots are the feeders of the plant, through which it receives those chemical elements of the soil necessary for its growth and development. Nature supplies these feeders, just as she furnishes arteries and veins to the animal organism, and precisely for the same purpose. Not a root is ever put forth by a plant that is not necessary for the growth and maturation of that plant, and required during its existence.—Nature does no superfluous work. The roots of the forest oak, that lives for an age, continue during all this time to grow and ramify—permeating the soil, wide and deep, in every direction. The same fact holds in regard to minor plants, such as our annuals, that mature in one season. The little fibrils that spring out as the seed vegetates continue to grow through the season, enlarging and extending themselves to the utmost depth of the pulverized soil. They ramify and spread themselves in every possible direction, and completely occupy the soil. Cut these tender fibrils and you destroy what are destined to be the main supporting roots of the plant during the season of fruiting. You stun the plant—inflicting an injury from which it does not recover during its season.

Time is an important element with our annual cultivated crops. The season is short at best, and crops need to be stimulated instead of retarded in their growth. Tearing up the roots of a plant arrests its growth and shortens its season of maturation. Nature sets to work afresh to supply the loss. This reparative process consumes time, and the second growth of roots is much less vigorous than the original.—Consequently the plant does not recover from the injury, and its crop of fruit is proportionally shortened. The argument that nature more than compensates this less by the multiplied number of roots put forth in lieu of the lacerated ones but proves the extent of the injury and the importance of time in its reparation.

What, then, do these facts teach us in reference to the cultivation of field crops? If corn and cotton require roots, why do violence to the laws of nature by constantly tearing them off? Nature is our best guide. Assist, but never frustrate her designs. In this consists the policy of the planter, as well as the true philosophy of life. This principle holds in the vegetable as in animal life. As we dare not sever an artery or vein with the expectation of invigorating the health of the animal, so we must not lacerate the roots of a plant, expecting to promote its growth. In the one case we would debilitate the animal, and in the other cripple the plant. In both we do mischief instead of good.

The lesson taught us in this study of nature's laws, in their application to vegetation, is unmistakably plain. The soil, properly enriched and prepared, should be given to the planted crop. Let it have undisturbed possession during its season of growth and maturation, that its roots may thoroughly permeate and occupy the soil. They are feeding the plant that is to produce the fruit, and ofttimes run out to a considerable distance in search of the richer spots of earth. Let not the cultivator invade this domain to disturb this quiet process of nature. He need only attack the grass and weeds that spring up on the surface. Having once deeply subsoiled and pulverized the land, it will need no more breaking during the season. The roots of the planted crop will readily penetrate its depth, despite the impacting effects of the heaviest rains. To subsoil it again and again is more than folly. No good can possibly result, and a great deal of harm will be the inevitable consequence; for it is nonsense to talk of plowing corn, cotton or any other crop deep without cutting the roots. It cannot be done. The only rational course left the planter who is disposed to observe the dictates of nature, in this regard, is to adopt a system of surface cultivation—merely keeping under the grass and weeds, and letting his crop grow. He can no more make his corn grow by repeatedly cutting off its roots than the surgeon can make a wound heal by constantly leaving it open. Nature in both cases demands non-interference. She alone can make a boll of cotton or heal a wound, and her dictates should be the guide to all who expect success.

There are other facts connected with this subject that should not be overlooked in estimating the comparative advantages of surface and deep culture. These facts resolve themselves into the proposition: That surface culture husbands the moisture of the soil, and allows it to be appropriated by the growing crop, while deep culture promotes its evaporation and escape.

Turn up the soil with a long straight plow, in a hot summer day, and you expose it both to the action of the sun and wind, which rapidly carry off the moisture by evaporation; whereas, by using the winged sweep, no such exposure is made. The moisture from the rains of winter and spring lies imbedded in the soil, and cannot so readily escape under the conservative operation of surface cultivation. A certain degree of moisture of the soil is indispensably necessary to the growing crop, in dissolving the fertilizing properties of the soil and facilitating their assimilation by the plants. To collect a due supply of water is one of the objects in deep breaking; and to preserve and retain it for the use and benefit of the growing crops is an important desideratum with the cultivator. It behooves him to preserve it carefully. He may need it in the approaching drought. To this end he must use the sweep instead of the shovel—adopt the surface instead of the deep system of cultivation. This is a point of vast importance to the agriculturist, and is the source of more ill success in farming than any other one mistake.

The practice of deep culture is plainly violative of the laws of nature. It is contrary to the principles of reason and common sense, and not sustained by practical experience. It is an error both in theory and practice, and cannot be justified by the liberal construction of any principle in nature.

Let us then, as agriculturists, awake to a proper conception of the magnitude of this error. Let us heed the teachings of nature so long as we are dependent upon her productions. She is our best guide, and when we violate her precepts we may not claim her blessings.—*Correspondent of Southern Cultivator.*

Family Worship as it Should Be.—A correspondent of the *Watchman* found this family picture in his vacation wanderings:

After the morning meal is finished all the family gather in a pleasant room, each having a Bible, and with happy, cheerful faces take their seats, the youngest being very near her father that he may watch over her as she reads. To the question from the father: Where are we today? several voices hasten to give the book and chapter, showing that the holy word is being read in course. When all have found the place the father begins and reads slowly and distinctly the first two verses, the mother follows, then each child down to the youngest, who has yet to spell the longer words, and is encouraged when she succeeds and helped if she fails in pronouncing them aright. If any verse of hidden meaning occurs it is explained, simply, clearly. A special promise, precept or command is applied gently, lovingly. Parents and children talk freely (there is the charm) of the words of Jesus. If the chapter be long it is divided; if too short another is read. Then the books are closed, the father begins a familiar tune, usually one of the Sunday school hymns, that the little ones may all join, a hymn that shall have in it something about Jesus. How they sing! with the spirit and the understanding. All kneeling, the father prays, such a simple, earnest prayer—fervent thanks for the mercies of the past night, asking for the needs of each one for that very day—"daily bread," indeed. The trials and temptations of each are remembered, Jesus' aid is asked of them, at work or at play, at home or at school. Personalities are not avoided here. The name of some member of the family is mentioned as special grace is implored in his or her behalf. Nor are others forgotten. The visitors among them feel drawn into closer friendship and love as they hear the supplications for their welfare; while the whole church of God is commended to the care of "him who, watching over Israel, slumbers not nor sleeps." How fervent are the special petitions for any who are sick or in sorrow. Finally, in unison repeating the Lord's prayer, they rise from their knees, feeling that Jesus has been there and prepared them to go forth to the duties of the day with joy and gladness. Such a service has no weariness. It never exceeds an hour; and if a city pastor, with the many calls upon his time and attention, can so conduct his family worship, why may not the merchant and the mechanic?

The Temperance Jug.—Dr. Tyng met an emigrant family going West. On one of the wagons there hung a jug with the bottom knocked out. "What is that?" asked the doctor. "Why that is my Taylor jug," said the man. "And what is a Taylor jug?" asked the doctor again. "I had a son in General Taylor's army in Mexico, and the general always told him to carry his whisky jug with a hole in the bottom, and that's it. It is the best invention I ever met with for hard drinkers."—*New York Tribune.*

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LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

The preachers and lay delegates, on their arrival at Shreveport, will please report themselves at the office of Brother Trippett, in the rear of the Methodist church, where they will be assigned to homes during the Conference.

R. S. TRIPPETT, P. C.

HALF FARE TO CONFERENCE.

The following boats have generously offered to take members of the Louisiana Conference at half rates, to and from the Conference which meets at Shreveport, January 12: Kouns' Red River line, embracing the following boats: Grand Era, Selma, Era No. 9, Era No. 10, Twelfth Era. The Lotus No. 3, Captain D. D. Dannals, and the Fleta. This arrangement embraces all members of the Conference going and returning, from whatever points they may take passage. We presume that other boats will be willing to make similar arrangements, but the above mentioned can be depended upon. Some of them will leave New Orleans and Shreveport at times to meet the convenience of the members of the Conference. For information of preachers at a distance we mention that half fare from this city to Shreveport will be from ten to twelve dollars each way.

SINGING CLASS.

We are informed that Mr. A. B. Chase has been engaged to open a class for instruction in vocal music, at the Felicity street church. The class met for organization on Wednesday night, the fourteenth instant, at seven o'clock. The course of lessons will occupy three months, and will be thorough. This is an excellent opportunity for our young people to receive lessons from a most competent instructor, and we sincerely hope that many will become members of his class. We think that the whole church should awake to this important interest, and that all should give special encouragement to this effort to improve this important part of divine worship.

THE attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of J. W. Blackman, principal of Blackman's Commercial College. It will be seen that the mathematical department has been intrusted to the care of Mr. W. Walker, son of Rev. J. B. Walker, of this city.

Mr. Walker is a gentleman of education, and his position in the institution will contribute to its efficiency and success. We heartily commend this school to the public.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

This venerable body met here (Jackson, Mississippi) on the eighth of December, 1869, in its fifty-fourth session. The Bishop being absent, the Rev. J. B. Jones was called to the chair, and was subsequently elected president. The Conference was then opened by the reading of the fourth chapter of Second Timothy, the singing of the two hundred and seventy-second hymn,

"And are we yet alive?"

and prayer by the president. The Rev. C. G. Andrews was elected secretary, and Revs. J. A. B. Jones and H. J. Harris assistants.

A large proportion of the members appear to be present—among them men illustrious for devotion to the church and arduous labors in the cause of Christ. But the greater part of the pioneer heroes of the body have "fallen on sleep." In looking over it one calls up the language of St. John: "I have written unto you young men because ye are strong." With a considerable number of gray heads, yet the general expressiou is that of a company of men in the prime of their manhood, whose ripe experience, intellectual force, moral qualities and spirituality can impress any community to which, by God's providence, they may be sent.

The usual standing committees were appointed.

In answer to the question, "Who are received on trial?" one of the oldest presiding elders answered that for the first time since he had been in office he had no recommendation to present. This scarcity of recruits must tell seriously upou the church. The four years of the war and the four years since, as the lean corn of Pharaoh's dream, threaten to swallow up the harvest of years which have preceded. The prayer of God's people is needed at this point. Has the Lord of the harvest determined to withhold from us laborers?

SECOND DAY.

Bishop McTyeire is in the chair—was detained by a railroad accident. He is in good health. No matter who the president elect of a Conference may be—how experienced a competent—it is a great relief to see the Bishop at Conference. He is much more than a presiding officer. He represents the whole connection, and is the living link between the Annual Conferences, and between ministers and members. He is set up for government, and therefore has an authority and dignity that cannot be represented by another. On this morning, ont of one hundred and ten preachers, sixty-eight were present; and of the thirty-six lay members, fourteen were present.

In entering upon the examination of character, the importance of this usage was well set forth by the Bishop. Many pleasant as well as important things transpired during this important inquiry. The world is fulsome in its praise or excessive in its depreciation of others, but godly men "rejoice in the truth," and that truth is in itself beautiful enough when it concerns the trials, spiritual growth and triumphs of men wholly devoted to God's work. The venerable Thomas Nixon called up before us the first session of this body. The names of that little company were repeated—Samuel Sellers, John Lane, Ashley Howitt, Thomas Owens, Peter James, James Dixon, Elijah Gentry. Their memories were precious as the beginning of a strength that has increased to the eight or ten Annual Conferences now in the Southwest.

The whole of this morning's session has been spent in the consideration of the work and the character of the elders. An improvement in many fields of labor was reported.

THIRD DAY.

The morning has been taken up in listening to statements from the presiding elders and preachers in charge, in regard to the year's work and its present state. The reports were encouraging. Churches are being rebuilt in place of those which had been destroyed during the war, and in some instances parsonages; the country is filling up with people again; schools, levees and the affairs of peace are being restored. The new state of things is regarded by these thoughtful, practical men as more hopeful than the old. Much time may be required to fully realize it, but the result is looked to with confidence. Some complaints of not going to an appointment were made. After due consideration of the difficulties, financial and other, which have presented themselves the past four years in the way of straight-out itinerantcy, the parties were excused; but it was understood that as money is now flowing back into its old channels, such delinquents would hereafter be held to a rigid reckoning. Neglect in taking up the widows' and orphans' collection, and that for the Bishops' support, was reported "not once or twice." This occurs to us as a very serious omission. In some instances these collections were merged in the usual one for the expenses of the circuit, and as the last fell short the two others fell through. They perished after the way the Chinese have of taking hold of hands and walking abreast into the sea. It is suicidal to tie collections together. As a special grace is required for each kind of collection, the same person may be quite ready to answer to one sort and quite deaf to another. Though a godly man should be ready for every good word and work, it is notorious that many persons are only capable of giving once a year, and that to one thing.

A brother was complained of for rebaptizing one who was dissatisfied with her baptism, because at the time of her first baptism she was not converted. The Conference passed his character, but immediately introduced a resolution requesting the General Conference to frame a law expressly declarative of the doctrine of the church upon the subject. Pending this there was a good deal of discussion as to original church usage and the importance of the principles involved in it, when, by motion, the question was laid upon the table subject to call. There would be as much propriety in regarding the decision of a candidate for initiation into any benevolent order or society as to what should be the method of such admission to its benefits. The minister representing, upon the one side, the church of God, and the candidate, on the other, himself, are the two parties about to enter into mutual covenant by a solemn overt act. Shall the church or the candidate determine the way in which this covenant is to be ratified? And how often shall this solemn act be repeated which is performed in the name of the Holy Trinity? If the minister is satisfied with the method of the ratification the candidate ought to be, for it is the covenant that the candidate is after and its benefits, not the baptism. Whatever, therefore, satisfies the high contracting Party secures that object. Let the man who represents the church of Christ, the minister, say what is baptism, and not ask the probationer what he thinks it should be, or how often it should be applied.

Afternoon session.—As Sabbath draws nigh the Conference room is filling up with members, clerical and lay. Examination of character proceeds.

FOURTH DAY—SATURDAY.

During the morning the Conference proceeded in the usual minute business. The name of one of the preachers called up the condition of the colored people among whom he had labored; upon which the Bishop took occasion to urge the greatness of this work upon the Conference; that the previous labors of our church in this field were not to be wasted, but carefully looked after; that but for the missions of the Church South among them the South would have been an Hayti or St. Domingo during the war. Other churches had developed no new powers or preachers among the colored people of the South; that they were returning with confidence to their old friends, and that this field was ripe for the harvest. The preachers in charge of that work gave some cheering accounts of their successes. On one district some four or five hundred members had been added to the church. It was emphatically stated that wherever men of energy had been at work there had been uniformly encouraging results.

At night the missionary meeting was held. The report of the treasurer was meager—only some $1,564 10. The Bishop delivered an excellent speech on the whole subject; when, after some other exhortation, the collection was taken up, and amounted to about $450.

SABBATH.

The morning of this feast-day opened with a sunrise prayer meeting, conducted by Rev. J. M. Pugh. After the breakfast hour the Sabbath schools were addressed by the Revs. W. E. M. Linfield and C. G. Andrews. At the eleven o'clock service the Bishop preached a sermon upon the Call to the Christian Ministry—a subject involved and not easily denued. Its treatment was comprehensive, exact and profoundly satisfactory. Every hearer was instructed and warmed. After the sermon the following persons were ordained deacons—Traveling: E. W. Simmons, C. B. Galloway; local: Irvin Miller, Joseph Graves, John J. Larenby, Joseph Hardgroves.

In the afternoon a sermon was preached by Rev. J. G. Jones on the subject of Faith in Christ the one Condition of Salvation. After the sermon the following persons were ordained elders—Traveling: Andrew B. Stewart, James K. Hamblen; local: William T. Ashford, Jacob H. Holland, William H. Mullins.

We could be but at the one place—the Methodist Church but heard a good report from the several churches, Presbyterian and Baptist, white and colored, whose pulpits were filled by members of the Conference. The weather was delightful. At night, in the Methodist church, after preaching, the sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered. The house was filled with the Saviour's friends, and HIS presence was not wanting.

MONDAY MORNING.

The Rev. Charles F. Gillespie, fraternal messenger from the Mississippi Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, was introduced to the Conference. The following ministers were addressed by the Bishop, asked the disciplinary questions, and were received into full connection: Levy P. Meador, E. W. Simmons, Alexander W. Campbell.

The important matter of electing delegates to the General Conference came up this morning. There were present *seventy* ministers and *twenty-one* laymen. These two classes voted separately, and each class elected five members to the General Conference, to wit:

Ministers: H. H. Montgomery, W. H. Watkins, C. K. Marshall, W. P. Barton, R. Abbey. Reserves: H. F. Johnson, C. G. Andrews, J. G. Jones.

Lay delegates: Thomas Reed, O. J. Moore, M. L. McGuire, Stephen Johnson, J. E. Watts. Alternates: E. G. Cook, R. D. Howe, T. L. Nugent, L. K. Barbour, J. C. Kittrell.

Afternoon session.—The Conference was addressed by the Rev. Charles F. Gillespie, of the Methodist Protestant Church. He presented the fraternal greeting of his Conference. The body he represented was ready for union between the two churches. We were already one in faith, in purpose, and he trusted soon would be one in action.

The Conference appointed the Revs. H. F. Johnson and W. Harrington as messengers to the next meeting of the Mississippi Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, and the Rev. R. J. Jones, jr., as alternate.

TUESDAY MORNING.

The important affairs of the ADVOCATE came in review. The Conference passed a resolution highly complimentary and encouraging to those of us who are at work in the office. The prospects for a highly successful year are flattering. The preachers promise to rally with fresh zeal to its support and circulation.

Next came up the report on education. The various institutions of the Conference were shown to be in a hopeful condition. A special resolution was offered in support of Centenary College. It was determined by the several preachers to afford every facility which may be asked for the collection of funds necessary to repair the buildings and to put that institution in complete working order.

We here insert the names of those who have been received on trial: David A. Givens, James W. Weems, Simon Carley, Jacob H. Holland, William K. Simmons, George W. Chatfield.

The report upon the Sabbath school cause was well supported by remarks from Brothers Howe and McGuire, lay members. It was suggested that there should be a simultaneous Sunday school reunion throughout the bounds of the Conference.

The Joint Board of Finance reported *forty-nine per cent.* as the dividend for the Conference claimants.

Afternoon session.—The report on temperance was read, and concluded with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the rule of our Discipline in reference to the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage should be properly but firmly enforced.

Resolved, That all such social temperance organizations as the Sons of Temperance, Social Circle and the Friends of Temperance, are entitled to and shall receive our warmest support, and that, as ministers and laymen, we will use our best endeavors to banish from the social circle and the festive board all use, as a beverage, of every sort of intoxicating liquors.

The Rev. Dr. Marshall supported this report in a speech of remarkable brilliancy and point. "We ought," said he, "to take high, very high, ground on this subject. The graveyards are full of men who, but for their love of strong drink, might have carved their names upon the scroll of fame, and among them are hundreds of ministers. Nine-tenths of the young men of the land are turning their hearts to the bottle rather than to the cross. The thing is growing to an extent that is absolutely shocking. I have been told of preachers who required a strong glass to enable them to get through with a sermon. We must go to work on this subject and take a firm stand as Methodist preachers. Our church is of itself a sufficient organization, but if there is any society that a man might go into, it is a temperance society."

The report of the committee, appointed at the last session to inquire into the propriety of dividing the Mississippi Conference, was read. It recommended that it was advisable and desirable to divide, and that the line of division be the Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad; giving Vicksburg to the northern portion and Jackson to the southern.

After some discussion this report was laid upon the table by a vote of forty-four to twenty-seven.

The place for holding the next Conference was determined to be Crystal Springs.

At this stage of the session we were compelled to leave, in order to reach Selma in good time for the Mobile Conference. The rest of the proceedings and the appointments will be forwarded by another. During the Conference we have been delightfully entertained by Mrs. C. S. Tarpley, and in company with several brethren beloved we have spent a week under a roof which has ever been famous for its hospitality to Methodist preachers.

SEVENTH DAY.

(FURNISHED BY REV. MR. DRAKE.)

The characters of the superannuated preachers were taken up, and the names of the following brethren were passed after affectionate mention from members of the Conference: J. J. E. Byrd, Thomas Clinton, G. T. Vickers, J. G. Diskin, J. B. Higginbotham. H. Copeland, L. Pearce and W. R. Rainey were granted the superannuated relation. Rev. A. Day was passed and took an effective relation. J. W. McNeil and W. G. Millsaps were granted the supernumerary relation. J. W. Jones, R. Norsworthy, R. T. Hennington and R. A. New were located.

A resolution was offered by C. K. Marshall to appoint a committee of five ministers and five laymen to investigate the subject of forming a society for the education of orphans throughout the Conference, which was adopted and a committee was appointed accordingly.

A resolution, that every preacher should take up a collection in his circuit to defray the expenses of delegates to the General Conference, was offered and adopted.

The treasurer of the Missionary Society was instructed to forward to J. W. Lambuth the $100 raised to assist in buying property for the orphans' school, and one-half the other collections and subscriptions taken up at the missionary meeting last Saturday night.

W. Harrington was appointed trustee of the Van Houton fund, to fill the vacancy of Brother Lusk, located.

A resolution from Woodville District Conference, memorializing the General Conference to incorporate district meetings in the Discipline, was offered by J. A. Godfrey and adopted.

A resolution, from the same body, requesting the Bishops to hold our Conference sessions in February, was tabled.

A resolution from the Brookhaven District Meeting, requesting the Conference to instruct the presiding elders to be more strict hereafter in seeing that the undergraduates attend diligently to their course of study, was presented by G. F. Thomson, and adopted.

Brother J. Nicholson moved the resolution bearing on the subject of rebaptism be taken from the table. Motion lost.

The Conference ordered that instead of a Conference sermon next year, C. K. Marshall should deliver a lecture on the life of John Wesley.

A resolution was adopted requesting Dr. J. C. Keener to publish in the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE the sermon which he preached last Sunday evening.

Votes of thanks were then passed to the people of Jackson, and to the railroads which had favored the members of the body in traveling, to Captain Leathers, and also to the Masons for the use of their lodge.

A resolution relating to the payment of the debt on Whitworth College was adopted, and B. Jones was reappointed agent.

Missionary appropriations were then read, and the Board of Finance was appointed as follows: Clerical, W. E. M. Linfield, H. F. Johnson, C. Chamberlin, H. Brown, E. H. Mounger, W. B. Lewis, W. W. Hurst, G. D. Wade, R. A. Davis, F. M. Williams; lay, J. E. Jagers, H. Foote, F. M. Applewhite, O. J. Moore, Captain Stevens, J. McVea, W. L. Nugent, R. W. Millsaps, S. Johnson, A. G. Mayers.

After a sound talk to the preachers the Bishop read the appointments, and adjourned the Conference with the doxology and benediction.

APPOINTMENTS.

WOODVILLE DISTRICT.—James A. Godfrey, P. E. Woodville, C. Chamberlin; Percy's Creek mission, D. A. Givens; St. Helena, B. Pipkin; Wilkinson circuit, J. H. Shelton; Buffalo, William Finn; Liberty, J. A. Godfrey; Meadville, C. W. Campbell; Homo Chitto mission, R. A. Sibley; Amite, W. H. Germany.

VICKSBURG DIST.—J. A. B. Jones, P. E. Vicksburg, W. E. M. Linfield; North Warren, P. Howard; South Warren, C. K. Marshall; Cayuga, J. B. Robertson, T. Nixon; Rocky Springs, C. T. French, D. A. J. Parker; Port Gibson, J. G. Jones; Grand Gulf and Rodney, Benjamin Jones; Fayette, W. F. Glenn; Natchez, W. L. C. Hunnicutt; Kingston, W. H. Watkins; Benj. Jones, president Port Gibson Female Academy.

YAZOO DISTRICT.—W. P. Barton, P. E. Yazoo City, E. H. Mounger; Yazoo circuit, A. B. Stewart; Mt. Olivet, T. W. Flowers; Richland, R. J. Jones, jr.; Lexington circuit, J. D. Newsom; Durant, A. R. Hines; Blackhawk, C. B. Galloway; Carrollton, H. Townsend; Greenwood and McNutt, H. Williamson; Bear Cr'k and Roebuck mission, to be supplied.

GREENVILLE DIST.—W. W. Drake, P. E. Greenville, W. T. J. Sullivan; Upper Deer Creek, J. D. Murff; Lower Deer Creek, J. C. Carlyle; Bolivar, R. H. Herbert; Clover Hill, R. A. Davis; Lake Lee and Leota, to be supplied, James Mcclennan, sup.; Sunflower circuit, R. B. Seeders.

STARKVILLE DIST.—F. M. Featherston, P. E. Starkville and Pierce chapel, K. A. Jones; Whitefield cir-

cuit, to be supplied by A. P. Leech; Louisville, J. C. Woodward; Plattsburg mission, to be supplied; French Camp, J. G. Carlisle; Lino Creek, W. R. Rainey; Winona, G. D. Wade; Vaiden, T. C. Parrish; Kosciusko, P. A. Johnston; Belle Fontaine, T. W. Castles; Carthage, D. Merchant.

BRANDON DISTRICT.—H. J. Harris, P. E. Brandon, to be supplied; Branden circuit, G. Jackson; Hillsboro, F. M. Williams; Trenton, L. P. Meador; Walnut Grove, J. A. Vance; Forrest, J. D. Hays; Silvarina, L. Kendall; Paulding, D. W. Dillehay; Garlandsville, Geo. W. Boyles; Decatur miss., G. W. Chatfield; Philadelphia, J. H. Holland; J. W. Harmon, agent Southwestern Bible Society.

MOUNT CARMEL DISTRICT.—H. P. Lewis, P. E. Mount Carmel, J. W. Weams; Rankin, W. W. Hurst; Columbia mission, N. B. Young; Gainesville, H. P. Bowen; Handsboro, to be supplied by W. G. Evans; Black Creek, to be supplied by R. J. Hopkins; Okohay mission, L. Carley.

BROOKHAVEN DISTRICT.—G. F. Thompson, P. E. Brookhaven, L. R. Redding; Bogue Chitto, supplied by J. Ritchie; Magnolia, G. M. Liverman; Summit, E. R. Strickland; Scotland, F. W. Shartrough, W. G. Millsaps, sup.; Brandywine, E. A. Flowers; Crystal Springs and Hazelhurst, W. B. Hines, J. W. McNeil, sup.; Pleasant Valley and Rehobath, W. Wadsworth; Burtonton, J. J. Clark; Georgetown, A. Day; Wesson and Beauregard, R. B. Downer; Martinsville, A. B. Nicholson; H. F. Johnson, president Whitworth College.

CLINTON DISTRICT.—J. Nicholson, P. E. Clinton, W. B. Lewis; East Feliciana, W. E. Ballard; East Baton Rouge, E. W. Simmons; Livingston mission, C. R. Godfrey; Jackson, J. L. Forsyth; Greensburg and Day's, J. Nicholson; Arcola, T. Price; Tangipahoa, W. K. Simmons; Covington mission, E. F. Mullins; Penchatoula, to be supplied.

JACKSON DISTRICT.—R. Abbey, P. E. Jackson circuit, J. S. Curtis; Madison circuit, to be supplied; Canton, H. H. Montgomery; Sulphur Springs, J. M. Ward; Sharon, J. M. Pugh; Camden, W. Harrington; Forest Grove, J. B. Hamblen; Brownsville, J. A. Ellis; Raymond circuit, H. Brown, A. M. Campbell; Jackson station, C. G. Andrews.

Assigned to colored work: P. S. Petty, J. B. Bowen, J. D. Willis, R. J. Jones, sr., J. L. Harris.

J. W. Adams left without appointment.

W. T. Beall discontinued.

Transferred: William Price and Thomas Hudson to Northwest Texas Conference. J. Carr and P. G. Reynolds to North Georgia Conference. P. Lano and J. V. Pointer to Louisiana Conference.

Located: R. T. Hennington, R. D. Norsworthy, J. N. Jones, R. A. New.

Died: P. James, S. T. Swiney.

Visitors to Whitworth Female College: H. Brown, W. B. Hines, C. G. Andrews.

Port Gibson Female Academy: W. L. C. Hunnicutt, C. K. Marshall, J. G. Jones.

Clinton Female Seminary: W. E. Ballard, J. L. Forsyth, W. B. Lewis.

A SERIOUS LEAK.

The British Wesleyans, according to the estimate of the London *Watchman*, lose by removal from one circuit to another as many as thirteen thousand members annually. The *Watchman* says:

We do not dwell upon the number of new members required every year to fill up the place of those who are taken away by death and those who take themselves away by backsliding; probably not fewer than fifteen thousand are required every year to make good the loss arising from these two causes; but after filling up, name for name, every blank made by death and declension, the remaining new members ought to count as increase. But instead of this, out of the eighteen thousand new members thus remaining, we have to take thirteen thousand and use them to fill up the place of thirteen thousand old members who have lost their way and are lost to Methodism in removing from one circuit to another. This is as the case stands: after supplying losses which are inevitable, we have a surplus of eighteen thousand new members; we report, on an average, about five thousand increase, and for an explanation of this anomaly we are referred to losses by removals.

The *Christian Advocate* of New York, commenting on this extract from the *Watchman*, estimates the loss of the Methodist Episcopal Church from this source as sixty thousand annually. The *Advocate* says:

In the Methodist Episcopal Church no statistics indicating the number of removals or the number received from other charges are reported. Hence we are without the data for determining our losses in this direction. If they are as large in this country in proportion to the membership as in Great Britain (and we believe the proportion here is rather larger than smaller,) then our net annual losses arising from removals reaches the total of forty-two thousand. There are in our church about twelve thousand pastoral charges. Now, if we place the average net loss by removals at five for each charge, we have the large total loss from that source of sixty thousand. This estimate is probably not too great. The average number of deaths in the membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church is about twelve thousand.

The loss of our own church from this cause is doubtless as great in proportion to membership as those of the British Wesleyans or of the Northern Methodists, and amounting to as many as *twenty thousand* a year. This is a leak that ought to be attended to, and that ought to be studied well by our pastors. What becomes of these thousands of precious souls who fall away from our church by removing from one pastoral charge to another? Some make it the occasion and opportunity of uniting with other denominations. Various influences prevented it while they remained among their earlier associations. But when severed from these and thrown among strangers, who never knew them as Methodists, a change in church relationship is effected without embarrassment. This is the most hopeful disposal of some who make up the total of the estimated loss. Another class, removing without their church letters, after being some time adrift, are received informally without certificates or upon profession of faith as new members. A pretty large number are saved to the church in this way, as we have reason to know by a tolerably extensive experience in the pastorate. But after deducting as many as we reasonably may for those who are received into other churches and for those who ultimately get back into our own, there are still many thousands annually who go back to the world as backsliders and apostates.

A change from one circuit or station to another is to many attended with great danger. Even where the letter has not been forgotten, the newcomer is surrounded by strangers, the welcome is without warmth or there is neglect on the part of pastor and people. The sojourn is perhaps expected to be temporary, and for this reason the letter is not handed in. The neglect may be unintentional at first, but the result is loss of grace, and at length all thought of a religious profession is given up. The already backslidden member may avail himself of the change to sever a connection which has for some time been only nominal in its character. The result of these removals is not merely this large loss of members to our church, but it is a frightful loss of immortal souls! The lost sheep of the house of Israel are very numerous in nearly all of our large cities, and they are scattered over the whole country. The changes and migrations in the South since the war have been great, and our church has sustained heavy losses in this way. About fifteen hundred people a week are passing through New Orleans at this season on their way to Texas from the older Southern States. Many of them are members of the church, but how many of them will be gathered into the fold in their new homes?

A vigilant pastorate can do something toward lessening this evil by remembering these wanderers in their sermons, and by devoting particular attention to them in their pastoral visiting. Preachers should warn their flocks of this particular dangor, insisting that members coming into their bounds shall hand in their letters as speedily as possible, and that those leaving shall take their certificates with them. The disciplinary descriptions of the duties of preachers enumerates this among others: "To warn all from time to time that none are to remove from one circuit or station to another without a note of recommendation from the preacher of the circuit or station in these words: 'A. B., the bearer, has been an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in C.;' and to inform them that without such a certificate they will not be received into the church in other places." In the performance of this duty might not our preachers take occasion to warn the people against those dangers which are peculiarly incident to removal from one pastoral charge to another?

BISHOP EARLY.—We find the following in the report of the proceedings of the Virginia Conference. The whole church will unite in these expressions of sincere and prayerful sympathy:

Rev. A. G. Brown announced the receipt of a letter from Bishop Early, stating that he would not be able to realize his hope of being present at this Conference. In view of this fact Mr. Brown offered the following:

WHEREAS, We regret to have heard that the failing health of our venerable father and Bishop Early has prevented his attendance upon this session of our body; therefore,

Resolved, That we assure him of our warmest sympathies in his affliction, and offer the fervent prayer that he may be abundantly sustained and comforted by the glorious gospel which he has so long and ably preached to others, and which finds so beautiful an illustration in his laborious and successful life.

The Bishop expressed his regret at learning that Bishop Early would not be present, and proposed that the resolution not only be adopted, but that the Conference join in prayer with Rev. Dr. McFerrin for the absent father.

The resolution was adopted by a rising vote, and the Conference was then led in prayer by Dr. McFerrin. *St. Louis Christian Advocate.*

THE General Conference delegates elected by the North Carolina Conference are—Clerical: N. F. Reid, B. Craven, R. S. Moran, W. H. Bobbett and W. Barringer—reserves: C. F. Deems, L. S. Burkhead and W. Closs. Lay: T. M. Jones, local preacher, W. M. Robbins, S. D. Wallace, J. C. Pinnix and J. W. Leak—reserves: J. C. Slocumb, W. A. Darden, Jr., and T. H. Shelby.

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Never tell lies!
It is unwise
To try to deceive your neighbor;
For without doubt
You'll be found out,
And then you'll have lost your labor.

COWARDLY.

Never tell lies!
Always despise
The meanness and cowardice of lying!
Do not evade,
Don't be afraid,
And the truth never think of denying.

WICKED.

Never tell lies!
God will arise
In judgment against the deceiver!
False lips and tongue,
In old or young,
Will be banished his presence forever.

—*Little Corporal.*

A NOBLE BOY.

Mrs. Simms was a widow, and poor. But poverty could not crush her, for she felt that the owner of all things was her Father, and he would withhold no real good.

It took more than a needle, and twist, and wax, to degrade her in her own esteem, for she knew that she was fulfilling, as far as in her lay, her calling, as under the eye of her Master, and that a queen could do no more. It was the one desire of her heart to rear up her son to be a good and useful man; and to this end she toiled—"stitch, stitch, stitch"—often far into the night, to buy his books and to keep him at school. In return, Ned did most of the simple domestic work; and for this act of filial love, more than for anything else, he was made a byword. His mother, however, encouraged him to bear nobly all this, saying: "We must either bend or break under our trials, my boy; this may be the very thing to make a man of you—teaching you to control your spirit, and to love those who hate and despise you. You have God's promise to the fatherless, my son, and that is worth more than all their father's riches. Bow yourself before the storm, and it will not harm you."

One day, as Ned was walking to school, three of these boys approached; when one called out, "Hallo, Ned Simms, run up to our stable and tell Patrick to saddle Flash, and bring him to the school house at four o'clock."

"I would oblige you, Sam," he replied, "if I could without being late; but you see there is but seven minutes before the bell rings."

"You miserable, disobliging fellow!" cried Sam Lent; "what if you are late? This master don't whip."

"But he expects us to be faithful," replied Ned.

"Faithful!" shouted Sam, in an angry tone. "Come, go, I want to race round the pond with Bill Hunt here. He says his Clipper will outrun my Flash, and bets his gold pencil on it. Go, and I'll give you sixpence; for I don't want to climb the hill."

"I cannot," said Ned resolutely; and passing on, heard Sam cry: "Why not go for sixpence? That would save your mammy an hour's stitching."

Ned felt his ears and cheeks grow very warm at these words; but he set his teeth closely together to keep the unruly member still lest he might sin against God; and entered the yard, the boys following close upon his heels.

"Good afternoon, Betsey!" cried Bill Hunt; "I caught you last night taking clothes off the lines, didn't I?"

"No," shouted Ned. "You did not *catch* me; I didn't run. I looked straight in your face as you rode past, to let you see that I was not ashamed to help my mother."

"My lord is brave indeed!" cried Sam Lent. "Are you going to iron the clothes!"

"Yes," cried Ned, turning and facing them, "if mother wishes me to do so. I have ironed clothes, and washed dishes too; and I expect to do both again."

"He gets dismissed sometimes to hang the tea kettle on," said Bill Hunt, winking at his comrades; but the bell now rang, and Sam Lent had only time to say: "I'll pay you for your impudence to me, you beggar boy."

This last was almost too much for the brave boy, but he bore it meekly, and like a Christian. Years rolled on. These boys became men. Ned was blessed and prospered. He was honored and wealthy, and able to provide a comfortable home for his dearly-loved mother in her old age. The time came when Sam Lent and Bill Hunt, who had squandered the property their fathers left them, were glad to receive favors from the man whom in boyhood they had so badly treated. God has honored Ned because he returned good for evil; and he has proved in his experience the truth of that proverb of Solomon: "He that ruleth his own spirit is greater than he that taketh a city;" and he has received the blessing promised to those who honor father and mother.

THE GOLDEN GUINEA.—There was a little boy of seven, or thereabout, who, his mother hoped, had found the religion of Jesus; for whereas he had been willful, disobedient and selfish, he had grown lamb-like in his temper and conduct.

"Mother," said the child one day, standing by her side, "it seems to me I love the Lord Jesus. He shines in my heart so; and I love everybody. Mother, I would give him anything. I would give him my rocking horse."

"Will you give the Lord Jesus your gold guinea, Herman?" she asked. He looked into her face for a moment, and his eye fell. He slowly crept behind her chair, then stole to the open window, then down stairs, without saying a word. She knew he thought much of his beautiful gold guinea. Was he ready to part with his little "all" for his sake? It was a hard question.

Two days passed away, and she was afraid Herman had forgotten it. That evening he came to her and said, with a sweet seriousness:

"Mother, I give my guinea to the Lord Jesus; here it is. What shall be done with it?"

"What should you wish to have done with it?" she asked.

"May it buy Bibles to bring the heathen children to Jesus with?" he said. And, as he slipped it into her hand, a happy smile overspread her face. "Mother," said he, "I am glad I have got a gold guinea to give to Jesus; but I was not ready when you first asked me. I am now."

Herman gave up his all. And was he not happy?

O, yes, very happy; for, child as he was, he has found the kingdom of heaven, which is better than a world full of gold.—*The Well Spring.*

THE TRUE TEST.—I stopped on my way down stairs last evening to speak to Jennie Barnes, who had just gone to bed in her little cozy room. I bent over to kiss her.

"Jennie," said I, "do you love Jesus?"

"Oh, yes," she answered.

"Are you sure? How do you know?"

"Why, of course I know," said she. "Don't I feel it all over inside?"

"That's good," thought I. "I wish every one had that same consciousness of love; there wouldn't be so many fearful, trembling Christians."

"Do you think that Jesus knows that you love him, Jennie?"

"Why, of course," she answered again. "Don't he look right down into my heart and see it there?"

"Well, Jennie," I continued, "how shall I know it? I can't look into your heart?"

Jennie sprang instantly to her feet.

On the wall at the side of her bed hung a large picture sheet containing twelve scenes in the life of Christ, and a number of short texts, his own dear words, were printed here and there around the gaily-colored border. Putting her tiny finger on one of these, without speaking, she turned around and looked triumphantly up into my face. I put up the gas and read the words, "If ye love me keep my commandments."—*Protestant Churchman.*

PRAY WITHOUT CEASING.—When you sit down at table, pray; when you take your bread, thank him who has given it to you; when your are satisfied, bless the liberal hand that has provided for your subsistence; whilst you are putting on your garments, elevate your grateful heart with love to him who furnishes you with means to defend yourself against the inclemency of the seasons. At the close of the day, render thanks to this same providence, who has placed the sun in the midst of the firmament to give you light for your diurnal labors, and who has created the stars to dissipate the darkness of the night. When your eyes are raised to heaven to contemplate the beauty of those stars that decorate it, adore the universal Creator, whose wisdom is manifested in all his works; and when night has wrapped all nature in silence and repose, celebrate, by your praises, the divine benevolence which sends us sleep, even in despite of ourselves, to suspend our cares and repair our strength. Pray, then, without ceasing; not in mere words, but in so living united to God, in your affections and thoughts, that your life shall be one long and continued prayer.—*St. Basil the Great.*

THE officers of the Baptist Bible Union say: "This very week a version of the New Testament for aborigines of our own continent is pressed upon our benevolent attention; but we have not the pecuniary means to put it into type." And yet they have spent hundreds of thousands in getting up an immersionist version, whose translation shall give the lie to the very name of their denomination.—*New York Independent.*

Scientific.

THE USE OF FLUXES IN THE REDUCTION OF IRON ORES.—The principle upon which the use of all earthy fluxes is based, is that, practically, no earth is fusible alone; argillaceous and silicious earths together are infusible, so with argillaceous and magnesian, so with silicious magnesian; but when calcareous earth, lime or limestone is added to any mixture of the other two, all will combine and run into glass, which will become thin, with the same heat, according to the skill in proportion and treatment.

M. D'Arcet, a French chemist, made this experiment: He put into three crucibles, respectively, a ball of clay, a quartzose, or silicious sandstone ball, and a limestone or chalk ball, and exposed them to heat so great that the chalk ball fused slightly, where it had touched the sides of the crucible. They were unmelted. He then mixed them, and, in the same fire, they ran into a thin and transparent glass.

Kirwan found that argillaceous and magnesian, argillaceous and silicious, and silicious and magnesian earths would not melt in any proportion, but that silicious and calcareous earths, argillaceous and calcareous, by very strong heat, would vitrify, but not perfectly. When the earths are calcareous, argillaceous and magnesian, it requires a double proportion of the calcareous to make a glass. No glass can be made if the clay earth or magnesian predominate. It has been found that the calcareous earth, argillaceous and silicious earths, or calcareous, magnesian and silicious can be brought into perfect fusion, if the calcareous somewhat predominate. With a strong heat, argillaceous, silicious and magnesian earths may form a glass without lime, and this is the only combination he tried that would thus produce glass without lime.

The metallic oxides (iron, of course, included) aided the fusion. Note, that common clay sometimes contains one-half or more of its weight of sand intimately mixed. If clay predominate in the iron ore the flux indicated is limestone, and if the iron be, on the contrary, mixed with limestone, the proper flux is not limestone, but clay.

Herein consists much of the practical knowledge in mixing ores so that they may flux one another, which are with difficulty fluxed alone.

Hence the necessity of a knowledge of the composition of ores to prevent the loss of fuel, of time and of iron, by the iron becoming entangled in the scoria, or in a thick unyielding slag.—*Osborn's Metallurgy of Iron.*

STEAM ON COMMON ROADS.—In England steam begins to be used on the common roads. A gentleman writes to the *Times* stating that he has received a visit in the dead of the night from a friend, who with four members of his family arrived in a steam wagonette. The reason for selecting that unearthly time for the visit was the existence of a law forbidding the use of steam carriages on the public thoroughfares except between the hours of ten at night and six in the morning, also limiting them to a speed of two miles an hour, and requiring them to be preceded by a man sixty yards in advance bearing a red flag. The writer suggests that these precautions are unnecessary, and that steam locomotives should be allowed the use of the roads at all hours, with no other precaution than a limitation of speed to twelve miles an hour. On this the *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks:

"If steam wagonettes are coming into general use, we earnestly hope that there may be some modification of the law referred to, but only for the sake of the visited. We are all delighted to receive morning visits from our friends, but there are cases in which we should be more delighted to be let alone, and we tremble to think what will be the effect of a host of visitors arriving in the early hours of the morning in steam wagonettes at the rate of two miles an hour, preceded by heralds with red flags. Why not transfer these restrictions from steam carriages to wagons, which are the cause of most of our street accidents? It would be an admirable plan to limit the speed of these vehicles and insist on their being preceded by a signal of danger.

THE military department of the Swiss government has given notice that it will pay a premium of 10,000 francs for a fuse which will possess the following qualities—a full-sized model being required. The fuse must be a time and percussion fuse. The adjustment as to time should be manageable entirely by hand; the time of burning should be at least ten seconds, and admit subdivision of one-half and one-fourth seconds, the latter being also the time for the shortest adjustment. The fuse should be so constructed that it can be made ready for firing only by uncovering and time adjustment; the jarring motion of the carriage should not be able to produce accidental ignition; the fuse should be adaptable to the hollow projectiles which are used in the Swiss army. The construction should be sufficiently solid so that no premature discharge in the barrel can take place. The composition of the fulminate should be well enough protected against atmospheric influences, that after a number of years no material variation in the time of burning can be perceived. The method of construction should not be laborious and expensive, and the correctness of the process be easily regulated.

THE NEW SUSPENSION BRIDGE AT NIAGARA IN A STORM.—At Niagara Falls, during the late storm, the waters were higher than they were ever known to be before, and the rapids looked almost like a level sheet. At the new suspension bridge there was for a mile the wildest excitement, and it was supposed the structure would be swept away by the wind. The bridge is a quarter of a mile in length, and besides its immense and well anchored cables it is supported by guys, also well anchored in the rocks on either shore; it is also strengthened by innumerable shrouds which, attached to the cables, support the road bed and keep it steadily in its place. The wind roared through the shrouds, making a noise like thunder. The bridge vibrated, and in the center rose and fell fully two feet, giving to the entire structure a motion similar to that of a snake, shaking it to its very foundations, and snapping one after another of the guys until more than half of them were gone. Every one expected to see the bridge a total wreck, but it stood the storm, and finally the wind suddenly changed, removing all danger. The people of Niagara Falls are very proud of this bridge, and in future will have perfect confidence in its safety.

WOLFE, surgeon for the Royal Infirmary, Scotland, reports curing several cases of cancer by applying caustic arrows, which he inserted in deep, broad punctures into the diseased part. As many as five arrows were used at one time. This acid destroyed the vitality of the morbid growth in three days, when it came away. The wound should be treated by water dressings. The treatment is comparatively painless.

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A first class Cooking stove, having all of the latest improvements that have so far been invented. Has a new arrangement for boiling; also an Ash-pan. The casting is heavier than any Stove sold in this market. Sold under a full guarantee in every respect.

The Diamond Rock.

A Stove well known in this market. Thousands of this Stove are in constant use throughout the country, which is a very good recommendation. Sold under a full guarantee.

Besides the above named Stoves, I have on hand the celebrated Cotton Plant, Charter Oak, True Kentuckian, Maid of Orleans, Queen of the South, Delta and others, all of which I offer at a low price.

J. H. CAMPMAN,
no13 6m 133 Poydras st., New Orleans.

THE CHARTER OAK COOKING STOVE.

From and after this date I shall keep a full stock of the celebrated

CHARTER OAK COOKING STOVES,

so universally approved by all housekeepers, and by special arrangement will be able to fill all orders as low as they can be had.

Orders for this celebrated Cooking Stove solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

G. W. W. GOODWYN,
62 Camp street, New Orleans,
Manufacturer of Plain Tin and Japan Ware,
Dealer in Cooking and
Heating Stoves of all kinds.
fe13 6m

G. W. W. GOODWYN,
(Successor to Austin & Goodwyn,)

Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of Tinware.

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES

of all kinds. Sole Agent for the Fashion Cooking Stove.

62.....CAMP STREET.....62

Next door to the Picayune Office,
oc20 1y NEW ORLEANS.

J. BONTEMPS,

DYER AND SCOURER,

182 .....POYDRAS STREET.....182

Between Carondelet and Baronne streets.

(Formerly of Bourbon street for a great number of years.)

Mr. J. Bontemps informs his friends and the public in general that he has re-established himself in the Dying, Scouring and Cleaning business at the above place.

All orders will be attended to with care and dispatch.

A Tailor is attached to the establishment, who will attend to the repairing and mending of clothing.

Specialty for mourning.

Orders from the country promptly attended to. no13 3m

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1869.

THE IRISH PRIEST.

It may be once for all understood that the Irish priest is simply the cottier in black gaiters; that in nothing save the thin lacquer of a Maynooth civilization is he different from Thaddy who is earthing the potatoes, or Tim who is stacking the turf; that his thoughts, his instincts, his wants, are theirs; and that, save in the scowling expression of his brow and the dirty black of his raiment, there is not a feature to distinguish him from the peasants around him. I am far from saying that, because he is a man of lowly birth and humble belongings, he should be left houseless, if it be your policy or convenience to endow him with a house; but I do insist upon it that you ought not to confound this man's wants and daily requirements with those of men totally removed from him in station. The "suitable residence" of an Irish priest might very well be a room or two rooms in a farm-house. In nineteen cases out of twenty his earlier years had not accustomed him to even such humble comforts as these; and there would be nothing in the habits and the lives of his neighbors to wound his sensibilities or shock his prejudices. Englishmen who associate the *suave* and soft-toned ecclesiastic with all the *petits soins* of a French abbe, or the more dignified but not less subtle monsignore they have met at Rome, with the vulgar exterior, the coarse manners and the ostentatiously avowed insolence of the Irish priest, make a great mistake. But it is the old story, always recurring in our annals. Whenever we make one blunder, we outdo it tenfold by our attempt at reparation. We began by starving the troops in the Crimea, and we ended by sending them potted meats from Fortnum and Mason's, and *pates de foie gras* from Strasburg. In like manner, from some impression that you have not treated your Irish Catholics very generously or very handsomely, by a tremendous spring in reaction you are going to overwhelm them with benefits. Now, I tell you flatly, your mixed pickles and smoked salmon for your soldiers at Balaclava were not a whit more absurd than your notion of "manses for the priests." A ration of mess beef for the one, and a mud cabin for the other, would have met all the requirements of the situation. Neither Corporal Casey nor the curate had been reared with fastidious tastes, and by subjecting them to this temptation you run a far greater risk of corrupting than of civilizing them. If you insist on building glebe houses for these people, you must nominate a commission to teach them how to live in them. Like Paddy who snuffed the candle with his fingers, and deposited the snuff in the snuffers, observing that it was a mighty pretty "convanancy," these men will live in a corner congenially dirty and disorderly, and regard the house as a 'pretty convanancy," and no more. It took you some time to discover that curry powder and Scotch marmalade were not the most suitable rations for an army in the field; but you found it out at last, especially when you heard that the objects of your solicitude were laughing at you; and I suppose you will one of these days admit that it was a mistake to install a man into a house, all whose ways and habits are accommodated to a cabin; and that you no more brought the priest to your side by your ill judging munificence than you stimulated the soldiers' courage by your piccadilly and potted mangoes.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

THE ART OF RECEIVING.—To receive well necessarily requires much art and tact in the lady. When she introduces one person to another she should, of course, instantly engage the introduced persons as rapidly as possible in conversation in which all may join, to avoid embarrassment. She will never talk in an *aparte* or undertone. She will avoid politics and religion. She will not talk, as the Spaniards say, of the "halter to a person whose father has been hung." If she has visitors of a modest condition she will not talk of *fetes* and festivities, and expensive habits and fashions of dress, in which they are not able to share. She will try to make the conversation as general as possible; she will not endeavor to retain any person about to depart, but simply say: "*Deja!*" When visitors have left she will not allow anything unpleasant to be said of them; she will give people to understand that her roof is not a retreat for scandal—that civilized hospitality respects with generosity all who confide themselves to its amenities; and that to be witty or sarcastic at the expense of the absent is both wrong and ill-bred.

OLD AGE rather makes graceless sinners incorrigible than tends to their recovery.

MACHINERY—BELLS.

THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,

Dealers in all descriptions of

MACHINERY AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

VICTOR CANE MILLS,

COOK'S EVAPORATORS,

All sizes, for either Southern or Sorgo Cane.

Victor Grain Drills.
Buckeye Threshers, for Rice, Wheat, Oats, etc., etc.
Ohio Mowing Machines.
Ohio Reaping Machines, with Dropper.
These Machines dispense with raking, as they deliver the cut grain ready for binding. They are adapted to all kinds of Grain, Rice, etc., etc.
Warner's Sulky Hay Rakes.
Horse Powers.
Southern Corn Planters.
Sattley Gang Plows.
Corn Shellers.
Stafford Sulky Cultivators.
Corn and Cob Crushers.
Straw and Hay Feed Cutters.
Cider Mills and Presses.
Crawford Garden Cultivators.
Hay Presses and Cotton Presses.
Guttlett Steel Irish Cotton Gins.
Portable Steam Engines of all sizes.
Stationary Steam Engines, boilers of all sizes.
Circular Saw Mills and Shingle Machines.
Coleman Corn and Wheat Mills.
Smut Machines and Belting Cloth.
Shafting, Belting, etc.

Send for special circulars for any articles, or estimates for full sets of Machinery.

THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,
Ja16 1y No. 9 Perdido st., N. Orleans.

CHURCH BELLS. CHURCH BELLS.

We are prepared to furnish Church Bells, of Steel Composition, having a rich, deep tone, at the following prices, which place it within the power of all Churches to be provided with a good Bell:

	Weight.	Wt. of Bell and mountings.	Price.
28-inch Bell...	250 lbs	400 lbs	$65 00
36-inch Bell...	650 lbs	800 lbs	135 00
40-inch Bell...	800 lbs	1000 lbs	175 00
48-inch Bell...	1200 lbs	1500 lbs	265 00

These Bells are warranted for one year against breakage in ordinary use.

THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,
Ja16 1y No. 9, Perdido st., N. Orleans.

BELLS. STEEL COMPOSITION,

For Churches, Schools, Etc.

HLYMER, NORTON & CO., Manufacturers, Cincinnati, Ohio.

These celebrated Bells (*not* Cast Iron or "Amalgam") rival in purity and volume of tone those of copper and tin, are more durable, and cost only one-third as much.

Send for descriptive circular. se25 1y

MEDICINE—MEDICINE.

BRAN NEW LETTERS!

FRESH TESTIMONIALS!

DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.

THE ASTONISHING FAMILY MEDICINE.

Saved from Death!—Read!

MONTGOMERY, ALA., June 28, 1869.

MESSRS. J. DARBY & Co., 161 WILLIAM ST., N. Y.—*Gents:* Yours of the 23d is before me, and has attention. It gives me pleasure to say that my belief is that your Fluid, under the supervision of a kind Providence, saved the life of my youngest child, some six years ago, the child being wasted to a skeleton by the effects of teething, and an affection of the bowels therewith. I had never seen any one reduced so low to recover.

Physic had been tried in vain, until the physicians stated it was useless. A friend recommended your Fluid, or Ozone, which he stated was one of the component parts of it. I did so, and the effect was like magic, plainly discernible in one hour in its good effects, producing quiet and sleep almost at once, where irritation and sleepless restlessness had previously possessed the child to nearly entire exhaustion.

I at first administered it in a small way, two and three drops in a spoonful of water, and increased it to six and ten drops. It completely checked the bowels, and had the happiest effect, the child rapidly recovering.

I have tried your Fluid on animals, with the same effect—both horses and cows—mingling more or less in water, and letting them drink.

I have no hesitation in saying I believe it a specific for Chronic Diarrhea, or any violent affection of the bowels.

I would not be without it in my family under any consideration. Yours truly,

WILLIAM FOWLER.

Mr. Fowler is a member of the celebrated Banking House of Fowler & Somerville, Montgomery, Alabama.

AND AGAIN:

Read the following letter from Mr. Frank Saunders, a well known citizen, and brother-in-law of the beloved Bishop Paine, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South:

189 BROADWAY, N. Y., July 29, 1869.

MESSRS. J. DARBY & CO., 161 WILLIAM ST., N. Y.—*Gents:* About the 10th of June last one of my children was taken with Scarlet Fever, in its most malignant form, and as soon as I could I procured your valuable disinfectant, Darby's Prophylactic Fluid. Although it was several days after the appearance of the disease before I began using the Fluid, still by a free use of it the disease was not only confined to the one case, but the malignity of that case somewhat mitigated.

During the use of the Fluid as a disinfectant in my family it was also tried in a case of headache and one of toothache, the results in each case being instantaneous relief. It was afterward tried in a case of Erysipelas, with almost equal success.

It is due to the merits of this compound, also, to state that the case of Erysipelas in question, being located in the feet, the Fluid, in its application, was brought in frequent contact with a troublesome corn on one of the feet, to the utter discomfiture of said corn, for upon subsequent examination it had disappeared, and though it was sought for diligently, it could not be found.

I hand you this, hoping it may be the means of inducing others of earth's poor sufferers to test for themselves, as I did, the great merits of this great remedy.

Very respectfully yours,

FRANK SAUNDERS.

Never was a medicine so universally esteemed and extolled. It never fails. It may be depended on.

Every Druggist, and Country Merchant keeps it. Manufactured only by

JOHN DARBY & CO.,
161 William street, New York.

Wholesale Agents,

REDWINE & FOX,
de5 1y Atlanta, Georgia.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—BOOTS AND SHOES.

D. TILLOTSON,

SUCCESSOR TO C. E. CATE & COMPANY,

AT THE OLD STAND,

18.....CAMP STREET.....18

UNDER THE CITY HOTEL,

Keeps constantly on hand

THE BEST

CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS & SHOES;

Also, continues to manufacture

SUMPTER BROGANS AND RUSSETS,

LADIES' AND GENTS

—AND—

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES

—AT—

HAMMOND STATION.

no9 1y

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT SOUTHERN MUSIC HOUSE.

PHILIP WERLEIN,

80.....BARONNE STREET.....80

NEW ORLEANS.

PRICES REDUCED.

Pianos and Organs from 10 to 20 per cent. Cheaper

THAN ANY HOUSE IN THE SOUTH.

QUICK SALES! SMALL RETURNS!

Any article in the Music line, ordered by mail, will be promptly forwarded at lowest prices, and satisfaction will be guaranteed in every instance, thus enabling those living at a distance to obtain what they wish as if they were themselves present.

Price lists, catalogues, etc., furnished by mail to any address.

Sole Agent of the UNRIVALED PIANOS manufactured by Marschall & Mittauer, pronounced by the first judges and musicians to be the most powerful and brilliant made; Dunham & Sons, celebrated for their sweetness, richness and beauty of tone, and their durability; and Hale's superb, cheap and fine-toned Pianos, which

DEFY COMPETITION.

Sole Agent of E. P. Needham & Son's renowned Church, School and Parlor ORGANS, the cheapest, finest-toned and most durable instrument in the world.

Wholesale and retail dealer in Sheet Music, Instruction Books, Brass Instruments (in sets or single,) Violins, Guitars, Flutinas, Strings, and all kinds of Musical Merchandise.

Sole Agent for Boosey's (London) cheap and standard MUSIC. Price, Fifty Cents.

Any piece of Music mailed, post paid, on receipt of retail price. no14 1y

BLACKMAR'S MUSIC STORE,

No. 164 Canal Street,

Directly opposite Christ Church, New Orleans.

DEPOT FOR

KNABE'S BALTIMORE PIANOS, & PRINCE'S AUTOMATIC ORGANS.

Pianos for rent. Pianos tuned and repaired. A. E. BLACKMAR,
oct7 1y 661 Broadway, New York.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

J. L. DUNNICA, New Orleans, La. THOS. A. HAMILTON, Memphis, Tenn.
G. P. HARRISON, New Orleans, La.

J. L. DUNNICA & CO.,

COTTON AND PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

99.....POYDRAS STREET.....99

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

Agents for the following

BRANDS OF FLOUR,

which we are constantly receiving, and always have a good supply on hand:

Crescent Mills, Cau't "B" Heat.
Heinrichshofen's Extra.
Red Sea.
W. Rosborough & Co.
Union Mills, "Sparta, Ill."
Sparta Belle.
Olive Branch.
City Mills, "Sparta, Ill."
Missouri Mills, St. Louis.
Saxony Belle.
Berg & Becker's Choice.
Pleasant Ridge.
Camp Spring Mills, St. Louis.
Great Western Mills, St. Louis.

Also, various brands of

SUPERFINE, SINGLE, DOUBLE, AND TREBLE EXTRAS,

which we are selling at the lowest market rates. Ja2 1y

J. R. POWELL,

Cotton Factor & Commission Merchant,

186.....COMMON STREET.....186

NEW ORLEANS.

W. R. STUART, Agent. se18 1y

F. HATHORN, Late of Shropshire & Hathorn. ALF. H. PIERSON.

HATHORN & PIERSON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And Wholesale Dealers in

Groceries, Oils and Drugs,

Nos. 95, 97 and 99 Gravier street,
oct7 1y NEW ORLEANS, LA.

ALEX. BRITTON. RICH. F. BRITTON.

A. BRITTON & CO.,

GENERAL STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

No. 90 Common street, New Orleans.
oc3 1y

H. F. GIVEN,

COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTOR,

—AND—

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 11 Union street,
se18 6m NEW ORLEANS.

ROBERT L. WALKER,

Cotton Factor & Commission Merchant,

190.....COMMON STREET.....190

NEW ORLEANS.
au8 6m

THOMAS MURRAY,

BUILDER.....BUILDER.

CORNER RAMPART AND ERATO STS.,

NEW ORLEANS.

Orders left at Box 119, Mechanics' Exchange, will be attended to. se

F. KUES' BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY,

No. 27 Exchange Alley,

Between Customhouse and Canal streets,
je6 1y NEW ORLEANS.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1869.

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
FEB		1	2	3	4	5	6
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	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
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	28						
MAR		1	2	3	4	5	6
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APR					1	2	3
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Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JUL					1	2	3
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OCT						1	2
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	31						
NOV		1	2	3	4	5	6
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	28	29	30				
DEC				1	2	3	4
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	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received, and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

J. W. BLACKMAN'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

61 CAMP STREET,

Corner Commercial Place, N. O.

Open day and evening the entire year.

Penmanship, Book-keeping, Mathematics and Languages are practically taught by experienced professors. Persons from twelve to fifty years of age attend. The instruction is private to each student. Persons who have neglected their education can here speedily qualify themselves for good situations in business. Some from the country may obtain board in the family of the principal.

William Walker, a late graduate of the Southern University of Alabama, and son of the Rev. Dr. J. B. Walker, of New Orleans, has charge of the Mathematical department. TERMS—Ten to twenty per cent. less than other colleges in this city.

A liberal deduction made when three or more enter together. The principal has been a practical teacher in New Orleans since 1851. For circulars, giving terms, etc., address

J. W. BLACKMAN,
se11 1y New Orleans.

METHODIST FEMALE COLLEGE,

TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA.

Under the Patronage of the Mobile Conference.

The regular scholastic year will begin on the first Monday in OCTOBER next, and end the last of June. It is divided into two terms of four and a half months each.

EXPENSES.

Primary department, per term	$20 00
Collegiate department, per term	25 00
Latin and Modern Languages, each	10 00
Music on Piano and Guitar	25 00
Use of Instrument	5 00
Drawing and Painting	$20 to 25 00
Contingent fee	3 00
Board, including washing, lights and fuel, per month	22 00

Young ladies must furnish their own towels, sheets, pillow cases and table napkins.

Payments for each term in advance. Pupils entering within the first month will be charged from the beginning. Ministers charged no tuition in the Literary Course.

Strict attention given to the manners and morals of the young ladies, and to their habits of study.

Refer to Mr. Keener.

For information address the President.

au7 3m. C. D. OLIVER, Principal.

TUSKEGEE FEMALE COLLEGE,

TUSKEGEE, MACON COUNTY, ALABAMA.

REV. GEO. W. F. PRICE, PRESIDENT.

1. Institution permanent and successful.
2. Full faculty of experienced teachers.
3. Music made a special feature.
4. Art taught thoroughly and cheaply.
5. Fine Scientific Apparatus in good order.
6. Boarding department excellently kept.
7. Pupils under control of President.
8. Attention to health, manners, morals.
9. Vocal music gratuitously to all.
10. Languages taught, ancient and modern.
11. Particular care given to Primaries.
12. Object Lesson System adopted.
13. Discipline thorough and efficient.
14. Literary culture unsurpassed.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT—Dr. S. M. Bartlett, principal.—Dr. Bartlett has been a successful teacher of vocal and instrumental music for nearly twenty years, much of the time in female colleges in Alabama. The Institution has excellent instruments for instruction. Pupils practice under the professor's eye. Vocal music is a gratuitous daily exercise. Vocalization taught thoroughly.

BOARDING DEPARTMENT—Capt. J. H. Pooser, steward; Mrs. E. R. Whitehurst, housekeeper.—The gentleman in charge of this department is late of Mariana, Florida, and is of elevated character and social standing. The President resides in the college, and has charge of the boarders. Young ladies must furnish one pair blankets, one pair sheets, towels, pillow cases, toilet soap and lights. Fees for each term in advance. Four weeks make a scholastic month.

Next year begins September 15, 1869. Two terms, twenty weeks each.

CHARGES FOR YEAR OF FORTY WEEKS.

Primary department	$25 00
Academic department	40 00
Collegiate department	50 00
Music department	60 00
Art department	$20 to 40 00
Languages, each	20 00
Diploma fee	5 00
Board per month, without lights	20 00

No incidental charges of any kind. Fees for each term in advance. Total expense, without extras, about $260.

REV. GEORGE W. F. PRICE,
Pres't, Tuskegee Female College,
se4 1m Tuskegee, Macon Co., Ala.

SHARON FEMALE COLLEGE,

SHARON, MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI,

will reopen on MONDAY, the 27th of September, under the presidency of

REV. J. M. PUGH, A. M.

The course of study is extensive and thorough, and no pains will be spared to give to the student a solid education.

Rates of tuition per session of ten months:

Primary division	$30 00
Preparatory department	40 00
Collegiate department	50 00
Contingent fee	5 00

Music at usual rates.

Board can be had at from $16 to $20. For further information address the President.

H. H. MONTGOMERY,
President of Board of Trustees.

NOTE.—My friends in the counties of Madison, Yazoo, Holmes, Carroll, Sunflower, Atala, Scott, Leake, Neshobu, Rankin, Hinds, and elsewhere, will please consider this notice as a personal application for their patronage, as it will be out of my power to pay them a special visit.

The daughters of the preachers of the Mississippi Conference, and the orphans of deceased preachers, and also the orphans of deceased Masons, on application, shall have their tuition free of charge.

se4 1m J. M. PUGH, President.

WHITWORTH FEMALE COLLEGE,

BROOKHAVEN, MISSISSIPPI,

will reopen SEPTEMBER 22, 1869. Provision will be made for all who apply for admission.

To send your daughter here will cost you $260 for the term of ten months, or forty weeks. This amount will pay for board, fuel, lights, washing, tuition in English, English text books, slates, pencils, and all the stationery used in the school room. A deduction of $50 will be made for ministers' daughters.

All the branches are taught. Our music teachers are believed to be unexcelled.

Music and the Languages are extra.

Send for circular.

H. F. JOHNSON,
jy17 3m President.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE,

Mansfield, De Soto parish, La.

OWNED BY THE LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

The Fall Session of this Institution, now entering upon the sixteenth year of its existence, will open on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of September, with a corps of experienced teachers, and enlarged facilities of instruction.

Terms unchanged. For catalogues, containing full particulars, address

CHARLES B. STUART,
au14 2m President.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

CENTENARY COLLEGE, JACKSON, LA.,

was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war, but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, $75 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month.

The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, are all unsurpassed by those of any institution in the Southern States.

The past history of the College is the pledge of its future prosperity.

The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the Institution are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

TRINITY HIGH SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,

Pass Christian, Mississippi.

REV. WM. CAMERON, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

The next scholastic year of this institution will commence on the FIRST MONDAY in October, and continue ten months, or forty weeks.

The Boarding Department is under the management of Mrs. John E. Caldwell.

For circulars, giving particulars, apply to the Principal, or to the following named

PATRONS.

Colonel D. E. Scruggs, New Orleans.
Colonel Henry Gillum, New Orleans
Captain W. C. Flanders, New Orleans.
Mr. Joel Murray, New Orleans.
Mr. Orrin Call, New Orleans.
Mr. A. H. May, New Orleans.
Colonel Frank A. Bartlett, New Orleans.
Mr. J. R. Jennings, New Orleans.
Mr. A. H. Swanson, New Orleans.
Mr. Alfred Davis, Natchez, Mississippi.
Gen. E. Swift, U. S. A., Vicksburg, Miss.
Mr. William Myers, Deer Creek, Issaquena county, Mississippi.
Mrs. Mary A. Smith, Woodville, Miss.
Mrs. Catherine Stull, Mobile, Alabama.
Rev. John H. Ilico, D. D., Mobile, Alabama.
W. A. Champlin, Esq., Pass Christian, Mississippi.
Dr. C. B. New, Pass Christian, Mississippi.
oc2 3m

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY,

GREENSBORO, ALABAMA.

The schools of Moral Philosophy, Ancient Languages, Modern Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry are in successful operation. The Faculty consists of gentlemen whose reputation is well established. The Preparatory School is taught by the Faculty. We offer the best facilities for thorough education.

The session is divided into two terms. It begins the first Wednesday in October, and closes the first Wednesday in July.

Tuition in University, per term	$35 00
Tuition in Preparatory School, per term	30 00
Contingent fee, per term	2 50
Board in private families, per mo.	$16 to 20 00

Fees must be paid in advance. Send for a circular. Direct to

au7 11t J. C. WILLS.

FRANKLIN SEMINARY

will be reopened for the reception of pupils on the 9th of AUGUST, which will be the beginning of the scholastic year.

Board can be had in good families for $15 per month, exclusive of lights and washing.

The following are the terms of tuition, payable in advance, per session of five months:

Elementary branches	$20 00
Higher branches	25 00
Latin, Greek, etc.	30 00

French and music extra.

For further information apply to

B. CLEGG, Principal,
au7 4m Franklin, La.

MEMPHIS CONFERENCE FEMALE INSTITUTE, JACKSON, TENN.

Rev. A. W. Jones, President, assisted by a full corps of competent teachers.

Fall Session opens SEPTEMBER 6, 1869.

Tuition, Collegiate Department	$25 00
Music and use of piano	30 00

Other charges in proportion.

Board, including washing, fuel, bedding, etc	90 00

Tuition required in advance, and one-half the board.

The location is every way favorable and the facilities ample.

We solicit patronage, and insure satisfaction on fair trial. au7 3m

EAST ALABAMA MALE COLLEGE,

AUBURN, ALABAMA.

Rev. James F. Dowdell, A. M., LL. D., President and Battle Professor Moral Science.

John Darby, A. M., Emeritus Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.

John T. Duncan, A. M., Professor of Latin and Greek Languages.

Thomas C. Bragg, A. M., Professor of Mathematics.

A. R. Holcomb, A. M., Professor of Natural Sciences.

——, Professor of Modern Languages.

A. S. Douglas, A. B., Instructor in Preparatory School.

The Fall Term opens on the 1st of September and closes on the 20th of December. Spring Term opens on the 20th of January and closes on the 13th of July.

Mr. Douglas will be aided by the Faculty in the discipline and instruction of the Preparatory Department.

Tuition and Incidental fee in College, Fall Term	$32 00
Tuition and Incidental fee in Preparatory Department, Fall Term	$15, 20, 25 00

Board in best families, exclusive of lights and washing, $15 to $20 per month.

Auburn is located on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad. It is unrivaled in healthfulness, and unsurpassed in moral and social advantages.

The Board of Trustees are rejoiced in securing the above Faculty, and are confident that nothing is wanting to make this institution equal to the best.

For further information apply to President Dowdell, at Auburn, Alabama.

JOHN B. GLENN,
au7 1m President Board of Trustees.

CENTENARY MALE INSTITUTE,

SUMMERFIELD, ALABAMA.

The twenty-eighth annual session of this school will begin on the first Monday in OCTOBER, 1869, and continue nine months.

The expense for tuition, incidental fees, board, washing, fuel and lights, for the session, will be $231 50, one-half to be paid on entrance and one-half on the 14th of February, 1870.

Persons wishing to patronize this school may address JOHN MASSEY,
jy31 2m Principal, Summerfield, Ala.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

We have again to notice a moderate degree of animation in several branches of the wholesale trade, without any activity. From others we hear reiterated complaints of continued dullness.

Sugar and molasses have been in brisk demand, and the receipts, which have been liberal, have met a ready sale at stiffening prices. Western produce has shown but little animation. The supplies are moderate and the sales mostly confined to the local trade. Flour, however, is wanted for export, and large sales of wheat could be effected at prices which would leave shippers to Liverpool a reasonable margin.

Our accounts from the interior with regard to the crops are no more encouraging than last week. With very few exceptions there is a general complaint of the inefficiency of the negro laborers, which must result in a serious waste of cotton in the field. Nothing new has transpired with regard to sugar, but it is now apprehended that the yield will not reach 80,000 hogsheads.

The river has risen since our last, and is now ten feet eight inches below high water mark.

COTTON.—The following are the arrivals since the tenth instant:

Louisiana and Mississippi....bales..	17137
Lake	103
Mobile	1063
Florida	27
Texas	415
Total	18745

On Saturday the movement commenced with a fair inquiry, but operations were checked by the stringent pretensions of factors and only a moderate supply. Later in the day parties came together more freely, but prices continued buoyant, and the sales summed up 4,800 bales at figures showing some irregularity, but with the advantage manifestly on the side of the seller. Low middling closed at 23⅝ to 23⅞c. On Monday, although the receipts had been liberal, the supply continued moderate, but with a still more active demand. 5,000 bales changed hands, part at previous rates and part at an improvement of ⅛c; low middling closed at 23¾ to 24c, while the lower grades showed no improvement, good ordinary, in fact, in some cases ruling more in favor of buyers. On Tuesday the market opened with a moderate inquiry and the movement restricted both by a light supply and factors asking a fraction above the views of buyers. Later in the day, however, more samples were opened, and the former met the demand freely at figures indicating a decline of ⅛c in good ordinary and low middling, but only a slight falling off in middling. Low middling sold at 23⅝ to 23¾c and strict at 23¾ to 23⅞c. The sales summed up 5,150 bales.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 15,150 bales, taken for Great Britain, France, Spain and the North.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 345,435 bales, against 357,284 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 183,886 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 101,344 bales to Great Britain, 27,792 to other foreign ports, while to France there is a decrease of 1,235 bales.

Referring to our remarks above, we quote as follows:

Ordinary	22¼ to 23¼
Good ordinary	23 to 23¾
Low middling	23¾ to 23¾
Middling	24 to 24¼
Strict middling	to 24¼

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1869, bales...		770
Arrived past three days.....	18745	
Arrived previously.....	351775—370520	
		371290
Exported past three days....	16118	
Exported previously.....	238850—255968	
Stock on hand and on shipboard....		115322

MONETARY.—Gold opened at 123 to 123½, (against 122¼ at New York,) and closed at 122⅞ to 123⅛.

The only transactions reported in silver are $1,500 in American half dollars at 122; and 2,000 Mexican dollars at 125¼.

We have very little movement to notice in stocks, the only sales reported being 323 shares St. Charles street Railroad, in several lots, on Saturday, at $61, and 3,800 Ship Island Canal, in various lots, at $1 20, $1 30, $1 37½ and $1 40; 1,500 ditto on Monday at 92c and $1 25; 50 shares Bank of New Orleans at $41, and 200 Ship Island Canal on Tuesday at $1 24.

CATTLE MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, December 14, 1869.

Texas cattle, choice, per head	$35 to 45
Texas cattle, second qual., per head	25 to 30
Texas cattle, third qual., per head	16 to 20
Hogs, per lb. gross	9 to 11c
Sheep, first quality, per head	$5 to 7
Sheep, second quality, per head	3 to 3½
Sheep, third quality, per head	to
Milch cows, choice, per head	50 to 70
Milch cows, per head	50 to 60
Texas cows, with calves	to
Yearlings, per head	8 to 10
Calves, per head	7 to 12

N. ORLEANS WHOLESALE PRICES.

REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire.

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements:		
Cotton and sugar plows	$4 00	$20 00
Yost's plows and scrapers	8 50	9 50
Cotton scrapers	6 00	6 50
Cotton sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	17 00
Spades	11 00	18 00
Axes	10 00	15 00
Bagging, ₽ yard:		
Kentucky	27	.. ..
East India	23	23½
Bale Rope, ₽ lb:		
Kentucky	1 10	1 12½
Bran, ₽ 100 lbs		
Bread, ₽ 100 lbs:		
Pilot	5 00	.. ..
Crackers	6 00	.. ..
Bricks, ₽ M:		
Lake	10 00	12 00
English fire	60 00	70 00
Candles, ₽ lb:		
Sperm, New Bedford	.. ..	50
Tallow	.. ..	.. ..
Adamantine	15	21½
Star	15	21½
Chocolate, ₽ lb:		
No. 1	38	55
Sweet and spiced	35	67
Cider, ₽ bbl:		
Western	.. ..	.. ..
Northern	13 00	.. ..
Coal, ₽ ton:		
Cannel	.. ..	15 00
Anthracite	11 00	12 00
Western, ₽ bbl	.. ..	50
Coffee, (gold,) ₽ lb:		
Rio	17¼	17¾
Havana (currency)	35	.. ..
Java	33	35
Cotton seed:		
Rough, ₽ ton	15 00	.. ..
Hulled, ₽ bushel	.. ..	.. ..
Copper, ₽ lb:		
Braziers'	35	.. ..
Sheathing	.. ..	.. ..
Copper bolts	35	37
Yellow metal	29	30
Cordage, ₽ lb:		
Manilla	24	25
Tarred, American	.. ..	21
Russia	30	.. ..
Corn meal, ₽ bbl	5 00	5 50
Dyes, ₽ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	4	4½
Logwood, St. Domingo	4½	4½
Fustic, Tampico	5	.. ..
Indigo, ₽ lb	1 75	1 85
Madder	20	22
Eggs, ₽ dozen:		
Western	40	45
Feathers, ₽ lb	95	1 00
Fish, ₽ box:		
Cod	1 50	1 75
Herrings	60	75
Mackerel, No. 1, ₽ bbl	25 00	26 00
Mackerel, No. 2	15 75	16 00
Mackerel, No. 3	13 00	13 50
Flaxseed, ₽ lb	4	6
Flour, ₽ bbl:		
Extra	5 00	8 00
Superfine	4 75	.. ..
Fine	3 70	4 00
Common	.. ..	3 50
Fruit, ₽ lb:		
Prunes	14	15
Figs, drum	19	20
Dried apples	.. ..	7½
Currants, new	16½	.. ..
Almonds, soft shell	28½	.. ..
Raisins, M. R., ₽ box	.. ..	.. ..
Raisins, layer	4 55	.. ..
Lemons, Palermo, ₽ box	.. ..	.. ..
Lemons, Malaga, ₽ box	4 00	5 50
Oranges, La., ₽ M	.. ..	.. ..
Oranges, Palermo, ₽ box	.. ..	.. ..
Glass, ₽ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 by 10	3 25	3 75
French, 10 by 12	3 60	4 00
French, 12 by 18	4 00	4 50
Grain, ₽ bushel:		
Oats	64	65
Corn, shelled	1 10	1 15
Beans, ₽ bbl	10 50	13 00
Hops, ₽ lb	.. ..	.. ..
Malt, Western	1 40	2 00
Malt, Canada	2 00	2 25
Gunpowder, ₽ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny bags, ₽ bag	.. ..	.. ..
Hay, ₽ ton:		
Western	28 00	30 00
Northern	25 00	.. ..
Louisiana	.. ..	.. ..
Hides, ₽ lb:		
Mexican dry flint	18½	19
Country dry flint	15	16
Texas stretched ditto	16	17
Dry salted	14½	15
Wet salted, city slaughter	8	12
Iron, ₽ ton:		
Pig	45 00	.. ..
Country bar, ₽ lb	5	6
English	4	5
Swedes, assorted	7½	9
Hoop	6	0
Sheet	6½	8
Beller	8½	10
Nail rods	7½	8
Cotton ties	5½	.. ..
Castings, American	6½	7
Lime, ₽ bbl:		
Western	2 00	2 50
Shell lime	1 75	.. ..
Rockland, etc	2 10	2 30
Cement	2 95	3 25
Plaster Paris	3 50	3 75
Molasses, ₽ gallon:		
Louisiana	50	70
Cuba	.. ..	.. ..
Refinery reboiled	.. ..	.. ..
Moss, ₽ lb:		
Gray country	2	3½
Black country	6	6½
Select water-rotted	9½	10
Nails, ₽ lb:		
American, 4@6d	.. ..	5 25
Wrought, German	14	16
Wrought, English	14	16
Naval stores:		
Tar, ₽ gallon	10	12
Pitch, ₽ bbl	3 00	.. ..
Rosin, No. 1	3 00	3 50
Rosin, No. 2	1 80	1 90
Rosin, No. 3	.. ..	.. ..
Spirits Turpentine, ₽ gal	45	47½
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils:		
Lard, ₽ gallon	1 42	1 45
Coal oil, in barrels	38	40
Coal oil, in cases	43	44
Linseed, raw	1 16	1 18
Sperm	2 75	3 00
Whale, refined	1 40	1 50
Cotton seed, crude	70	75
Cotton seed, refined	95	1 00
Castor	2 25	.. ..
Tanners', ₽ gallon	1 15	1 30
Oil cake:		
Linseed, ₽ ton	.. ..	.. ..
Cotton seed meal	30 00	32 50
Provisions, ₽ bbl:		
Beef, mess, Northern	.. ..	.. ..
Beef, mess, Western	22 00	24 00
Beef, dried, ₽ lb	.. ..	.. ..
Beef tongues, ₽ dozen	7 00	7 50
Pork, mess	32 00	32 25
Pork, prime mess	.. ..	.. ..
Hog, round, ₽ lb	.. ..	.. ..
Hams, ₽ lb	.. ..	24
Hams, canvassed	27	.. ..
Sides	20½	21
Shoulders	16½	17
Green shoulders	12½	12½
Lard, prime, in tierces	19½	19½
Butter, Northern	35	45
Butter, Western	16	34
Cheese, American	17	22
Potatoes, ₽ bbl	2 50	3 00
Onions	3 00	4 50
Apples	5 00	7 00
Cabbages, ₽ crate	16 00	20 00
Rice, ₽ lb:		
Louisiana	4	7½
India, (gold, in bond)	3½	4
Carolina	.. ..	.. ..
Sugar, Louisiana, ₽ lb:		
In the city	8½	15
Havana, white	15	.. ..
Havana, yellow	13	.. ..
Havana, brown	12	.. ..
Wool, ₽ lb:		
Washed	.. ..	.. ..
Burry	.. ..	.. ..
Louisiana, native	.. ..	.. ..
Texas, ½@¾ Merino	.. ..	.. ..

Special Notices.

The Publishing Committee of the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

This committee has not been called together since the meeting of the General Conference, because in the financial state of the office there was nothing it could do. To be able to support an editor was one of the conditions necessary to the electing one. Then the expenses of such a committee should be borne by the office—another question of finance. These are simply the reasons why this call has not been made yearly. There was really nothing to do, or that could be done by the committee. As the ADVOCATE feels somewhat like standing on its legs, or at least like stretching them in a preparatory way, we give notice that there will be *a meeting of the Publishing Committee* directly after the patronizing Conferences shall have all adjourned—say on the *second Saturday in February next.*

Shreveport District, Louisiana Conference

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mooringsport, at Mt. Zion	Nov. 13, 14
Mansfield, at Mansfield	20, 21
Pleasant Hill, at Pleasant Hill	27, 28
Natchitoches	Dec. 4, 5
Springville	11, 12
Keachie, at Belle Bower	18, 19
Greenwood, at Greenwood	Jan. 1, 2
Shreveport	9, 10

Anniversaries of Bible societies located at any of the above places will be held at some hour of one of the days specified. Secretaries of Bible societies will please be ready to present the annual reports of boards of directors.

B. F. ALEXANDER, P. E.,
and Collecting and Distributing Agent S. W. B. S., Shreveport, La.

New Orleans Dist., Louisiana Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

New Orleans circuit, at Algiers	Oct. 17
Quar. Conf., at 112 Camp street	Jan. 6
Jefferson City	Oct. 24
Plaquemine	31
Thibodeaux circuit, at Houma	Nov. 7
Carondelet street	14
Baton Rouge	20, 21
Felicity street	Dec. 26
German churches, at Craps st.	Jan. 2
Quar. Conf., do., at Dryades st.	Dec. 31
Moreau street	Jan. 9

Preachers in charge will please have all statistics, annual, and their quarterly reports, *in writing.*

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

Opelousas District, Louisiana Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Vermilionville	Oct. 14
Franklin	30, 31
New Iberia	Nov. 6, 7
Calcasieu	13, 14
Bellevue	20, 21
Bayou Mallet	27, 28
Waxia	Dec. 3, 4
Opelousas	5, 6
Plaquemine Brulee	11, 12
Abbeville	18, 19
Grand Cheniere	25, 26
Dist. Conf., Vermilionville	Oct. 14–17

All the official members of the district are requested to attend.

J. D. ADAMS, P. E.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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One Egg,
One Egg,
One Egg,
One Egg,
One Egg,
One Egg,
One Egg,
One Egg,
One Egg,
One Egg,
One Egg,
One Egg,
One Egg,
One Egg,
One Egg A WEEK,

or its cost, is not much. The Farmer can easily secure it. A little attention to his poultry will produce one egg a week extra. A hunt of a few minutes will find an extra egg, or his boys will. Give them a hen or two, and they will return an extra egg per week as rent. In the household economy of the Farmer, the Merchant, the Mechanic, the Professional man, or of the Day Laborer even, it will be easy to save one egg a week, or the cost of one. (The average price of eggs throughout the country, including cities and villages, is not far from thirty-six cents per dozen. They now sell much higher in New York. Where the price is lower it will be quite easy to produce or save two eggs a week. One poor cigar left unsmoked, and each of several other little nick-nacks omitted, will amount to the same thing.)

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Will Buy.
Will Buy.
Will Buy.
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REFERENCES.—Race, Foster & Merrick, J. M. Dirrhimmer, Judges Howell and Wyly, and J. R. Powell, New Orleans; Farrar & Reeves, St. Joseph, Louisiana. au21 1y

R. J. BOWMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ALEXANDRIA, LA.,

will practice in the parishes of Rapides, Natchitoches, Grant and Wynn.

REFERENCES.—Hon. E. T. Merrick, Hon. J. H. Ilsley, and Messrs. Blacksher & Miller, New Orleans; J. O. Fuqua, Esq., Baton Rouge. se11 6m

M. A. FOUTE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

16.....EXCHANGE PLACE.....16

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.
Jy17 6m

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SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

SOUTHERN METHODIST HIGH SCHOOL,

New Orleans.

The exercises of the first session of this institution will commence on Monday, the 4th day of OCTOBER next, in the basement of the German Methodist Church, Dryades st., between Felicity and Euterpe.

In founding this institution our purpose is to supply the desideratum long felt in this city, viz: an acknowledged Protestant School of a high order, in which boys and young men can be thoroughly prepared either for college or the active business of life.

The government of the School will be strict and firm, yet mild and parental in its administration. Thoroughness in the preparation of lessons will be uniformly required of all pupils.

The sons of ministers engaged wholly in the work of their Church will be received at half price, and young men preparing for the ministry without charge.

A Preparatory Department and an Evening School are attached.

In the selection of Teachers the greatest care will be exercised, not only in regard to their mental qualifications, but also in reference to their ability to impart instruction to their pupils.

For further information apply at the School. D. I. RAST, Principal.

REFERENCES.—Rev. J. C. Keener, D. D., Rev. J. B. Walker, D. D., Rev. Linus Parker, D. D., Rev. J. C. Miller; Messrs. J. T. Harrison, William H. Foster, H. F. Given, Jelih G. Parham, William R. Dameron.

Circulars can be had at the ADVOCATE office. oc24 1f

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE, VIRGINIA.

On the 13th of JANUARY, 1870, the Spring Session begins, and closes on the 8th of June following, which is Commencement day.

The next Fall Session opens on the 18th of the succeeding August.

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Thorough repairs have been made of dormitories, lecture rooms and halls, so that our accommodations have never been heretofore so desirable.

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The chairs are all filled with men of tried ability and success as disciplinarians and educators.

TERMS.

One Hundred and Fifteen Dollars, payable in advance, will meet the charges for tuition, board, fuel, room-rent, washing and contingent fee for five months.

REFERENCES.

We ask those seeking a school where thorough collegiate training is given to consult the Faculty of the Virginia University and Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, as well as our alumni, students and patrons.

More specific information may be obtained by addressing

E. E. WILEY, President,
de4 4m Emory Post Office, Va.

READVILLE SEMINARY.

This is a private institution, with its number of pupils limited, and is authorized by the Legislature of Louisiana to confer degrees, diplomas and literary honors. It was in successful operation from 1843 until interrupted by the events of the war in 1862, and reopened January, 1867.

Teachers of a high grade of talent and merit are in charge of the different departments—English, Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, Painting, etc.

Pupils charged from the time of entrance to the close of the session. All pupils received with the understanding that they are to remain and attend the examination at the close of the session in which they enter, and no deduction made on the bills for absence, except in cases of protracted illness, when the loss may be divided between the institution and the patron.

In her outfit each pupil should be provided with toilet boxes, towels, napkins, sheets, pillow cases and blankets or comforts. She should also bring her knife, fork, spoon, cup and napkin ring.

All articles and clothing brought to the Seminary should be distinctly marked, lists of which should be permanently placed on some part of the trunk convenient for reference. The scholastic year commences October 1 and ends in July.

EXPENSE.

Board and tuition per year	$275 00
The Modern Languages a small extra charge.	
Music, per year	75 00

Payments due a half session in advance.

Monthly reports of the studies, health and general deportment of the pupils are sent to the parents or guardians at a distance.

The main Seminary building, recently destroyed by fire, will be replaced by one of ample accommodations, now in process of construction, which will be ready for the reception of pupils at the opening of the next session.

For other information desirable in reference to the school apply to

MRS. MARY W. READ,
Jy24 1y Principal, Baton Rouge, La.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

E. A. GRANT, LL. D., PRINCIPAL.

This institution occupies the large and elegant building lately known as Grant & Butler's School. The grounds are situated on Sixth street, between Walnut and Chestnut streets, and extend back to Centre street. They are elevated several feet above the street, thus making the large and beautiful lawn a most desirable place for healthful out-door exercise.

The building, furniture and apparatus of the school are among the most complete and valuable in the West.

Experienced teachers, residing in the institution, will devote their time to the moral, intellectual and physical improvement of the pupils.

For particulars address the principal. se4 4t

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ORGAN OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH FOR THE MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES

VOL. XV. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1869. NO. 49.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The banking bill offered in the House by Pollard is the same introduced by him in March last. It provides for the issue of coupons or registered bonds to the amount of one thousand millions at thirty and fifty years, the former to bear four per cent. interest, the latter four and sixty-five hundredths. The bonds are to be exempt from taxation, and to take the place of the present outstanding bonds. Also provides for reducing the outstanding treasury notes to one hundred millions. All banks are to deposit new bonds in place of the old as security for circulation. Thirty days after, the Treasurer begins to pay in coin all banking associations, and he entitled to receive circulating notes in the manner now provided by law.

An expedition has sailed from New York, consisting of two well armed boats, for the purpose of blowing up the Spanish gunboats with torpedoes. Three hundred determined men are engaged in the adventure.

Fish has reopened negotiations on the Alabama claim and he will proceed on the basis laid down in Sumner's speech. It is thought, however, that the Alabama claims have been thrown away by letting the Spanish gunboats go.—*Times.*

The Tennessee delegation, with the exception of Senator Fowler and Representative Hawkins, are engaged in preparing a protest against the legality of the Tennessee election, and praying Congress to set the same aside.

A private dispatch from Paris says: "The expatriation of the Jews from Russia had commenced."

The President nominated to-day ex-Secretary Stanton to the vacancy on the Supreme bench, vice Grier, and he was confirmed at an executive session of the Senate by a vote of 46 to 11.

Wells R. Bryce was nominated as surveyor of customs at Selma, Alabama.

The Spanish correspondence published is very voluminous, but there are no new facts gleaned.

The Supreme Court decides (Charles E. Field)—Miller dissenting—that where a State Legislature grants a franchise to a corporative body, and in consideration of the corporation's establishing the enterprise contemplated, it exempts the corporation property from taxation; a contract is created between the corporation and the State which no subsequent Legislature or change of State constitution can impair.

It is stated that General Canby has written a letter adverse to Virginia's admission without stringent restrictions.

The executive session lasted four hours, and was mainly occupied in discussing the President's refusal to send the documents called for by the Judiciary Committee.

It is stated on good authority that the Alabama claims negotiations will be reopened in Washington.

Senate.—A bill was introduced exempting canned fish from duties.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a joint resolution declaring that Virginia was entitled to representation in Congress.

A bill was introduced for the adjustment of the French spoliation claims.

House.—A bill distributing the number and rank of government employes among the several States and Territories passed.

The Georgia bill was taken up. The vote will be taken at three o'clock to-morrow.

There were several amendments proposed, all of which Butler, who championed the bill, opposed, on the ground that while the bill was not in all respects satisfactory, the amendments would cause a delay. Bingham will oppose the bill. There will be a night session for debate only.

Butler stated the committee had postponed the Virginia bill, because it had not yet sufficient evidence. Farnsworth moved to suspend the rules, and pass a resolution that Virginia was entitled to representation. The House refused to suspend the rules by a vote of 63 to 106.

The Speaker decides that the Georgia bill is open to amendments, and that a motion to postpone will be entertained.

Beck's amendment requires that the day for the reassembling of the Legislature shall not be less than thirty nor more than sixty after the Governor's proclamation had been issued ordering an election to fill the vacancies, and inserting the word "voluntary" in lieu of "direct physical force," and in the oath, the person taking it to declare he had not been engaged in the rebellion.

Wittemore introduced a bill calling upon the Virginia Legislature to impose the test oath, and give seats to those having the next highest vote, where the majority candidates were ineligible.

At the regular call of States the Georgia bill will be put on the Speaker's table, and an attempt will be made to pass it without reference to the Committee on Reconstruction. The committee heard Bullock and Tift on Georgia reconstruction. The discussion was mostly personal and somewhat bitter.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 19.—The *Appeal's* San Francisco special to-night says General Walker and Major Rhea leave to-morrow with three hundred Chinese laborers, destined for the Southern States. They are the first lot sent under contract, and will be distributed through the South. Major Rhea will be at the St. Charles Hotel January 10.—*Times.*

MEMPHIS, Dec. 20.—On last Tuesday Samuel Whittey, of Henderson county, while in a fit of insanity, threw two of his children down a well, and jumped after them. The children were drowned, and Whittey fatally injured.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—A number of Republicans spoke against the Georgia bill last night, and Bingham speaks against it to-day.

Senate.—Warner introduced a bill to provide for more equally distributing the currency.

Committee doing nothing.

House.—Voorhies is arguing in opposition to the Georgia bill. Dawes, of Massachusetts, asked questions which indicated his intention to vote for it.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The steamship Bienville, from New Orleans for this port, met the Spanish gunboats at sea. They were sailing finely.

The scheme to blow up the Spanish war steamer Pizarro was frustrated by Saturday night's storm.

WASHINGTON, December 21.—The speeches of the Democrats in the House on the Georgia bill took the ground that Congress had no right to constitute itself an appellate court to pass upon the acts of the State Legislatures.

Bingham, of Ohio, announced to the House that the President never intended that test oaths should be imposed on the people of Georgia.

A letter from General Canby is now before the Reconstruction Committee of the bitterest character. It denounces the masses of the people in unmeasured terms, and charges them with hostility to the Union and government. It is believed the letter will be made a plea for keeping Virginia out, and but for the compromising action of the Legislature in adopting the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments it would result in ordering a new election, with the application of the iron-clad and other test oaths to State and Federal officers.

The plot against Tennessee is working. It is probable that she will have to undergo further reconstruction.—*Times.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The correspondence in relation to the Alabama claims sent to the Senate is very voluminous. Clarendon's letter to Thornton, November 6, 1869, instructs him to say to Fish that after the unexpected rejection of the Johnson treaty, the British government could not be expected to make further propositions. It was disposed, however, to discuss the matter, and come to any arrangement that could be made consistently with the honor of both countries, and indicated a willingness to enter into a convention for the purpose of bringing about a modification of the rules governing the policy of nations in similar cases, to be binding hereafter on all nations who participate in the conventions.

Sumner's Virginia bill was introduced to-day. It is more oppressive and proscriptive than the Georgia bill. It provides for upsetting all that has been done and applying the test oath to the members of the Legislature, and the readoption of the fifteenth amendment before admission, with conditions that the State Constitution shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive citizens, or any class of citizens, of the right to vote, hold office, sit on juries, or equal participation in school privileges.—*Times.*

Hoar's nomination was laid on the table, which is equivalent to its rejection.

At the last moment the objections to Wood's confirmation were withdrawn, and he was confirmed.

The Georgia bill was signed by the President.

The Alabama claims correspondence has been published in England, and that government consents to the transfer of negotiations to Washington. Secretary Fish's concludes as follows: "At the present stage of the controversy, the sole object of the President is to state the position, and maintain the attitude of the United States in the various relations and aspects of this grave controversy with Great Britain."

The Senate has confirmed all the nominations for the circuit judges, but those of Messrs. Woods, Pearce and Sawyer, and that of Eckerman, United States district attorney for Georgia; Jennings, internal revenue assessor for the fourth Georgia district; White, internal revenue assessor for the fourth Virginia district; Shelby, postmaster at Rome, Georgia; Henderlight, collector eighth Virginia, and Beverley B. Botts, collector sixth Virginia district.

Senate.—The Senate is discussing the bill regulating Chinese immigration. There is a wide diversity of opinion expressed respecting it.—Howard, Pomeroy and Conkling oppose many of the restrictions of the bill.

The committees did nothing to-day.

A bill was introduced to repeal so much of the statutes as prohibits the State of Georgia from organizing a militia force.

The Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to consider the propriety of increasing the number of lieutenant generals to three and decreasing the major generals to three.

Williams explained that the object of the bill regulating immigration was to break up the business of Koopmanchap and other coolie contractors.

Without action, after a short executive session, the Senate adjourned to January 10.

House.—Dawes held that it was equally in Wisconsin and Massachusetts, as in Georgia, the duty of Congress to maintain a Republican government, and Congress was the judge of the facts and of the occasion.

Without business the House adjourned to the tenth of January.

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 22.—Over four hundred colored men have left this vicinity within the last week to go to work in Louisiana and Mississippi. It is estimated that four hundred have left this State within the last month for the South.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 22.—The Spanish gunboats reached the capes and anchored in Lynn Haven Bay.

FOREIGN.

ROME, Dec. 20.—Cardinal Mathieu takes a message from the Pope to Napoleon.

A committee of bishops have been instructed to draft a plan for checking the growth of infidelity, in accordance with the papal allocution.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—It is reported that Franco is urging the great powers to disarm, and offers to set the example; but the Berlin journals discredit the report.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—A number of the Spanish Republicans have been banished for intermeddling with the French revolutionists.

Rochefort said in the Corps Legislatif, "You have only one fear—it is the Republic—she is near at hand [illegible] avenge the wrongs of Frenchmen and Spaniards."

Forcade, replying, threatened that the moment the Republicans exchanged speech for action, the government would reduce them to impotence.

REV. THOMAS ALLEN, who was the first minister of the church in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, settled in 1764, was at the battle of Bennington, and carried a musket. Once, when asked whether he actually killed any man at Bennington, he replied that he did not know; but, observing a flash, often repeated from a certain bush, and that it was generally followed by the fall of Stark's men, he fired that way and put the flash out.

THERE is not a grace that can adore the Christian character, but you will have need to appear in at some time or other; therefore seek the whole, that you may stand perfect and complete in all the will of God.

THE man who can make his own fire, black his own boots, carry his own wood, hoe his own garden, pay his own debts, lives without wine and tobacco, need ask no favor of him who rides in a coach and four.

THE CHRISTMAS OF HEARTH AND HOME.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

Within a temple vast and grand,
St. Peter's mighty shrine, at Rome,
This day is kept with solemn pomp,
Beneath a mimic heaven—its dome.

There great lights on the altar flame,
There incense floats in fragrant clouds,
While joyful silver trumpets peal
High o'er the heads of kneeling crowds.

While bows the Pontiff, stoled and crowned,
And kings praise God in this great way—
While England's grand cathedral bells
Ring in the blessed Christmas day;

How shall we, neither priests nor kings,
Rejoice in Christian faith with them?
How shall our new-world hearts receive
The mystery of Bethlehem?

Ah! not with pomp and splendid rites
Keep we the birthday of the Lord—
Not with the organ's mighty joy,
Or chimes that peal in sweet accord;

But hearth-fires, pure as altar-lights,
Shine forth on scenes of sinless mirth:
In many a home a service glad
Commemorates the Saviour's birth.

The service of o'erflowing hearts,
In giving and forgiving, blest—
The holy Mass of childhood's joy,
Unconscious praise, He loveth best.

If far and dim the picture seems,
The manger, and sweet Mary's face,
The wondrous babe—the wise men brought,
Star-marshalled, to that humble place.

Yet simple household loves and griefs
And deeds of cheerful sacrifice
May bring it near—bring back the Christ,
Till Palestine around us lies.

The mother of a new-born babe,
Who thanks and loving worship gives,
With smiles, and tears, and murmured prayers,
For her the blessed Mary lives.

The little one whose sunny head
Long on its pillow tossed in pain
Lies still at last—ah! very still!
For him the Christ-child comes again.

All gracious souls who on this day
Do help and comforting afford
To God's poor children, in their need,
Bring birthday offerings to the Lord.

Though worship wanes—though we should lack
The forms and creeds of other days,
Dear Lord, accept our love as faith,
Accept our Christmas joy as praise.

—*Hearth and Home.*

THE BOY TO SUCCEED.

A few years ago a large drug firm in this city advertised for a boy. Next day the store was thronged with applicants, among them a queer looking little fellow, accompanied by a woman who proved to be his aunt, in lieu of faithless parents, by whom he had been abandoned. Looking at this little waif, the merchant in the store promptly said: "Can't take him; places all full; besides he is too small." "I know he is small," said the woman, "but he is willing and faithful." There was a twinkle in the boy's eyes that made the merchant think again. A partner in the firm volunteered to remark that he "did not see what they wanted of such a boy—he wasn't bigger than a pint of cider." But after consultation the boy was set to work. A few days later a call was made on the boys in the store for some one to stay all night. The prompt response of the little fellow contrasted well with the reluctance of others. In the middle of the night the merchant looked in to see if all was right in the store, and presently discovered his youthful *protege* busy scissorizing labels. "What are you doing?" said he. "I did not tell you to work nights." "I know you did not tell me so, but I thought I might as well be doing something." In the morning the cashier got orders to "double that boy's wages, for he is willing." Only a few weeks elapsed before a show of wild beasts passed through the streets, and, very naturally, all hands in the store rushed to witness the spectacle. A thief saw his opportunity, and entered at the rear door to seize something, but in a twinkling found himself firmly clutched by the diminutive clerk aforesaid, and after a struggle, was captured. Not only was a robbery prevented, but valuable articles taken from other stores were recovered. When asked by the merchant why he staid behind to watch when others quit their work, the reply was: "You told me never to leave the store when others were absent, and I thought I'd stay." Orders were immediately given once more: "Double that boy's wages; he is willing and faithful." To-day that boy is getting a salary of $2,500, and next January will become a member of the firm. Young men, imitate his example.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

THE present tendency of the Episcopal Church toward a pronounced hierarchy in government, and toward ritualism in ceremony, is a striking example of the old truth that history is ever repeating itself. Just two hundred and forty years ago a similar movement was going on in England, under the powerful stimulation of Archbishop Laud—a movement the reaction from which sent the Puritans by the thousand into New England. As a specimen of the frantic character of the ritualistic revival in the first half of the seventeenth century, take David Masson's description of the manner in which Laud administered the sacrament at the consecration of St. Catherine Creed church, in London: "As he approached the communion table he made several lowly bowings, and, coming up to the side of the table, where the bread and wine were covered, he bowed seven times; and then, after the reading of many prayers, he came near the bread, and gently lifted up a corner of the napkin wherein the bread was laid; when he beheld the bread he laid it down again, flew back a step or two, bowed three several times toward it; then he drew near again; and opened the napkin, and bowed as before. Then he laid his hand on the cup which was full of wine, with a cover upon it; which he let go again, and lifted up the cover of the cup, looked into it, and, seeing the wine, let fall the cover again, retired back, and bowed as before. Then he received the sacrament, and gave it to some principal men." How remarkably this is like some of the solemn, grotesque mummery which is once more coming into fashion in London and New York. It was the outburst of this High Church and ritualistic spirit in Laud's time which disgusted young John Milton, and wrenched from him his purpose of going into the ministry; and in some of his prose writings we find the most caustic denunciations of ritualism anywhere to be met with. In his "Reason of Church Government urged against Prelaty," published in 1641, occurs a passage upon priestly fopperies and masquerading which it would be wholesome to republish entire in 1869. "Now for their demeanor within the church, how have they disfigured and defaced that more than angelic brightness, the unclouded serenity of Christian religion, with the dark overcasting of superstitious copes and flaminical vestures? Tell me, ye priests, wherefore this gold, wherefore these robes and surplices over the gospel! Do not, ye churchmaskers, while Christ is clothing our barrenness with his righteous garment, to make us acceptable in his Father's sight; do not, as ye do, cover and hide his righteous verity with the polluted clothing of your ceremonies, to make it seem more decent in your eyes! Ye think by these gaudy glisterings to stir up the devotion of the rude multitude; ye think so because ye forsake the heavenly teaching of St. Paul for the hellish sophistry of papism." Ferocious controversy was the fashion of Milton's time; and the great poet had no idea of boxing with gloves on. Yet the severity of the ridicule and invective with which he assaulted the sacerdotal pretensions and the ceremonial fooleries of the Laudian party may show to us how great should be the revulsion of Christian simplicity against the same things to-day, even though this revulsion do not manifest itself in language so harsh and so stinging.—*New York Independent.*

THE MENTAL INDOLENCE OF WOMEN. One reason for the intellectual narrowness of women, and their extreme subjection to prejudice and slavery to custom, is mental indolence. Because things have always worn a certain aspect to them, and they have not troubled themselves as to whether there might not be any other way of looking at them, they conclude that no other can exist. In fact, with some women, mental exertion has come to be considered decidedly unfeminine. A woman who tries to understand what is going on around her, and to see the reasons for the serious and exciting contests in which men engage, and which she hears are of importance to the welfare of the whole world, is bidden, not unfrequently, to be ashamed of herself for caring about things "which do not concern women." So, sometimes, women who desire to shake off the fetters of their mental bondage are unable to do so on account of the utter want of sympathy which they experience from their mentally indolent sisters. Partly, too, the mental indolence of women is forced upon them by the supercilious manner in which the majority of men treat the efforts of women after knowledge. Women, unless, indeed, they are of a very unusual energy, cannot but give up making efforts when they find that their endeavors are looked upon as of no possible avail to redeem them from ignorance. Moreover, if women are always taught that they are not to decide for themselves, that it is out of their province to become highly cultivated intellectually, and so forth, the mental indolence which in greater or less degree is natural to all human beings is not likely to be by such means lessened in them.—*The Queen.*

DEPARTURE OF FATHER HYACINTHE. Father Hyacinthe, the distinguished French priest, sailed on Saturday last on his return voyage to Paris. His departure was much earlier than was expected, and has taken many of his friends by surprise. It is whispered that its suddenness was caused by dispatches from Paris suggesting possible important movements in the French Catholic Church, growing out of the prospective decisions of the Ecumenical Council.

Father Hyacinthe has been in this country about six weeks. He remained until the sensation attending his presence had nearly died away, and was summoned home just as he began to enjoy the quiet rest which he came to seek. While here he was visited by many representative Protestant ministers, all of whom he cordially greeted, and on leaving expressed the very great satisfaction which their visits had afforded him. He goes with greatly modified and highly appreciative views of the elevating and ennobling influence of the liberty of thought and conscience in this country. He promises to return at no distant day and make a more extended tour of observation among us. His visit has intensified rather than diminished the interest of Protestants in his public career, and they will watch his future with no little solicitude.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—Postmaster General Creswell presents an admirable report. Our space affords only a brief reference. Receipts for year ending June 30, 1869, $18,344,510 72; expenditures, $23,698,131 50; excess of expenditures, $5,353,621 88. There was an increase of expenditures last year over those of the previous fiscal year, $976,538 85, and of receipts, $2,051,909 92. The estimates for the current fiscal year are: Receipts, $20,878,961; expenditures, $25,581,093; deficiency, $4,702,182. The Secretary mentions, with special emphasis, the success of returning misdirected letters and the money order system, each of which, it is claimed, have proved very successful, and each of which needs enlarged facilities. He expatiates on the great evils of the franking privilege, and invites attention to the unsatisfactory postal relations between this country and France.

ILLUMINATING THE SEA.—On the eastern coast of Scotland a successful experiment was recently performed, which promises to be of immense value to the shipping interest. This was the illumination of a sea-beacon, placed about three-quarters of a mile from land, by electricity passed through a submarine cable connected with the shore. The flashes from the beacon were extremely vivid, while the beacon can be made to burn from forty to fifty hours consecutively at a cost of nine cents per hour, and can be regulated to send from four to six hundred flashes in any manner which may be desired, and the capacities of the principle are such that a warning may be set up anywhere in the most perilous situation for the safety of seamen. No expensive erections in the shape of lighthouses are necessary. The light may be raised to any altitude on the summit of a rod, which neither the wind nor the water would be likely to overthrow. The commissioners of the Scotch lighthouses, who witnessed the experiments, are about recommending it for adoption by the government and the Trinity House.

AN ARTICLE OF TRUE MERIT.—Brown's Bronchial Troches are the most popular article in this country or Europe for throat diseases and coughs, and this popularity is based upon real merit, which cannot be said of many other preparations in the market which are really but weak imitations of the genuine Troches.

The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1869.

THE NEW JERUSALEM.

BY HORATIUS BONAR, D. D.

Bathed in unfallen sunlight,
Itself a sun-born gem,
Fair gleams the glorious city,
The new Jerusalem!
City fairest,
Splendor rarest,
Let me gaze on thee!

Calm in her queenly glory,
She sits all joy and light,
Pure in her bridal beauty,
Her raiment festal white!
Home of gladness,
Free from sadness,
Let me dwell in thee!

Shading her golden pavement,
The tree of life is seen,
Its fruit-rich branches waving,
Celestial evergreen.
Tree of wonder,
Let me under
Thee forever rest!

Fresh from the throne of Godhead,
Bright in its crystal gleam,
Bursts out the living fountain,
Swells on the living stream.
Blessed river,
Let me ever
Feast my eye on thee!

Stream of true life and gladness,
Spring of all health and peace;
No harps by thee hang silent,
Nor happy voices cease.
Tranquil river,
Let me ever
Sit and sing by thee!

River of God, I greet thee,
Not now afar, but near;
My soul to thy still waters
Hastes in its thirstings here.
Holy river,
Let me ever
Drink of only thee.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERE'E REPORTS.

REPORT ON RELIGIOUS LITERATURE.

The committee to which was referred the subject of religious literature beg leave to report: That in consideration of the much that has been already said, we deem it unnecessary to make an elaborate statement of the merits and claims of our several church periodicals. We beg leave, however, after commending in a general way all our church literature, to call particular attention to the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. Its editorial resources, as well as its local advantages, are such as to demand the patronage of all who are alive to their individual and general religious interests. And while we recognize with gratification the increased circulation of our ADVOCATE, we would press upon the members of our Conference the importance of making its merits more prominent before their charges. It is our own paper, and we should do our church and people the service to make it stand forth in its bright and pure light before the world.

Allow us also to mention, and favorably to mention, the *Sunday School Visitor* as a useful agent in disseminating religion and building up the church of Christ.

We recommend the appointment of Rev. W. P. Barton as one of the Publishing Committee of the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, vice Rev. G. H. Clinton, transferred to the St. Louis Conference.

Respectfully submitted.

W. H WATKINS,
E. H. MOUNGER,
W. F. GLENN,
Committee.

REPORT ON EDUCATION.

Centenary College.—This is the most important educational institution in our bounds. It originated in the fund collected at the close of the first century of Methodism; began its existence at Brandon Springs, Rankin county, under favorable circumstances, but it became involved in debt and in want of means. It was then removed to Jackson, Louisiana, where the buildings and apparatus and cabinet of the State College of Louisiana were purchased for the sum of $10,000. This sum was not paid, but commuted by an agreement to educate ten State students.

One large additional building was erected at a cost of $76,000. Many of our first young men were educated at this college; and if we could estimate moral and meutal worth in dollars and cents, we should find that the college has already paid back all it cost us. The buildings are now in need of repairs, which will cost thousands of dollars. The Board of Trustees has resolved to repair, and Dr. Keener is now successfully asking aid for that purpose.

We commend this college to the earnest attention of our people, hoping that they will contribute liberally of their means to repair, and send their sons to be educated at this college. The college has a full faculty, and its pupils are fully taught. We recommend that our licentiate preachers, who may be selected as beneficiaries of the educational fund of this Conference, be sent to Centenary College of Louisiana. We cannot consent to see this college longer continue in want of means and patronage without an effort, long continued, in its behalf.

Your committee also recommend that Dr. Watkins be continued as president of Centenary College.

Whitworth Female College.—This institution has belonged to the Conference since 1866. During this time about $6,000 have been subscribed, much of which has been collected and expended in paying claims against the college, and in reroofing and repairs. Rev. H. F. Johnson, the president, has during this fall had erected a large, fine wooden building, one hundred and eleven feet long, forty-eight feet wide, with six basement rooms, four recitation rooms, etc. On this Bro. Johnson has paid all except about $300 cash, and the lumber, which was furnished by Whitworth & Hoskins.

The college is fully officered, with one hundred and thirty pupils, ninety-eight of whom are boarders. An excellent apparatus, made to order, is employed for illustration. And now, with suitable buildings, apparatus, books, president and faculty, the success of this institution of learning hitherto is worth our attention.

The growth of the college, under the circumstances, is surprising. The public school of the town drew off many of the pupils. Some of its friends became discouraged. Our people were poor, and hardly able to bear the expense of educating their daughters, and yet it grew steadily on, until it is now in full tide of prosperity. The last commencement was a complete success. Brother Linfield preached the sermon. Dr. Walker delivered an address on education. The pupils were thoroughly examined. We had music and compositions. The graduating class read most excellent essays, and everybody that we heard from was favorably impressed. We recommend this school, with hearty earnestness, to all who desire thoroughly to educate their daughters.

Your committee also recommend that Rev. H. F. Johnson be continued as president of Whitworth Female College.

Sharon Female College.—We have reports both from the Board of Trustees and the Visiting Committee. The greatest want of this school seems to be of suitable buildings for boarders. Success in imparting instruction has crowned the efforts of the accomplished president, Brother Hunnicutt, and faculty. The examination of pupils at the last commencement was more than satisfactory, and the number of graduates was sufficient to encourage us to hope for future success.

We recommend that the attention of the Confereuce be given to this institution. It was began in prayer, with pure motives of good, and though adversity has fallen upon the school in the burning of its buildings, and though its first supporters are scattered, and though it is not on any great thoroughfare, yet there is need for this seminary now, and there will be more need for it in future; and we are in favor of holding all we have, and of extending our limits to all beyond.

We recommend that Rev. J. M. Pugh be continued as its president.

Woodville Female Seminary does not belong to us, but it is under our patronage. We have no reports from trustees or visitors, but learn from the president, Dr. Sullivan, that the school is well organized and well taught. The number of pupils is forty-five. Last year the Visiting Committee made a most complimentary report of this institution, and we have no reason to believe that it is less efficient now than then.

We know not why it is not more prosperous, why the number of pupils is not greater, nor have we any means of satisfactorily determining. Dr. Sullivan, we learn, has tendered his resignation to the trustees, to take effect in February next, and that the board still desire our aid, and intend to continue the seminary under our patronage.

Port Gibson Collegiate Academy has been tendered to this Conference as Conference property. Mr. A. J. Wright has resigned the presidency, and moved into the country seven miles. Mr. R. J. Ricketts and Rev. J. A. B. Jones are teaching a day school of forty-five pupils in the buildings. There are now no boarders in the institution, and no one there to take them. Immediate attention is necessary to reinstate this once prosperous school in the affections and patronage of the people. The buildings are good, but if neglected will soon need expensive repairs.

Some of the trustees have sent their daughters to Kentucky to school, because the academy is not prepared to take boarders. We hope this Conference will at once take charge of Port Gibson Collegiate Academy, and make it a first rate school.

In conclusion we offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a collection for ministerial education be counted among our regular Annual Conference collections.

Resolved, That we will endeavor to collect an average of ten cents from each member of our church annually, to be applied to the education of young ministers of our church.

B. JONES, Chairman.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE ORPHANS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

WHEREAS, The sufferings and necessities of orphanage have in all ages claimed the sympathy and tender care of the church of Christ;

AND WHEREAS, The number of orphans in our land, and within the borders of our church, appeals with touching emphasis to the Christian charities of all good and Christian people;

AND WHEREAS, We deem the ordinary method of collecting great numbers of orphan children into massive, solitary, gloomy and expensive buildings, unwise and contrary to the best interests of the orphans and of society, inasmuch as such children are unavoidably subjected to an unnatural and often most painful course of life, under which character cannot be formed upon a high standard, and the cheerfulness of childhood is lost; therefore,

Resolved, By the Mississippi Annual Conference, that a committee of ten be formed, five of whom shall be members of this Conference and five of them laymen of our church, who shall be charged with the business of investigating the subject of orphanage among us, and, if practicable, to devise such methods of providing for those who need relief as in their wisdom they may deem most advisable.

Resolved, That we regard it as desirable, in undertaking the accomplishment of this work, that the committee should consider the propriety of organizing a system of general supervision over orphans, so that they may be domiciled in families, and be supported, educated and trained up in home and family relations, and thus rendered happy and useful.

Resolved, That should any legislation be deemed necessary to the success of such plan, the committee be authorized to take such steps and adopt such measures as may be considered essential to attaining the object in view.

Resolved, That the committee be and they are authorized to put into operation such plan for the relief of orphans as early as practicable, and that they report to the next ensuing Annual Conference.

Resolved, That the Bishop presiding be requested to appoint said committee.

C. K. MARSHALL, Chair'n.

REPORT OF JOINT BOARD OF FINANCE.

The Joint Board of Finance beg leave to congratulate the Conference upon the success attending the financial plan recommended at its last session. This is shown by the increased receipts of the Conference fund and the payment of the Bishop's salary, as well as in the salaries of the preachers themselves, nearly all of whom have been almost paid, and some entirely where the plan has been fully worked. They have no new plan to present, but would recommend the same for the coming Conference year; and where it cannot be carried out strictly, that it be enforced in such of its provisions as are practicable in each place.

Let a plain and full exhibit of the demands of the church be made at the commencement of the year, and our word for it the response of the membership will be satisfactory. Small payments at short intervals on the principle of "pay as you go," will accomplish great results.

Certain facts appear, from the reports we have received, to which we would call special attention:

First. The smallest district in the Conference is third in the rate of returns. On that district the financial plan recommended by this board and adopted by the Conference was fully carried out.

Second. In several instances the returns of collection for Bishop's salary were made by presiding elders. In these cases the reports are altogether satisfactory. But this strange fact appears: that the amounts returned by the preachers for the Conference collection fall below, though assessed at a much higher rate than the Bishop's claims. The territory yields a harvest to one reaper, and but a paltry handful to others.

Third. In some instances the preachers have reported one-half, three-quarters and even full receipts on their salaries of $500 and upwards, but not a cent for the collections. Is this doing the whole duty of a Methodist preacher? Besides, if the Conference plan of finance was used on their respective works, they owe a per cent. upon their receipts. If they did not use that plan, then they should feel themselves accountable for the proceeds of a better plan.

In other instances preachers have reported a small amount for one collection and nothing for the other. Such discrimination is without authority, that we know of, is unfair to the claimants upon these collections, and if persisted in must destroy that uniformity of proceeding upon which we make our calculations to meet the respective claims with which this board is charged.

This board is fully persuaded that if each preacher would present upon its merits, to each congregation they serve, the claims and collections ordered by this Conference, we should no longer suffer the mortification of reporting a deficiency in the amount required of us for the Bishops, and so small a per cent. upon the claims of the superannuates, widows and orphans of this Conference.

We have received on account of superannuates, widows and orphans, $1,737 03, and on account of Bishops' salaries, $1,206 70, as follows:

District.	Sup., W. and O.	Bishops.
Woodville	$193 85	$172 00
Vicksburg	279 85	96 05
Jackson	313 70	204 45
Yazoo	218 45	390 00
Greenville	226 50	92 00
Starkville	156 48	47 00
Brandon	62 25	41 00
Paulding	113 00	31 00
Brookhaven	147 95	95 50
Clinton	25 00	23 70
Total	1,737 03	1,192 70

Distributed as follows:

Paid to Bishop McTyeire	$1,085 70
Remitted to Dr. Redd	107 00
	1,192 70
On deficiency of last year	14 00
Total	1,206 70

The board recommend the following assessment for the ensuing year:

District.	Conf. coll.	Bps' coll.
Vicksburg	$750 00	$225 00
Jackson	500 00	225 00
Yazoo	1,000 00	225 00
Starkville	500 00	100 00
Brandon	300 00	150 00
Paulding	250 00	85 00
Brookhaven	500 00	125 00
Woodville	500 00	135 00
Clinton	250 00	80 00
Greenville	250 00	80 00

The board desire that the Conference, in addition to the order authorizing these two collections, take such further action as to impress upon the minds of our preachers that they are not at liberty to neglect presenting to the people the claims of this Conference upon them for the means of meeting the salaries of our Bishops, and the superannuates, widows and orphans. We submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is expected of each preacher receiving an appointment in this Conference, either himself to take up the collections ordered by this Conference, or see that the claims are provided for by the stewards of the church; otherwise, in case of failure to make returns upon these claims, the Conference will hold such preacher responsible upon the examination of his character.

W. E. M. LINFIELD,
Chairman Board of Finance.

Joint Board of Finance.—Clerical: W. E. M. Linfield, H. F. Johnson, C. Chamberlin, H. Brown, E. H. Mounger, W. B. Lewis, W. W. Hurst, G. D. Wade, R. A. Davis, F. M. Williams. Lay: J. E. Jagers, Hayward Foote, I. M. Applewhite, O. J. Moore, John Stephens, J. McVea, W. L. Nugent, R. W. Millsaps, S. Johnson, A. G. Mayers.

MISSIONARY APPORTIONMENT.

The presiding elders make the following missionary appropriations for the year 1870, and recommend the brethren to use proper means to make collections large enough to meet the appropriations:

Clinton district	$200 00
Livingston mission	150 00
Ponchatoula mission	100 00
Covington mission	100 00
Mount Carmel district	200 00
Okolona mission	50 00
Black Creek mission	50 00
Columbia mission	100 00
Brandon district	100 00
Decatur mission	100 00
Starkville district	100 00
Plattsburg mission	50 00
Brookhaven district—Bogue Chitto mission	100 00
Total	1,400 00

Resolved, That the treasurer of our Conference Missionary Society is hereby instructed to forward to Brother Lambuth, in China, the $100 raised to assist in the buying of property for his orphan school boys, and one-half the amount of the other collections and subscriptions taken at the anniversary of the Missionary Society on last Sunday evening.

REPORT ON SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The committee to whom the subject of Sunday schools was referred feel constrained to congratulate themselves and the Conference on the exalted position and widening influence which the Sunday school has attained, not only in our own church, but among all the churches of God throughout the world. At different periods of the past providence has seemed to introduce and designate some single agency as then best adapted to the necessities of the church as an auxiliary to the great work of the pulpit in the evangelization of man. Such an instrumentality were class meetings in the days of the Wesleys, and camp meetings during the earlier history of American Methodism, and such now is the Sunday school, the very idea of which seems to be a divine inspiration which is constantly deepening and widening, and is destined to pervade all Christendom. It is unquestionably the field which invites the most active labors of the church, and promises the most abundant harvest. Never did the church so much need the aid of such a helper as now; not because the gospel has in any degree lost its sufficiency, or the ministry its efficiency, but chiefly, we think, because of the peculiar educational and social surroundings of the young. This is not only an age of great intellectual activity, in which "many run to and fro and knowledge is increased," but an age in which Satan seems to use unprecedented arts and efforts to ruin our race through the instrumentality of education itself. The Bible, always too much neglected in our common schools, has been deliberately expelled from the public schools of some of the principal cities of this country, and the same step is being gravely discussed in others, and that, too, when the experience of multiplied years has furnished perpetually accumulating evidence of the fact that simple education has no sanctifying power; that mere intellectual development, without the implantation of divine grace in the heart, makes men only accomplished sinners or polished fiends. At such a juncture in our educational history the work of the Sunday school, which is specifically to teach the Bible to the young, is most imperatively demanded, not only as an antidote to natural corruption, pre-occupying the ground where weeds of wickedness would grow and forestalling Satan's earliest plans, but as a needed guide and regulator to that increased power which intellectual culture always imparts. It is Sunday school instruction alone that can and must leaven the whole lump of education. The Sunday school is the school of the present age. The past had nothing equal to it, and the present has nothing superior to it as an agency for good. Better would it be that all the colleges in the land should cease to exist than that biblical instruction should be withheld from childhood and infancy. If these views are correct the question arises: How shall we best secure to the church the abundant results for good which this institution is calculated to accomplish? We answer: Let all the officers and teachers of our Sunday schools cultivate such personal piety as duty and consistency require of those who would teach others the doctrines of godliness. The responsibility of those who would teach in Sunday schools is greater than that of other teachers, by as much as the issues of eternity transcend the interests of time. While we earnestly commend fervent piety in all who have supervision in our Sunday schools, we would not fail to recommend a proper regard for the peculiar mental characteristics and tastes of childhood, by a judicious use of tickets, prizes, premiums, celebrations and other suitable means of exciting in the young a greater interest in the Sunday school, and of promoting a cheerful piety, a happy Christianity among the children of the church.

Your committee, believing that the highest efficiency of the Sunday school can only be secured by maintaining the most intimate and harmonious relations between it and the church, by making it an antechamber or a primary department of the church, recommend that a larger number of hymns suitable for Sunday schools be incorporated into the next edition of our church hymn book.

There are reported to be within the bounds of the Mississippi Conference one hundred and twenty-three Sunday schools, having seven hundred and forty-eight officers and teachers, four thousand two hundred and twenty-seven scholars, twelve thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine volumes in libraries, and taking nine hundred and eighty-one copies of the *Sunday School Visitor*, and having expended $1,632 30 for Sunday school purposes. There are also reported to us two hundred and seventy-three pupils of Sunday schools who have been received into the church during the year. As supplementary to the strictly proper matter of this report, allow us to say: We rejoice to see that the church is awaking to a proper sense of the importance of retaining baptized children in the church, and hope that the ministry will bestir themselves to a more faithful discharge of their duties to baptized children, as prescribed on page one hundred and two of the Discipline. The neglect of these duties has cost us the loss of thousands of members. We wish that the relation of baptized children to the church was more clearly defined in the minds of both our membership and ministry. We believe that the Discipline recognizes children baptized by Methodist ministers as members of our church, and solemnly disapprove the suicidal practice, too much in vogue, of ignoring, neglecting and virtually expelling them.

Your committee are of the opinion from their observation and experience, that our people, particularly the youth of our families, are not sufficiently impressed and taught the high and noble position we as church hold, not only in these United States, but almost in every quarter, every section of the earth. Methodism is less than one hundred and fifty years old, and yet in this short time it is extended and has filled the world over, and has increased from a small handful until now numbers its membership by millions—that it is a power on earth, and yet a power, we trust, for good everywhere—and whilst contemplating this wonderful and unexampled growth, not excelled by the rapid growth of Mohamme

sided by the sword though it was, in humble thankfulness we can but reiterate the words of Wesley: "What has God wrought for us." We would ask: Are these thoughts, are the labors of our fathers, is their godly life and extraordinary success taught and exhibited to our youth in a way to make them appreciate the privilege? Yes, the honor of being numbered in such a church, so blessed by almighty goodness. We should talk of these things to our children when we rise up and when we sit down, at home and abroad; but especially would we recommend the assembling of our membership once a year with all their children sitting together as families, presenting themselves and "the children God has graciously given them before the Lord." Your committee think they have Scriptnre example for such an assembly. Let these addresses be made by persons selected beforehand, whether clerical or lay, upon the origin, progress and present condition of Methodism, together with local history of Methodism in each particular place. Let this be called the Annual Social Festival of Methodism. Your committee beg leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That we will hold, on the first Sunday in June of each year, "The Social Festival of Methodism," inviting thereto all the families, as families, appertaining to the station, and, as far as practicable, on the circuit belonging to our church, for the purpose of rehearsing the wonderful history of Methodism, and to stimulate thereby one another to renewed exertion, and our children to reverence, love and cherish the church of our fathers.

W. L. C. Hunnicutt,
C. Chamberlin,
A. J. Jones, Jr.,
R. D. Howe,
James Bryan, Committee.

REPORT ON TEMPERANCE.

Your Committee on Temperance report: Intemperance in the use of ardent spirits is unquestionably a great and growing evil in the world and in the church. It is the fruitful source of innumerable woes, and a great impediment to the growth of the church.

As a Conference we declare our unqualified opposition to this evil, and dare not withhold our indorsement of every movement, in the church and out of it, which contemplates, by the employment of moral suasion and the correction of public opinion, the suppression of intemperance; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the rule of our Discipline, in reference to the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, should be properly but firmly enforced.

Resolved, That all such social temperance organizations as the Sons of Temperance, Social Circle and the Friends of Temperance, are entitled to and shall receive our warmest support, and that as ministers and laymen we will use our best endeavors to banish from the social circle and the festive board all use, as a beverage, of every sort of intoxicating liquors.

Respectfully submitted.

L. R. Reddino.

RAINBOW AT NIGHT.

Mr. Editor: I was sailing on the "Gulf of Dolce," on the night of the twenty-second of September, latitude about sixteen degrees, when I beheld the beautiful scene, a rainbow at night. We had been "beating" our way down the coast all day against heavy headwind and rough sea, and for some time had been followed by clouds and rain on our right. Awhile after dark the rain passed on ahead of us, clouds still in our rear and on our left. The moon rose a little north of east, nearly ahead of us, and was something more than an hour high, and shone out brightly between the clouds ahead of us, when the bow appeared in the clouds behind us, a little southwest of us; it was a perfect arch clearly defined, as perfect a bow as I ever saw in daylight. The color was a whitish yellow, a little inclined to pink and blue toward the upper edge. It was the first I ever saw; I called the doctor's attention to it; he said it was the first he ever saw. We had but little time to observe it, for our little craft was on a very rough sea, some three to five miles above the old Spanish Fort San Philippa. The bow remained perfect, I think, for about fifteen minutes. Yours truly,

H. Copeland.

Toledo, Brit. Hon., October 12, 1869.

Are Doctors Responsible for Drunkenness?

NUMBER ONE.

Does the question surprise and startle you, reader? You will, we think, be more surprised and startled by the answer we shall give. It is contained in a report made to the "Medical Society of Pennsylvania," at its twentieth annual session, held at Erie, June, 1869, by Hiram Corson, chairman of a committee to report on the following resolution, which was offered the year before:

"*Resolved*, That the present terrible practice of stimulation, which sends its victims daily by thousands prematurely to the grave, and which fills our land with drunkenness and crime, cannot much longer maintain itself in the confidence and esteem of the reflecting members of a great and learned profession. A modified, improved, regenerated practice, based upon common sense and a sound clinical observation, must take its place, and thus carry healing and blessings upon its wings to the nations of the earth."

We shall give all the important points and passages in this able and exhaustive report, and ask for it the careful and thoughtful attention of our readers. If doctors are indeed responsible for drunkenness, it is time the people knew it and were on their guard. Let one of their number speak.

Dr. Corson, referring to the above resolution, says:

As the language of that resolution was the sober, earnest utterance of Prof. Samuel D. Gross, of the Jefferson Medical College, before an audience of thousands of his fellow-citizens, a man who weighs well his words, and whose lengthened life and great medical experience entitle his declarations to profound respect, we feel bound to consider it carefully. The declaration, if true, is appalling; if erroneous, it should be corrected. That the use of alcoholic stimulants does send its victims daily, by thousands, prematurely to the grave, and fills the land with drunkenness and crime, no one doubts. The query then arises: Are physicians responsible for this? The medical profession is one of great antiquity, of high honor and commanding influence over the opinions and habits of the people, in all that regard favorably, or unfavorably, their health or length of life. In all ages and in all countries the "medicine man" has controlled the minds of his people in relation to the safety or danger of all their articles of food or medicine. The profession is spread over every foot of the civilized world; its members are welcome visitors in every family; their teachings are medical gospel, received in the fullness of faith and acted out on the principle that self-preservation is the first law of nature. Does the physician say the health of the infant or its mother demands that it should be taken from the breast, "though 'tis joy to yield it as 'tis joy to sip," she makes the sacrifice. Does he say a journey to and residence in a distant and foreign country are essential to the restoration of the health of the diseased and enfeebled wife, she separates herself from her home and all its idols to gain the precious boon. * * * * *

In times when cholera, or typhus or typhoid fever, or smallpox, or malignant dysentery prevails, no man will take food or drink said by his physician to be harmful. Half a century ago, and even now, in some districts of country, no mother would allow her child, afflicted with measles, to take a single swallow of cold water, although the little suffering creature plead in most pitcous tones for a drink to cool its parched and burning mouth. Why did she refuse it? Because the doctor said "it would make the measles strike in and kill the child." Even here, where the physician was wrong, the faith was whole. * * *

If, therefore, physicians were united on the subject of the deleterious effects of alcohol, would it not be utterly abandoned? We venture to affirm that in less than half a century, when those whom we have fatally indoctrinated into the belief that it is warming, cooling, strengthening, tonic and stimulating; that it calms the restless, enlivens the dull, invigorates the body, gives strength to the intellect, enlivens the fancy and brightens the imagination; that it prevents sickness, and is a sovereign remedy in disease; we repeat, when those thus deluded shall have passed away, the new generation, whose minds had not thus been poisoned by error, but who had listened in blank astonishment to the wondrous recital of the miseries which its reputed moderate, judicious use had brought upon mankind, would instinctively turn with horror from contact with an evil so fearful.

Every writer on the diseases of the human system has testified to the direct agency of alcoholic stimulants in producing a large number of diseases, and predisposing, by its use, to nearly all others, or at least to making the system less able to resist the action of deleterious agents. Do we hear you say: Even if such are its effects, can its almost universal use be charged upon the profession? Let facts answer.—Every physician whom we know personally—all of whom we have heard—use and recommend the use of alcoholic liquors in some form in their practice. The great majority use them freely, in trifling as well as in grave cases; in drunkards as well as on the total abstinence people; on the child of a day and the parent of threescore and ten. They prescribe them in diseases of the kidneys, lungs, heart, brain, stomach and every other organ, and yet they know full well that the diseases of those organs have been produced thousands of times by these very agents. They also recommend them to be taken by the weak, the dyspeptic and the valetudinarian; the aged because they are aged, the young because they are young; the nursing mother because of the drain on her system (natural though it be and healthful;) to those who are given up as hopeless, because they are dying; and to the convalescent, because they are convalescing, and they cannot forego the glorious opportunity to show them how porter or ale, or whisky, will "build them up." The effect of such a course is to impress the community with a high opinion of the valuable medical, life-giving properties of the various alcoholic drinks, of which wine, in its varieties, brandy, gin and whisky make up the common stock.

You must all have observed that persons leaving home, to spend the summer in the country, or at the sea shore, or in the Jersey pines, or on the mountains, or at mineral springs, or at a country home, are invariably found to have brought with them, by direction of "my physician," some "good brandy," or "real Holland gin," or a few dozen "brown stout," or some of the fine "old port." Many who take none at home, now, "by advice of *our* doctor," bring it along to keep off chills, to prevent the deleterious effects of change of water, to take a little morning and evening on account of the dews, or a little at noon to help digestion, and it is truly painful to a thinking, conscientious man to see what confidence they have in the preservative and remedial qualities of these articles so carefully stowed away in the trunk. The parent who at home would shudder to see his child take a little brandy at each meal, now, under the advice of his physician, deals out to every member of his family this life-preserver, this disease-defier. He is still more impressed with the value of these remedies from the fact that while the doctor was so careful to urge the importance of taking the alcoholics along, he said not a word about the necessity of taking some medicines, so called, valuable in attacks of pain, or vomiting, or diarrhea, or loss of appetite, or chills, or fever, or headache. In this omission the patient sees a tacit acknowledgment that the stimulants in his bottles are substitutes for them, and better than them all. Who can estimate the amount of injury thus brought upon society? * * * *

If, then, this picture be true, and not one can gainsay it, that in every house in the land, on board every railroad car, and on every ship that sails or steams the ocean, this agent is used *by advice of the profession*, as preventive and curer of disease, should it astonish those who know the cravings of appetite and the force of habit, that this terrible practice, in the language of the resolution, sends thousands daily prematurely to the grave, and fills the land with drunkenness and crime? Look into almost any of the approved works on the Practice of Medicine, and you will find that alcoholic drinks are named as one of the causes of almost every disease, and yet in the recent works these same deleterious agents are lauded as remedies above all others. Some recommend them only in convalescence; others in exhausted conditions before convalescence has begun; and yet others from the beginning to the end of the malady. With them they treat the cold stage, the stage of excitement, the period of depression, delirium, coma, sleeplessness, and every other condition that may arise. Now they are given to arouse the energies, then to allay excitement, here as a supporter of combustion, there as food for the nerves; one day to build up the system by promoting nerve-force, the next to pull it down by increasing the waste of tissues, or, in fashionable language, destructive metamorphosis. With their worshipers they fulfill every indication, they combat every symptom, and, though they fail to conquer, they are still on hand to be in at the death.—Among all our acquaintance we know of no physician who does not prescribe and recommend them more or less. The time was, and many of you can remember it, when they were recommended by teachers in medicine only in weak states of the body, and to be used with extreme caution; now, when the brain is overpowered by sunstroke, when the man falls prostrate with apoplexy, in the first as in the last days of illness, in spotted, typhus, typhoid or yellow fever, in every variety of diarrhea and dysentery, in rheumatism, in pleurisy, in pneumonia, in the shock by injury from violence, in mania-a-potu, and delirium tremens, in the sleeplessness brought on by the use of alcohol, wine or brandy, gin or whisky, or malt liquors, or one or more of the various tinctures or bitters, strong with alcohol, is prescribed and urged with an earnestness which testifies to the faith reposed in them by the physician, and which allays the repugnance of the patients to the use of an agent which they had seen filling the land with drunkenness and crime. Does a child suffer from croup, or scarlet fever, or diphtheria, the building up process must not be neglected—disregard the inflammation, keep up the strength. It is a blood poison, says authority, and while you send the iodides, the bromides or chlorides through the body to wrestle with the poison, give brandy toddy, whisky punch, wine and beef tea to keep up the strength, and as the poor child, with a plug in its windpipe which prevents access of air to the lungs, struggles for breath, pour down the brandy, wine or whisky. For what? The answer comes not, for reason and experience have none to give. But a short time since a friend of ours, a gentleman of Philadelphia, told us that a son of his of ten years of age, attended by two of the first physicians of that enlightened city, in a case of diphtheria, had so much brandy urged upon him, when the membrane had invaded the windpipe, that during the last few hours of his life, as he lay on his bed, he would throw up his arms and cry, "Father, hold me, I am swimming; I will fall out of bed." He was drunk from brandy, when all that he needed was the removal of the plug from his windpipe. Should any doubt this statement, we refer them to a case published in the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, at page 24 of the number of January, 1869, by a physician of honored name, himself the author of a treatise on the *Diseases of Children*. The patient, a child of ten years, was well till the evening of the ninth of April. Next morning complained of sore throat and loss of appetite. In the afternoon Dr. M. saw him with symptoms of coming scarlet fever or diphtheria, as yet so illy defined as to leave doubt. And now less than twenty-four hours from health, and when a febrile condition was just *beginning* to manifest itself, comes the physician with salts in one hand and brandy in the other—ten grains of sulphite of magnesia and milk punch every two hours. Next morning all the symptoms were aggravated—the inflammation of throat and skin intense; but still the salts in one hand and milk punch and beef tea, a wineglassful of each of the latter alternately every two hours, in the other. And so on, day after day, till the dry and inflamed throat would not permit a drop of those life-preservers to pass. But nothing daunted, the beef tea, brandy and sulphite of magnesia are forced up the rectum; the ice which surrounds the throat, now that the fiery liquid is kept away, soon cools it, relieves the inflammation, and the throat again becomes the channel to the stomach. For eleven days this terrible treatment went on—milk punch, or brandy and beef tea every two hours—and then resulted in a condition from which the little sufferer barely escaped with life.

I mention this case as the type of the present popular stimulant treatment, and because the publication of it will cause a similar treatment to be applied to thousands of little sufferers. The case will be read at home and abroad, and the name of the eminent physician and author will be a sufficient guarantee (to those who are convinced by high authorities of the correctness of a practice) that brandy was useful in this case; and, as a consequence, every child that falls in their way, sick with scarlet fever or diphtheria, must be dosed with brandy.

* * * One more case. Two weeks since a gentleman gave us the following history: Last December his daughter, of about twenty-one years, was taken with pain in the side, and as he had lost three daughters within a few years of consumption, he, after the second day's illness, left his home, eight miles from Philadelphia, and moved to the city, and placed her under the care of a physician of some eminence. He diagnosed pneumonia, and at once put her on the use of beer, ale and whisky. She died in the early part of May, after great suffering, and in despite of twenty-four quarts of the best old rye whisky and an abundance of beer and ale. As the sister who died one year before only took ten gallons of wine during her illness, it was hoped that a heavier stimulation by stronger liquor might prove more successful; hence the substitution of whisky. We mention these cases because they show the present terrible practice of stimulation, and not to throw discredit on those who conscientiously treated them.—*Arthur's Magazine.*

Religious Movement in Bohemia.

The religious question to which the Huss Festival gave rise appears to be gathering weight and volume. The Bishops of Bohemia are now on their way to Rome, with the exception of one who is kept back by age and infirmity, and they are not likely to be wanting in expressions of thorough-going loyalty to the holy see. But they leave behind them just such tokens of a gathering storm as three centuries and a half ago heralded the approach of the German Reformation. Throughout the country the benefieed clergy are uttering furious tirades against Huss, apparently unconscious of the fact that they may succeed in convincing their flocks that he who would be a patriot must needs be a heretic also. The Bohemians are very indifferent in religious matters, and if they are only let alone they are not likely to feel any very ardent desire for ecclesiastical reform; but if they are forced to choose between orthodoxy and patriotism, it is orthodoxy which will have to go to the wall. This indifference of theirs was touched upon at the very interesting meeting which took place not long ago at Malin. There a number of Bohemians assembled in order to discuss the question whether it would not be better to have the services of the church performed in the vernacular rather than in Latin. All who were present appeared to be of the opinion that the coldness and indifference manifested by the people toward these services, and the want of religious zeal about which so many complaints were made, were, to a great extent, attributable to the unintelligible nature of the language at present employed in the churches. Eventually a resolution was passed, embodying the opinions expressed by the different speakers, and proposing that a petition should be drawn up and forwarded to Rome, praying that the services of the church might be performed for Bohemians in the Bohemian language. We can imagine with what fate such a petition will meet, but it is not so easy to calculate the effect which the mere mooting of such a question may produce upon the popular mind, especially if the government interferes in the matter. A society—the English Bible Society, we believe—wished to be allowed to give away Bohemian Testaments at Hussinetz on the occasion of the Huss festival. Leave was refused by the government, and the consequence was that the people bought up every copy upon which they could lay their hands, and would probably have done the same even if the price had been more than a nominal one. Until a short time ago the clergy were, for the most part, on the national side, not so much because they loved their country as that they hated the liberal sentiments of the present Austrian ministry with respect to religion. The church endowments of Bohemia are very rich, amounting, it is said, to seven hundred millions of florins, and besides these there is an educational fund valued at about twenty millions more. All this money is supposed to be looked upon with longing eyes by the ministry of Vienna, especially by Giskra and Herbst, and therefore the Bohemian clergy, with the Cardinal Archbishop of Prague at their head, have opposed them for some time vigorously. But the alarming unorthodox tone of the Young Czech party has turned these allies into foes. It remains to be seen whether their enmity is as much to be dreaded as once was their friendship.—*London Globe.*

Jephtha's Daughter.—Wherever I have seen or heard the vow of Jephtha alluded to, it has always seemed to be a settled conviction in the writer or speaker's mind that the fulfillment of that vow involved the real sacrifice of his daughter as a burnt offering; and I had long since learned to accept this as a fixed fact in Scripture history.

But recently, by the simple and faithful reading of this interesting story, in the English version of the Polyglot Bible, with marginal readings and references, these conclusions have been somewhat disturbed. Jephtha said: (Judges 11: 31,) "Whatsoever cometh forth of the doors of my house to meet me, when I return in peace from the children of Ammon, shall surely be the Lord's, and I will offer it up for a burnt offering." In the margin I find the word *or* substituted for *and*; from which may be inferred that one of two sacrifices should be made.

Again, in the fortieth verse, we read: "That the daughters of Israel went yearly to lament the daughter of Jephtha, the Gileadite, for four days." In the marginal reading I find the words "to talk with her," substituted for "to lament." Now, how could they talk with her, if at the end of two months her father had offered her as a burnt offering?—*New York Observer.*

A negro, after gazing at the Chinese, exclaimed: "If de white folks is dark as dat out dore, I wonder what's de color ob de nigger!"

More Trouble among the Mormons.—A letter from Salt Lake City brings reports of additional embarrassments just now falling upon the head, if not the heart, of the Mormon chief. Brigham Young has directed that the dividend of twelve per cent. recently declared by the directors of the Co-operation Association should not be paid over immediately, but that the amounts should be merely passed to the credit of the stockholders for the present. To this the latter demur. Some of the wealthy merchants declare that they will no longer submit to being swindled out of their rightful funds. One of them boldly demanded the money in a meeting in which Brigham was present. The latter grew exceedingly angry, and declared that any shareholder desiring the immediate payment of his dividend must be looked upon as having "lost the Spirit of the Lord." Some of the shareholders have already withdrawn from the Mormon Church.

Another troublesome matter is also just now on the wings of rumor in the Mormon camp. The notorious William Hickman, a refugee from Salt Lake, was taken dangerously ill some time ago in Nevada, and while expecting death declared that the various murders he committed in Utah were *none of them on his own account, but all (about four hundred in number) at the instigation of Brigham Young!*

Young's policy has hitherto been to rid himself of "dangerous or uneasy men" in his church. Some of them are banished as apostates, others are sent to distant countries as "missionaries." The latter class is said to be largely composed of persons whose presence at home has become disagreeable to Young. Of the hundred propagandists recently dispatched to other countries, several were recognized as sympathizers with the late heretical movements in Utah. Hickman was not regarded as a safe man for the foreign work, hence, when he became restless, he was driven "out of camp." His story, told under the fear of an impending judgment, is now repeated in the home of the Mormon settlers.—*New York Christian Advocate.*

Sublime Heroism.—The following is an account of the loss of the bark Naomi in the recent gale on Lake Michigan:

The bark Naomi, from Erie, Pennsylvania, loaded with coal, and bound for Milwaukie, became helpless in the gale, and went ashore three miles north of Manistee. Soon after daylight her last boat was carried away, and drifted high on the beach, and one of the crew, Dennis Driscoll, volunteered to go for help, jumped overboard, and was seen no more. Until near noon the crew clung to the rigging, with the waves dashing over the ill-fated ship, often thirty feet high.

At an early hour the captain, James Carpenter, had lashed his wife to the mast, and fastened himself by her side. But the cutting winds and dreadful exposure soon rendered her insensible, and she died early in the day. The wreck was discovered, and by noon help arrived at the scene of disaster; brave hearts and stout hands were found to man the yawl that had drifted ashore, and in the face of this awful gale they made the ship and took off a part of the crew. The captain refused to leave the body of his wife, and by the time the boat returned for the balance of the crew, his eyes were set in death. His body was lashed fast—they could not pull it loose; the waves were fast filling their boat, and to save themselves and the rest they were obliged to leave them there—the dying hero with the dead wife.

They were both Methodists, and when in Erie were connected with Simpson church, where on the Sunday before their death they attended services together, meeting in their class for the last time. Death came to them in a fearful shape, but they met the summons in the tranquil spirit of their firm Christian faith.—*New York Methodist.*

Pretty, Very.—In passing up a street the other day we met two little girls of some seven or eight summers who seemed to be enjoying vacation finely, and all to themselves. Passing through the street, unmindful of what was going on, they seemed as happy as two larks, and looked as beautiful as they seemed happy. Stopping at one of our candy shops one of them made a purchase of candy, a large, nice-looking stick, and breaking it, gave her little companion half, saying as she did it with the utmost simplicity imaginable, "Here, Mary, you may have the largest half, as you are the smallest." Dear, artless child, what a lesson of unselfishness was contained in thy simple words! God bless you, and enable you through life to manifest the same gentle and sweet spirit. "Here, Mary, you may have the largest half, as you are the smallest." What teachers children sometimes are!

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When money is forwarded in either of the above methods we will be responsible for it, *but not otherwise.*

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

The preachers and lay delegates, on their arrival at Shreveport, will please report themselves at the office of Brother Trippett, in the rear of the Methodist church, where they will be assigned to homes during the Conference.

R. S. TRIPPETT, P. C.

NEWSPAPER NOTICE.

We have received the specimen number of "a literary and religious weekly newspaper," the *Baltimore Christian Advocate*, published and edited by Rev. Dr. Thos. E. Bond and Rev. Robert A. Holland. The regular publication will begin in January, 1870.

The doctor, in his article *redevivus*, indicates that certain writers were rather precipitately and prematurely in at the death. The lion, in fact, was not dead, as supposed—only in a temporary comatose state, still retaining claws, teeth and voice; in short, every inch a lion. He means to roam and roar just as of yore. The doctor intimates that his eclipse was not a night in which "all the beasts" may safely "creep forth." Not at all; it is morning—high noon. So the smaller beasts may "lay them down in their dens;" the old lion is abroad.

Drs. Bond and Holland are to be the editors. The Sunday school department is to be under the charge of a competent lady. We may expect Dr. Bond to represent Jachin and Boaz—strength and stability—and Dr. Holland and the lady, like Aaron's sacerdotal robe, for glory and for beauty. The paper is twelve by sixteen inches, most tastefully and beautifully gotten up, and is in a form most convenient for preservation—four pages of advertisements and twelve pages of reading matter. We bid the *Baltimore Christian Advocate* a hearty welcome, and wish it a long, prosperous and useful life. Terms, $4 per annum.

W.

WE HAVE received an invitation to be present at a dinner to be given by the proprietor of the *Mobile Register*, to the employes of his paper, at the Battle House, Mobile, on Christmas day. We hope all present will have a merry Christmas.

FAITH is the blessed tree which produces the noble and the divine fruits of wisdom, virtue and true felicity. But it is of so fine and delicate a nature that it will not grow in the cold and barren soil of man's heart without his incessant care and industry.—*Howe.*

MOBILE CONFERENCE.

SECOND DAY—THURSDAY.

We lost the first day of its session—were moving very cautiously along the railroad from Jackson to Selma. It is an admirable arrangement for fretting down any undue hurry one may have to get through the world; yet we much prefer going safely to going swiftly—though one could have gathered whortleberries by the way.

Twenty years or more had elapsed since we were last in Selma. It already has the proportions of a city. Its location upon the Alabama, and near to the great iron and coal fields of Shelby county, open to its enterprising population a great commercial and industrial future. Many of the residences are built after the Italian villa style, with grounds and gardens smiling as if the spot had never known the blighting tread of war. Shade trees and verandas are on every side; the streets run at right angles to each other, upon a uniform level of surface, and afford beautiful vistas in every direction. There are several Artesian wells in full play in the streets, and afford an abundance of good water. Each denomination has a church building here quite respectable in size and architecture.

We found Dr. Hamilton in the chair. Bishop Paine has not as yet appeared in the Conference room, though he has arrived in town this morning.

During the day a tribute was paid to the memory of the Rev. Thomas W. Derman and the Rev. W. H. Carter, who died during the year. Each of these useful and godly men left a clear testimony of their triumphant faith in the Saviour.

There are a goodly number of veterans in this body, who, by their services in the cause of Christ, have endeared themselves to thousands of our people. The presence of such venerable men gives weight and authority to its deliberations. May they long be spared to aid and adorn this Conference by their counsels and example!

THIRD DAY.

Bishop Paine presides. He is looking extremely well. We have never seen him looking better. The postponement of the time of the Montgomery Conference disturbed connections all round, and was the cause of his detention.

The report of the general book agent was read, and is highly encouraging. He is certainly the right man in the right place. The prospect is that at the General Conference the Publishing House will be out of debt. A resolution to define more accurately the questions and business of a Quarterly Conference, with certain additional items for securing the general collections of the church, was presented for approval and reference to the General Conference. It was resolved that the delegates of this Conference be authorized to present it as a memorial to that body.

FOURTH DAY.

Bishop Paine in the chair. The following persons were received on trial:

Charles B. Dubose, Clarence J. Nugent, Charles L. Farrington, U. B. Phillips, T. A. S. Adams.

None were received into full connection with the Conference. This remarkable fact is worthy of the serious consideration of all true friends of our Zion. It is an argument of great weight in support of our high schools and colleges, and it addresses itself to every Methodist in Alabama as a call for fasting and prayer that God would send more laborers into his vineyard. We heard it stated that the Conference is smaller than it was the first year after the war by thirty members. A State that is advancing in every industrial art, and in all material prosperity, needs a large annual increase in the ministry of a church that, more than any other, labors among the people. It augurs disastrously for her that there should be a dearth of preachers just at this time, when iniquity abounds. Yet we know of no men more laborious and spiritual, or of better report, than those who compose this Conference. It may be that the wretched condition of the finances of Methodism during the past three years has driven some out of the regular work, and has prevented others from entering it. As change for the better has come, let us hope to see the effect of it in a more liberal support of the gospel.

The election of delegates to the General Conference is now going on. We dislike all elections, whether in Church or State. But they are among the necessary evils. The organic reconstruction of our church has largely multiplied this element. It troubled the circle immediately about the Master, and has disturbed every remoter one from that hour until this. That will be a grand clime where, upon each shining front and form, shall be written those heavenly qualities which should alone determine order and rank. The delegates are:

Ministers: J. Hamilton, A. S. Andrews, T. O. Summers, A. H. Mitchell. Reserves: J. T. Heard, T. C. Ware.

Laymen: W. M. Bird, W. W. Lampkin, W. L. Lipscomb, Joseph R. Johns. Alternates: W. Bailey, S. A. Brown.

MONTGOMERY CONFERENCE.

This body of ministers and lay delegates assembled at Union Springs, in southeastern Alabama, on the eighth instant, Bishop Paine presiding. Union Springs is known as a "live town," being a place of great business activity. When thirteen miles more of the road now building from Montgomery to Eufaula are completed it will be in communication with the South and West, as it now is with the East and North, by the Gerard and Columbus Railroad, which passes through it. The population is small but select. The members of the Conference, clerical and lay, with all visitors, were entertained with most ample, bountiful and elegant hospitality.

The attendance of the members, lay and clerical, was large. The business of the Conference was done with Methodist preacher-like dispatch and thoroughness. The greatest harmony and good feeling characterized all the proceedings. Bishop Paine, since his recovery from his long and prostrating attack eighteen months ago, seems to have renewed his youth. He has never labored more than the past year, being the fifty-second of his ministry. In all he was only at his home six weeks during the past year. He does not say, "Go to the front," but, seizing a standard, he shouts with his leonine voice:—"Come with me to the front." Then he is so gentle, so paternal. God bless him! May he long live to go in and out before us, a burning and a shining light.

All the interests of our Zion in Montgomery Conference indicate hopeful and encouraging progress. The increase of the membership would no doubt have been much larger but for the great loss sustained by the heavy tide of emigration now setting from that region toward Texas.

The missionary anniversary was held on Saturday night. Able and satisfactory reports were read by the treasurer and secretary, after which Dr. Evans, of Georgia, the writer, and Brother Mathews delivered addresses. The occasion was pleasant and the collection respectable.

The preachers, after an admirable and well-timed address from the Bishop, received their appointments with cheerfulness and hope. They are an intelligent and vigorous body of men, ranging between twenty-five and forty-five years of age. There are but few hoary heads among them.

We expect statistics from the secretary, and a list of the appointments for publication in their "official organ."

W.

DURING the last fiscal year seven hundred and sixty millions of letters passed through the mails of the United States, being an increase of forty millions over any previous year. This is about twenty letters per head for every man, woman and child in the United States.

WE SHOULD abandon ourselves to God most entirely when he seems to be abandoning us.

SOUTHWESTERN BIBLE SOCIETY.

We copy the following from a city paper:

The twentieth anniversary of the founding of the Southwestern Bible Society found, on Sunday night, the nineteenth instant, the Carondelet street Methodist Episcopal Church thronged with a congregation of various Protestant denominations. The ceremonies opened with an anthem by the choir, after which the following exercises took place:

Reading of Scriptures by Rev. C. S. Hedges, D. D. Hymn. Prayer by Rev. T. R. Markham. Hymn. Annual report by Rev. J. D. C. Doremus, D. D., general agent. Hymn. Address by Rev. J. B. Walker, D. D. Hymn. Dexology. Benediction by Rev. J. T. Sunderland.

The annual report by the Rev. Mr. Doremus gave a history of the earliest establishment of a Bible society, the first organization being entitled the New Orleans and Lafayette Bible Society, which was succeeded by the present institution, established in 1849. The report gave assurance that the society was in a prosperous condition.

The discourse of the Rev. Dr. Walker, the pastor of the church, embraced a wide survey of the benefits derived by circulating the Bible, in promoting religion, morality and Christian civilization.

Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!—to see Presbyterian, Episcopal, Baptist and Methodist men leaving behind them, for the nonce, their denominational peculiarities, but without surrendering any essential principle, and meeting together as Bible men. Surely all who profess and call themselves Christians ought to unite in loving the Bible, and laboring to send it in all languages, without note or comment, to all men. The general agent, in his able and rather historical and biographical report, did due honor to the pious and venerated dead, who in their "day and generation" had contributed of their means and influence to advance the interest of the Bible cause in the Southwest—on the roll of honor calling the name of the good and gallant Bishop Leonidas Polk, of the diocese of Louisiana, who used, by his presence, his counsels and his gifts, to express his lively sympathy. The Bible, the whole Bible, and nothing but the Bible, contains the religion of the Protestants. Let it spread like sunshine to earth's remotest bound, and clothe the darkest land in light.

W.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE STATISTICS. The statistics of the Conference shew an aggregate of white members, 15,922; colored members, 1,005; local preachers, 75; local deacons, 30; local elders, 47; adults baptized, 1,006; infants baptized, 666; number of Sunday schools, 123; officers and teachers, 748; scholars, 4,407; volumes in library, 11,769; amount raised for missions and tracts, $2,204 50; allowance for salaries of preachers, $49,144; receipts on salaries of preachers, $37,637 45; amount raised for superannuates, widows and orphans, $1,640 03; amount raised for support of the Bishops, $1,145 70.

There is a net increase over last year of white preachers and members, 1,456. The colored members have mostly been reported to the Colored Conference. An increase in adult baptisms, 448; of infant baptisms, 145. Increase in amount collected for missions and tracts, $775; increase in amount raised for superannuates, etc., $794 53; increase in amount raised for support of Bishops, $453 30; increase in salaries paid to the preachers, $11,292 45. There is a decrease of 5 Sabbath schools, of 94 officers and teachers, and 6 scholars. This is doubtless because so many schools are entirely unreported.

REV. JAMES E. COBB.—The editor of the *Memphis Christian Advocate* makes the following remarks concerning the editor of the late *Arkansas Christian Advocate:*

Brother Cobb carries with him the esteem and love of his brethren, and it is proper here to add—referring to his peculiar opinions of church union, which he avers have been misunderstood—he declared publicly and privately, at the Little Rock Conference, his faithful adherence to Southern Methodism as the church of his choice, from which he will not be separated except by expulsion or death. It is expected Brother Cobb will soon be transferred to the Louisiana Conference, arrangements being in progress to secure his services as president of Homer College. May heaven's blessings attend him in his new field of labor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JENKINS' VEST POCKET LEXICON. By Jabez Jenkins. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1868.

A convenient book, and such as most vest pockets will hold.

FROST'S LAWS AND BY-LAWS OF AMERICAN SOCIETY. A condensed but thorough treatise on etiquette and its usages in America. By S. A. Frost. New York: Dick & Fitzgerald, publishers. Bound in paper. 173 pages.

The author instructs everybody how to behave, everywhere and under all circumstances.

HOW TO COOK AND CARVE. New York: Dick & Fitzgerald, publishers. Paper binding, 12mo, 130 pages.

A most important subject, with which few people are acquainted. The volume is of convenient size, and contains more than most people will ever learn about the kitchen and the table.

THOUGHTS THAT CLUSTER ROUND OUR HOMES. Philadelphia: Mrs. J. Hamilton Thomas.

A little volume of poems, tastefully selected and elegantly printed. The title fairly indicates the subject of many of the poems. The book is a little gem.

LESSONS ON THE LIFE OF CHRIST. By Robert Mimpriss. In two volumes. Grades two and three. Also, TEACHERS' MANUAL and THE LIFE OF CHRIST. New York: M. W. Dodd, No. 506 Broadway.

Here are altogether three books that may be called volumes, and two little paper covered tracts, say five books, containing a system of Sunday school lessons and teaching. The system of Mimpriss has been highly commended by the *Sunday School Times* and other journals. Pastors and Sunday school teachers will do well to examine the plan, as they will gain many valuable suggestions, even where it is not adopted. It strikes us as rather complicated for general use. For ourselves we should prefer Dr. Summers' Question Book and Commentary. We are glad, however, to see this and all efforts to improve in our Sunday school teaching. The above books of Mimpriss are for sale by R. J. Harp, at our Methodist Depository, 112 Camp street, New Orleans.

UNCLE JOHN'S FLOWER GATHERERS. A companion for the woods and the fields; with illustrations. New York: M. W. Dodd. 12mo, 316 pages, in superior binding.

A work on flowers, adapted to interest and instruct the young. This would be a suitable gift book for the approaching holidays. For sale by R. J. Harp, 112 Camp street.

MY ENEMY'S DAUGHTER. A novel. By Justin McCarthy. New York: Harper & Brother, publishers. 1869. From George Ellis, New Orleans.

LOST IN THE JUNGLE. Narrated for young people. By Paul Du Chaillu. New York: Harper & Brother, publishers, 1870.

This book is a 12mo of 260 pages, richly bound and illustrated, written by the celebrated French explorer and author. Du Chaillu is not as reliable as holy writ, even when he presumes to state facts, and he is particularly gifted with the faculty of seeing the wonderful, and of describing it. This work, with its graphic descriptions and exciting pictures of adventures among savage men and animals, will make ten-year old boys shout and open their eyes. For sale by George Ellis, opposite the post office, New Orleans.

LAMPS, PITCHERS AND TRUMPETS. Lectures on the vocation of the preacher. By Edwin Paxton Hood. New York: M. W. Dodd, No. 506 Broadway. 1869. 12mo, pp. 450.

The author gets the title from the history of Gideon. There are nine lectures, which were originally delivered to the students of Mr. Spurgeon's Pastoral College. The work is dedicated to Mr. Spurgeon, and is Spurgeonish in style and matter. It is not a dull book by any means, but readable, instructive and refreshing. Preachers will find in it many valuable hints, and all readers will be surprisingly entertained, probably for the first time in their lives, by a work on preachers and preaching. For sale by R. J. Harp, 112 Camp street, New Orleans.

Mr. George Ellis, bookseller and stationer, No. 7 Old Levee street, New Orleans, sends us the following from the press of Messrs. Harper Brothers, New York:

THE ODES AND EPODES OF HORACE. A metrical translation into English, with introduction and commentaries. By Lord Lytton.—With Latin text from the editions of Orelli, Macleane and Yonge.

The type, paper and binding are most satisfactory. This has doubtless been a labor of love with Lord Lytton. All readers of his books have long since remarked his fondness for Horace, who, like himself, was a graphic delineator of men and manners.

OLD TESTAMENT SHADOWS OF NEW TESTAMENT TRUTHS. By Lyman Abbott, author of "Jesus of Nazareth: His Life and Teachings." With designs by Doré, De Laroche, Durham and Parsons.

A most beautifully gotten up and elegant book—a nice and appropriate book for a Christmas present.

And from the same prolific press:

BOUND TO JOHN COMPANY; or the Adventures and Misadventures of Robert Ainsleigh. With illustrations.

A novel, scene laid in England. Whether good or bad we cannot say, as we have not read it.

Mr. Ellis sends us, further, three books from the press of Messrs. Hurd & Houghton, New York:

RED AND WHITE. A narrative of a life among the Northwest Indians.—By Helen C. Weeks, author of "Ainslee Stories" and "Grandpa's House." With eight illustrations by A. P. Close.

This is a book for boys; full of adventures and Indian life. It is mechanically a well-looking book, and no doubt would delight a boy about a winter fireside.

AN AMERICAN FAMILY IN PARIS. Fifty-eight illustrations of historical monuments and familiar scenes.

An elegant book, beautifully brought out, and most richly and attractively illustrated. We have not had time to give the work more than a brief glance, but from the table of contents we think it must be an interesting book. The illustrations are fine.

STORIES FROM MY ATTIC. By the author of "Dream Children" and "Seven Little People and their Friends." With illustrations.

These "Stories from my Attic" seem to be well written and interesting. The book is on good paper, clear type and handsome binding. All these books are on sale at Mr. Ellis', No. 7 Old Levee street, opposite the post office.

THE NEW ECLECTIC MAGAZINE. December, 1869. Baltimore: Turnbull & Murdoch.

This Southern periodical is deserving of all patronage. The present number has an attractive table of contents.

BURKE'S WEEKLY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS. November, 1869.

The numbers of this unsurpassed Southern publication for November have been received, and duly appropriated by our young folks. Burke's Weekly is published in Macon, Georgia, is racy of the soil, and should be in the hands of our Southern boys and girls.

THE HOME MONTHLY, A. B. Stark, editor, Nashville, Tennessee, is on our table, with an appetizing bill of fare.

THE SOUTHERN FARM HOME, W. M. Browne, editor, Macon, Georgia, is before us, with a promising table of contents, adorned with beautiful illustrations.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE for January, 1870, appears in a new dress for the new year; looks fresh and hopeful as a strong man to run a race.

ONCE A MONTH, a magazine of good reading for the people, for January, 1870, is on our table. The contents are varied and attractive. The editor promises the finest productions of the best writers for periodicals on both sides of the Atlantic.

A holiday number of LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE, with handsome illustrations and a tempting table of contents, especially adapted to the holiday season, has been received.

THE LITTLE CORPORAL for January, 1870. This magazine for children is filled entirely with articles written especially for it. Ninety thousand copies are issued for January, 1870.

OUR SINS are as far transcended by the divine pity as the innumerable by the infinite.

LITTLE ROCK CONFERENCE.

Mr. Editor: I have just returned from the Little Rock Conference, held at Magnolia. Bishop Pierce presided, and for some months has been traveling and preaching throughout the bounds of that Conference. The people and preachers are all endeared to him, and the prospects of Methodism were never more promising and prospering in the State. District Meetings have been vitalized, and all the interests of the church awakened. The actual presence of one of our Bishops among us in the country, on the circuits, in the family, is what we have long needed in this section. These flying comet trips to Conference and back, east of the Mississippi river, may do well enough to keep our Annual Conferences together, but the church and the preachers need and demand more. No District Meeting in the bounds of the Louisiana Conference has ever had the presence of any one of our Bishops, unless it were somewhere in your district, and then they were not needed so much as in this hill country.

The entire claims of the Bishops on the Little Rock Conference were met, and more would have been paid if necessary. The collections were generally good. The Conference was remarkably harmonious throughout, and well attended by preachers and people. The preachers received their appointments in the spirit of olden times, ready and willing to work anywhere, notwithstanding most of them had been moved, some to new and untried fields far away.

The writer presented the claims of Homer College, and hopes that the services of the Rev. J. E. Cobb have been secured as its future and permanent president. Resolutions adopting and recommending the college were passed, and with Brother Cobb as its permanent president, the college will prove an honer to Methodism and a blessing to the country. The Conference wisely determined to pass no resolutions or recommendations to our coming General Conference, leaving all matters of church interest in the hands of a wise and godly delegation. The lay element worked well. It was a wise and safe policy to adopt it in our economy. The only danger is that it may be injured, perhaps ruined, by "tinkering and trying to make it better." Let it alone. More anon.

Yours in love,

W. D. Shea.

Minden, La., Dec. 3, 1869.

Minutes of the Montgomery Conference.

Mr. Editor: The Montgomery Annual Conference convened in Union Springs, Alabama, December 8, and adjourned at eleven o'clock on Tuesday night, December 14. Bishop Paine presided.

The following resolution was adopted in reference to the publication of the minutes:

Resolved, That for the purpose of defraying the expenses connected with the publication of the minutes of this Conference, there shall be in future an advertising department connected therewith.

To carry into effect the above resolution the following committee of nine was appointed to procure advertisements:

J. R. Rogers, Union Springs, Alabama; M. B. Locke, Union Springs, Alabama; W. S. Baker, Mobile, Alabama; W. F. Joseph, Montgomery, Alabama; J. B. Gordc, Montgomery, Alabama; J. H. Swearingen, Opelika, Alabama; William Lowther, Columbus, Georgia; W. W. Wilkinson, Greenville, Alabama; S. H. Dent, Eufaula, Alabama.

There will be four thousand copies published for gratuitous distribution. These will be sent to every member of the Conference, both clerical and lay, and be distributed by them.

All good business men will readily perceive what an admirable opportunity this is to advertise their business, and thus bring it prominently before an intelligent public, in a permanent form. These minutes will be read and preserved for future reference.

Send in your advertisements promptly, before the first day of February next.

The cash must, in every instance, be paid in advance, at the following rates:

One page, 4x7 inches	$25 00
Three-quarters of a page, 4x7 inches	20 00
One-half page, 4x7 inches	15 00
One-quarter of a page, 4x7 inches	10 00
One-eighth of a page, 4x7 inches	5 00

No advertisement will be inserted for less than $5. We solicit advertisements from each and every State in the Union.

Persons living at a distance will please address the undersigned at Union Springs, Alabama, or any other member of the committee, if more convenient. Respectfully,

J. R. Rogers,
Union Springs, Alabama.

N. B.—Each member of this committee is expected to make known this opportunity to the enterprising men of his acquaintance, collect the money in advance, and forward both money and advertisement to me or to John W. Mathews, secretary of the Conference, promptly.

J. R. R.

The School Question.—*Frank Confession.*—The *Freeman's Journal* (Roman Catholic) of New York, in a brief paragraph, tells the whole story as to the opinion and purpose of Roman Catholics in regard to the grave questions now agitating the public mind with reference to the public schools. It says:

"The Catholic solution of this muddle about Bible or no Bible in schools is, 'hands off!' No State taxation or donations for any schools. You look to your children, and we will look to ours. We don't want you to be taxed for Catholic schools. We do not want to be taxed for Protestant, or for godless schools. *Let the public school system go to where it came from—the devil.* We want Christian schools, and the State cannot tell us what Christianity is."

We admire this frankness of confession. Of course no intelligent observer of Roman Catholic politics doubted that the aim of the priesthood was against, not the Bible, but the public school system. It is well that the war on the question be open and clearly defined. Nobody should be deceived.

Since the above was written we have noticed an article on the question in the Boston *Advertiser*, written by "A Catholic Priest." The writer plainly says:

"Catholics would not be satisfied with the public schools even if the Protestant Bible and every vestige of religious teaching were banished from them. * * * They will not be taxed either for educating the children of Protestants, or for having their own children educated in schools under Protestant control."

With such bold and persistent demands pressing upon the politicians in a certain direction, how long will it be before there will be an organized political party having for the main plank of its platform the destruction of the public school system of the country? The friends of that system may as well prepare for the defense. The battle is at hand.

My Lambs.—If there are two words in the world that should make a Sunday school teacher feel at once his responsibility and his privilege, they are those we have put at the head of this tract. Christ's lambs! O, weary-hearted teacher, tired of dullness, tired of indifference or antagonism, look at your class through these spectacles! You are teaching for Christ. He is Master, Owner; you the under shepherd. These children are Christ's—the Christ that loved you so. Tiresome this work cannot be if you will let in the light of these words upon it. Behind these scholars is Christ, saying: "Inasmuch as ye have done it to one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me." Take heart and hope, then; your work is Christ's; your scholars are Christ's. Can you neglect the work? These are Christ's lambs that go unfed. Refuse to teach, with Christ's own solemn injunction in your ear? No! Will you neglect your preparation? Let us rather watch over them as those that must give an account.—*E. Eggleston.*

For an irritated throat, cough or cold, Brown's Bronchial Troches are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

A "sum" in arithmetic, worthy of examination, will be found in an advertisement on our last page. The quality, character and price of the journal advertised are excellent "proofs" of the correctness of the arithmetical showing.

To believe that aught can be needful which God denies, is a most stupid error.

American Chinese Treaty.—*Good News.*—Minister Burlingame has received official assurance from China that the important treaty arranged by him between the United States and the Chinese government has been ratified by the latter power. This is important and most grateful news. The treaty throws open the doors of progress to China, while it secures to us great commercial advantages. Under it citizens of the United States are to enjoy freedom of travel and residence, such as is accorded to the most favored nation. A fair participation in the construction of internal improvements of the Celestial empire, and a fair share in its commerce, are also accorded to American citizens. *Entire religious freedom to our people, with the right to establish schools at those places where foreigners reside*, are also among the boons conferred by the treaty. We presume that the ratification of similar treaties between the other great Christian nations and the Chinese government will soon follow.

Fight hard against hasty temper. Anger will come, but resist it strongly. A spark may set a house on fire. A fit of passion may give you cause to mourn all the days of your life. Never revenge an injury.

Married.

On the eighteenth of November, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. A. Borrie, by the Rev. John W. Jones, Mr. Joseph F. Riley to Miss Mary E. Borrie, all of Yazoo county, Mississippi.

On the second of December, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. C. Keener, D. D., Lewis J. Bright to Laura E. Merrick, daughter of Hon. E. T. Merrick, of New Orleans.

On the seventh of December, by Rev. A. R. Hines, S. H. Perdom, of Durant, Mississippi, to Miss Laura A. Wynn, of Attala county.

On the twenty-fifth of November, in Woodville, Wilkinson county, Mississippi, by Rev. R. D. Norsworthy, Mr. W. W. Muse to Mrs. Ann E. Jones, both of Wilkinson county.

On the twenty-sixth of November, at the residence of the bride's stepfather, Mr. N. F. Smith, by the Rev. J. E. Treadwell, of the Mobile Conference, Mr. William M. Pettigrew to Miss Annie E. McAlpine, both of Greene county, Alabama.

At the residence of the bride's father, in Enterprise, Mississippi, on the evening of December 8, by the Rev. J. T. Heard, Mr. W. S. Campbell, of Mobile, to Miss Lyda Jackson.

By Rev. B. F. Alexander, at the residence of the bride's father, James M. Gibbs, near Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, on the second of December, 1869, Rev. James M. Franklin, of the Louisiana Conference, to Mrs. Martha Ann Talley.

By Rev. J. Nicholson, October 28, at the residence of the bride's mother, in St. Helena parish, Louisiana, Mr. J. P. Amarker, of Tangipahoa parish, Louisiana, to Miss Lizzie J. Powell.

By the same, at the residence of the bride's father, November 18, Mr. J. H. Sworts to Miss Augusta C. Travis, both of St. Helena parish, Louisiana.

By the same, at the residence of the bride's father, in East Baton Rouge parish, Louisiana, November 22, Dr. B. B. Singletary, of Livingston parish, to Miss Emma Penny.

By the same, at the residence of the bride, November 25, Mr. James Cain to Mrs. Malissa Tucker, both of East Baton Rouge parish.

On the twenty-fifth of November, by Rev. R. S. Trippett, Major M. W. Sale to Miss Matilda Youngblood, both of Caddo parish, Louisiana.

On the twenty-third of November, by Rev. R. S. Trippett, Mr. W. H. Dashiell, of New Orleans, to Miss Mattie G. Gilmer, of Caddo parish, Louisiana.

On the eighteenth of November, by Rev. R. S. Trippett, Mr. G. A. Borraquin to Miss Maggie Iler, of Shreveport, Louisiana.

On the eighteenth of November, by Rev. R. S. Trippett, Mr. George A. Turner to Miss Hattie Tucker, of Shreveport, Louisiana.

On the fifth of October, at the Methodist church, Greenwood, by Rev. R. S. Trippett, Dr. G. W. Riggins to Mrs. Jane H. Winans, both of Caddo parish, Louisiana.

Obituaries.

Mrs. Julia Elizabeth Armistead died at Clifton, Choctaw county, Mississippi, Sunday morning, November 20, 1869.

The deceased, a native of Chatham county, North Carolina, and daughter of James and Rebecca Gains, was born January 1, 1796. She was married to John K. Armistead, September 24, 1817, with whom she removed in 1835 to Wilcox county, Alabama, and in 1841 to Choctaw county, Mississippi, where she died.

A woman of more than ordinary mind, Sister Armistead was respected wherever she was known. She was decided and outspoken in her opposition to wrong doing; she was intelligent in the Scriptures and a conscientious Christian; she diligently sought to instill in her children the love of truth, honesty and all virtue; she often doubted her acceptance with God, and was never sanguine in her feelings. But she continued the life of prayer, seeking to conform herself to the divine requirements. When told by her son, Dr. William Armistead, that she must soon die, instead of being alarmed she was altogether tranquil. In full possession of her mental faculties, and pursuant to her usual carefulness, she gave instructions about her burial, made some requests, and in happy assurance resigned herself into the hands of her Saviour, whom she evidently felt to be near. Her last words were, "He is come."

John A. Ellis.

Raleigh *Episcopal Methodist* please copy.

READY JANUARY 1, 1870.

A new edition of "Notes on Deafness." By W. L. Hayes, M. D. Founded upon the author's own observations, showing the benefit that can be effected, and much more besides. Pamphlet; price, thirty-five cents. By mail, forty cents. To be had of the author at his office, No. 9 Basin street, where persons can consult him on all diseases of the Ear, to which branch of his profession he gives his whole attention. no27 td

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, free of charge, with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
oc16 3mp Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. Y.

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COMMON SENSE!—WANTED, AGENTS.—$250 per month to sell the only Genuine Improved Common Sense Family Sewing Machine. Price only $18. Great inducements to Agents. This is the most popular Sewing Machine of the day; makes the famous "Elastic Lock Stitch;" will do any kind of work that can be done on any machine. One hundred thousand sold and the demand constantly increasing. Now is the time to take an Agency. Send for circulars. Beware of infringers. Address SECOMB & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburg, Pa., or St. Louis, Mo. de11 4tn

THE MAGIC COMB WILL CHANGE ANY colored hair or beard to a permanent Black or Brown. One Comb sent by mail for $1. For sale by merchants and druggists generally. Address

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KNIT—KNIT—KNIT—AGENTS WANTED everywhere to sell the American Knitting Machine, the only practical Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Price, $25. Will knit twenty thousand stitches per minute. Address American Knitting Machine Co., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. de11 4tn

ONE DOSE OF DR. SHALLENBERGER'S

FEVER AND AGUE ANTIDOTE

ALWAYS STOPS THE CHILLS.

This medicine has been before the public fifteen years, and is still ahead of all other known remedies. It does not purge, does not sicken the stomach, is perfectly safe in any dose and under all circumstances, and is the only medicine that will

Cure Immediately and Permanently

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Sold by all Druggists. de4 1yr

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AROMATIC VEGETABLE SOAP,

COMBINED WITH GLYCERINE,

is especially recommended for the Delicate Skin of

LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.
jy17 1y

AGENTS WANTED.—AGENTS WANTED $75 to $200 per month, male and female, to sell the celebrated and original Common Sense Family Sewing Machine, improved and perfected. It will hem, fell, stitch, tuck, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $15. For simplicity and durability it has no rival. Do not buy from any parties selling machines under the same name as ours, unless having a Certificate of Agency signed by us, as they are worthless Cast Iron Machines.

For circulars and terms apply or address
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Thousands of Horses die yearly from Colic. This need not be. Dr. Tobias' Venetian Horse Liniment will positively cure every case, if given when first taken. The cost is only $1. Every owner of a horse should have a bottle in his stable, ready for use. It is warranted superior to anything else for the cure of Cuts, Wind Galls, Swellings, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Old Sores, etc. This Liniment is no new remedy. It has been used and approved of for twenty-two years by the first horsemen in the country. Given to an over-driven horse, it acts like magic. Orders are constantly received from the racing stables of England for it. The celebrated Hiram Woodruff, of trotting fame, used it for years. Colonel Philo P. Bush, of the Jerome Race Course, has given a certificate, which can be seen at the Depot, stating that, after years of trial, it is the best in the world. His address is Fordham, New York. No one once using it will ever be without it. It is put up in pint bottles. Sold by the Druggists and Saddlers throughout the United States. Depot, 10 Park Place, New York. de1 1tr

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Published monthly. Single numbers, twenty-five cents. Regular subscription, $2 50 per year. To teachers and clergymen, $2. Specimen copies, twenty cents. Catalogues and prospectuses free. de11 4tn

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de11 4tn Publisher, New York.

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This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad Dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful, *black* or *brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond street, New York. Jy24 1yr

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no27 6m WILLIAM T. SMITHSON.

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should be kept in every nursery. If you would have your children grow up to be healthy, strong and vigorous men and women, give them a few doses of

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and give tone to the system. It is a vegetable compound, and perfectly harmless. You need not be afraid to give it to an infant.

BE SURE YOU GET

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It can be had at any Drug or Country store in the United States. no7 1y

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are being read by people of every class and denomination all over this country and Europe. They are full of vital, beautiful religious thought and feeling. *Plymouth Pulpit* is published weekly, and contains Mr. Beecher's Sermons and Prayers in form suitable for publication and binding. For sale by all News dealers. Price, ten cents. Yearly subscriptions received by the publishers, ($3,) giving two handsome volumes of over four hundred pages each. Half yearly, $1 75. A new and superb Steel Portrait of Mr. Beecher presented to all yearly subscribers.

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RASCALITY RAMPANT!—SWINDLERS In Arms!—The "Star Spangled Banner" is threatened with arrest for its truthful exposures of the "Tricks and Traps" of Swindlers. One rascal offers $500 to be "let alone." See the December "Banner." Twenty-five swindlers "ventilated." The "Star Spangled Banner" enters upon its eighth year in January, 1870. It is a large illustrated forty-column paper; eight pages; *Ledger* size; fine type; overflowing with splendid reading. It is devoted to literature, poetry, sense, wit, wisdom, and to anything calculated to entertain or instruct. The superb steel engraving, "Evangeline," 1½x2 feet in size, mounted on a roller, is sent prepaid and gratis to every subscriber. Only seventy-five cents a year. Now is the time. Your money will be refunded if you are not perfectly satisfied. Remember, there's nothing like it. You need it. It will save you money. All news dealers sell it. Only five cents. Send seventy-five cents and secure it till 1871, and the elegant engraving gratis. December number sent for six cents. Address

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The Child's Corner.

THE LITTLE ARMIES.

There are two littles armies
On the world's great battle-field;
Though unnoted oft by mortals,
To the eyes of God revealed.
Though we hear no shouts of triumph,
Though we see no fearful fray,
Those little armies battle
For the right or wrong each day;
The right or wrong each day.

They *must fight*; no ground is neutral;
And watch the sides they take;
One little army chooses
To fight for truth's dear sake;
The banner floating over it
Rises grandly up to view;
And I read this glorious motto:
"Fighting for the good and true,
The beautiful and true."

How brave that little army;
What a halo o'er it shines!
And even angels welcome
Every soldier to its lines;
How sweet the stirring music
Of the tramp of little feet,
That in God's holy highway
Swiftly onward, upward beat;
Onward and upward beat.

Alas! the other army,
'Neath a gloomy flag unfurled,
Marches with the ranks of evil;
Trends the dark ways of the world;
Not for the true and beautiful
Does it grow brave and strong;
For lo! upon its banner
I read: "Fighting for the wrong;
Old surly-hearted wrong."

—*Little Corporal.*

"I Have Made One Heart Happy."

"Mother, mother, I have made one heart happy to-day," said little Willie, as he came bounding in from school one lovely summer afternoon, and threw his arms about her neck, imprinting a sweet kiss upon her palo cheek. "Yes, mother, I have made one heart happy to-day"—and his little bosom heaved with an honest pride and delight, which caused his bright eyes to sparkle, and a rosy smile to play upon his dimpled cheek.

Little Willie was a bright, active boy, on whose lovely countenance seven summers had smiled, leaving new beauties as their visible impress, and a reward for the warm heart beating beneath. His widowed mother, on whom the whole care of his training from infancy had devolved, was called to exercise great discretion properly to curb his naturally hasty temper, and to bring it into subjection to wholesome restraint, and thus mold it for the accomplishment of some noble end in life—to love rather than hate—to do good rather than evil. And well had the mother done her task. He was a child of many prayers and much faithful instruction; and the good seed thus sown unsparingly, and watered with a mother's tears, had fallen in good soil, and was just beginning to spring up with a promise of an abundant harvest. The oft repeated counsel, that he ought always to try to make some heart happy each day, had for once been heeded, and inwardly thanked her heavenly Father that she had lived to see her darling boy so loving and so dutiful as he had been of late and especially that happy day.

"Are you sure, Willie," she said after a pause, "you have made one heart happy to-day?"

"Yes, mother, she said so, and thanked me, oh, so many times!"

"Who was it you made so happy? and what did you do for her?"

"It was aunty, mother—Aunty Wilson, who lives in the little house by the brook. I went in there when I went to school, and she said she had been looking out of the window to see the beautiful flowers and little children plucking them, but she was old and lame and she couldn't pick them as she used to, and as she had now no little boy or girl to get them for her, she had to be content with looking at them from her window. So at *noon* I went and got all the prettiest ones I could find, and carried them to her; and she was so glad, and said God would bless me, for I had made one poor heart happy; that the flowers were very sweet; but she was going to a land where there are far sweeter flowers that never fade. Did she mean paradise, mother?"

"Yes, my dear."

"May I get flowers for her every day, mother, and some of those nice ones from *our* little garden, that I may make her happy again?"

"Yes, my child, as often and as many as you wish; and I trust the remembrance of this day may cause you ever to strive to make some heart happy daily, and then it cannot be said you have lived wholly in vain."

"I will try, mother," he said, and his blue eyes filled with tears, tears of mingled sympathy and joy, sympathy for the disconsolate and suffering, and joy that even he could be of some service—little boy that he was—in making earth's weary and lonely hearts happy. Yes, and it was a blessed privilege. He *had* made *one* heart happy that day; and not *one* only, for the simple story of that little act of childish thoughtfulness and kindness had made a mother's heart happy also. Did not the brightening eye, the sweet smile, and the earnest recital, tell his fond mother that his own heart beat lighter, and was happier that night for the little act of kindness he had done? Yes, that simple handful of flowers, gathered in the field and by the roadside, had made three hearts happy that day. The flowers which caused it might wither, but before that happened, one more unfolding flower was blossoming in three hearts, and sweetening—life with its precious fragrance.

Blessed privilege, indeed, to make one heart happy each day! Is there one that cannot or will not strive to do it? There is sunshine enough—there are flowers enough—there is perfume enough, in this world of ours, to make *every* heart happy, and sweeten *every* bitter cup, if there be always ready some kind word or act to unlock the avenues there and open them to the reception of these blessed gifts. If every one would live for this, what a blessed world earth would be! a little heaven below—every house a temple of praise, and every heart an exhaustless fountain of joy!

Let all live, then, so that each night they may say: "I have made one heart happy to-day."—*Congregationalist.*

The Farm and Garden.

Grasses and Grains in Mississippi.

In your paper of the thirtieth ult. you call on me for information in reference to raising timothy and herds grass; also as to wheat and oats.

In reply I would state that I sowed about thirty acres, some fifteen years ago, in a piece of low wet land, which was too wet to cultivate in cotton or corn, and was so wet that it was with difficulty that it could be put in grass, being almost equal to a quicksand. One-half I sowed in timothy and the balance in herds grass, mowing it every year since, and after the first year I have saved not less than two tons to the acre, from about twenty-five acres, the balance being neglected and permitted to grow up in briars and bushes. This year I saved at least seventy-five thousand pounds of as good hay as ever you saw, from about twenty-five acres. The seed should be sown in October or the first of November. A gallon of timothy seed, when they are well cleaned, will be sufficient for an acre, and some two gallons of herds grass, because they cannot be cleaned so well as timothy. The land should be well plowed, and all of the wild grass killed in the meadow when sown. I am fully persuaded that timothy and herds grass will do in any bottom land, such as is too wet to produce anything else but grass. The reason that there is no grass raised in the South is that as soon as it comes up and can be seen the stock is turned in on it, and it is trampled down and eaten up before it has had time to form a root, and it is said to be worthless. It should have at least one year before stock is put on it.

I raised the rust-proof oats this year, and I think they are the best oats I have ever seen for the South. They can be sown with the certainty of making a crop, being what their name implies, rust-proof. They were sown on some of the best land I had, and produced about forty bushels to the acre.

The large white wheat which I obtained from Georgia, in 1867, produced from five pounds, sown in November, one bushel, and that sown in October, 1868, produced twenty-one bushels to the acre. I sowed with the wheat some twenty bushels of cotton seed to the acre. I sowed a bushel of white wheat, called White Mediterranean, or London Clubhead Rough Chaff, which I had obtained by the pound from the Patent Office at Washington, in 1867. I think it a fine wheat; but it is not so early as the Georgia, but was freer from rust than any wheat that I have raised for years. I sowed a bushel of the Norway oats, but I did not like them as well as the rust-proof oats. They had the rust and fell down. They had the largest stem and blade of any small grain that I have ever seen growing, and grew to the height of six feet. I think them a good oat if they would not take the rust.—*Correspondent of Aberdeen (Miss.) Examiner.*

A SINGULAR tiger story is told by the Bombay *Gazette*. A Portuguese saw two tiger cubs playing in the road in a village near Corla, and, thinking they were dogs, went after them with a stick, when the mother sprang upon him, and wounded him severely on the head, arm and breast. Having contented herself with knocking him down, the tigress went to look after her cubs, and the Portuguese escaped.

"MY BOY," said a clergyman, "don't you know that it is wicked to catch fish on Sunday?" "Guess I ha'n't sinned much yet," said the boy, without taking his eye from the cork; "I ha'n't had a bite."

Scientific.

DISCOVERIES IN THE SUN.

Astronomers are busy in all parts of the world studying the nature of the sun's surface and atmosphere, the wonderful discoveries of the spectroscope having given a new impulse to this branch of inquiry. Mr. Janssen's method of studying the "red protuberances," which were formerly supposed capable of being seen only in time of eclipse, is now practiced daily in many observatories.

By this method Mr. Lockyer, an English spectroscopist, has discovered that the solar protuberances are local accumulations of a gaseous envelope, which completely surrounds the sun. He finds this to be marvelously regular in its contour, and to have a thickness of about five thousand miles. To this envelope he has given the name of the sun's chromosphere. It lies immediately contiguous to the bright surface of the sun. It consists chiefly of hydrogen, while the protuberances that break up the continuity of its outline are vast masses of incandescent hydrogen and other vapors, ejected from time to time from the luminous mass of the sun into the chromosphere.

The beautiful halo, called the corona, seen to encircle the sun in total eclipses, was also observed by spectroscopists during the last two eclipses. In the eclipse of last year, when the spectroscope was directed on the corona, only a faint continuous spectrum was observed, without bright or dark lines. But during the late eclipse some of the American observers noticed one or more lines. Prof. Young, of Dartmouth College, speaks of three as being visible in his spectroscope; and, what is worthy of special notice, one of these lines precisely in position with a bright line that had previously been found to belong to the light of the aurora borealis.

In connection with this important discovery, another, made by Augstrom, should be mentioned. It is that a bright band which he had several times observed in the spectrum from the light of auroral arches, was also to be detected in that from the zodiacal light, the substance of which is known to pervade the entire space between the sun and earth. We are thus led to infer that the same substance is present in the immediate vicinity of the sun, where the radiations of the corona are seen, throughout the fields of space that lie between the sun and earth, and in the upper regions of the earth's atmosphere where the auroral fires are kindled.

It is now pretty generally admitted that the corona is not the proper atmosphere of the sun, that this does not in fact extend more than a few thousand miles from the sun's bright surface, while the corona streams forth into space, in some directions, to the distance of a million miles. The theory that the corona is essentially a solar aurora appears to find more favor with the observers of the late eclipse than any other which has been advanced. Prof. Mortou, in the report of the observations of his party, advocates it, and adduces strong arguments drawn from the result of the observations in its support.—*New York Evening Post.*

USES OF ALCOHOL.—Alcohol dissolves many organic substances, such as the vegeto-alkalies, resins, essential oils, and hence is of use in chemical analysis and in the arts. It is used to make varnish and French polish. The perfumer dissolves essential oils in it to form his scented waters, such as lavender water. In pharmacy it is used to form tinctures, essences, spirits, ethers and chloroform. The anatomist employs it to inject his subjects and preserve his specimens. The practical chemist uses it as fuel in his lamps, as it gives heat without smoke; and he employs it as a solvent, a precipitant, and for other purposes. It is, without question, of considerable service in these and many other ways; and if men would learn to use alcohol instead of learning to drink it, it would really be entitled to be called one of the good creatures of God. It is often said that the abuse of anything is no argument against its use. We fully recognize the soundness of this principle, and look upon the alcohol in our laboratory with as much satisfaction as we do upon our sulphuric acid, nitric acid, arsenic, or other things used in our operations. But we do not introduce any of these things into the stomach. That is a laboratory of a different kind, formed for a different purpose. We believe that the chemistry of life can be properly performed without the aid of alcohol, and hence we confine its employment to what may be called its useful and legitimate applications in science and art. One simple way of ascertaining which is the right way of employing anything is by the effects produced. We have seen the results produced by the use of alcohol in the manufactory and the laboratory. We have also seen the effects produced by taking alcohol into the human body, and these effects have convinced us that the tendency of alcohol imbibation is to produce physical and moral evil, and that the use of alcoholic liquors is the chief cause of idleness, poverty, disease and crime.—*Weekly Record.*

THE GRAVES OF THE DEAD.—Ministers have often said in substance, by way of a rhetorical flourish, that the earth has been dug over to find graves for the millions by whom it has been inhabited; and infidels have affirmed that if all the dead were raised the world would not hold the people. Are such declarations true?

The world is said to contain nine hundred million inhabitants, and supposing the average length of life to be twenty-five years, this would give us at the close of the first six thousand years, two hundred and forty generations, and an aggregate population of two hundred and sixteen billions.

As nine square feet, on an average, would be sufficient for a grave, it follows that the present and past population of the earth might be buried in single graves, in less than seventy thousand square miles. All, therefore, who have ever lived upon the earth might be interred in the single State of Texas, and there would be left in that State a graveyard twenty times larger than the entire State of Massachusetts. Buy the truth and sell it not.

A SHOEMAKER with one eye complained that one of his lamps did not burn. One of his shopmates, who is a genuine son of the Emerald Isle, with astonishment exclaimed: "Faith, and what do you want with two lamps? You haven't but one eye!"

A STUMP SPEAKER exclaimed: "I know no north, no south, no east, no west, fellow-citizens!" "Then," exclaimed an old farmer in the crowd, "it's time you went to school and larnt jography."

AN OLD LADY not accustomed to traveling, complained that "she could no more rest in a sleeping car than she could in the middle of a torpedo." She evidently meant a tornado.

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The Christian Advocate.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1869.

UNITING WITH THE CHURCH.—Witness-bearing for Christ is a broad, far reaching phrase, as the Saviour employed it. He said: "Whoso confesseth me before men, him will I confess before my Father which is in heaven." When Christ gives conversion, he demands confession. He demands a cordial, fearless, outspoken acknowledgment of him as the redeemer and ruler of the heart. We firmly believe that every true penitent believer should at once become a witness for Christ; conversion should be followed by immediate public confession of the new-born faith in Jesus. Delay of this duty is not warranted by the Scriptures; it leads often to doubt and distrust, and encourages a self-righteous spirit of trying to make one's self better before coming out for Christ. Every month spent without a public profession of faith is commonly lost; and a timid convert who postponed her union with the church for five years in order to gain more assurance, frankly acknowledged to me afterward: "I feel as if five whole years had been wiped out of my short life." A converted soul should obey at once its first instinct. "Lord, what wilt thou have me do?" is the first question of a changed heart. The answer: "Confess me before men; ye are my witnesses." The person who has a genuine trust in Jesus for salvation, and yet fails to make an open acknowledgment of Jesus, loses the opportunity to do good, loses self-respect and the respect of others, and risks the loss of his favor who has said: "Whoso is ashamed of me, of him will I be ashamed in the presence of my Father and the holy angels." In nearly every congregation there are more or less of halting, irresolute persons, like Bunyan's Mr. Fearing and Miss Much Afraid, who have a sweet faith, and yet they never come out openly as his witness-bearers. They expect Christ to acknowledge them in heaven, and yet they shrink from acknowledging him on earth. They may be Christians at heart, but the world is not allowed to know it. They are, certainly, not shining lights, but rather are they dark lanterns. No one is the better for their clandestine religion, no one hears their testimony or reads a "living epistle" in their cowardly conduct. This is a miserable method of living—this concealment of one's colors in the presence of the enemy—this following along in the rear of Christ's army corps with a vague hope of being counted in among them when the celestial crowns of victory are awarded to the faithful soldiers. We do not say that church membership is essential to salvation, or that one cannot be a sincere Christian outside of the church. But the Bible warrants us in saying that whoever hopes to be acknowledged by Christ in heaven and yet refuses to acknowledge him before men, is disobeying Christ's orders, and cannot expect his blessing.

A GOOD IDEA.—Old Brother C—— used to say "that a fire never could be kindled so long as the sticks were scattered. You must get the chunks together and then they will not only kindle, but will retain the heat. Just so," he reasoned, "you must get the members of the church together. Let them scatter over the house, keeping out of the 'amen corner,' and they will take fire very slowly; and even when kindled it will soon die out." There is good sense in the suggestion. When a Christian takes a seat near the door or among the unconverted, the chilling associations around him will keep cool all the warmth of feeling the sermon may be likely to produce. He will silence the rising "amen," and keep back the gathering tear, while the eye of the ungodly is upon him. Around the altar he will not only feel more freedom, but the power of sympathy will stir the deep fountains of his heart. A preacher of the Cincinnati Conference was troubled by this disposition of his members to get near the door. He adopted a novel but effectual experiment: Supplying himself with some strips of plank, and, with the assistance of the sexton, nailed up all pews next to the door. This brought the members up. As feeling deepened the congregation increased, and, seat by seat, the strips were taken off, and when the house was filled his members were where he wanted them—around the altar. If members knew how much these little things influence the preacher they would not only be at church, but in the right place in the house every Sunday.—*Texas Christian Advocate.*

THE following was posted on the door of the Ludlow church in Hertfordshire, some time back: "This is to give notice that no person is to be buried in this churchyard but those living in the parish. Those that wish to be buried are desired to apply to me, Ephraim Grub, parish clerk."

MACHINERY—BELLS.

THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,

Dealers in all descriptions of

MACHINERY AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

VICTOR CANE MILLS,

COOK'S EVAPORATORS,

All sizes, for either Southern or Sorgo Cane.

Victor Grain Drills.
Buckeye Threshers, for Rice, Wheat, Oats, etc., etc.
Ohio Mowing Machines.
Ohio Reaping Machines, with Dropper.
These Machines dispense with raking, as they deliver the cut grain ready for binding. They are adapted to all kinds of Grain, Rice, etc., etc.
Warner's Sulky Hay Rakes.
Horse Powers.
Southern Corn Planters.
Sattley Gang Plows.
Corn Shellers.
Stafford Sulky Cultivators.
Corn and Cob Crushers.
Straw and Hay Feed Cutters.
Cider Mills and Presses.
Crawford Garden Cultivators.
Hay Presses and Cotton Presses.
Guttlett Steel Brush Cotton Gins.
Portable Steam Engines of all sizes.
Stationary Steam Engines, boilers of all sizes.
Circular Saw Mills and Shingle Machines.
Coleman Corn and Wheat Mills.
Smut Machines and Bolting Cloth.
Shafting, Belting, etc.

Send for special circulars for any articles, or estimates for full sets of Machinery.

THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,
ja16 1y No. 9 Perdido st., N. Orleans.

CHURCH BELLS. CHURCH BELLS.

We are prepared to furnish Church Bells, of Steel Composition, having a rich, deep tone, at the following prices, which place it within the power of all Churches to be provided with a good Bell:

	Weight.	Wt. of Bell and mountings.	Price.
28-inch Bell...	250 lbs	400 lbs	$65 00
36-inch Bell...	650 lbs	800 lbs	135 00
40-inch Bell...	800 lbs	1000 lbs	175 00
48-inch Bell...	1200 lbs	1500 lbs	265 00

These Bells are warranted for one year against breakage in ordinary use.

THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,
ja16 1y No. 9, Perdido st., N. Orleans.

BELLS, STEEL COMPOSITION,

For Churches, Schools, Etc.

BLYMER, NORTON & CO., Manufacturers, Cincinnati, Ohio.

These celebrated Bells (*not* Cast Iron or "Amalgam") rival in purity and volume of tone those of copper and tin, are more durable, and cost only one-third as much.

Send for descriptive circular. se25 1y

MEDICINE—MEDICINE.

BRAN NEW LETTERS!

FRESH TESTIMONIALS!

DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.

THE ASTONISHING FAMILY MEDICINE.

Saved from Death!—Read!

MONTGOMERY, ALA., June 28, 1869.

MESSRS. J. DARBY & Co., 161 WILLIAM ST., N. Y.—*Gents:* Yours of the 23d is before me, and has attention. It gives me pleasure to say that my belief is that your Fluid, under the supervision of a kind Providence, saved the life of my youngest child, some six years ago, the child being wasted to a skeleton by the effects of teething, and an affection of the bowels therewith. I had never seen any one reduced so low to recover.

Physic had been tried in vain, until the physicians stated it was useless. A friend recommended your Fluid, or Ozone, which he stated was one of the component parts of it. I did so, and the effect was like magic, plainly discernible in one hour in its good effects, producing quiet and sleep almost at once, where irritation and sleepless restlessness had previously possessed the child to nearly entire exhaustion.

I at first administered it in a small way, two and three drops in a spoonful of water, and increased it to six and ten drops. It completely checked the bowels, and had the happiest effect, the child rapidly recovering.

I have tried your Fluid on animals, with the same effect—both horses and cows—mingling more or less in water, and letting them drink.

I have no hesitation in saying I believe it a specific for Chronic Diarrhea, or any violent affection of the bowels.

I would not be without it in my family under any consideration. Yours truly,

WILLIAM FOWLER.

Mr. Fowler is a member of the celebrated Banking House of Fowler & Somerville, Montgomery, Alabama.

AND AGAIN!

Read the following letter from Mr. Frank Saunders; a well known citizen, and brother-in-law of the beloved Bishop Paine, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South:

189 BROADWAY, N. Y., July 29, 1869.

MESSRS. J. DARBY & CO., 161 WILLIAM ST., N. Y.—*Gents:* About the 10th of June last one of my children was taken with Scarlet Fever, in its most malignant form, and as soon as I could I procured your valuable disinfectant, Darby's Prophylactic Fluid. Although it was several days after the appearance of the disease before I began using the Fluid, still by a free use of it the disease was not only confined to the one case, but the malignity of that case somewhat mitigated.

During the use of the Fluid as a disinfectant in my family it was also tried in a case of headache and one of toothache, the results in each case being instantaneous relief. It was afterward tried in a case of Erysipelas, with almost equal success.

It is due to the merits of this compound, also, to state that the case of Erysipelas in question, being located in the feet, the Fluid, in its application, was brought in frequent contact with a troublesome corn on one of the feet, to the utter discomfiture of said corn, for upon subsequent examination it had disappeared, and though it was sought for diligently, it could not be found.

I hand you this, hoping it may be the means of inducing others of earth's poor sufferers to test for themselves, as I did, the great merits of this great remedy.

Very respectfully yours,

FRANK SAUNDERS.

Never was a medicine so universally esteemed and extolled. It never fails. It may be depended on.

Every Druggist and Country Merchant keeps it. Manufactured only by

JOHN DARBY & CO.,
161 William street, New York,

Wholesale Agents,

HEDWINE & FOX,
de5 1y Athalia, Georgia.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—BOOTS AND SHOES.

D. TILLOTSON,

SUCCESSOR TO C. E. CATE & COMPANY

AT THE OLD STAND,

18.....CAMP STREET.....18

UNDER THE CITY HOTEL,

Keeps constantly on hand

THE BEST

CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS & SHOES;

Also, continues to manufacture

SUMPTER BROGANS AND RUSSETS,

LADIES' AND GENTS'

—AND—

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES

—AT—

HAMMOND STATION.

no9 1y

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT SOUTHERN MUSIC HOUSE.

PHILIP WERLEIN,

80.....BARONNE STREET.....80

NEW ORLEANS.

PRICES REDUCED.

Pianos and Organs from 10 to 30 per cent. Cheaper

THAN ANY HOUSE IN THE SOUTH.

QUICK SALES! SMALL RETURNS!

Any article in the Music line, ordered by mail, will be promptly forwarded at lowest prices, and satisfaction will be guaranteed in every instance, thus enabling those living at a distance to obtain what they wish as if they were themselves present.

Price lists, catalogues, etc., furnished by mail to any address.

Sole Agent of the UNRIVALED PIANOS manufactured by Marschall & Mittauer, pronounced by the first judges and musicians to be the most powerful and brilliant made Dunham & Sons, celebrated for their sweetness, richness and beauty of tone, and their durability; and Hale's superb, cheap and fine-toned Pianos, which

DEFY COMPETITION.

Sole Agent of E. P. Needham & Son's renowned Church, School and Parlor ORGANS, the cheapest, finest-toned and most durable instrument in the world.

Wholesale and retail dealer in Sheet Music, Instruction Books, Brass Instruments (in sets or single,) Violins, Guitars, Flutinas, Strings, and all kinds of Musical Merchandise.

Sole Agent for Boosey's (London) cheap and standard MUSIC. Price, Fifty Cents.

Any piece of Music mailed, post paid, on receipt of retail price. no14 1y

BLACKMAR'S MUSIC STORE,

No. 104 Canal Street,

Directly opposite Christ Church, New Orleans.

DEPOT FOR

KNABE'S BALTIMORE PIANOS, & PRINCE'S AUTOMATIC ORGANS.

Pianos for rent. Pianos tuned and repaired. A. E. BLACKMAR,
oc17 1y 651 Broadway, New York.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

J. L. DUNNICA, New Orleans, La. THOS. A. HAMILTON, Memphis, Tenn.
G. P. HARRISON, New Orleans, La.

J. L. DUNNICA & CO.,

COTTON AND PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

99.....POYDRAS STREET.....99

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

Agents for the following

BRANDS OF FLOUR,

which we are constantly receiving, and always have a good supply on hand:

Crescent Mills, Can't "Il" Rent.
Heinrichshofen's Extra.
Red Sea.
W. Rosborough & Co.
Union Mills, "Sparta, Ill."
Sparta Belle.
Olive Branch.
City Mills, "Sparta, Ill."
Missouri Mills, St. Louis.
Saxony Belle.
Berg & Becker's Choice.
Pleasant Ridge.
Camp Spring Mills, St. Louis.
Great Western Mills, St. Louis.

Also, various brands of

SUPERFINE, SINGLE, DOUBLE AND TREBLE EXTRAS,

which we are selling at the lowest market rates. ja2 1y

J. R. POWELL,

Cotton Factor & Commission Merchant,

186.....COMMON STREET.....186

NEW ORLEANS.

W. R. STUART, Agent. se18 1y

F. HATHORN, Late of Shropshire & Hathorn. ALF. H. PIERSON.

HATHORN & PIERSON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And Wholesale Dealers in

Groceries, Oils and Drugs,

Nos. 95, 97 and 99 Gravier street,
oc17 1y NEW ORLEANS, LA.

ALEX. BRITTON. BIGH. F. BRITTON.

A. BRITTON & CO.,

GENERAL STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

No. 90 Common street, New Orleans.
oc3 1y

H. F. GIVEN,

COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTOR,

—AND—

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 11 Union street,
se18 6m NEW ORLEANS.

ROBERT L. WALKER,

Cotton Factor & Commission Merchant,

190.....COMMON STREET.....190

au8 6m NEW ORLEANS.

THOMAS MURRAY,

BUILDER.....BUILDER.

CORNER RAMPART AND ERATO STS.,

NEW ORLEANS.

Orders left at Box 119, Mechanics' Exchange, will be attended to. se

F. KUES' BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY,

No. 27 Exchange Alley,

Between Customhouse and Canal streets,
je6 1y NEW ORLEANS.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1869.

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
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MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
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TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received, and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

J. W. BLACKMAN'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

61 CAMP STREET,

Corner Commercial Place, N. O.

Open day and evening the entire year. Penmanship, Book-keeping, Mathematics and Languages are practically taught by experienced professors. Persons from twelve to fifty years of age attend. The instruction is private to each student. Persons who have neglected their education can here speedily qualify themselves for good situations in business. Some from the country may obtain board in the family of the principal.

William Walker, a late graduate of the Southern University of Alabama, and son of the Rev. Dr. J. B. Walker, of New Orleans, has charge of the Mathematical department. TERMS—Ten to twenty per cent. less than other colleges in this city.

A liberal deduction made when three or more enter together. The principal has been a practical teacher in New Orleans since 1851. For circulars, giving terms, etc., address J. W. BLACKMAN,
se11 1y New Orleans.

METHODIST FEMALE COLLEGE,

TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA.

Under the Patronage of the Mobile Conference.

The regular scholastic year will begin on the first Monday in OCTOBER next, and end the last of June. It is divided into two terms of four and a half months each.

EXPENSES.

Primary department, per term	$20 00
Collegiate department, per term	25 00
Latin and Modern Languages, each	10 00
Music on Piano and Guitar	25 00
Use of Instrument	5 00
Drawing and Painting	$20 to 25 00
Contingent fee	3 00
Board, including washing, lights and fuel, per month	22 00

Young ladies must furnish their own towels, sheets, pillow cases and table napkins.

Payments for each term in advance. Pupils entering within the first month will be charged from the beginning. Itinerant ministers charged no tuition in the Literary Course.

Strict attention given to the manners and morals of the young ladies, and to their habits of study.

Refer to Dr. Keener.

For information address the President.
au7 3m C. D. OLIVER, Principal.

TUSKEGEE FEMALE COLLEGE,

TUSKEGEE, MACON COUNTY, ALABAMA.

REV. GEO. W. F. PRICE, PRESIDENT.

1. Institution permanent and successful.
2. Full faculty of experienced teachers.
3. Music made a special feature.
4. Art taught thoroughly and cheaply.
5. Fine Scientific Apparatus in good order.
6. Boarding department excellently kept.
7. Pupils under control of President.
8. Attention to health, manners, morals.
9. Vocal music gratuitously to all.
10. Languages taught, ancient and modern.
11. Particular care given to Primaries.
12. Object Lesson System adopted.
13. Discipline thorough and efficient.
14. Literary culture unsurpassed.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT—Dr. S. M. Bartlett, principal.—Dr. Bartlett has been a successful teacher of vocal and instrumental music for nearly twenty years, much of the time in female colleges in Alabama. The institution has excellent instruments for instruction. Pupils practice under the professor's eye. Vocal music is a gratuitous daily exercise. Vocalization taught thoroughly.

BOARDING DEPARTMENT—Capt. J. H. Pooser, steward; Mrs. E. R. Whitehurst, housekeeper.—The gentleman in charge of this department is late of Mariana, Florida, and is of elevated character and social standing. The President resides in the college, and has charge of the boarders. Young ladies must furnish one pair blankets, one pair sheets, towels, pillow cases, toilet soap and lights. Fees for each term in advance. Four weeks make a scholastic month.

Next year begins September 15, 1869. Two terms, twenty weeks each.

CHARGES FOR YEAR OF FORTY WEEKS.

Primary department	$25 00
Academic department	40 00
Collegiate department	50 00
Music department	60 00
Art department	$20 to 40 00
Languages, each	20 00
Diploma fee	5 00
Board per month, without lights	20 00

No incidental charges of any kind. Fees for each term in advance. Total expense, without extras, about $260.

REV. GEORGE W. F. PRICE,
Prest. Tuskegee Female College,
se4 1m Tuskegee, Macon Co., Ala.

SHARON FEMALE COLLEGE,

SHARON, MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI,

will reopen on MONDAY, the 27th of September, under the presidency of

REV. J. M. PUGH, A. M.

The course of study is extensive and thorough, and no pains will be spared to give to the student a solid education.

Rates of tuition per session of ten months:

Primary division	$30 00
Preparatory department	40 00
Collegiate department	50 00
Contingent fee	5 00

Music at usual rates.

Board can be had at from $16 to $20. For further information address the President.

H. H. MONTGOMERY,
President of Board of Trustees.

NOTE.—My friends in the counties of Madison, Yazoo, Holmes, Carroll, Sunflower, Attala, Scott, Lenke, Noshoba, Rankin, Hinds, and elsewhere, will please consider this notice as a personal application for their patronage, as it will be out of my power to pay them a special visit.

The daughters of the preachers of the Mississippi Conference, and the orphans of deceased preachers, and also the orphans of deceased Masons, on application, shall have their tuition free of charge.

se4 1m J. M. PUGH, President.

WHITWORTH FEMALE COLLEGE,

BROOKHAVEN, MISSISSIPPI,

will reopen SEPTEMBER 22, 1869. Provision will be made for all who apply for admission.

To send your daughter here will cost you $260 for the term of ten months, or forty weeks. This amount will pay for board, fuel, lights, washing, tuition in English, English text books, slates, pencils, and all the stationery used in the school room. A deduction of $50 will be made for ministers' daughters.

All the branches are taught. Our music teachers are believed to be unexcelled.

Music and the Languages are extra.

Send for circular.

H. F. JOHNSON,
jy17 3m President.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE,

Mansfield, De Soto parish, La.

OWNED BY THE LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

The Fall Session of this institution, now entering upon the sixteenth year of its existence, will open on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of September, with a corps of experienced teachers, and enlarged facilities of instruction.

Terms unchanged. For catalogues, containing full particulars, address

CHARLES B. STUART,
au14 2m President.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

CENTENARY COLLEGE, JACKSON, LA.,

was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war, but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, $75 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month.

The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, are all unsurpassed by those of any institution in the Southern States.

The past history of the College is the pledge of its future prosperity.

The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the institution are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

TRINITY HIGH SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,

Pass Christian, Mississippi.

REV. WM. CAMERON, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

The next scholastic year of this institution will commence on the FIRST MONDAY in October, and continue ten months, or forty weeks.

The Boarding Department is under the management of Mrs. John E. Caldwell.

For circulars, giving particulars, apply to the Principal, or to the following named

PATRONS.

Colonel D. E. Scruggs, New Orleans.
Colonel Henry Gillum, New Orleans.
Captain W. C. Flanders, New Orleans.
Mr. Joel Murray, New Orleans.
Mr. Orrin Call, New Orleans.
Mr. A. H. May, New Orleans.
Colonel Frank A. Bartlett, New Orleans.
Mr. J. B. Jennings, New Orleans.
Mr. A. H. Swanson, New Orleans.
Mr. Alfred Davis, Natchez, Mississippi.
Gen. E. Swift, U. S. A., Vicksburg, Miss.
Mr. William Myers, Deer Creek, Issaquena county, Mississippi.
Mrs. Mary A. Smith, Woodville, Miss.
Mrs. Catherine Stall, Mobile, Alabama.
Rev. John H. Rice, D. D., Mobile, Alabama.
W. A. Champlin, Esq., Pass Christian, Mississippi.
Dr. C. B. New, Pass Christian, Mississippi.
oc2 3m

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY,

GREENSBORO, ALABAMA.

The schools of Moral Philosophy, Ancient Languages, Modern Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry are in successful operation. The Faculty consists of gentlemen whose reputation is well established. The Preparatory School is taught by the Faculty. We offer the best facilities for thorough education.

The session is divided into two terms. It begins the first Wednesday in October, and closes the first Wednesday in July.

Tuition in University, per term	$35 00
Tuition in Preparatory School, per term	30 00
Contingent fee, per term	2 50
Board in private families, per mo.	$16 to 20 00

Fees must be paid in advance. Send for a circular. Direct to

au7 11t J. C. WILLS.

FRANKLIN SEMINARY

will be reopened for the reception of pupils on the 9th of AUGUST, which will be the beginning of the scholastic year.

Board can be had in good families for $15 per month, exclusive of lights and washing.

The following are the terms of tuition, payable in advance, per session of five months:

Elementary branches	$20 00
Higher branches	25 00
Latin, Greek, etc	30 00

French and music extra.

For further information apply to

B. CLEGG, Principal,
au7 4m Franklin, La.

MEMPHIS CONFERENCE FEMALE INSTITUTE, JACKSON, TENN.

Rev. A. W. Jones, President, assisted by a full corps of competent teachers.

Fall Session opens SEPTEMBER 6, 1869.

Tuition, Collegiate Department	$25 00
Music and use of piano	30 00

Other charges in proportion.

Board, including washing, fuel, bedding, etc 90 00

Tuition required in advance, and one-half the board.

The location is every way favorable and the facilities ample.

We solicit patronage, and insure satisfaction on fair trial. au7 3m

EAST ALABAMA MALE COLLEGE,

AUBURN, ALABAMA.

Rev. James F. Dowdell, A. M., LL. D., President and Battle Professor Moral Science.

John Darby, A. M., Emeritus Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.

John T. Dunkin, A. M., Professor of Latin and Greek Languages.

Thomas C. Bragg, A. M., Professor of Mathematics.

A. R. Holcomb, A. M., Professor of Natural Sciences.

——, Professor of Modern Languages.

A. S. Douglas, A. B., Instructor in Preparatory School.

The Fall Term opens on the 1st of September and closes on the 20th of December. Spring Term opens on the 20th of January and closes on the 13th of July.

Mr. Douglas will be aided by the Faculty in the discipline and instruction of the Preparatory Department.

Tuition and incidental fee in College, Fall Term	$32 00
Tuition and incidental fee in Preparatory Department, Fall Term	$15, 20, 25 00

Board in best families, exclusive of lights and washing, $15 to $20 per month.

Auburn is located on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad. It is unrivaled in healthfulness, and unsurpassed in moral and social advantages.

The Board of Trustees are rejoiced in securing the above Faculty, and are confident that nothing is wanting to make this Institution equal to the best.

For further information apply to President Dowdell, at Auburn, Alabama.

JOHN B. GLENN,
au7 1m President Board of Trustees.

CENTENARY MALE INSTITUTE,

SUMMERFIELD, ALABAMA.

The twenty-eighth annual session of this school will begin on the first Monday in OCTOBER, 1869, and continue nine months.

The expense for tuition, incidental fees, board, washing, fuel and lights, for the session, will be $231 50, one-half to be paid on entrance and one-half on the 14th of February, 1870.

Persons wishing to patronize this school may address JOHN MASSEY,
jy31 2m Principal, Summerfield, Ala.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

We have again to notice a fair degree of animation in most branches of the wholesale trade. Country merchants and planters are buying freely, and the local trade is participating in the general activity. Sugar has been in less demand, and sold at lower rates, but molasses has moved off freely at full prices. We have only a moderate movement to notice in Western produce. Flour and wheat are the only articles of which there is a sufficient supply to invite foreign orders, but operations in the former are restricted by holders refusing to sell subject to inspection, which the recent large receipts of negligently or fraudulently packed renders more than ever necessary, and in the latter by holders asking 5 to 7½c. per bushel above the limits of Liverpool orders. The sales of other articles are mostly confined to the local trade.

Our accounts from the interior present no new feature. No doubt serious losses have been suffered from the inefficiency of the negro laborers, but to what extent cannot yet be determined. Nothing has transpired to indicate that the sugar crop will exceed 80,000 hogsheads.

The river has risen since our last, and is now nine feet eight inches below high water mark.

Cotton.—The following are the arrivals since the seventeenth instant:

	bales.
Louisiana and Mississippi	21680
Arkansas	1549
Lake	64
Mobile	686
Florida	209
Texas	676
Total	24864

On Saturday a slight decline at both Liverpool and New York, together with a reduction of ¼ to ½ per cent. in foreign exchange, compelled factors to give way ⅛ to ¼c., but even these concessions failed to impart any spirit to the demand, and the sales were confined to 2,500 bales, low middling closing at 23⅝ to 23¾c. On Monday only a part of the heavy receipts having been sampled, the supply was moderate until after meridian, and the business during the morning was partly at a further falling off, and partly at previous rates, but later in the day, buyers still holding back, factors were compelled to make further concessions. The demand, nevertheless, continued slack, and the business was again of moderate extent, embracing only 4,000 bales, low middling ruling for a part of the time at 23⅝ to 23¾c., but closing at 23½ to 23⅝c. On Tuesday the market opened completely unsettled by the late heavy receipts, the decline in foreign exchange, and the unfavorable tenor of the New York and Liverpool dispatches. The sales amounted to 2,900 bales.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 9,500 bales.

The receipts at this port since the first of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 386,771 bales, against 389,206 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 206,357 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 101,514 bales to Great Britain, 24,227 to other foreign ports, while to France there is a decrease of 9,921 bales.

Referring to our remarks above, we quote as follows:

Ordinary	22 to 22¼
Good ordinary	22¾ to 23
Low middling	23¼ to 23½
Middling	23¾ to 23¾
Strict middling	to 24¼

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1869, bales...		770
Arrived past three days	24864	
Arrived previously	389657—414521	
		415291
Exported past three days	27756	
Exported previously	267034—294790	
Stock on hand and on shipboard		120501

Monetary.—Gold opened on Tuesday at 120½ to 121, (against 120¼ at New York,) and closed at 120¼ to 120½.

The only transactions reported in silver are $2,000 in American half dollars on Saturday at 120.

We have a moderate movement to notice in stocks, the only sales reported being 19 shares St. Charles street Railroad on Saturday at $61, and 350 Ship Island Canal at $1 10 and $1 12½; a small amount of Canal and Claiborne street Railroad on Monday at $46 50, and 4,850 Ship Island Canal at $1 10 and $1 15; 2,600 same at $1 17½, $1 20 and $1 22½, and 3,055 on Tuesday at $1 20, $1 25 and $1 30; 45 Bank of New Orleans at $42, and 20 City Railroad at $165.

CATTLE MARKET.

New Orleans, December 21, 1869.

Texas cattle, choice, per head	$35 to 45
Texas cattle, second qual., per head	25 to 30
Texas cattle, third qual., per head	16 to 20
Hogs, per lb. gross	9 to 11c
Sheep, first quality, per head	$5 to 7
Sheep, second quality, per head	3 to 3½
Sheep, third quality, per head	to
Milch cows, choice, per head	80 to 10
Milch cows, per head	50 to 0
Texas cows, with calves	to
Yearlings, per head	8 to 10
Calves, per head	7 to 12

N. ORLEANS WHOLESALE PRICES.

REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire.

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural implements:		
Cotton and sugar plows	$1 00	$20 00
Yost's plows and scrapers	8 50	9 50
Cotton scrapers	6 00	6 50
Cotton sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	17 00
Spades	11 00	18 00
Axes	10 00	15 00
Bagging, ₱ yard:		
Kentucky	27	.. ..
East India	23½	24
Bale Rope, ₱ lb:		
Kentucky	.. ..	.. ..
Bran, ₱ 100 lbs	1 15	.. ..
Bread, ₱ 100 lbs:		
Pilot	5 00	.. ..
Crackers	6 00	.. ..
Bricks, ₱ M:		
Lake	10 00	12 00
English fire	60 00	70 00
Candles, ₱ lb:		
Sperm, New Bedford	.. ..	50
Tallow	.. ..	.. ..
Adamantine	14	20
Star	14	20
Chocolate, ₱ lb:		
No. 1	38	55
Sweet and spiced	35	67
Cider, ₱ bbl:		
Western	.. ..	.. ..
Northern	13 00	.. ..
Coal, ₱ ton:		
Cannel	.. ..	15 00
Anthracite	11 00	12 00
Western, ₱ bbl	.. ..	50
Coffee, (gold,) ₱ lb:		
Rio	17¼	17½
Havana (currency)	35	.. ..
Java	33	35
Cotton seed:		
Rough, ₱ ton	15 00	.. ..
Hulled, ₱ bushel	.. ..	.. ..
Copper, ₱ lb:		
Braziers'	35	.. ..
Sheathing	.. ..	.. ..
Copper bolts	35	37
Yellow metal	29	30
Cordage, ₱ lb:		
Manilla	24	25
Tarred, American	.. ..	21
Russia	30	.. ..
Corn meal, ₱ bbl	4 75	5 00
Dyes, ₱ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	4	4½
Logwood, St. Domingo	4½	4½
Fustic, Tampico	5	.. ..
Indigo, ₱ lb	1 75	1 85
Madder	20	22
Eggs, ₱ dozen:		
Western	40	45
Feathers, ₱ lb	95	1 00
Fish, ₱ box:		
Cod	1 50	1 75
Herrings	60	75
Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ bbl	25 50	26 00
Mackerel, No. 2	15 75	16 00
Mackerel, No. 3	13 00	13 50
Flaxseed, ₱ lb	4	6
Flour, ₱ bbl:		
Extra	5 00	8 00
Superfine	4 65	4 75
Fine	4 00	4 50
Common	3 75	4 00
Fruit, ₱ lb:		
Prunes	14	15
Figs, drum	19	20
Dried apples	.. ..	7½
Currants, new	16	.. ..
Almonds, soft shell	25	28
Raisins, M. R., ₱ box	.. ..	.. ..
Raisins, layer	4 55	.. ..
Lemons, Palermo, ₱ box	.. ..	.. ..
Lemons, Malaga, ₱ box	4 00	5 50
Oranges, La., ₱ M	.. ..	.. ..
Oranges, Palermo, ₱ box	.. ..	.. ..
Glass, ₱ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 by 10	3 25	3 75
French, 10 by 12	3 60	4 00
French, 12 by 18	4 00	4 50
Grain, ₱ bushel:		
Oats	64	65
Corn, shelled	1 12½	1 15
Beans, ₱ bbl	10 50	14 00
Hops, ₱ lb	.. ..	.. ..
Malt, Western	1 40	2 00
Malt, Canada	2 00	2 25
Gunpowder, ₱ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny bags, ₱ bag	19	.. ..
Hay, ₱ ton:		
Western	24 00	26 00
Northern	25 00	.. ..
Louisiana	.. ..	.. ..
Hides, ₱ lb:		
Mexican dry flint	18½	19
Country dry flint	15	16
Texas stretched ditto	16	17
Dry salted	14½	15
Wet salted, city slaughter	8	12
Iron, ₱ ton:		
Pig	45 00	.. ..
Country bar, ₱ lb	5	6
English	4	5
Swedes, assorted	7½	9
Hoop	6	8½
Sheet	6½	9
Boiler	8	10
Nail rods	7½	8
Cotton ties	5½	6
Castings, American	6½	7
Lime, ₱ bbl:		
Western	2 00	2 50
Shell lime	1 75	.. ..
Rockland, etc	2 10	2 30
Cement	2 95	3 25
Plaster Paris	3 50	3 75
Molasses, ₱ gallon:		
Louisiana	55	70
Cuba	.. ..	.. ..
Refinery reboiled	.. ..	.. ..
Moss, ₱ lb:		
Gray country	2	3½
Black country	6	6½
Select water-rotted	9½	10
Nails, ₱ lb:		
American, 4@6d	.. ..	5 25
Wrought, German	14	16
Wrought, English	14	16
Naval stores:		
Tar, ₱ gallon	10	12
Pitch, ₱ bbl	2 50	3 00
Rosin, No. 1	2 50	3 50
Rosin, No. 2	1 80	2 00
Rosin, No. 3	1 75	1 80
Spirits Turpentine, ₱ gall.	45	47½
Varnish, brigbt	50	55
Oils:		
Lard, ₱ gallon	1 55	1 60
Coal oil, in barrels	38	40
Coal oil, in cases	46	48
Linseed, raw	1 16	1 18
Sperm	2 75	3 00
Whale, refined	1 40	1 50
Cotton seed, crude	70	75
Cotton seed, refined	95	1 00
Castor	2 25	.. ..
Tanners', ₱ gallon	1 15	1 30
Oil cake:		
Linseed, ₱ ton	.. ..	.. ..
Cotton seed meal	30 00	32 50
Provisions, ₱ bbl:		
Beef, mess, Northern	.. ..	.. ..
Beef, mess, Western	22 00	24 00
Beef, dried, ₱ lb	.. ..	.. ..
Beef tongues, ₱ dozen	7 00	7 50
Pork, mess	32 00	32 25
Pork, prime mess	.. ..	.. ..
Hog, round, ₱ lb	.. ..	.. ..
Hams, ₱ lb	.. ..	24
Hams, canvassed	25	.. ..
Sides	19½	20
Shoulders	15½	16
Green shoulders	12½	13
Lard, prime, in tierces	18½	19
Butter, Northern	35	45
Butter, Western	16	34
Cheese, American	17	22
Potatoes, ₱ bbl	2 25	2 75
Onions	3 00	4 50
Apples	4 00	7 00
Cabbages, ₱ crate	8 00	16 00
Rice, ₱ lb:		
Louisiana	4	8
India, (gold, in bond)	3½	4
Carolina	.. ..	.. ..
Sugar, Louisiana, ₱ lb:		
In the city	8½	18½
Havana, white	15½	15½
Havana, yellow	13	13½
Havana, brown	12	12½
Wool, ₱ lb:		
Washed	.. ..	.. ..
Burry	.. ..	.. ..
Louisiana, native	.. ..	.. ..
Texas, ½@¾ Merino	.. ..	.. ..

Special Notices.

The Publishing Committee of the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

This committee has not been called together since the meeting of the General Conference, because in the financial state of the office there was nothing it could do. To be able to support an editor was one of the conditions necessary to the electing one. Then the expenses of such a committee should be borne by the office—another question of finance. These are simply the reasons why this call has not been made yearly. There was really nothing to do, or that could be done by the committee. As the Advocate feels somewhat like standing on its legs, or at least like stretching them in a preparatory way, we give notice that there will be *a meeting of the Publishing Committee* directly after the patronizing Conferences shall have all adjourned—say on the *second Saturday in February next.*

To the Members of the Mississippi Conference.

Dear Brethren: Your committee has decided to publish the Minutes in Jackson. It is just as cheap and more convenient. The work will go forward at once. One thousand copies are to be published for $100. Only $80 have as yet been paid in. Please send your orders and the money immediately to me, at Jackson, Mississippi, at the rate of ten cents per copy, stating how and where you want them sent. If they are to go by mail, allow something for postage. C. G. Andrews.

December 17, 1869.

Wetumpka Dist., Montgomery Conf'e.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Wetumpka	Jan. 22, 23
Prattville	Feb. 5, 6
Antangaville and Ivy Creek, at Ivy Creek	12, 13
Lowndesboro, Hayneville & Union, at Lowndesboro.	19, 20
Pleasant Hill ct., at Pleasant Hill	26, 27
Antauga circuit, at Salem	Mar. 5, 6
Carolina circuit, at Carolina	12, 13

A full attendance of official members is solicited.

Wm. S. Turner, P. E.

Talladega Dist., Montgomery Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Montevallo station	Feb. 5, 6
Montevallo circuit	12, 13
Harpersville ct., Wilsonville	19, 20
Shelby Iron Works	26, 27
Talladega ct., Bethlehem	Mar. 5, 6
Alexandria ct., Alexandria	12, 13
Jacksonville station	19, 20
White Plains ct., Center	26, 27
Talladega station	Apr. 2, 3
Fayetteville ct., Fayetteville	9, 10

District stewards' meeting at Talladega, on Friday, April 1, 1870.

O. R. Blue, P. E.

Clinton District, Mississippi Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Greensburg, at Greensburg	Jan. 8, 9
Clinton, at Clinton	15, 16
Jackson	29, 30
East Feliciana	Feb. 5, 6
Arcola	19, 20
Tangipahoa	Mar. 5, 6
Covington, and Ponchatoula, Miss	19, 20
East Baton Rouge, and Livingston, Miss	26, 27

The preachers will please let me know the places of their first Quarterly Meetings. J. Nicholson, P. E.,

Greensburg, La.

Shreveport District, Louisiana Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mooringsport, at Mt. Zion	Nov. 13, 14
Mansfield, at Mansfield	20, 21
Pleasant Hill, at Pleasant Hill	27, 28
Natchitoches	Dec. 4, 5
Springville	11, 12
Keachie, at Belle Bower	18, 19
Greenwood, at Greenwood	Jan. 1, 2
Shreveport	9, 10

Anniversaries of Bible societies located at any of the above places will be held at some hour of one of the days specified. Secretaries of Bible societies will please be ready to present the annual reports of boards of directors.

B. F. Alexander, P. E.,
and Collecting and Distributing Agent S. W. B. S., Shreveport, La.

New Orleans Dist., Louisiana Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

New Orleans circuit, at Algiers	Oct. 17
Quar. Conf., at 112 Camp street	Jan. 6
Jefferson City	Oct. 24
Plaquemine	31
Thibodeaux circuit, at Houma	Nov. 7
Carondelet street	14
Baton Rouge	20, 21
Felicity street	Dec. 26
German churches, at Craps st	Jan. 2
Quar. Conf., do., at Dryades st	Dec. 31
Moreau street	Jan. 9

Preachers in charge will please have all statistics, annual, and their quarterly reports, *in writing.*

J. C. Keener, P. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR CITY, VILLAGE AND COUNTRY.

NORTH, SOUTH, EAST, WEST.

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See Here!
See Here!
See Here!
See Here!
See Here!
See Here!
See Here!

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It is the cheapest, because, having an immense circulation, the publishers can furnish it at a very low rate. With only one office and one set of editors to pay for; with only one setting of type, one electrotyping, one series of engravings to make for 160,000 subscribers, the publishers can supply vastly more to the reader than they could if they had only 5,000 to 10,000 subscribers, which is usually considered a very large circulation. (See the 'sums' below.) This is just why the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is the cheapest as well as the best journal in the world. Its publishers made it a first rate journal for everybody; that brought many subscribers, which, in turn, enabled them to give a still better paper for the same money. This, of course, brought more subscribers still; and thus this doubling process has gone on, and is going on. This paper was started twenty-eight years ago, for a Rural Journal, as its name indicates; but it has gone on enlarging in its size and range of topics until it is now adapted to the wants of city, village and country, South as well as North, and West as well as East. It is largely taken and approved everywhere.

Here are two 'sums' which show that, while reckoning subscriptions at $1 50 a year, a circulation of 10,000 leaves only $5,000 for all office expenses, collecting information, making engravings, etc., after allowing $1 each for printing paper, mailing, etc.; while a circulation of 160,000 gives 16 times as much, or $80,000 to be expended in increasing the size, collecting the very best information, making beautiful engravings etc. So it is very clear that a paper like the *American Agriculturist* can and does give an immense amount at a low price.

	A "SUM."	ANOTHER "SUM."
	10,000	160,000
	$5,000 00	$80,000 00
	5,000 00	80,000 00
	0	0
	($0.50	(0.50

The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is just the journal needed by YOU, reader. Every volume contains over five hundred excellent Engravings, that are both pleasing and instructive. These cost over $12,000, and are alone worth many times the whole subscription price. But, in addition, every reader gets over a Thousand Columns of practical, useful, choice reading, prepared by experienced men and women, who collect and condense all the useful, reliable, practical information they can crowd into these columns—such reading matter as you want, your wife wants, and your children want. No one can read the *American Agriculturist* a year without getting hints and suggestions that will be worth directly or indirectly a great many dollars. TRY IT A YEAR. It costs less than three cents a week. One Egg a week extra, produced or saved, or one cigar saved, or one-fourth pound of meat per week economized, will pay for it.

A few weeks ago an intelligent gentleman came on from Louisiana to see about getting up a paper adapted to the South, or to have part of the matter in the *American Agriculturist* changed to suit the South; but after looking over several numbers, he said "he could find nothing to omit or change, for everything in the paper was wanted in his region and everywhere else;" and he went home, doubtless, to advise his friends all to take this journal. The same report comes from every section of the country, and a large number of copies are taken in foreign lands.

The interesting and instructive stories for Boys and Girls, by the distinguished "Carleton," one of which appears in the next number of the *American Agriculturist*, are alone worth more than the whole subscription price. So are the many other pleasing and instructive stories, pictures, etc., for children and youth. So is the large amount of practical articles, hints and suggestions for every Housekeeper. (Tens of thousands of families in cities and villages, who don't own a foot of ground, take this journal for the Household and Children's Departments alone.) The five hundred Engravings, which are beautifully printed, and are both pleasing and instructive, are alone worth many times the subscription price. So are the Garden and Floral Departments. So are the "Walks and Talks upon the Farm," giving a farmer's actual and constant experience and observations. So are 'Squire Bunker's humorous, telling and practical Talks. The Calendar of Out-door and In-door Work to be done each month, and the "Basket," containing a multitude of current notes, answers to all sorts of queries, practical hints, etc., are each alone worth the whole subscription price. So are the Exposures of Humbugs and Swindlers through the mails and otherwise, which have saved money to tens of thousands of people. In short, the *American Agriculturist* is packed full of useful and interesting information and instruction, prepared by a large corps of the best practical writers, who speak from experience and observation.

* * * * * * *

LET EVERY ONE TRY THE PAPER. It will PAY, and it costs only $1 50 a whole year, or Four copies for $5, or Ten copies for $12, paid in advance. Single copies, fifteen cts. The twenty-ninth annual volume is just commencing, and now is just the time to subscribe. ORANGE JUDD & CO.,

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H. W. DRAKE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will practice his profession in the parishes of Carroll, Madison, Richland, Tensas and Concordia.

Office at FLOYD, Carroll parish, Louisiana.

REFERENCES.—Race, Foster & Merrick, J. M. Dirrhammer, Judges Howell and Wyly, and J. R. Powell, New Orleans; Farrar & Reeves, St. Joseph, Louisiana. an21 1y

R. J. BOWMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ALEXANDRIA, LA.,

will practice in the parishes of Rapides, Natchitoches, Grant and Wynn.

REFERENCES.—Hon. E. T. Merrick, Hon. J. H. Ilsley, and Messrs. Blacksher & Miller, New Orleans; J. O. Fuqua, Esq., Baton Rouge. se11 6m

M. A. FOUTE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

16.....EXCHANGE PLACE.....16

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

Jy17 6m

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL, GRADUATE OF the Philadelphia Dental College, has established himself at No. 109 Carondelet street, near Poydras, where he will perform all Dental Operations in a skillful and satisfactory manner. Teeth inserted upon Gold or Vulcanite base. Being familiar with all Anæsthetics, he will extract teeth without pain, by the use of such as best suits the case. Particular attention given to the medical and surgical treatment of diseases of the mouth and teeth. oc31 1y

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oct7 1y

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are just what most people need. A dose or two will set your Liver to work, and the result will be, your Headache will be cured, your appetite will be restored, you will sleep sound, and wake up good natured with all the world. All persons are troubled at times with a Torpid Liver, and

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oc3 1y NEW ORLEANS.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

SOUTHERN METHODIST HIGH SCHOOL,

New Orleans.

The exercises of the first session of this institution will commence on Monday, the 4th day of OCTOBER next, in the basement of the German Methodist Church, Dryades st., between Felicity and Entèrpe.

In founding this institution our purpose is to supply the desideratum long felt in this city, viz: an acknowledged Protestant School of a high order, in which boys and young men can be thoroughly prepared either for college or the active business of life.

The government of the School will be strict and firm, yet mild and parental in its administration. Thoroughness in the preparation of lessons will be uniformly required of all pupils.

The sons of ministers engaged wholly in the work of their Church will be received at half price, and young men preparing for the ministry without charge.

A Preparatory Department and an Evening School are attached.

In the selection of Teachers the greatest care will be exercised, not only in regard to their mental qualifications, but also in reference to their ability to impart instruction to their pupils.

For further information apply at the School. D. I. RAST, Principal.

REFERENCES.—Rev. J. C. Keener, D. D., Rev. J. B. Walker, D. D., Rev. Linus Parker, D. D., Rev. J. C. Miller; Messrs. J. P. Harrison, William H. Foster, H. F. Given, John G. Parham, William H. Dameron.

Circulars can be had at the ADVOCATE office. oc2 1f

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE, VIRGINIA.

On the 13th of JANUARY, 1870, the Spring Session begins, and closes on the 8th of June following, which is Commencement day.

The next Fall Session opens on the 18th of the succeeding August.

LOCATION.

Unsurpassed in healthfulness, quiet and freedom from temptations to vice.

BUILDINGS.

Thorough repairs have been made of dormitories, lecture rooms and halls, so that our accommodations have never been heretofore so desirable.

FACULTY.

The chairs are all filled with men of tried ability and success as disciplinarians and educators.

TERMS.

One Hundred and Fifteen Dollars, payable in advance, will meet the charges for tuition, board, fuel, room-rent, washing and contingent fee for five months.

REFERENCES.

We ask those seeking a school where thorough collegiate training is given to consult the Faculty of the Virginia University and Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, as well as our alumni, students and patrons.

More specific information may be obtained by addressing

E. E. WILEY, President,
de4 4m Emory Post Office, Va.

READVILLE SEMINARY.

This is a private institution, with its number of pupils limited, and is authorized by the Legislature of Louisiana to confer degrees, diplomas and literary honors. It was in successful operation from 1843 until interrupted by the events of the war in 1862, and reopened January, 1867.

Teachers of a high grade of talent and merit are in charge of the different departments—English, Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, Painting, etc.

Pupils charged from the time of entrance to the close of the session. All pupils received with the understanding that they are to remain and attend the examination at the close of the session in which they enter, and no deduction made on the bills for absence, except in cases of protracted illness, when the loss may be divided between the institution and the patron.

In her outfit each pupil should be provided with toilet boxes, towels, napkins, pillow cases and blankets or comforts. She should also bring her knife, fork, spoon, cup and napkin ring.

All articles and clothing brought to the Seminary should be distinctly marked. lists of which should be permanently placed on some part of the trunk convenient for reference. The scholastic year commences October 1 and ends in July.

EXPENSE.

Board and tuition per year	$275 00
The Modern Languages a small extra charge.	
Music, per year	75 00

Payments due a half session in advance.

Monthly reports of the studies, health and general deportment of the pupils are sent to the parents or guardians at a distance.

The main Seminary building, recently destroyed by fire, will be replaced by one of ample accommodations, now in process of construction, which will be ready for the reception of pupils at the opening of the next session.

For other information desirable in reference to the school apply to

MRS. MARY W. READ,
Jy24 1y Principal, Baton Rouge, La.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

E. A. GRANT, LL. D., PRINCIPAL.

This institution occupies the large and elegant building lately known as Grant & Butler's School. The grounds are situated on Sixth street, between Walnut and Chestnut streets, and extend back to Centre street. They are elevated several feet above the street, thus making the large and beautiful lawn a most desirable place for healthful outdoor exercise.

The building, furniture and apparatus of the school are among the most complete and valuable in the West.

Experienced teachers, residing in the institution, will devote their time to the moral, intellectual and physical improvement of the pupils.

For particulars address the principal.

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